

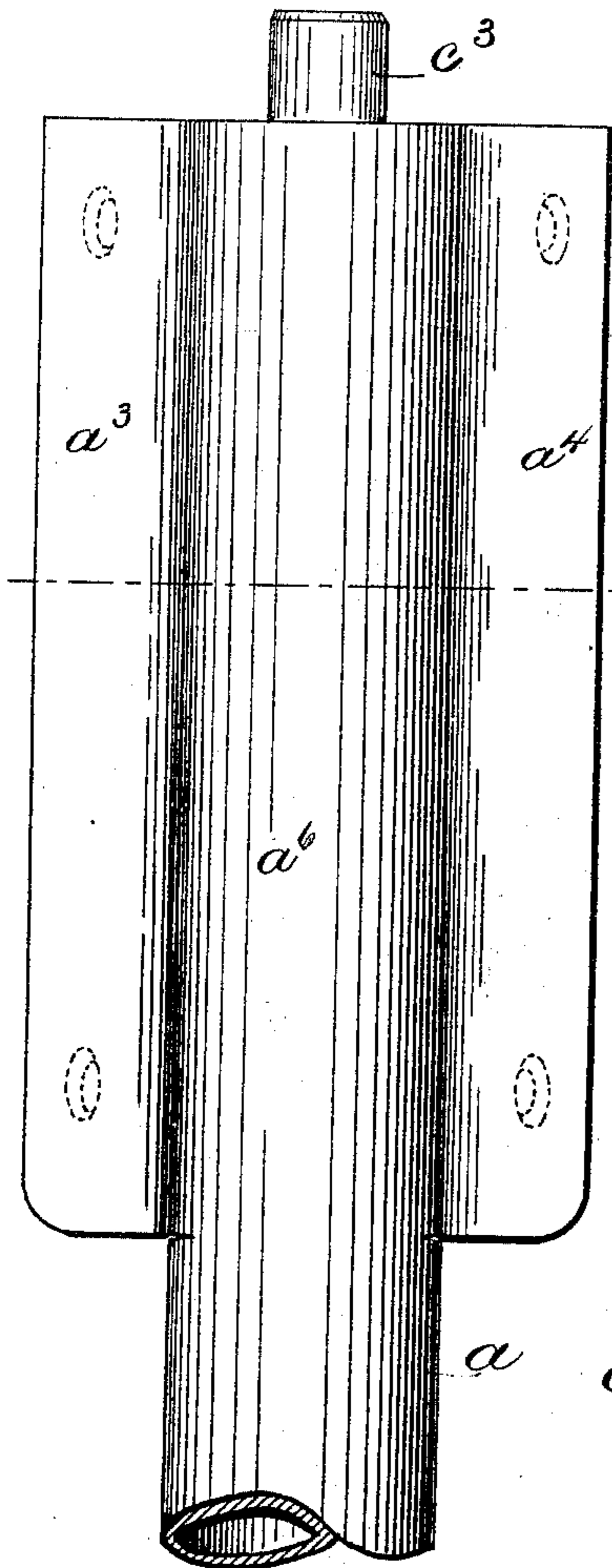
(No Model.)

W. SCOTT.  
STANDARD FOR LAVATORIES.

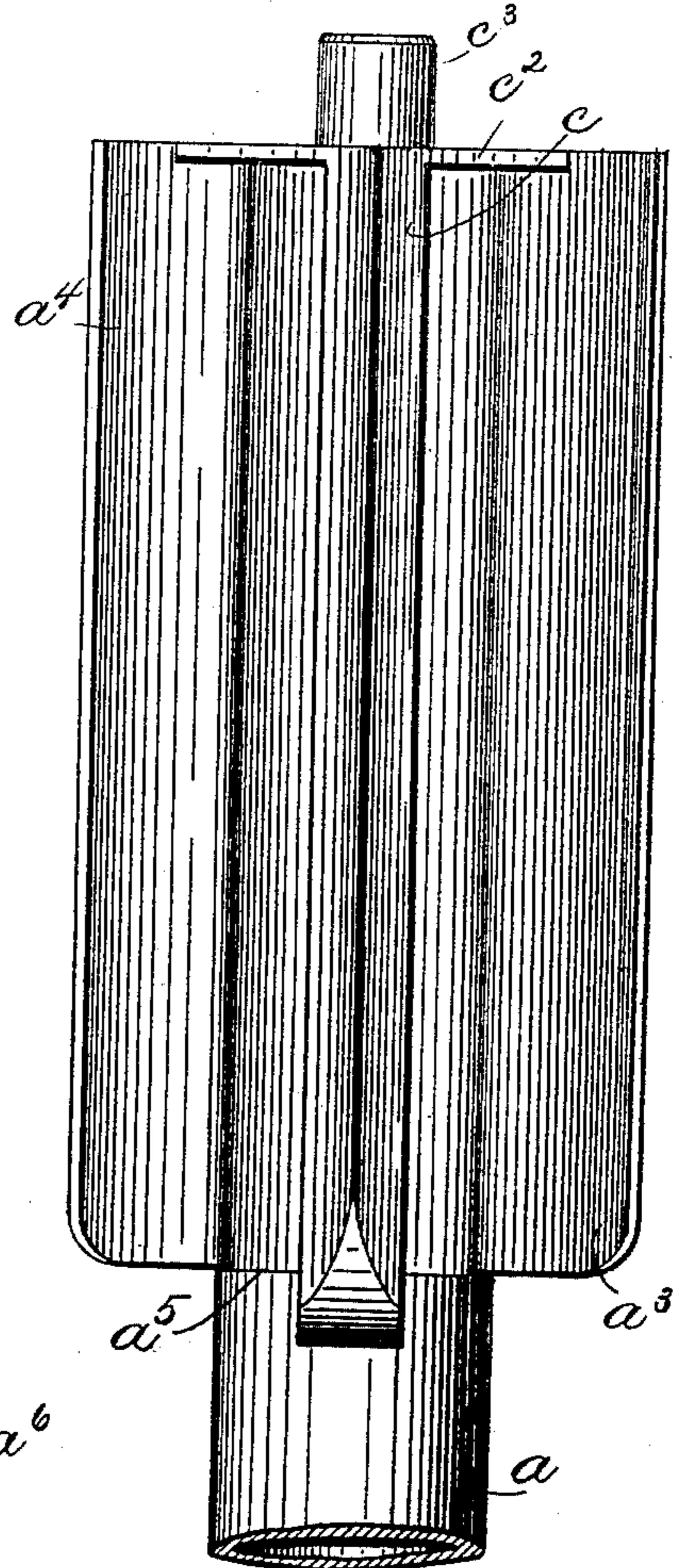
No. 509,402.

Patented Nov. 28, 1893.

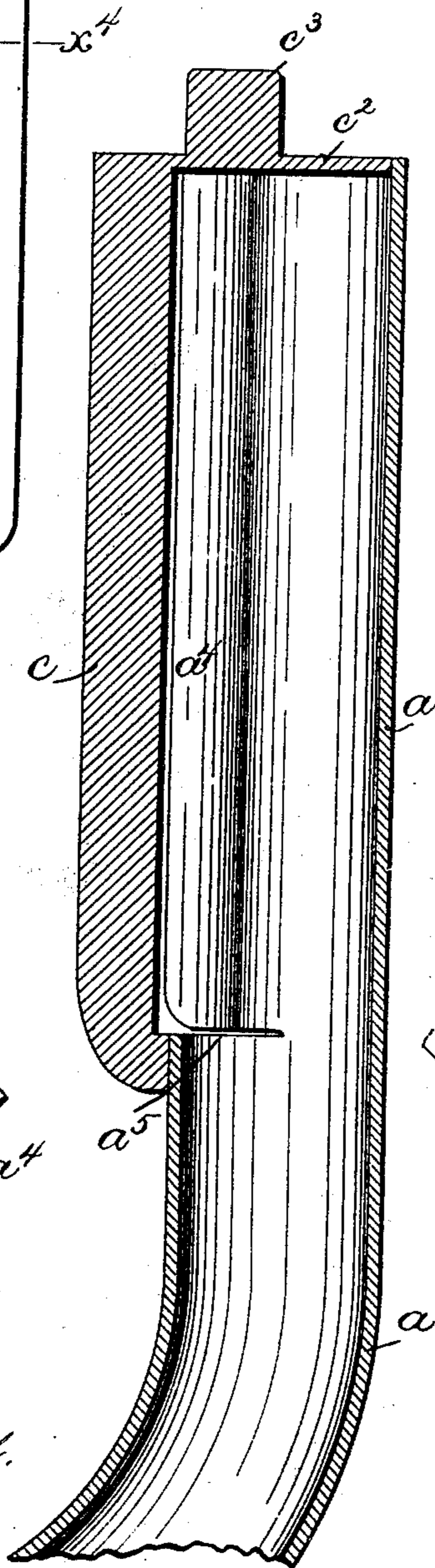
*Fig. 1.*



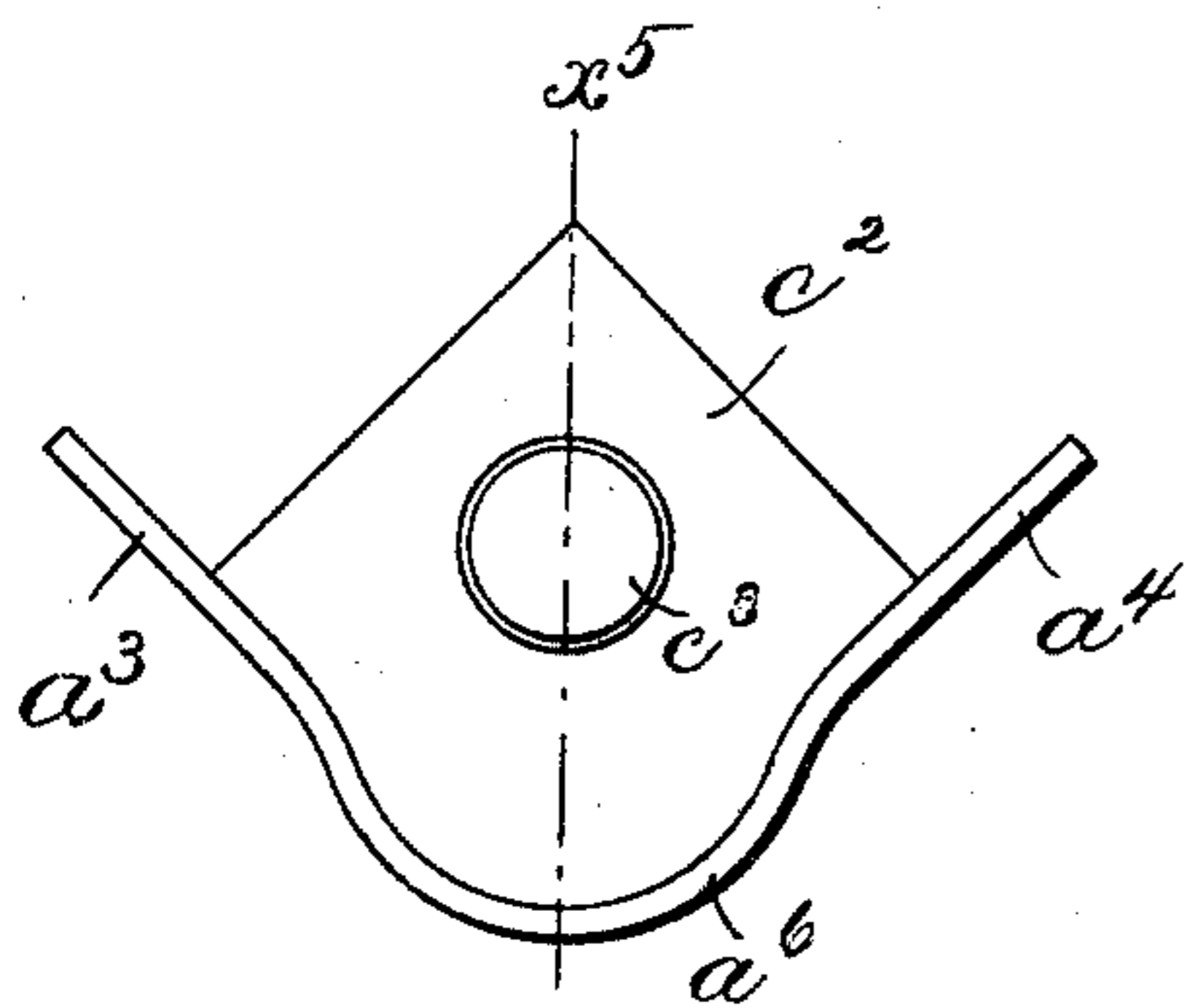
*Fig. 2.*



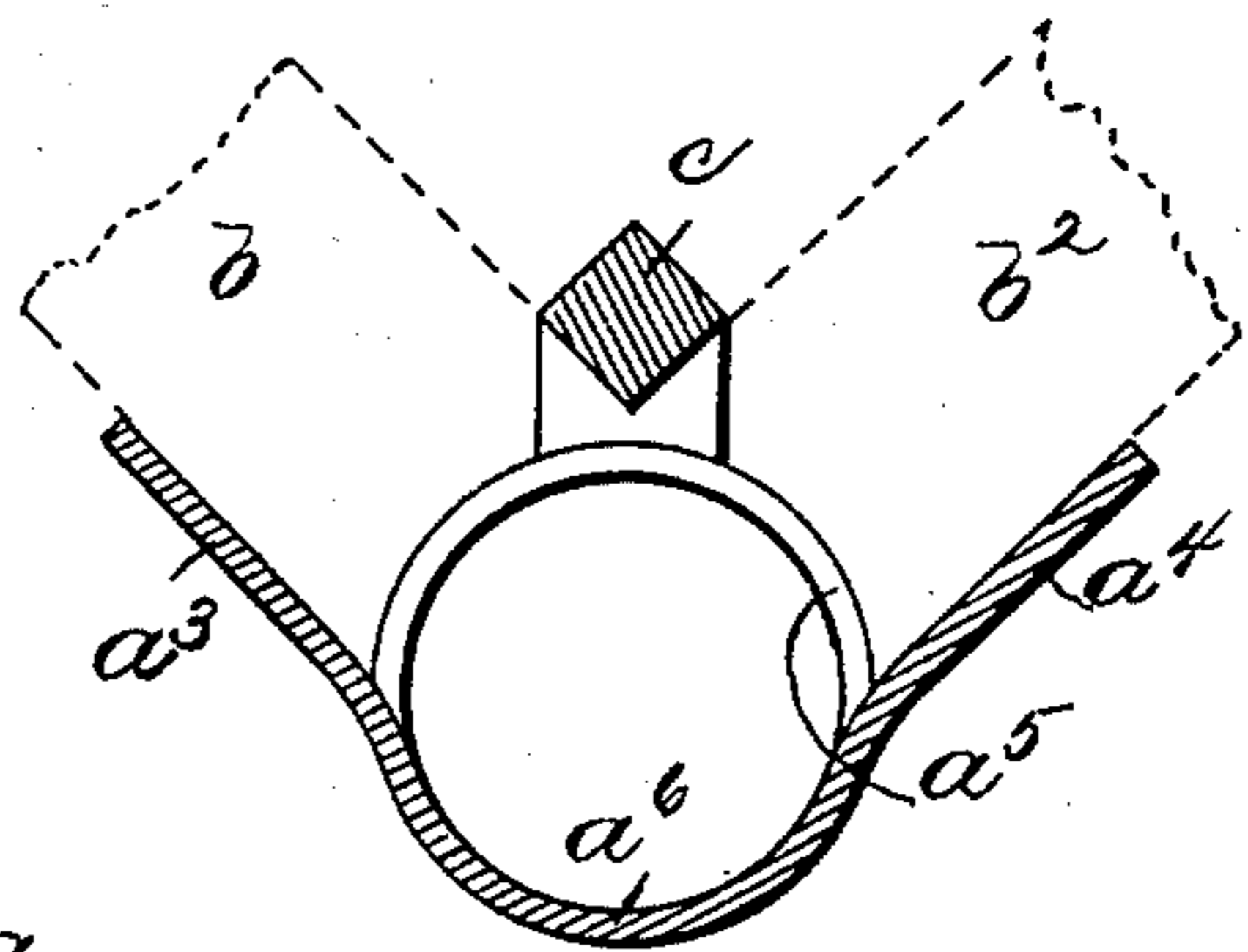
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SCOTT, OF MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

## STANDARD FOR LAVATORIES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,402, dated November 28, 1893.

Application filed February 27, 1893. Serial No. 463,911. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SCOTT, of Medford, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Standards for Lavatories, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

My invention relates to a standard for lavatories or similar apparatus the object being to produce a simpler and less expensive support than has been heretofore used, and one of better appearance. As heretofore practiced the top of the lavatory, usually composed of marble, has been supported at the corner or corners that project into the room by a leg composed of metal tubing surmounted by a metal casting properly constructed to receive the aprons that afford the finish below the top slab that surrounds the basin. In accordance with the present invention the upper portion of the tubular leg or support is cut longitudinally for a length equal to the width of the apron and is cut transversely part way through at the end of the said longitudinal cut and the portion of the tube thus cut is bent outward or opened to make longitudinal flanges within which the pieces constituting the apron of the structure are contained said apron pieces resting upon the shoulder formed by the transverse cut at the end of the portion of the tube which remains intact. A suitable casting may then be attached to the tube to afford a further means for holding and supporting the apron pieces, and said casting may if desired be provided with a tenon to enter a suitable recess in the top slab of the structure.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a standard embodying this invention, as seen looking diagonally toward the corner of the structure to be supported; Fig. 2 a similar elevation as seen looking from the inside of the structure; Fig. 3 a plan view; Fig. 4 a horizontal section on line  $x^4$ , Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 a longitudinal section on line  $x^5$ , Fig. 3.

The support or leg forming the subject of the present invention, is composed of a tube  $a$  which may be straight, or curved as shown in Fig. 5, like the support commonly used between the lower edge of the apron and the floor in structures of this kind, as heretofore

commonly made. The said tube  $a$  instead of terminating at the lower edge of the apron as is generally the case, in structures of this kind, extends vertically to the upper edge of the apron to the height of the slab or horizontal piece forming the top of the structure, and the said tube is cut longitudinally for a length equal to the width of the apron and is cut part way through at the end of the said longitudinal cut; that is, on a level with the bottom of the apron, and the walls of the tube are then bent outward to form longitudinal flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , substantially at right angles to one another, so that the apron pieces  $b, b^2$ , shown in dotted lines Fig. 4, may be placed within the said flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , and rest upon the shoulder  $a^5$  formed by the transverse cut below which the tube remains intact. The flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , with the portion  $a^6$  of the tube between them which is not changed from its original condition thus inclose the joint of the apron pieces  $b, b^2$ , the said portion  $a^6$  being continuous with the tube  $a$  and the flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , being integral with said tube. A very attractive appearance is thus given to the corner of the structure where the apron pieces are supported upon the leg or standard. In some cases especially if the apron pieces are of wood, the flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , may be provided with screw holes as shown in dotted lines Fig. 1, to receive screws by which the standard apron pieces are securely fastened together and for such structures the standard thus far described having the integral flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , affords a sufficient support and connection for the top and apron pieces.

In order to provide a more perfect means for holding the slab or top piece and the apron pieces especially when the latter are of marble, or when it is not desirable to use screws or other fastenings in the flanges  $a^3, a^4$ , the said standard may be provided with an internal holding piece shown as a casting comprising an angle piece  $c$  adapted to engage with the inner walls of the apron pieces  $b, b^2$ , as best shown in Fig. 4, and a top piece  $c^2$  provided with a projection or tenon  $c^3$  to enter a recess in the top slab of the structure. The said casting  $c, c^2$ , is soldered or otherwise securely fastened to the standard  $a$  and by this construction a less expensive and more desirable standard or support is produced than

when the standard *a* terminates at the level  $\alpha^5$  and has connected with it a casting which constitutes the sole means for engaging and supporting the apron pieces and top slab of the structure.

I claim—

1. A leg or corner support for lavatories or similar apparatus comprising a tubular standard having a portion cut longitudinally and transversely and bent to form flanges  $\alpha^3$ ,  $\alpha^4$ , integral with said standard, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A leg or corner support for lavatories or similar apparatus comprising a tubular stand-

ard having a portion cut longitudinally and transversely and bent to form flanges  $\alpha^3$ ,  $\alpha^4$ , integral with said standard, and a casting *c* connected with said standard and constituting an internal holding piece for the apron of the structure, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Witnesses:

JOS. P. LIVERMORE,  
JAS. J. MALONEY.