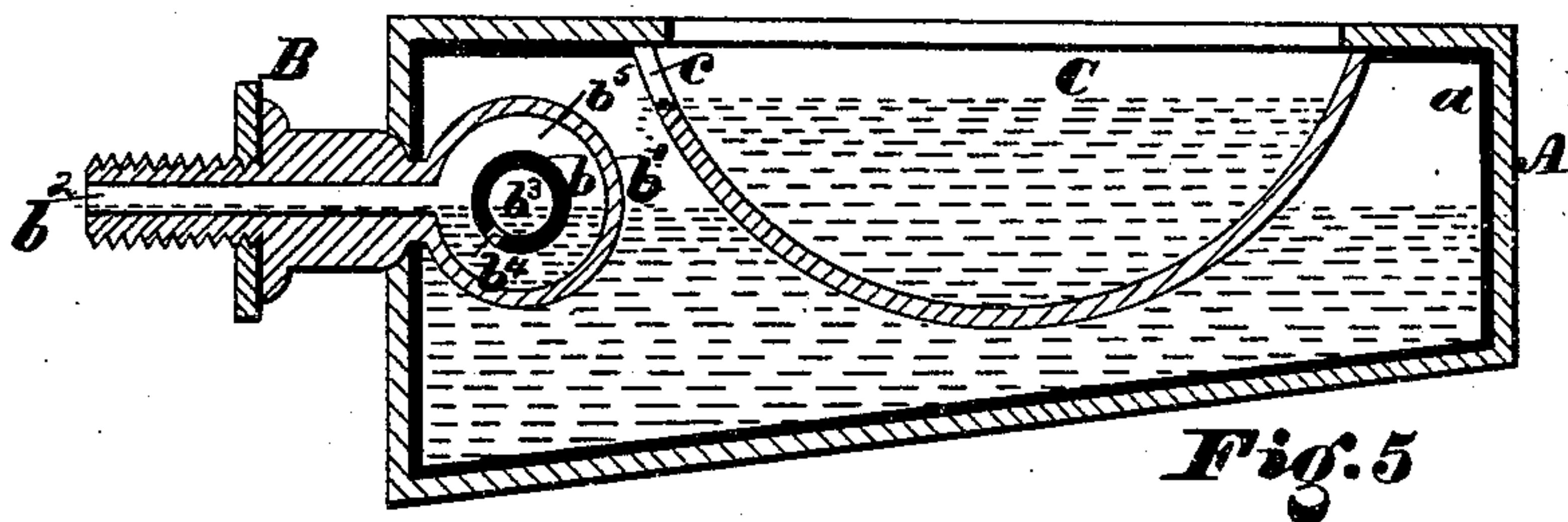
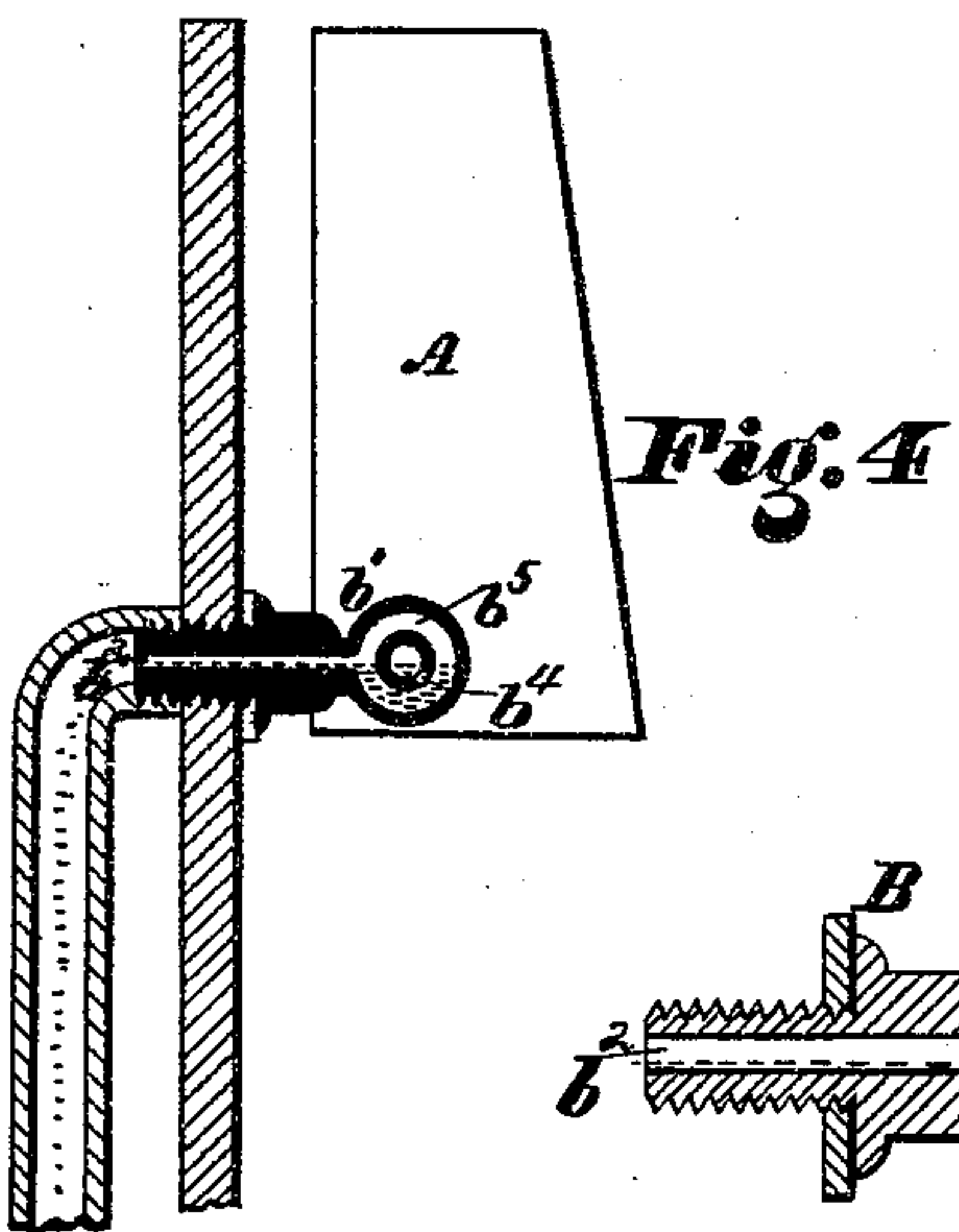
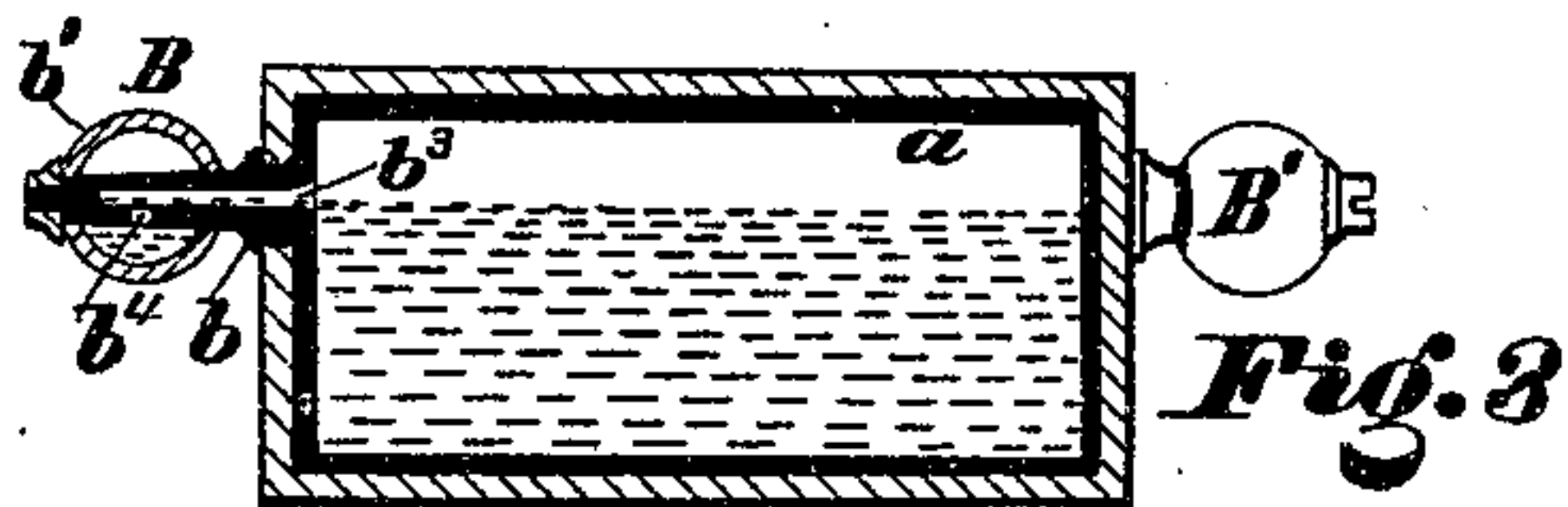
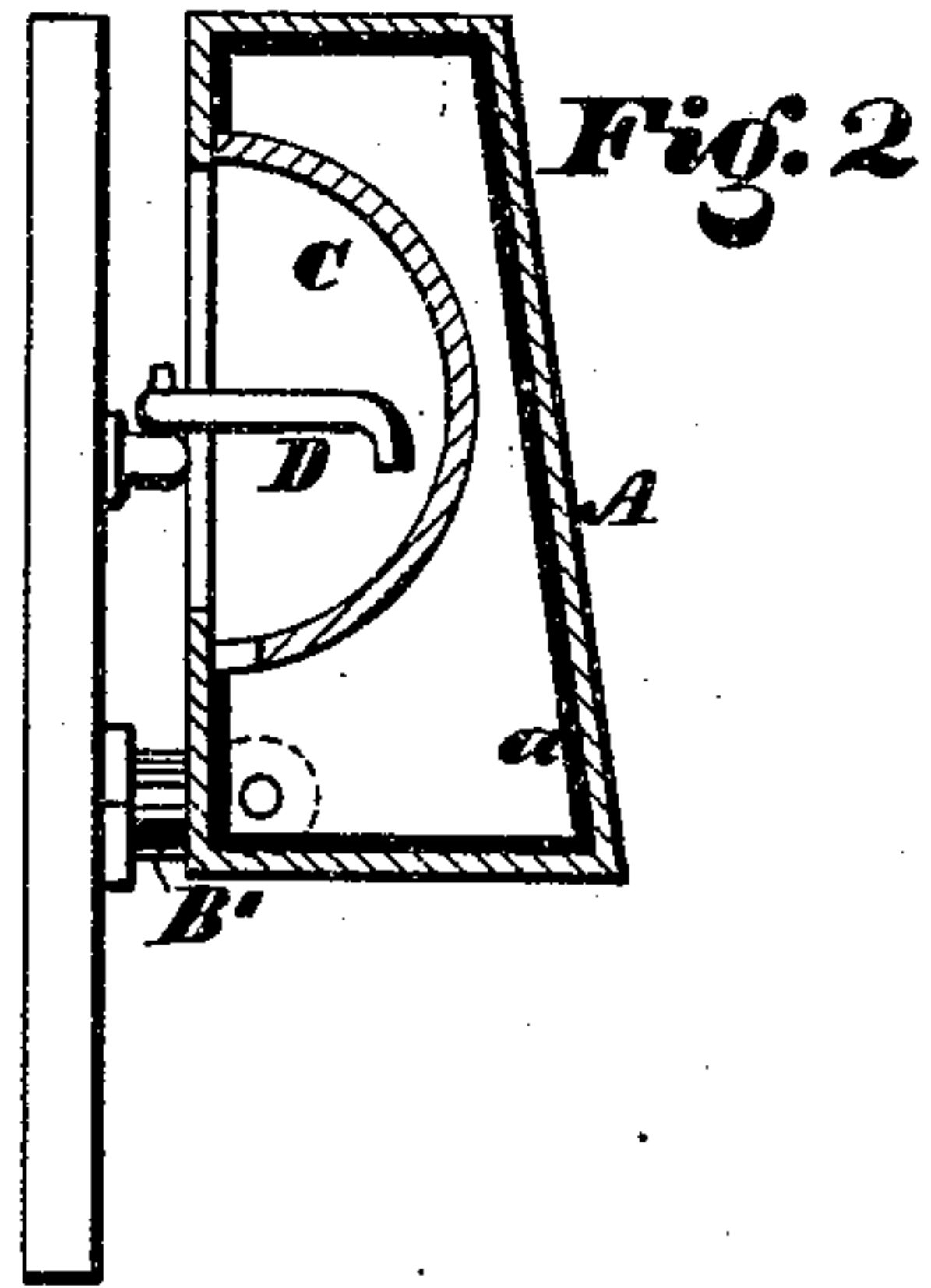
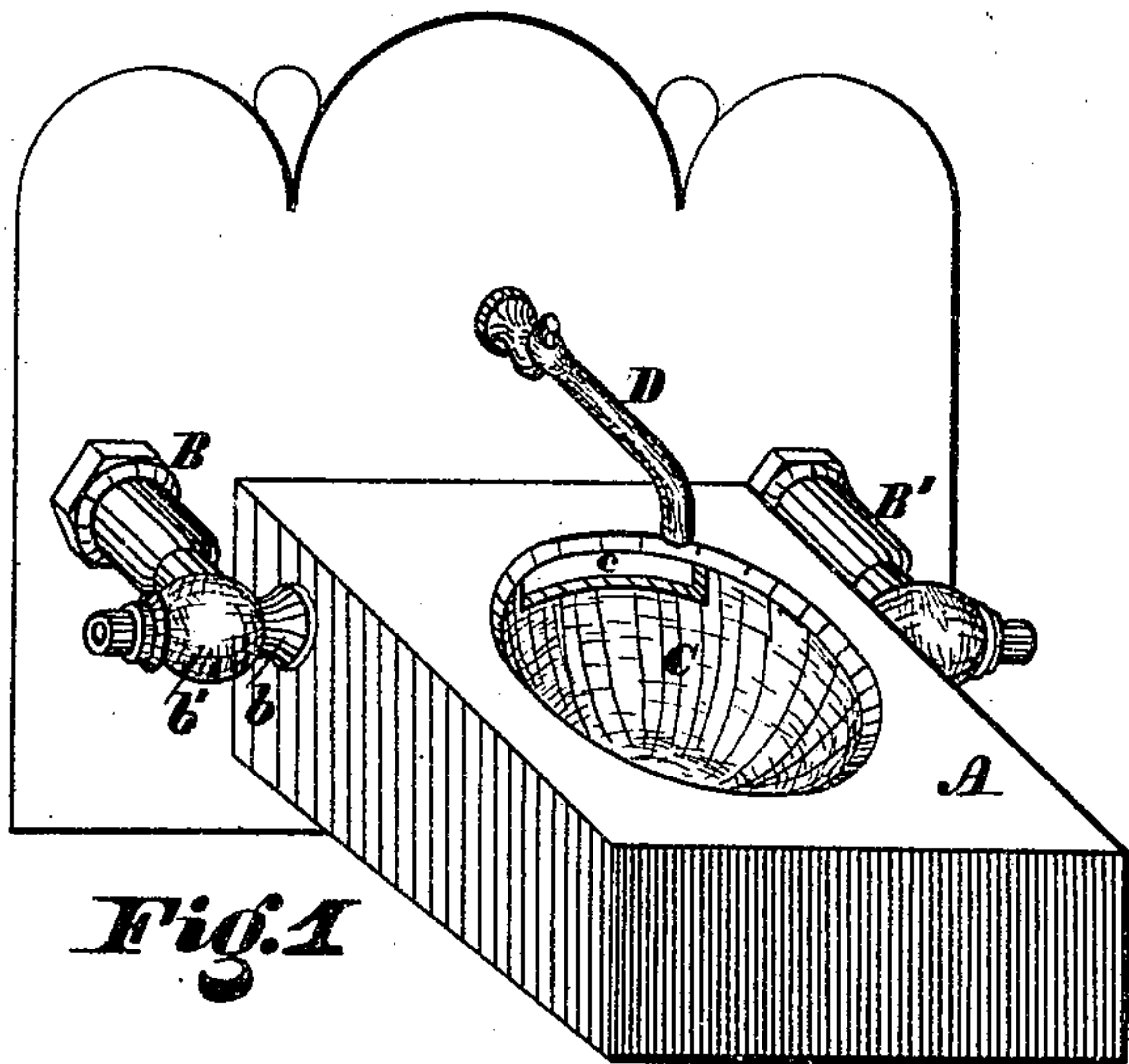


J. W. BLAKEMORE.  
FOLDING WASHSTAND.

No. 178,716.

Patented June 13, 1876.



Witnesses

Saml. J. Van Stavern  
Thos. H. Higgins

Inventor

James W. Blakemore,  
Counally Bros, Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. BLAKEMORE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FOLDING WASH-STANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,716**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed April 7, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES W. BLAKEMORE, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Folding Wash-Stand; and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the basin when it is folded up against the wall. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the basin and water-trap. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section of the water-trap with the basin folded. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section of the trap and basin when the latter is in its normal position.

The object of my invention is to provide a stationary wash-stand which can be readily folded or turned up against the wall or partition to which it is secured, the liquid contents of the basin passing into a tank or receptacle beneath, and thence through a waste-pipe into the sewer.

A further object of my invention is the provision of a water-trap, to prevent the admission into the room where the wash-stand is located of sewer-gas through the waste-pipe.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A designates the frame forming the wash-stand, lined, as shown at *a*, with any suitable material, to render it water-tight, and supported on jointed arms B B'. One of these arms, B, is hollow, to form a waste-pipe, while the other, B', is solid or a "dummy," of the same general appearance externally. C represents the basin, fastened to the under side of the top of the tank A, and cut away, as shown at *c*, so that when the stand is folded up against the wall the water will pass from said basin into said tank. The arm B is formed in two parts, *b* and *b*<sup>1</sup>, which are, respectively, the stem and globe or seat of a valve having suitable extensions to fasten them, respectively, to the wash-stand A and wall, against which the latter is secured. *b*<sup>2</sup> is the opening in the exten-

sion of the ball for the outlet of the water, and *b*<sup>3</sup> the opening, for the same purpose, in the stem *b*. The ball is recessed, so as to leave a chamber, *b*<sup>5</sup>, surrounding the stem, the lower part of said chamber forming, when filled with water, a trap, in connection with said stem. *b*<sup>4</sup> is an opening leading from the orifice *b*<sup>3</sup> in the stem to the chamber *b*<sup>5</sup>. The opening *b*<sup>4</sup> is inclined, so as to emerge into the chamber below the water-line thereof, and to remain below said water-line when the stem has made the quarter turn incident to changing the frame A (with which said stem moves) from a horizontal to an upright or vertical position. By this means a water-trap is always formed in the arm B, whether the stand is turned up, down, or in any intermediate position. D represents the faucet, which may be of the usual or any suitable construction, the flow from which, whether as a regular stream, or when merely trickling, will be received in the basin C. When the stand is turned up against the wall, said faucet may rest wholly or in part in or back of the basin.

The operation is as follows: The water is admitted from the faucet D to the basin C in the usual manner. After the basin has been used its liquid contents are ejected by turning up the frame A, the water passing through the opening *c* into the tank, and thence through the exit-port in the arm B to the sewer.

When not in use, the stand is turned up against the wall, to which it is attached. Any overflow in the tank, whether the stand be turned up or down, is prevented by reason of the arm B being arranged or located in such position that it will carry off the water before the latter can rise to the top of said tank.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A wash-stand constructed and arranged so that it may be folded or turned up toward a wall or fixture to which it is secured, substantially for the purposes set forth.

2. A wash-stand supported upon hinged or jointed arms to permit its folding or being turned from a horizontal to a vertical position, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with a folding wash-stand a hollow supporting-arm, serving as a waste-port, substantially as set forth.

4. The water-trap described, formed by the chamber  $b^5$  and inclined opening  $b^4$ , leading from the passage  $b^3$  in the stem into said chamber, substantially as shown and described.

5. In combination with the folding washstand A, a water-trap, closed both when said stand is turned up and when it is turned down, substantially as set forth.

6. In combination with the folding frame or tank A, the basin C, cut away at  $c$  for the ejec-

tion of the liquid contents of said basin into said tank, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of April, 1876.

JAMES W. BLAKEMORE.

Witnesses:

S. J. VAN STAVOREN,  
CHAS. F. VAN HORN.