

(No Model.)

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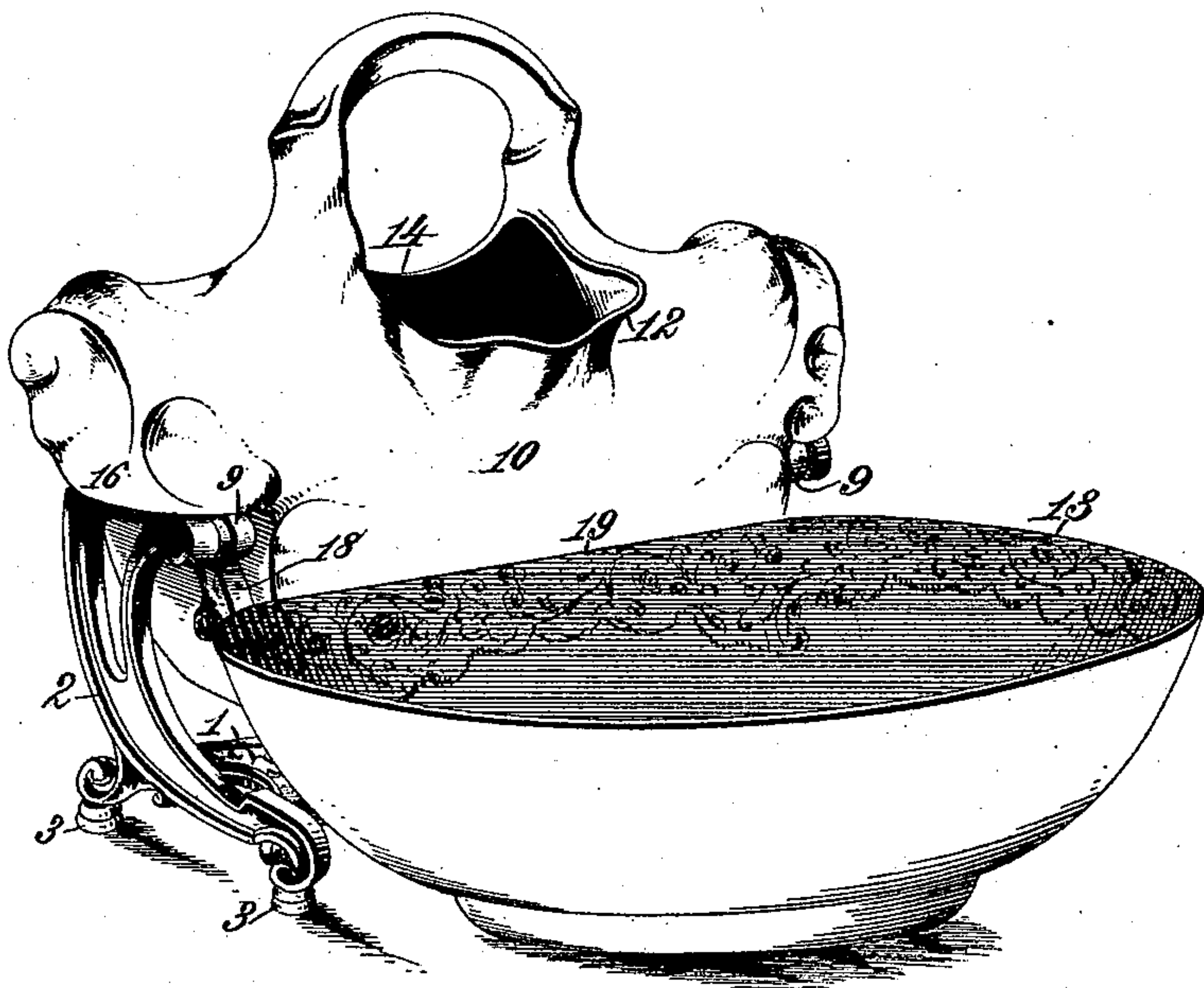
J. J. ROYLE.

APPARATUS FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO WASH BASINS.

No. 455,117.

Patented June 30, 1891.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
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Albert W. Brown.

Inventor.
John James Royle.
By James L. Norris.
Attorney.

(No Model.)

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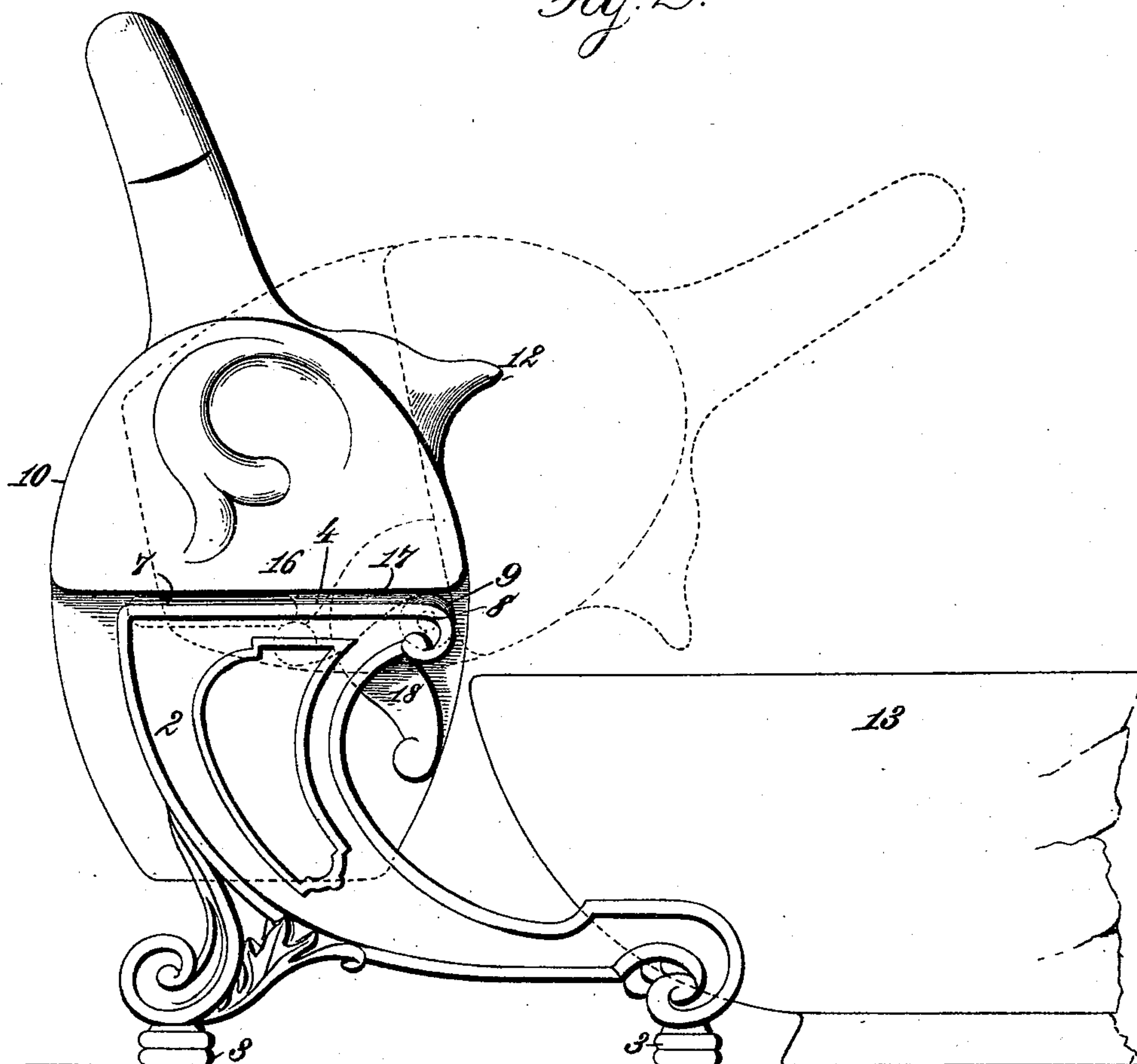
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Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

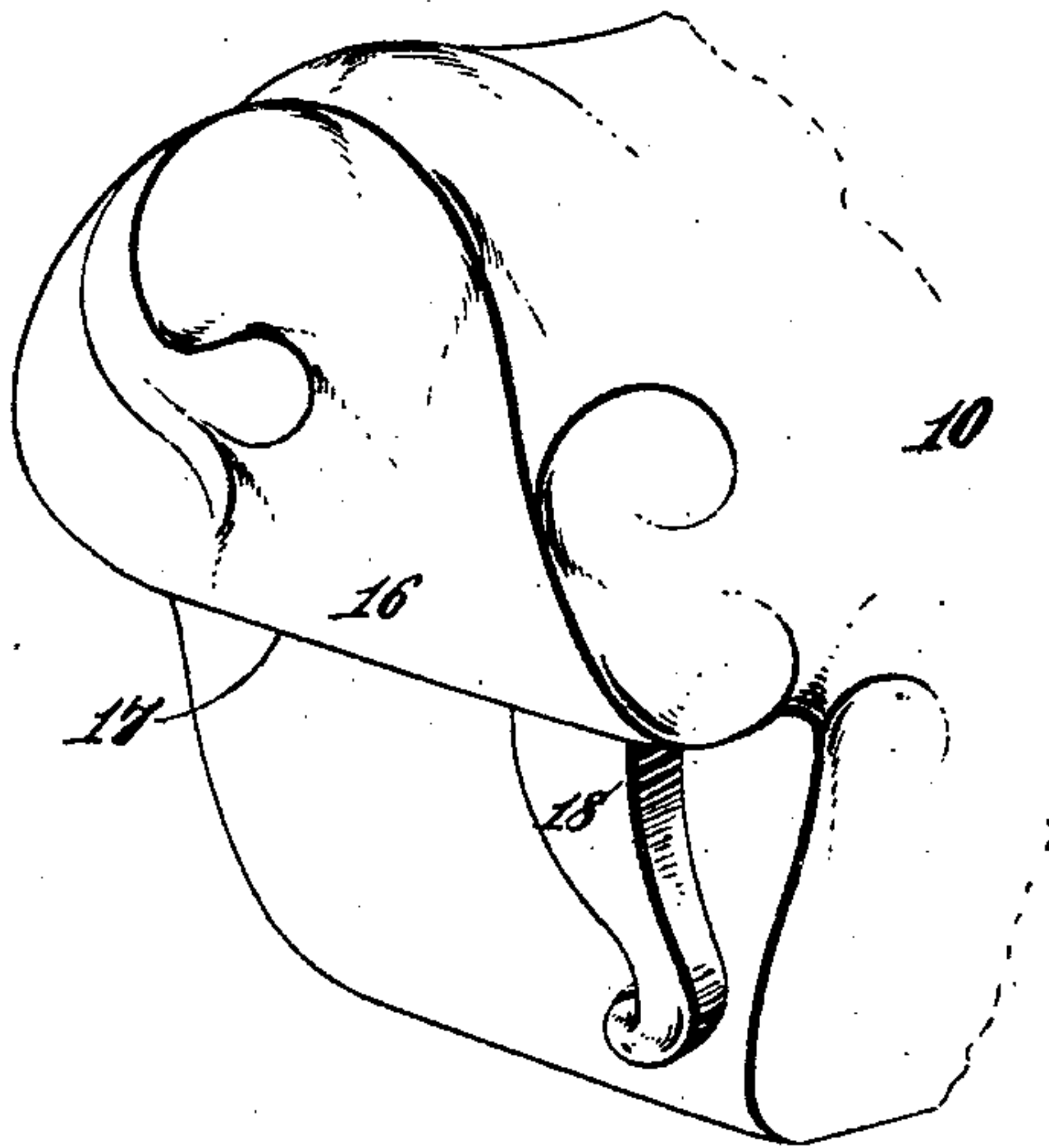
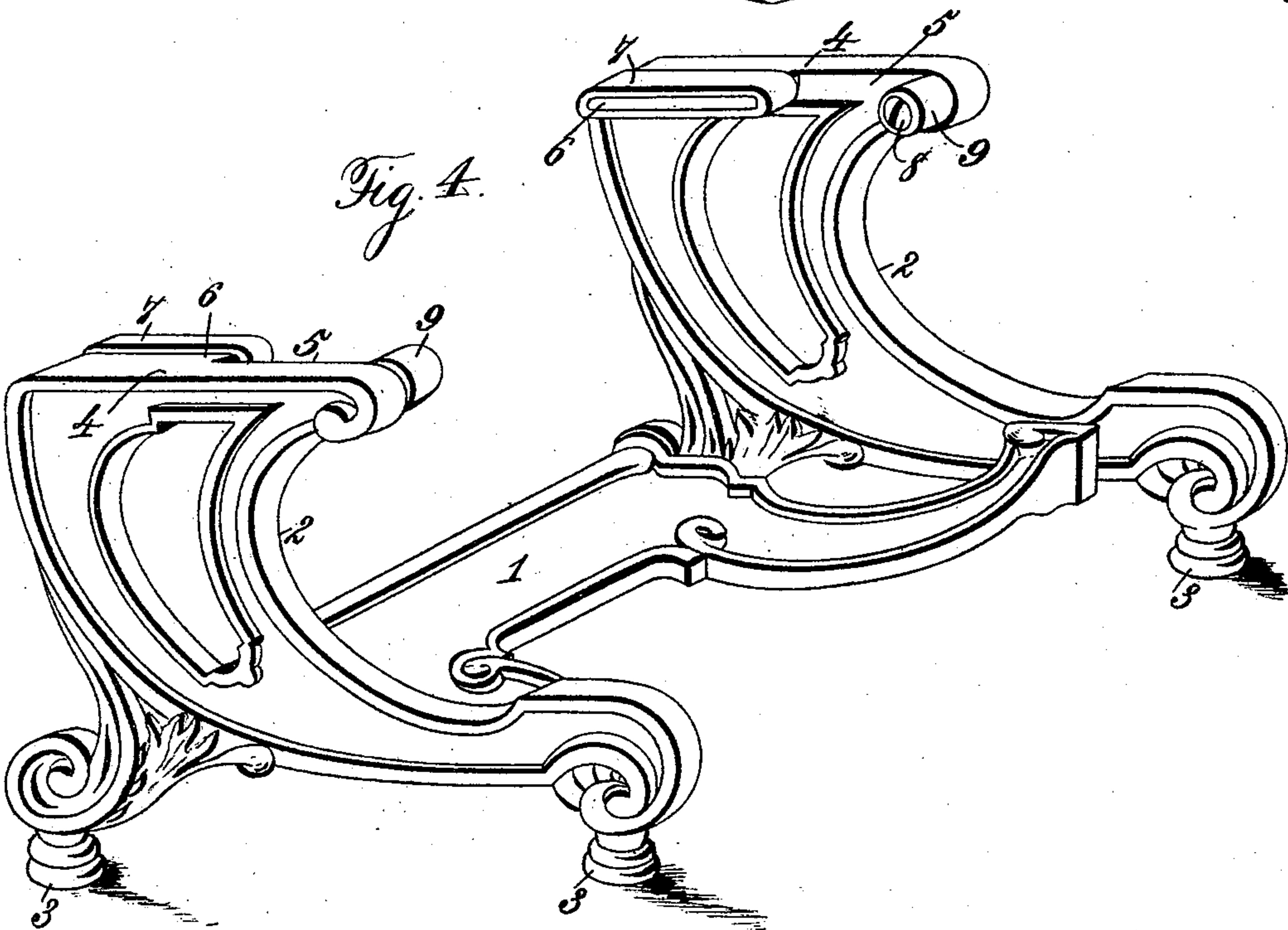


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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Albert W. Brown.

Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JAMES ROYLE, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

APPARATUS FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO WASH-BASINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,117, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed March 14, 1891. Serial No. 385,093. (No model.) Patented in France March 5, 1890, No. 204,178, and in Belgium March 7, 1890, No. 89,747.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JAMES ROYLE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Supplying Water to Wash-Basins, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in France, No. 204,178, dated March 5, 1890, and in Belgium, No. 89,747, dated March 7, 1890,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention has for its objects to provide an improved apparatus for supplying water to wash-basins, and to provide a novel construction which is simple and economical and possesses characteristic and distinguishing features, which render it practicable, efficient, ornamental, and desirable.

To accomplish these objects my invention involves the features of construction and the combination or arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an apparatus constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with a portion of the wash-basin broken away and showing by dotted lines the water-containing vessel in position for supplying water to the basin. Fig. 3 is a broken perspective view of one end portion of the water-containing vessel, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the stand or frame for supporting the tilting water-containing vessel.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, wherein—

The numeral 1 indicates a horizontal base plate or portion having at each end an upright or standard 2, provided with front and rear foot-pieces 3, preferably composed of rubber or other flexible material to avoid injury to the wash-stand or other structure upon which the supporting frame or stand is placed.

The horizontal base portion and its end uprights or standards may be of any desired ornamental character, and each upright or standard is formed at its top portion with a hori-

zontal plane-surfaced ledge 4, cut away at its front portion to form a recess 5, and thereby provide an inward extension 6, which is covered upon its upper and lower sides with rubber or other flexible material 7. This covering is preferably made in the form of an endless band of rubber sprung upon each inward extension 6 to form a cushion which deadens noise and also prevents injury to the tilting water-containing vessel, as will hereinafter appear. The forward portion of each upright or standard is provided with an inwardly-projecting stud 8, surrounded by a covering 9, of wood or any other suitable material, which will constitute a pivot or bearing for the water-containing vessel 10, as hereinafter explained.

The water-containing vessel may be of any desired form in cross-section, and is provided centrally between its ends with a spout 12 for properly discharging water into the wash-basin 13. The mouth 14 of the water-vessel is of any suitable form, and from its opposite sides rises the handle portion; but obviously the location of the handle may be variously modified without changing the character of my invention.

The water-vessel is provided at the upper portion of each extremity with a lateral extension 16, having its under side arranged in a horizontal plane, as at 17. The horizontal plane surfaces 17 of the end extensions 16 are adapted to rest upon the uppermost portions of the elastic or flexible coverings 7 on the inward extensions 6 of the uprights or standards 2, whereby the water-containing vessel will be properly sustained in its normal position of rest by the studs 8 and the elastic or flexible coverings 7 of the inward extensions 6.

The end portions of the water-vessel are each provided with a laterally-projecting rib 18, located beneath the extension 16 in such manner as to form, as it were, claws or hooks at the ends of the water-vessel, which pass through the orifices 5 and lie between the studs 8 and the elastic or flexible coverings 7 on the inward extensions 6. By this means the water-containing vessel is retained in position upon the supporting stand or frame and cannot be accidentally displaced from its

supporting-bearings unless it be lifted vertically while it is in its normal position of rest.

The wash-basin 13 is preferably constructed with special reference to the elongated form of the water-containing vessel, in order that the edge of the basin near the water-vessel will extend along and approximately parallel with the front wall of the water-vessel. To accomplish this result, the water-basin is constructed with a rectilinear rear edge 19, Fig. 1; but I do not confine myself to this particular construction of basin.

The studs 8 at the forward portions of the uprights or standards 2 constitute the bearings on which the water-vessel turns in its tilting movements, and these studs constitute journals or bearings which are eccentric to the longitudinal axis of the water-vessel, by which means the preponderance of weight always remains behind the center of rotation, and consequently the tendency of the water-vessel is to return to its original position of rest unless the contents are entirely discharged and the water-vessel is brought to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, in which position preponderance of weight is thrown in advance or in front of the studs 8, and therefore the water-vessel will remain in this position until intentionally moved rearward to its position of rest, as indicated by full lines in Fig. 2. The arrangement of the studs 8 eccentric to the longitudinal axis of the water-vessel not only places the preponderance of weight in rear of the center of rotation, but fulfills the conditions required for the convenient tilting of the vessel to discharge the water into the basin.

The end extensions of the water-vessel, with their horizontal plane surfaces 17, afford an extended base of support and impart to the water-vessel a characteristic and distinguishing appearance, while at the same time I entirely avoid the employment of a longitudinal rod to serve as an abutment for the water-vessel at a point below the journals or bearings on which the vessel oscillates or swings.

When the water-vessel is tilted forward, as indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 2, the lower extremities of the ribs, claws, or hooks 18 come to rest against the elastic or flexible coverings 7 on the under sides of the inward extensions 6, and therefore these parts co-operate with each other to limit the forward-tilting movement of the water-vessel.

The elastic or flexible coverings 7 of the inward extensions 6 relieve the water-vessel from shock when it is swung back to its normal position, and such coverings are especially desirable, since the water-vessel is

usually composed of earthenware or vitreous material, while the stand or frame is of metal.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with a frame having standards provided at their top portions with laterally-projecting journals or bearings and recesses in rear of the latter, of a tilting water-containing vessel having its end walls provided with vertically-arranged ribs extending downward through the recesses in rear of the journals or bearings to retain the vessel in proper engagement with the journals or bearings, and adapted to strike the rear edges of the recesses to limit the forward tilting of the vessel, and means for supporting the vessel in its normal position of rest, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a frame having standards provided at their top portions with laterally-projecting journals or bearings, inwardly-projecting horizontal ledges, and recesses between the journals or bearings and the ledges, of a tilting water-containing vessel provided with laterally-projecting end extensions and having vertically-arranged ribs extending downward through the recesses in rear of the journals or bearings to retain the vessel in proper engagement with the latter and for striking the inwardly-projecting ledges and thereby limiting the forward tilting of the vessel, substantially as described.

3. An apparatus for supplying water to a wash-basin, consisting of a base having end uprights or standards provided with horizontal plane-surfaced ledges and inwardly-projecting studs and extensions at their top portions, an elastic or flexible covering upon each inward extension, and a water-containing vessel having end extensions and ribs, claws, or hooks located beneath such end extensions and passing between the inward extensions and the studs on the uprights or standards, substantially as described.

4. An apparatus for supplying water to a wash-basin, consisting of a frame or stand having journals or bearings and recesses in rear thereof, and a tilting water-containing vessel eccentrically supported by the journals or bearings and provided with vertically-arranged ribs, claws, or hooks upon its ends, which pass downward in the recesses in rear of the journals or bearings, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature to the foregoing specification.

JOHN JAMES ROYLE.

Witnesses:

HARRY SCOTT,
WALTER GUNN.