

A. J. Brown,

Commode,

N^o 80,129.

Patented July 21, 1868.

Fig. 1.

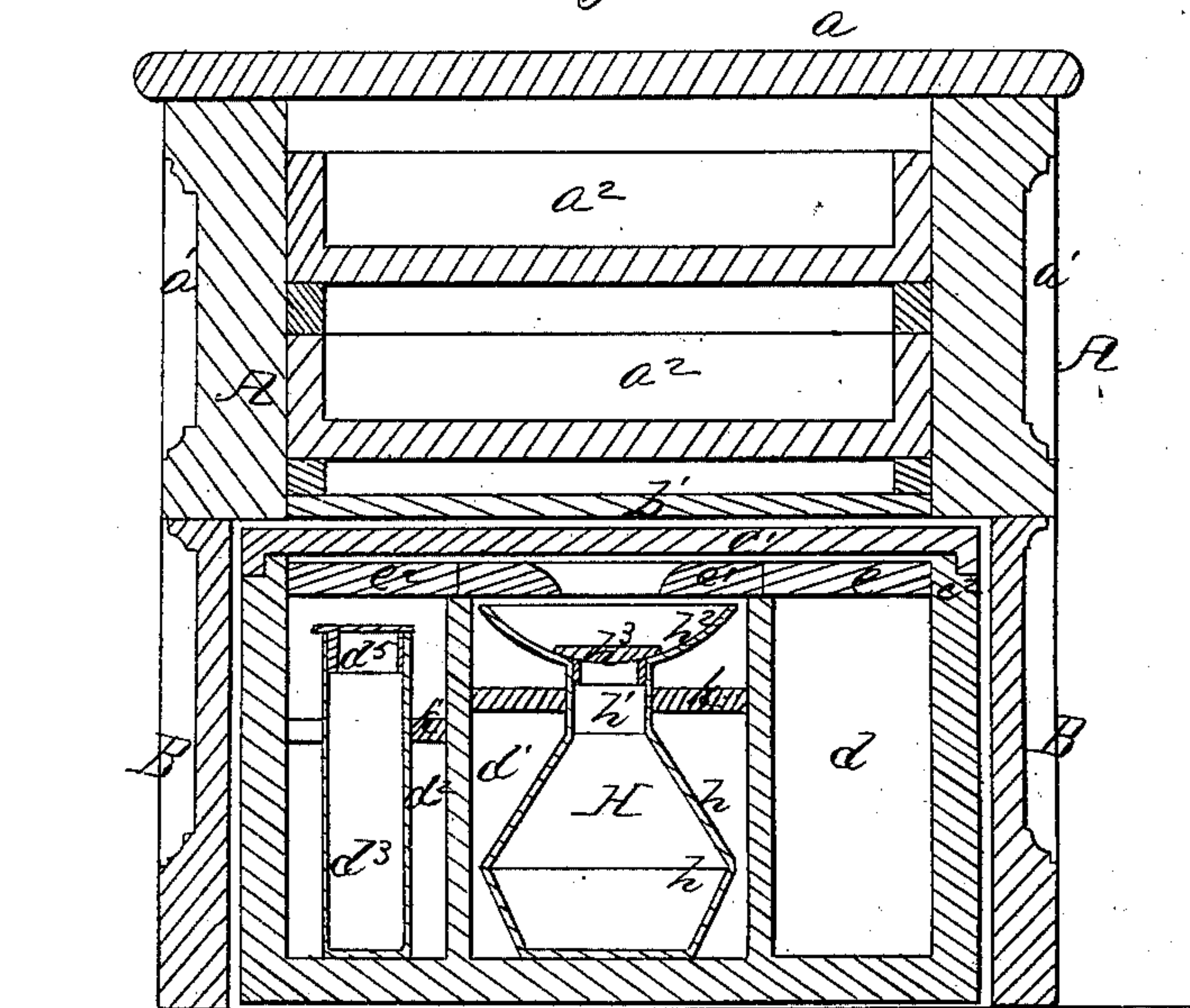
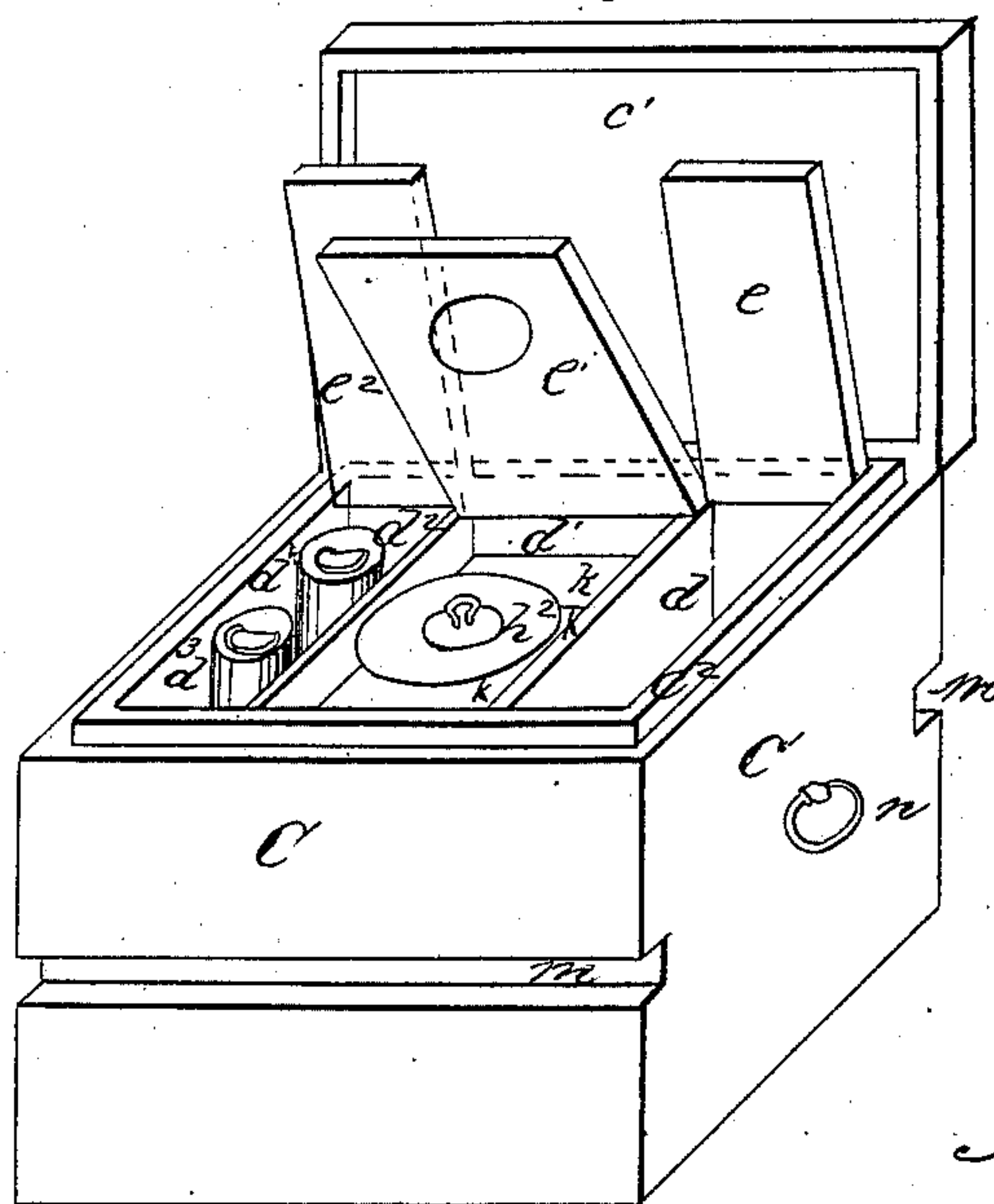


Fig. 2.



*Witnesses,
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United States Patent Office.

ANDREW J. BROWN, OF NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.

Letters Patent No. 80,129, dated July 21, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED WASH-STAND AND WATER-CLOSET.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. BROWN, of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, have invented a "Combined Wash-Stand and Night-Stool;" and I do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to combine in one article of furniture a wash-stand and night-stool, and to construct the parts of the night-stool, and so arrange them within the wash-stand, that no smell or noxious effluvia is allowed to escape.

Figure 1 is a section through the wash-stand.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the night-stool, showing the interior.

A is the wash-stand, having a flat top, a , and two panelled sides, a^1 . Two drawers, a^2 , are fitted in the upper half of the wash-stand. The lower half of the wash-stand is made with a plain panel on the front side, and a panelled door, B B, hinged at the back on each side. These doors can be thrown wide open, to permit the withdrawal of the stool-box, C, on either side, to suit any corner of the room in which it may be placed.

C is the night-stool, the lid of which, C' , fits tightly over a bead or ledge, c^2 , thus making an extra tight joint.

The interior is divided into three spaces, $d d^1 d^2$. d is for the waste paper, d^1 for the stool-pan, d^2 for the water-can and slop-can $d^3 d^4$. It also contains a ladle with a long handle, for rinsing the top of the stool-pan or extracting the fæces from the pan. The cans $d^3 d^4$ are of tin, having close-fitting stoppers d^5 . The three spaces, $d d^1 d^2$, are covered by three inside lids, $e e^1 e^2$, the middle one, e^1 , being used as the seat. These inside lids, in conjunction with the outer lid e' , are an additional security against the escape of effluvia.

The stool-pan, H, is made of tin. The bottom, h , is in the form of a double cone, to prevent the rising and spilling of the fæces. It has a very long neck, h^1 , and upon it is soldered a wide, flaring, saucer-shaped top, h^2 . This neck is closed by a tight stopper, h^3 . The stool-pan is secured in position by three loose clamping-pieces $k k k$, which fit close to the neck h^1 , when in place. The division-board k^1 secures the cans d^3 and d^4 in place. The tight-fitting bottom b' prevents any escape from the stool-box C into the drawers a^2 above.

The stool-box-C has a groove, m , cut on each side, which fit upon projecting ways fixed to the front and back of the wash-stand, and upon which the box C slides in and out. Ring n is for holding to in withdrawing the box H, which might also run on casters, if preferred.

The stool-pan H would be better made of earthenware. It would be more durable and could be kept cleaner.

By this construction of a closed stool-pan, H, and its arrangement within the box C, and that again within the wash-stand, all noxious effluvia is prevented from escaping.

I do not claim simply the combination of a wash-stand and night-stool, but

I claim the box C, divided into separate apartments, each having its appropriate lid or cover, with the central stool-pan H, having conical sides h , neck h^1 , flaring saucer-top h^2 , stopper h^3 , constructed and arranged with the wash-stand A, having slide-grooves and doors, all substantially as and for the purpose described and shown.

A. J. BROWN.

Witnesses:

EDW. BROWN,
M. MCGINN.