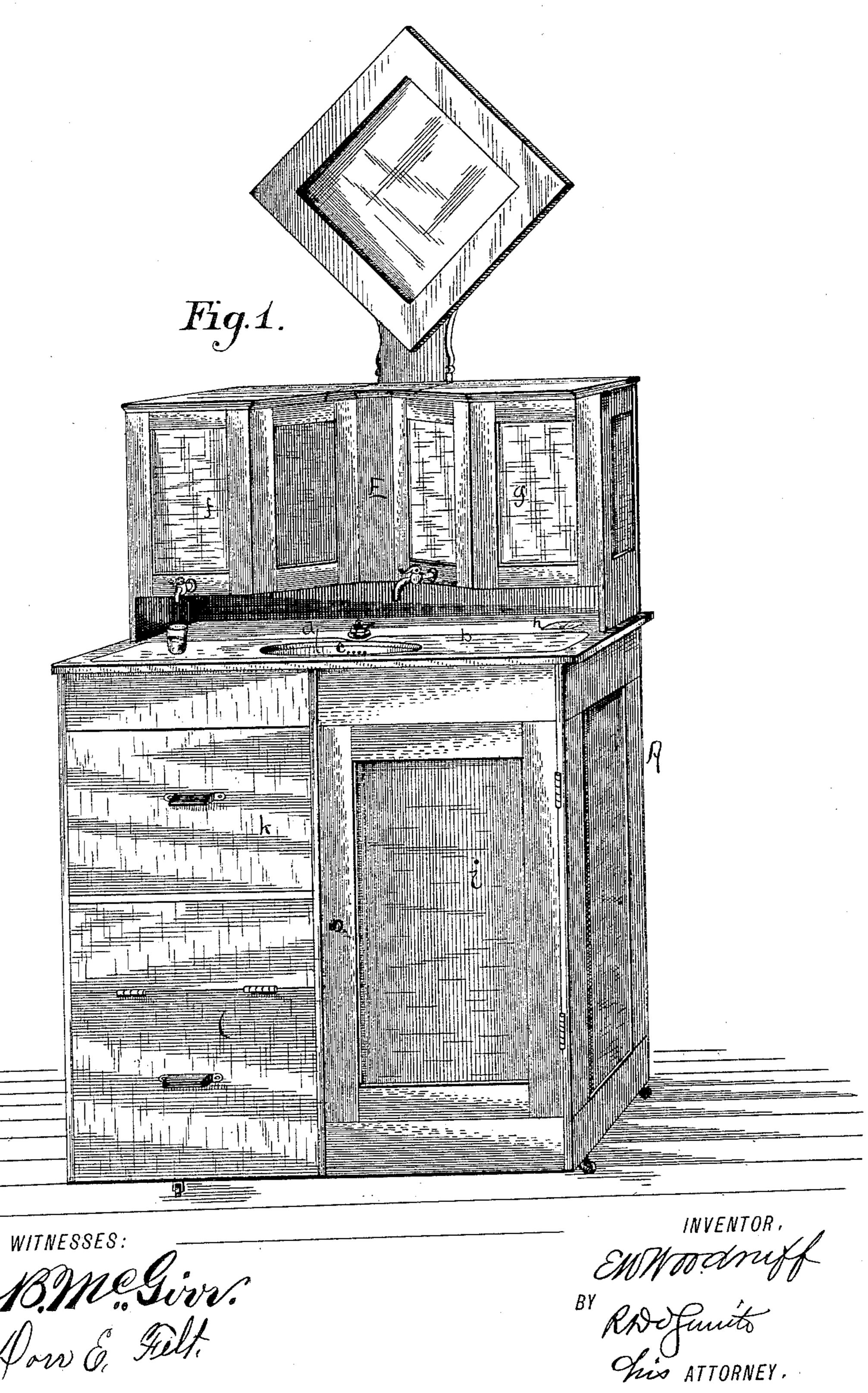
E. W. WOODRUFF.

WASH STAND.

No. 399,461.

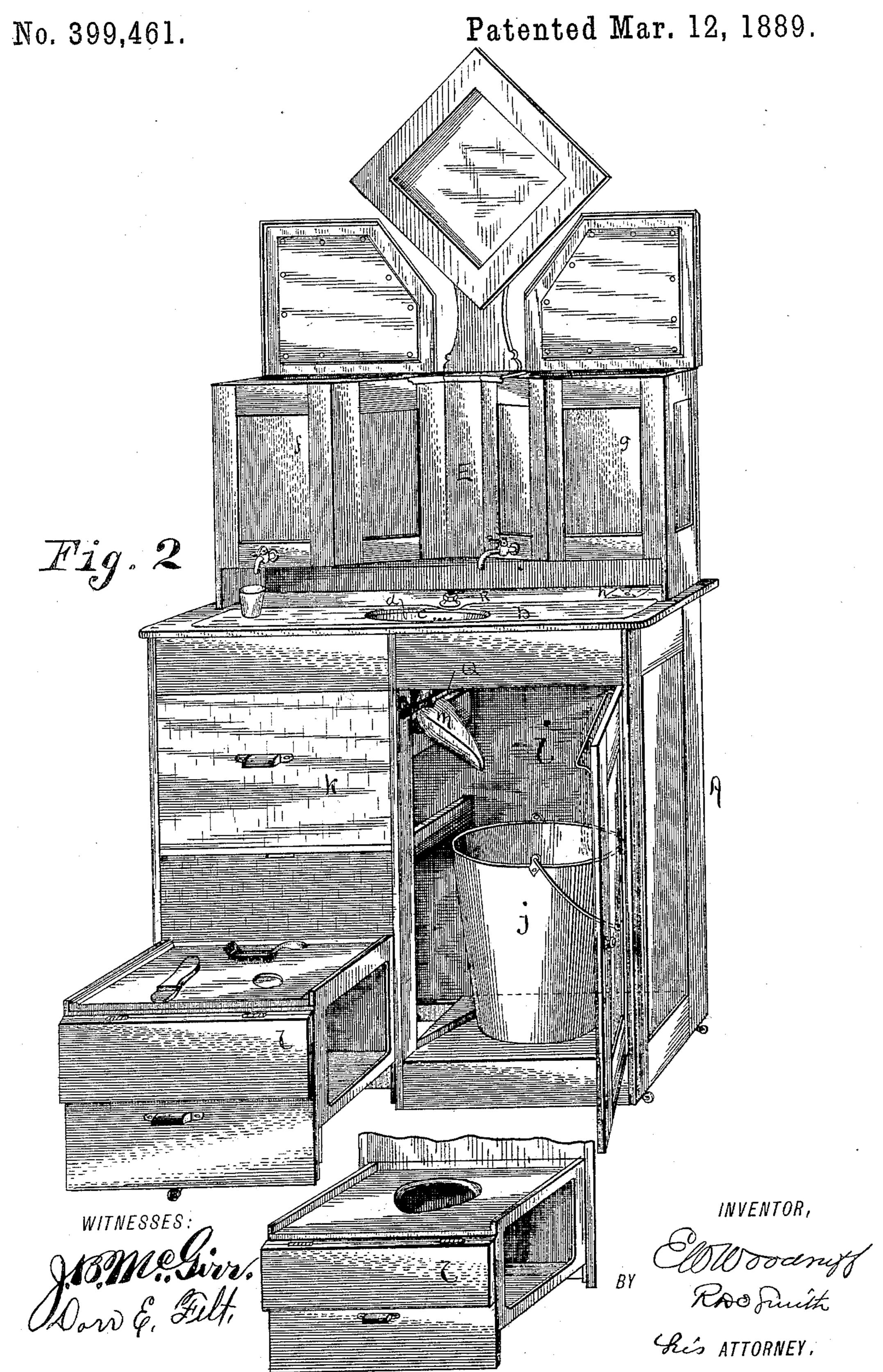
Patented Mar. 12, 1889.



N. PETERS, Photo-Limographer, Washington, D. C.

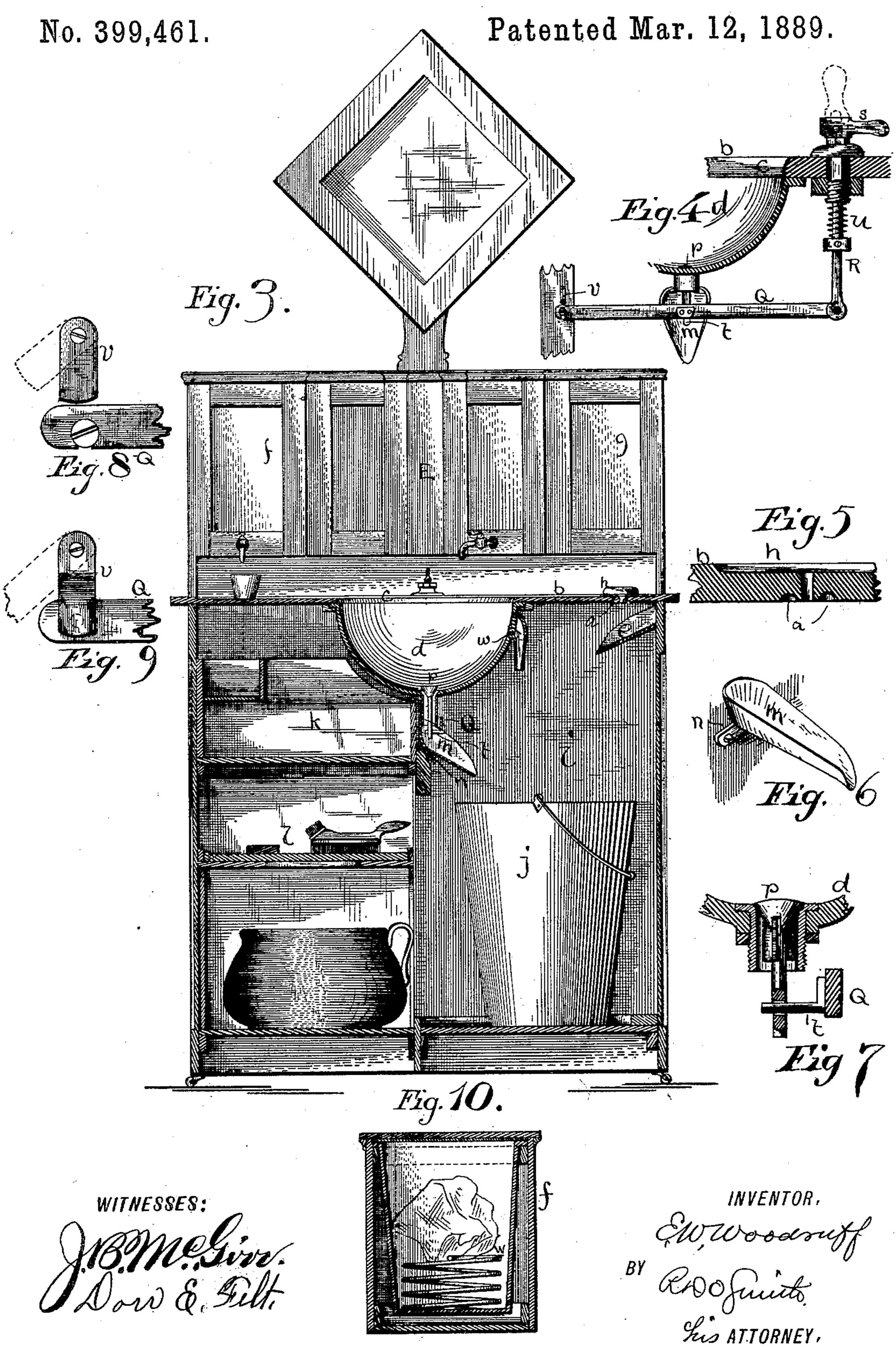
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND W. WOODRUFF, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASH-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 399,461, dated March 12, 1889.

Application filed September 13, 1887. Serial No. 249,562. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, EDMUND W. WOODRUFF, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements 5 in Wash-Stands; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and accurate description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my stand 10 closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same open. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical front to rear section showing the valve mechanism. Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

and 10 are details.

My invention relates to that class of furniture wherein several articles of convenience are grouped in one structure, whereby space is utilized which otherwise would be lost, and room in the apartment is economized, because 20 the several individual articles are placed within the same boundaries instead of being distinct. I am aware that it is not new to combine within the same boundaries several articles of convenience, and therefore do not 25 propose to claim herein broadly; but I am not aware that any one heretofore has constructed a wash-stand for office or chamber use either in the manner or with the articles of convenience grouped as in my invention 30 herein described.

A is the external frame or case, which may be made of any suitable material and the parts joined in any suitable way. In the drawings said case is shown as made of wood, 35 with frames and panels, as usual with similar articles of furniture. The top b is represented as a marble slab, slightly paneled to cause drip-water to drain into the basin-hole c. Said top may, however, be made of metal 40 enameled or otherwise ornamented or protected, or of wood varnished or painted. At the middle, or thereabout, there is a basin, d, suspended or supported below the slab or top b, and provided with a waste-plug and over-45 flow, as usual with stationary basins.

Mounted on top of the slab b is the case E, which contains two water-tanks, f and g, the former designed for drinking-water and the latter for wash-water. Each of said tanks is 50 provided with a suitable faucet, whereby the

water may be drawn away when required. The tanks f and g are elevated about five inches above the top of slab b, so that the entire surface of the same may be utilized beneath said tanks. On one side I propose to 55 make a depression, h, for the reception of soap, and provide the same with a drain to carry away the drain-water therefrom. Drinking-glasses or other movable articles may be placed out of the way beneath the tanks and 60 the whole space still be easily accessible for cleansing when necessary.

Beneath the slab there is a closet, i, to receive the slop-bucket j. There are also two drawers, the upper one, k, being a convenient 65 receptacle for towels and other articles, and the lower one, l, may be used for a commode

and a boot-blacking stand.

The whole may be mounted on casters to

make it easily movable.

70 The basin d may be provided with an ordinary waste-plug or with a suitable liftingvalve. For this purpose I have provided a waste-trough, m, which may be made of suitable material, preferably galvanized or en- 75 ameled cast-iron. It is supported directly under the waste-spout by fastening to the frame at n, and for that purpose said spout is constructed with a suitable ear-lug to fasten to said frame with an ordinary screw. The 80 trough m, being entirely open on top, is easily cleansed. The waste-valve p is provided with a stem, which passes down through the wastehole, and the metallic or other sleeve, which prolongs that hole beyond the bottom of the 85 bowl and directs the waste water into the trough m. A lever, Q, is pivoted at one end to the frame, and at its other end it is attached to a lift, R, which passes up through the slab b, and is attached to a lifting-handle of some 90 kind, s. The lever Q is placed close by the discharge for waste water, and a finger or pin, t, passes from the lever Q into and through a hole in the valve-stem, so that when said lever is raised the valve will be raised 95 also. A spring, u, or an equivalent weight, may be employed to depress the lever Q when not forcibly raised and pull the valve down hard upon its seat.

To make the lever Q and the valve-stem roo

easily detachable, so that the valve may be removed for cleansing, the lever Q is kept on its pivot by a button, v, which will be kept in place by gravity, and when turned aside will 5 permit the removal of the lever from its pivot and from the valve-stem. The basin d is also provided with the usual overflow, w, and this is placed so that it will discharge directly into the pail j.

The receptacle for soap is a slight saucerlike depression, h, having a drain-hole extending through the slab b. A groove, a, is cut in the under surface of said slab, to prevent the drip from running away on the un-

15 der surface of the slab. A drip-trough, e, of suitable material, but preferably of galvanized or enameled iron, is fastened to the frame and discharges into the pail j.

The receptacle for drinking-water is in-20 tended to receive ice, and to avoid the danger of cracking the bottom of the receptacle by carelessly dropping lumps of ice into the same I place therein a spring, W, of hard wire suitably coated with some non-corrodible ma-25 terial.

If desired, the receptacle for water for the basin may be properly protected at its bottom, so that a lamp may be placed under it to heat the water.

A mirror may be attached to the back, as shown.

Having described my invention, I claim— 1. As a new article of furniture, the stand A, provided with the wash hand-basin below

35 the top b, a receptacle for a slop-water jar or pail, and two reservoir-tanks, f and g, one at each side of said basin and elevated above and overhanging the slab b, as set forth, said tanks having their inner forward corners re-40 moved to permit free access to the basin.

2. In a portable wash-stand, the combination, with the stand A, of a sliding draw-out commode arranged as a drawer in said stand, having a seat, and the sliding imperforate 45 cover above the latter fitted with a foot-rest and adapted to hold implements for blacking shoes, substantially as set forth.

3. In a portable wash-stand, the combination, with the stand Λ , of a sliding draw-out commode having a chamber-receptacle, a seat, 50 the sliding imperforate cover above the latter fitted with a foot-rest and adapted to hold a blacking box and brushes, and the hinged front piece adapted to be turned up to form a closed drawer, or to be turned down to per- 55 mit access to the foot-rest and the removal of the sliding cover and access to the commode, substantially as set forth.

4. In a portable wash-stand, the basin d, attached to the slab b, combined with an open 60 trough, m, supported below the basin, to catch the waste water and conduct it to the sloppail, the waste-valve for the basin, and the actuating-lever Q below and connected with said valve and above the trough.

5. In a wash-stand, the soap-cup h, indented, provided with a drip-hole perforated through the slab, and a surrounding groove, a, in the under side of said slab, to prevent drippings from running away on the under surface, as 70 set forth.

6. In a portable wash-stand, the combination of the reservoir tank or tanks carried by the stand, the slab b, the basin below the latter, the plug or valve p, provided with a pend- 75 ent stud, a pivoted lever engaging said stud and provided with a hand-lift, the open trough m below said plug and lever, and a compartment for the waste-water receiver below the basin, substantially as set forth.

7. In a portable wash-stand, the basin d, attached to the slab b, combined with a wastepipe for said basin having its lower end open and accessible, the waste-valve for the basin, the valve-stem situated in said drain-pipe, 85 and the transverse actuating-lever Q, situated below the open end of the drain-pipe and connected with said valve-stem through said open end, and an operating-handle for said lever.

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Witnesses:

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