(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. A. LEYARE.

COMBINED WASHSTAND AND WATER CLOSET.

No. 526,240. Patented Sept. 18, 1894.

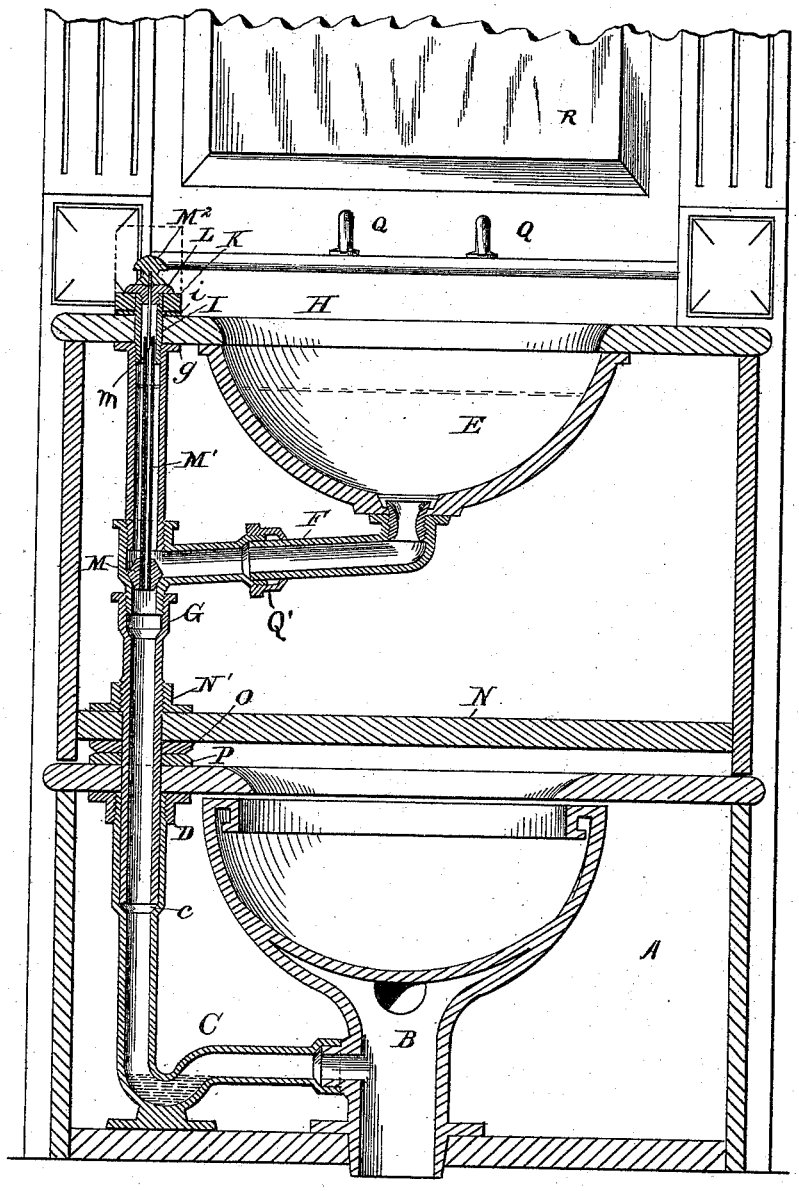

Fig. 1.

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(No Model.)

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

COMBINED WASHSTAND AND WATER CLOSET.

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Fig. 2.

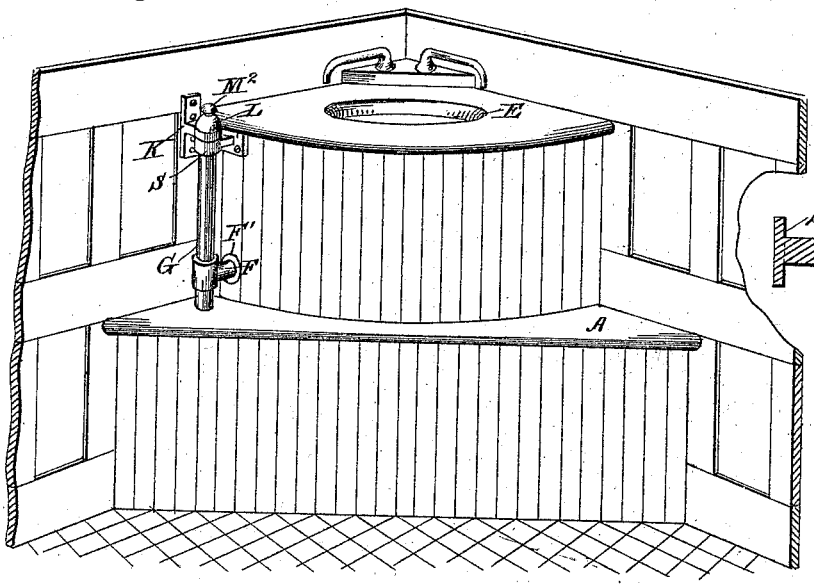


Fig. 4.

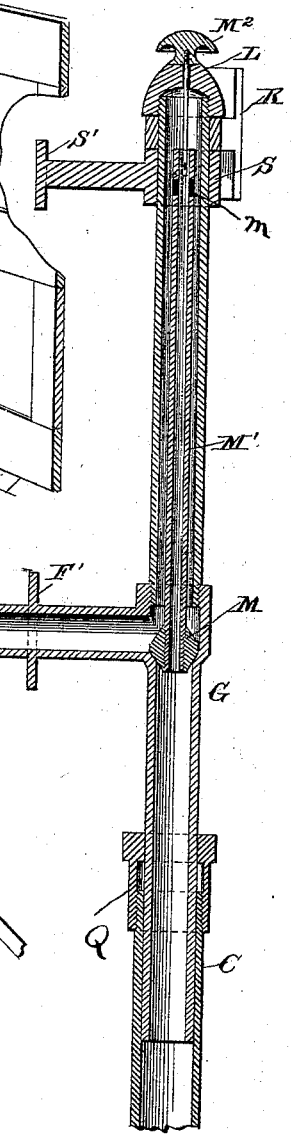
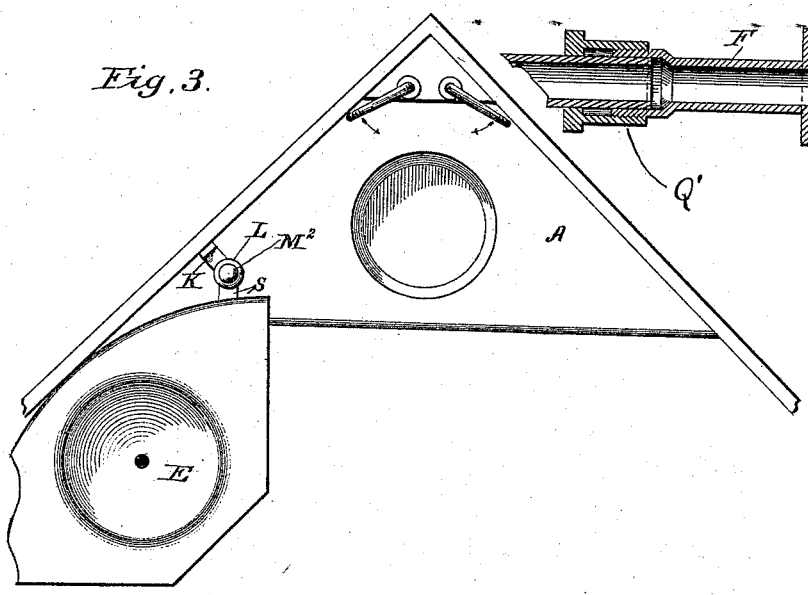


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW A. LEYARE, OF ALEXANDRIA BAY, NEW YORK.

COMBINED WASHSTAND AND WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,240, dated September 18, 1894.

Application filed December 3, 1893. Serial No. 493,122. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW A. LEYARE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alexandria Bay, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Washstand and Water-Closet; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in combined wash stands and water closets; and the object of the invention is to so arrange the articles referred to that they will occupy but a minimum amount of space and that the closet will be normally covered by the wash stand which can, however, be swung to one side when it is desired to use the closet.

Another object of the invention is to dispense with the common hinge connection between the stand and its support and adapt the waste pipe of the stand to act as a hinge or pivot for the stand.

With these ends in view my invention consists in the combination with a water closet, of a wash stand arranged above the closet and supported by a rotatable waste pipe, so that said stand can be swung to one side when it is desired to use the closet.

My invention further consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully pointed out and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my improvements. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the parts arranged to fit in a corner of a room. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof showing the wash stand swung to one side. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the waste pipe of the wash stand and its connections.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates a water closet which may be of any desired style and size.

To the discharge pipe, B, of the closet is connected one arm or member of an elbow, C. Near its upper end the vertical member of the elbow, C, is provided with an external thread; and on this threaded portion is screwed a ring or annulus, D, which aids in supporting the closet top.

Above the closet, A, is arranged a wash stand the bowl or basin, E, of which is connected, preferably by a branch pipe, F, with a waste pipe, G. The lower end of the waste pipe of the wash stand extends into the upper end of the vertical arm of the elbow, C, and the external surface of said pipe is ground so as to form a tight joint with said elbow.

If desired the portion of the elbow, C, into which the waste pipe, G, extends may be made of slightly greater diameter than the body of said elbow in order to provide an internal annular seat *c* on which the lower end of the waste pipe of the wash stand rests. At its upper end said waste pipe is provided with an annular flange, *g*, on which rests the top, H, of the wash stand; and said top is held in place by means of a short sleeve, I, that is screwed into the upper end of the waste pipe, G, and is provided at its upper end with an annular flange, *i*, that bears on the upper surface of the top, H.

The sleeve, I, extends through a suitable passage formed in the horizontal arm of a bracket, K, and the upper end of said sleeve is closed by a cap, L. The waste pipe, G, and wash stand connected thereto are thus supported by the bracket, K, and the bearing of said pipe in the elbow, C, so that by turning the pipe, G, in its bearings the wash stand can be swung to one side and the closet, A, uncovered.

Within the waste pipe, G, is arranged a tubular valve, M, by which the flow of water from the basin, E, through said waste pipe can be controlled. To the valve, M, is connected a valve rod, M′, which extends through a central opening in the cap, L, and is provided at its upper end with a suitable knob or handle, M^2. It will be noticed that the valve, M, is adapted to fit in a seat formed in the pipe, G, at the lower side of the branch pipe, F, so that when water is admitted to the basin E it will rise in the waste pipe to same level as in the basin; and when the valve is raised the water in said waste pipe above the branch pipe, F, will be prevented from escaping and the body of said valve will, therefore, be at all times surrounded by water.

I have shown the basin or bowl inclosed on

all sides and the bottom or base piece of the wash stand, designated by the letter N, is connected to an annulus, N′, that is screwed on the waste pipe, G, below the branch pipe, F. Collars, O, P, may be secured to the waste pipe between the base, N, of the wash stand and the top of the closet, A.

Water is supplied to the basin or bowl, E, of the wash stand through cocks or spigots, Q. The closet, A, can be connected with a suitable source of supply by any desired means.

As shown in Fig. 1 the wash stand and closet may be within a single cabinet or casing, to the back wall of which the bracket, K, is attached, and a mirror, R, supported by said rear wall above the wash stand.

The waste water from the basin or bowl of the wash stand is discharged into the discharge pipe of the closet through the pipes, F, G, and elbow, C. The escape of sewer gas is prevented by water seals in the closet, elbow, C, and waste pipe, G, around the valve, M, therein.

In Figs. 2, 3, and 4 I have shown my improvements adapted for use in the corner of a room. In this arrangement the waste pipe, G, is arranged entirely without the casing of the washstand but is supported in the manner hereinbefore described. To said waste pipe, near the upper end thereof, is attached a bracket, S, having at its outer end a plate, S′, which is adapted to be rigidly connected to the casing of the wash stand. The branch pipe, F, is provided with an annular flange F′, which is also adapted to be rigidly connected to the casing of the wash stand.

The bracket, K, projects some distance from the wall to which it is secured and the parts are so arranged that the stand can be swung to one side, to uncover the closet, A, without striking the wall to which said bracket is secured.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a very simple and compact combined wash stand and water closet; and that the stand will normally cover the closet but can be easily swung to one side when it is desired to use the closet.

By making the valve stem M tubular or hollow as shown by Figs. 1 and 4 and arranging the valve stem so that its upper end terminates below the cap L and its lower end extends through the valve M, I am able to prevent the water from overflowing the basin and upon the floor of the room or apartment in which the washstand and closet are contained.

It will be seen that when the water is admitted to the basin, it passes into the pipes F G and as the water rises in the basin, it also rises in the pipe G, above the valve M so that the water in the pipe G is on a level with the water in the basin. Now when the water reaches the top end of the tubular valve rod M′, it overflows into the rod and through the valve M into the elbow C and thence to the sewer pipe connection so that the surplus water will not flow over the basin but will escape through the pipes F, G, and the tubular valve-rod. It is evident that the same result can be had by forming openings *m* in the tubular valve-rod at a height corresponding to the water level, see Figs. 1 and 4 in which case the valve rod can be extended higher than the water level in the basin. It is evident that the part of the waste and pivot pipe G above the valve M can be made of larger diameter than is shown by Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings in order to permit the rod M′ and the valve M thereon to be detached or removed from the upper part of the pipe G, after the cap L has been detached, in order to permit of ready access to the pipes in case of stoppage thereof or for the purpose of cleaning the valve.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings I have shown a coupling Q surrounding the joint between the lower end of the escape pipe G and the upright member of the elbow C, and a similar coupling Q′ is provided between the two sections of the pipe F which connects the bottom of the bowl H to the waste-pipe G. These couplings are designed to be packed with any suitable material which will effectually prevent leakage in the pipes or at the joints, and this is especially desirable as these pipes are liable to be subjected to back pressure.

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

1. In a combined wash stand and closet, the combination with a closet, as A, of the elbow C connected to the discharge pipe of the closet, a rotatable waste-pipe G stepped in the elbow C and communicating therewith to discharge to said elbow, a swinging basin E supported wholly on said rotatable waste-pipe and a pipe, F, connecting the basin and the waste pipe, and a valve in the waste pipe, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In a combined wash stand and closet, the combination with a closet, as A, and an elbow C connected to the discharge of the closet, of the rotatable waste-pipe G stepped at its lower end in the elbow and having its upper end supported by a fixed bearing, a movable basin rigid with said rotatable waste-pipe, the discharge pipe F, connecting the basin and the waste pipe, the hollow overflow valve-stem fitted in the waste-pipe and movable vertically therein, and a valve carried by said stem and seated in the waste pipe below the discharge pipe F, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In a combined wash stand and closet, the combination with a closet, as A, and the elbow C connected to the discharge of said closet, of the rotatable waste-pipe stepped at its lower end in said elbow and having its upper end supported by a fixed bearing, a swinging basin rigid with said waste-pipe, the branch pipe F, connecting the basin and the waste pipe, the bearing O, P, interposed between the swinging basin and the closet, and a valve fit-

ted in said waste-pipe, for the purposes described, substantially as set forth.

4. In a combined wash stand and closet, the combination with a stationary closet, as A, and an elbow C connected to said closet, of the rotatable waste-pipe G having its lower end stepped in the elbow, a fixed bracket in which the upper end of said waste pipe is fitted, the swinging basin rigid with said rotatable pipe, the discharge pipe F connecting the basin and the waste pipe, the tubular valve rod M′ adjustable vertically within said waste pipe and carrying the valve at its lower end, and a finger piece connected to said tubular valve rod, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. In a combined wash stand and closet, the combination with a closet, as A, and an elbow C connected to the discharge pipe of said closet, of the flanged rotatable waste-pipe G stepped in said elbow, the wash basin having its top resting on said flange and fastened at its bottom to said waste-pipe, the sleeve I connected to the waste-pipe and bearing upon the top of the wash basin, a fixed bracket in which the sleeve I is fitted, the branch pipe F, the valve M and the overflow tubular valve stem M′ fastened to said valve and having the finger piece connected thereto, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW A. LEYARE.

Witnesses:

C. W. CORNWALL,

L. F. LYMAN.