

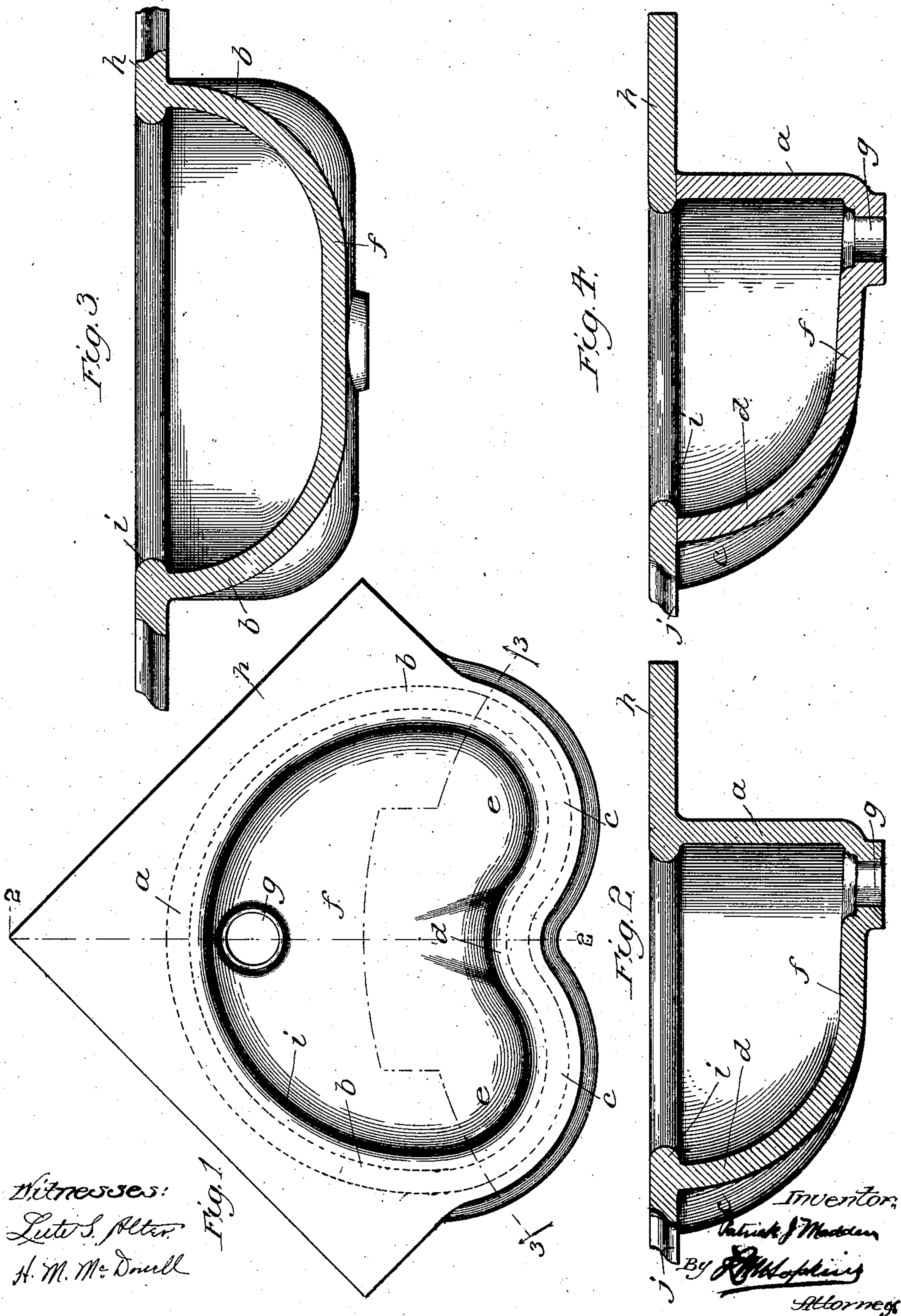
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PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

P. J. MADDEN.
WASHBASIN.

APPLIOATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK J. MADDEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WASHBASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,303, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed September 12, 1902. Serial No. 123,086. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK J. MADDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washbasins, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a washbasin of small size and capacity, with a view to economizing in the matter of space which must be devoted to it and in the matter of water required, and at the same time of such shape that notwithstanding its small size and capacity ample space for the full sweep of the arms will be provided and even a small quantity of water in it will be of sufficient depth for comfortable use.

In many situations it is desirable to economize in both the matters above pointed out and also in the matter of weight. For example, in railway-cars not only compactness and small capacity, but also lightness, is desirable, and a basin embodying the present invention possesses all of these characteristics in a greater degree than does a basin of any other shape with which I am familiar, while at the same time affording a comfort in use equal to a basin of large size containing a large quantity of water.

The invention consists in the features of novelty that are hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a basin embodying the invention and of a slab with which it is integral. Figs. 2 and 3 are sections thereof on the lines 2 2 and 3 3, Fig. 1, respectively. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the basin and slab made separate.

The top of the walls of the basin follows the outline indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1—that is to say, the rear wall *a*, the end walls *b*, and the end portions *c* of the front wall follow a continuous curve which sharply decreases in radius at said portions *c*, while the intermediate portion *d* of said front wall follows a reverse curve which merges smoothly with the curvature of said portions

c. As a result of this the front wall has at its middle a rather sharp reëntering portion which extends downward from the top of the wall and slopes rearward, merging with the rearwardly-sloping bottom *f*, and upon each side of this reëntering portion outwardly and forwardly extending coves or recesses *e*, the walls of which slope downward and rearward and merge with the bottom. In a basin thus constructed the water will be deepest at the point toward which the hands naturally tend when plunged into it—*i. e.*, near the rear wall and a considerable distance from the end walls—and the depth will gradually decrease toward the points at which the hands will naturally enter the water—*i. e.*, in the coves or recesses *e*. At other points, which are not apt to be sought by the hands, the walls of the basin slope downward and rearward or, in other words, are contracted as much as possible, regard being had for the convenience of the user, with a view to economizing in the matters herein set forth. To this end the rear wall *a* is made vertical, or substantially so, the front wall, including the reëntering portion *d* and the coves or recesses *e*, slopes downward and rearward, and the end walls slope inward as much as possible without interfering with the sweep of the hands. The outlet-orifice *g* is placed at the lowest point of the rearwardly-sloping bottom *f*—*i. e.*, near the rear wall.

A basin thus constructed involves economy in outside dimensions, with a consequent saving of space in the room where it is located, and also economy in inside dimensions, with a consequent saving of water, but all without the sacrifice of the comforts of a large basin containing a large quantity of water.

With the basin I prefer to use a slab *h*, which may be integral with it, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or separate from it, as shown in Fig. 4. The slab has an opening of the same outline as the top of the walls of the basin, but smaller size, so as to provide an inwardly-projecting flange *i*. The outline of its rear side will be determined by the space in which it is to be placed. In the drawings I have shown it of the shape required for a

square corner. Its front side follows the contour of the top of the front wall and projects outward from it to form a flange *j*.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a wash-basin, the rear wall, the end walls and the end portions of the front wall of which follow a continuous curve which sharply decreases in radius at said end portions of the front wall, while the intermediate portion of said front wall follows a sharp reverse curve, resulting in a sharp reëntering portion at the intermediate portion of the front wall and outwardly and forwardly extending coves or recesses at the end portions of the front wall, the front wall being sloped downward and rearward and the rear wall being vertical, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a wash-basin, the rear wall, the end walls and the end portions of the front wall of which follow a continuous curve which sharply decreases in radius at said end portions of the front wall while the intermediate portion of the front wall follows a sharp reverse curve resulting in a sharp reëntering portion at the intermediate portion of the front wall and outwardly and forwardly extending coves at the end portions of the front wall, the front and end walls being sloped downward and inward, the rear wall being vertical, and the bottom being sloped rearward, substantially as described.

PATRICK J. MADDEN.

Witnesses:

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