

(No Model.)

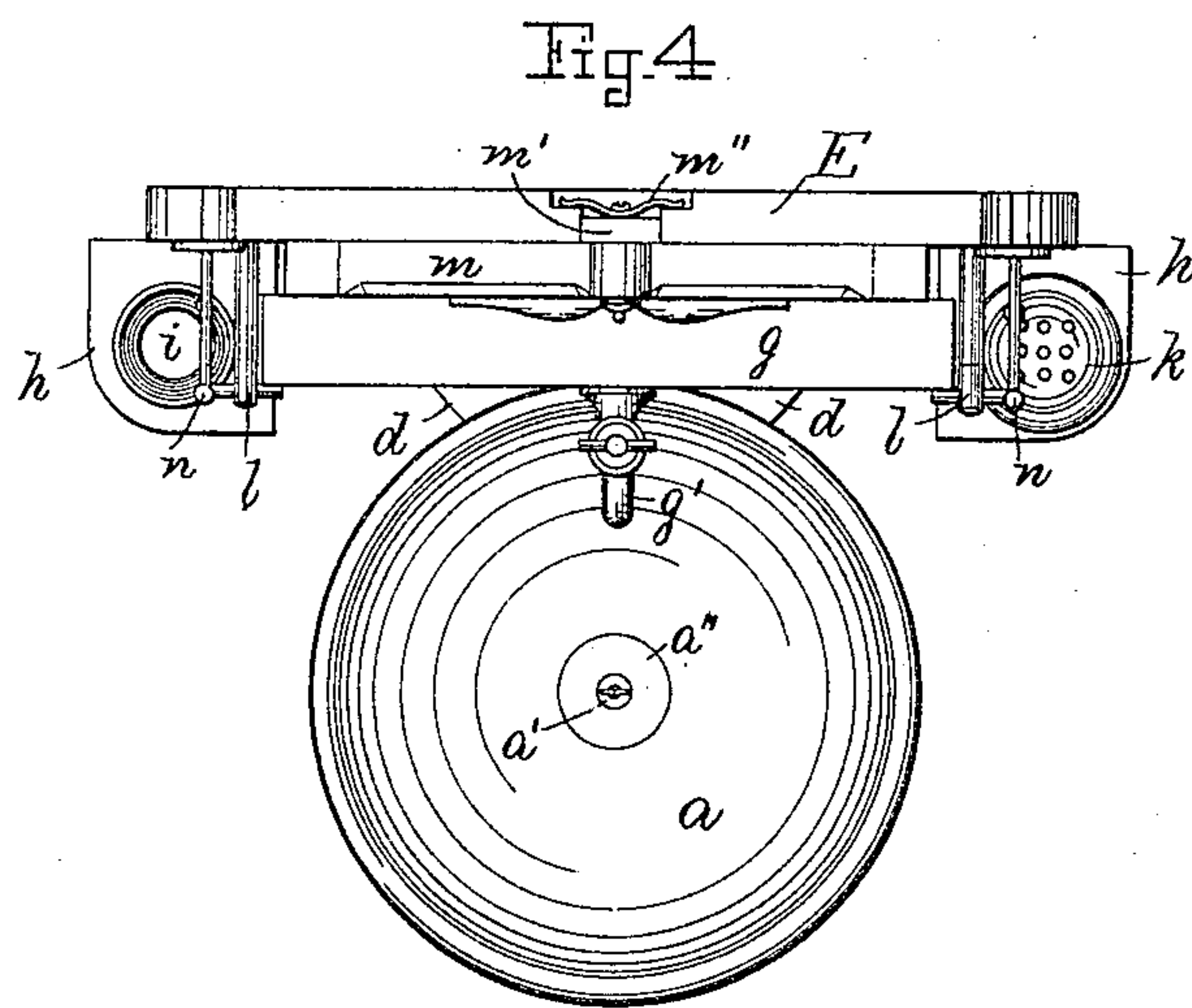
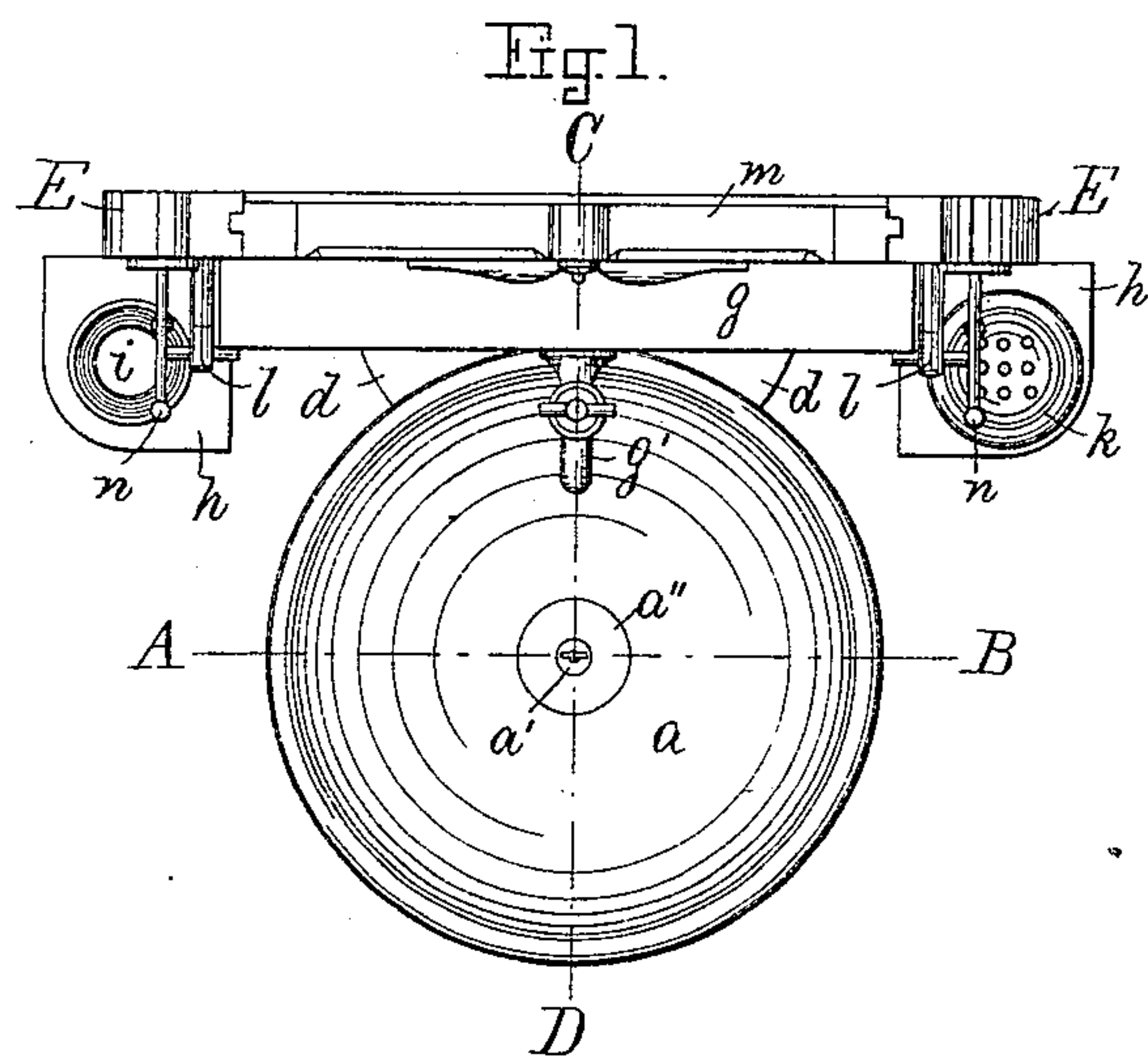
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. WELLINGTON.

SELF LEVELING BASIN FOR SHIPS.

No. 270,525.

Patented Jan. 9, 1883.



Witnesses
Henry Chadbourne.
L. N. Müller.

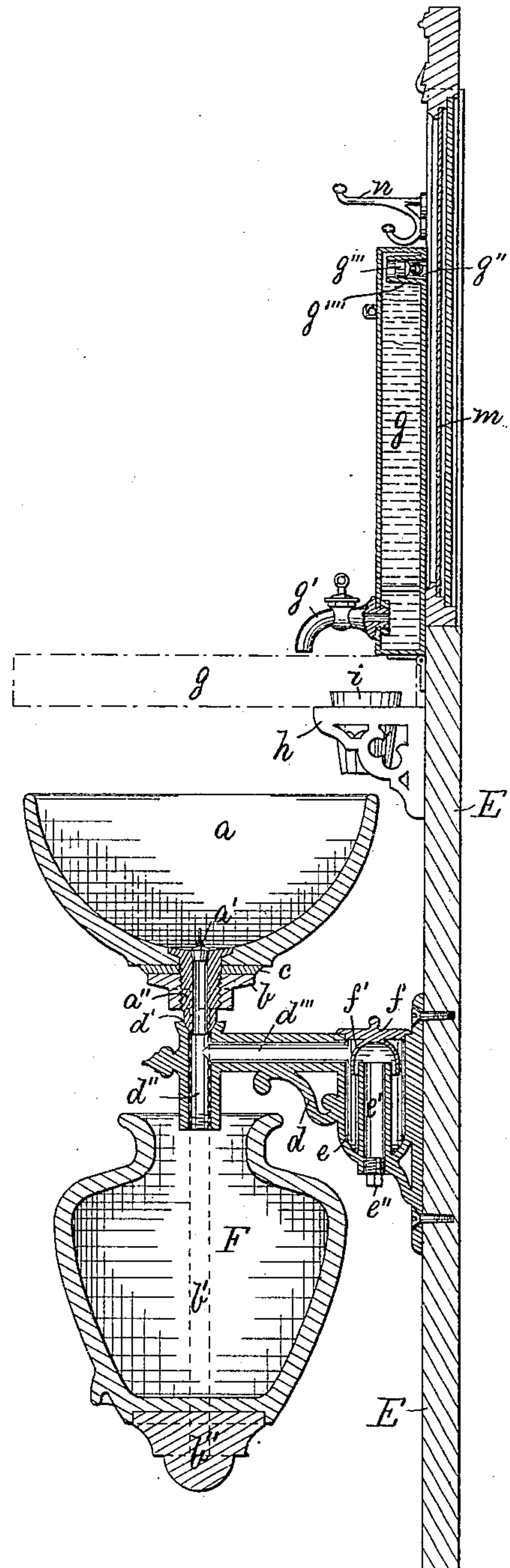
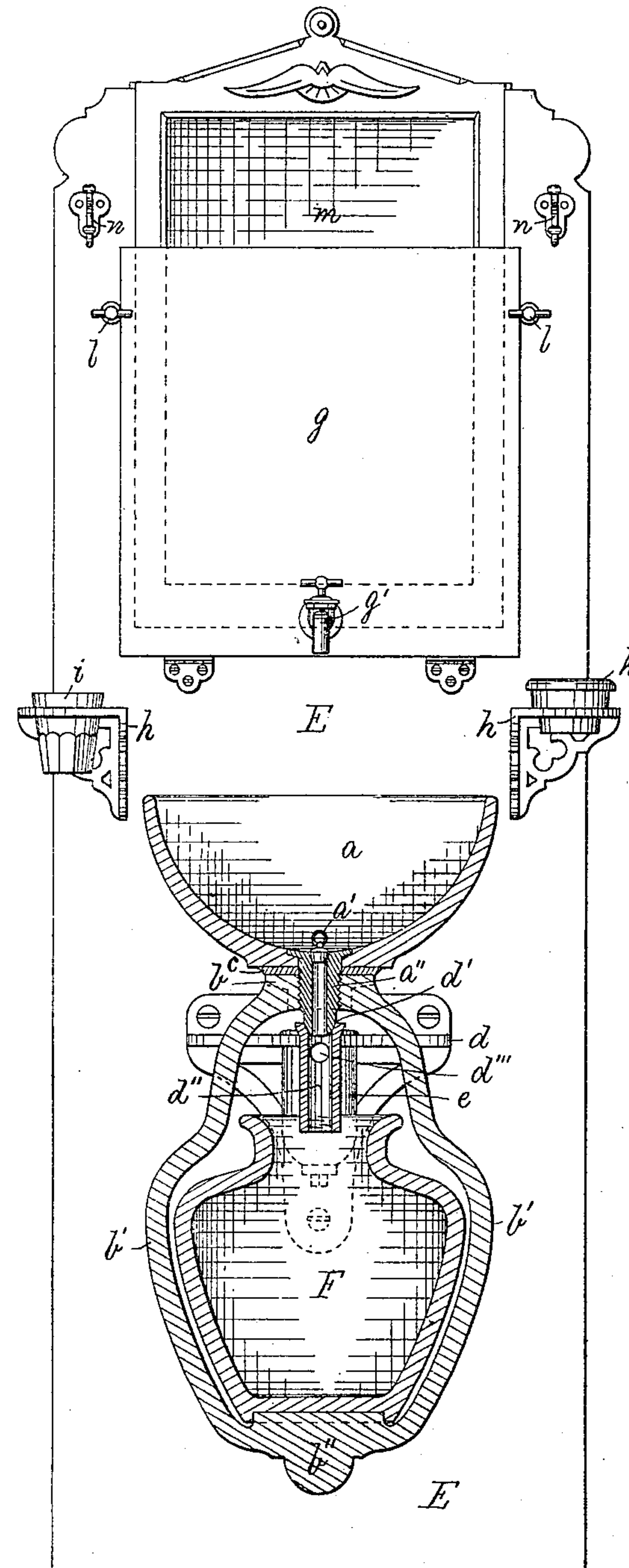
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No. 270,525. *Fig. 2.*

Patented Jan. 9, 1883. *Fig. 3.*



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DARIUS WELLINGTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SELF-LEVELING BASIN FOR SHIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,525, dated January 9, 1883.

Application filed September 21, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DARIUS WELLINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toilet Apparatus for Ships; and I do hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to an improved toilet apparatus for ships and sea-going vessels, the object being to provide a self-leveling wash-bowl for use in the cabins and state-rooms of such vessels, whereby all liability of spilling its contents caused by the motion of the ship is avoided.

The invention consists mainly in a wash-bowl supported on a ball-and-socket joint and adapted to maintain a perfectly level position at all times independent of the rolling or pitching of the ship.

It also consists in the combination, with such bowl, of a weighted frame or counterpoise suspended to and beneath the bowl and adapted to support a waste-jar, whereby the bowl and jar together will be constantly maintained in a level position without liability of spilling their contents; also, in the combination, with the self-leveling bowl of a ship's toilet, of means for conveying the waste water directly from the bowl to the exterior of the cabin; and, further, in the combination, with such bowl, of a mirror and a hinged water-tank capable of being turned down to form a toilet-table, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my improved toilet for ships and sea-going vessels. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, partly in section on the line A B of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line C D of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a plan view, illustrating a modification of my invention.

Like letters of reference are used to designate the same parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the above-mentioned drawings, the letter *a* designates a wash-bowl having a removable plug or stopper, *a'*, fitting into the upper end of the outlet-coupling *a''*, for the usual purpose. This outlet-coupling *a''* has a water-tight connection with the bottom of the

bowl by means of a nut, *b*, which is screwed on the outside of the coupling, and has a suitable packing-ring, *c*, interposed between it and the bottom of the bowl. The lower end of the coupling *a''* projects below the underside of the nut *b*, and is convexed to fit a concave recess, *d'*, in the end of a bracket, *d*, that may be attached either directly to the wall or to a frame, *E*, that is so constructed as to be readily secured to the wall or other part of the cabin, as desired, the latter arrangement, as shown in the drawings, being deemed preferable. It will be seen that by this construction the wash-bowl *a* is supported by a ball-and-socket joint in such a manner as to be capable of oscillating freely in any direction, and is thereby kept in a vertical position without regard to the rolling and pitching of the ship. The bowl is kept upright by a counterpoise consisting of one or more weighted arms, *b'*, made in one piece with the nut *b*, the weight *b''* at the end of the conveying arms being so shaped as to form a base on which the waste-jar *F* may be supported, so as to keep said jar at all times vertical, and thereby prevent slopping of its contents.

Through the front of the bracket *d*, and extending down from the bottom of the concave recess *d'*, is formed a tubular opening, *d''*, which forms a continuation of the outlet in the coupling *a''*, and allows the waste water from the bowl *a* to enter the waste-jar *F* beneath.

If it is thought desirable to arrange a waste-pipe for conveying water directly from the cabin without using the bowl *F*, it can be readily accomplished by making the bracket *d* as shown in Fig. 3. In this case the bracket will be provided with a branch waste-pipe, *d'''*, leading from the outlet *d''* to a reservoir, *e*, cast in one piece with the bracket, and having an outlet-pipe, *e'*, projecting up through the center of the reservoir and forming a stench-trap in connection with a hood, *f'*, attached to the removable cover *f*. The lower end of the pipe *e'*, when not in use, is provided with a plug, *e''*, that must be removed if a waste-pipe is attached for conveying the waste water directly from the cabin, the plug *e''* being then inserted into the lower end of the pipe *d''* to prevent the passage of water to the waste-jar. By this construction all odor coming

up through the waste pipe or pipes is effect-
ually prevented from entering the cabin or
other place in which the toilet apparatus is
set. Owing to this construction, also, any ar-
5 ticles accidentally dropped into the bowl and
discharged therefrom through its outlet a''
will be retained by the reservoir e or lower
plugged end of the pipe d'' , whence they may
be readily removed without subjecting the
10 waste-pipes to danger of becoming clogged.

The weighted base or support b'' is prefer-
ably made of such a form on the top as to pro-
ject up into and fit a recess in the under side
of the waste-jar F , thereby leaving no project-
15 ing shelves or ledges to catch anything that
may be spilled on the side of the jar.

Above the bowl a , and hinged to the frame E ,
is a water-tank, g , preferably of a flat rectangu-
lar form, and having a faucet, g' , in its lower
20 end, which faucet projects over the bowl for
the purpose of allowing water to be drawn
thereto. The tank g is hinged in such a manner
that it may be turned down to the position
shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, in which posi-
25 tion it forms a table on which toilet articles
may rest. The tank g is filled while in this
latter position through an opening, g'' , which
is provided with a suitable stopper, g''' , the inlet-
opening g'' being formed by a tube, g'''' , extend-
30 ing nearly across the tank, so as to prevent the
water from forcing the stopper out while the
water is being tossed about in the tank by the
movement of the ship. When the hinged
tank is turned down, as described, it rests and
35 is supported on brackets $h h$, secured to the
frame E , or to the wall of the cabin. These
brackets are provided with suitable shelves,
having perforations, in which the tumbler i or
soap-dish k may be placed, so as to be held
40 from falling. The tank g , when returned to
its upright position, is secured by means of
suitable catches or buttons, $l l$, or other con-
venient fastening. It is obvious that the sur-
face of the tank may be ornamented in any
45 appropriate manner, so as to impart a neat fin-
ished appearance.

Back of the tank g , and preferably arranged
so as to slide up and down in suitable guides
in the frame E , is a mirror, m , which is just

the right height to allow a person seated in 50
front to arrange his toilet thereby, when the
tank is turned down, as before described.

If desired, the frame E may be furnished
with one or more clothes-hooks, $n n$, as shown.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the mir- 55
ror m is provided with a sliding guide-piece,
 m' , firmly secured to the back of the mirror,
which slides in a slot in the frame E , and the
guide-piece and mirror are held in any desired
position by the friction of a spring, m'' , against 60
the back of the supporting-frame.

Having thus described my invention, what I
claim is—

1. In a ship's toilet, the combination, with
a wash-bowl having an outlet-coupling sup- 65
ported in a ball-and-socket joint, of a weight
or counterpoise connected with said coupling,
substantially as described.

2. In a ship's toilet, the combination, with
a wash-bowl having an outlet-coupling sup- 70
ported in a ball-and-socket joint, of a nut se-
cured to said coupling and having weighted
arms adapted to form a support for a waste-jar,
whereby the bowl and jar will be maintained
constantly in a level position independent of 75
the ship's movement and without liability of
spilling their contents, substantially as de-
scribed.

3. In a ship's toilet, the combination of a
bracket, waste-pipes, and stench-trap sup- 80
ported thereby, a self-leveling bowl having an
outlet-coupling supported in said bracket by
a universal joint and communicating with the
waste-pipe, and a counterpoise connected to the
lower portion of the bowl and extending below 85
said bracket, substantially as described.

4. In a ship's toilet, the combination, with
a self-leveling bowl, of a waste pipe or pipes
connected therewith and adapted to convey
its contents away from a cabin or state-room, 90
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-
nature in presence of two witnesses.

DARIUS WELLINGTON.

Witnesses:

HENRY CHADBURN,
FRANCIS ALLEN.