

No. 877,770.

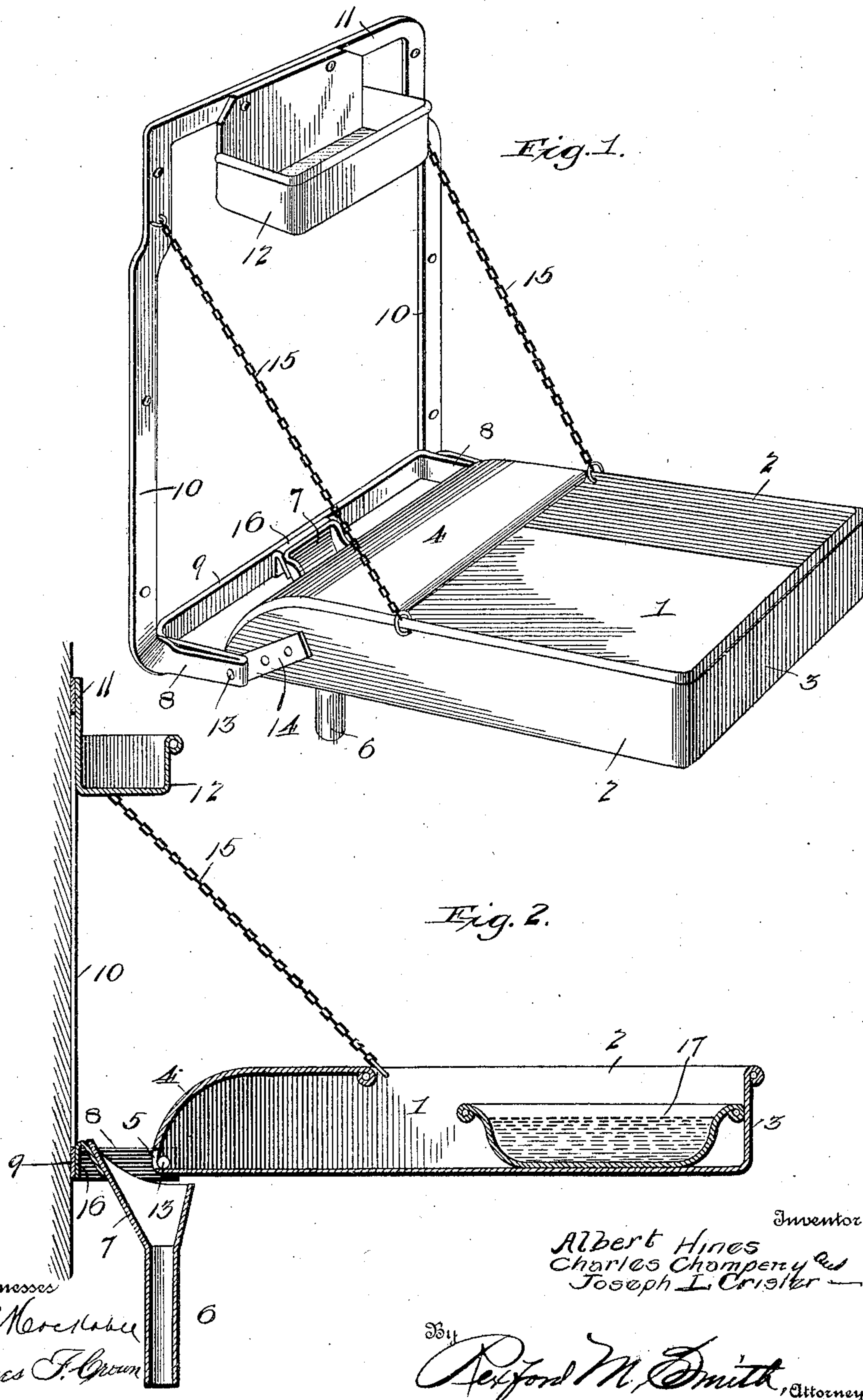
PATENTED JAN. 28, 1908.

A. HINES, C. CHAMPENY & J. L. CRISLER.

FOLDING SINK OR TUB.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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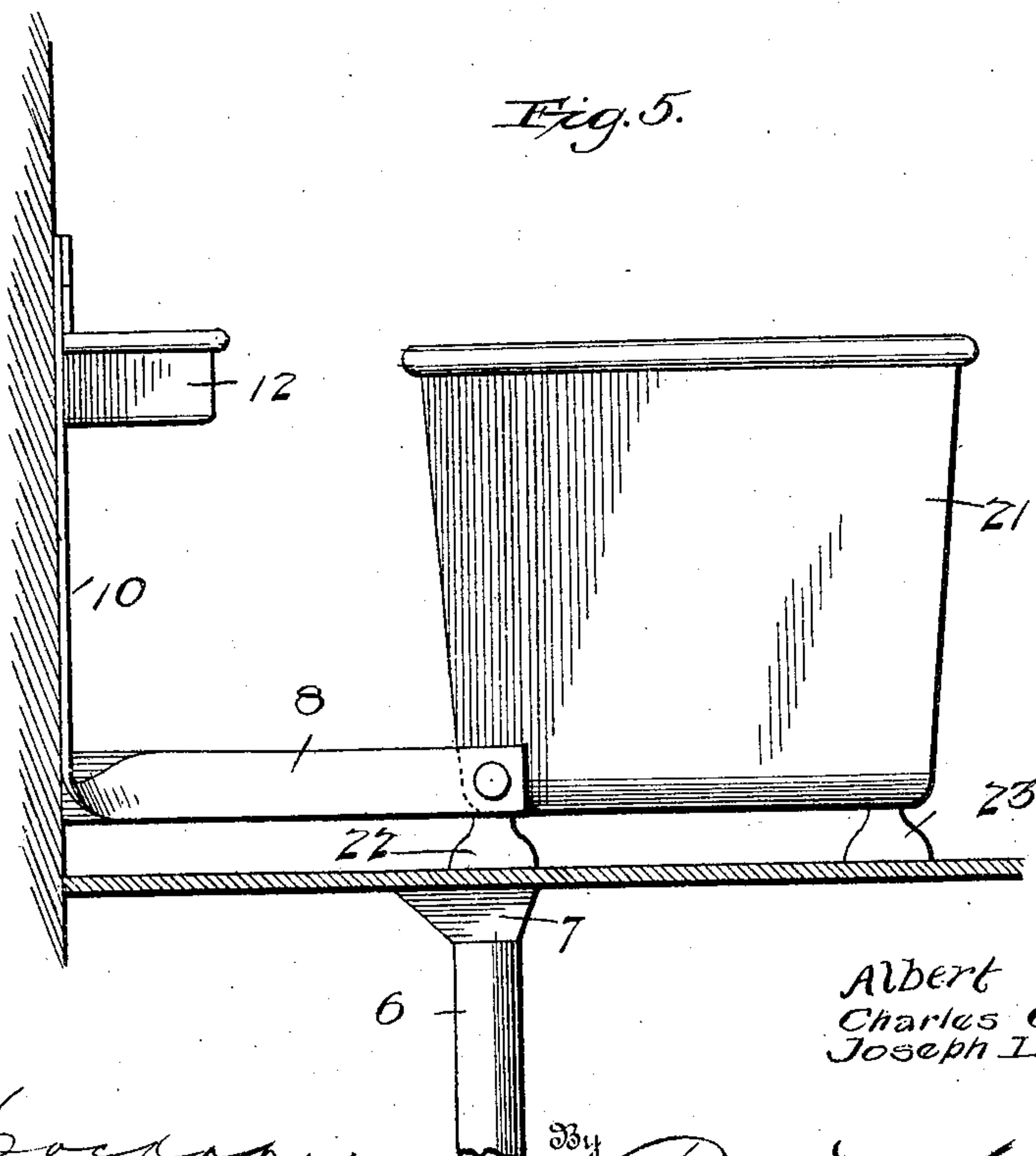
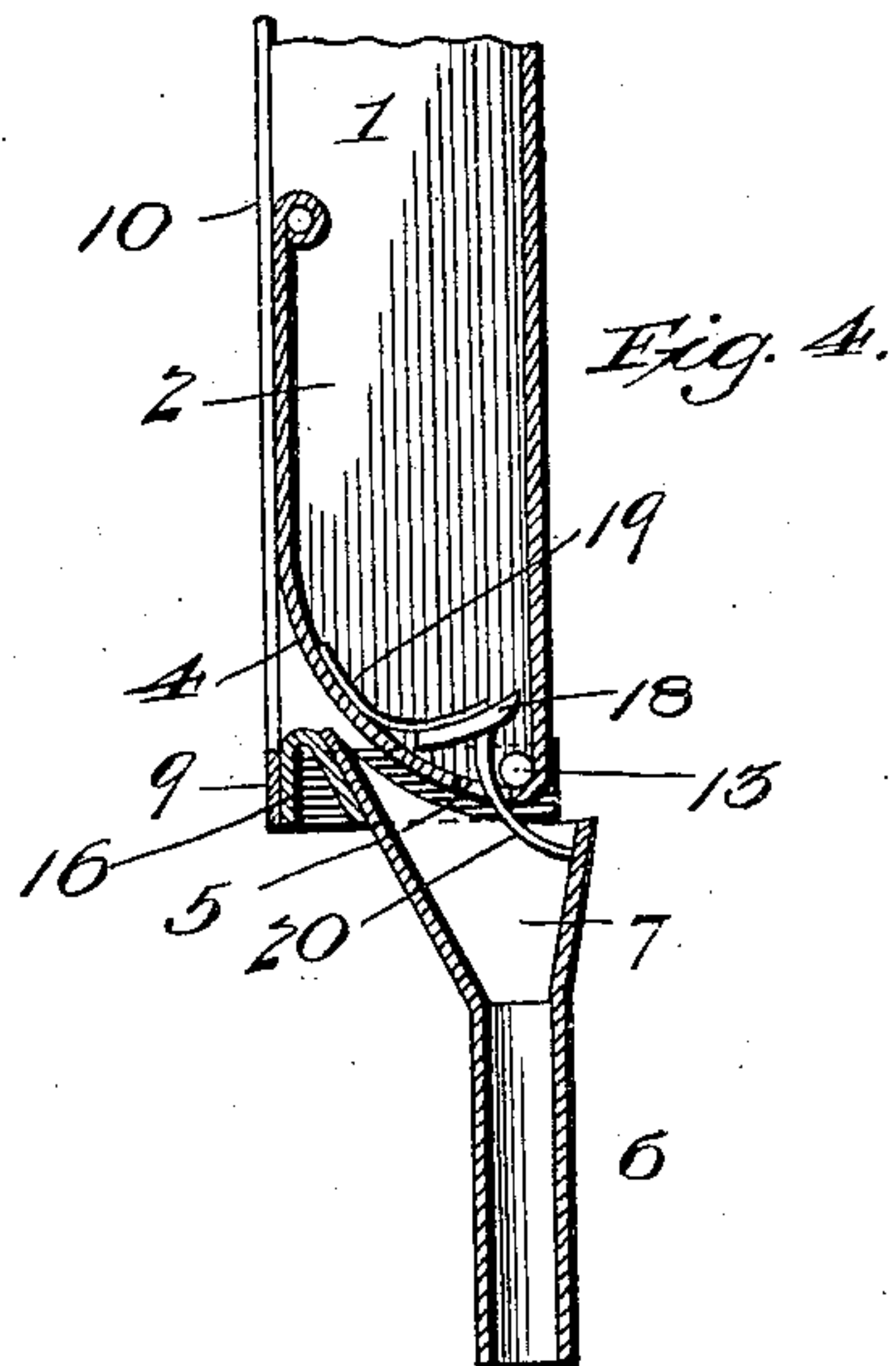
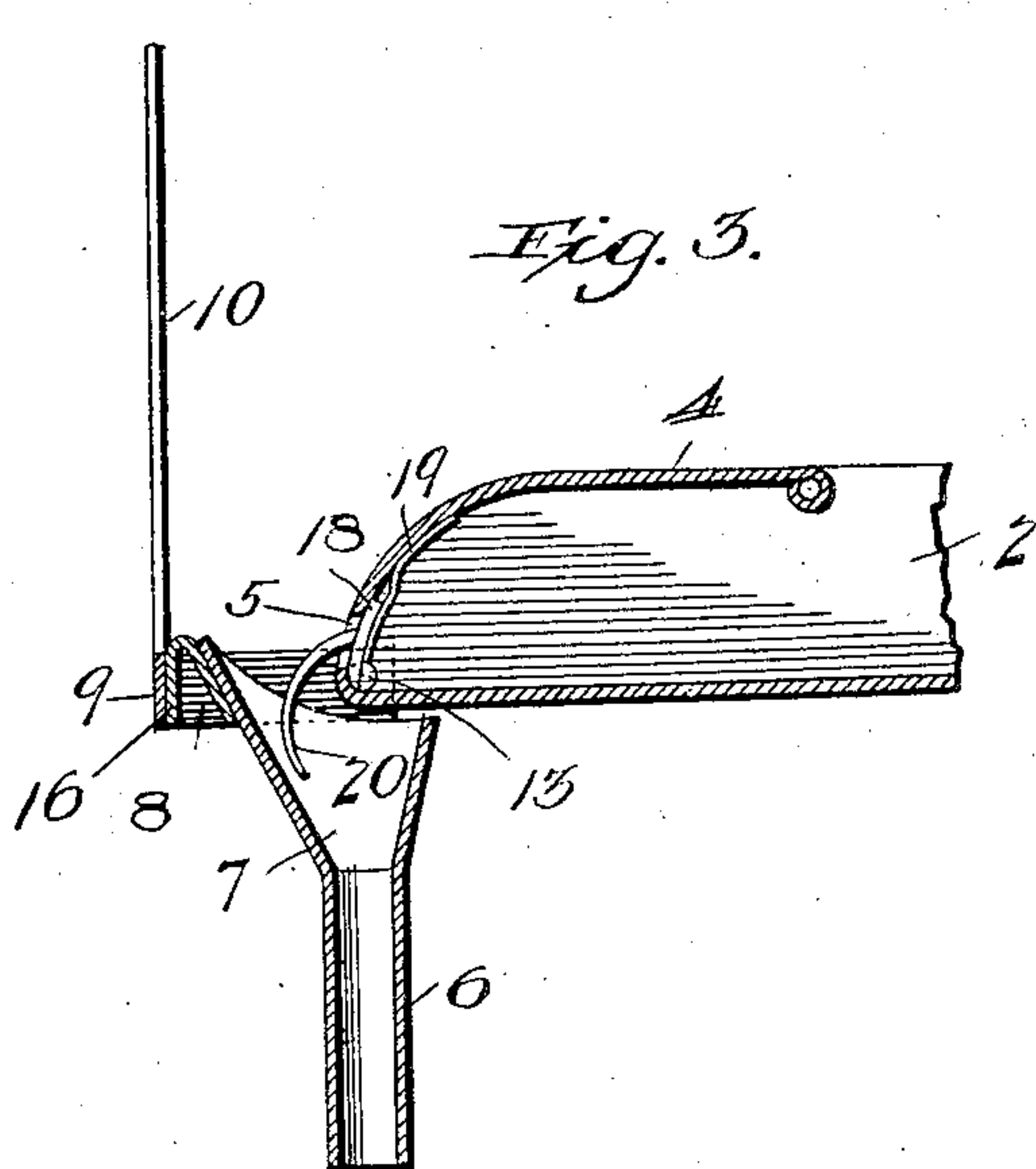
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT HINES AND CHARLES CHAMPENY, OF LYONS, AND JOSEPH L. CRISLER, OF WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

FOLDING SINK OR TUB.

No. 877,770.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 28, 1908.

Application filed April 23, 1906. Serial No. 313,309.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT HINES, residing at Lyons, Rice county, State of Kansas, CHARLES CHAMPENY, residing at Lyons, Rice county, State of Kansas, and JOSEPH L. CRISLER, residing at Wellington, Sumner county, State of Kansas, all citizens of the United States, have invented a certain new and useful Folding Sink or Tub, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to folding sinks or tubs, the object of the invention being to provide a water receptacle in the form of a sink or tub mounted upon and used in connection with supporting means and also draining means, the construction and arrangement being such that when the receptacle is folded to its position of non-use, the receptacle will sustain itself in such folded position and at the same time drain itself of the water contained therein, thus requiring no attention on the part of the operator.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a folding sink or tub embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail section similar to Fig. 2 showing the use of a valve in connection with the tub. Fig. 4 is a section similar to Fig. 3 showing the sink or tub folded and the valve open. Fig. 5 is a end view showing the principle applied to a bath tub, the latter being shown in position for use.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, I have shown the principle of the invention applied to a sink, 1 designating the imperforate bottom of the sink, 2 the sides thereof and 3 the front which forms the top of the sink when folded.

The inner or lower end of the sink embodies a trough for holding the water when the sink is folded to a vertical position, to prevent the water from overflowing and spilling upon the floor, the said trough embodying an imperforate hood or plate 4 which extends from the bottom 1 of the sink upward, preferably on a curve, as best shown in Fig. 2 and thence far enough along the top of the sink to provide

a water compartment of the required capacity. Adjacent to the junction of the bottom 1 and the hood or plate 4 there is provided an outlet 5 through which the water passes into an underlying drain pipe 6 preferably provided with a funnel top 7.

The support for the sink consists of a base or wall bracket of suitable form, that shown embodying oppositely arranged bracket arms 8 connected by a cross bar 9 adapted to be secured to a wall or other vertical support, while extending upward from the brackets 8 are uprights 10 connected at their upper ends by a cross bar 11 to which a soap dish or holder 12 may be secured for convenience in holding a supply of soap readily accessible to the user.

The sink is provided at its inner end with oppositely projecting pintles or pivots 13 which are received in corresponding openings in the brackets 8; these pivots may be formed in connection with plates 14 secured to opposite sides of the sink as indicated in Fig. 1. The pivots 13 are so located and arranged that when the sink is folded against the supporting base and up close to the wall or vertical support, they occupy a position substantially in line with the outer side or bottom of the sink as shown in Fig. 4, thus causing the sink to maintain its folded position by reason of the fact that the pivotal supports are located at a distance from the supporting base and outside of the center of gravity of the sink when folded. 15 designates stays connected at one end to the sides of the sink and at their opposite ends to the supporting base to support the sink in a substantially horizontal position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These stays preferably consist of chains and it will be noted that the upper portions of the uprights 10 are off-set inwardly toward each other so as to get the points of attachment of the stays 15 closer together than the sides 2 of the sink, whereby, when the sink is folded, said stays are concealed by the same; also the soap holder 12. The drain pipe 6 is preferably provided with an extension 16 which is secured to the cross bar 9 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the drain pipe being thereby supported in proper position beneath the sink.

Under the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it is intended to use a water basin 17 or other suitable water receptacle which may be placed in the sink and which may be filled with water for washing purposes. After the

washing operation, it is only necessary to fold the sink to its upright position when the wash basin with its contents will slide to the bottom of the sink beneath the hood or plate 4 which acts to hold the wash basin on end, allowing the water to drain therefrom through the outlet 5 and into the drain pipe.

The use of a separate wash basin may be dispensed with by the arrangement shown in Figs. 3 and 4 in which, in order to retain the water directly in the sink, the outlet opening 5 is normally closed by means of a valve 18 held against the inner side of the sink by means of a spring 19 or its equivalent. To provide for automatically unseating the valve 18, said valve is provided with a projecting stem 20 which, when the sink is moved to its upright position, strikes against a part of the drain pipe as shown in Fig. 4, thus opening the valve and permitting the water to drain through the outlet opening 5. Any suitable means may however be provided for automatically unseating said valve. When the sink is lowered to its horizontal position, the valve is closed by means of a spring 19.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the same principle applied to an ordinary bath tub 21, the supporting brackets 8 being made sufficiently longer to accommodate the folding of the tub against the base or wall. Furthermore, on account of the additional weight of the bath tub, the outer ends of the brackets 8 are preferably supported by short legs 22 which rest on the floor, additional legs 23 being provided under the projecting portion of the tub to properly support the latter. Under the arrangement just described the drain pipe 6 may have its upper end flush with the surface of the floor and just beneath the outlet opening in the tub.

I claim:

1. The combination of a wall bracket in the form of an open rectangular frame the lower opposite angles or corners of which are bent and extended outward forming bracket arms, a folding water receptacle pivotally mounted between and supported by said arms on an axis in line with the lower inner angle thereof when in position of use and provided with an outlet opening in the bottom end thereof when folded, and a drain pipe attached to the wall bracket and having an enlarged upper end which underlies said outlet opening when the receptacle is folded, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a support, of a folding water receptacle pivotally connected therewith and provided with an outlet opening, a valve for closing said opening, a drain located in position to receive the contents of the receptacle, and means on the valve adapted to come in contact with the drain to unseat the valve upon folding the receptacle substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT HINES.
CHARLES CHAMPENY.
JOSEPH L. CRISLER.

Witnesses for Hines:

ALVIN LONG,
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Witnesses for Champeny:

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