

S. BEDSON.
LAVATORY.

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935,290.

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Fig. 1.

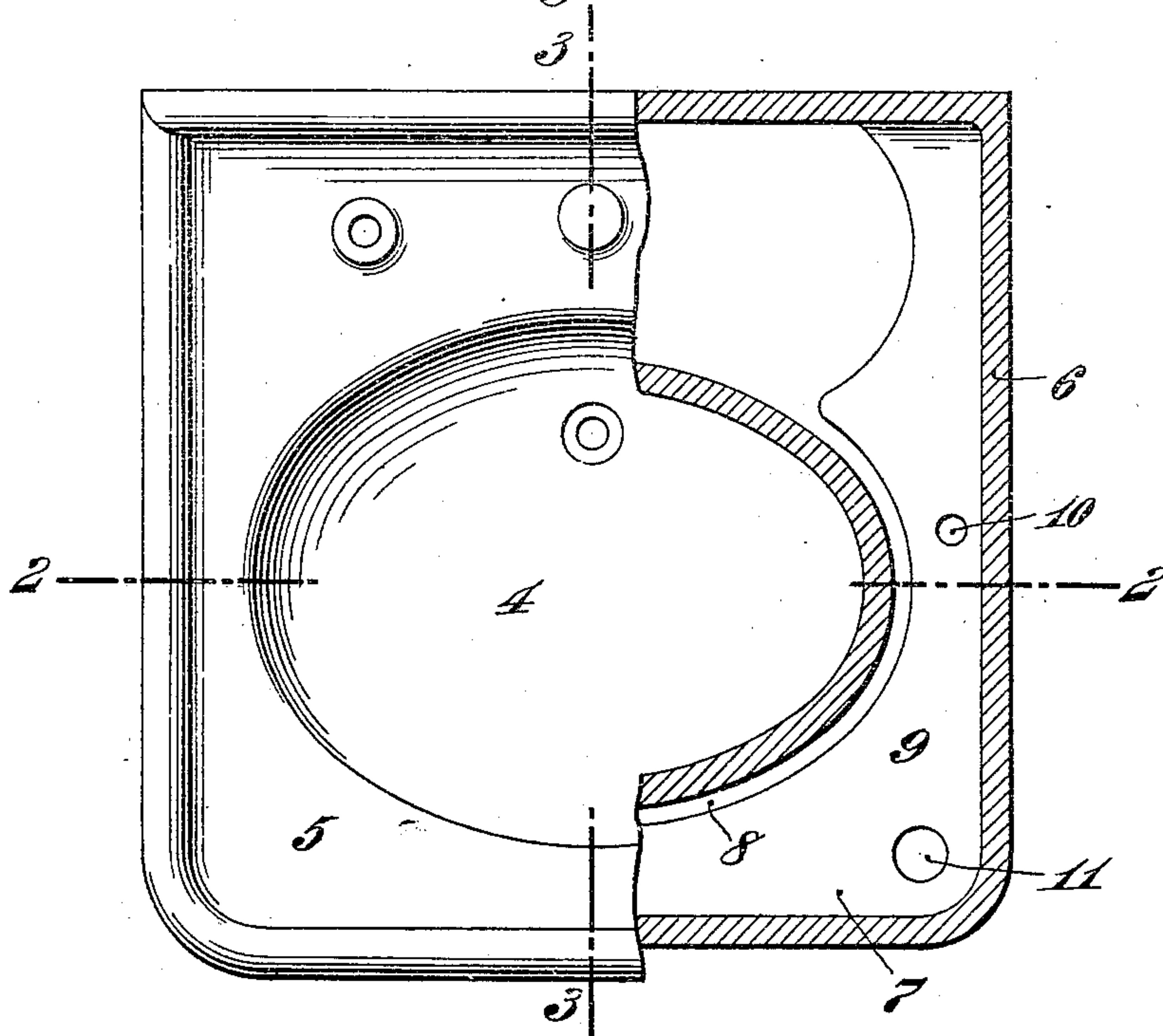


Fig. 2.

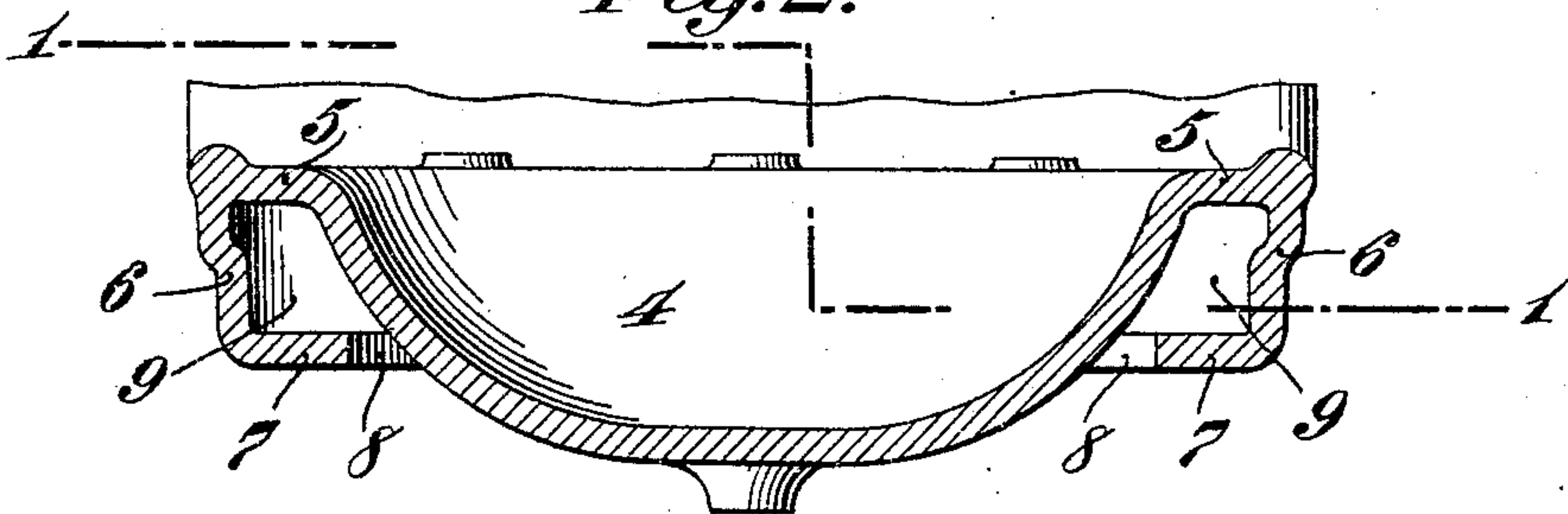
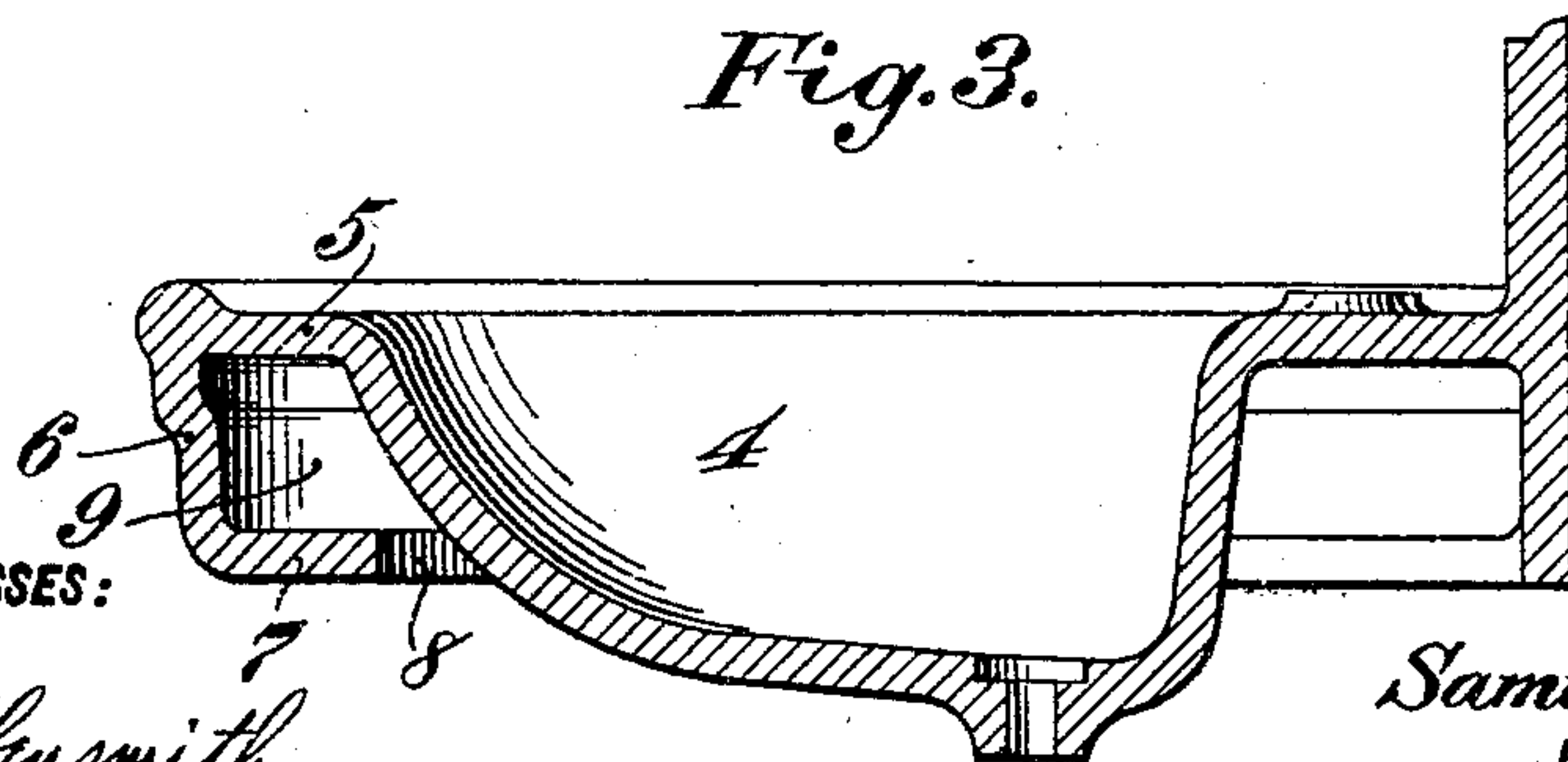


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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LAVATORY.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL BEDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Lavatory, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lavatories such as are made of earthenware or like material.

My invention has especial reference to lavatory basins provided with a table extending horizontally from the upper portion of the basin, provided at its outer margin with a downwardly extending curtain to give a finish to said structure. To this structure I apply a web or flange extending inwardly from the lower edge of the curtain but not extending either to the underside of the slab or to the basin for the reasons hereinafter specified. I have found that where this web is actually joined to the basin, either as a whole or in sections, there is considerable risk to the potter both in manufacturing, and also after the piece has been manufactured, because a great percentage of the lavatories crack at the point where the web joins the basin. These cracks invariably occur underneath the web, and the workman, in constructing the lavatory is unable properly to work down his clay as he should do in order to prevent these cracks. Very often the workman in the shop is compelled to break lavatories for this reason, and in a number of cases, where the cracks are not seen in the shop, they will develop afterward while the piece is firing, and even develop after the piece is fired, forming what is called a "dunt", which is fatal to any piece of crockery. By extending the shelf or web from the lower edge of curtain or apron, inwardly toward the basin, but not to the basin or joined therewith, I am able to insert a support between the shelf and the basin proper, during the firing, so as properly to support the piece, and to a certain extent, prevent warping. The supports which are inserted during firing are of course removed after firing. As I have already stated the advantage of this web or shelf, extending from the lower edge of the curtain or apron but not to, or joined with the basin or table, is that a large amount of lavatories are rendered defective, in the course of manufacture, by the fact

that they invariably crack underneath at the point where the web joins the basin, and as I have no joining, consequently there can be no crack and no loss from same. Again, even though the lavatory does not show a flaw when first drawn from the kiln, and when first put on the market, the fact that the web is usually cracked underneath renders the piece liable to dunting, whenever the temperature of the room, in which the lavatory may be placed, is varied to any extent. For instance, a sudden heating of the room will of course cause expansion, or a sudden cooling of the room will cause contraction, and in either case, the lavatory, when the web is joined to the basin, is liable to dunt or crack at the weakest point; a "dunt" being a very fine crack, similar to that which occurs when a draft of cold air strikes a lamp globe which has been heated.

An additional advantage of my invention is, that owing to the fact that the inner edge of the web or shelf is separated from the basin all the way around, I am able to get a free circulation of air, at all times, throughout the underside of the lavatory, thus preventing sweating, which is a very objectionable feature when it occurs on earthenware, and which it often does where we have a box or annular chamber entirely or even partially closed, surrounding said basin.

Another advantage of my improved construction is that the web or shelf, which extends from the underside of the curtain, toward, but not to, or joined with the basin, leaves a clear space entirely around the basin opening into the channel formed between the curtain, basin and slab. This secures a free circulation of heat to all parts of the structure during firing, thus allowing the heat to be applied to the earthenware in a uniform manner, which is not the case where the web extends entirely to the basin and is joined therewith, thus making a box or chamber, some parts of which are not as accessible to the heat as others.

The web or shelf which extends inwardly from the curtain or apron serves to give a finishing effect to the lavatory as a whole, and also provides a surface in, or to which the legs can be secured or to which the brackets may be applied in the usual way.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of my device partly in section

on line 1—1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

It will be understood that the preferred form of my invention as shown in the drawings, is an integral construction of earthenware or like material. From the upper edge or margin of basin 4 extends the horizontal table or slab 5. From the outer margin of the horizontal table or slab 5 is the downwardly extending curtain or apron 6. From the lower edge of the curtain or apron 6 is the inwardly extending flange, shelf or web 7 terminating approximately midway between the lower edge of apron 6, and the underside of basin 4, leaving an annular opening 8 between said web and basin to admit of the free access of air and of heat during firing to the annular channel 9 formed between the slab 5, the apron 6 and the basin 4.

What I claim is:—

1. A lavatory device, comprising a basin, a table extending horizontally from the upper edge thereof, a curtain extending downwardly from the outer edge of the table, and a web or shelf extending inwardly from the lower edge of the curtain toward, but not to the underside of the basin, so as to leave an opening between the basin and the inner edge of the web.

2. A lavatory device, comprising a basin, a table extending horizontally from the upper edge thereof, a curtain extending downwardly from the outer edge of the table and a web extending inwardly from the curtain toward the basin but terminating short thereof to leave an annular opening between the basin and the inner edge of the web.

3. A lavatory device, comprising a basin,

a table extending horizontally from the upper edge thereof, a curtain extending downwardly from the outer edge of the table, and a web extending inwardly from the lower margin of the curtain part way toward the basin.

4. A lavatory device, comprising a basin, a table extending horizontally from the upper margin of the basin, a curtain extending downwardly from the outer margin of the table, and a web extending inwardly from the lower margin of the curtain having its inner margin approximately midway between the margin of the curtain and the basin.

5. A lavatory device, comprising a basin, a table extending horizontally from the upper margin thereof, a curtain extending downwardly from the outer margin of the table, and a web or shelf extending inwardly from the curtain toward the basin but having its inner margin free and disconnected with other parts of the device.

6. A lavatory device, comprising a basin, a table extending horizontally from the upper margin thereof, a curtain extending first downwardly from the outer margin of the table and then inwardly toward the basin terminating at a distance from the basin.

7. A lavatory device, comprising a basin, a table extending horizontally from the upper margin thereof, a curtain extending downwardly from the outer margin of the table and then inwardly part way toward the basin leaving a free space between the inner margin thereof and the basin, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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