

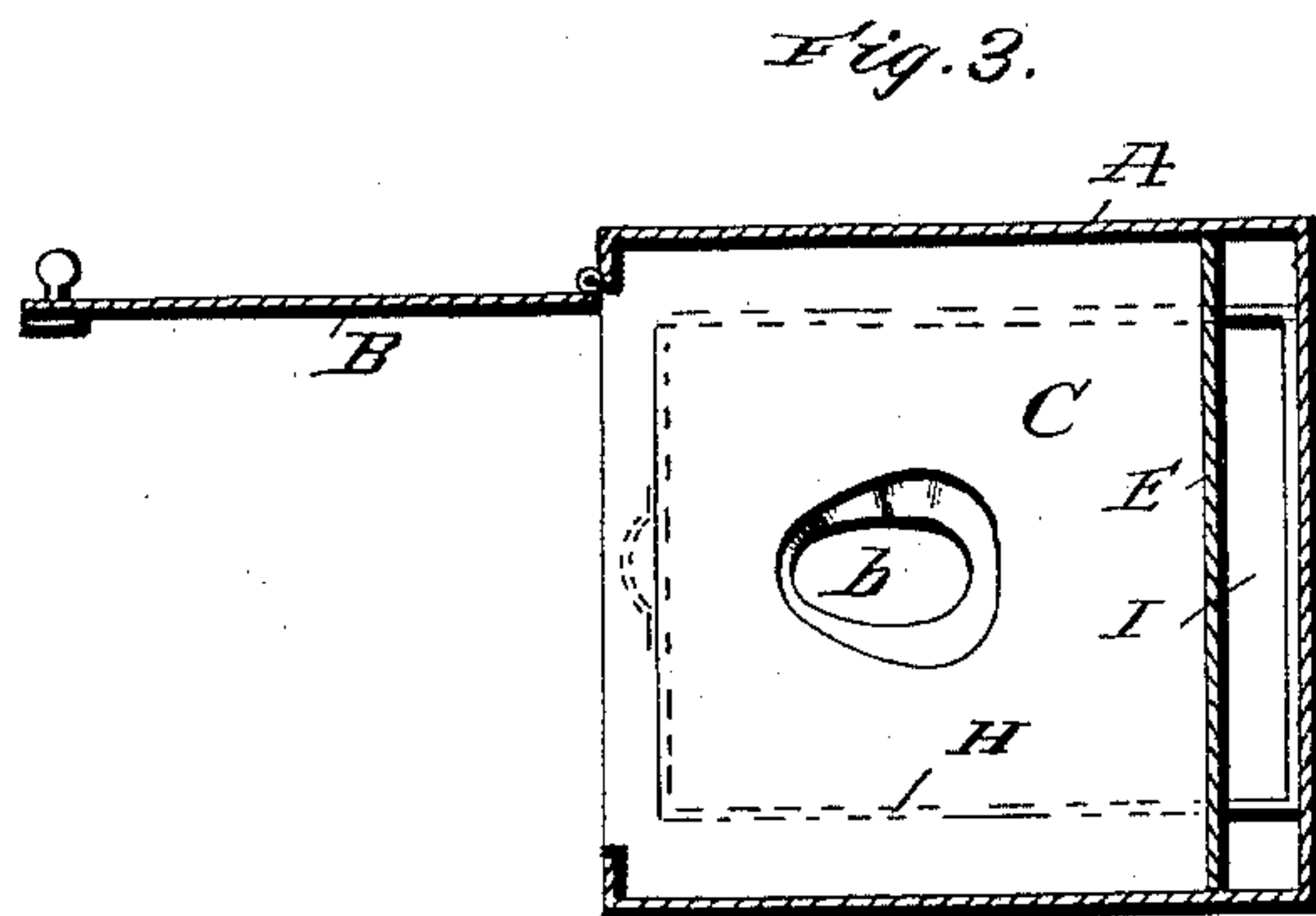
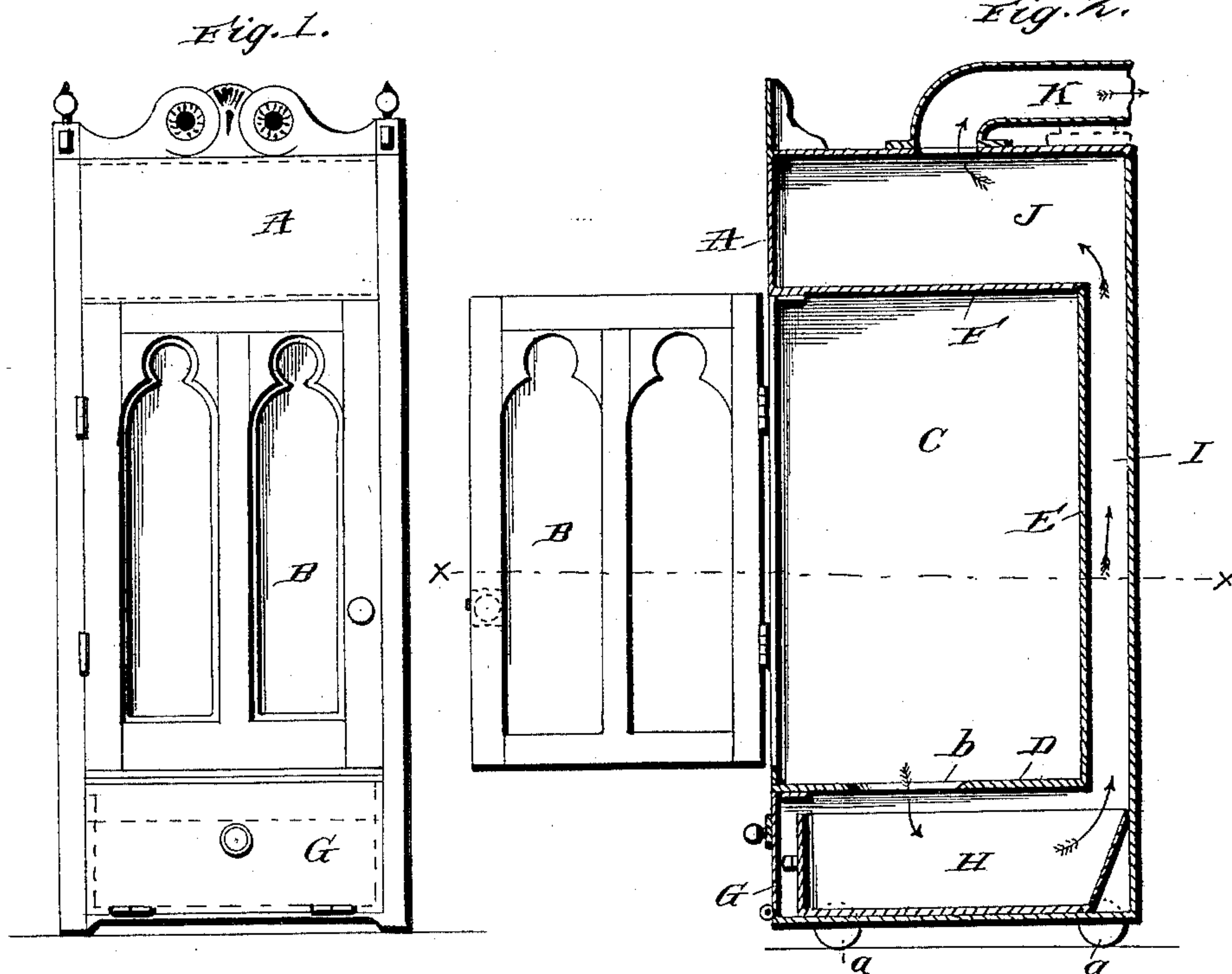
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. T. COTTIER.
WARDROBE.

No. 462,938.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.



Witnesses:
C. H. Gaeder
Thomas E. Turpin

Inventor
William Talbot Cottier,
James Shueby
Attorney.

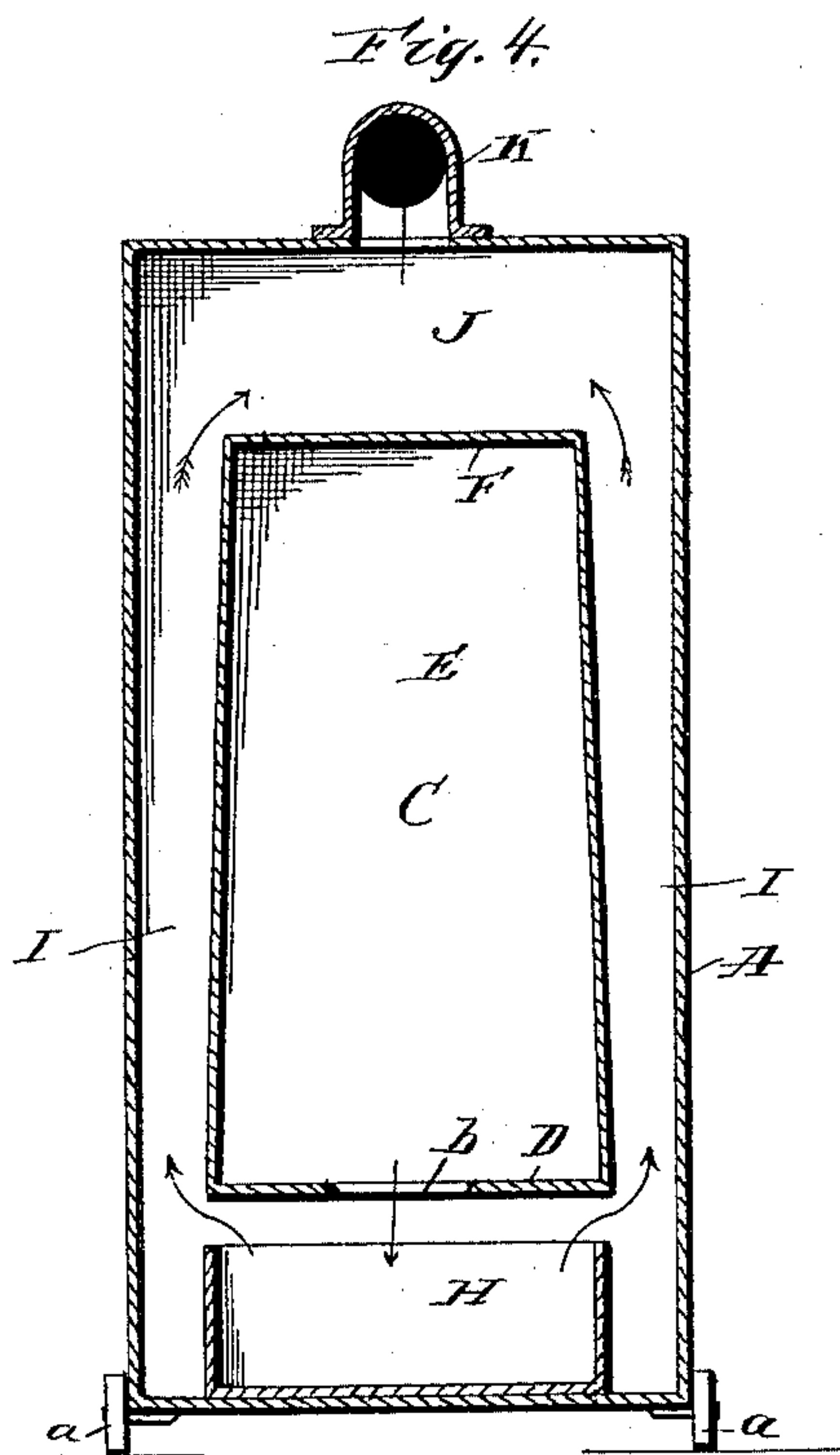
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By *Horney*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TALBOT COTTIER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

WARDROBE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,938, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed December 24, 1890. Serial No. 375,699. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TALBOT COTTIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improvement in wardrobes and other articles of furniture; and it has for its object to provide a construction, embodying various air chambers and flues, whereby the wardrobe is at all times thoroughly ventilated and kept in a dry wholesome state, thus preventing the gathering of mold and the like upon clothing and other articles therein, which is so common in the ordinary wardrobe or closet when stood or built against a brick or stone wall.

A further object of my invention is to provide a construction whereby the wardrobe may be readily and conveniently converted into a commode, as is often desirable in case of sickness or other emergency, and by the employment of the air chambers and flues it will be seen that when the wardrobe is so employed all stench and noxious gases will be drawn up and conducted into a chimney or other point of discharge, thus absolutely preventing their escape into the room.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a construction which, when employed as a wardrobe or commode, will serve to ventilate a room and conduct all bad air therefrom.

These objects I accomplish through the medium of the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved article of furniture. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same with the door open. Fig. 3 is a horizontal transverse sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *xx* on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view illustrating a modified form of flues, said view being taken at right angles to Fig. 2.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates the outer casing of a wardrobe or other article of furniture, which may be of

the usual rectangular shape or of any desired shape and size, being provided with any preferable form of ornamentation, such as panels, molding, and the like. This outer casing A is provided upon its bottom, as better illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4, with rollers or casters *a*, whereby it may be readily moved from one part of a room to another.

B indicates the door of an interior clothes-receiving apartment or wardrobe proper, which is of the ordinary construction, and may be hung in any suitable manner, so as to allow a small space between its lower edge and the bottom of the clothes-apartment, whereby air may be admitted to the casing from the sick-room, whereby the room is ventilated and the noxious air carried off through the flues when the door of the casing is closed.

The clothes-receiving apartment C is preferably of a proportional size with respect to the outer casing, as illustrated, and is formed by a bottom wall D, a back wall E, top wall F, and the side walls of the casing A, which may be provided at a suitable height with clothes-receiving hooks of any approved construction. The bottom wall D of the clothes-apartment is also designed to serve as a seat when the wardrobe is employed as a commode, being arranged at a proper height and having a seat-opening *b*, as illustrated.

G indicates an auxiliary door, which is hinged at its lower edge to the bottom of the casing and is designed to close the chamber between the seat-wall D and the bottom of the casing. This bottom chamber is designed to receive a pan, as H, for the reception of fecal matter, and this pan H may be of any ordinary construction, although I prefer to use a form as that illustrated, which is provided with a rear wall which tapers backwardly and serves to deflect the air into the vertical flue I in the rear of the clothes-receiving apartment.

When the wardrobe is not employed as a commode, it is obvious that the pan H may be removed.

The vertical draft-flue I, which is formed between the rear wall of the apartment C and that of the casing, leads up into an air-chamber J, formed between the top wall of the apartment and that of the casing and leading from the top wall of the casing, and preferably in the center thereof is a flue-pipe K, of any

preferable diameter, which in practice is introduced into a chimney or other point of discharge.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings I have illustrated a construction in which I employ auxiliary side walls, as well as a back wall, to form the apartment C, and these side walls and the back wall are pitched slightly inward, as illustrated, whereby flues are afforded leading from the bottom air-chamber to the top air-chamber, which taper gradually from their lower to their upper ends, thus forming gradually-enlarged air-conduits in which the warm air and gases expand as they ascend, whereby their ascent is accelerated.

When the wardrobe is employed as a clothes-repository, it will be seen that air will enter from the room through the opening between the lower edge of the door and the seat D, thence it will pass through the seat-opening into the pan-receiving air-chamber, thence up the flue I into the upper air-chamber J, and finally into the flue-pipe K, which leads into a chimney or other point of discharge. Thus a gentle and continuous current of air is kept flowing through the apartment C, which effectually exhausts all dampness so common to the ordinary wardrobe or closet when stood or built against a brick wall, which is ordinarily damp, and when the wardrobe is employed as a commode the continuous current of air serves to carry off all stench and not only prevents its escape into the room, but acts to ventilate the room.

When tapering flues such as illustrated in Fig. 4 are employed in lieu of a single straight flue, the draft is proportionately increased, as by employing the tapering flues the gases are allowed to expand and their ascent is accelerated, and by the inclination of the walls of the chamber C from below upwardly it will be seen that said inclined walls will detract but little from the area of the closet, as clothes when hung up are ordinarily contracted at their upper ends and expanded at their lower.

In the practice of my invention I do not desire to confine myself to the precise construction shown and described, as I reserve the right to make such modifications as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

I am aware that it is not new in closets to

so construct the same that a current of air may be drawn downwardly through the seat into the well or chamber beneath and down and under a rear wall into a vertical flue or uptake; but so far as I am aware a wardrobe or closet has never heretofore been constructed so that a draft may be had through the seat-opening and kept up constantly under the seat and against the same, so as to absolutely prevent any rising of air or gases into the inner chamber to be occupied by a person, and I attach importance to the fact that there is no wall depending from the rear of the seat which would necessarily obstruct the draft and tend to allow under certain conditions of the atmosphere the gases in the well or base receptacle to rise into the main chamber.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

The improved article of furniture described, adapted to afford a constant and uninterrupted circulation of air through the seat-opening and immediately below the seat to a flue or uptake leading from the base-receptacle and comprising, essentially, the inner chamber having its floor or seat-board provided with an opening and also provided with a door-opening, the outer casing arranged around the inner casing so as to form a chamber beneath the seat-opening, a chamber above the roof of the inner chamber or casing and flues at the back and side walls of said inner casing connecting the upper and lower chambers, said flues starting from the seat-board of the inner chamber, whereby the draft of impure air and gases will enter the uptake or flue at that point, the pipe K, leading from the roof of the outer casing, the door B, arranged to form a space beneath its lower edge for the inlet of impure air from the room, the door G in the lower air-chamber, and the pan H, arranged in said chamber and having its rear wall inclined so as to enter the rear vertical flue, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WM. TALBOT COTTIER.

Witnesses:

GEO. C. HAGAR,
E. G. TAYLOR.