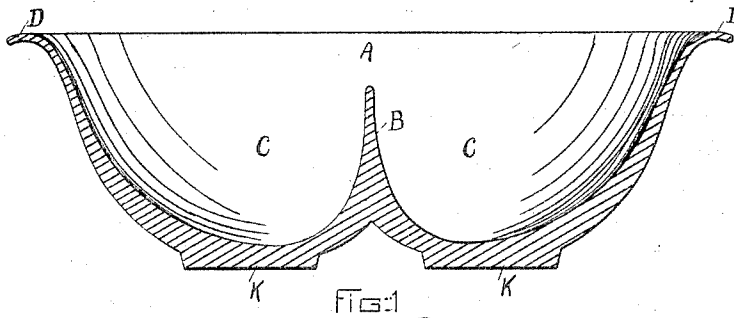
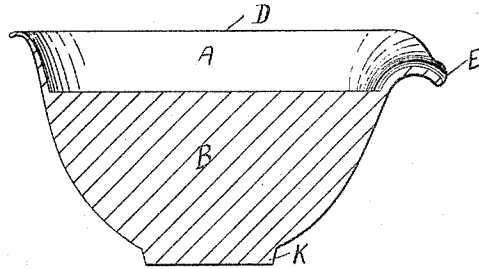
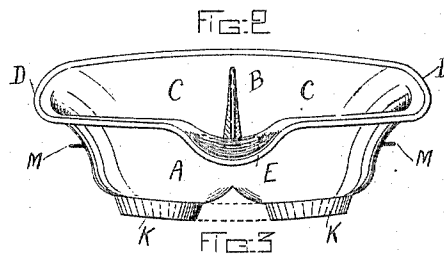
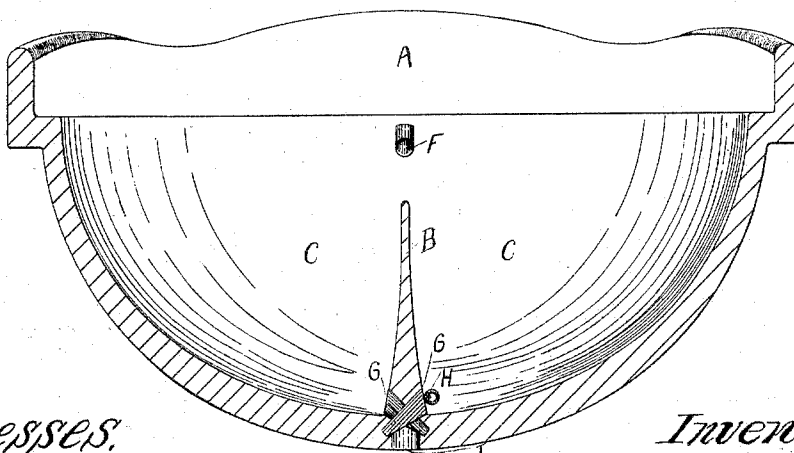


No. 759,696.

PATENTED MAY 10, 1904.

F. W. GORDON.
WASH HAND BASIN.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
James L. Norris Jr.
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Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

WASH HAND-BASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 759,696, dated May 10, 1904.

Application filed September 14, 1903. Serial No. 173,179. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON, surgeon, a subject of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at the city of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland and Colony of New Zealand, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Wash Hand-Basin, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a duplicate cavity or division in the ordinary wash hand-basin, so that the person using the basin can have clean water in the basin in which to rinse the soapy film or scum off the hands and face after washing them with soap and water in the other division of the basin. The duplication is obtained by making two compartments or divisions in the basin by means of a central or nearly central partition running from the back to the front of the basin, but not so high as the walls thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front sectional elevation of a movable wash hand-basin, showing the two compartments and the partition dividing the two. Fig. 2 is a side sectional elevation of a movable wash hand-basin, showing the dividing partition and the top of one of the divisions or compartments. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the movable wash hand-basin and also of a swinging basin, showing the dividing-partition and the two divisions or compartments made in the basin thereby and two short trunnions; and Fig. 4 is a front sectional elevation of a fixed wash hand-basin, showing the dividing-partition, the compartments made thereby, the water-tap immediately over the partition, and discharge-ducts from both compartments with a plug in one.

The basin A has a dividing-partition B therein in its center or near thereto, whereby it is formed into two divisions or compartments C. The partition B is shaped lower than the top D of the basin A, and the basin A is given a lip formation E at one end of the partition B. In the fixed basin (shown in Fig. 4) the water-tap F is shown immediately over the partition B, and discharge-ducts G are provided therein, so that the one plug H will close the two

ducts, which have the one outlet J. Figs. 1 and 3 show a double base K; but one can be used, as in Fig. 2.

In using the movable wash hand-basin A (shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3) the water is poured in immediately over the partition B, so that the compartments C will thereby have a like quantity of water in each. The person using the basin can then wash his or her hands, face, and other parts of body with soap in the water in one of the compartments and before wiping or drying the skin with towel or other drier rinse and wash off the film or layer of soapy water on the skin in the clean water in the unused compartment. The lip E is made in the basin at one of the top ends of the partition B, so that when the basin is being emptied the water will flow equally from both compartments C and leave both dry. The double base K is made more as an ornament, and it can be replaced by one base, as with the basins now in use and as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3.

With the fixed wash hand-basin A, as shown in Fig. 4, the ordinary water-tap F is let into or placed over the basin immediately over the partition B, so that in letting water into the basin each compartment C will be equally supplied. No lip formation is given to or needed in the fixed basin, as discharge-ducts G are provided one to each compartment, and they are so placed that they will both empty into the one outlet J. The plug H will fit into either duct and will with the one fitting close both ducts. The ring or knob on the plug H can be countersunk therein, so as to be out of the way and not to cause inconvenience to the person washing.

The movable basin can also be used as a swinging basin by having trunnions M thereon, as shown in Fig. 3, so that it can rest on bearings and be made to tip over when being emptied, the same as is done with wash hand-basins on board ship and in hospitals.

The advantages of this improved wash hand-basin are that it can be used for complexion purposes, as its compartments permit of toilet vinegar or some such refreshing adjunct being mixed with the reserve clean water which is held in one of the compartments and that

the lip formation or double duct allows both compartments to be simultaneously emptied and also that the partition distributes the water into each compartment equally when poured in.

Having fully described my invention, what I desire to claim and secure by Letters Patent is—

10 A washbasin comprising an integral structure divided into two compartments by a partition of less height than the depth of the basin, said basin being provided with an outlet

arranged beneath the partition, and the partition having discharge-ducts communicating with each of the compartments and emptying into the outlet, the ducts being arranged in such a manner that one plug will close both outlets, and a water-supply discharging over the crest of the partition, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 15

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Witnesses:

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