

No. 715,268.

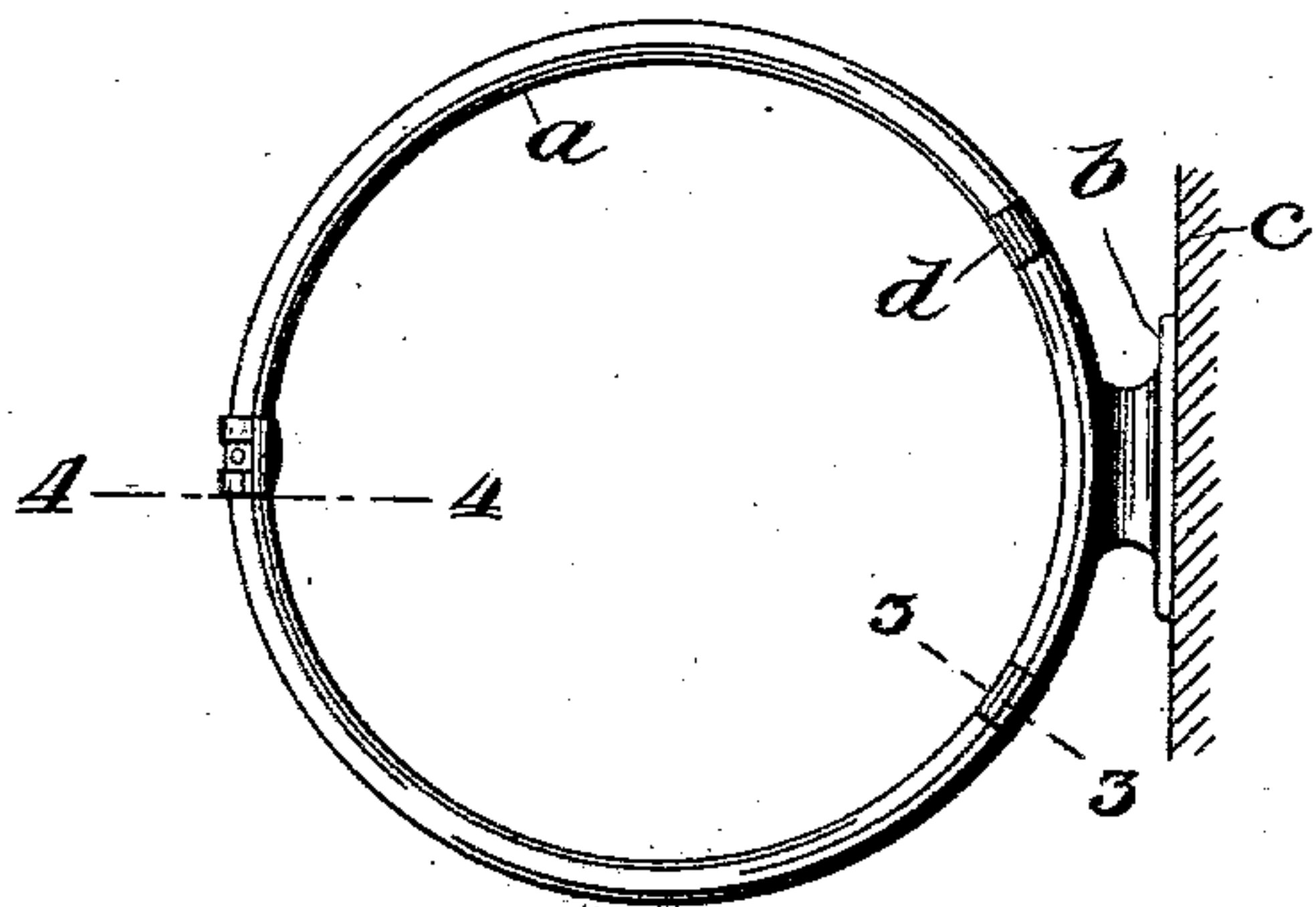
Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

L. M. HOOPER.  
WASHBASIN SUPPORT.

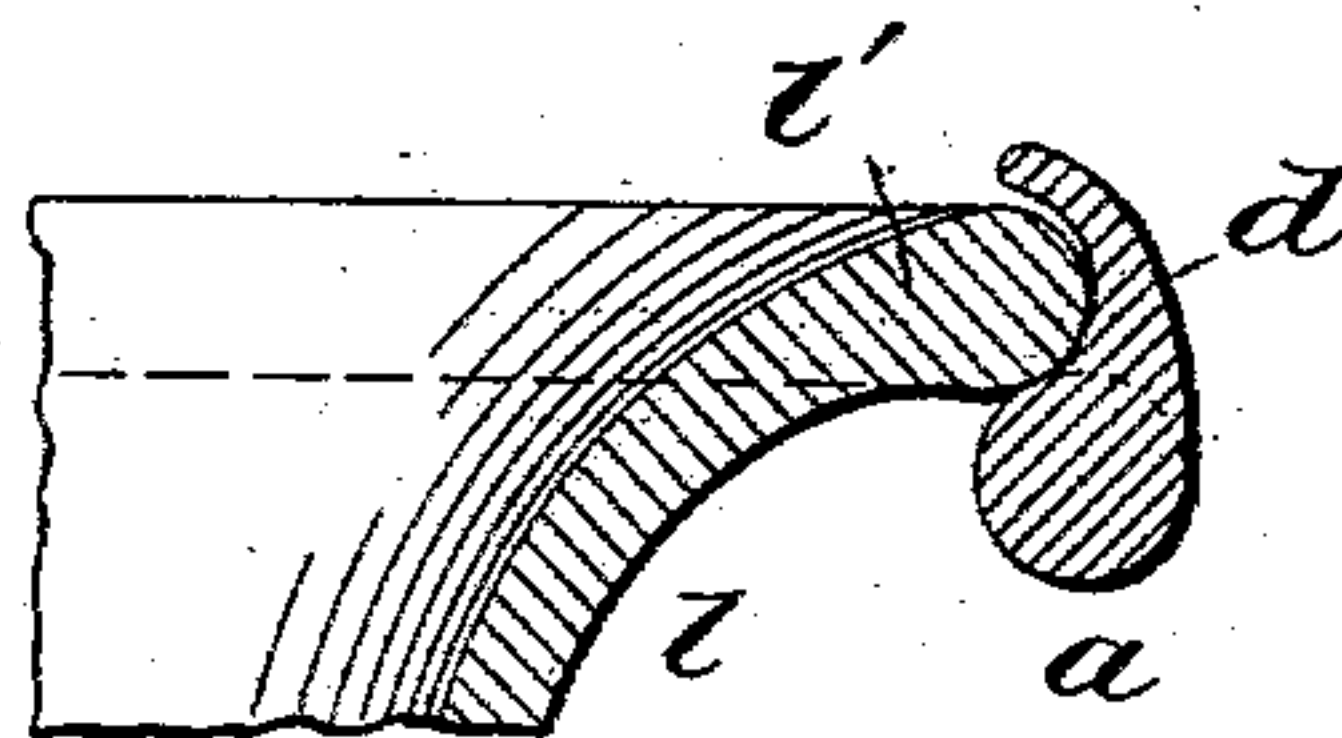
(Application filed Apr. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)

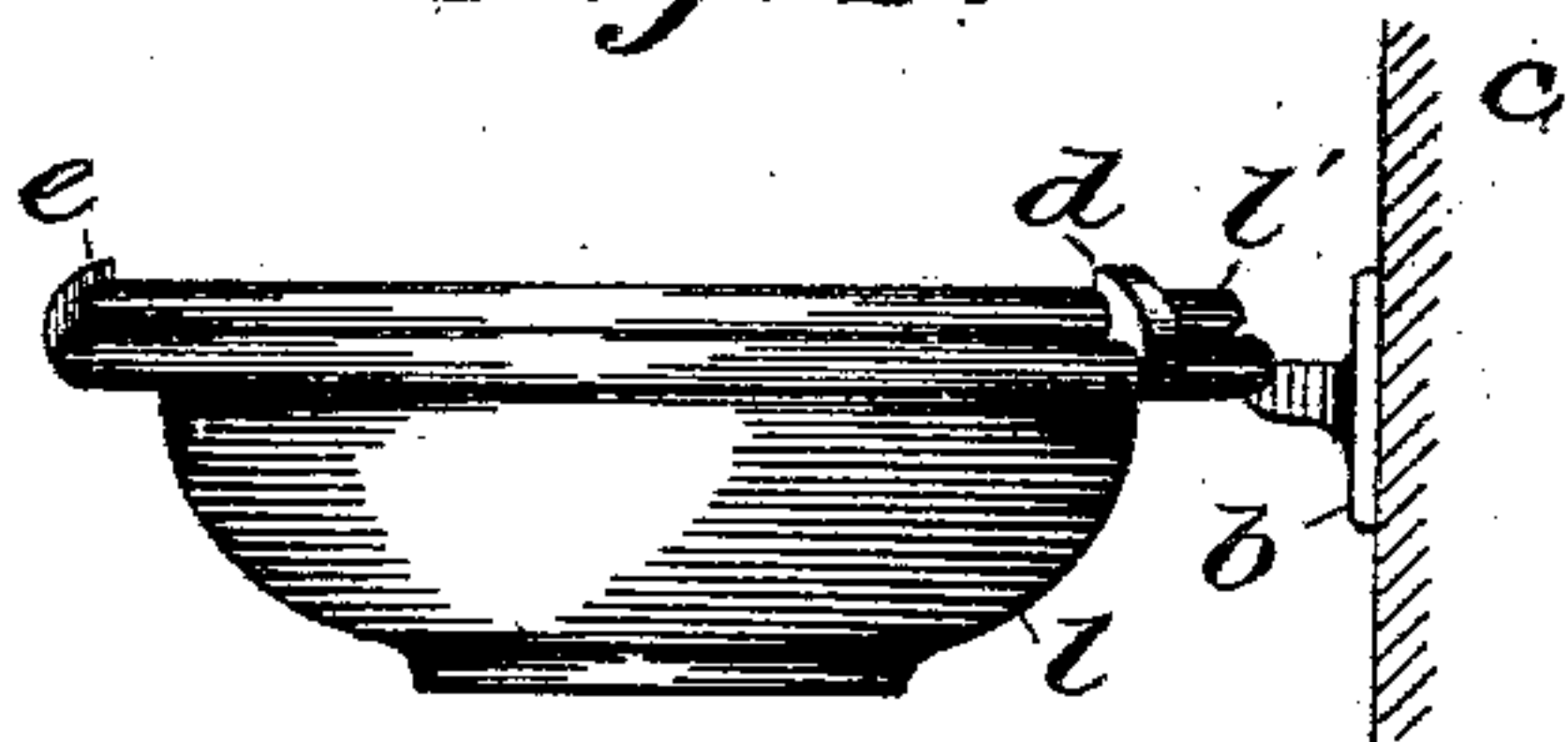
*Fig. 1.*



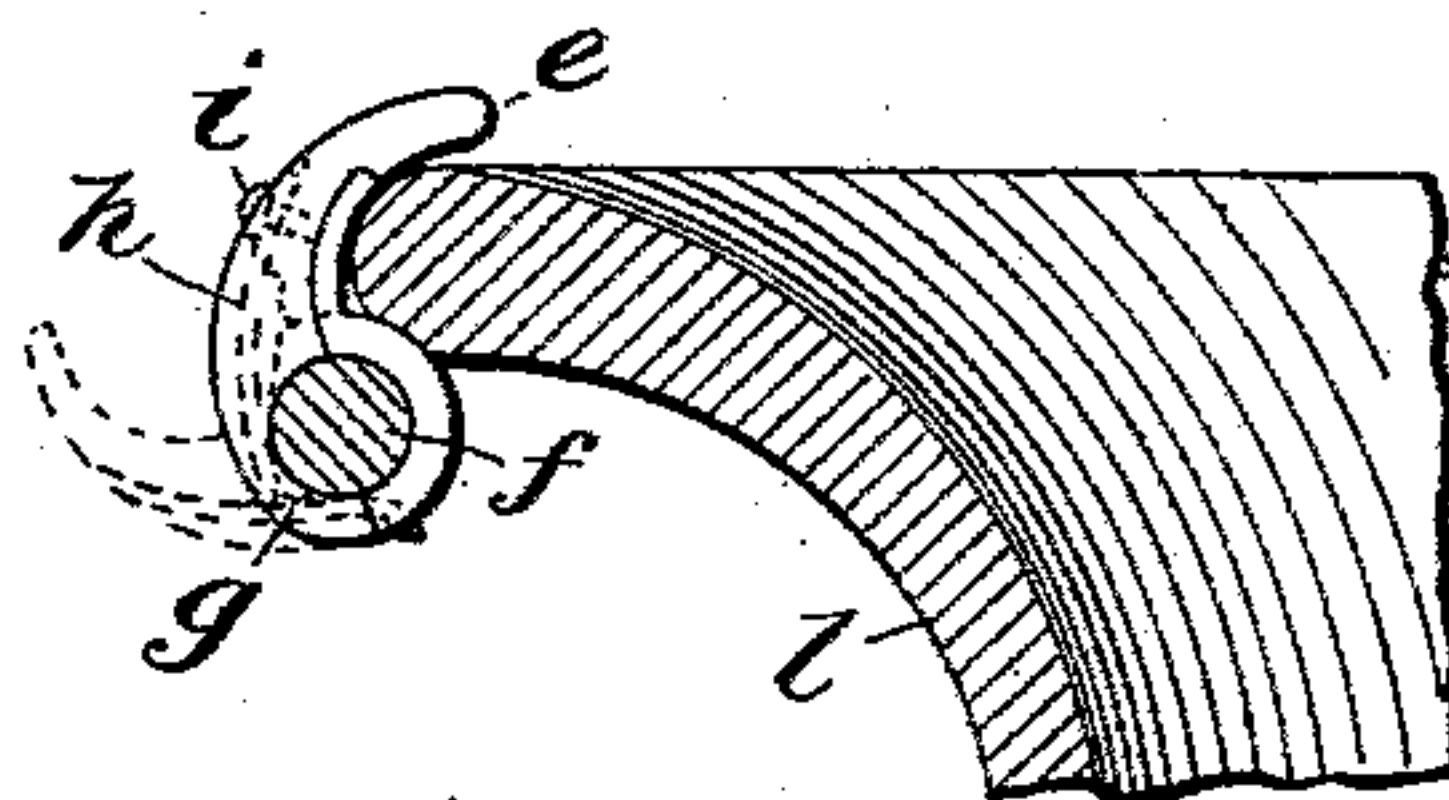
*Fig. 3.*



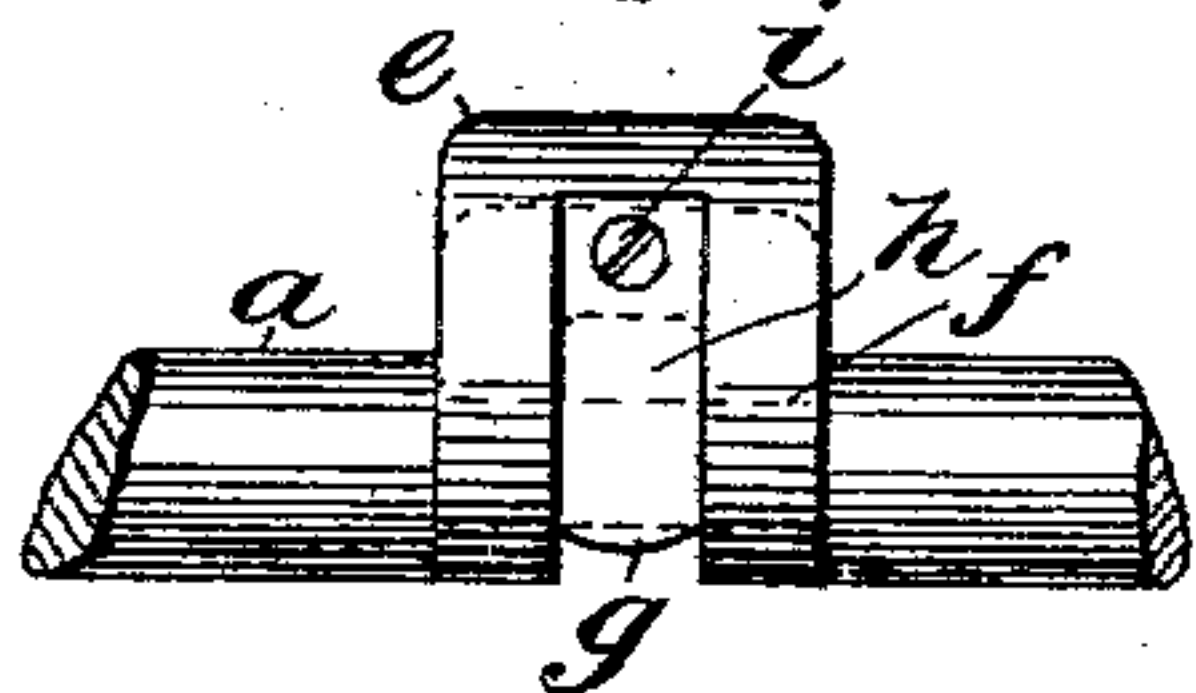
*Fig. 2.*



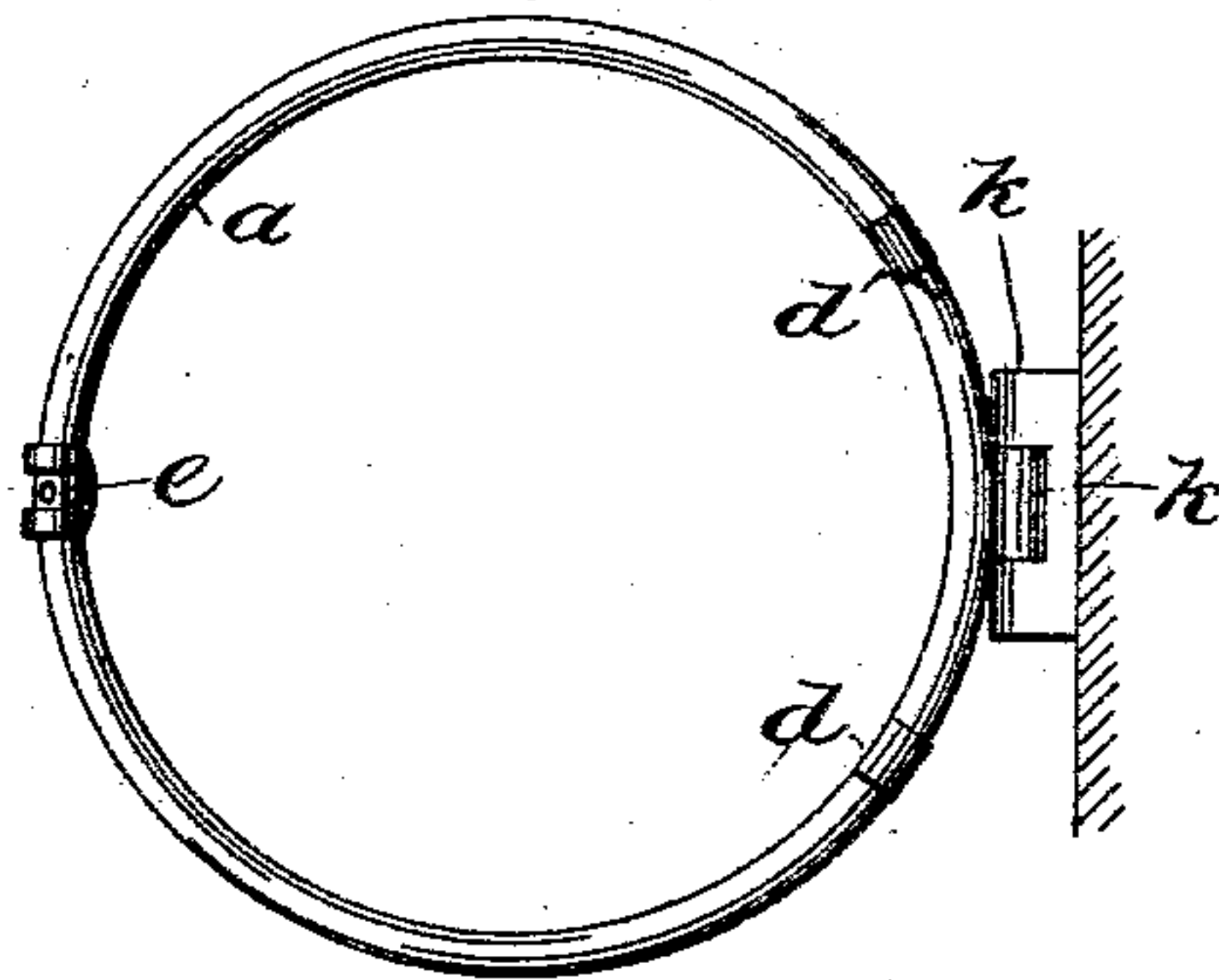
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



Witnesses:  
Walter A. Pauling  
Charles J. Rathjen

Inventor:  
Louis M. Hooper  
By Clifford A. Hall Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS M. HOOPER, OF RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF  
NEW YORK.

## WASHBASIN-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,268, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed April 5, 1900. Serial No. 11,655. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS M. HOOPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at 209 Wood street, Rutherford, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washbasin-Supports, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The present invention relates to that class of basin-supports which are used in the navy and are made of metal and fixed to a partition or bulkhead upon the vessel to sustain the basin at a suitable height for convenient use. In many basins for naval use, especially those set in staterooms, the basin-waste is not connected with a sewer or drain-pipe; but such basins are commonly made removable from their support, so that the slops may be readily emptied. The rolling and pitching of the vessel is therefore liable to displace the basin from its support and throw it upon the floor or otherwise cause it injury.

The object of the present invention is to construct the metallic ring which fits below the flange of the basin with lugs which serve to hold the basin securely and which do not require to be separated or detached when it is necessary to remove the basin. To effect this object, I provide the rear edge of the basin-ring with two integral lugs curved upwardly and inwardly into contact with the upper side of the flange, and I provide the front of the basin-ring with means to engage the basin-flange to secure the same upon the ring. This means at the front of the basin-ring may be formed as a lug hinged upon a journal on the ring and adapted to hook over the basin-flange when the lug is turned upwardly. By providing the hinged lug with a spring and fitting the same to a suitable seat upon the ring the lug may be retained in its upwardly-turned position to securely hold the basin; but such spring permits the lug to be turned outwardly and downwardly when it is desired to remove the basin. The basin is withdrawn from the lugs, rear, fixed by slightly raising the front of the basin and drawing it forward upon the ring, the sloping bottom of the basin permitting it to move forward until the basin-flange clears

the rear lugs, when the basin may be lifted bodily from the ring to empty the slops.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the ring and its attachments. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same with the basin secured in place. Fig. 3 is a section, on line 3 3 in Fig. 1 of the ring and basin-flange, upon a larger scale, through one of the fixed lugs. Fig. 4 is a similar section, on line 4 4 in Fig. 1, through the hinge-lug. Fig. 5 is a front view of the hinge-lug with the adjacent portion of the basin-ring. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the ring shown in Fig. 1 attached to its support by a ring.

The basin-ring *a* is shown of circular form, but may be of any shape in correspondence with the shape of the basin. A bracket-foot *b* is shown to secure the same upon the bulkhead, which is merely indicated by the line *c* in Figs. 1 and 2. In Fig. 6 the ring is shown secured to the bulkhead by a hinge *k k'*. Two hooked lugs *d* are projected from the upper side of the ring upon the rear edge, one at each side of the center line, and are so proportioned that the flange *l'* of the basin *l* may be shoved beneath the same, as shown in Fig. 3. A hinge-lug *e* is shown in Fig. 1 upon the front side of the ring, the hinge of the lug being forked, and each arm of the fork fitted to a journal *f*, formed by reducing a portion of the ring at its front side. The space between the two journals is formed with two flat surfaces *g*, and the lug is formed with a leaf-spring *h*, which bears upon one of such surfaces when turned upwardly and upon the other when turned downwardly. When turned upwardly, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the hinge-lug projects over the basin-flange and operates, with the stationary lugs *d*, to hold the basin firmly upon the ring. When the hinge-lug is turned downwardly, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4, the front edge of the basin-flange is cleared, and it may be lifted so as to draw the basin-flange from beneath the rear lugs *d* to remove the basin from the ring. Such method of removal avoids the shifting or moving of the rear lugs and permits them to be made integral with the ring, which furnishes an exceedingly simple and strong construction.

The hinge-lug *e* is split longitudinally, so



that the bearing of each fork may be applied to the journal *f*, the cap of such bearing being held in place, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, by the screw *i*, which secures the leaf-spring *h* to the hinge-lug. The lugs, as shown in Fig. 2, present very little obstruction upon the upper side of the basin-flange and hold the same in a neat and substantial manner, while the hinging of the lug *e* permits the basin to be instantly detached when its removal is desired.

It is evident that the outer or hinged lug may be omitted entirely, and especially when the supporting-ring is provided with a hinge, and the basin and ring when not in use are swung upward against the wall or bulkhead upon which it is supported. In this case the two rearmost lugs, or those upon the hinged side of the ring, securely hold the lower edge of the bowl while the natural overhang of the bottom of the bowl and its engagement with the wall or bulkhead will prevent the upper edge from being displaced.

I am aware that a lamp-body has been secured in a cup by a ring which encircles the entire top of the lamp and requires to be lifted bodily to disengage the lamp.

My construction requires nothing to be lifted in disengaging the basin from the ring and does not, therefore, form any lugs which occupy the contracted space in a state-room when it is necessary to remove the basin from the ring.

My construction is compact and inexpensive and not liable to any derangement or injury by its ordinary use.

Where my improvement is applied to a bracket-ring secured upon the bulkhead, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it prevents the basin from being displaced by the lurching of the vessel; but it may be obviously applied to a hinged basin-ring, in which case my attachments serve to secure the basin in the ring when the basin and ring are turned up to the bulkhead in the manner common to such hinged supports.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what is claimed herein is—

1. The combination, with the open basin-ring *a* adapted for the bowl of the basin to project downward through the same, and having the integral lugs *d* curved upwardly and

inwardly from its rear side in contact with the upper side of the basin-flange, of the basin *l* having its flange *l'* fitted to rest wholly upon the top of the basin-ring, a horizontal pivot upon the front of the ring and a lug hinged upon such pivot to move in a vertical plane, and hooked to engage the upper side of the basin-flange when the lug is turned upwardly, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, with the body of the basin *l* and its flange *l'*, of the basin-ring *a* adapted to fit around the body of the basin below the flange and having the integral lugs *d* curved upwardly and inwardly from the rear side of the ring into contact with the upper side of the flange, the journal *f* formed upon the front of the ring, and the hinged lug *e* split longitudinally to form a divided bearing for application to the journal, and the lug hooked to engage the upper side of the basin-flange when the lug is turned upwardly, substantially as herein set forth.

3. The combination, with the body of the basin *l* and its flange *l'*, of the basin-ring *a* adapted to fit around the body of the basin below the flange, and having the integral lugs *d* curved upwardly and inwardly from the rear side of the ring into contact with the upper side of the flange, the journals *f* formed upon the front of the ring with intermediate flat surfaces *g*, and the hinged lug *e* fitted to such journals and provided with the spring *h* to bear upon the flat surfaces, and adapted when turned upwardly to project over the basin-flange to hold the basin upon the ring, substantially as herein set forth.

4. The combination with a ring adapted to embrace and support a washbowl; means for pivotally supporting said ring so that it may be swung upward and the washbowl loosely set in said ring, of a retaining projection on the pivoted side of said ring which engages with and supports said washbowl when the ring is swung upward.

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

LOUIS M. HOOPER.

Witnesses:

MAX GOEBEL,

GEORGE P. REYNOLDS.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 715,268, granted December 9, 1902, upon the application of Louis M. Hooper, of Rutherford, New Jersey, for an improvement in "Washbasin-Supports," an error appears in the printed specification requiring correction, as follows: In line 65, page 1, the word "ring" should read *hinge*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 20th day of January, A. D., 1903.

[SEAL.]

F. I. ALLEN,  
*Commissioner of Patents.*