(No Model.)

W. SCOTT.

LAVATORY.

No. 559,147. Patented Apr. 28, 1896.

Fig. 1.

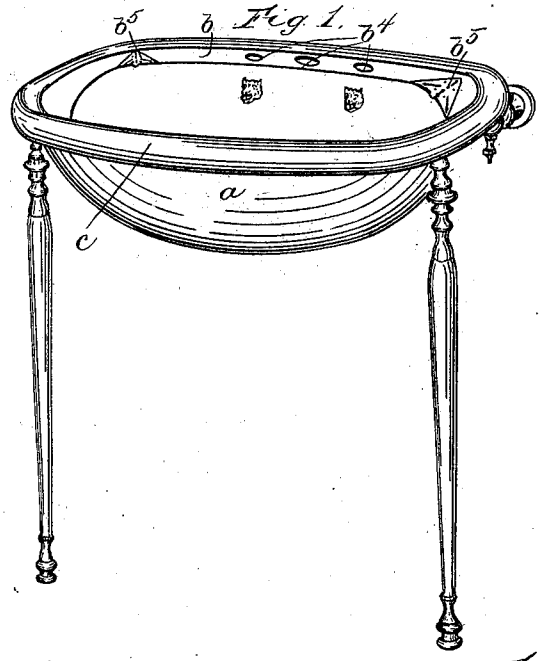


Fig. 2.

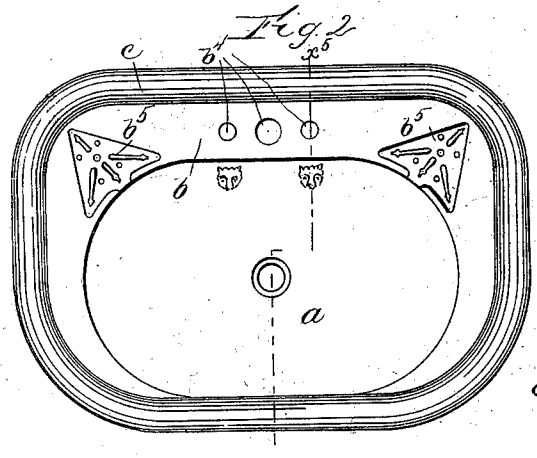


Fig. 3.

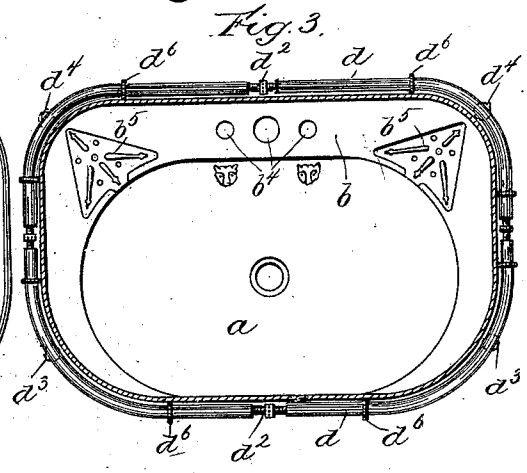


Fig. 4.

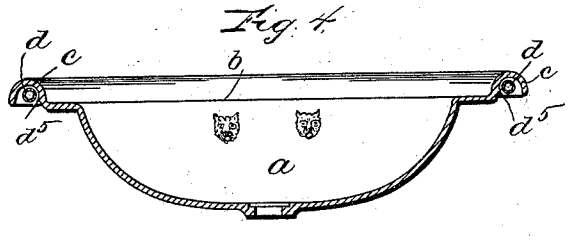
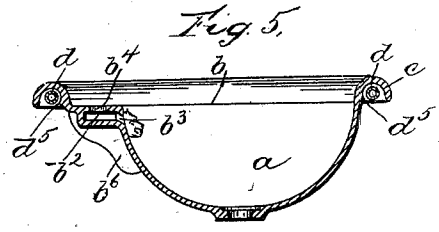


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAVATORY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,147, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed September 14, 1895. Serial No. 562,574. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SCOTT, of Medford, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Lavatories, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

The present invention relates to a lavatory and is embodied in a lavatory-bowl made of one integral piece of earthenware or porcelain and the means for supporting it independently of the wall of the room in which it is to be used, the lavatory being so constructed as to provide the necessary flat surrounding surface for the retention of toilet articles and the like during the use of the bowl without the addition of a separate slab such as is commonly employed.

A lavatory constructed in accordance with the present invention possesses to the fullest extent the advantages of the so-called "open-plumbing" system, which is now so extensively used, since the entire bowl, front and back, is open and uncovered, so as to be readily accessible for cleaning, while the couplings are also uncovered and easily gotten at. It has, however, been heretofore found impracticable to properly support a lavatory of this nature, since such a lavatory is preferably made of porcelain, which is liable to become cracked or broken unless properly protected from undue strain.

The present invention consists, mainly, in the combination of an unincased lavatory of improved construction with novel means for supporting the same, which obviates the necessity of providing any coupling-piece secured in the body of the earthenware, such as would produce liability of breakage.

In carrying out the invention the bowl is formed with a horizontal extension from the upper edge at the rear thereof and extending partially around the bowl, preferably terminating somewhat in front of the middle line thereof, and the outer edge of said extension, together with the edge of the bowl where the extension does not exist, are carried up and over, forming a lip or rolled rim, which provides a finished upper edge for the bowl and also a raised surrounding portion for the outer edge of the shelf to prevent toilet articles placed thereon from readily falling off. To support the bowl, an encircling band is carried around the outer periphery of the said bowl under the rolled rim, a concave seat being provided to receive said band, so that it may be applied in sections and drawn up or contracted by means of couplings until it fits closely within the said concave portion, thus securely confining the bowl within the ring or band thus formed. The said ring or band is provided with suitable lugs or extensions or other devices by which legs or wall-brackets, or both, may be secured thereto, so that the said bowl is securely held in position and at the same time readily adjusted to accommodate pipe-couplings, while the bowl itself is practically independent of its supporting means and complete in itself.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bowl and the standards and brackets upon which it is mounted. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same; Fig. 3, a horizontal section looking down from above, the section being taken on a line just above the edge of the bowl, so as to show the encircling clamping-ring by means of which the bowl is secured to its supports. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section through the middle of the bowl, and Fig. 5 a similar vertical section on line x^5, Fig. 2.

The lavatory embodying the present invention consists, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, of the bowl a, having at the rear and sides thereof and extending horizontally from its upper edge the shelf portion b, which, together with that portion of the bowl which has no shelf extension, is surrounded by the convex raised rim c, extending up somewhat above the level of the shelf portion, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and these parts are formed integral, so that the lavatory is complete in itself, requiring no surface slab or back slab, since it provides in one piece the bowl, the flat surface upon which are supported the faucets and by which is afforded space for toilet articles, and the finished rim extending entirely around the apparatus. Underneath the shelf portion b at the rear of the bowl are chambers b^2, also preferably formed integral with the rest, from which are openings b^3 to the interior of the bowl a, the said openings being formed in any

suitable way and provided as outlets for water introduced through the pipes to the said chambers b^2.

The upper surface of the shelf b is provided with suitable openings b^4 for the faucets and couplings, an additional opening being herein shown for a discharge-outlet controller. It also preferably has on its surface the depressed portions b^5, which may be ornamental in design, and which are intended to hold soap, sponges, and the like, the moisture from which drains into the bowl. The overhanging or shelf portion b is preferably strengthened by brackets b^6, extending downward along the rear surface of the bowl.

In order to support the bowl without requiring couplings or fastenings of any kind secured in the earthenware itself, a separate clamping-band is provided, adapted to extend entirely around the periphery of the bowl, as indicated in Fig. 3, the said band preferably consisting of sections of tubing d, connected together by coupling-pieces d^2, so that after it is applied to the periphery of the bowl it can be contracted or drawn together by means of the said couplings until it fits closely against the said bowl, thus being adapted to support the same by means of legs or brackets secured to the clamping-band itself. The said coupling-pieces, as herein shown, consist of plugs, the ends of which are threaded in opposite directions and screw into the ends of adjacent sections, the middle portions of said couplings being preferably provided with openings adapted to be engaged by a suitable key or spanner to turn the same.

As shown herein, the bowl is provided with two legs at the front corners thereof, the said legs being adapted to be screwed into lugs d^3 on the clamping-band, while the rear portion of the bowl is supported upon brackets extending outward from the wall and also secured in similar lugs d^4. In order that the bowl may be held securely in position by the clamping-band, the surface thereof has an external peripheral concave seat for said band, the concavity being preferably provided below the rim c, as shown, by continuing the curve of the under surface of the said rim somewhat beyond the line of the outer surface of the bowl, the said outer surface also being curved out to meet it, thus forming an annular projecting portion d^5, extending completely around the bowl and engaging the under side of the clamping-band d. The bowl is thus securely held by the clamping-band, so that when the latter is properly supported by legs or brackets the bowl cannot be moved independently thereof. The said clamping-band is preferably encircled at intervals by bands d^6 of yielding material, such as rubber, to keep the metal band out of actual contact with the surface of the bowl. By this construction any strain brought to bear upon the lavatory tending to displace the same—as, for example, that of a person leaning or running against the same—will be distributed throughout the entire structure, there being no joints to become loosened or broken except the connections between the legs or brackets and the supporting-band, which may be obviously of such a nature as to stand the strain without injury. The more fragile porcelain lavatory itself, however, is practically supported without any strain brought to bear on any one portion thereof and is therefore not liable to become injured or broken.

The bowl is provided with suitable openings and recesses for the pipe-couplings, faucets, &c., which parts may be applied in any suitable or usual way and which are not herein shown, since the construction and arrangement thereof form no part of the present invention.

I claim—

An open or unincased lavatory comprising the bowl portion a with the horizontal extension b from its upper edge and the convex raised rim c surrounding the periphery of the entire lavatory and provided with a concave seat in its under surface; combined with an encircling supporting-band adapted to fit and conform to said seat; means for contracting said band in said seat; and supporting devices adapted to be fastened to said band to thereby support the said lavatory, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Witnesses:
M. E. HILL,
H. J. LIVERMORE.