

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. D. HALL.

WASH STAND.

No. 381,621.

Patented Apr. 24, 1888.

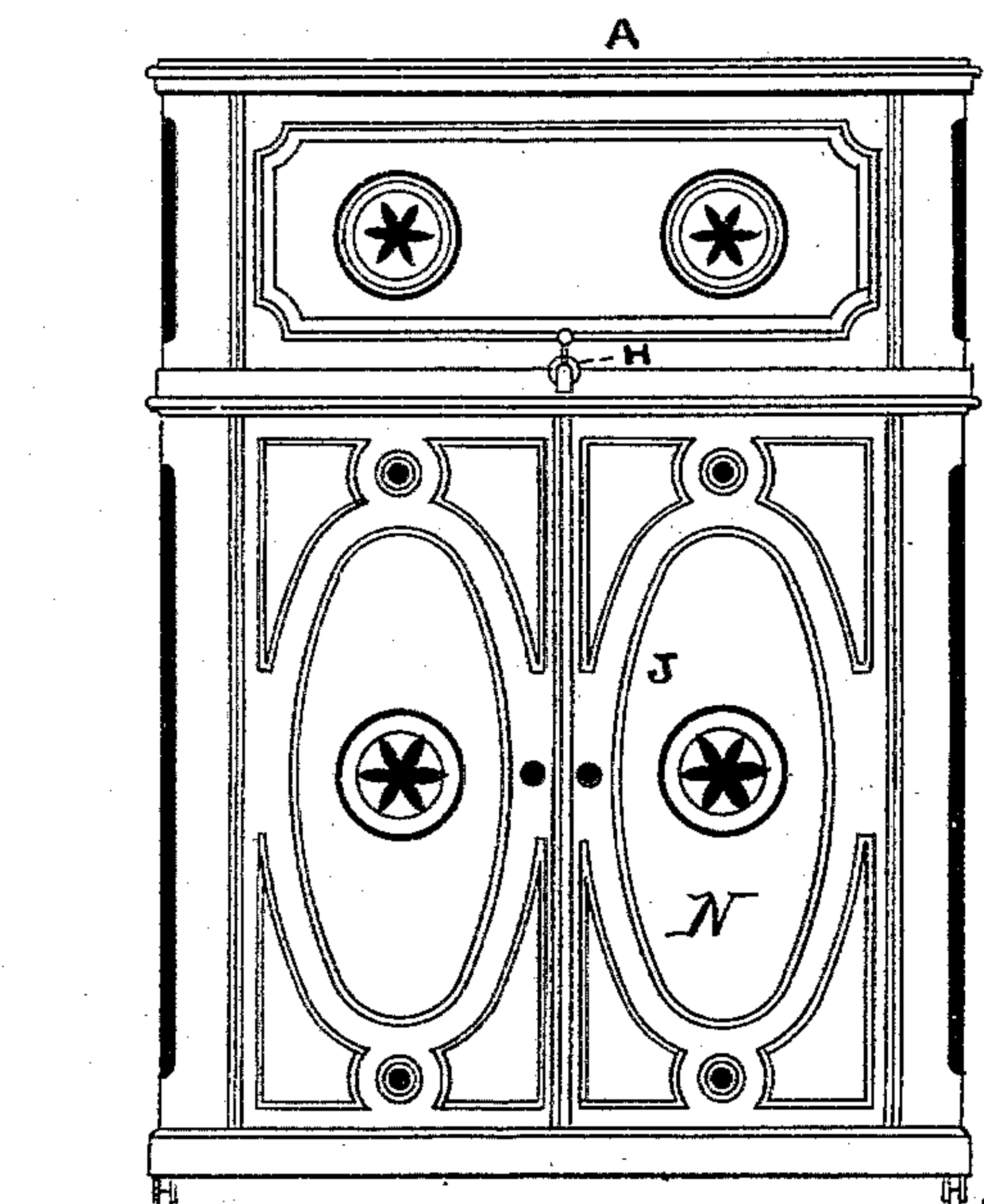


Fig 1

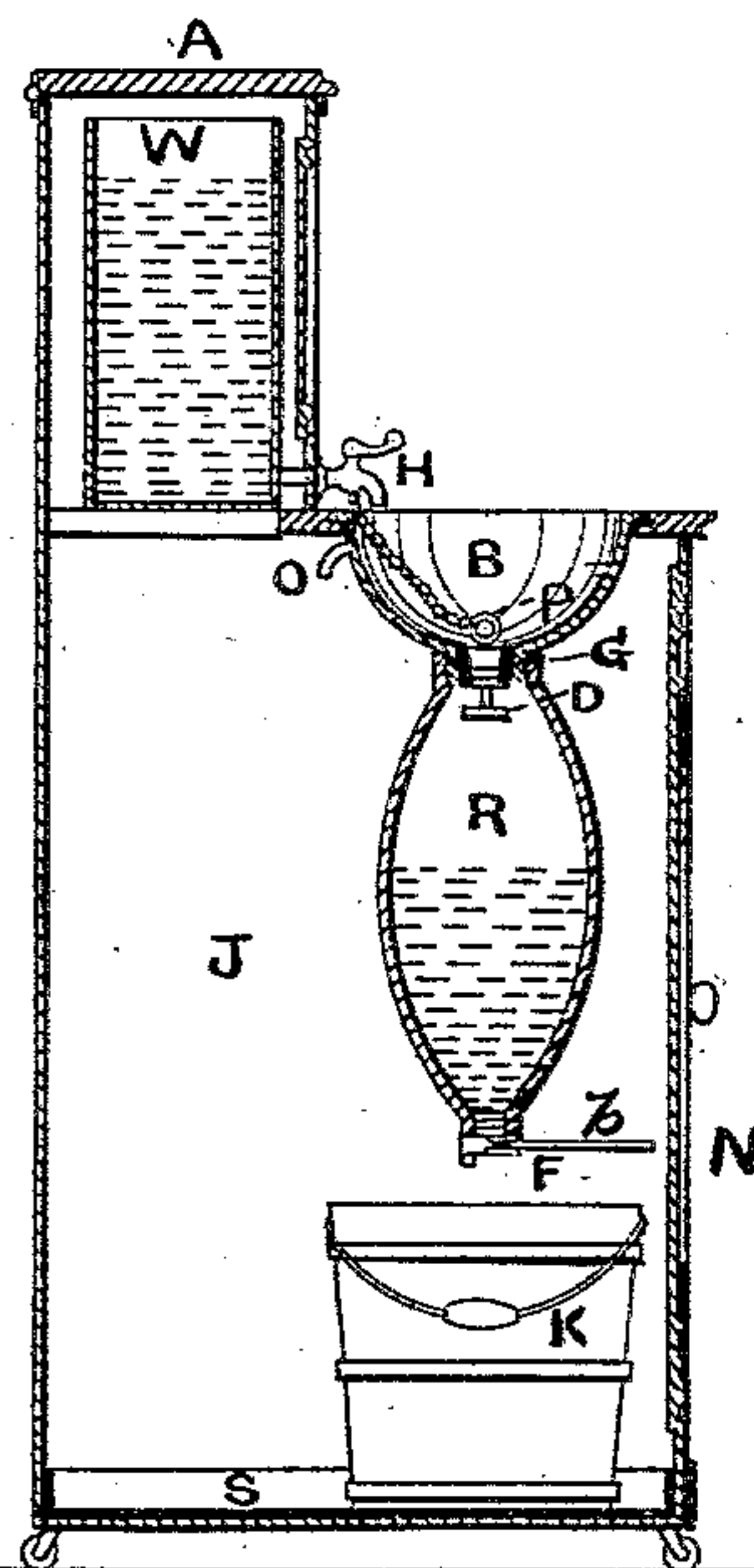


Fig 2

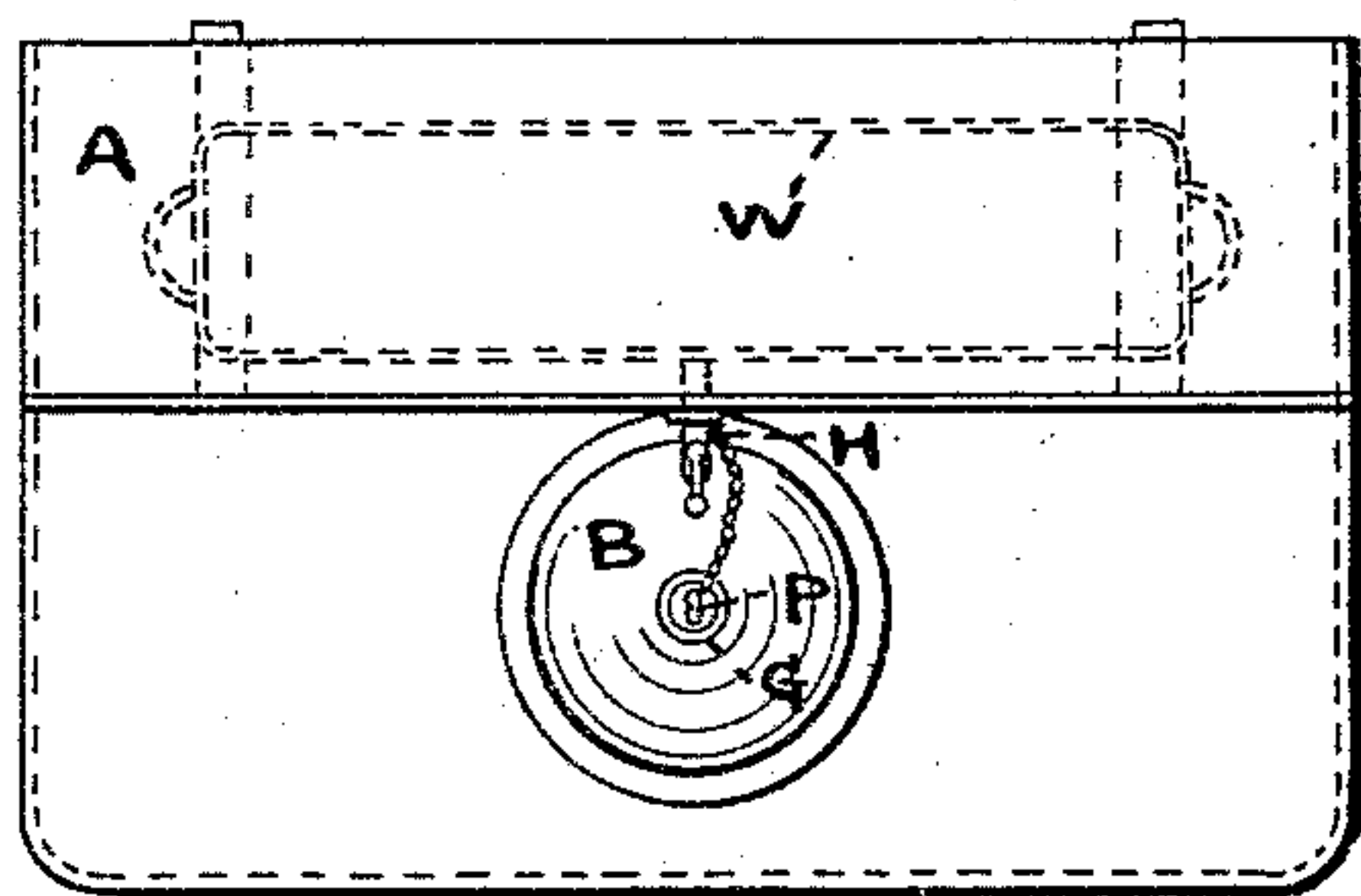


Fig 3

WITNESSES:

Edward J. Barrar.  
Albert J. Salmon.

INVENTOR.

John D. Hall.

(No Model.)

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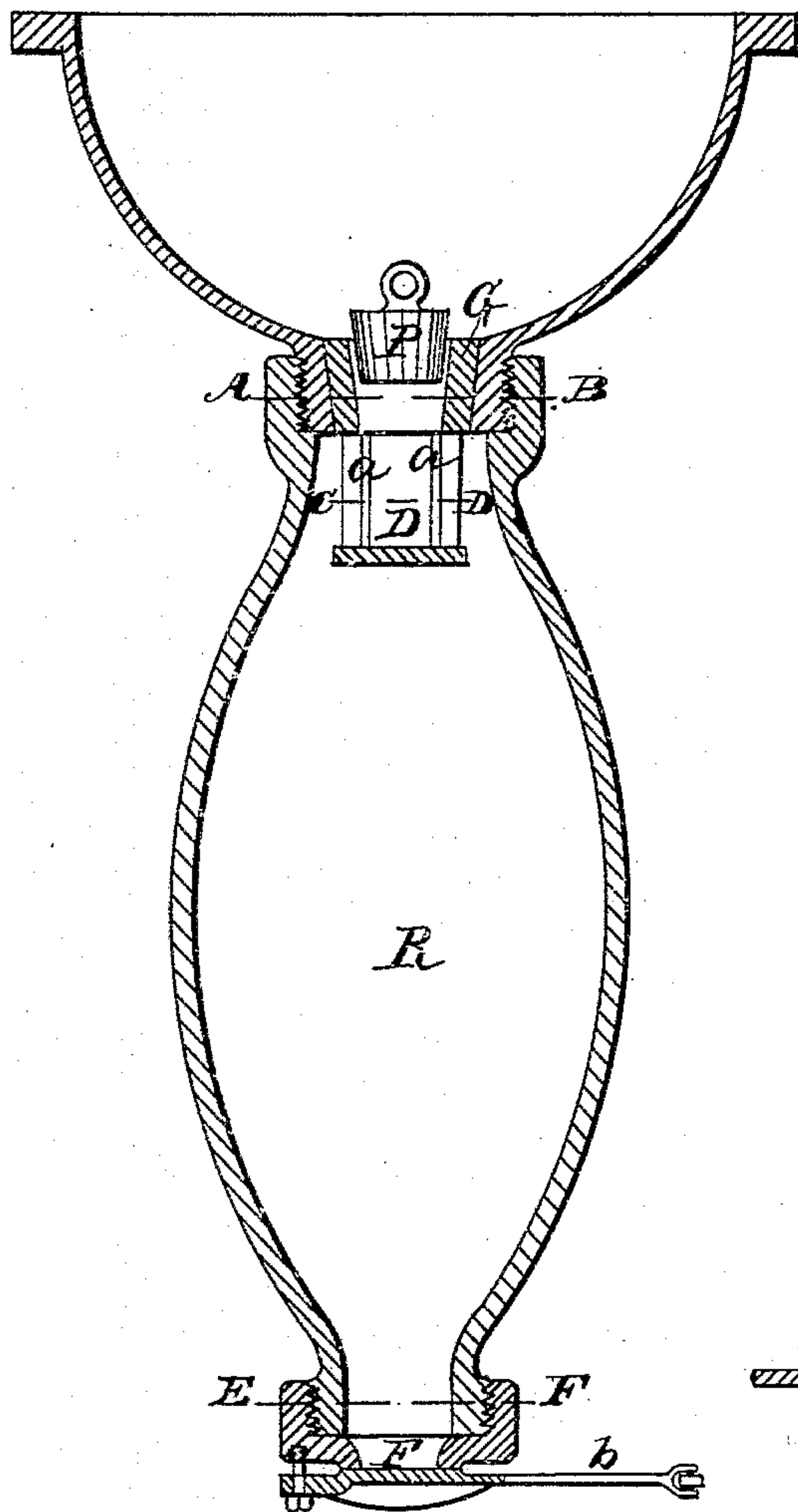


Fig. 4.

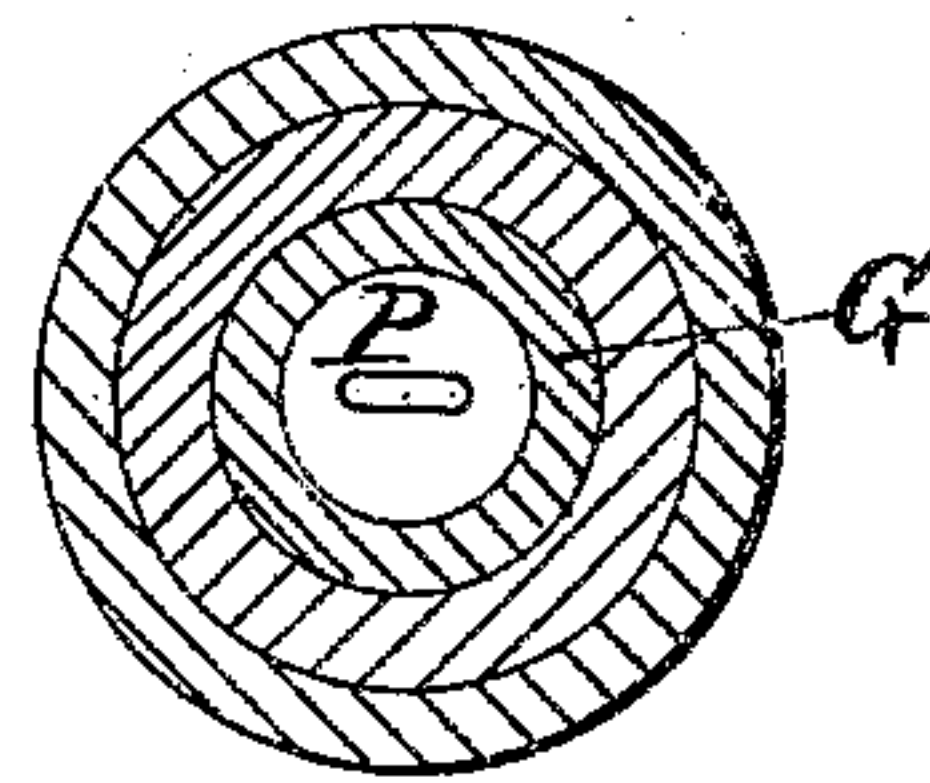


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

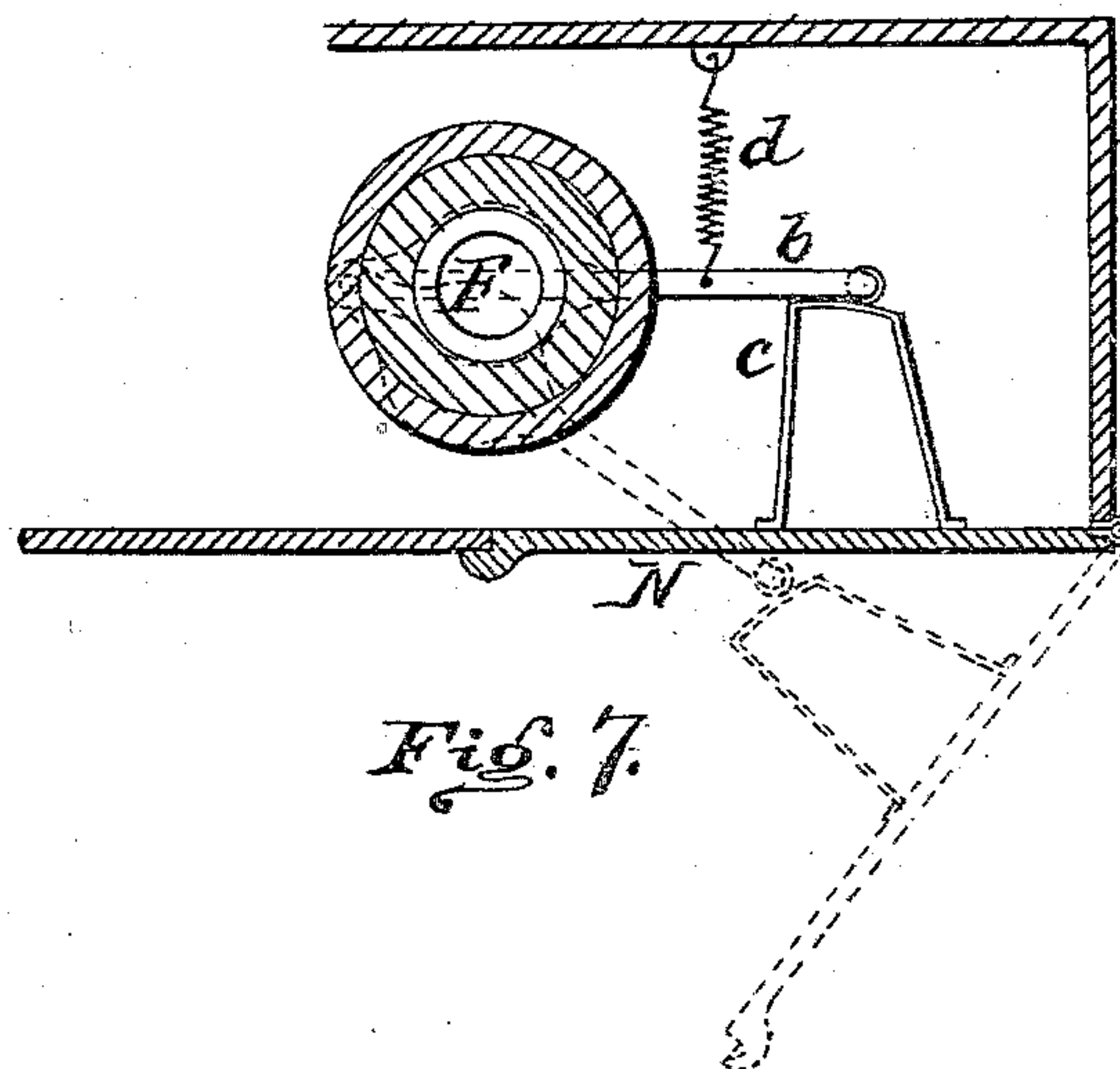


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES:

Edward J. Barrar.  
Albert J. Salmons.

INVENTOR,

John D. Hall.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. HALL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WASH-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,621, dated April 24, 1888.

Application filed August 13, 1886. Serial No. 210,793. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN D. HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wash-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

I have improved the wash-stand or cabinet used in sleeping-apartments in provisions for preventing damage to the carpet or floor from overflow either from the discharge-opening of the wash-bowl or from its overflow-pipe; and my improvement is particularly designed for use in portable wash-stands having a supply-reservoir and using a removable slop-bucket within the stand, so as to avoid sewer-connections. The stand is provided with a bottom water-tight sink to catch any water from the overflow-pipe of the basin or from the slop-bucket, while the reservoir is provided with a self-closing valve, by which the water is drawn into the bowl. A waste-retaining reservoir is secured to and depends from the discharge-neck of the wash-bowl, and is provided at its lower end with a discharge valve, which may be either closed by a spring or by the closing of the door of the stand, so that when the door is opened to empty the slop-bucket the closing of the door must at the same time render certain the closing of the discharge-valve. As the waste retaining reservoir is liable to become foul from the soapsuds and to produce disagreeable odors through the basin discharge-opening, I provide a convenient means for access to the interior of the waste-retaining vessel without removing it from the bowl. This provision consists of a ring-plug for the basin-plug seated in the basin, so as to be pulled out to make the discharge-opening large enough to permit of the introduction of a sponge by the hand to clean the inner walls of the vessel. To prevent as much as possible the accumulation of soapy sediment upon the inner walls of the vessel, I provide a splasher-plate hanging within the upper end of the vessel, so as to receive the water from the basin and cause it to be splashed outward against the inner walls of the vessel, so as to wash them down with the falling water. These things all combined produce a wash-stand of comparatively cheap construction, with safety against damage by over-

flow and easily kept clean, and they constitute my improvements in the particulars which I shall make the subject of specific claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation, Fig. 2 a vertical section, and Fig. 3 a top view, of a reservoir portable wash-stand. Fig. 4 shows an enlarged vertical section of the waste-retaining reservoir and its connected basin. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line A B of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 shows the suspended splasher; and Fig. 7 represents a horizontal section taken through the discharge end of the waste-reservoir, showing the manner of closing its discharge-valve.

The stand or cabinet may be of any suitable style and finish for containing the water-supplying tank W at its top, a wash-basin, B, supplied from said tank, and a closure, J, for containing the slop-bucket K, access to which is afforded by a door or doors, N, while access to supply the tank W is afforded by a hinged top cover, A. Preferably the supply-tank containing part of the stand is set back, so that the basin-containing part may be placed at the top of the front part on a level with the bottom of the supply-tank; but the front part of the stand may be carried up and provided with doors or a lid, so as to cover the basin. The basin may be of any suitable material, and is provided with a waste-outlet plug, P, and overflow-pipe O, the latter discharging into a sink, S, which forms a water-tight lining for the bottom of the stand. A faucet, H, is fixed in the supply-tank, so as to open into the basin, and for this purpose may project through an opening in the front panel of the tank-containing closure, as shown. It is preferably of the self-closing kind to avoid danger of overflowing the basin, and to prevent drawing more water than is needed.

A waste-retaining reservoir, R, is attached to and depends from the neck or bottom of the basin by a water-tight joint and receives and holds the water discharged from the basin, the communication between the latter and the reservoir being controlled by the basin-plug. This reservoir is preferably egg-shaped to give the advantage of keeping its inner walls rinsed down or more thoroughly cleaned and allow all the water to flow out when opened. It is screwed or otherwise secured to the neck or



bottom of the basin and practically forms a closure continuation thereof. Access for cleaning this egg-shaped reservoir with a sponge may be had by means of a ring-plug, G, which forms the seat for the basin-plug P, and is removably fitted with a water-tight joint in the basin. It is removed by drawing it upward into the basin, and when so removed it leaves an opening in the latter large enough to insert a sponge or swab for cleaning.

A dash or splash plate, D, is suspended within the waste-retaining reservoir just below the basin-opening to receive and dash or splash the water running from the basin against the inner surface of the reservoir, whereby to aid in keeping the walls of the latter rinsed or washed down and prevented from becoming foul. This splash-plate may be suspended from the ring-plug by arms *a* when such plug is used, or it may be suspended from the neck or bottom of the basin, or from the neck of the reservoir; but I prefer to make it removable with the ring-plug.

The waste-retaining reservoir has a valve or gate, F, by which the contents are discharged into the slop-bucket K and emptied. This valve or gate I prefer to make self-closing, and it may be an ordinary spring-faucet, lever bib-cock, or molasses-gate, with the lever *b* so arranged and extended, as shown in Fig. 5, that the closing of the door N will close the reservoir-gate. For this purpose a bracket, *c*, may be carried upon the inner side of the door in position to strike the lever of the gate when the latter is open and move it inward, closing the gate, as shown by dotted lines.

A spring, *d*, may connect the gate-handle *b* to the inner wall of the stand and constantly exert a closing force upon the gate-lever, and thus avoid all danger of leaving the waste-retaining reservoir open accidentally.

The supply-tank and the waste-reservoir R may be constructed of sheet metal, iron, glass, porcelain, or pottery.

The basin and the waste-retaining reservoir may be made in one piece, especially if of iron, glass, or pottery.

The supply-tank and waste-reservoir should each hold about a bucketful, and the bottom sink somewhat more than a bucketful, so that the stand is supplied with every provision against flooding the floor or carpet of the room. The supply-tank is filled when required, and

the waste-retaining reservoir is emptied when necessary to prevent the water becoming foul.

The waste-retaining reservoir may be used without the supply-tank.

My improvement can be used without the supply-reservoir in wash-stands, whether portable or fixed, and the waste-receiving reservoir may be connected to the basin by a pipe in any suitable way.

I claim—

1. The combination of the basin and its outlet-plug with a waste-retaining reservoir having an oval form and provided with a bottom valve, and with a splasher-plate suspended horizontally within the upper end of said reservoir for the purpose of intercepting and deflecting the water discharging from the basin, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the stand or cabinet having a fixed wash-bowl and a door for access to the slop-bucket, of a waste-retaining reservoir connected with the neck of said basin, having a discharge-valve at its lower end provided with a handle, which, when the valve is open, stands in position to be struck by the closing of the door to close said valve, for the purpose described.

3. A wash-stand or cabinet having a top water-supplying tank, W, provided with a self-closing valve, a bottom water-tight tank, a fixed bowl, B, having a discharge-plug and an overflow-pipe, and a door having an inside bracket, *c*, in combination with a waste-retaining reservoir, R, attached to the discharge-neck of the basin, having a valve or gate at its lower end provided with a handle, *b*, arranged to be closed by the action of the door-bracket in closing said door, for the purpose described.

4. The combination of the basin, its outlet-plug, and a removable ring-plug forming a seat for the latter, with a waste-retaining vessel having a bottom valve and splasher-plate suspended therein from the said removable ring-plug, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN D. HALL.

Witnesses:

RICHD. S. CHILD, Jr.,  
JOSHUA MATLACK, Jr.