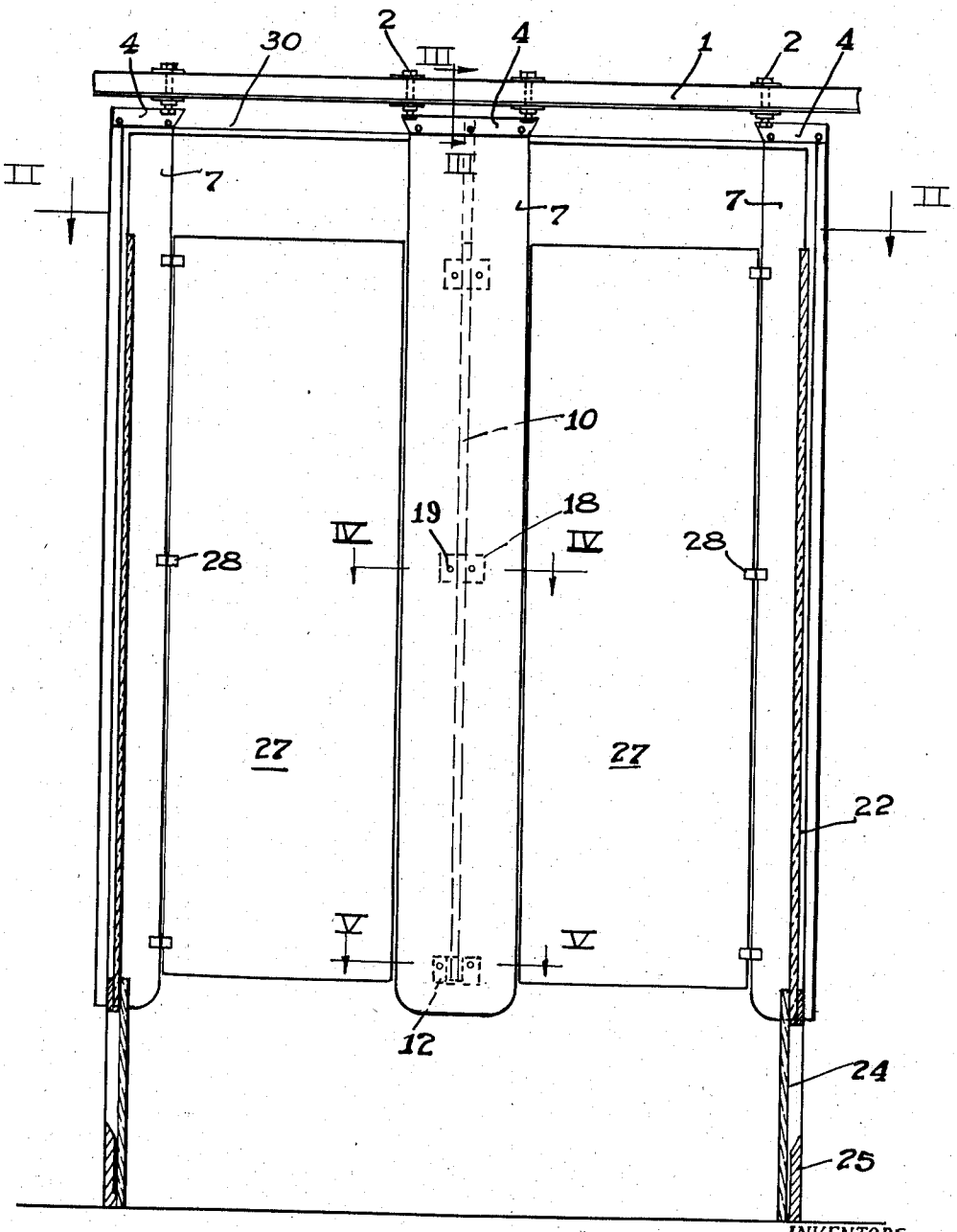
Dec. 30, 1941. C. A. NIMICK ET AL 2,268,264

LAVATORY ENCLOSURE

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Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

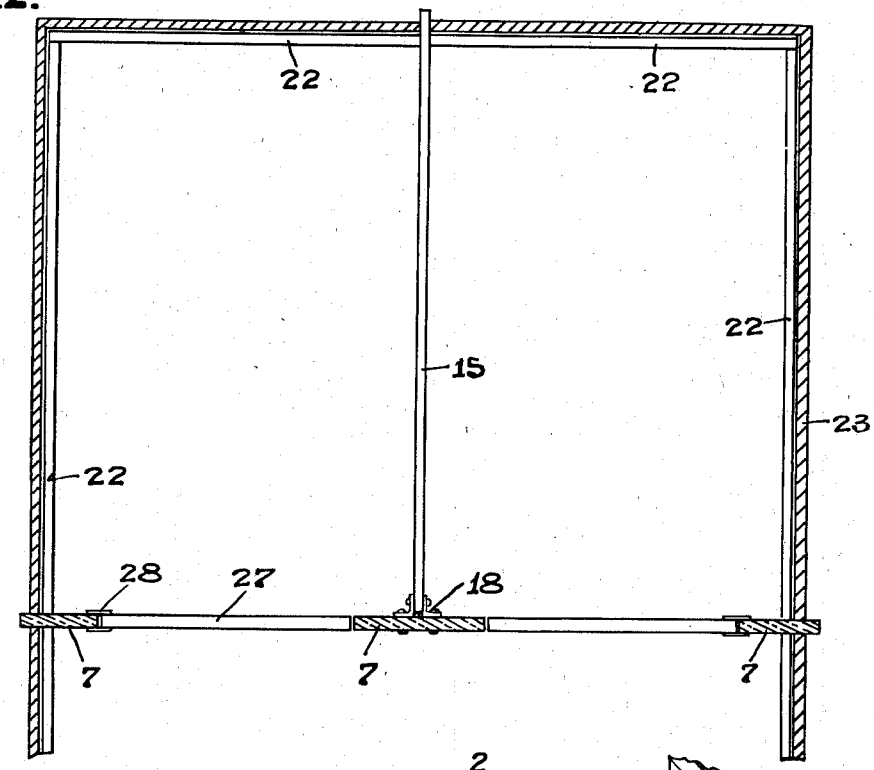
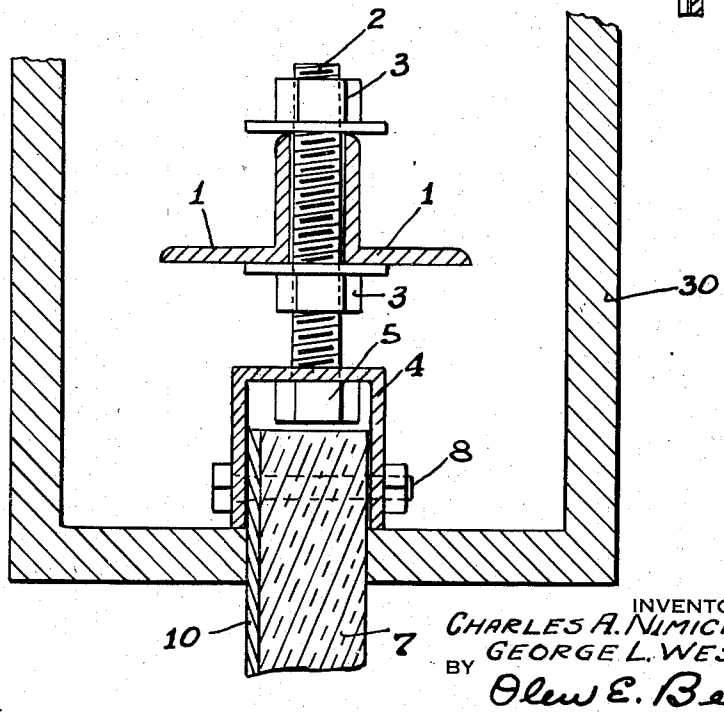


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

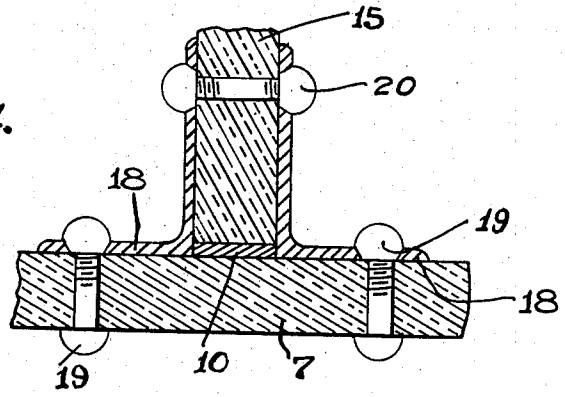
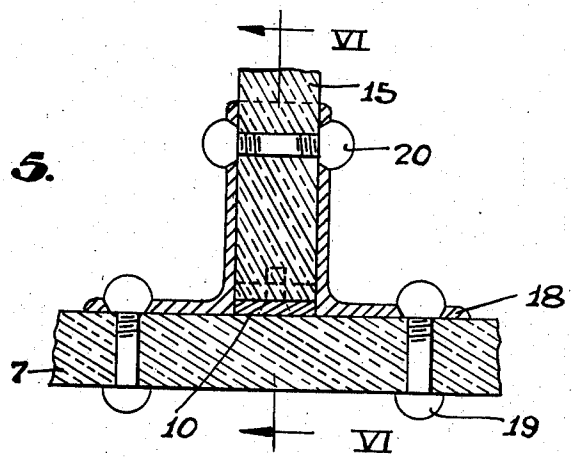


Fig. 5.



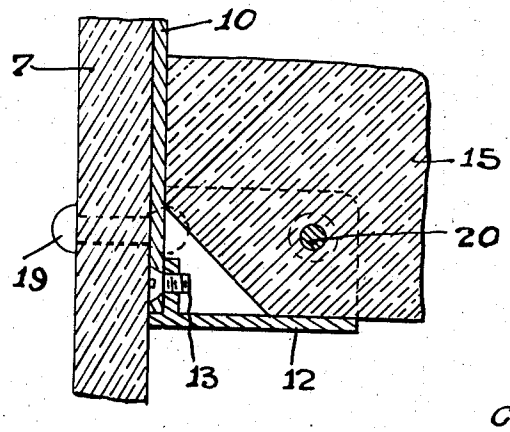


Fig. 6.

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LAVATORY ENCLOSURE

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Application June 27, 1939, Serial No. 281,388

2 Claims. (Cl. 72—16)

The present invention relates to building constructions and more particularly to lavatory enclosures in which the structural elements are suspended from overhead supports.

One object of the present invention is the provision of lavatory enclosures wherein the stall partitions and stiles are suspended from overhead supports, in order that there will be no obstructions at the floor level.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment thereof.

In the ordinary lavatory or wash-room, maintenance of sanitary conditions is of utmost importance. To this end, designers and architects have been accustomed to specify the use of tile, structural glass and other materials which may be readily cleaned. In the construction of stalls, plates of structural glass are probably the best material from which to form the partitions and stiles. In the ordinary construction, however, these partitions rest upon the floor and accordingly there are a great number of corners and joints to collect and retain dirt. Where the wash-room is comparatively large, containing a plurality of stalls, it is necessary that each one be cleaned separately, and in spite of the greatest precaution, it is not possible to effect a thoroughly satisfactory cleansing.

Briefly stated, the present invention contemplates a suspension of the structural glass elements from ceiling supports in order that the floor level will be unobstructed to permit rapid and efficient cleaning thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a lavatory enclosure constructed in accordance with the provisions of our invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line II—II of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view, on an enlarged scale, taken substantially along the line III—III of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along the line IV—IV of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along the line V—V of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view taken along the line VI—VI of Figure 5.

Referring to the drawings, beams 1, substantially of L-shape in cross section, are secured to the framework of the building in spaced parallel relation above the line of the ceiling of the room selected for the lavatory. Anchoring bolts 2 are secured between the beams 1 at spaced intervals therealong and are held in place by nuts 3, as shown in Figure 3. Flanges 4, substantially of U-shape in cross section, are positioned upon the downwardly-extending portions of the bolts 2 and secured thereon by nuts 5. These flanges, with the open end lowermost, receive stile sections 7, of structural glass, which are secured therein by means of horizontal bolts 8.

A vertical strap 10, of stainless steel or other suitable metal is positioned to the rear of the stile 7, extending substantially the entire length thereof and being supported from the flange 4 by the bolt 8. A stirrup 12 is mounted at the lower end of the strap 10 by any suitable means, as for example, screws 13, and provides an inwardly-extending ledge upon which a partition plate 15 rests. The partition 15, which is also of structural glass extends the full depth of the enclosure and is anchored along one side in the wall of the lavatory room by any suitable means (not shown).

At spaced intervals along the center stile 7, angle braces 18, substantially of L-shape in cross section, are secured by means of bolts 19 which extend through the stile. The braces 18 extend over the forward edge of the partition 15 and are secured thereto by means of bolts 20. The side stiles 7 may be anchored into the walls of the rooms by any suitable arrangement of braces or brackets (not shown).

The remaining sides of the enclosures are lined with plates 22 of structural glass, secured to the walls 23 by means of mastic or other cement. If it is desired, the walls 23 may be finished with tile or other material. Trim plates 24 which are preferably of structural glass may be utilized where necessary to cover existing base boards 25 and to complete the wall lining. Doors 27 are secured to the side stiles 7 through hinges 28 and suitable latches (not shown) are provided upon the center stile 7 in order that the doors may be locked. The overhead supporting structure is concealed by a frame 30, which may be plastered or otherwise finished to conform to the remainder of the lavatory room.

The most important feature of the construction is the reinforcing strap 10 which backs the center stile and aids in supporting the partition plate 15. Since these members depend from the ceiling, the presence of the reinforcing steel strap 10 will serve to maintain the relation of the center stile and partition in the event one or the other should crack. Breakage of the center stile would not be accompanied by displacement

of the partition, which is individually supported. In a similar manner, should the partition rupture or crack, the remainder of the structure would not be displaced.

We have described the preferred form of our invention in connection with an enclosure containing two stalls. It will of course, be obvious that various modifications of the structural details and expansion to larger installations will be possible without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

What we claim is:

1. A lavatory enclosure comprising stiles and partitions of structural glass, overhead hangers for securing the stiles and partitions to the enclosure, metal straps dependent from the overhead hangers separating the partitions from the adjacent stiles, supporting means secured to the metal straps and engaging the partitions, and means for interlocking the stiles and partitions.

2. In a lavatory structural unit, front stiles of frangible material suspended from suitable overhead supports, metal straps extending downwardly from the overhead supports, lying along the rear surfaces of the stiles, and terminating at a point above the lower edges of the stiles, stirrups secured to the lower end of the straps, partition sections composed throughout their thickness of frangible material disposed rearwardly of the stiles in angular relation thereto, resting upon the stirrups, and supported thereby, and means for interlocking the stiles and partitions.

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