

No. 842,553.

PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

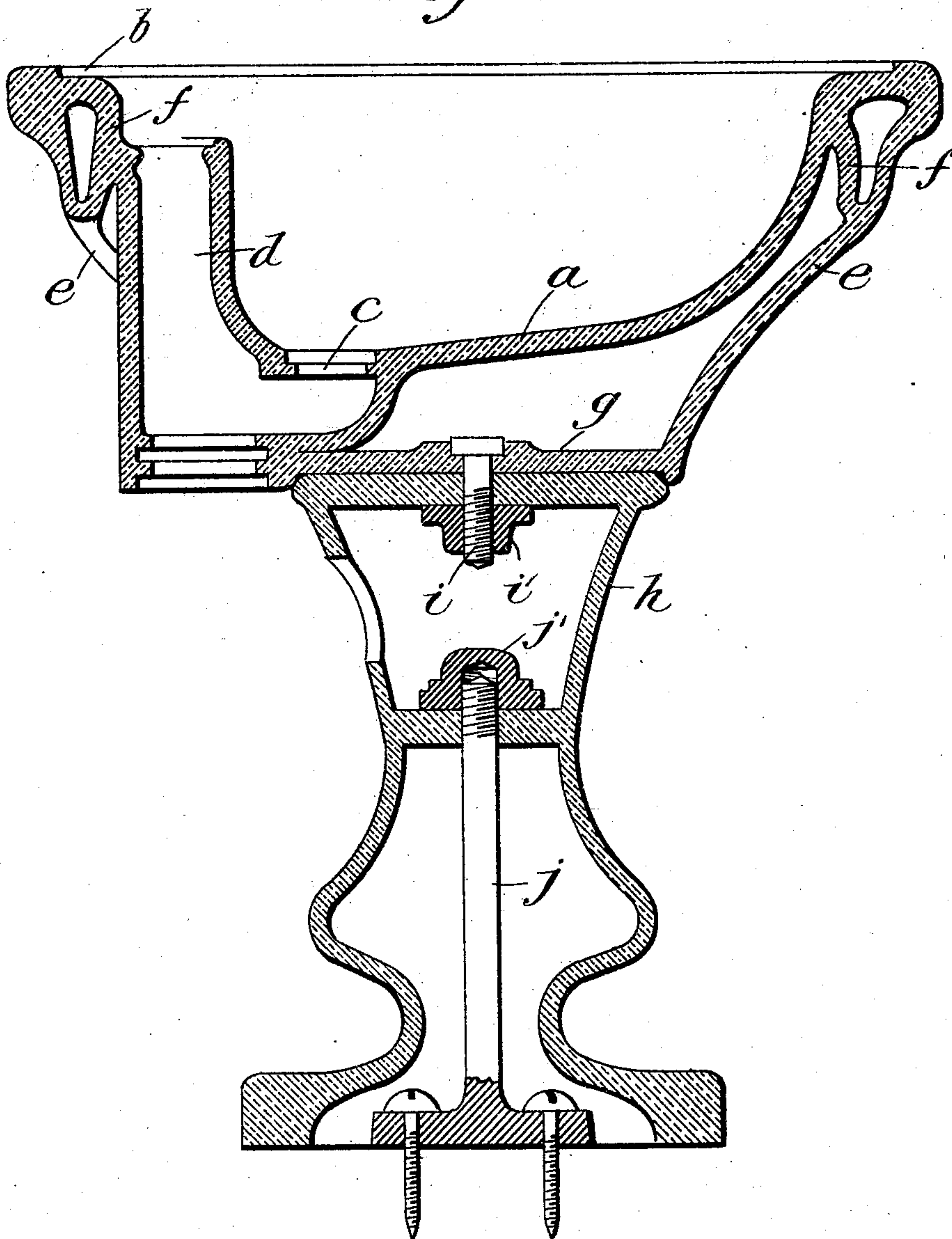
J. F. KELLY & H. S. MADDOCK.

LAVATORY.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

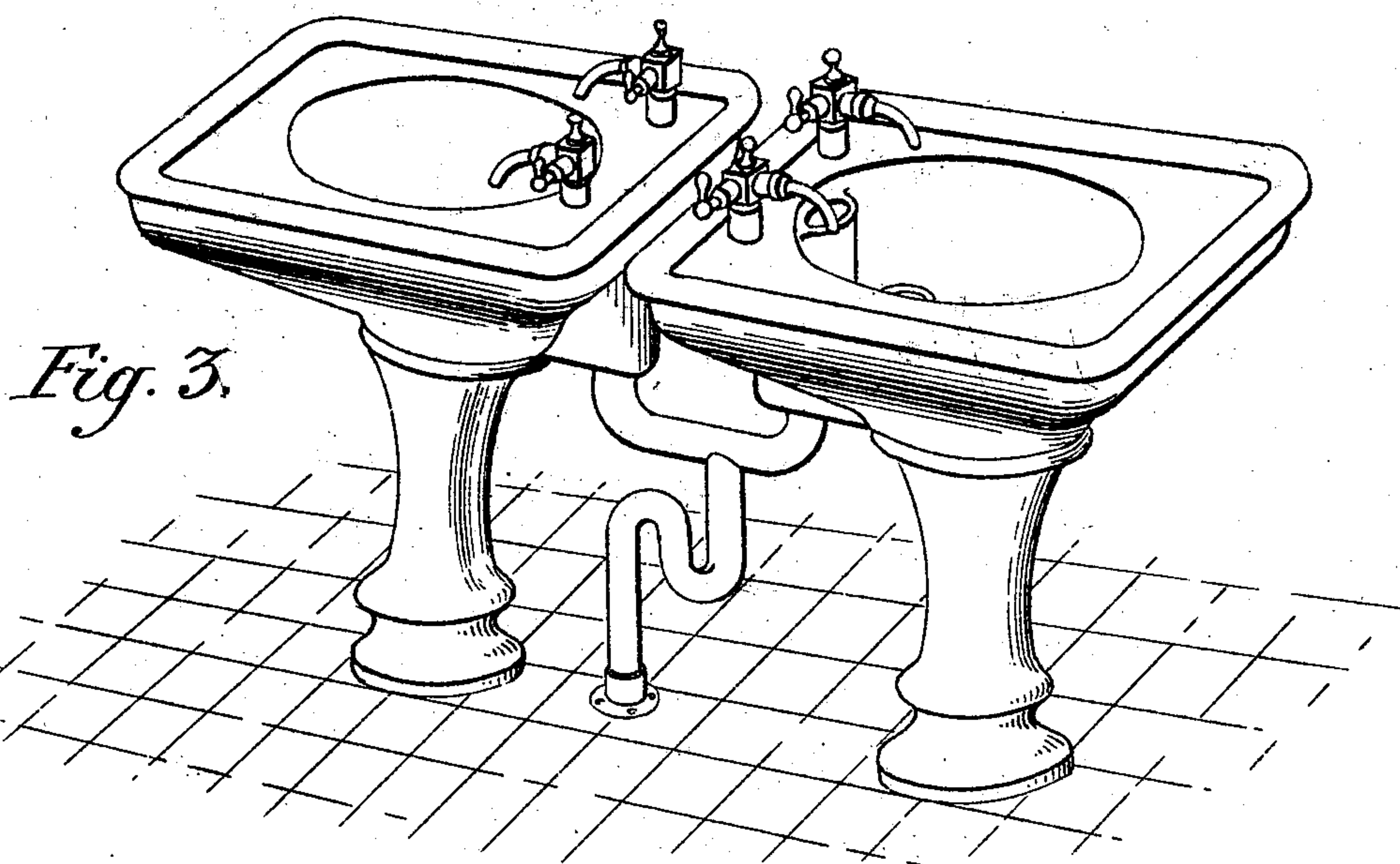
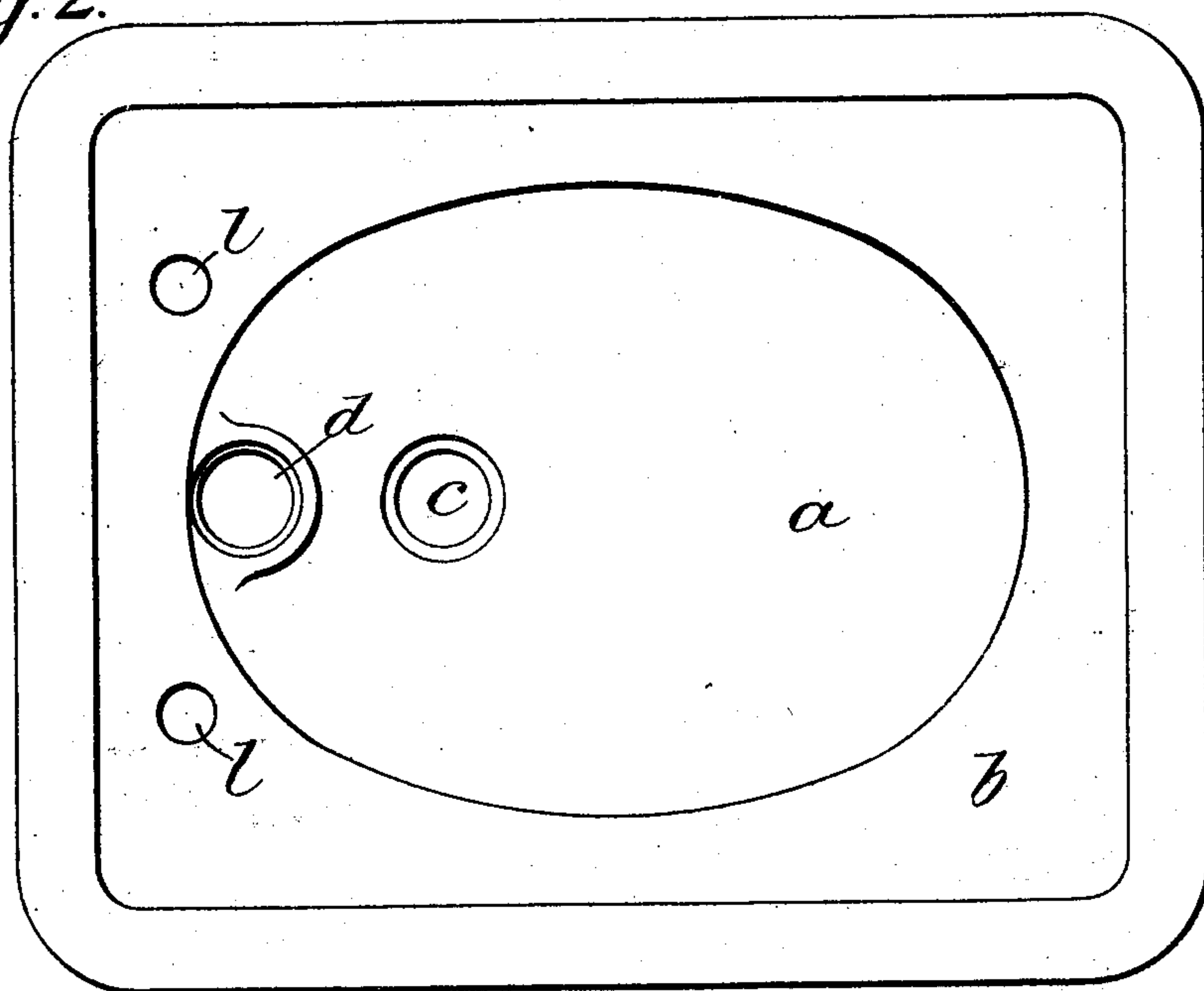


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. KELLY AND HARRY S. MADDOCK, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY,
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LAVATORY.

No. 842,558.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed January 20, 1906. Serial No. 297,045.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN F. KELLY and HARRY S. MADDOCK, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Trenton, county of Mercer, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lavatories; and we do hereby 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.

The invention relates to lavatories made of porcelain, clay, or other plastic material, and more particularly to lavatories comprising a bowl and an outlying ledge or table-like slab formed integral with the bowl and extending horizontally outward at varying distances therefrom. In the manufacture of these basins much difficulty is experienced in preventing warping of the slabs.

The object of the present invention is to provide basins of this character with a shell or skirting attached to the under side of the ledge or slab and surrounding the bowl, but separate therefrom, in order to support and stiffen the slab and prevent it from warping during the baking process, and, furthermore, to materially strengthen the finished bowl and give to it a more complete and artistic effect, more particularly when the bowl is used in connection with a suitable column or support to constitute what is known in the trade as a "pedestal-lavatory."

A further object of the invention is to provide a lavatory, preferably of the pedestal type, in which the supply and waste connections are located at the side or end of the bowl instead of at the rear, as in bowls heretofore constructed, so that the lavatories may be arranged in series in the center of a room with each pair of lavatories of the series arranged with the supply and waste connections adjacent to each other to permit the respective lavatories of each pair being coupled to the same supply and discharge pipes. This construction not only permits the lavatories to be applied interchangeably, but also affords a much neater and more economical arrangement in that it dispenses with one complete set of fittings which were found necessary when the lavatories were arranged in two rows back to back, and also permits the

lavatories to be used from either side, so that a single lavatory serves the purpose of two bowls under the old arrangement, in which the lavatories were applied in double rows.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through a pedestal-lavatory embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing two of the improved pedestal-lavatories arranged end to end in the center of a room.

Referring to the drawings, *a* indicates the bowl of a lavatory, and *b* the ledge or slab, which extends horizontally from the upper edge of the bowl in all directions and is formed as an integral structure with the bowl. The shape of the bowl and the shape and extent of the slab are of course unimportant and may be varied at will. As shown in the accompanying drawings, the general shape of the lavatory is rectangular in plan, though of course it may also be circular, elliptical, or any other preferred shape.

Basins or lavatories having the structural features hereinbefore enumerated are of course old and well known in the art, but in the process of manufacturing the same, owing to the tendency of the bowl to contract and the slab to warp, much difficulty has been experienced in turning out a perfect product. In order to avoid this difficulty and also to produce a bowl that is at once pleasing to the eye and materially stronger and more durable after it is finished, there is provided a shell or skirt *e*, which surrounds the bowl *a* on its sides and bottom, but is separate therefrom. Along the upper edge the skirting *e* is attached to the under side of the slab while in a plastic condition, so that during the baking and glazing operation and also after the basin is completed the skirting *e* forms an inverted arch-like structure, which braces and supports the slab to prevent the latter cracking or warping during the baking operation and also adds materially to the strength of the structure when the latter is set up. In order to still more effectively support the slab and prevent its tendency to warp and also to tie the skirting securely thereto, a second flange *f* is provided, which flange extends from the inner edge of the slab *b*, where the latter joins the bowl, to

the skirting at some little distance below the upper marginal edge thereof. This flange *f*, with the upper portion of the skirting, thereby forms a peripheral pocket under the slab; but as neither the flange *f* nor any part of the skirting is attached to the bowl *a* any shrinkage of the bowl in the baking operation does not effect either the skirting or the slab supported thereby. The skirting *e*, as hereinbefore mentioned, may be given any desired contour or configuration in order to render the same pleasing and artistic in effect and to lend to the generally finished appearance of the lavatory.

In the present adaptation of the invention the skirting at its upper portion conforms to the general rectangular shape of the slab and then converges in gradual and pleasing curves toward a central flat surface *g*, which is adapted to seat upon the top of a central pedestal *h*, by means of which the basin is supported on the floor. The pedestal *h*, which is preferably made of similar material to that of the lavatory, may be given any desired shape or configuration, and is secured to the lavatory independently of the bowl proper by means of a headed bolt *i* and nut *i'*, the former of which is preferably passed down through the slab-like bottom *g* of the skirting *e*. Similarly the pedestal is attached to the floor by means of an elongated bolt or rod *j*, screwed to the floor and having its upper end projecting through a transverse flange or partition about midway the height of the pedestal, where it is engaged by a suitable cap-nut *j'*. Access to the fastening means is had through a lateral opening in the rear side of the pedestal.

While the invention has been described with particular reference to the pedestal type of lavatory illustrated, it will be understood that it is by no means limited to such lavatory, but is capable of application to lavatories generally when they are made of porcelain, clay, or other plastic material and it is found necessary or desirable to strengthen and support the slab against its tendency to warp or crack in the various operations incident to the manufacture by means of an exterior shell or skirt surrounding the bowl, but unattached thereto and attached to the under side of the slab.

The lavatories are provided with water-supply connections *l l* and waste connections *c d* at one side or end, which admits of two basins being placed end to end, as illustrated in Fig. 3, to connect with common supply and waste pipes. With this arrangement it will be seen that the lavatories may be arranged in series in the middle of a room, with each pair of lavatories connected with a single set of supply and waste pipes located between the members of the pair, thereby not only effecting a material saving in the amount of piping required and enabling this

piping to be disposed where it is easily accessible without encroaching upon valuable floor-space, but also permitting a single row of lavatories to serve the purpose of the usual double row of basins, in that each of the improved basins may be approached and used from either side.

It is to be particularly noted that the arrangement of the supply and waste connections may be varied at pleasure, provided, of course, that they are retained in the side or end portions of the bowl instead of at the rear. For example, one supply-pipe may be located at one side of the bowl and the other supply-pipe at the opposite side of the bowl. Furthermore, the waste connection may be disposed in such manner as to best suit the convenience or meet the requirements of any particular arrangement of lavatory, provided, of course, that it is capable of being connected with an outlet-pipe located laterally or at one end of the lavatory.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A lavatory of porcelain, earthenware, or the like, comprising a bowl, an integral ledge or table-like slab projecting outward from the upper edge thereof, a central pedestal for supporting the lavatory, and a shell or skirt attached to the under side of the ledge or slab outside of the bowl, said shell or skirt surrounding and inclosing the bowl with an intervening space between, and extending downward and provided with a surface to seat upon and be secured to the pedestal independently of the bowl.

2. A lavatory of porcelain, earthenware, or the like, comprising a bowl, an integral ledge or table-like slab extending outward from the upper edge thereof, a central pedestal for supporting the lavatory, a shell or skirt attached to the under side of the ledge or slab outside of the bowl, said shell or skirt surrounding and inclosing the bowl with an intervening space between, and a reinforcing web or fin extending from the upper portion of the shell or skirt to the under side of the slab, said shell or skirt extending downward and provided with a surface to seat upon and be secured to the pedestal independently of the bowl.

3. A lavatory of porcelain, earthenware, or the like, comprising a bowl, an integral ledge or table-like slab projecting outward from the upper edge thereof, a pedestal for supporting the lavatory, arranged centrally of the slab, and supply and waste connections located at one end of the bowl in a vertical plane outside of the plane of the pedestal, whereby a duplex lavatory may be made up by arranging a pair or series of single lavatories end to end, and each pair of the series may be connected to common supply and waste pipes.

4. A duplex lavatory of porcelain, earth-
enware, or the like, comprising a pair of oval
bowls, each having an integral rectangular
ledge or table-like slab extending outward
5 from the upper edge thereof, a central ped-
estal for supporting each bowl, and separate
supply and waste connections for the bowls,
said connections being located at the ends of
the bowls adjacent to each other, and a com-
10 mon waste-pipe located between the pedestals

and having branches extending to each
bowl.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-
tures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. KELLY.
HARRY S. MADDOCK.

Witnesses:

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NEWLIN W. WISMER.