

Jan. 1, 1929.

1,697,229

J. W. DE MOTT

BATHROOM CONSTRUCTION

Filed Oct. 11, 1926

Fig. 1.

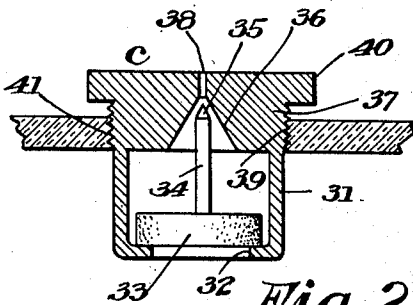
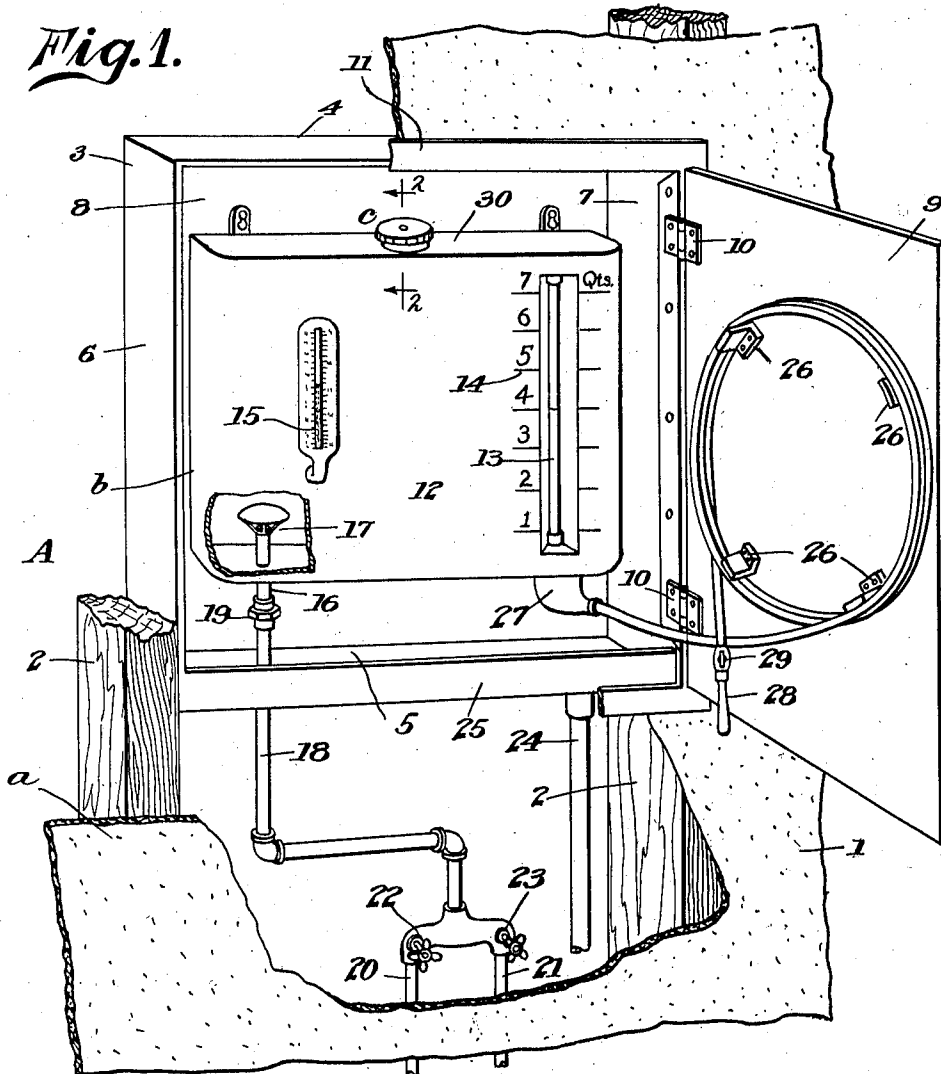


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR,
John W. DeMott;
BY
Blakely & Brown,
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Jan. 1, 1929.

1,697,229

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. DE MOTT, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

BATHROOM CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed October 11, 1926. Serial No. 140,798.

This invention relates to improvements in bath room construction or toilet construction generally, and has particular reference to certain of the accessories to be incorporated in said bath room.

The invention contemplates a toilet accessory adapted to be incorporated within the wall and which will not attract particular attention to the same. The invention in the main incorporates a container with associated accessories such as injection and douche devices which are placed directly within or built within the wall, and a swing door normally closes the gap in the wall so that the said container and accessories are hidden from view, when the device is not in use. Obviously the exterior of the door may be fitted with a mirror so that the device may be useful as well as ornamental. Such a device and construction minimizes embarrassment and likewise is very handy and convenient.

The invention has for further objects the provision of a bath room construction which is inexpensive and generally superior in use and service.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel and useful provision, formation, construction, association and relative arrangement of parts, members and features, all as disclosed in certain embodiments in the accompanying drawing, described generally, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary and perspective view showing the general construction; and,

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 and on an enlarged scale from the showing of Figure 1.

Referring with particularity to the drawing, the improved construction is designated as an entirety by A, of which *a* and *b* are means thereof, both of which means may be used in practicing one embodiment of the invention. The means *a* may comprise the usual wall which may consist of plaster or tile 1 secured to the usual studding 2. Adapted to be secured to said wall and the studding is the means *b* which includes a built-in cabinet or case 3 having top and bottom walls 4 and 5 respectively and side walls 6 and 7 to all of which walls is joined a back wall 8 and with a door 9 secured to one of the side walls as 7, by hinging or otherwise, as shown at 10. The said cabinet or case is likewise provided with a front marginal flange desig-

nated generally as 11 and is for the purpose of providing a finished appearance to the said cabinet or case. This marginal flange may be placed upon the case after the plaster or tile has been secured about the cabinet or case. After the said cabinet or case has been secured within the wall and to the studding in any approved manner, the toilet accessory contained within said case may be coupled to a source of water supply or other liquid supply. In particular the case contains therein a liquid reservoir 12, and said reservoir is provided with a gauge 13 within which gauge liquid is received to indicate the height of the liquid within said reservoir, and likewise the quantity of said liquid therein. To this end graduations 14 are provided on the said reservoir. In the present instance the reservoir would hold approximately eight quarts. The said reservoir is likewise provided with a heat-indicating device such as a thermometer 15 whereby the temperature of the liquid within the reservoir may be directly ascertained.

A pipe 16 has an end thereof opening within the said reservoir at 17 and said pipe is adapted to be connected to pipe 18 through a coupling 19, with a source of liquid supply such as water. In particular two pipes 20 and 21 from the source of liquid supply are provided, it being intended that one of said pipes should communicate with a source of hot liquid supply and the other with cold liquid supply, and valves 22 and 23 are provided for graduating or regulating the amount of warm liquid with relation to the amount of cold liquid. The handles of said valves extend outwardly from the surface of the wall 1. A drain pipe 24 is received within the bottom 5 of the cabinet or case and a partition 25 acts as a drip retainer so that any liquid that should leak from the said reservoir will be directed to the said drain pipe. The said door 9 is provided on its interior surface with brackets 26, and a flexible conducting member such as a rubber hose is adapted to be coiled about said brackets when not in use, with one end of said rubber hose connected to an outlet 27 of said reservoir and the opposite end carrying a nozzle or other toilet accessory 28 with a valve 29 between said nozzle and said rubber hose.

Placed in the top wall 30 of said reservoir is a pressure control means designated generally as *c*. This control means comprises in the present instance a valve cage 31 hav-

ing an opening 32 within which is placed a float 33, which float carries a stem 34. This stem carries a conical extremity 35 and is received within an opening 36 of the head 37 of the cage. This opening 36 merges into a small opening 38. The said head is externally screw-threaded at 39 and likewise flanged at 40. The top wall 30 is formed with a screw-threaded opening 41 and the said screw-threaded head is adapted to be screwed therein.

The operation of the device is as follows:

Assuming that it is desired to have water within the reservoir of certain temperature, this temperature may be nicely regulated by turning the valves 22 and 23 and observing the thermometer 15. If it is desired that a certain air pressure should be built up on the water within the reservoir, the means *c* might be rotated so that the flange 40 would bear against the top surface 30 of the reservoir. In other words, the cage portion would be at its lowest level within the reservoir. Obviously as the water filled the reservoir the liquid would contact with the float 33 and raise the same so that the end 35 of the stem 34 would close the opening 38 and as the water continued to rise within the reservoir the air above the surface of said water would tend to be compressed as between the top 30 and the surface of the water. Obviously when the douche is used there would be a greater ejective pressure exerted than there would be otherwise, as the liquid would tend to be forced through the douche not only by gravity effect of the water, but by pressure exerted by air thereon as well.

As has previously been pointed out, the device is slightly in appearance, and the construction hides the general nature of the toilet accessory when the door is closed, and if the door is provided with some ornamentation on the exterior thereof or with a mirror, guests or other persons using the bath room would not be apprised of the true nature of the device. While the cabinet or case might be used with its associated reservoir exterior the wall, it is primarily intended by this invention that a built-in construction is contemplated and not a construction that is portable. The device is adapted to be incorporated in the wall during the building of the dwelling.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in practicing the invention, in departure from the particular showing of the drawing, without departing from the true spirit of the invention.

Having thus disclosed my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

A wall cabinet, including in combination, a cabinet portion and a tank enclosed therein, means for supplying water to said tank, a door hinged to the said cabinet portion, a hose nipple carried by the tank adjacent the hinged edge of the door, a hose supporting reel carried by the inside face of the door, and a hose connected with said nipple and adapted to be carried by said reel on the inside face of the door when not in use.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

JOHN W. DE MOTT.