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WASHBASIN

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Fig. 1.

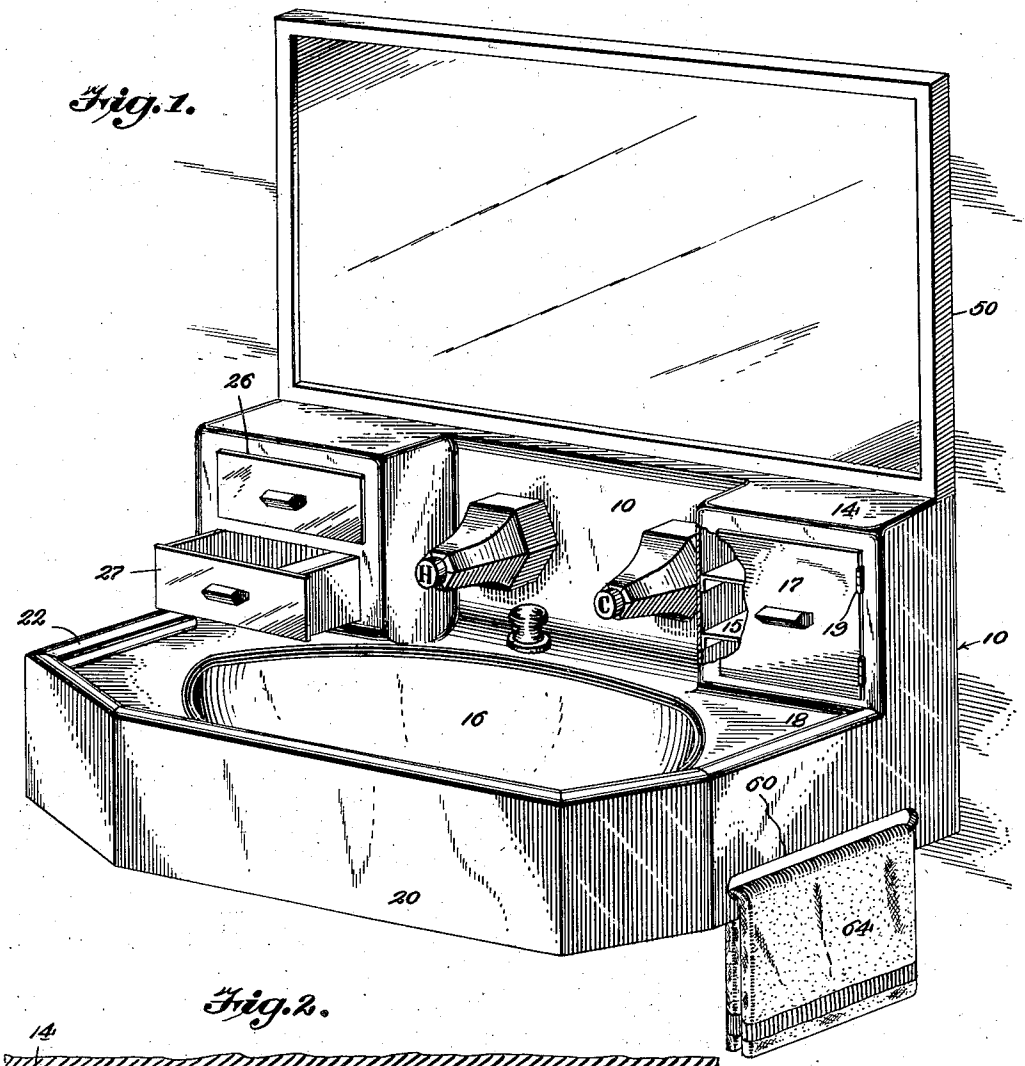
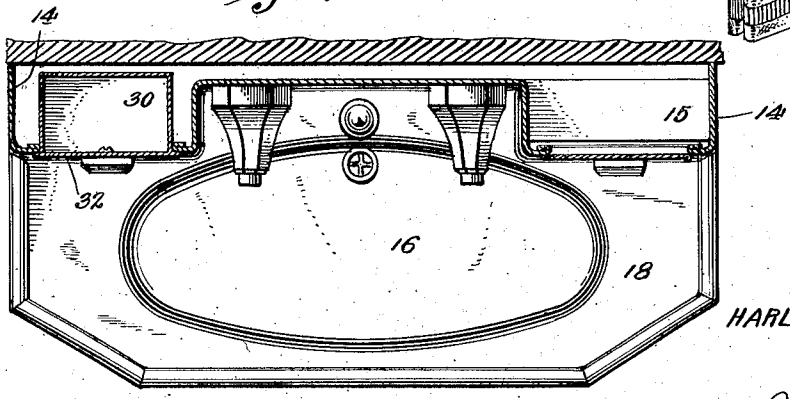



Fig. 2.




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Fig. 3.

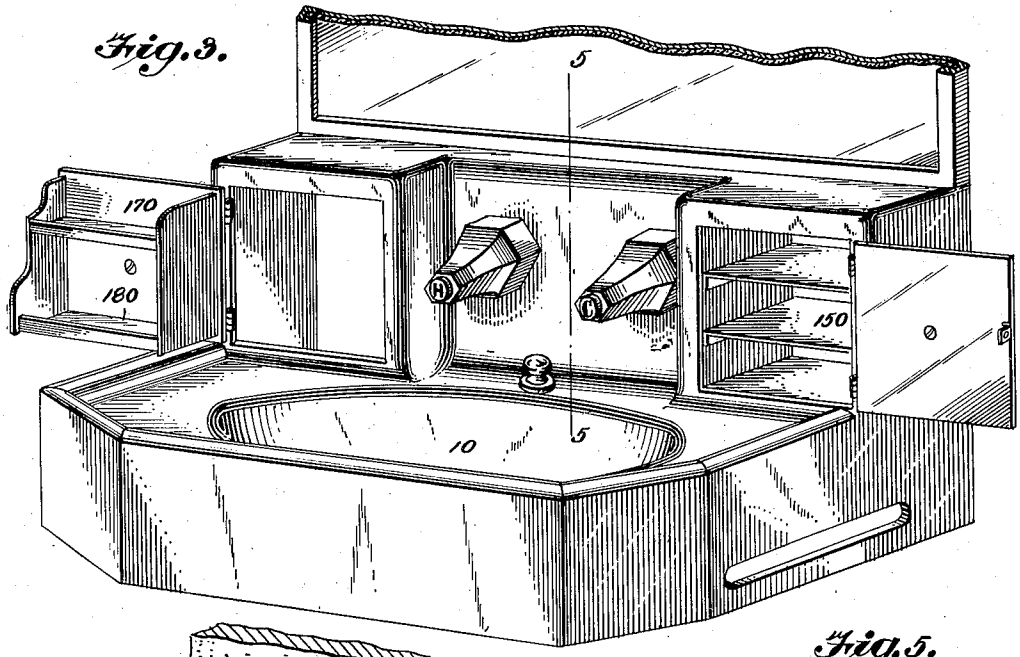



Fig. 4.

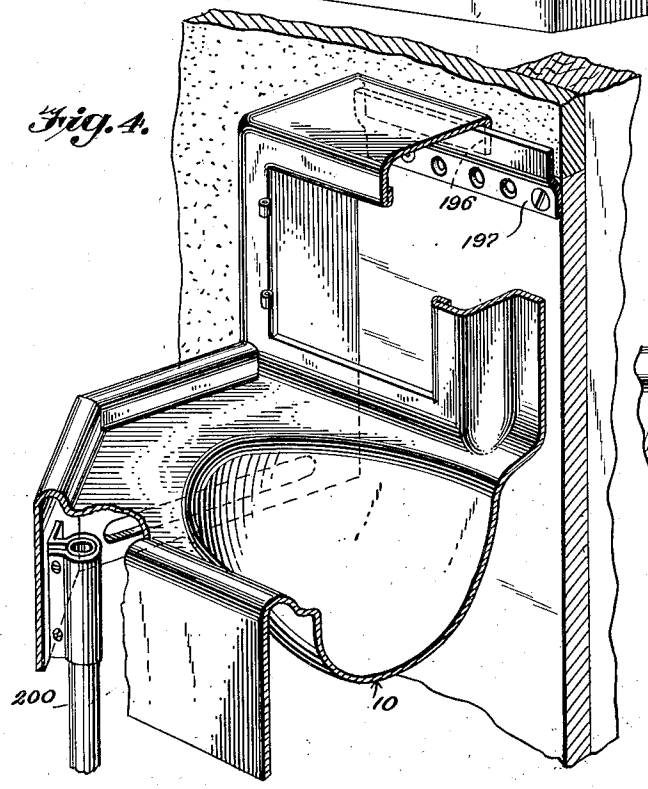
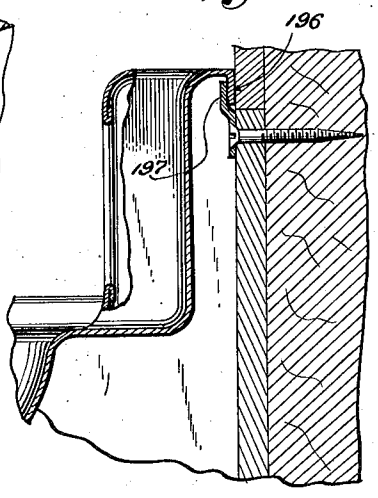



Fig. 5.




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Patented Nov. 17, 1936 2,060,855

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,060,855

## WASHBASIN

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Application April 2, 1935, Serial No. 14,365

10 Claims. (Cl. 4—166)

This invention relates to wash basins for lavatory, kitchen and other use.

Briefly, the basin herein disclosed will be found to be pressed from metal and to embody a plurality of spaced compartment forming sections which not only provide for the convenient storage of toilet and other articles, but which at the same time, look to a measurable manufacturing advantage in that the openings necessary for access to the compartments assist in avoiding wrinkles in the metal as an incident to the one or more pressing operations by which the basin is shaped.

The provision of a wash basin with article receiving compartments conveniently located therein and accessible, of course, from the front of the basin, overcomes the need of a separate wall cabinet with its swinging mirrored door which leads to the statement that a separate mirror may be fixed to the wall immediately above the basin with no necessity of disturbing the mirror when it is desired to gain access to those toilet or other small articles, ordinarily found in a bathroom or lavatory, this being in contrast to the use of the conventional lavatory cabinet in which access may be gained to the enclosed articles only by opening the mirrored door of the cabinet to be followed by the closing of such door, simple steps in themselves but at times rather annoying, as for example, when one is shaving.

Also, the fixed mounting of a mirror, as distinguished from the hinged mounting of this part, immediately above the basin allows of the advantageous use of the top of the compartment forming sections as shelf space for the handy placing of toilet and other articles.

Further, the dimensions and location of the compartment forming sections of the sheet metal basin will be found to strengthen and brace the basin and more particularly to assist in supporting the horizontal or bowl section of the basin.

Another attribute of the invention resides in the provision of a pressed metal wash basin having a slot punched therein as an incident to the shaping process and defining a rack for the convenient mounting of one or more towels.

The invention also contemplates a pressed metal wash basin which is appealing to the eye, durable and relatively cheap to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a perspective of the improved wash basin in association with a mirror,

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view through the basin, the view being taken through the compartment portion of the basin,

Figure 3 is a perspective disclosing a slightly modified form of invention,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective, disclosing a mounting for the lavatory,

Figure 5 is a detail sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Figure 3.

In the drawings, the numeral 10 generally designates a body initially in the form of a flat sheet of steel or other metal pressed to define an upright back and a horizontal bowl portion with compartment forming sections 14 at the juncture of these parts.

More particularly, the horizontal bowl portion has the central portion thereof drawn to form a centrally located well 16 and a surrounding ledge or slab 18, the marginal portion of the metal being directed downward to form a skirt or apron 20 of generous depth and extending about the front and sides of the bowl portion. The connection between the ledge 18 and the depending skirt 20 may be marked by a raised rib for retaining water and for ornamental purposes.

As brought out in the opening paragraphs of this specification, the compartment forming sections 14 not only provide for the convenient reception of toilet and other small articles ordinarily employed in a lavatory, but at the same time look to the elimination in the finished product of wrinkles due to the pressing operations by which the lavatory is drawn to shape. In explaining this, it is pointed out that the front sides of the sections 14 are formed with rectangular openings 26 providing convenient access to the contents of the several compartments, and at the same time avoiding the wrinkles which would be fatal to the appearance of the finished product.

In carrying out the invention, one of the compartment forming sections may be formed with shelves 15 appropriately spaced, of course, for the accommodation of toilet articles, bottles of medicine, lotions and those small things for which there is need in the lavatory. A door 17 may be hinged as indicated at 19 to the marginal flanges constituting the front wall of the associated compartment forming section and ob-

viously provides a means for closing the adjacent compartment.

As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the shelves **15** may be attached directly to the side walls of the compartment forming section, while in Figure 3 the shelves **150** are shown to be mounted within a container that is set within the compartment forming section, these things being matters of choice.

The other compartment forming section may, if desired, be fitted with sliding drawers **27** having suitable pull handles by which the drawers are opened and closed.

In Figure 3, the door **170** is shown to be provided with appropriately spaced shelves **180** and such shelves are, of course, swung into the associated compartment forming section. From this and the showing in Figure 1, it is believed to be clear that a variety of article supporting and storage means may be mounted within the several compartment forming sections without changing the outline of the lavatory and without sacrificing the manufacturing and other advantages resulting from the presence of the openings in the compartment forming sections.

The need for the accommodation of a reasonable number of articles within the several compartments, justifies the making of the compartment forming sections of substantial depth, possibly about one-third the total depth of the basin. This leads to the statement that the side walls of the compartment forming sections strengthen and reinforce the connection between the upright and horizontal portions of the basin and more particularly assist in supporting the bowl portion of the basin truly at right angles to the back of the basin.

The outer side walls of the compartment forming sections are shown to be in the nature of upwardly directed continuations of the terminal portions of the apron **20**. The right angle joints thus formed aid materially in strengthening the connection between the upright and horizontal portions of the basin.

It is shown in Figure 1 that the inner side walls of the compartment forming sections are in spaced relation, of course, and constitute angular continuations of the metal defining the back **10** and the ledge **18**, the angles thus formed constituting braces located inward of the sides of the basin to assist in imparting to the basin a rigidity by which it is enabled to maintain its intended form, without the use of excessively heavy metal.

In addition, the front walls of the compartment forming sections are shown to extend upward from the ledge **18** and form continuations of the metal constituting such ledge so that the basin is further braced within itself.

Thus, it will be seen that a pressed metal basin as disclosed herein is effectively braced within itself so that the basin will be found to have great rigidity.

During manufacture, the front walls of the compartment forming sections may be stamped with possibly round openings to allow for distortion of the metal around such openings. Then after the pressing operations are finished, an additional operation is performed, stamping the openings to the exact size and folding back the edge of the marginal metal. Thus, I am enabled to avail myself of the manufacturing advantage due to the presence of the openings in the compartment forming sections and then making definite use of these openings to afford access to article receiving compartments.

The provision of a wash basin with article receiving compartments incorporated therein and accessible from the front side of the basin overcomes the need of a separate wall cabinet with its conventional mirrored door.

Thus, a mirror **50** may be fixed to the wall immediately above the cabinet and allowed to remain undisturbed in place, as distinguished from those lavatory or bathroom mirrors located in the swinging doors of a cabinet and which must be changed in position when it is desired to gain access to articles within the cabinet and which should be returned to closed position for the best use of the mirror. To be sure, the mere opening and closing of the mirrored door is a simple thing. However, it has been found to be quite annoying when shaving, for example, and the provision of the compartment in the sheet metal basin looks to the permanent and artistic mounting of a mirror immediately above the basin and in harmony with the basin.

Since the mirror may be allowed to remain undisturbed in place and need not be shifted to gain access to toilet and other small articles ordinarily contained within bathroom cabinets the tops of the several compartment forming sections **14** may be utilized as shelf space for the handy placing of various small articles, manicure sets, perfume bottles, shaving sets, and such things, giving the effect of a dressing table.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the presence of the compartment forming sections, with the openings therein, looks first, to ample article storage space built into the lavatory, second, to definitely increasing the depth of the back to provide spaced intermediate and outer brackets structurally bracing members, especially valuable in a pressed metal lavatory, third, the elimination of the possibility of wrinkles in the steel as an incident to the pressing operation, and fourth, convenient shelf space for the handy placing of loose toilet and other articles.

It is believed that I am the first to provide a pressed metal lavatory in which the hollow projections of the back serve the four above enumerated functions, all while maintainng the beauty and grace of line that is so necessary to the marketability of an article of this kind.

By reference to Figures 4 and 5 it will be seen that the top of the lavatory may be directed downward to form an attaching flange **196**. This flange may be engaged with the offset portion of an attaching strip **197**. The strip **197** has a length approximating the width of the lavatory and is formed with a generous number of spaced openings for the selective reception of screws or other fastening devices by which the lavatory is anchored to the wall.

If desired, chromium plated or other legs **200** may be attached to the apron or to any other convenient part of the basin. It is preferred that the connection of the legs **200** be detachable so as to permit the legs to be employed only if desired or required.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the lower edge portion of the apron **20** may be provided as an incident to the pressing operation, with a slot or elongated opening **60**, defining a rack for one or more towels **64**. It is believed that I am the first in this art to provide a wash basin having a slot in the apron or other portion thereof to define a towel rack. Suitable means such as a rubber strip may be attached to the bottom wall of the

slot 69 to hold the towel conveniently in place and at the same time allow of its ready removal.

What is claimed is:

1. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and separate closures for said openings.

2. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and separate closures for said openings, said spaced compartment forming sections having opposed inner side walls extending angularly and forwardly from the said upright portion and upwardly from the horizontal portion and forming continuations of the metal constituting said upright and horizontal portions to strengthen the connection between the upright and horizontal portions.

3. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and separate closures for said openings, said spaced compartment forming sections having opposed inner side walls extending angularly and forwardly from the said upright portion and upwardly from the horizontal portion and forming continuations of the metal constituting said upright and horizontal portions to strengthen the connection between the upright and horizontal portions, said horizontal portion being formed with a depending skirt joined with the outer walls of said compartment forming sections and being at substantially right angles thereto to cooperate therewith in strengthening the conneciton between the meeting upright and horizontal portions of the basin.

4. In a pressed steel wash basin, a body pressed from a single blank of steel having an upright back portion and a horizontal bowl portion, said horizontal bowl portion being formed with a central well and a bordering ledge and also with a depending skirt, said back portion being provided at opposite sides thereof with forwardly directed hollow projections defining spaced inner walls extended upwardly from said ledge substantially at right angles thereto and extending forwardly from the back at substantially right angles thereto to form spaced inner bracket members bracing the horizontal bowl portion with respect to the back, said forwardly directed projections having outer side walls approximately at right angles to said skirt and formed from the same metal as the skirt to form outer braces cooperating with said inner bracket members in reinforcing the connection between the horizontal bowl portion and the upright back, said hollow projections also being provided with fronts having openings affording access to the interiors of the projections and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal as an incident to the pressing operation by which the basin is shaped.

5. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and separate closures for said openings, said spaced compartment forming sections having opposed inner side walls extending angularly and forwardly from the upright portion and upwardly from the horizontal portion and forming continuations of the metal constituting said upright and horizontal portions to strengthen the connection between the upright and horizontal portions, there being a skirt depending from said ledge and being formed from the same metal as that constituting the outer side walls of said compartment forming sections and forming right angles with said outer side walls to cooperate therewith in strengthening the connection between the said upright and horizontal portions of the basin at points outwardly of the inner side walls of the compartment forming sections.

6. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and separate closures for said openings, said spaced compartment forming sections having opposed inner side walls extending angularly and forwardly from the upright portion and upwardly from the horizontal portion and forming continuations of the metal constituting said upright and horizontal portions to strengthen the connection between the upright and horizontal portions, said compartment forming section having depths greater than one-fourth the total depth of the basin.

7. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and closures for said openings, said spaced compartment forming sections having opposed inner side walls extending angularly and forwardly from the upright portion and upwardly from the horizontal portion and forming continuations of the metal constituting said upright and horizontal portions to strengthen the connection between the upright and horizontal portions, said horizontal portion being formed with a depending skirt joined with the outer wall of said compartment forming sections and being at substantially right angles thereto to cooperate therewith in strengthening the connection between the meeting upright and horizontal portions of the basin, said compartment forming sections having depths approaching one-third the total depth of the wash basin.

8. In a wash basin, a pressed metal body having an upright back and a horizontal bowl forming

portion, the bowl forming portions being provided with a depending skirt having a slot defining a towel rack.

9. In a wash basin, a pressed metal body having an upright back and a horizontal bowl forming portion, the bowl forming portion being provided with a depending skirt having a slot defining a towel rack, said towel rack being at one end of the basin.

10. In a wash basin, a body formed from metal pressed to define meeting horizontal and upright portions and spaced compartment forming sections at the juncture of the horizontal and upright portions, the compartment forming sections having front sides formed with openings affording access to the compartments and assisting in avoiding wrinkles in the metal of the basin due to pressing the basin into shape, and separate closures for said openings, the top of said back being formed with a down-turned flange constituting an attaching means.

HARLOW N. DAVOCK.