

B. H. MARSHALL & C. E. FOX.  
CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 17, 1908.

928,314.

Patented July 20, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

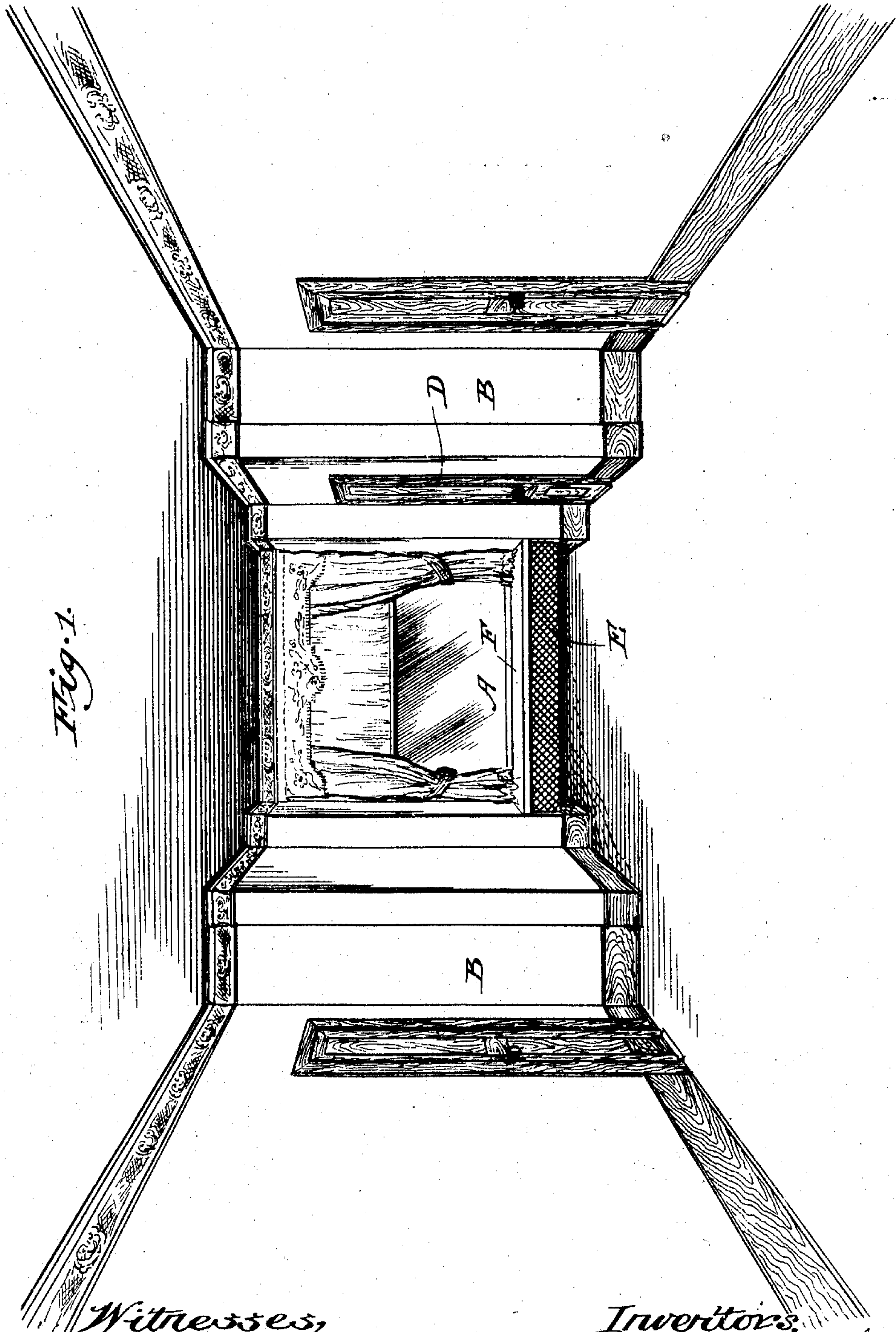


Fig. 1.

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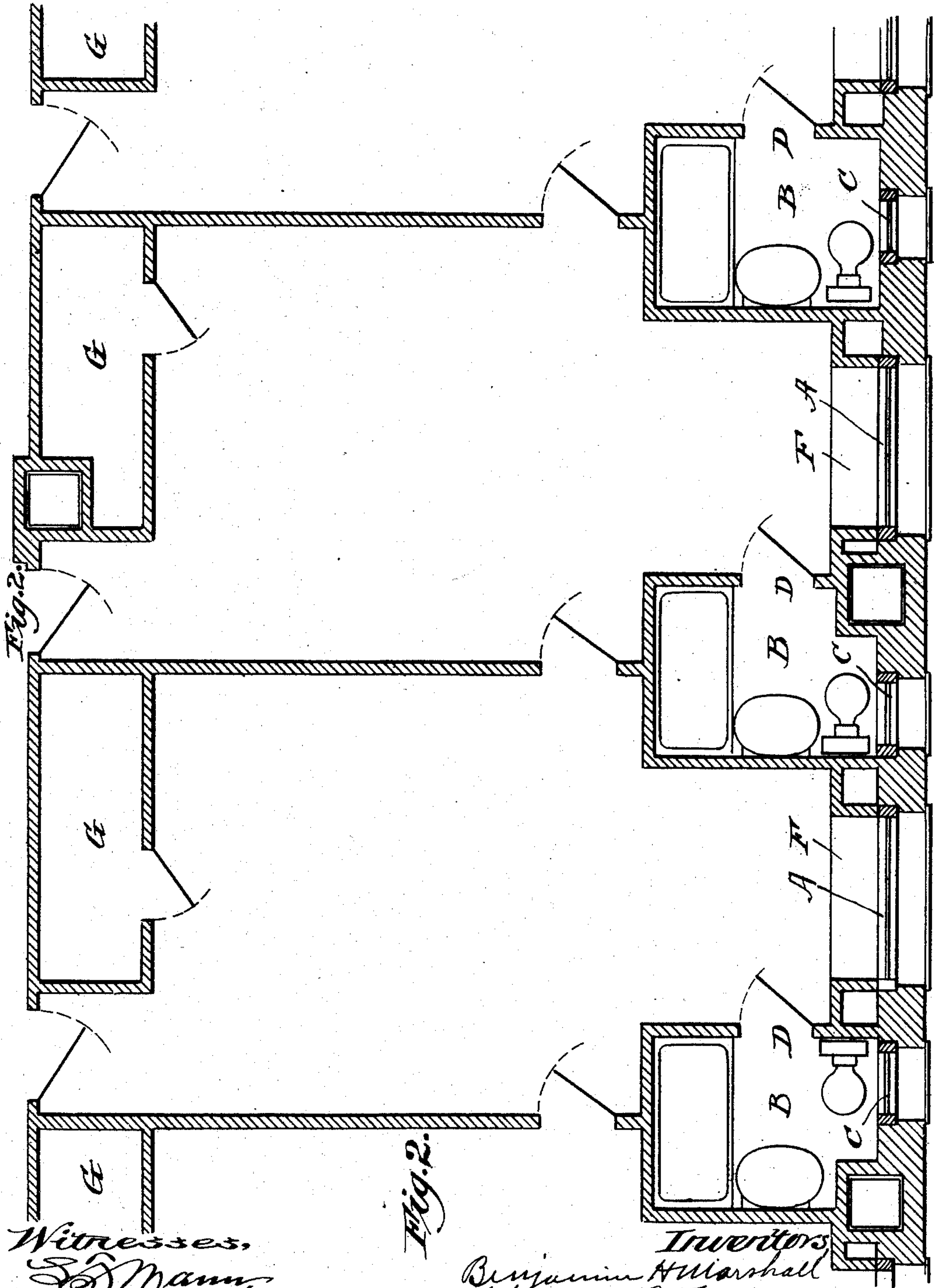
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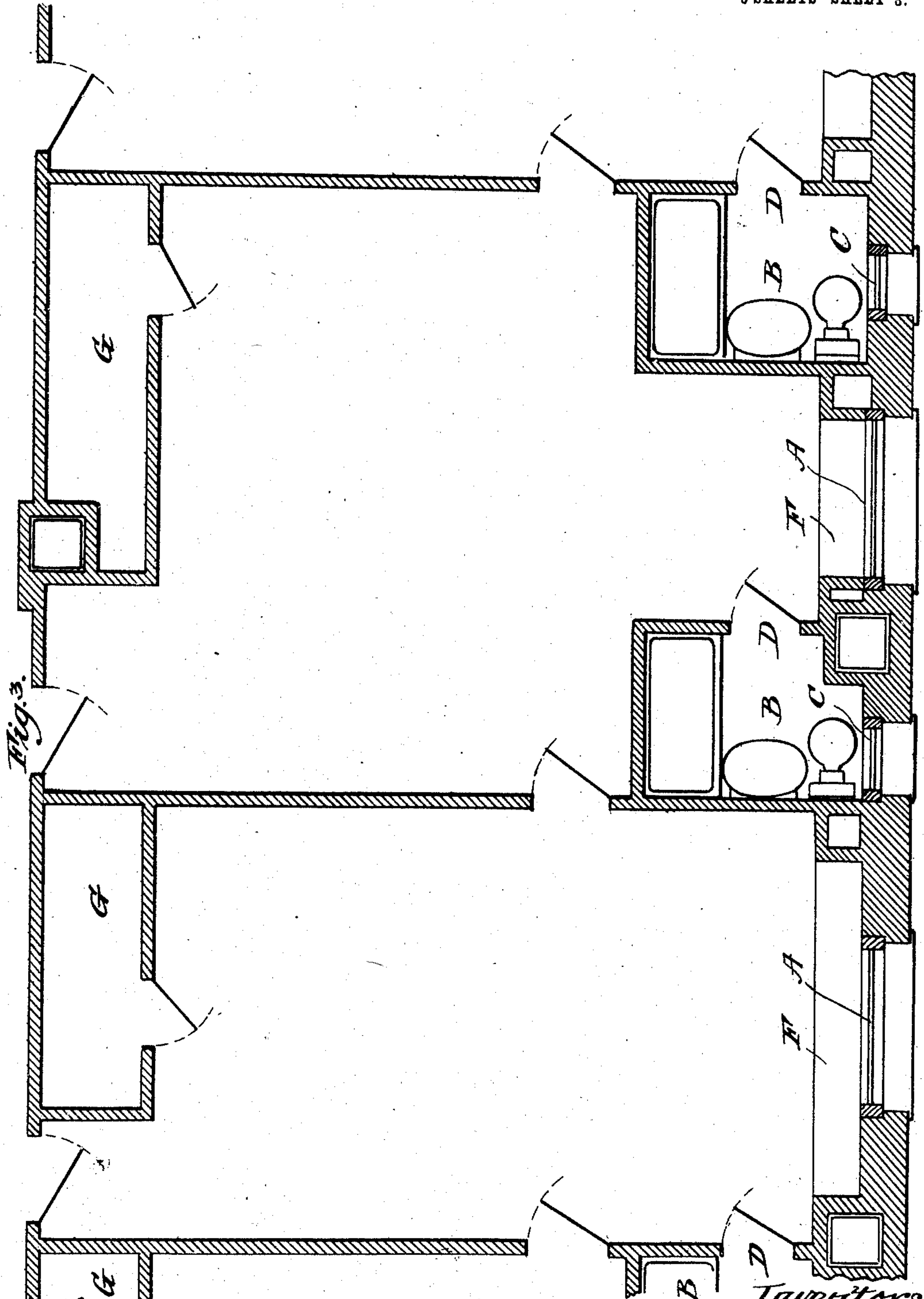


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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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By Office of Trade & Invention Mfgs.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN H. MARSHALL AND CHARLES E. FOX, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

No. 928,314.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 20, 1909.

Application filed September 17, 1908. Serial No. 453,432.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN H. MARSHALL and CHARLES E. FOX, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

Owing to the enormous increase in the value of real estate and particularly in the larger cities and in those locations in the larger cities which are the most desirable for hotel and similar buildings requiring a large number of chambers for guests or residents, it is highly desirable to economize the street frontage and to secure the largest possible number of rooms having outside light. At the same time it is considered desirable in modern buildings of this character to provide a bath room for each chamber and that these bath rooms shall also have outside air and light. These two requirements are, to a certain extent, antagonistic in that the placing of the bath rooms on the outside walls of such buildings necessitates the sacrifice of space which could otherwise be devoted to guest rooms.

It is the purpose of our invention to harmonize these two antagonistic conditions and to secure in a building of this character the largest possible number of guest rooms, each provided with its individual bath and both chamber and bath having outside air and light.

It is common to provide the various guest chambers of a hotel with connecting doors and sometimes with bath rooms interposed between the guest chambers so that the same bath room can be connected with the guest chamber upon either side. Usually in order to save outside wall space these bath rooms have been placed at the rear of the chamber. Ordinarily there is sufficient available space to secure rooms of the desired length, the difficulty being in so arranging them as to secure the desired width with outside light.

Our invention consists in a peculiar arrangement and combination of guest chambers and bath rooms so as to secure outside light and air for both without the sacrifice of space, and at the same time preserving a symmetrical interior.

To this end, our invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement herein-  
after described and claimed, a typical ar-

rangement being shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing an interior view of a chamber looking toward the front: Fig. 2 is a floor plan showing adjacent guest chambers with a typical arrangement of baths and closets therefor, and Fig. 3 shows a modified plan.

Premising that it is desired to secure the greatest number of guest chambers with outside light and air in a given length of wall, we lay out these chambers so as to conform to the requirement as to size of rooms and provide each of the rooms with one or more windows, A, and with a bath room as indicated at B. In order to secure outside light and air for the bath rooms and to secure a symmetrical outline within the chamber, we locate each of the bath rooms preferably in the axis of the partition wall between adjoining rooms, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the walls of the bath room project to substantially equal distances within each room. Each of the bath rooms may be thus provided with an outside window as at C and between the inwardly projecting walls there is afforded an alcove immediately in front of the chamber window and opposite the bath room door indicated at D.

From the perspective view, Fig. 1, it will be seen that the appearance of this chamber is symmetrical and both chamber and bath room are provided with outside light and that each chamber may have its individual bath room located on the exterior wall and without the sacrifice of exterior wall space and without detracting from, but rather enhancing, the appearance of the room.

The arrangement shown in Fig. 2 while it is preferred, is typical only and the arrangement may be considerably varied and the plan will lend itself to various modifications. Thus there are shown in Fig. 3 two adjoining rooms of unequal width, the bath rooms both being located in the wider of the two rooms, one of the baths connecting with the adjoining narrow room, and this plan may be extended so as to secure any desired variation in the size of the apartments while still preserving the symmetry of the interiors and securing the other advantages above pointed out.

Contrasting the plans shown in Figs. 2 and 3, it will be seen that they represent the extremes in the location of the bath



rooms with reference to adjoining chambers, and that these plans may be modified by placing the bath rooms in any intermediate positions between these extremes preserving  
5 always the equal projection of these bath rooms into the chambers.

We have indicated in the perspective drawing a radiator at E beneath the window seat F and a closet at G. Of course these  
10 accessories may be located in other positions and various modifications made in the details of the plan without departing from the spirit of our invention the essential feature of which is the placing of the bath rooms  
15 upon the exterior wall and symmetrically locating the same with reference to the chambers, the bath rooms in all cases defining an alcove within a chamber.

The advantages of our invention will be  
20 obvious from a consideration of the fact that the entire frontage of a building may thus be utilized for guest rooms while securing an individual bath room for each guest room located upon such exterior wall and  
25 this without detracting from the symmetrical appearance or materially reducing the available area of the chamber.

We claim:

1. In the construction of buildings the  
30 combination with a series of chambers ar-

ranged side by side along a wall, and a series of bath rooms arranged along the same wall, each said bath room having a window in said wall and each pair of bath rooms projecting symmetrically into an adjoining chamber, 35 substantially as described.

2. In the construction of buildings a series of chambers arranged side by side upon an exterior wall and each provided with a window, of a series of bath rooms arranged adjacent to said wall, and each of said bath rooms being arranged in the axis of the partition between adjoining chambers and projecting equal distances therein and communicating with one of said chambers, substan- 40 tially as described.

3. In the construction of buildings a series of chambers arranged side by side along an exterior wall and provided with a series of bath rooms, the bath rooms between adjoining chambers being symmetrically disposed with reference to the interior of such chambers and producing an alcove containing a window for the admission of outside light, substantially as described. 50

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