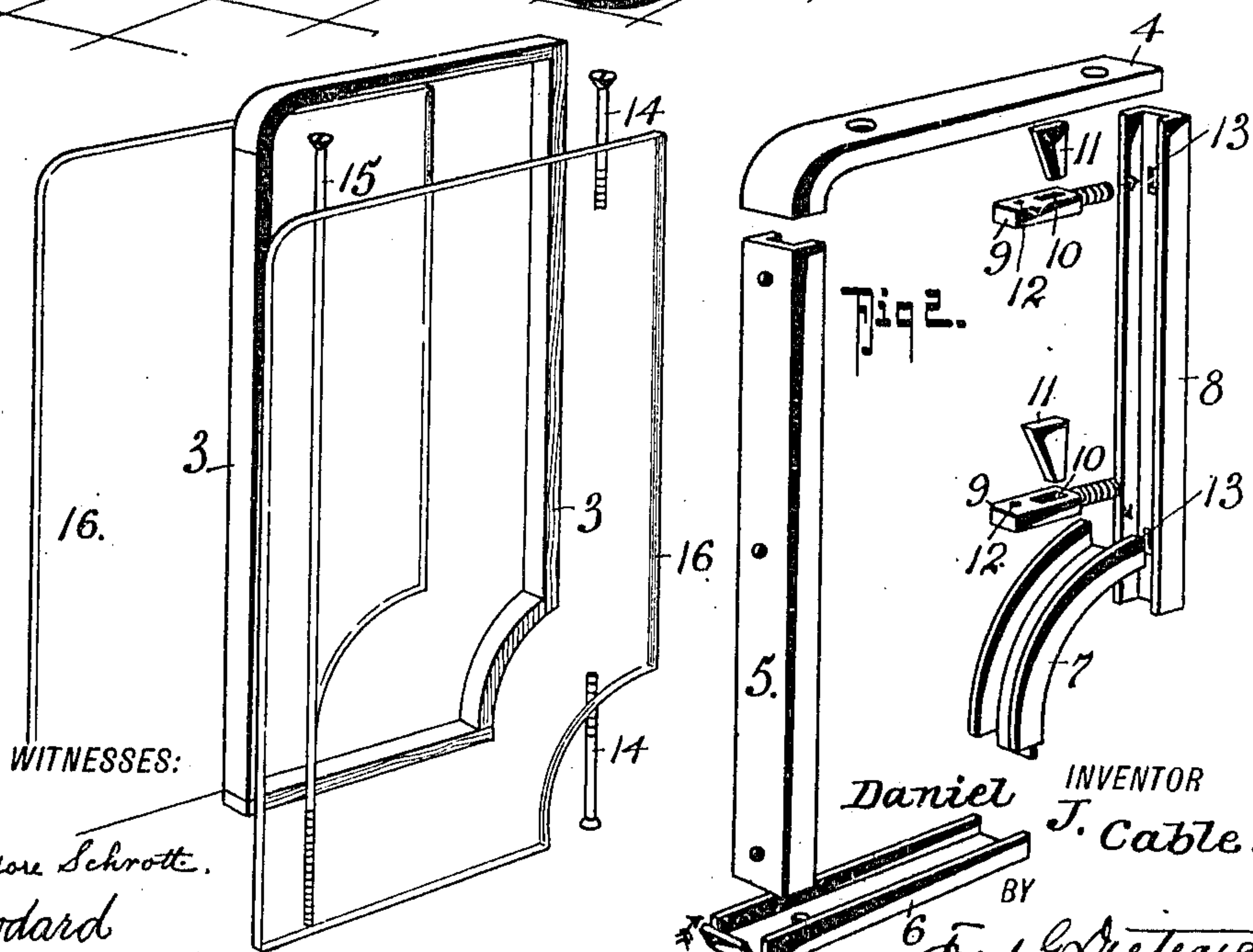
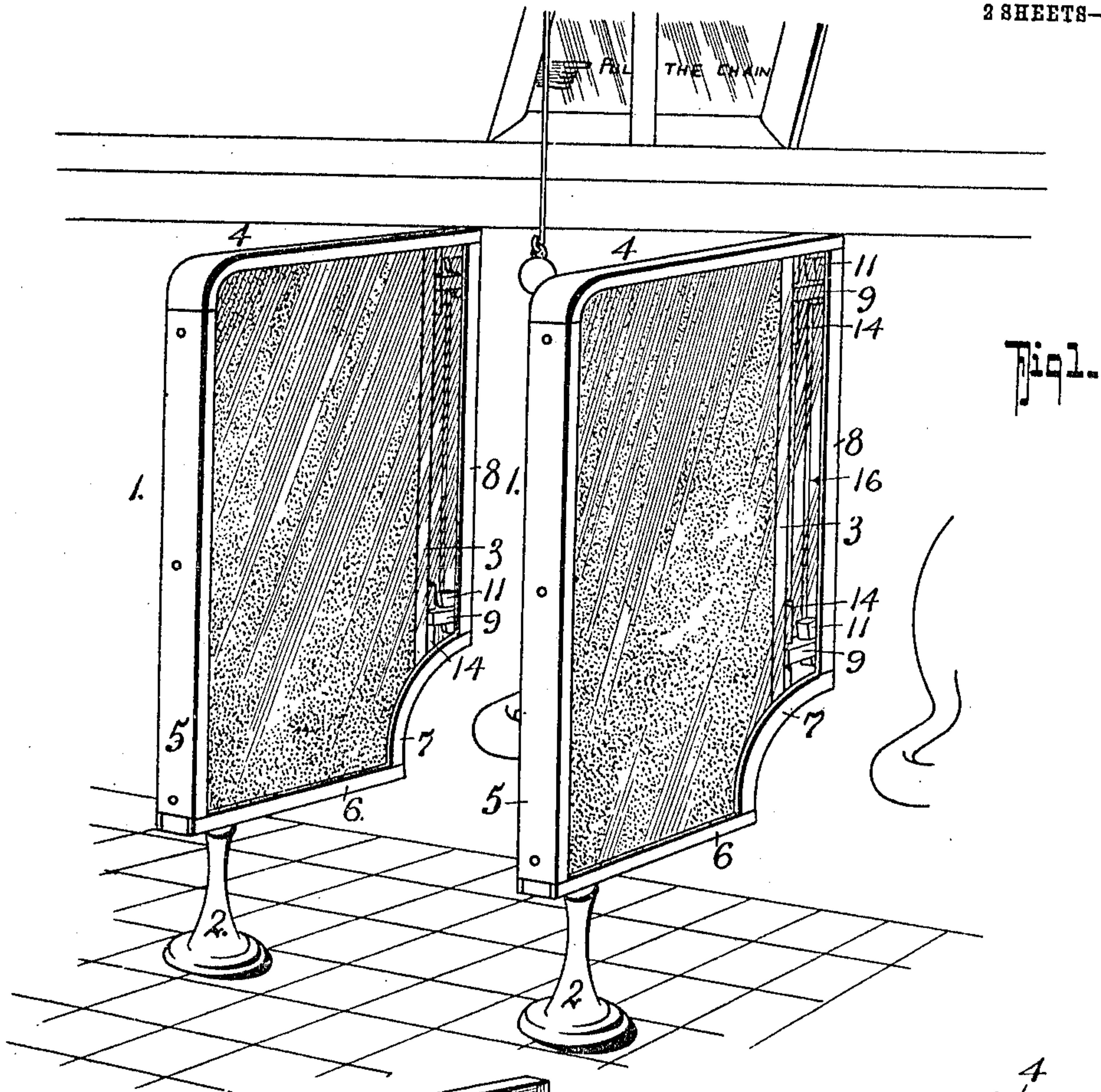


D. J. CABLE.
URINAL STALL.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1909.

950,657.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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950,657.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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URINAL-STALL.

950,657.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL J. CABLE, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Urinal-Stall, of which the following is a specification.

As is well-known in modern buildings with up to date lavatories, the urinal stalls are usually polished marble, granite or slate.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved construction of stall or guard that can be put up at a much less cost than is possible in the installation of the types of stalls above referred to, and which at the same time, will possess the hygienic and sanitary advantages thereof.

Another object of my invention is to provide an improved construction of stall that can be readily put up by an unskilled workman without the necessity of drilling holes in the slab or making accurate adjustments.

With other objects in view that will be hereinafter stated, my invention, in its generic nature comprehends a composite article of manufacture, consisting of a metallic skeleton frame having the external shape of the stall, a pair of plain glass plates whose edges engage the frame and are held therein, a filling of any suitable material that renders the glass opaque, and means for locking the filling and the glass plates on the metallic frame whereby the whole forms, as it were, a body having the shape and appearance of a very thick slab.

In its more complete nature, my invention embodies an external metallic channel frame shaped to give the slab the form desired, and made of sections, a pair of glass plates shaped to fit within the channel frame, a suitable filling which may be cement, plaster of paris, straw board, mineral wool or any other material that renders the glass opaque, a wooden frame for holding the filling and having the contour of the metallic frame, the sections of which can be screwed or otherwise fastened thereon, and means for locking the filling holding wooden frame firmly within the main frame and between the glass plate whereby a slab or stall member of a solid appearance is produced.

In its more specific nature, my invention consists in certain details of construction including peculiar means for mounting the stall on the wall and floor, all of which will be hereinafter fully described, specifically

pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1, is a perspective view that illustrates the general arrangement of my invention. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the different parts of the framing and fastening devices separated. Fig. 3, is a vertical, longitudinal section of one of the slabs or stall members. Fig. 4, is a detail perspective view, partly in section, of one corner of a stall constructed in accordance with my invention and showing a slightly modified cross sectional form of the outer or metallic frame and the inner wooden portion. Fig. 5, is a vertical section of the parts shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6, is a similar section of a slightly modified arrangement of the means for fastening the stall to the wall. Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 are views of the different forms of fastening members hereinafter again referred to.

In the practical application of my invention, the stall is preferably so shaped for hygienic and sanitary reasons that its lower edge is supported above the floor as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but when the stall is used in places other than lavatories, as in booths and the like, the stall may rest on the floor, and the external shape of the stall may be made to suit the particular character of the place where the same is to be placed.

As shown in the drawings, the stall has the conventional shape and in the preferred form it comprises an outer metallic frame, U-shaped in cross section and comprising a top member 4, the inner and outer edges 5 and 8 and the two bottom members 6 and 7, the latter being curved, as shown.

3 designates an inner skeleton frame of wood, which is of the shape of the outer or metallic frame and is of sufficiently less thickness so that a pair of ordinary glass plates 16—16 can be mounted in the metallic frame, one to each side of the frame 3, Frame 3, as will be best seen by referring to Fig. 3, is of a somewhat less length than the outer frame, whereby to provide a space between the inner or rear edge of the frame 3 and the metallic frame to receive the fastening devices, presently described, it being understood, however, that the glass plates extend the full width of the outer frame and close in the said space.

By reason of constructing the several parts

as described, they can be readily assembled for use by an unskilled workman, since the only holes that need be drilled are two in the side wall and one in the floor, see Fig. 3, and after they are drilled the structure can be quickly put up by clamping the inner metal member 8 on the wall, which in the preferred form is done by passing stud bolts 10 through slots 13—13 in member 8 and threading them into the wall holes, the said member 8 being rigidly held up against the wall by wedge blocks 11 that pass through the slots in the heads 9 of bolts 10, said heads each also having a threaded aperture 12 for reasons presently understood. After the inner or back piece 8 is fastened the bottom frame piece 6 is mounted on a standard 2 screwed to the floor, and formed with a threaded socket 2^a. The frame 3 with the glass plates 16—16, the filling 17 and the front and top metal frame members is then mounted on the member 6 and with the inner edges of the several members inserted between the flanges of the U-shaped section 8, it being understood that the front member 5 is held on the frame 3 by screws, see Fig. 3, the whole structure being firmly mounted on the base 2 by the rod 15 that extends from the top through the bottom and threads into the socket 2^a in the base 2. After it has been thus fitted against the wall the complete slab or stall is locked thereagainst by the long screw 14 that extends through the top into the threaded opening 12 in the upper stud bolt and a similar screw that takes through the frame member 7, secures it in position, and engages the aperture 12 in the lower stud bolt 10.

In Fig. 4 is shown a slightly modified form of my invention, in which the metallic frame is made with a central external groove 18^a that merges with the oppositely disposed internal U-shaped grooves 19—19 forming, as it were, a double channel iron, the said grooves 19 serving to receive the edges of the glass plates 16 and the groove 18^a forming the top, front and bottom closures for the filling 17. In this form a single wooden strip 3, see Figs. 4, 5 and 6 forms the back edge for the filling 17.

In the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the inner or back metallic member designated 20, is set to form a space between it and the wall and held by the form of clamp shown in Figs. 5 and 7, or by the form of clamp shown in Figs. 6 and 8. When the

last form of clamp is used the frame member 20 has elongated slots, see Fig. 6, for fitting over the bracket 24 and riding into the socket 23 in the clamp bracket 22. If desired, the base member 2 as shown in Fig. 9 may have a U-shaped bearing on its upper end to receive the bottom edge of the stall.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a supporting frame, oppositely disposed transparent members carried thereby, an interposed supplemental frame and an opaque filling within the frame and incased by the oppositely disposed transparent members.

2. An external skeleton frame, separated transparent members carried thereby, another frame interposed between the said members, an opaque filling within the said other frame, and devices for clamping the several members together to form a solid structure.

3. A stall comprising an external channel iron frame, a pair of separated glass plates held therein that form opposite sides of the stall, another frame held between the glass plates, an opaque filling in the said other frame, and means for clamping the several members together to form slab like body, and other means carried by the said body for securing the same to a wall.

4. A stall comprising an external metallic frame, U-shaped in cross section and formed of sections, a wooden skeleton frame that fits within the external frame and is of less length than the said frame, glass plates held within the external frame that forms the sides of the stall, and closed against the internal frame, and means located in the space to the rear of the internal frame mounted on the external frame for securing it to a wall.

5. A composite article of manufacture, comprising a metallic skeleton frame, a pair of glass plates held therein that form the opposite sides of the article, an opaque filling of suitable material between the glass plates and means for locking the filling and the glass plates on the metallic body whereby the whole, as it were, forms a body having the shape and appearance of a solid slab.

DANIEL J. CABLE.

Witnesses:

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