

Dec. 1, 1942.

B. ROUS

2,303,502

DRAFT PROOF SHOWER CURTAIN

Filed Sept. 19, 1940

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

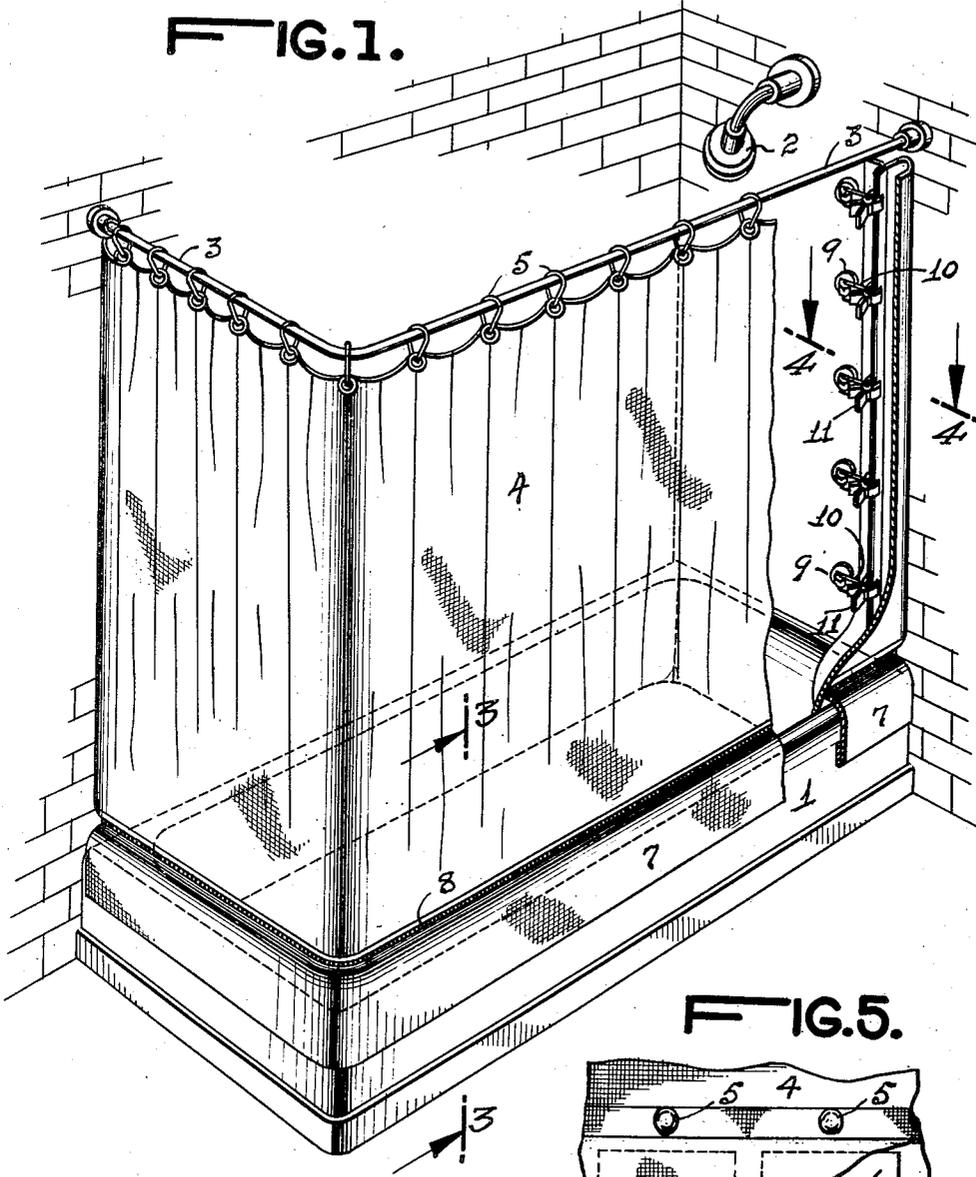


FIG. 5.

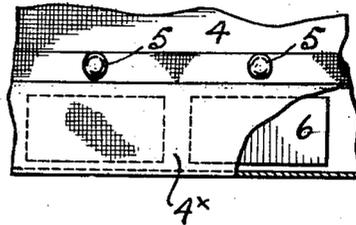
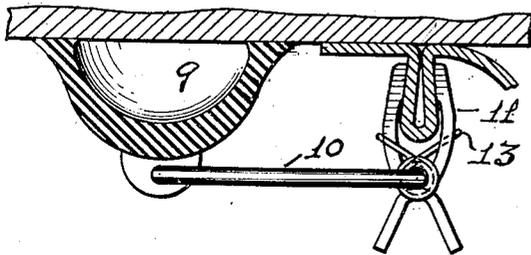


FIG. 4.



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FIG. 2.

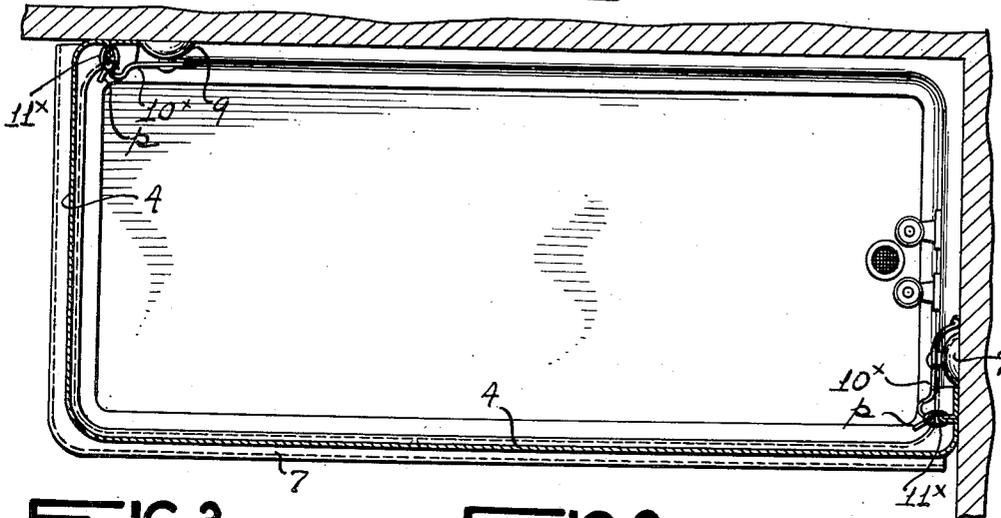


FIG. 3.

FIG. 6.

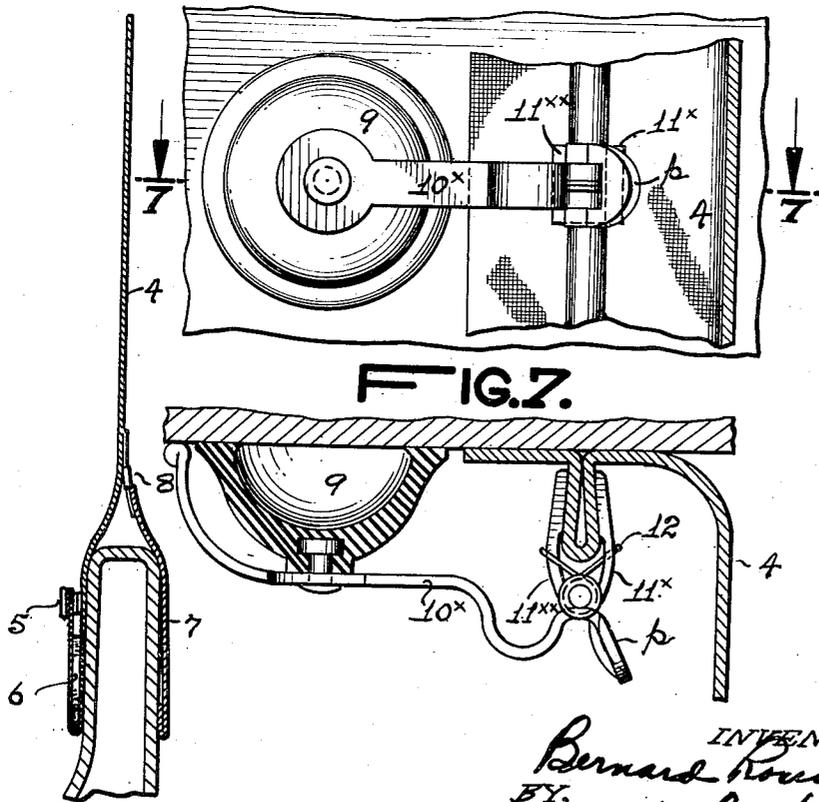


FIG. 7.

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DRAFT PROOF SHOWER CURTAIN

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Application September 19, 1940, Serial No. 357,371

1 Claim. (Cl. 24-73)

This invention relates to shower curtains and specifically to an improvement upon the structure disclosed in patent to Spera, No. 2,120,155 of June 7, 1938.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly broken away, showing a bath tub and an embodiment of the invention in position with respect thereto.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section through the curtain area of Figure 1 and the adjacent wall faces.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical section on the line 3-3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section taken generally on the line 4-4, Figure 1 showing the holding means for the ends of the curtain.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view, partly in section, showing the weighted hem of the curtain.

Figure 6 is an enlarged view in elevation showing the form and position of a suction cup and clamp holder for the ends of the curtain, the form of the clamp being slightly modified from that shown in Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a horizontal section taken on the line 7-7, Figure 6.

Referring to the drawings, I have shown at 1 a bathtub which may be of any suitable construction. In the drawings it is shown at the corner of a bathroom, one wall of which has applied thereto a shower spray at 2. The walls support a curtain rod 3 from which is suspended a bath curtain 4 by any suitable means, such as the loops 5.

The curtain is of a depth to provide a lower margin which hangs well below the upper edge of the tub and the length of the curtain is such that at each end it not only meets the wall at such end but continues for a short distance so as to be held abutting said wall area in a manner sealing the normal gap between the curtain and the wall against outward spray of water or inward movement of air to any substantial degree.

Unlike the curtain of the said patent, the present embodiment is formed at its lower margin with a hem 4x preferably provided with snap fasteners 5 to engage coacting fastener elements for the purpose of forming a pocket for weights 6. If desired, these weights may be carried within a long tubular envelope folded flat or carried by a tape as customary for weighting skirts and jackets.

A further improvement over the said patent in addition to the primary improvement later to be described, is the provision of a detachable skirt

7 to overhang the outer face of the tub in the manner shown in Figure 1. To this end I have shown skirt 7 attached to the main curtain body 4 by means of a slide fastener arrangement diagrammatically indicated at 8 and which will enable the removal of the skirt when the curtain is taken down for cleansing in order to lessen its bulk and enable mangle-roller pressing.

The primary improvement over the said patent comprises the means for holding the curtain at its ends firmly against the wall areas by simple means which may be retained upon the wall areas for repeated detachable connection with the curtain ends. This means comprises a plurality of suction cups 9 adapted to be pressed into holding engagement with the wall area in the manner shown in Figure 1. To each cup is secured a spring arm 10 which, in turn, carries a finger-operated plural-jaw spring clamp 11, Figure 4. In Figures 6 and 7, the clamp is slightly modified in that one jaw 11x of the clamp constitutes the outer end of the spring arm 10x of those figures and the movable jaw 11xx is provided with a finger-piece p by which the jaw can be swung out of holding position against the tension of spring 12. In the form of Figure 4, both of the clamp jaws are movable against the tension of the spring 13.

Each end of the curtain is engaged by a vertical row of clamp members held by a corresponding row of suction cups. The end of the curtain is brought against the wall and given an inwardly directed vertical fold, as shown in Figure 1, the fold being received between the clamping jaws which press the fold against the adjacent wall area. In practice the clamps will be so related to the suction cups as to engage the curtain directly at each side of the vertical fold, although for clearness of illustration, the clamps have, in Figures 4 and 7, been moved back so as to show engagement with the fold only, and the suction cups are not shown fully depressed in the said figures.

Shower curtains are usually made of lightweight flexible cloth and air currents cause their movement at the upper area of the tub and at their ends. This air flow not only causes the ordinary curtains to move toward and against the bather but enables sprays of water to pass outwardly of the curtain. When weights are used on an outwardly extending skirt or flap in the manner shown in the said patent, practice has established that the unweighted lower margin of the curtain is little or no protection against the upward passage of the water spray and the

outer weighted skirt area forms a pocket for water because the weights enable water adhesion of the outer skirt to the side of the tub. In the present embodiment, the inner skirt area of the curtain is weighted to prevent movements under the influence of the water spray and air currents and furthermore to cause its adherence and waterseal against the inner area of the tub. In such case it is wholly unnecessary to weight the outer skirt. Thus the ends and the skirt of the curtain are sealed. One end of the curtain may be left in its clamp held position and the opposite end quickly detached by manipulation of the clamps so that the curtain may be moved endwise for the passage of the bather.

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

A bath curtain holder comprising a suction cup having a top and an open bottom, an arm secured to the cup at an intermediate area of the arm, one end of the arm extending in curvilinear formation in the direction of the bottom of the cup and thereby being adapted for engagement with a wall area to which the cup is affixed, and spring-pressed clamping jaws carried by the other end of the arm.

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