

No. 819,406.

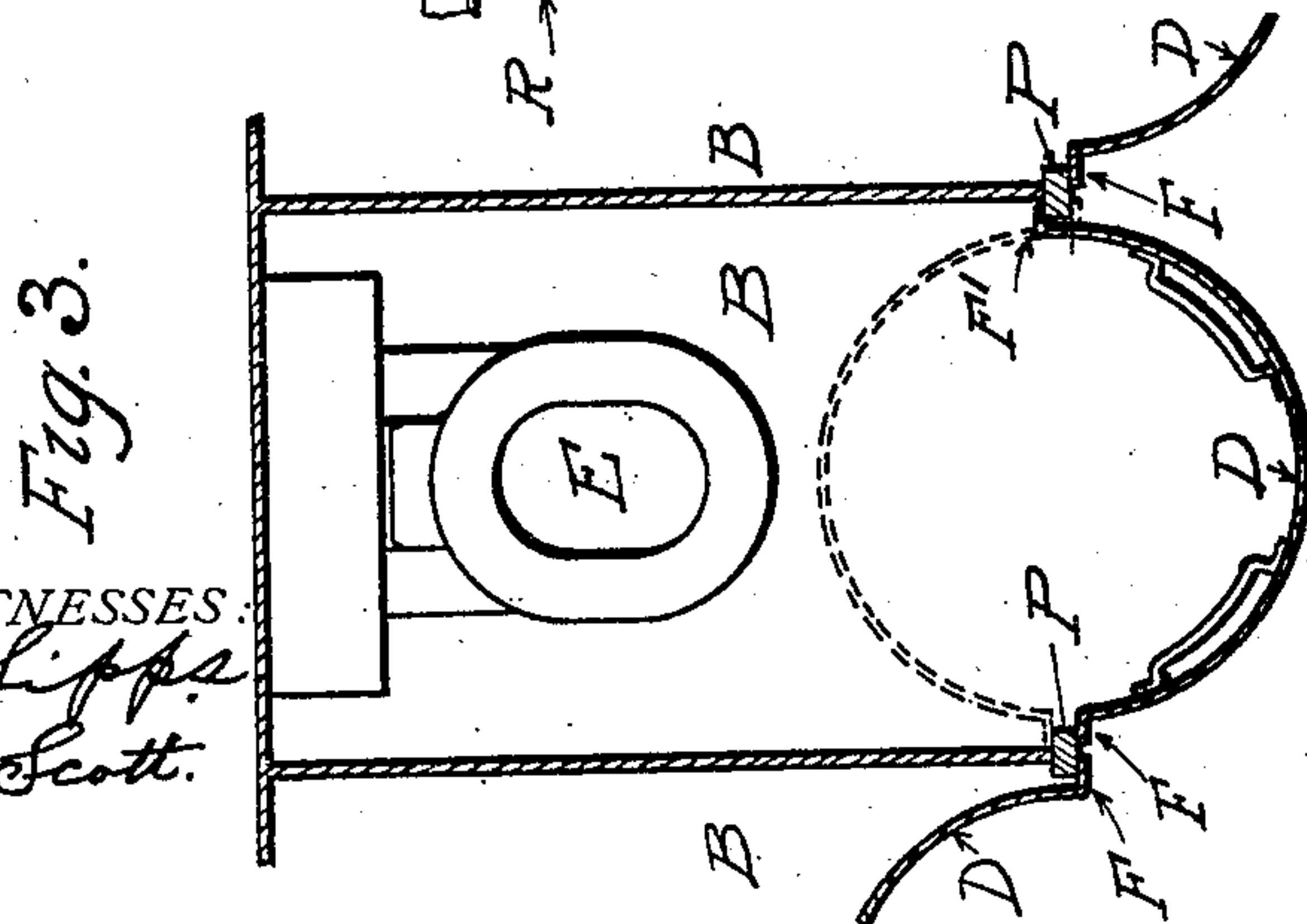
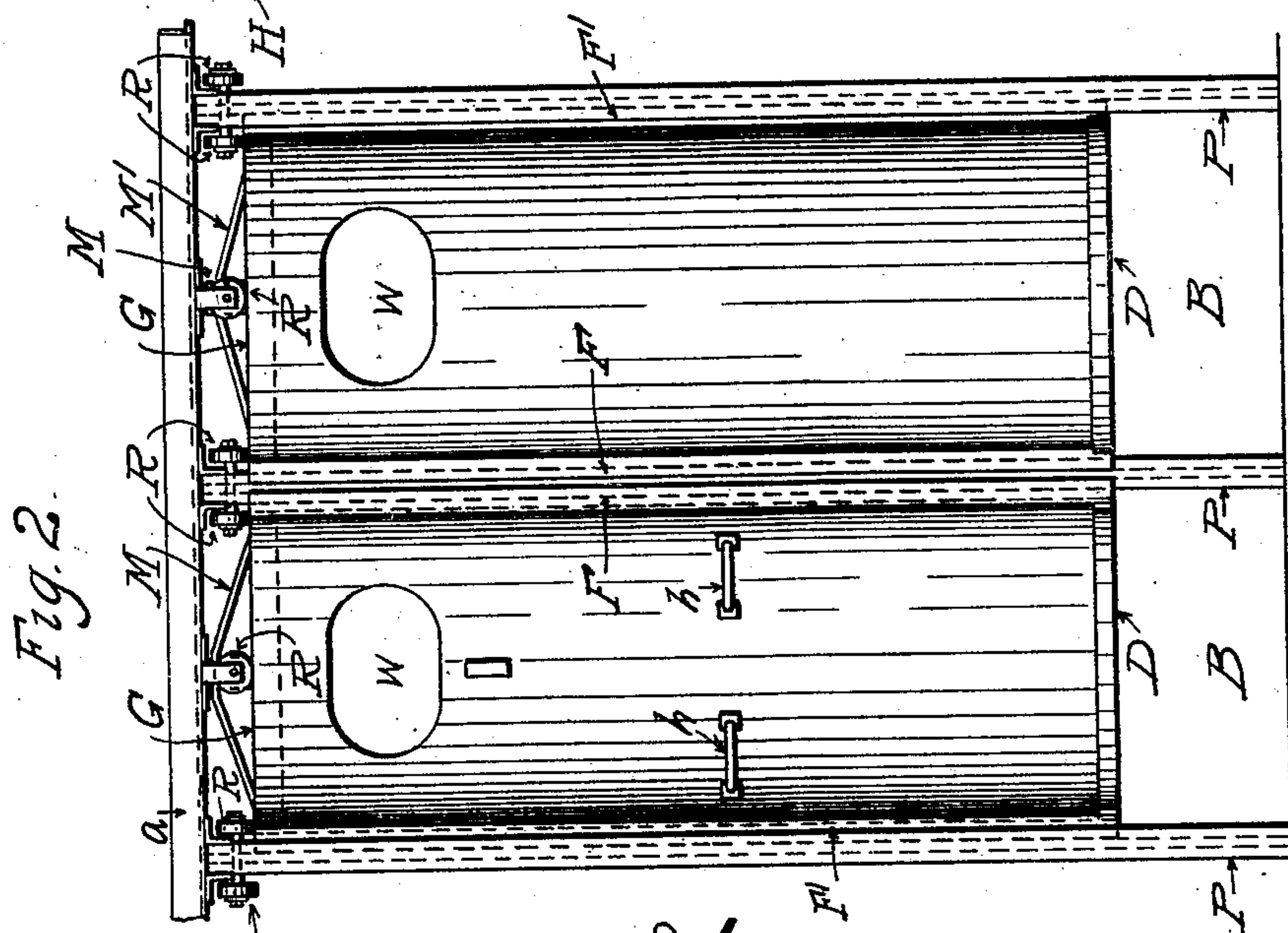
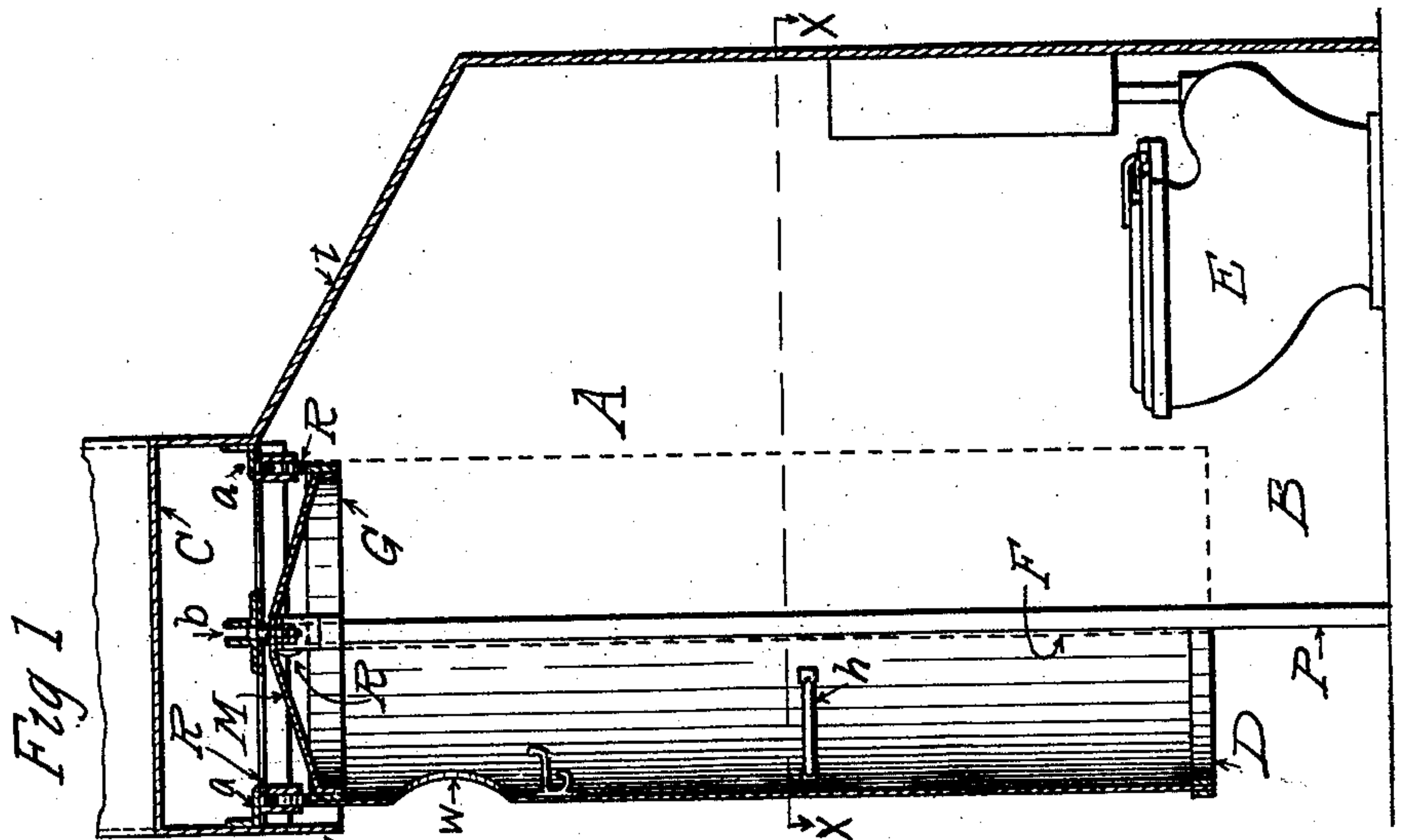
PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

A. E. BROWN.

CLOSET FOR SHOPS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 4.

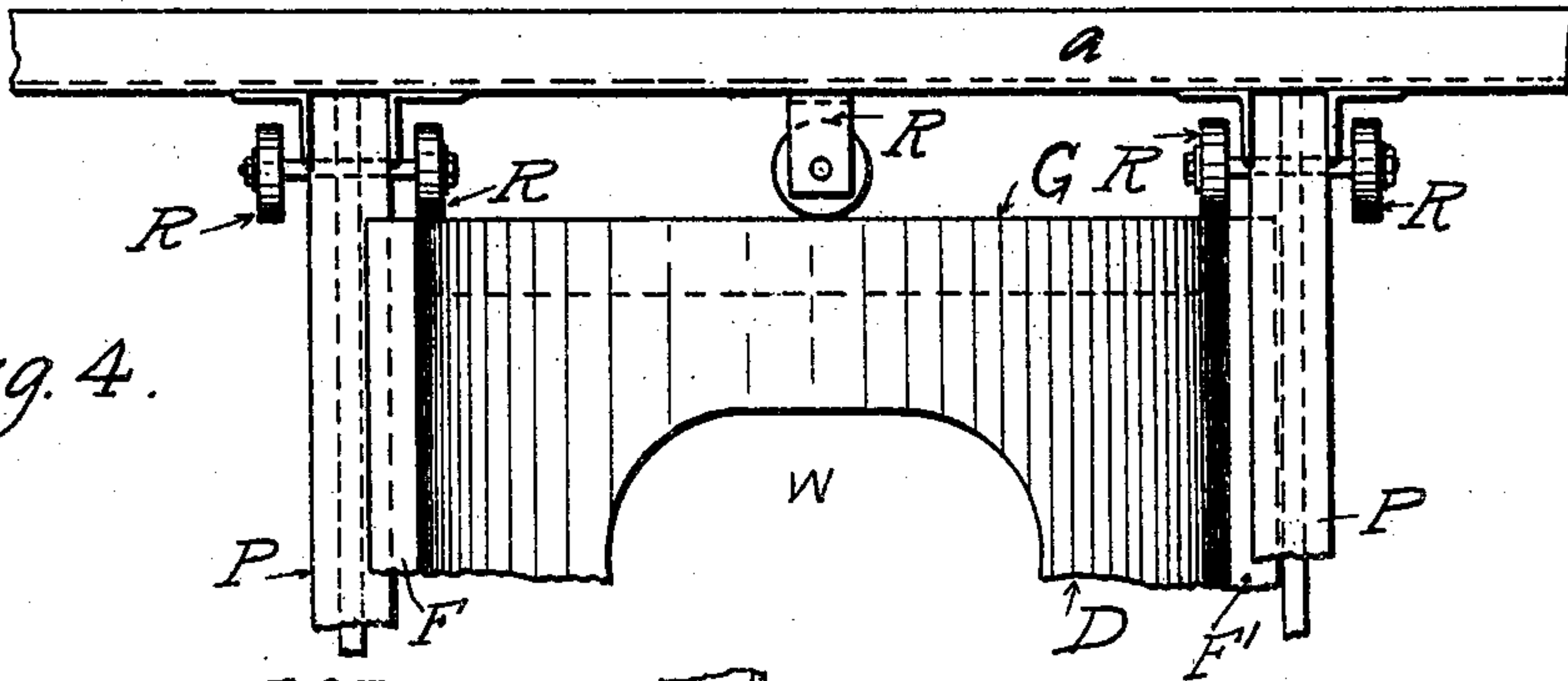


Fig. 5.

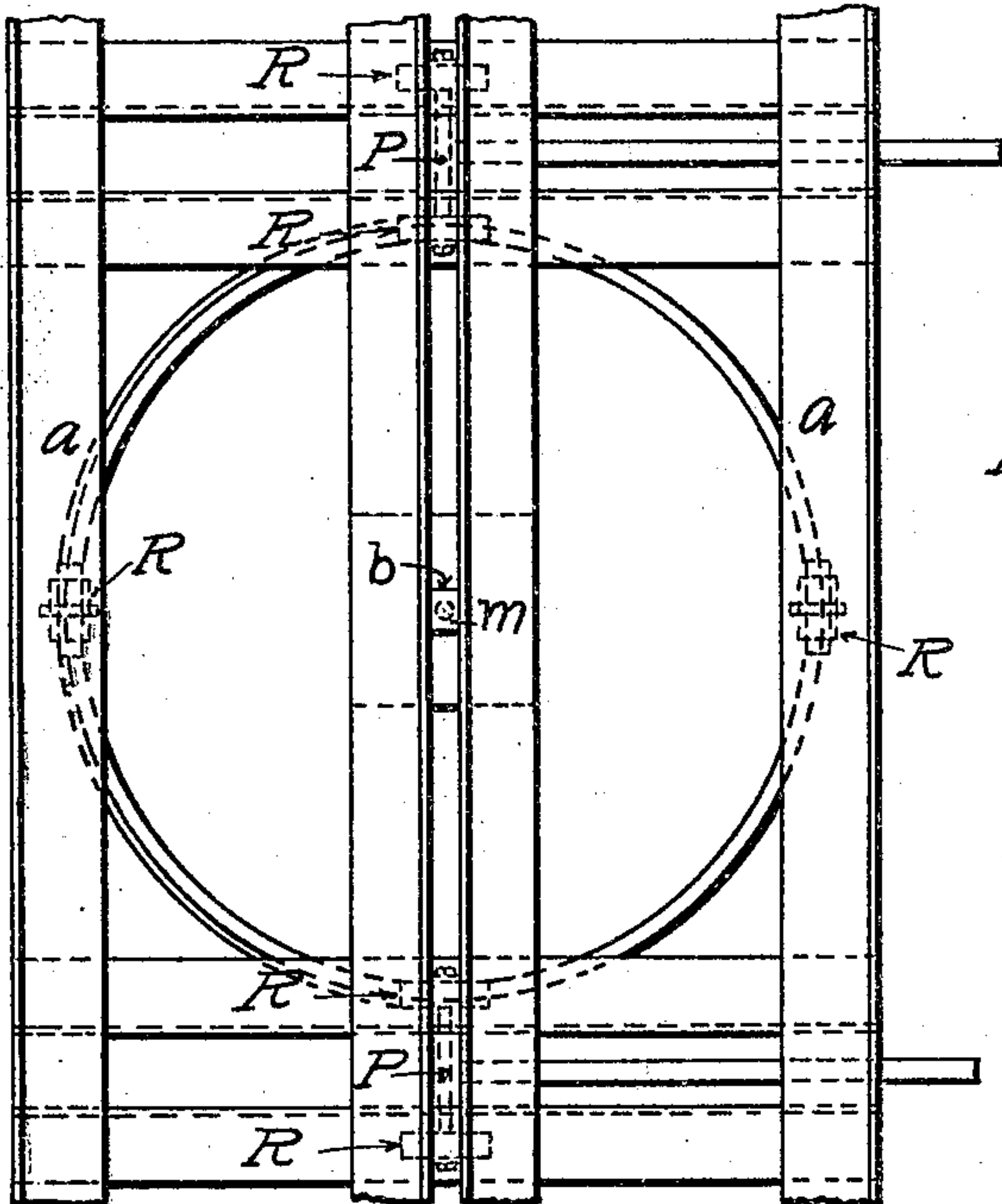


Fig. 6.

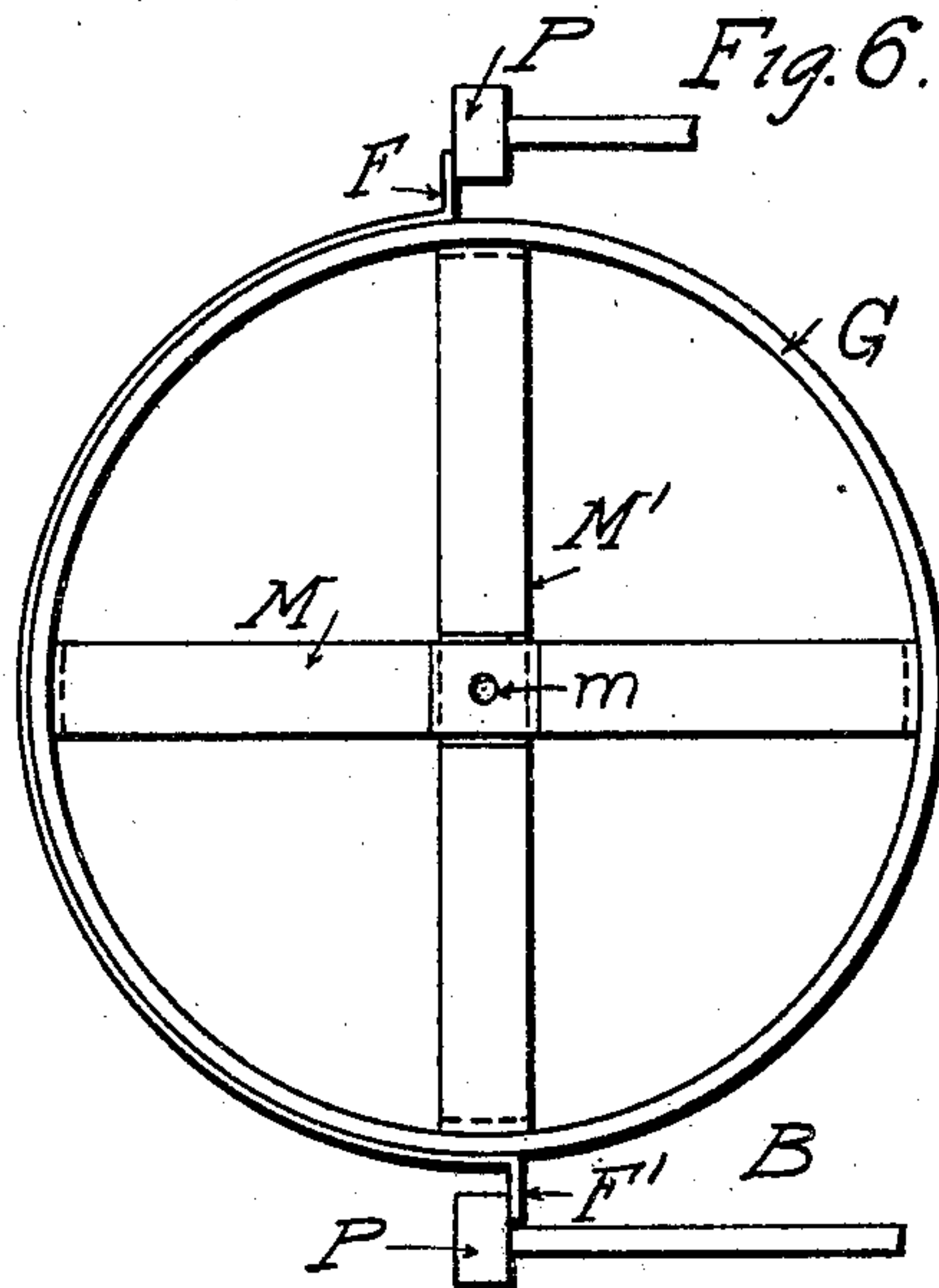
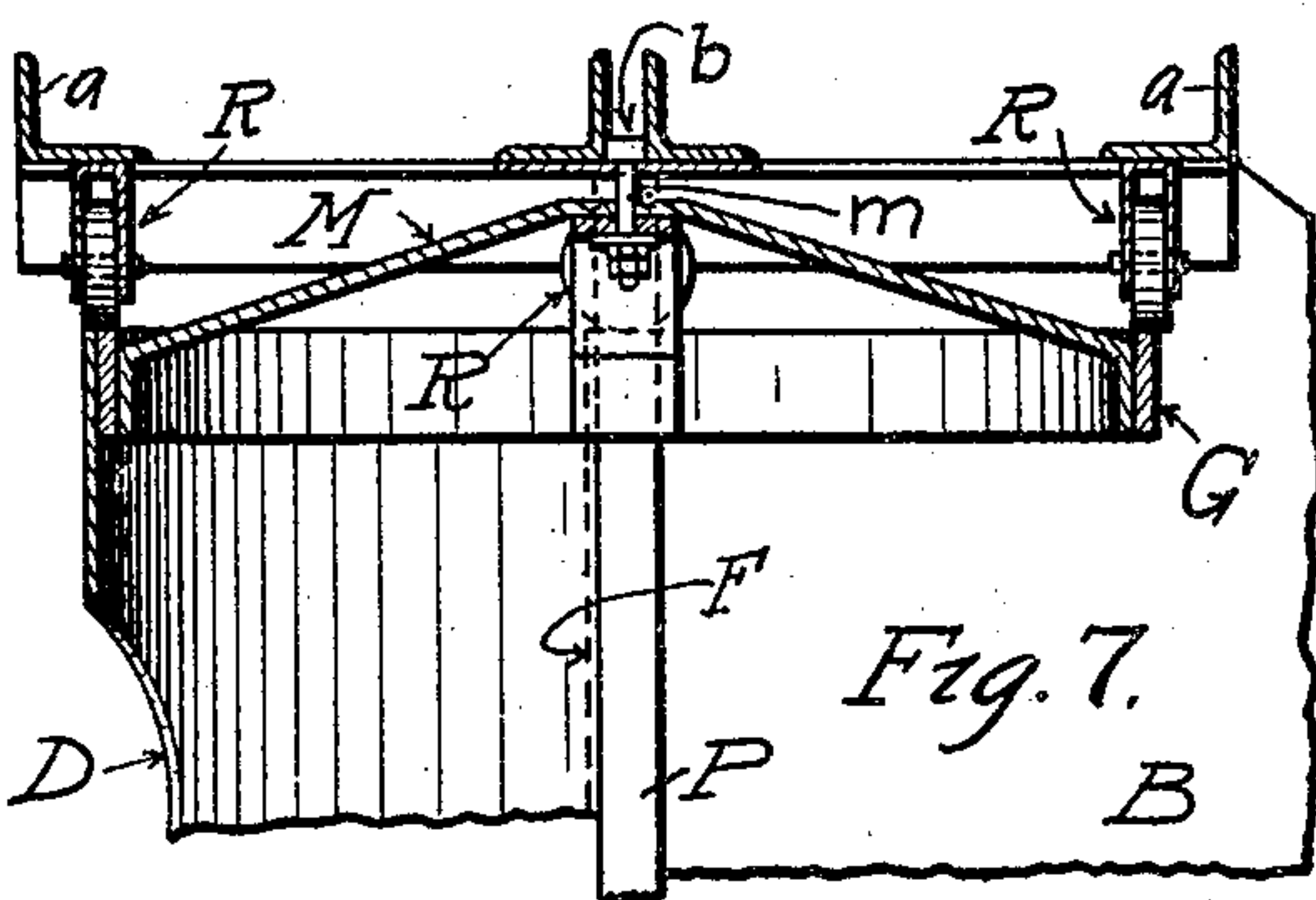


Fig. 7.



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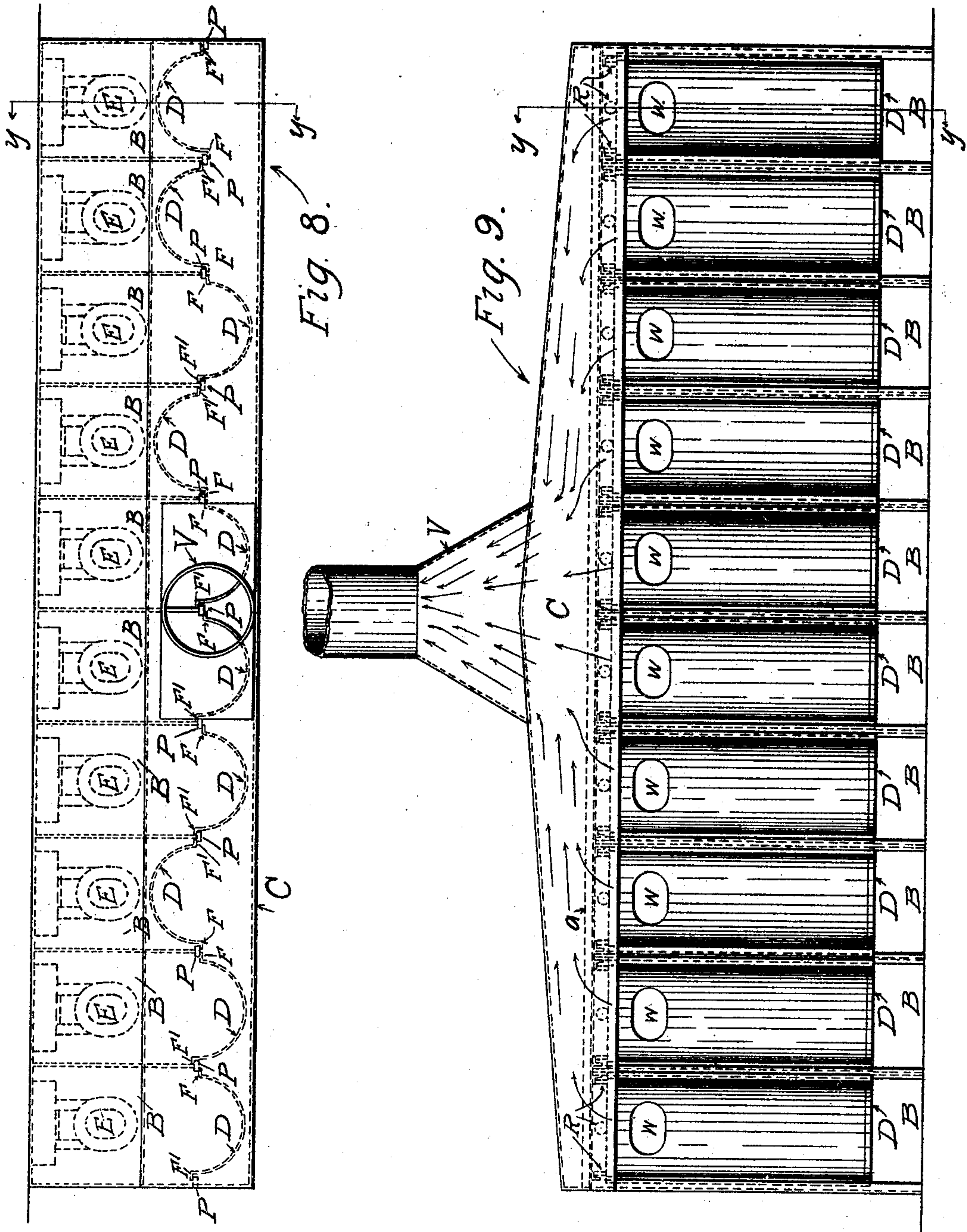
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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CLOSET FOR SHOPS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

No. 819,406.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed July 29, 1905. Serial No. 271,839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER E. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Closets for Shops and other Purposes, of which the following, in connection with the drawings accompanying and making a part of this application, is a full, clear, and exact description.

While my said invention is of general adaptability in the class to which it pertains, its chief and perhaps fullest utility will be found in connection with shops, stores, office-buildings, and like establishments where there is a large number of occupants. In all these cases regard must be had not only to the quantity of the space to be devoted to latrinal purposes, but also to the character of the location with a view to the degree of seclusion it affords.

The object of my present invention is to provide a form of closet that will be sanitary in design, economical in construction, and be further characterized by the feature that its interior at all times is effectually closed to the outside view, thereby making it practicable to erect the same at points in a building that would be too exposed for the type of closet in ordinary use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse section of a closet or compartment through the lines *y y* in Figs. 8 and 9. Fig. 2 is a front view of a series of two of such compartments with the roof or covering removed, showing the door to the left open and the other closed. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view of the upper portion of the form of door I use, certain details being omitted. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the door-supporting framework with door and roller-bearings shown in dotted lines. Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of said doors, showing the limitation of rotation when closed. Fig. 7 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the upper part of such door. Fig. 8 is a plan view of a series of closets with the supporting structure omitted, the doors of six of the series being shown in position when the stall is occupied and the others in their normal position when the stall is empty. Fig. 9 is a front view of the series arranged as a unit in a complete shop-closet system with the ventilation-currents it includes indicated by the arrows.

My said closet A is made up, primarily, of the stall or cabinet part B, forward canopy C, and the door D. E E represent the stool equipment of the closets.

The stall proper, B, is made of any suitable material. Its top *t* slants upward until, preferably at a point directly above the forward edge of the stool E, it encounters the canopy C. The canopy C would probably be dispensed with, except when a series of closets are ranged together. It then projects from the stalls B above the spaces required for the operation of the doors, forming, with its front side or hood H, a sort of inverted box or trough that extends continuously above the front of the series and opens into the ventilation-shaft V. As will be observed, I give the top or roof of said canopy an upward pitch toward the shaft V to further its office of carrying any foul odors to that point. The front side or hood H should fall below the top of the doors D in order to prevent the escape of such odors above the same. The doors D are semicylindrical in shape with diameters approximately equal to the width of the closet they are to close. They are composed of sheet metal or any other suitable material and of course may be of any height desired and be provided with windows *w w* and interior handles *h h*. Along the vertical edges of the doors are the flanges F F', adapted to bear, respectively, against the outer and the inner faces of the posts P P, that support the canopy C and outline the several doors D.

G is a circular trackway riveted or otherwise securely fastened interiorly of the door D at its upper edge. Straps M M' are fastened within said trackway, so as to extend above central chords of the same. Through said straps, at the center of the trackway G and their crossing, is the hole *m*. At diametral points above the trackway G roller-bearings R R are applied to and beneath the angle-bars *a a* and the posts P, that extend across and form part of the canopy C. The door D thus secured to or around the trackway G, is now suspended from the central point of the canopy C, with the upper edge of said trackway in bearing against the rollers R by means of the bolt *b*. In such position the flanges F F' should be oppositely related to the posts against which they respectively bear, so that F is without and F' is within said posts, as shown in Fig. 6, and it be pos-

sible not only to stop the door on a rotation either way of one hundred and eighty degrees, but by holding said flanges in bearing against said posts to effectually check egress of foul air into the surrounding room.

When my said closet is not in a series, but is used separately, it is plain that while a canopy like G will not be required. Nevertheless a projection corresponding to the same must necessarily extend outwardly from the stall proper, B, from which the door can be suspended.

Although I claim as a distinct invention the collocation of closets in a unit, as described, I nevertheless claim the closet when such unit is dismembered, but the feature is retained of a structure laid out as described, so as to be to a large degree sealed against the escape of foul odors except through a ventilation-shaft. So, too, the form of door shown, whether it is semicylindrical, V-shaped, or has other convex-concave form that is adjusted to swing around a center instead of from the side and to thereby make a constant closure possible, is in itself a novel and highly useful invention, separate and apart from the closet, to which the door contributes, and as such is to be also separately considered herein and included among the claims.

What I claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A closet for shops, or other purposes, made up of a plurality of stalls provided, respectively, with semicylindrical, or other convex-concave form of doors, suitably mounted,

within or before said stalls, so as to be revolvable about their geometrical centers, the said stalls having a common roof portion, with hood extending downwardly therefrom in front of said doors, that leads to and opens into a ventilation-shaft provided for the purpose, substantially as shown and described.

2. A closet for shops, or other purposes, made up of a plurality of stalls provided, respectively, with semicylindrical, or other convex-concave form of doors having side flanges, as described, said doors being suitably mounted, within or before said stalls, so as to be revolvable about their geometrical centers until said flanges are in bearing against the door-posts, or sides of the stalls, the said stalls having a common roof portion, with hood extending downwardly therefrom in front of said doors, that leads to and opens into a ventilation-shaft provided for the purpose.

3. A latrinal closet made up of a main compartment, a semicylindrical or other convex-concave form of door, with side flanges as described, revolvably connected to the same; suitable stops or parts, within said compartment, against which said flanges shall bear when said door is revolved to a predetermined limit, and a roof, provided with a suitable ventilating-shaft, that overhangs said door, substantially as shown and described.

ALEXANDER E. BROWN.

In presence of—

M. MILLARD,

A. M. MERRYWEATHER.