(No Model.)

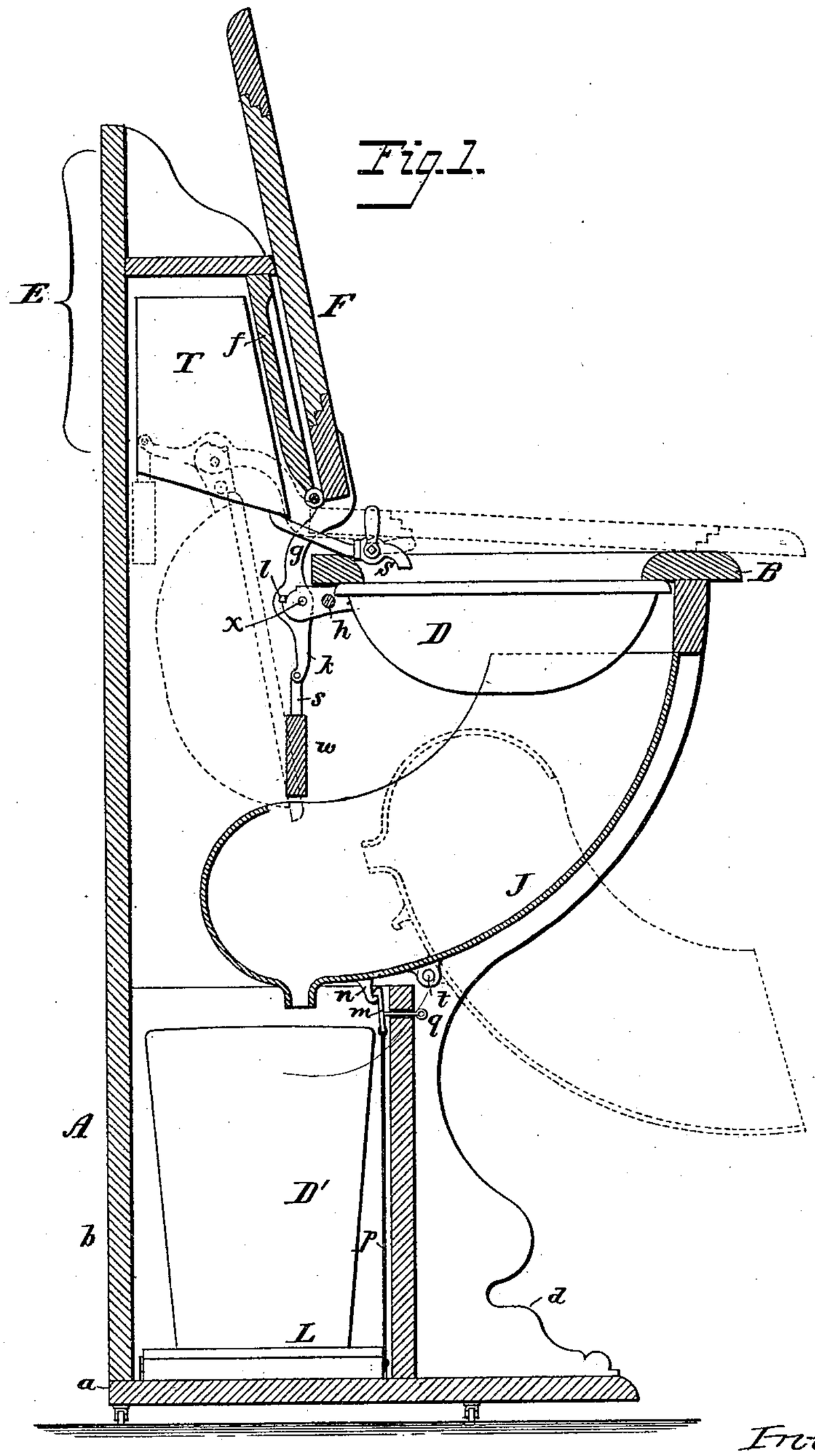
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# N. O. BOND.

## WASH STAND.

No. 265,481. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig. 1.




Inventor:
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By his attorney
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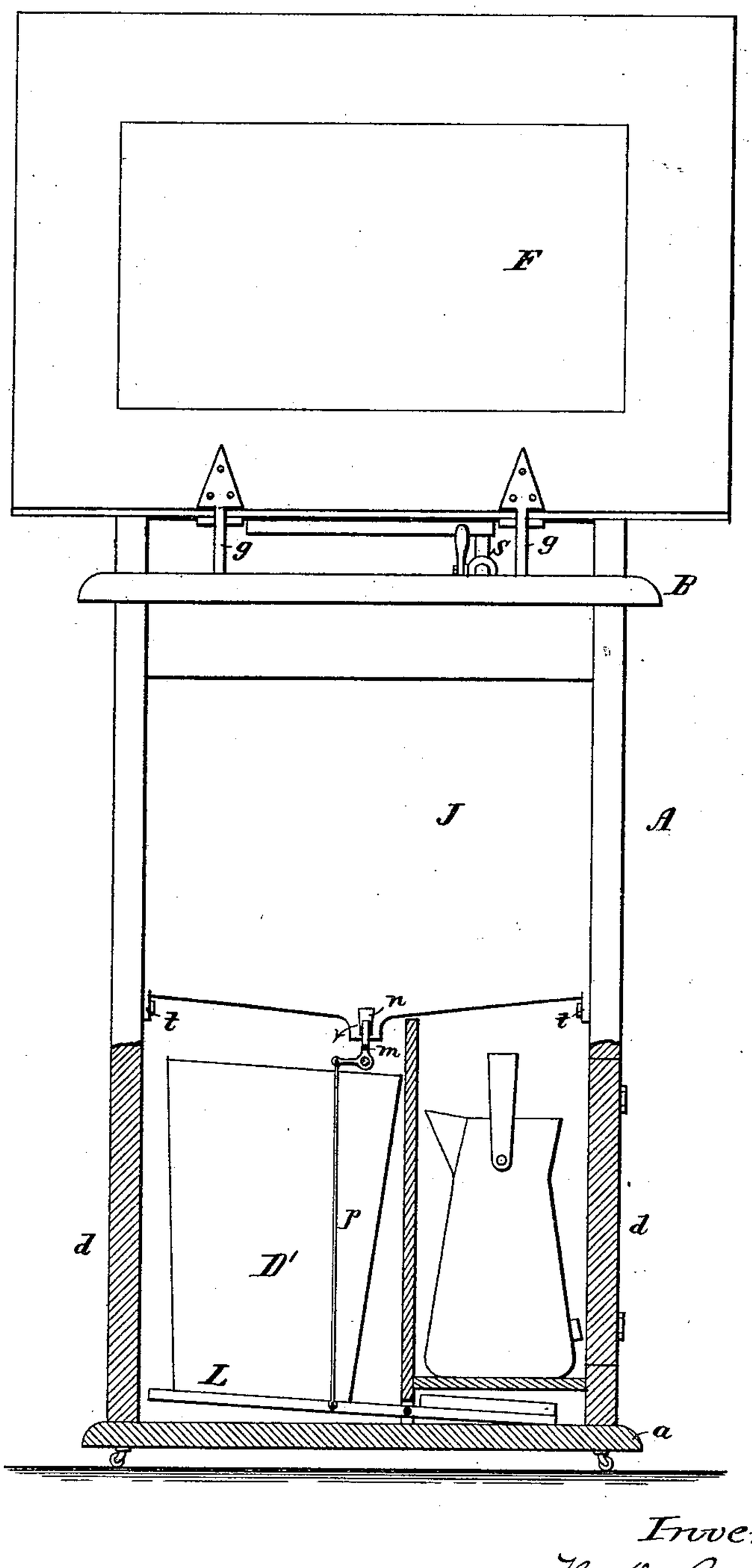
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

# N. O. BOND.

## WASH STAND.

No. 265,481. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig. 2.

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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

# N. O. BOND.

## WASH STAND.

No. 265,481. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig. 3.

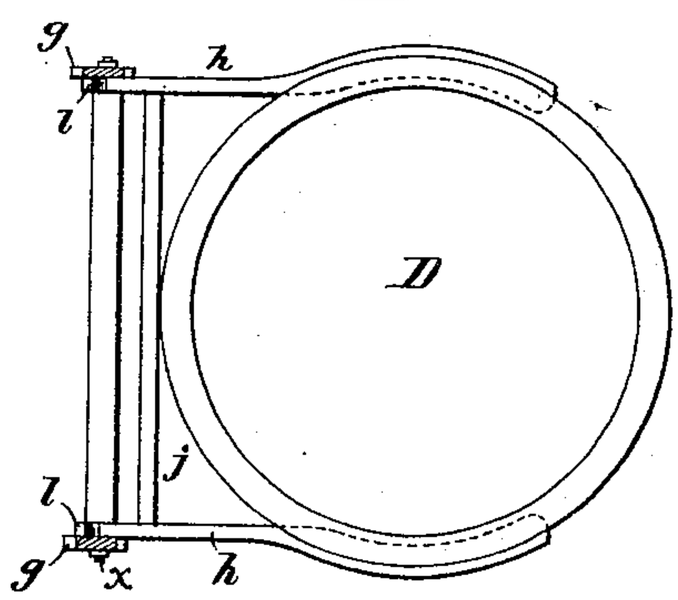



Fig. 4.

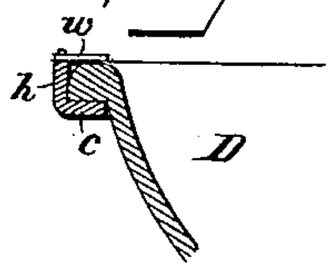
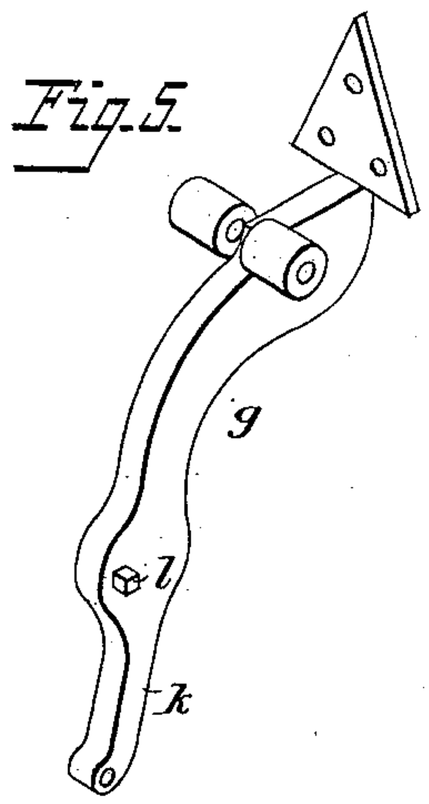



Fig. 5.

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Inventor:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN O. BOND, OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THEODORE J. MAYER, E. KURTZ JOHNSON, FRED W. PRATT, JAMES L. BARBOUR, AND F. TENNEY, ALL OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

## WASH-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,481, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed June 2, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NATHAN O. BOND, of Fairfax Court-House, Fairfax county, Virginia, have invented certain Improvements in Wash-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of furniture with which wash-basins are combined; and it consists in the combination of the basin and supports and operating appliances, fully described hereinafter, whereby accidents from the overflow of the basin or slop-bucket or the running of water when the basin is depressed are prevented.

My invention consists, further, of details of construction hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a wash-stand made in the form of a desk, and illustrating my improvements. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a plan of the basin and supporting-arms; Fig. 4, a section of one of the arms and basin, and Fig. 5 a perspective view of one of the arms connected to the lid.

The case A of the stand may be made in any desired shape, having a bottom, *a*, back *b*, sides *d*, and top or slab B, with the usual opening above the wash-bowl D. The case may be in the form of a wardrobe, bureau, cabinet, desk, or other article of furniture. I prefer in many instances to use a desk-case, as shown in the drawings, having a hollow extension, E, above the marble slab B, which extension is covered by a front panel, *f*, and constitutes a receptacle for the water-tank T. The lid F is hinged at the lower edge to the panel *f*, and from the rear edge of the lid F, near each side thereof, extends an arm, *g*, curved, as shown, so that it will extend behind the edge of the lid and back edge of the slab B and be but little exposed when the lid is raised, and will then extend down at the rear of the slab B. To each arm *g* is pivoted by a pin, *x*, an arm, *h*, which is curved to correspond to the rim of the bowl D at one side, as shown in Fig. 3, and has a lower inner flange, *c*, upon which said rim bears, as shown in Fig. 4. A hinged button, *w'*, Fig. 4, serves to hold the basin in place. The two arms *h h* are connected and braced by a bolt, *j*, and the inner end of each arm *h*, when the lid F is raised, bears against a stop-pin, *l*, upon the arm *g*, which pins then maintain the arms *h* and the bowl in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1, but permit the arms *h* to hang downward and swing on the pins *x* when the lid is depressed. By connecting the bowl to the lid, as described, the folding down of the lid will throw down and back the bowl, so as to empty the contents thereof, while the raising of the lid will carry the bowl again to and support it in a horizontal position.

It is not in all cases necessary to pivot the arms *h* to the arms *g*, as they may be cast together in one piece; but I prefer the pivotal connection because the basin will then swing inward as it is raised by the depression of the lid, reducing the amount of room required to receive the basin at the rear of the slab B.

While the arms *g* may be connected to the lid independently of the hinges thereof, I prefer to form the hinge and arms in one piece, as shown in Fig. 5, so that there is no strain upon the lid and less tendency of the arms to be wrenched from their fastenings.

As in most instances the basin requires to be counterbalanced, I extend from the arms *g* rods *k*, to which I suspend the counterbalance cross-weight *w*, arms *s* at the ends of the weight permitting the arms *g* to rise to their proper position opposite the ends of the tank T, while the weight itself is below the tank, as shown. The movements of the lid and bowl thus counterbalanced can be effected but with little jar and danger of breakage.

To prevent the overflow of the basin, I so proportion the weight *w* to the other parts that it will maintain the basin in its horizontal position so long as the supply of water placed in the basin is not excessive. When, however, the proper amount is exceeded, the basin will swing downward.

If the basin were merely counterbalanced by the weight *w*, the discharge of a portion of the water would bring the basin and weight into equilibrium, leaving the basin in an inclined position and partly filled. To avoid this the led F is so hinged that it will swing back of a vertical position and tend to hold the basin horizontal until the weight is such as to carry it forward past its perpendicular line, when such an additional weight will be imposed as will carry the basin to the position shown in dotted lines and insure the entire discharge of the contents. This result can be secured by a

weighted arm instead of the lid F, and such arms may be used in cabinets and other articles of furniture with which the basin may be combined; but for desks such as shown the the lid will answer every purpose as an auxiliary weight imposed, as the basin descends, to insure its complete discharge.

Instead of an arm or the lid F, a tube partly filled with shot or quicksilver might be carried below one of the arms *h* and adjusted so that the contents would run to the outer end and add increased weight as the bowl descends.

While the descent of the basin will prevent its overflow, it will not avoid the injurious results of a continued flow of water from the tank T or from a permanent supply when connection is made with a main. I therefore provide means for turning and closing the cock S when the basin descends. Different means may be adopted to effect this. For instance, a rod may connect the handle of a cock with a swinging frame supporting the basin. I prefer, however, to arrange the cock and lid F relatively, as shown, so that as the basin descends and swings the lid forward the basin thus (indirectly by the contact of the lid with the handle of the cock) turns the latter and cuts off the supply. This arrangement has the advantage of not interfering with the free manipulation of the cock when the lid is raised.

I employ a curved chute or trough, J, to direct the fluid dropped from the bowl into the receptacle D′; and in order to facilitate the closing of this trough I suspend it upon pins, trunnions, or hinges *t*, so that it may be turned down to the position shown in dotted lines, allowing free access thereto, and when the trough is turned up a spring-catch, *m*, engages with a hook, *n*, on the trough and holds it in position. A rod with a nob, *q*, on the end serves to retract the catch and release the trough.

As injury might result from failure to empty the receptacle D′ when it becomes filled, I provide a means for indicating this fact by causing the weight of the receptacle to release the catch that holds the trough J in position. Obviously different devices might be used for this purpose. That which I show consists of a hinged platform, L, weighted at one end to counterbalance the vessel D′ until the latter is nearly full, and connected by a rod, *p*, to a bell-crank lever constituting the catch, so that when the vessel descends the lever is turned in the direction of its arrow, Fig 2, thus releasing the trough.

It will be seen that the basin D may be emptied at any time, whether full or not, by simply closing down the lid F.

It will be obvious that some of the features which I have described are applicable to stationary as well as portable stands.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a wash-stand, of a suspended bowl and hinged lid and connections, whereby an excess of water in the bowl depresses the lid and insures the discharge of the water, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the case, the hinged lid, and a bowl supported by arms connected to and supported by other arms attached to said lid, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the bowl and lid and jointed arms *g h* and stops *l*, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of the bowl, the lid, arms connecting the two, a hinge forming part of said arms and arranged to connect the lid to the case, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the hinged and counterbalanced bowl and a cock, S, and connections, arranged, as described, to close the cock as the bowl descends, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination of the bowl, pivoted to be swung down from a horizontal position, a counterbalance and auxiliary weight, and devices, as described, whereby the weight is added to that of the bowl when the latter descends to additionally depress the same, as set forth.

7. The combination of the bowl, pivoted to swing downward from a horizontal position, and the lid F, connected thereto, and connections between them, whereby the weight of the lid is added to that of the bowl as the latter descends.

8. The combination, with the swinging bowl, of a trough, J, and receptacle D′, said trough being arranged between the bowl and the receptacle and pivoted to swing downward and expose its interior, substantially as set forth.

9. The combination of the pivoted platform L, vessel D′, and trough J with a catch retaining the trough, and means whereby the descent of the platform releases the catch, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NATHAN OSCAR BOND.

Witnesses:
FRED W. PRATT,
ROBT. B. KINSELL.