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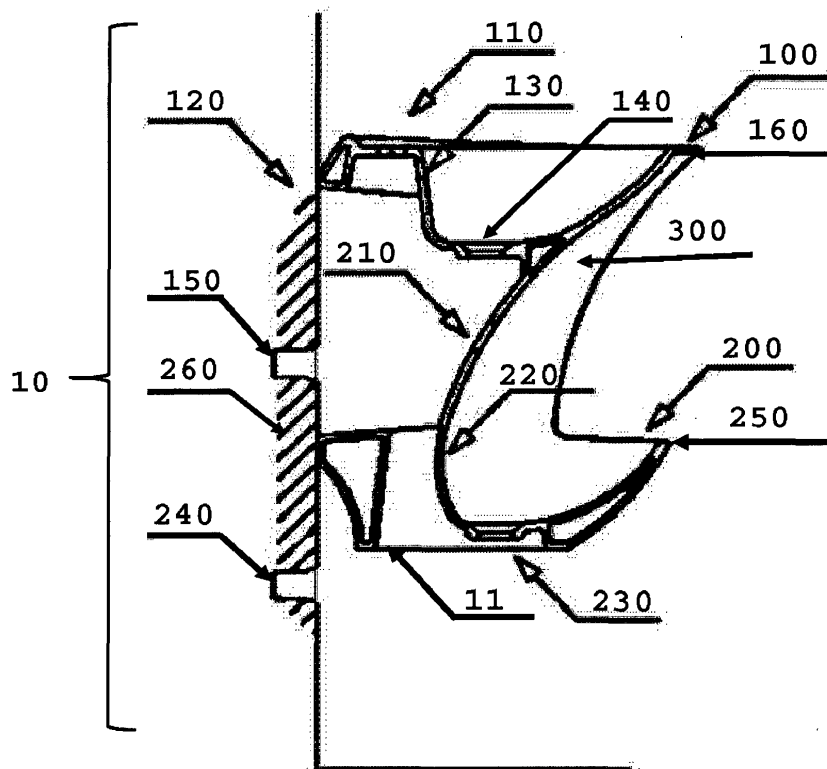
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(54) **SINGLE-PIECE WASHBASIN WITH TWO SINKS**

(57) Present invention relates to a washbasin that is a ceramic sanitary requisite with two sinks, upper and lower, in a unibody providing an ergonomic use.



**Figure 1**

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## Description

### Technical Field

[0001] Present invention relates to a washbasin that is a ceramic sanitary requisite with two sinks, upper and lower, in a unibody providing an ergonomic use.

### State of the Art

[0002] Purificatory characteristic of the water and its nature that represents purity have been of the essence for various religions throughout the history and it is known to be used in religious rituals. Splay vessels in which the water is accumulated after washing hands, are known to be the first sample of the sinks used today.

[0003] The necessity of washing hands particularly before meals has been noticed through experiencing various diseases in the past and a variety of studies have been conducted on the mediums needed during the washing of the hands.

[0004] Initially, there were concave designs made out of various materials in which the water poured from utensils such as ewers or buckets was accumulated. These concave, shallow designs that were made out of materials such as copper and aluminum form the basis of sinks that we use today. The fact that these designs needed emptying after every hand or face wash constituted a disadvantage for the users.

[0005] Hand washing initially carried out with containers like ewers or buckets required another person for pouring the water. This situation has constituted difficulties for people who would like to wash their hands on their own and led users to seek various solutions.

[0006] For the action of hand washing, the necessity of carrying water from structures such as wells and fountains came to existence and this has constituted disadvantages for the people. As a result of these disadvantages, subsequently to the necessity of carrying the water to usage areas through different ways, a variety of studies have been carried out. Thus, by adding the plumbing system to the designs known as basin, a technical feature has been introduced. The improved plumbing system solved the problem that necessitated the constant emptying of the wastewater that accumulated in the sinks and discharging of wastewater through the plumbing system was achieved. With the technical features brought in, sinks have begun to provide the user an ergonomic and comfortable use.

[0007] There are various types of washbasins that we use regularly in our everyday lives. These are usually wall mounted, mounted on furniture or typically located above or below the counter. Having said that, these washbasins are manufactured as part of certain standards and again put into the service of users within the scope of certain standards. This situation causes various problems.

[0008] Because standard washbasin heights are high-

er than children's heights, children who wish to wash their hands are either lifted up to the height of the washbasin by adults or utilize stools to reach the washbasin. Without having the assistance of an adult or a stool to reach the washbasin, children are having difficulties while washing their hands or brushing their teeth.

[0009] Washbasins used in the state of the art are also constituting difficulties for elderly and overweight individuals in the event that these individuals desire to wash their hands and feet in terms of reaching standard washbasin heights. Additionally, standard washbasin heights are also a challenge for individuals with disabilities.

[0010] As a result of the preliminary examinations conducted in the state of the art, it has been found out that there are washbasins that contain two or more sinks. Even though washbasins made out ceramic material that have two interconnected sinks located next to and below of one another provided solution for feet washing problem, they constitute disadvantages because they occupy a large space and are difficult to assemble in tiny areas.

[0011] The utility model bearing number "CN202925629U" relates to a washbasin that comprises of a large sink on the left side and a smaller one on the right. Sinks of the said washbasin are made out of steel material and they are located side by side. The said washbasin contains one faucet and two drains for wastewater. While the sink located on the left side is used for activities like dish washing, the smaller sink on the right side is used for washing ingredients (e.g. salad ingredients) that require precision during the cleaning phase.

### Advantages of the Invention

[0012] The object of the invention is to provide a developed washbasin structured in a unibody that comprises of overlapping two sinks of which the below sink has a lower standard height that will allow children to wash their hands and brush their teeth conveniently.

[0013] Another object of the invention is to provide a washbasin that will allow the elderly and overweight individuals to wash their hands and feet comfortably.

[0014] Another object of the invention is to provide a developed washbasin structure that will allow individuals with disabilities who can't reach the standard washbasin height to carry out activities like washing their hands.

[0015] Another object of the invention is to allow adults to keep carrying out actions such as hand washing, tooth brushing through the standard height sink contained in the washbasin.

[0016] Another object of the invention is to provide a unibody washbasin that will take up the same amount of space in the mounting area as one sink by installing upper and lower sinks of the washbasin in an overlapping way.

[0017] Another object of the invention is to eliminate the possibility of discomfort that the lower sink might constitute for the person who uses the upper sink by installing lower sink that the washbasin comprises rearwards.

[0018] Another object of the invention is to eliminate

the necessity of reaching out to the clean water faucet for activities such as hand washing for the person using the upper sink by designing the edge of the sink in rectangular, square or crescent shape concave to the inner reservoir of the sink.

### Description of the Figures

#### [0019]

Figure 1. Side View of the Double-Sink Washbasin with Unibody

Figure 2. Top View of the Double-Sink Washbasin with Unibody

### Description of the References in Figures

#### [0020]

10. Double-sink Washbasin

100. Upper Sink

- 110. Upper Sink Faucet
- 120. Wall Mounting Part
- 130. Upper Sink Overflow Hole
- 140. Upper Sink Drain
- 150. Upper Sink Drain Pipe
- 160. Upper Sink Edge

200. Lower Sink

- 210. Lower Sink Faucet
- 220. Lower Sink Overflow Hole
- 230. Lower Sink Drain
- 240. Lower Sink Drain Pipe
- 250. Lower Sink Edge
- 260. Lower Sink Wall Coupling Part

300. Coupling Piece

11. Double-sink Washbasin Bottom Edge

### Description of the Invention

[0021] The present invention relates to a double-sink washbasin (10) structure that has a lower sink (200) located under the upper sink (100) and an upper sink (100) that allows use of multiple sink washbasin in the field of single sink washbasin for young, adult, child, elderly and disabled individuals.

[0022] Double-sink washbasin (10) can be manufactured out of ceramic, porcelain, steel, glass, wood, natural stone, marble or Corian materials and preferably made of ceramic material. Double-sink washbasin (10) is particularly developed for the use of the children, elderly and individuals with disabilities and can also be used

as a medical requisite. Mounting of the double-sink washbasin (10) is made with wall-hung mounting system. Double-sink washbasin (10) comprises a single piece upper sink (100), a lower sink (200) positioned under the upper sink (100), and a coupling piece (300) that establishes the connection between the upper sink (100) and the lower sink (200).

[0023] Upper sink (100) comprises upper sink faucet (110) which provides fresh water to the user and can be in various shapes, wall mounting part (120) for installing the double-sink washbasin (10) to the area of use, upper sink drain (140) for discharging of the wastewater from the double-sink washbasin (10) pursuant to the activities such as washing hands, brushing teeth, upper sink overflow hole (130) for preventing overflow of the water accumulated in the upper sink (100) due to various reasons such as clogging of the upper sink drain (140), upper sink drain pipe (150) for transferring the wastewater to systems such as sewage system through the upper sink drain (140) and upper sink edge (160) which can be in rectangular, square or crescent shape for providing support to upper sink users and convenience while they wash their hands without reaching out to the upper sink faucet (110).

[0024] The upper sink (100) can be in various forms but manufactured preferably in an elliptical shape. In the top view of the double-sink washbasin shown in the Figure 2, the upper sink (100), upper sink edge (160) which is the side that the user is on while using the double-sink washbasin (10) is seen in an elliptical form and concave to the inner reservoir of the upper sink (100). The upper sink edge (160) which is in a concave form that allows convenience for users to reach the faucet is positioned on the side while the user is using the double-sink washbasin (10). In the rear side of the upper sink edge (160) of the upper sink (100) there is the wall mounting part (120) which assumes the task of mounting of the upper sink (100) to the wall. Upper sink drain pipe (150) is on and under the same vertical axis with the wall mounting part (120) and positioned between the upper sink (100) and the lower sink (200). Upper sink faucet (110) is on the same horizontal axis with the wall mounting part (120) of the upper sink (100) and positioned closer to the wall and between the wall to which the double-sink washbasin (10) is mounted and the upper sink edge (160). Upper sink overflow hole (130) and upper sink drain (140) are located inside the reservoir of the upper sink. When examining at the upper sink (100) parallel from the height of the upper sink edge (160), in terms of height from top to bottom; upper sink faucet (110), below that the upper sink edge (160), below that the upper sink overflow hole (130), below that wall mounting part (120), below that upper sink drain (140) located inside the upper sink and at the bottom the upper sink drain pipe are arranged in order.

[0025] The lower sink (200) comprises lower sink faucet (210) which can be in various forms to provide water to the user, lower sink drain (230) for discharging

the waste water from the double-sink washbasin (10) pursuant to usage, lower sink overflow hole (220) for preventing overflow of the water accumulated in the lower sink (200) due to various reasons such as clogging of the lower sink drain (230), lower sink drain pipe (240) for transferring the wastewater to systems such as sewage system through the lower sink drain (230), lower sink edge (250) on which the lower sink(200) user rests while using the lower sink (200) and lower sink wall mounting part (260) where the lower sink (200) comes into contact with the wall.

**[0026]** The lower sink (200) is in a unibody form with the upper sink (100) connected with a coupling piece (300) produced out of ceramic material. The lower sink (200) and the upper sink (100) are positioned on the same vertical axis. When the double-sink washbasin (10) is viewed from the side by leaving the wall that it's mounted on the left, the conjunction view of the lower sink (200) and the coupling piece (300) resembles a reversed letter "J" shape. Because the lower sink (200) is in a unibody form with the upper sink (100) and the mounting of double sink washbasin (10) to wall is done through the wall mounting part (120) located on the upper sink (100) there is no mounting part on the lower sink (200). However, there is the lower sink wall coupling part (260) where the lower sink comes (200) into contact with the wall. The lower sink faucet (210) is positioned on the coupling part (300). In the inner reservoir of the lower sink where the wastewater is accumulated, there is the lower sink overflow hole (220) and the lower sink drain (230). The lower sink overflow hole (220) is on the same horizontal axis abreast with the wall coupling part of the lower sink (200). The user that utilizes the lower sink (200) of the double-sink washbasin (10) uses the double-sink washbasin (10) by means of resting on the lower sink edge (250). Lower sink drain (230) is located on the bottom of the inner reservoir of the lower sink (200). The lower sink drain pipe (240) that assumes the task of transferring wastewater through the lower sink drain (230) to the sewage system is positioned lower than the bottom edge of the double-sink washbasin (11) and higher than the wall.

**[0027]** As it is shown in Figure 1 when looked at the lower sink (200) from the lower sink edge (250) on a horizontal axis, at the top lower sink faucet (210), below that the lower sink edge (250), lower sink overflow hole (220) and lower sink wall coupling part (240), below these the lower sink drain (230) and at the bottom lower sink drain pipe (240) are arranged in order.

**[0028]** The lower sink (200) was manufactured in a smaller size compared to the upper sink (100) in order not the constitute any difficulties during the use of the upper sink (100). As it is shown in Figure 1, compared to the upper sink edge (160), the lower sink edge (250) is positioned closer to the wall on the vertical axis.

**[0029]** Because the double-sink washbasin (10), the upper sink faucet (110) to which the clean water reaches to from the wall that it's mounted on and the lower sink faucet (210) cover the upper sink drain (140) and the

lower sink drain (230) that are utilized for discharging the wastewater to the sewage system, the visual pollution is prevented.

**[0030]** Washing sensor connection holes located on upper sink faucet (110) and the lower sink faucet (210) where the clean water enters in and coupling parts of the lower sink drain pipe (240) and the upper sink drain pipe (150) that assume the task of transferring the wastewater to sewage systems are in accordance with standards of Turkish Standards Institute.

**[0031]** The upper sink faucet (110) and the lower sink faucet (210) where the clean water comes into the system can have both mechanical and sensor-fitted designs. Double-sink washbasin (10) can be manufactured with vitrified ceramic casting molds and on casting tables. Having said that, the method for double-sink washbasin (10) comprises the stages of;

- Casting,
- Dehumidification,
- Enameling,
- Kiln drying,
- Quality control.

**[0032]** In the stage of enameling of double-sink washbasin (10) which is one of the manufacturing method stages, the double-sink washbasin can be enameled by using antibacterial enamel in order to give the double-sink washbasin (10) an antibacterial characteristic.

#### Claims

1. The invention is a double-sink washbasin (10) comprising a lower sink drain pipe (240), a lower sink drain (230), a lower sink overflow hole (220), a lower sink faucet (210), an upper sink edge (160), an upper sink drain pipe (150), an upper sink overflow hole (130), an upper sink drain (140), wall mounting part (120), an upper sink faucet (110) **characterized in that** double-sink washbasin (10) in a unibody structure has an upper sink (100), a lower sink (200) located under the upper sink (100) and a coupling piece (300) that interconnects the lower sink (200) and the upper sink (100) .
2. Double-sink washbasin (10) according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the double-sink washbasin (10) is manufactured out of porcelain or steel or glass or wood or natural stone or marble or Corian material, particularly out of ceramic material.
3. Double-sink washbasin (10) according to claim 1, **characterized in that** it's lower sink faucet (210) is positioned on the coupling piece (300).
4. Double-sink washbasin (10) according to claim 1, **characterized in that** it's upper sink edge (160) can

be in crescent or square or rectangular shape.

5. Double-sink washbasin (10) according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the lower sink (200) is positioned in the rear compared to the upper sink (100) where the upper sink user rests and has a smaller design in size compared to the upper sink (100).

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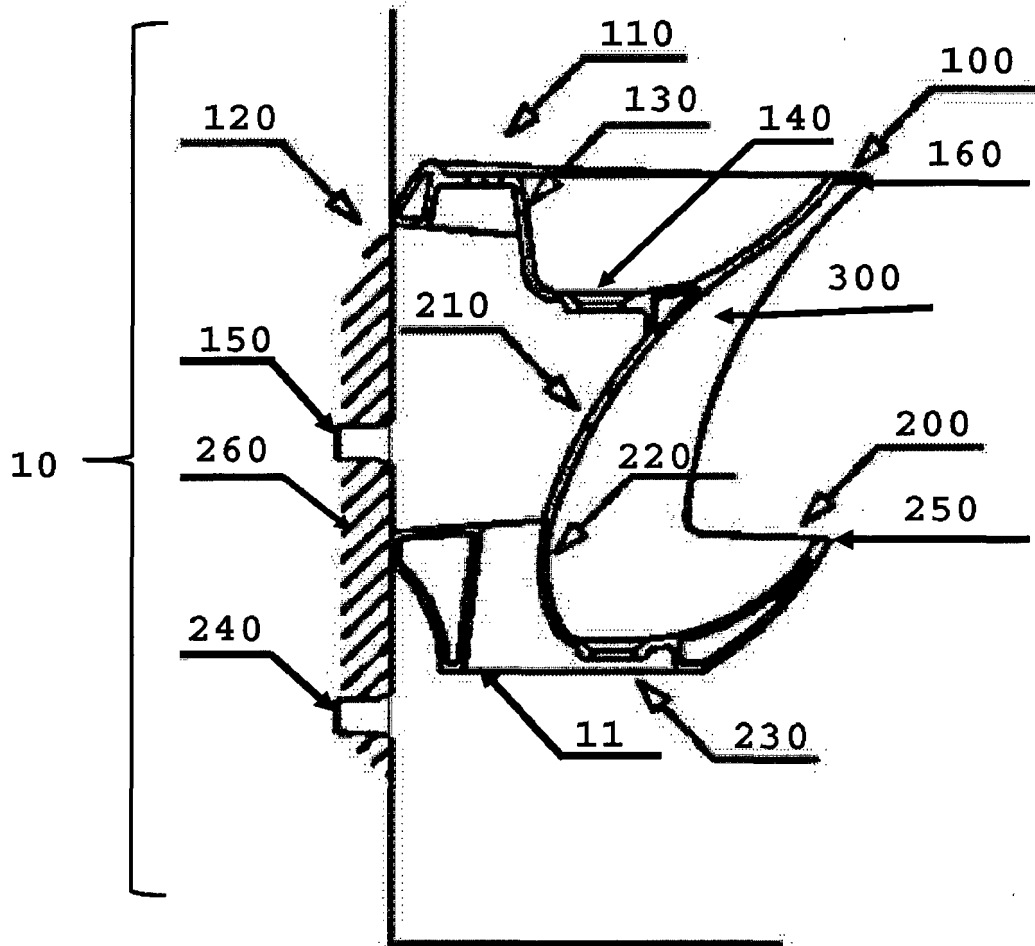


Figure 1

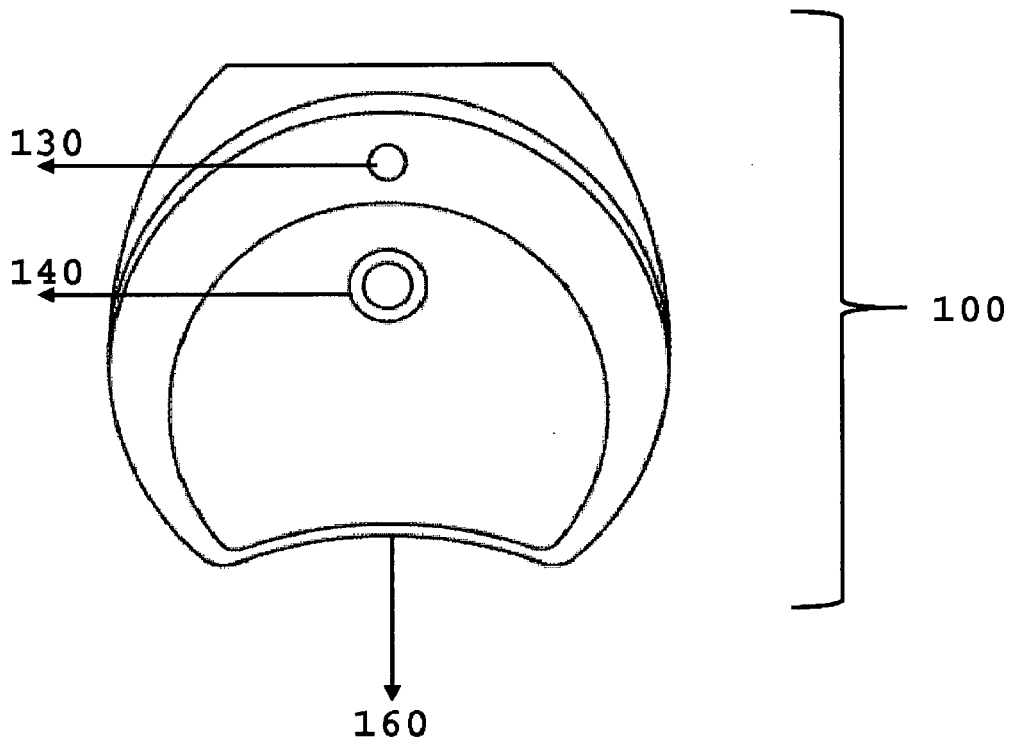


Figure 2



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>Munich</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>17 October 2018</b>	Examiner <b>Leher, Valentina</b>
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ..... & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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