

995,671.

Patented June 20, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

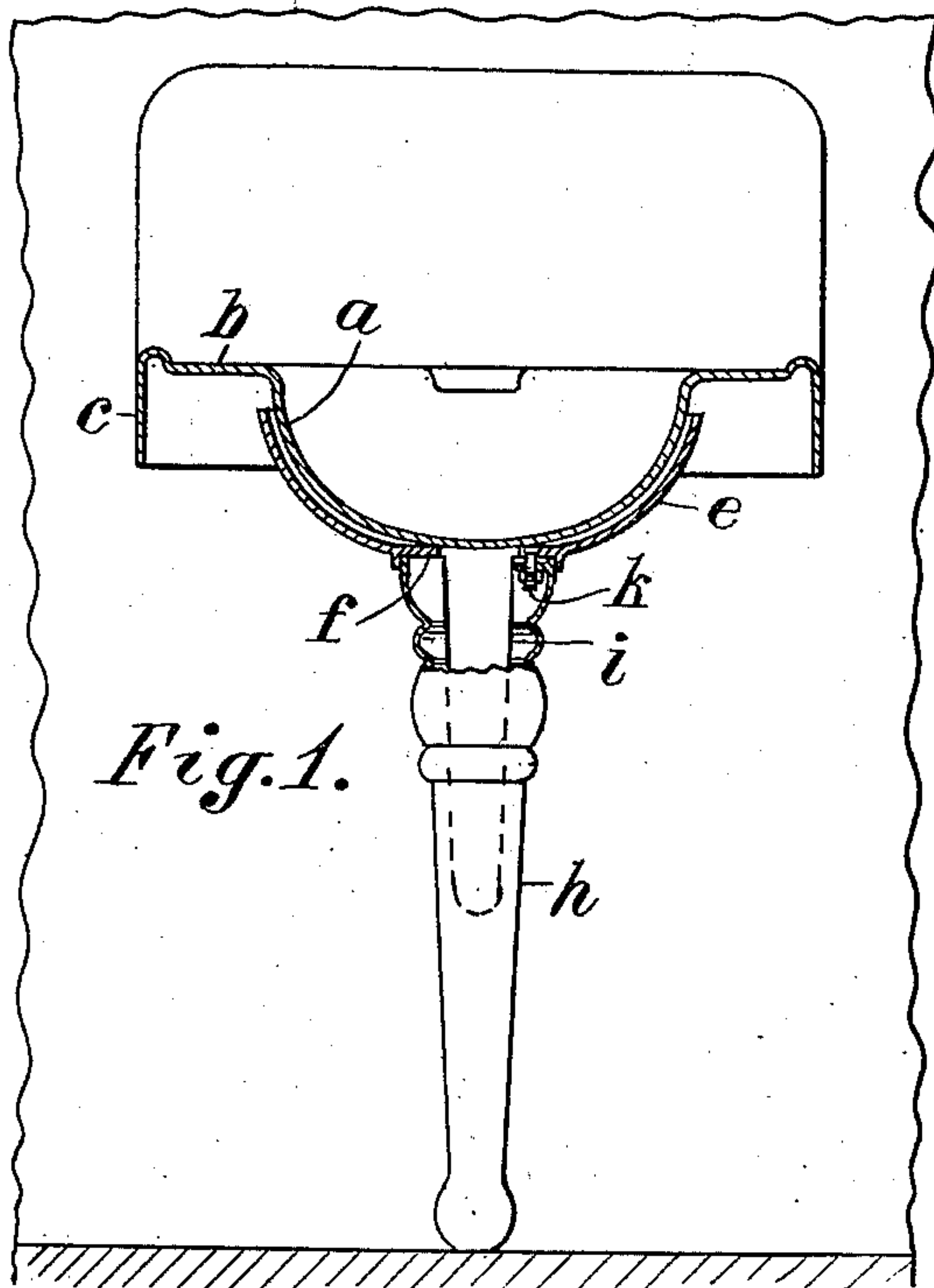


Fig. 1.

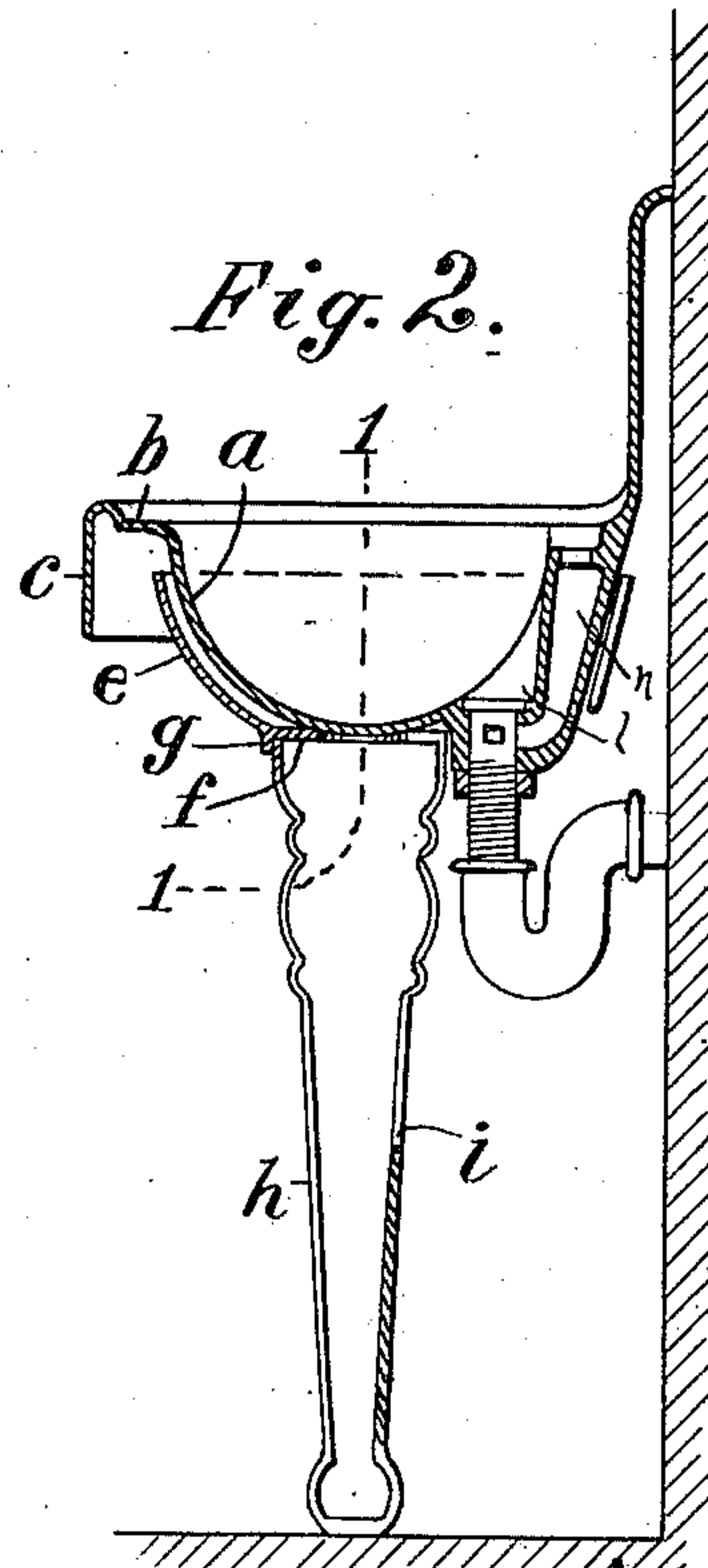


Fig. 2.

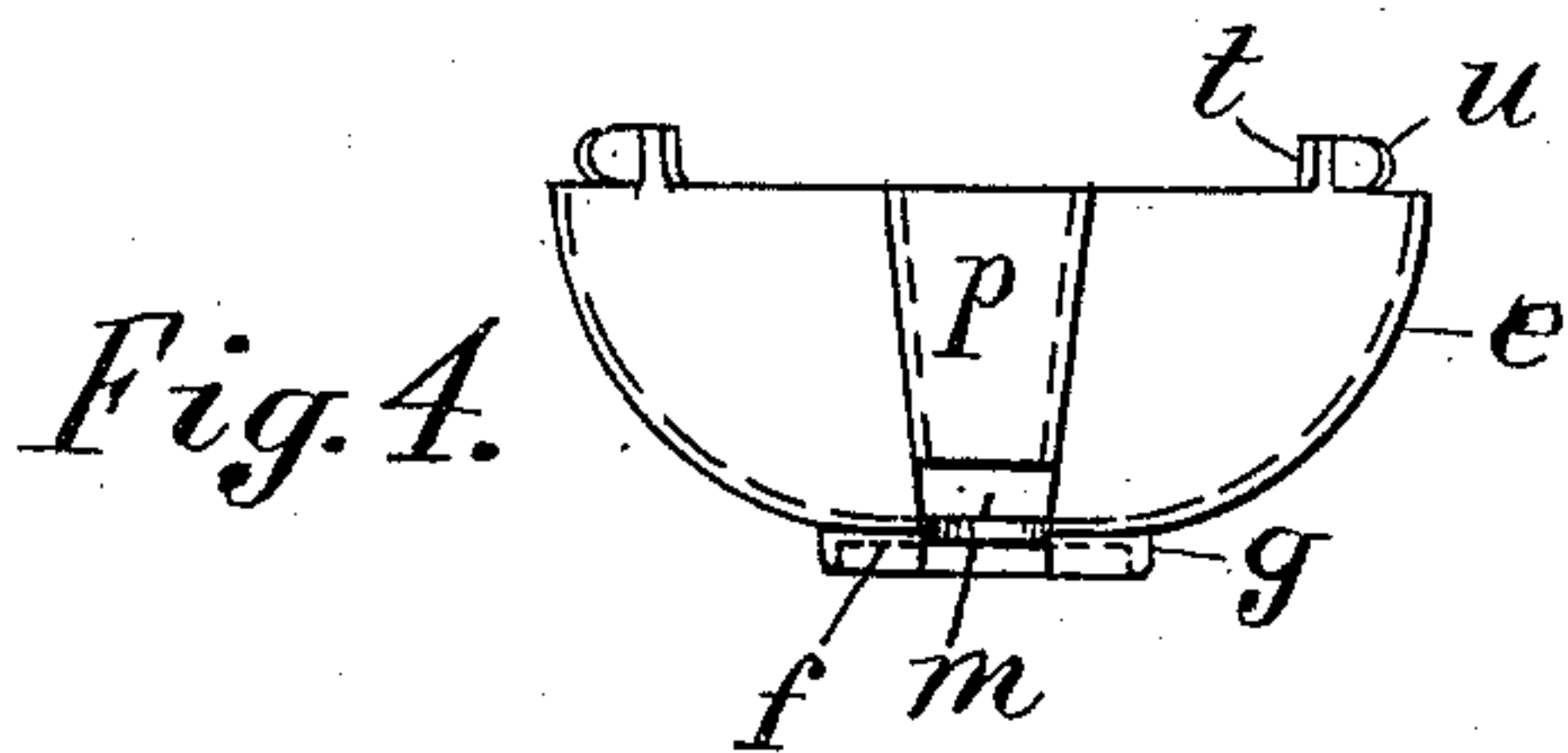


Fig. 4.

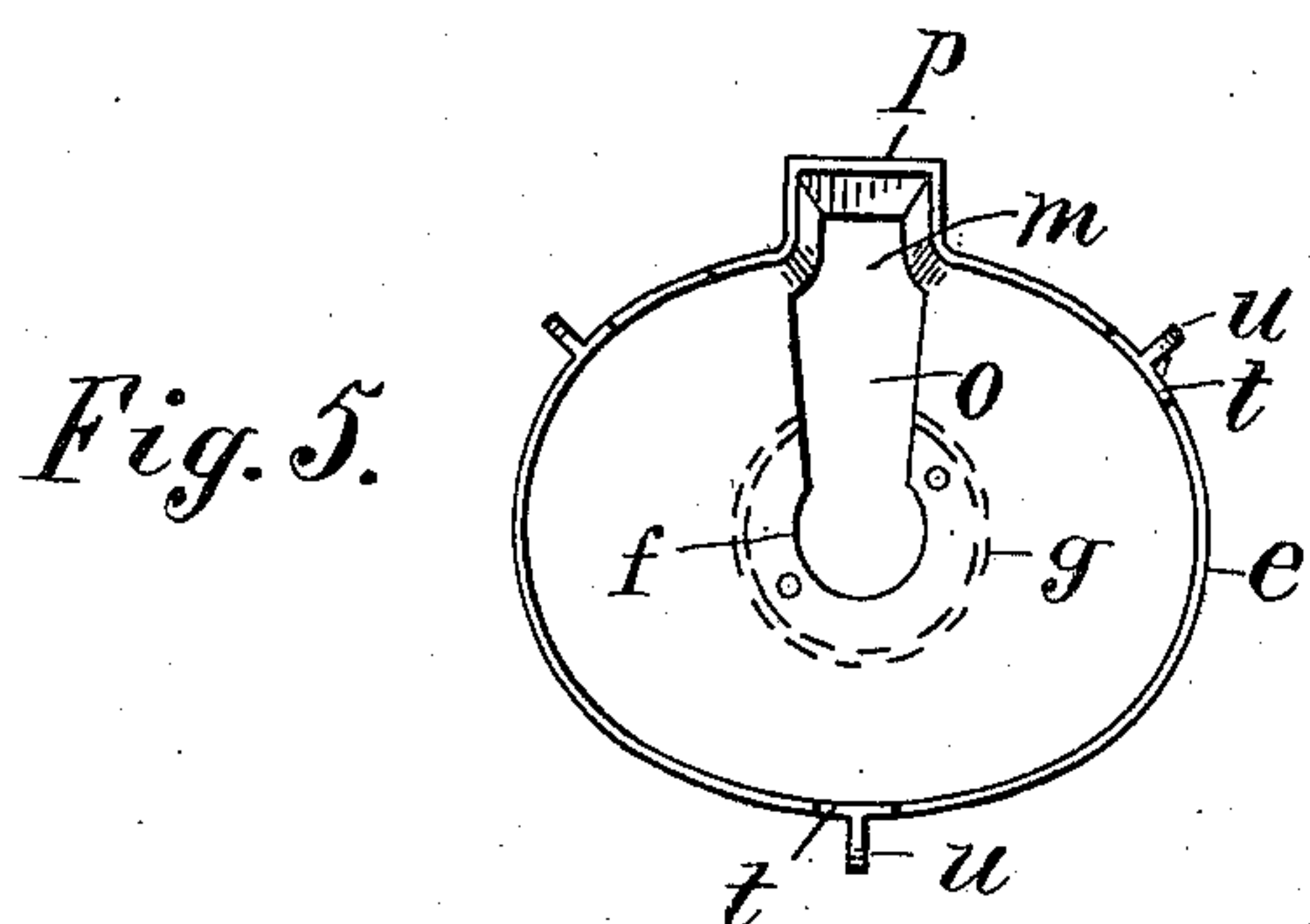
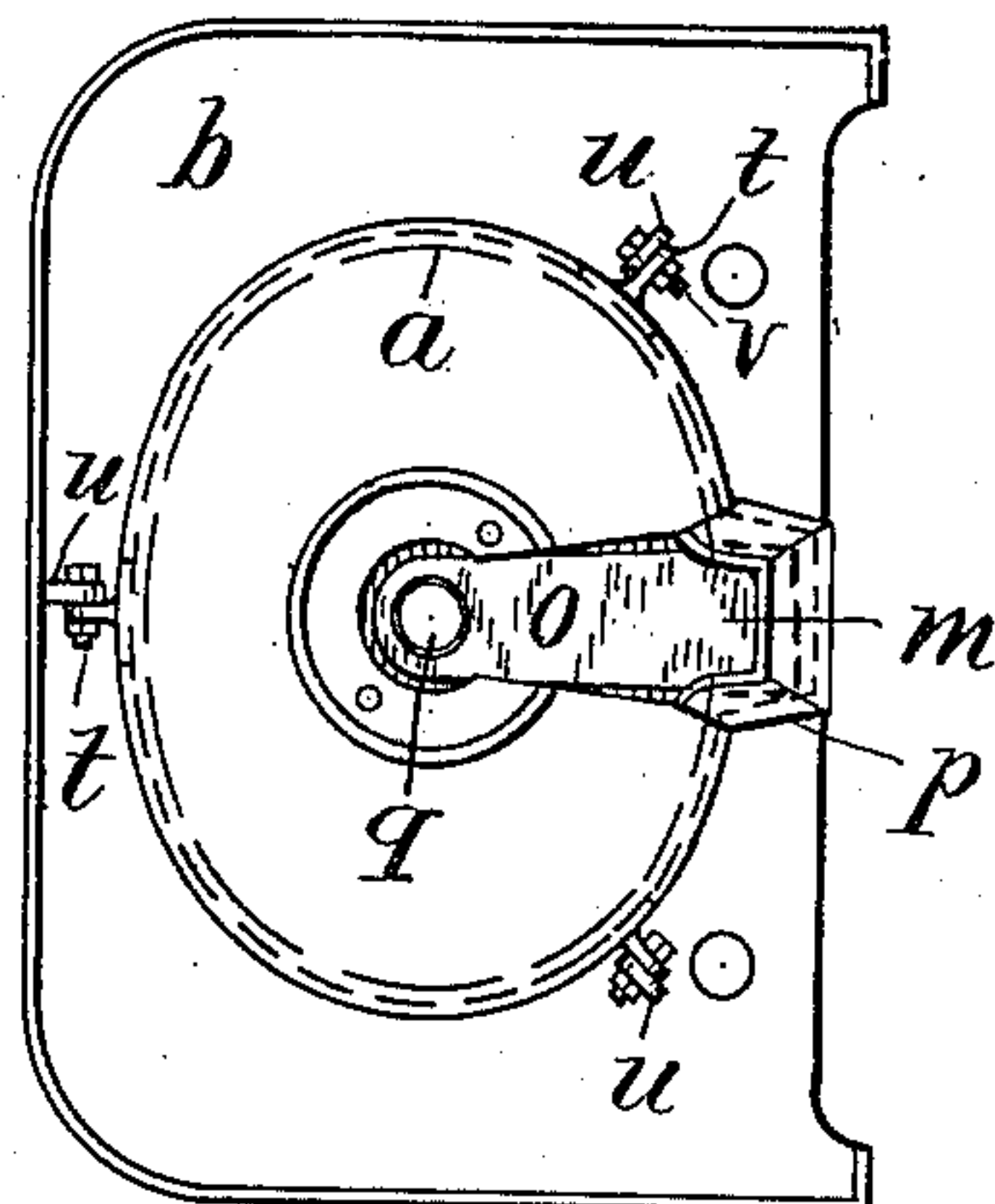


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



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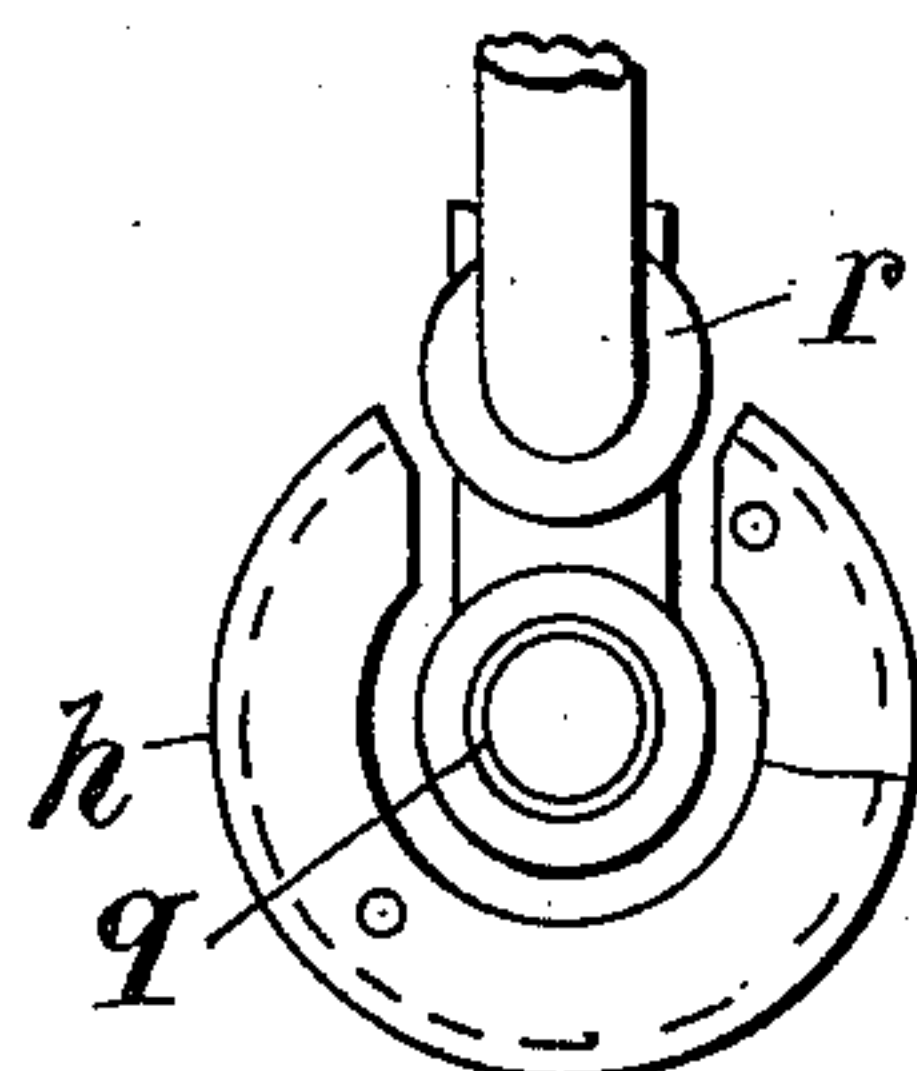
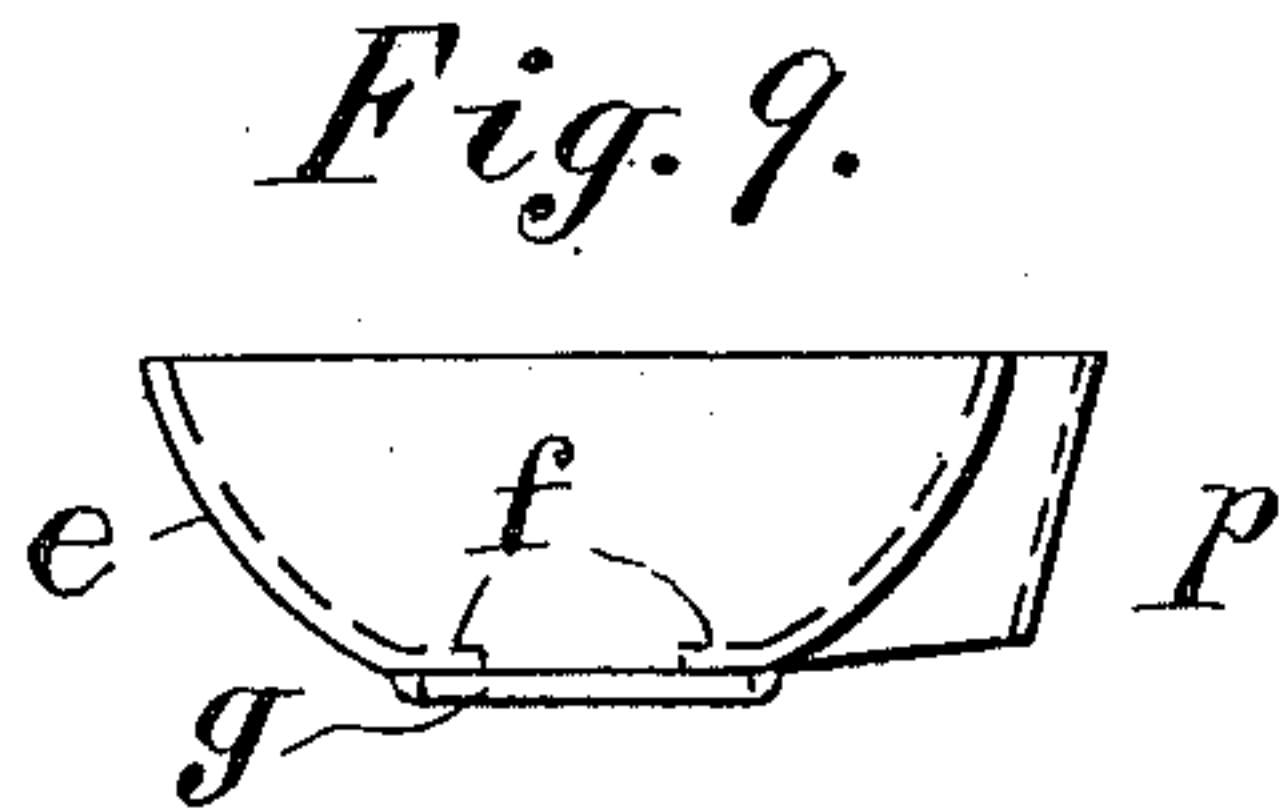


Fig. 7.

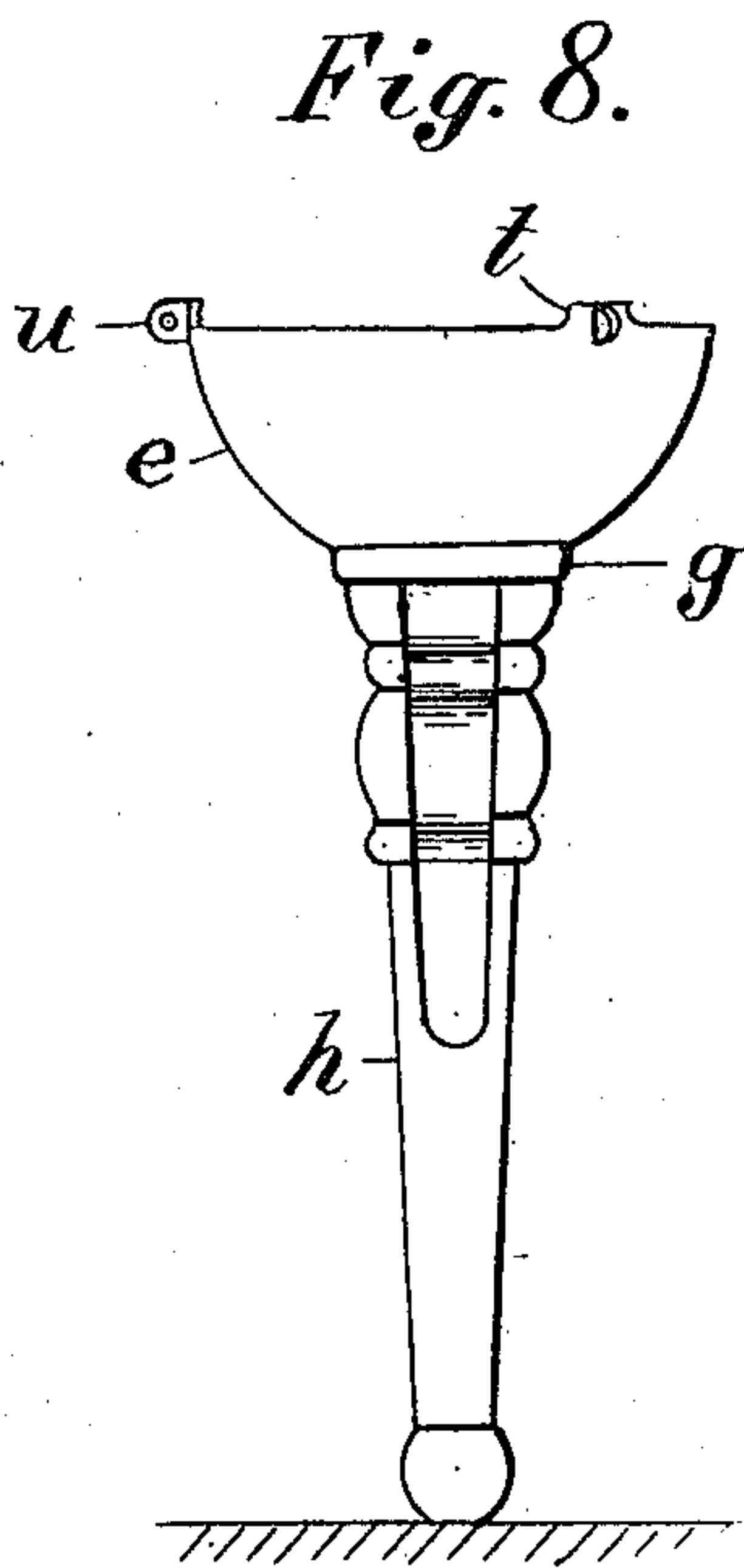
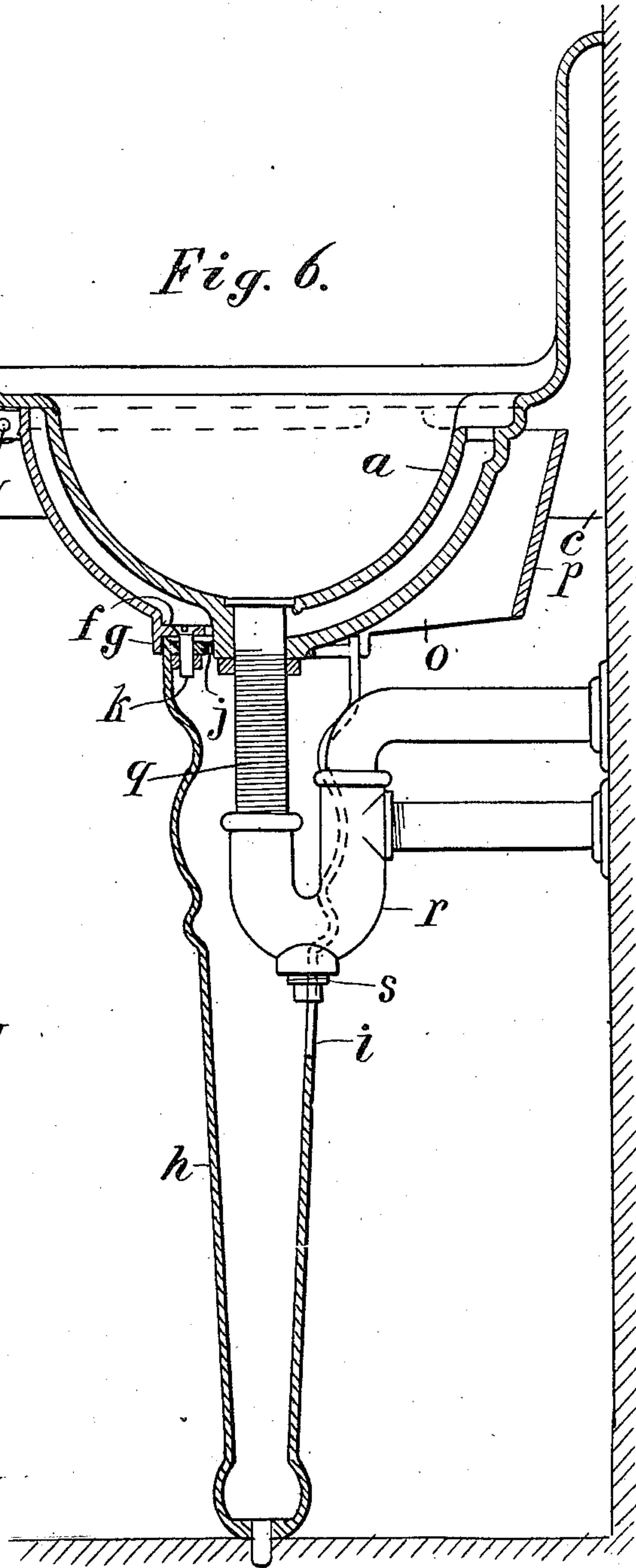


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED S. HAMLIN, OF MAMARONECK, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO McCURUM-HOWELL COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

ENAMELED-IRON LAVATORY.

995,671.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed January 23, 1911. Serial No. 604,031.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED S. HAMLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at 95 Prospect avenue, Mamaroneck, county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Enameled-Iron Lavatories, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to pedestal lavatories formed of enameled iron ware, and the object of the invention is to furnish a convenient and practical means to obviate the necessity of enameling the exposed under surface of the lavatory basin.

It has been found that in lavatory basins of high class, it is desirable to enamel the exposed under surface of the basin, but as the enameling upon the upper and lower sides of the basin cannot be accomplished simultaneously, it is preferable to surround or inclose the under side of the basin with a cradle, which can be readily enameled upon its outer side.

The present invention consists of a particular construction for the cradle and the pedestal, whereby they may be cast separately and cheaply connected together and to the basin.

The present construction provides a particular modification of the pedestal so that it may be combined with lavatory basins having the waste outlet located at various points upon its under side, as at the center or at some point in the rear of the center, the construction permitting the same pedestal and cradle to be used with any basin of a given size, whatever the location of the outlet.

Lavatory basins carried in stock by dealers do not always have the waste-outlet at the rear of the center, and as a center outlet is interfered with by the ordinary pedestal it has been necessary, in filling an order, for a pedestal lavatory to obtain a basin with the outlet at the rear of the center, which caused inconvenient delay and trouble.

In the present invention, the pedestal is adapted for use with wash-trays having an outlet at the center by slotting the rear side of the pedestal vertically and permitting the waste-pipe and trap depending from the tray, to pass downwardly inside of the pedestal and outwardly through the said slot.

The enameled shell or cradle is also adapted for use with any wash-tray that may happen to be in stock with outlet at the center or in the rear of the center, by forming the bottom of the cradle with an elongated hole extending from the center toward the rear for the passage of the waste-pipe in any usual location upon the tray.

The overflow channel commonly extends downward upon the rear side of a lavatory basin to connect with the outlet, and the cradle is made to clear such overflow channel by cutting an opening or notch in the rear side of the cradle; but such a notching of the cradle weakens its structure and renders it liable to warp when heated during the enameling process, and it is therefore preferable to form the rear side of the cradle with a pocket having a wall to extend around the back of the overflow channel.

The head or top of the pedestal is formed to suitably support the weight of the tray and may be formed with an annular flange to fit the cradle and connect therewith; the opening in the center of such flange permitting a center waste-pipe to pass downwardly, and such flange being slotted in correspondence with the vertical slot in the side of the pedestal, so that the trap upon the waste-pipe may hang in such vertical slot.

Several modifications of the invention are shown in the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the pedestal lavatory in section on line 1—1 in Fig. 2; Fig. 2 is a vertical section at the center line of Fig. 1 with the waste-pipe at the rear of the pedestal; Fig. 3 shows the under side of the basin and cradle with the waste-outlet at the center of the basin; Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the cradle shown in Fig. 6; Fig. 5 is a plan showing the inside of the same cradle; Fig. 6 is a section like Fig. 2 with the waste-pipe at the center of the basin; Fig. 7 is a plan of the head of the pedestal showing the relation of the waste-pipe and trap thereto; Fig. 8 shows the cradle and pedestal constructed as in Fig. 6, but not in section, for supporting the basin by its feet *t*; and Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the cradle, as shown in Fig. 2, for supporting the basin at its bottom.

By making the cradle separate from the pedestal it may be stamped of sheet-metal for enameling upon the outer side, or may

be made of thin cast iron at very little expense. It will be understood that the cradle or shell for covering and ornamenting the exposed lower part of the tray would be suitably proportioned to fit a tray of the specified size; but in lavatory basins would fit all basins of the same size whatever the arrangement of the outlet thereon.

a designates the basin, which in enameled ware is formed integral with the flange or slab *b* and the depending apron *c* at the edge of the same.

The cradle *e* is shown of the same shape as the basin, but a little larger, so as to embrace the same and provided at the bottom with a flat flange *f* forming a seat for the head of the pedestal. The margin of the seat is provided with a peripheral collar *g* to center the pedestal upon the seat and hold the parts in engagement.

The pedestal *h* is formed hollow of any suitable shape and the head large enough for the reception of a waste-pipe and trap when required, the rear side of the pedestal having a vertical elongated notch or slit *i* for the passage of the trap, as shown in Fig. 6. The top of the pedestal is formed with a collar or lugs *j* so that bolts *k* can be extended through the same and the flange *f* upon the cradle for fastening them together. The collar *g* which prevents the displacement of the cradle upon the pedestal serves as an adequate means of engagement so that such bolts are not essential.

In Fig. 2, the waste-outlet *l* is shown at the rear of the pedestal, thus permitting the bottom of the basin at the center to rest upon the flange *f* of the cradle which forms the seat for the pedestal, such flange transmitting the entire weight of the basin to the pedestal. In this case, the upper edge of the cradle does not need to contact with the under side of the slab *b*, and is therefore extended above the lower edge of the apron *c* sufficiently to entirely conceal the basin. The rear side of the cradle is notched at *m* to clear the overflow channel *n* which extends vertically upon the rear side of the basin and connects with the waste-outlet *l*. From the bottom of this notch, a hole *o* extends through the bottom of the cradle beyond the center of the same so as to permit a waste-pipe to pass through the bottom from the center of the basin or any point in the rear of the same. Such hole and the notching of the cradle would weaken its rear side, and it is, therefore, preferably reinforced by a wall *p* which forms a pocket extending around the back of the overflow channel *n*.

The waste-pipe and its trap are wholly at the rear side of the pedestal with the waste-outlet located at the rear of the basin, as in Fig. 2, and the slot *i* in the rear side of the pedestal therefore performs no func-

tion with such basin; but the cradle and pedestal are designed for use with any basin that may be in stock, and the slot therefore provides for a center waste-outlet, as shown in Fig. 6, where the waste-pipe *q* extends downward through the central hole in the flange or seat *f* of the cradle, and the trap *r* upon such waste-pipe hangs in the slot *i*. The slot is so proportioned as to extend below the bottom of such a trap, permitting access to the plug *s* of the trap to remove it when desired. With a basin having a center discharge, the waste-pipe and trap would be connected with the basin before the pedestal and cradle are inserted in place. The pedestal and cradle are connected together, if required, by the bolt *k*, and then are slipped laterally and upwardly around the trap, and the basin into the position shown in Fig. 6.

The cradle shown in Figs. 3 and 8 inclusive is adapted to cover the entire body of the basin and is formed with three feet *t* upon its upper edge to fit steadily against the basin-slab *b*, and the feet are shown provided with ears *u* by which they may be bolted to lugs *v* upon the basin-slab by means of bolts *w*.

Figs. 1, 2 and 9 show a cradle with less depth as the top is not intended to touch the basin-slab; but the bottom flange *f* to contact with the bottom of the basin, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. As the cradle which supports the basin by contact with the basin-slab *b* can be used with the waste-outlet in any ordinary position upon the basin, it is not necessary to carry in stock any such cradle as is shown in Fig. 9.

With the form of pedestal and cradle shown in the drawings, a pedestal lavatory can be quickly fitted up with any basin in stock, whether having the waste-outlet at the center or at the rear of the same. The basin can thus be properly supported by the pedestal without engaging the pedestal directly with the basin.

If the pedestal and cradle were cast in one piece, it is obvious that the interior of the cradle must be formed by means of a core, which involves greater expense and secures less accuracy in the thickness of the cradle than when these parts are made separately, as shown herein. The parts are also more readily enameled when made separate from one another. The annular collar *g* upon the basin centers the pedestal upon the cradle while the bolts *k* furnish a means of securing the pedestal and cradle together, but the bolts alone would suffice to center the pedestal. The collar *g* is employed to conceal the joint between the pedestal and cradle, while furnishing the most convenient means of centering them upon one another. The cradle constructed as shown herein is a new article of manufacture, and is therefore claimed as such.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention what is claimed herein is:

1. In a pedestal lavatory, the combination, with a lavatory basin and a slab projected horizontally therefrom, of a cradle fitted detachably about the under side of the basin and contacting only with the flat slab of the basin and the bottom of the cradle provided with a seat to rest upon a separate pedestal, with means upon the seat for engaging and centering the top of the pedestal.

2. In a pedestal lavatory, the combination, with a lavatory basin and a slab projected horizontally therefrom, of a cradle fitted detachably about the underside of the basin and contacting only with the flat slab of the basin, and the bottom of the cradle provided with a seat having means to engage and center the top of a pedestal, and a separate pedestal fitted to such seat and bolted thereto, to support the cradle and basin.

3. In a pedestal lavatory, the combination, with a basin having an overflow channel projecting from the rear side, of a cradle fitted about the under side of the basin and having an opening to clear the said channel, a separate pedestal, and a connection between such pedestal and the cradle.

4. In a pedestal lavatory, the combination, with a basin having an overflow channel projecting from the rear side, of a cradle fitted about the under side of the basin and formed with an opening to clear the said channel and provided under the center of the basin with a seat to support a pedestal with a hole extended through the seat to the opening to clear the overflow channel, such hole permitting the passage of a waste-pipe from the basin at various points.

5. In a pedestal lavatory, the combination, with a basin having a center waste-pipe, and an overflow channel projecting from the rear side, of a cradle fitted about the under side of the basin and formed with an

opening to clear the said channel, and provided under the center of the basin with a seat to support a pedestal, with a hole through the center for the passage of the waste-pipe, and a separate hollow pedestal fitted to said seat and slotted at the rear for the passage of said waste-pipe and a trap.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a cradle enameled upon its outer side, and adapted for securing about the outer side of a lavatory basin, and formed with an opening to clear the overflow channel of the basin, and having a seat upon its under side with means to engage a pedestal therewith, and an oblong hole through the bottom of the cradle to permit the passage of a water-pipe at various points in the said hole.

7. As a new article of manufacture, a cradle enameled upon its outer side and adapted to support a basin, and provided at the bottom with a seat to receive a pedestal and at the rear side formed with a pocket to clear the overflow channel, and an opening through the bottom for the passage of a waste-pipe.

8. As a new article of manufacture, a combined pedestal and cradle adapted to support a lavatory basin, the cradle having at its upper edge feet to contact with a basin flange, and at its bottom a seat to receive the pedestal, a pocket upon the rear wall of the cradle formed to clear the overflow channel, a hole through the bottom for the passage of a waste-pipe, and a pedestal secured to the said seat.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED S. HAMLIN.

Witnesses:

LESLIE O. VAN SICKLE,
THOMAS S. CRANE.