

(No Model.)

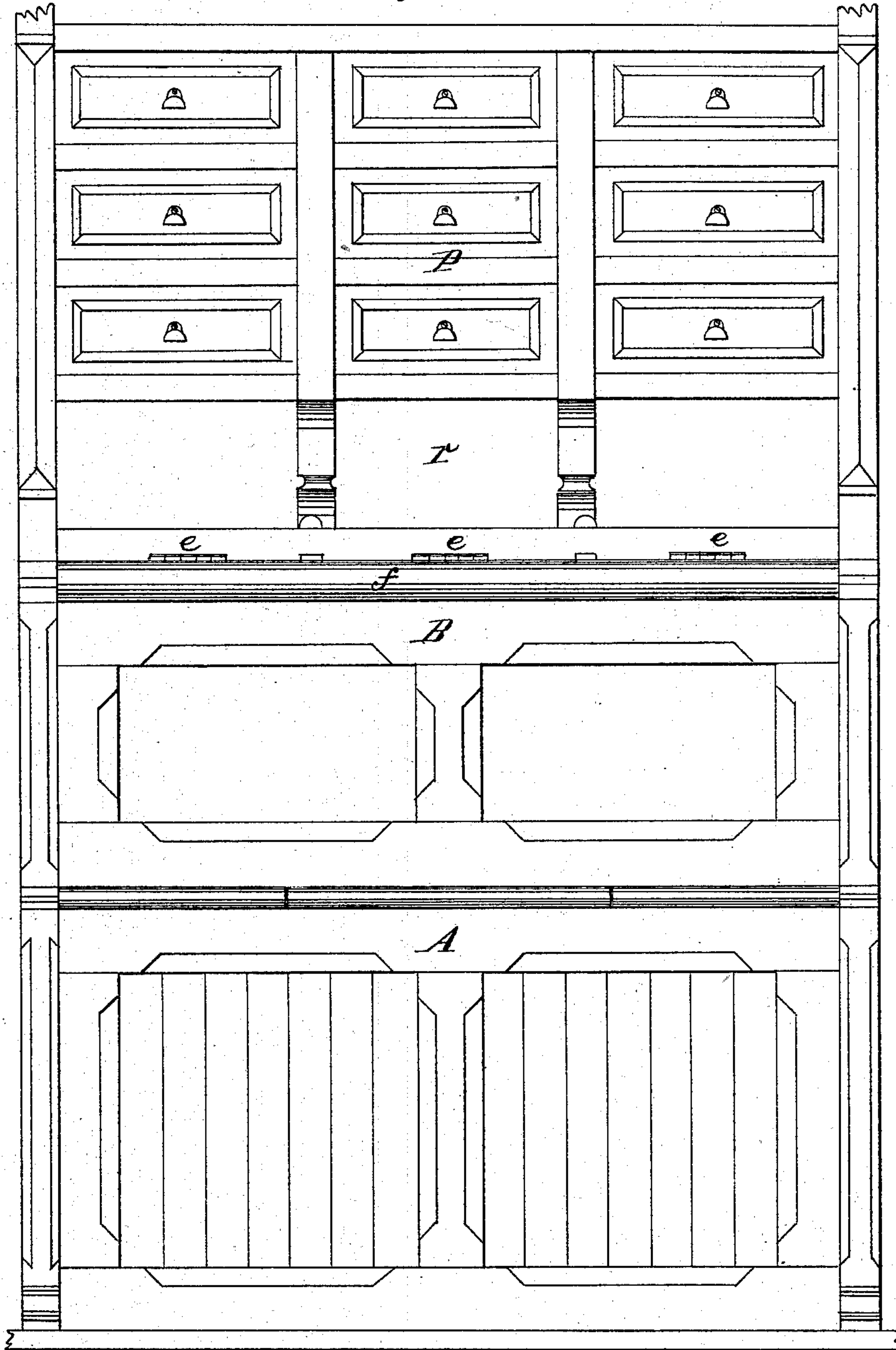
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W. T. EGBERT.
COMMODE WASH STAND.

No. 249,601.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

Edw. H. Brewster,
Stephen H. Powell.

INVENTOR

William Todd Egbert.
by W. L. Bennett

ATTORNEY.

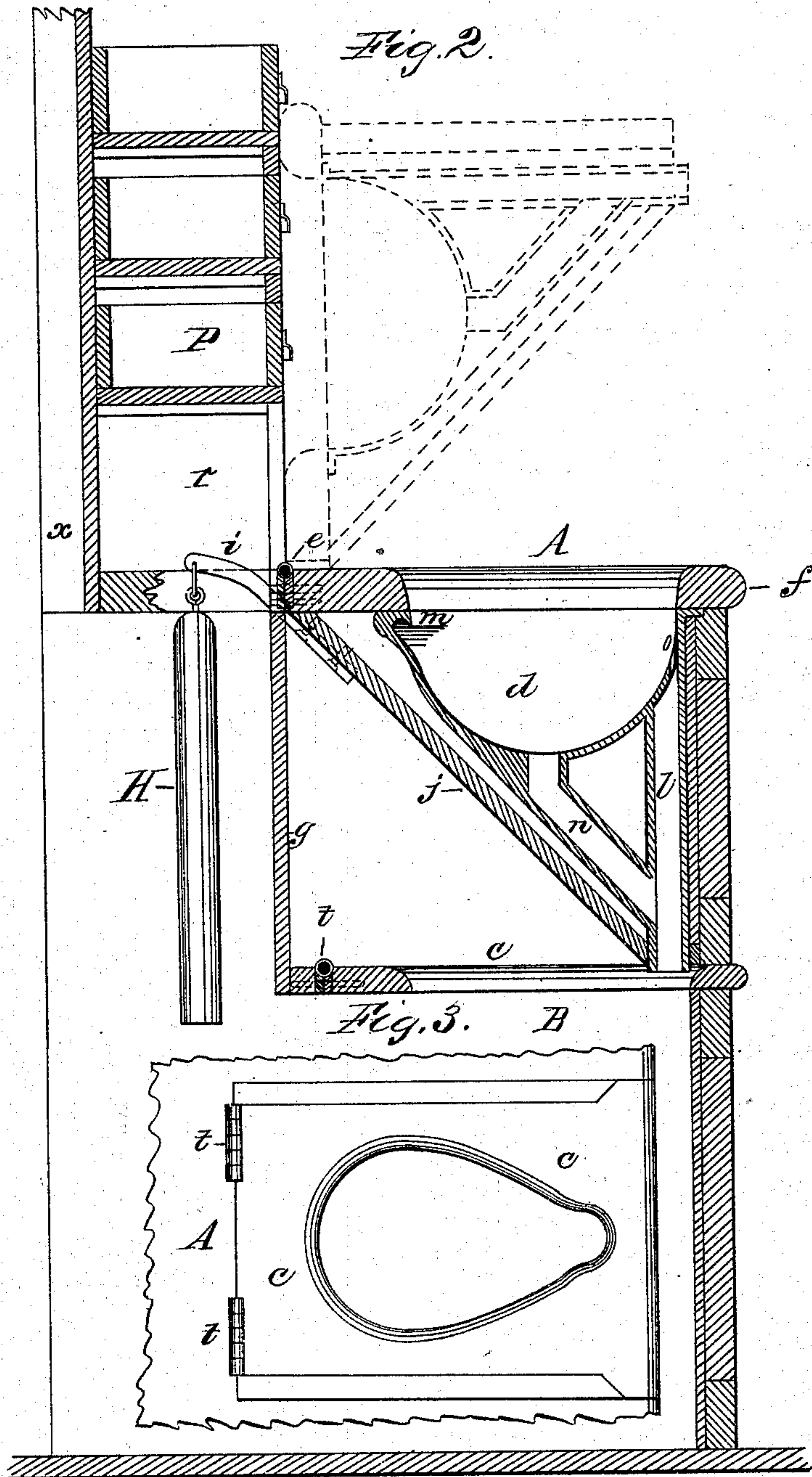
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. EGBERT, OF MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

COMMODE WASH-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,601, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed February 5, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TODD EGBERT, of Morristown, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have made an invention of a new and useful Commode Wash-Stand; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description and specification of the same.

Commodos (or water-closets) and wash-stands as generally constructed are separate and distinct devices, the commode as ordinarily made being a seat having a pan, hopper, or basin beneath it for droppings, and the wash-stand being a fixed table or support for a basin, and being frequently made with a closet beneath the basin. The construction of the commode as a seat is objectionable in many respects. Thus, if it be placed in a room, its presence is suggestive of its use, and it is objectionable on this account. Hence commodos are generally either made portable, so that they can be moved from one dwelling-room to another, or they are made fixtures in rooms or closets appropriated specially to the purpose, thus involving the cost of such special room or closet. Wash-stands, on the other hand, are not objectionable in rooms, except for the space occupied by them, and consequently they can be openly placed in any bed-room. The objections to the separate construction of wash-stands and commodos are such as to have led to the combination of a water-closet bowl with a wash-stand by means of a swinging bracket, so that the bowl may be swung laterally into and out of the closet of a wash-stand; but this construction is objectionable, in my opinion, because the bracket water-closet thus obtained is at best but a make-shift, and lacks the comfort of a good seat and back, besides involving the necessity of joints in the pipe-connections, which joints are not only costly, but are liable to leak and to gather foul matter.

My invention obviates both the disadvantages incident to the construction of commodos (or water-closets) and wash-stands as distinct devices or articles of furniture, and also the disadvantages of the swinging-bracket construction of water-closets, while retaining the good qualities of each; and it consists of certain me-

chanical constructions, which are recited in the claims at the close of this description, and the practical effect of which is the production of a commode wash-stand which has all the advantages of the broad seat and back of the ordinary water-closet or privy seat, coupled with the complete concealment of an appearance suggestive of its use as a commode, and which, in addition, is a good wash-stand, while, when constructed as a water-closet, it permits all the pipe-connections with the water-closet bowl to be constructed in the manner usual for fixed water-closets, permits also the supply-pipes of the wash-basin to be fixed, and does not require any joints for the discharge-pipe of the wash-basin or of the water-closet.

In order that the invention may be fully understood I have represented in the accompanying drawings, and will proceed to describe, a commode wash-stand embodying all parts of my invention in a good form for practical use, it being understood that the form and means of combining the devices may be varied as circumstances or the views of users or manufacturers render expedient.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of the commode wash-stand. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section of the same through the centers of the bowls of the wash-stand and commode seat. Fig. 3 represents a fragmentary top view of the commode-seat, which, for economy of space, is drawn in an open space of Fig. 2.

The commode wash-stand represented in the said drawings consists, essentially, of the commode A and the wash-stand attachment B.

The commode has a seat, *c*, with a hole of the ordinary form for such purposes, and is of a convenient height—say about fifteen inches—and it may contain a pan for the droppings or a water-closet bowl and hopper of any form or construction.

The wash-stand attachment B may be plain for supporting a common bowl, or it may be fitted (as represented in the drawings) with a Croton bowl, *d*, supplied with water by means of pipes or otherwise. The wash-stand attachment has its top *f* at a suitable height for a wash-stand—say about two feet six inches from the floor—and it is combined with the commode,

so as to cover the seat thereof, and at the same time to be movable therefrom, so as to permit the user of the commode to seat himself upon it. In the form represented in the drawings the wash-stand attachment is connected with the back *g* of the commode by hinges *e*, so that when the former is turned down, as represented in full lines in Fig. 2, it covers the commode and conceals the seat from view, at the same time presenting to the eye the appearance of a wash-stand. The wash-stand attachment may, however, be turned up, as represented in dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus permitting the commode to be used with all the comfort attending a good seat, *c*, and (if desirable) a back, *g*.

In order that the wash-stand attachment may be handled with facility its weight is partially counterpoised by means of one or more weights, *H*, connected with the attachment by means of an arm or arms, *i*. As the attachment turns on hinges and its center of gravity is more nearly over the hinge-pivots when the attachment is turned up, the counterpoise then has a mechanical advantage over the weight of the attachment and holds it securely in its raised position; but the weight of the attachment has a mechanical advantage over the counterpoise when the former is turned down, so that it retains its depressed position.

If deemed best, one or more springs may be substituted for the counterpoise-weights.

When a Croton wash-bowl is employed I arrange it as represented in section at Fig. 2, with the delivery-pipes located at the front of the casing of the wash-stand attachment, so that the under side, *j*, of the attachment may, when down, incline forward and downward, and may consequently slope forward and upward when the attachment is turned up, as represented in dotted lines in Fig. 2, so as to afford ample room for the sitter. The Croton bowl thus arranged discharges directly into the bowl of the water-closet beneath, thus tending to disinfect the same by the soap-suds made by washing, and rendering the use of a separate trap for the basin unnecessary. I also in such case construct the basin with a direct overflow-pipe, *l*, communicating, by preference, with an inclined discharge-pipe, *n*, which construction enables both pipes to be readily cleansed—the former by means of a swab introduced from beneath, and the latter by means of a swab on a wire handle introduced from above. I also construct the wash-bowl with a projecting lip, *m*, at its rear side, so that in case the bowl should be suddenly turned up with some remnant of the water in it such water may be caught in the recess under the lip.

If the commode wash-stand is a fixture, I prefer to construct it with a superstructure of

drawers, *P*, or of closets, having a space, *r*, beneath for the turn-cocks of the water-pipes of the wash-basin. If the article is to be used as an earth-closet, I place a pan under the top of the seat, which, by preference, is connected with the residue by hinges *t*, and I utilize the space under the seat at each side of the pan, by inserting a reservoir of dry earth at one side and a receptacle for dirty water at the other. I also arrange the delivery-pipe *l* of the wash-basin so as to be over a lateral opening in the seat, which opening lets the basin-water run into the receptacle; or a reservoir of washing-water may be arranged in the commode, and a pump may be used to pump it to the wash-basin, as is done with the wash-stands in railroad sleeping-cars; or a reservoir of washing-water may be arranged in the superstructure, as is done with some portable wash-stands. I also prefer to arrange a ventilating-pipe, *x*, in connection with the commode, such pipe being connected either with a pipe entering the chimney or being conducted to the exterior of the house at some upper part thereof.

The design of the casing of the article may be such as fancy or taste may suggest, and the front of the wash-stand attachment may be made to project a little in front of the commode, and to overlap the edge of the seat *c* thereof, so as to conceal the joints of the casing.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as above set forth, of the commode-seat and the wash-stand attachment, which is constructed to be moved upward and downward relatively to said commode-seat.

2. The combination, substantially as above set forth, of the commode-seat, the wash-stand attachment covering the same, and the counterpoise for the wash-stand attachment.

3. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the commode-seat with a wash-stand attachment constructed with a level top, and with a bottom inclined forward and downward.

4. The wash-bowl constructed, substantially as above set forth, with a lip at its rear side.

5. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the wash-bowl with a discharge-pipe inclined forward and with a straight overflow-pipe, whereby both the discharge from the bowl and the overflow may be effected at the forward side thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand this 31st day of January, A. D. 1881.

WILLIAM TODD EGBERT.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. MILLER,
C. H. BEACH, Sr.