E. M. STATLER & J. A. JOHNSON.

BATH ROOM FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1912.

1,105,164. Patented July 28, 1914.

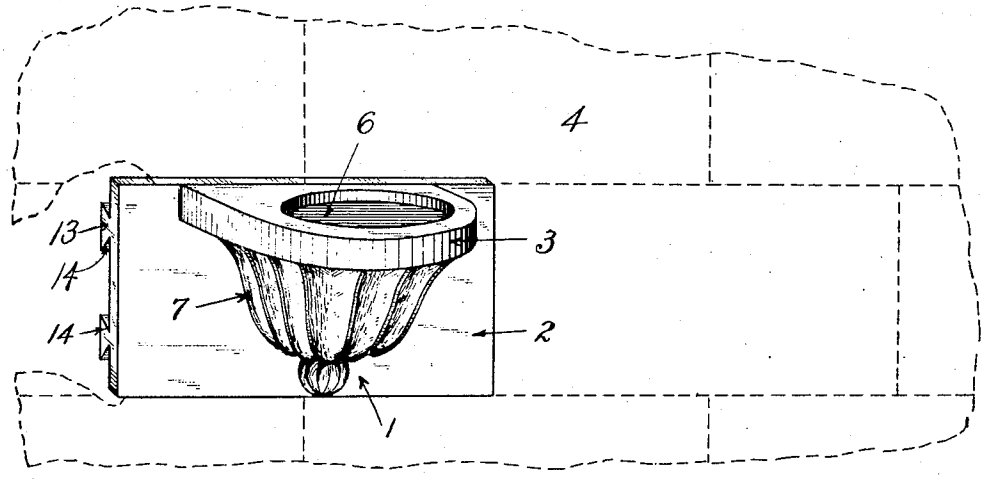


Fig. 1.

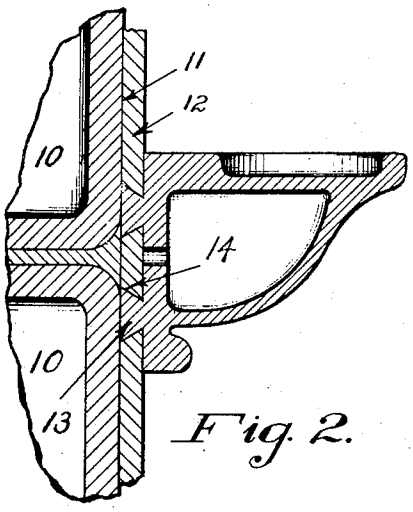


Fig. 2.

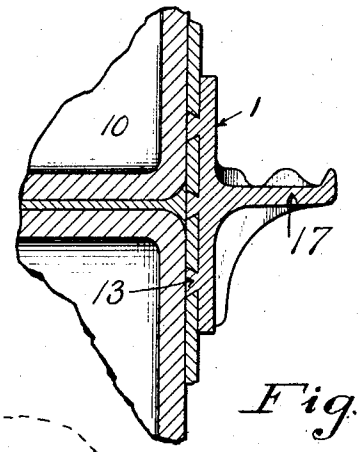


Fig. 4.

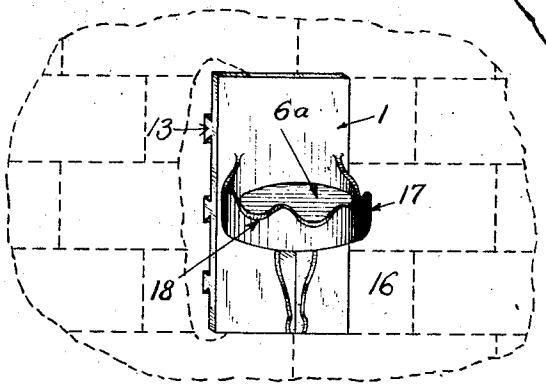


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BATH-ROOM FIXTURE.

1,105,164. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 28, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELLSWORTH MILTON STATLER and JAMES A. JOHNSON, both residents of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath-Room Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bath room fixtures.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and sanitary bath-room fixture for supporting or holding a drinking vessel, soap, sponges, towel rods or the like, and which is formed with a back or base member in the shape of a tile so that it may be built or embodied in a wall constructed of ordinary tiles.

The invention comprises the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of our invention, in place in a wall, the adjacent tiles being shown in dotted lines; Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the fixture shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view, corresponding to Fig. 1, and showing another embodiment of my invention; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the same as applied to a wall.

The fixture shown in the drawings comprises a single, integral body or member 1, preferably formed of vitreous or like material, and in any desired color or finish to match the other tiles of the wall in which it is set. It is formed with a back or base member 2 in the form of a flat tile, from which projects forwardly a shelf, bracket or support 3, which, as stated, is integral with the back member 2. The back member 2 may be formed in any desired shape and with any proportions. It may be either square, rectangular, hexagonal or of other shapes so as to fit with adjacent tiles 4 with which it is associated. The forwardly projecting shelf or bracket 3 may also be of any shape or contour. As shown, its upper face is horizontal and somewhat semi-circular in plan view and is provided with a depression or seat 6 in which an ordinary drinking vessel or a cake of soap may be placed and held. The lower portion of the bracket 3 slopes downwardly and as illustrated is ribbed or grooved, as at 7, for purposes of ornamentation, although it may be given any pleasing design. Preferably, also, the fixture is made hollow to be as light as possible consistent with necessary strength.

The fixture is applied to a wall in the manner shown in Fig. 2. Its back or base member 2 is made of standard shape or size to match with the adjacent tiles and it is set in the wall in the same manner as the other tiles and takes the place of one or more thereof.

Since the fixture is usually of greater weight than an ordinary tile, special means are provided to key or secure it in the wall and prevent it from being loosened. The wall may be built of any materials and according to any of the well recognized standard constructions. In the form shown the wall comprises hollow partition tiles 10, to the front faces 11 of which the tiles are secured. These are firmly embedded in a setting or layer 12 of cement or like substance.

The fixture 1 is provided on its rear face with one or more keying members 13 which, as shown in Fig. 2, are bodily embedded in the cement 12. Preferably, the keying members 13 are formed as ribs having reversely inclined or undercut side faces 14, as shown, in order to more firmly secure the tile in place. These ribs may run either horizontally or vertically, as desired.

The shelf, bracket or support 3 of the fixture may take a wide variety of forms and shapes. Two forms are illustrated respectively in Figs. 1 and 3, but the bracket may also be formed of other shapes and sizes to receive various articles, such as sponges or rods for holding towels, etc. In such cases the shape of the back part or tile 2 may be varied. If the back is rectangular with its sides of unequal dimensions, the longer dimension may be either horizontal, as shown in Fig. 1, or vertical as shown in Fig. 3. If the longer dimension is horizontal, the back 2 may be of exactly the same proportions as a standard size of tile and will readily interlay with the same and properly break joints. If the longer dimension is vertical, as shown in Fig. 3, it is necessary, to break joints, to use one or more half sized tiles 16. In the form of support shown in Fig. 3 the bracket or support comprises a flat floor or shelf 17, projecting forwardly from the back or base member, and surrounded by a scalloped rim 18, thus forming the depression

or seat 6^a in which a cake of soap, drinking vessel or other article may be placed.

The fixture shown in the drawings is extremely simple and can be made by the same operations and steps as an ordinary tile. Its vitreous surface is sanitary and does not collect dirt, but it may be readily washed off or cleansed whenever desired.

What we claim is:—

1. A fixture adapted to form a permanent part of a tile wall, comprising a single integral body formed of vitreous material and having a base member in the form of a thin flat tile arranged to be interlaid with other tiles in cement to form a wall, said tile member being provided with a forwardly projecting fixture member arranged to support an article.

2. A fixture adapted to form a permanent part of a tile wall, comprising a single integral body member formed of a vitreous material and having a base member in the form of thin flat tile arranged to be interlaid with other tiles in cement to form a wall, and a fixture member projecting forwardly from the middle portion of said tile member, said fixture member being smaller than the tile and leaving a portion of its flat front surface exposed on each side of said fixture member and having a horizontal ledge or shelf provided with a depression for receiving and holding an article.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.

ELLSWORTH M. STATLER.
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Witnesses:
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ARTHUR J. LA REAU.