June 7, 1938. J. W. SHERA 2,120,155

BATH CURTAIN

Filed June 12, 1937

Fig. 1

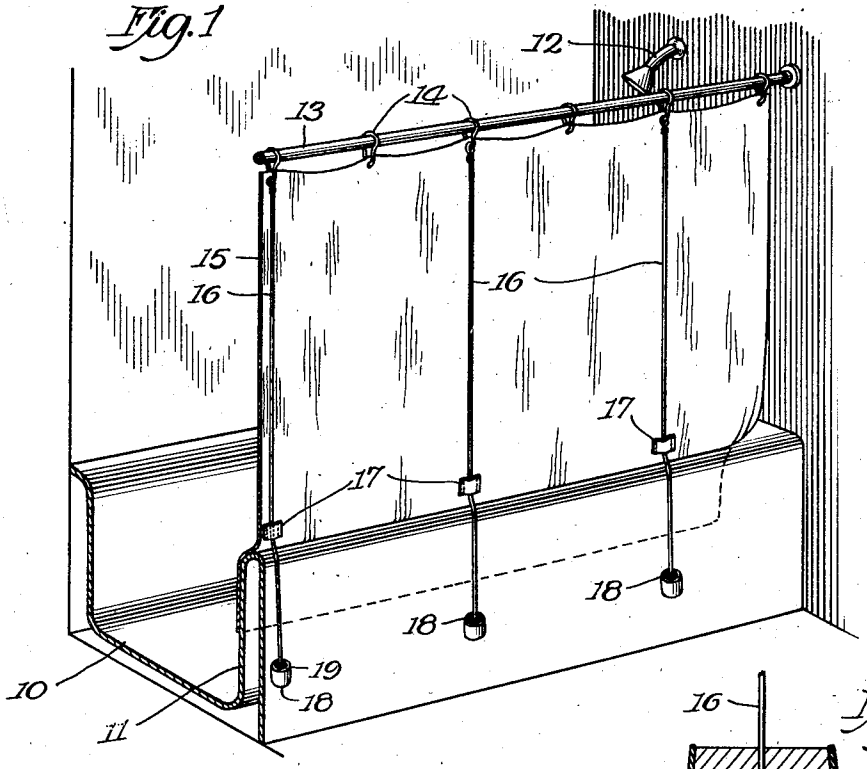



Fig. 2

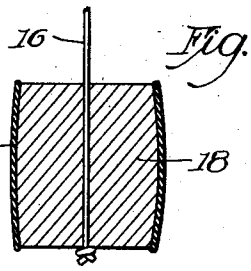
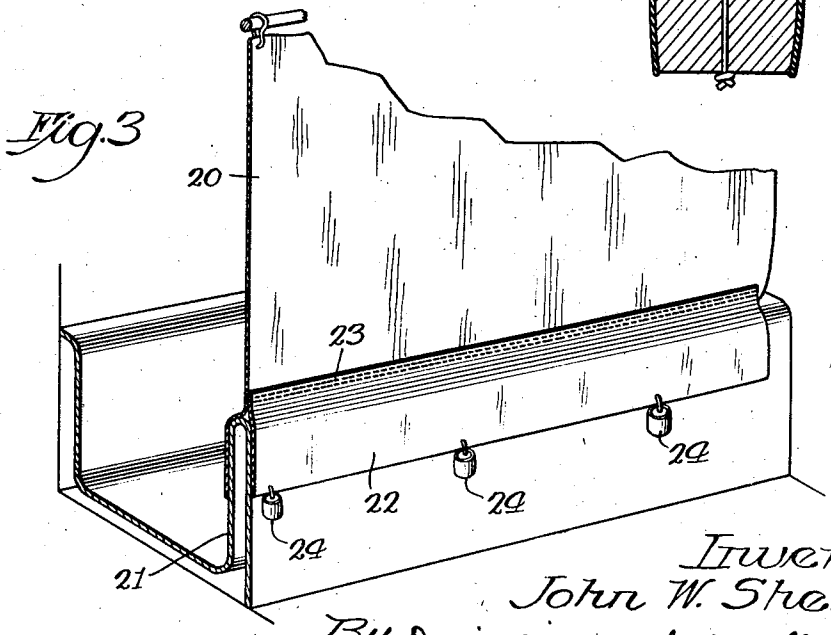



Fig. 3




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## BATH CURTAIN

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8 Claims. (Cl. 4—154)

My invention relates to bath curtains of the type commonly employed in connection with bathtubs and shower stalls to prevent splashing of the water upon the walls or floor of the bathroom.

Ordinarily, such curtains are made of a lightweight, waterproof, flexible material and are simply suspended from a bar with the lower edge of the curtain disposed within and close to the wall of the tub, or the low wall or step of the stall in order to properly seal the enclosure formed by the curtain. However, when the air in the enclosure is impacted by water issuing from the spray head, there is set up a flow of air from the room into the enclosure below the edge of the curtain. This air flow causes the curtain to move toward and against the bather which is objectionable and very annoying, as contact with the damp curtain is an uncomfortable feeling and interferes with the movements of the bather.

It is, therefore, one object of my invention to devise a bath curtain which is definitely held in its intended position against movement due to air flow without affecting its capacity for being readily shifted whenever desired.

A further object is to provide a curtain in which movement thereof is restrained by suitable weights which are located to maintain the lower edge of the curtain in close contact with the wall of the tub or stall.

These and further objects of my invention will be set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and the novel means by which said objects are effectuated will be definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation, partly in section, showing a bathtub and the relation thereto of one arrangement of my improved curtain.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged, sectional elevation of one of the weights which may be employed to restrain the movement of the curtain.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing a modified curtain construction.

For purpose of example, my improved curtain will be described and illustrated in connection with the ordinary type of bathtub as being indicative of bathing receptacles in general, including shower stalls and the like. Accordingly, it will be understood that the curtain hereinafter described can be readily employed with shower stalls, since the low wall or step thereof corresponds in a functional sense to the side wall of the usual tub.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the numeral 10 designates a bathtub of appropriate construction having a side wall 11 and with which may be associated a spray head 12 and the usual faucets (not shown). A curtain rod 13 is suitably supported above the top edge of the wall 11 and slidably carried by this rod is a plurality of hangers 14, from which is suspended a bath curtain 15 that may be composed of the lightweight material commonly employed for articles of this character.

Cords 16 are separately attached to as many of the hangers 14 as may be desired. These cords hang in spaced relation to each other and each passes through a loop which may be formed by attaching a strap 17 to the external face of the curtain. The loops, if desired, may be formed by plaits in the curtain or by small metal rings sewed to the curtain. Each of these loops is located just above the top edge of the wall 11 and each of the strings continues through and below its associated loop for affixation to any suitable weight 18, which, as shown in Fig. 2, may be a metal member encased with a sleeve of cushion material 19, such as rubber.

In Fig. 1, the curtain 15 is illustrated as extending substantially the length of the tub in order to form therewith the usual bathing enclosure and, under these conditions, the lower edge of the curtain depends within the tub in contact with the inner face of the wall 11, while the weighted ends of the strings 16 rest against the outer face of the same wall. Hence, when water issues from the spray head 12, the curtain 15 is definitely restrained against being moved inwardly by the weights 18 acting through the strings 16 and the straps 17. Moreover, by reason of the positioning of the straps 17 with respect to the top edge of the wall 11, the lower edge of the curtain is maintained in close sealing relation to the inner face of the tub wall, thereby preventing any water being splashed externally of the tub.

Notwithstanding that the curtain is so restrained, it is still capable of being readily moved endwise along the tub in the usual manner. The lower portion of the curtain may also be lifted without raising the weights, so that its lower edge hangs downwardly outside of the tub. The rubber sleeves 19 prevent any damage to the porcelain or other covering of the tub.

In Fig. 3, there is illustrated a modified type of curtain 20 whose lower edge is intended to hang within and close to the inner face of the tub wall 21 in the same manner as above-de-

scribed. The arrangement for preventing inward movement of the curtain 20 takes the form of an elongated apron 22 whose top edge is secured to the curtain 20 by stitching 23 along a line that lies just above the top edge of the tub wall 21. A number of weights 24, corresponding to the weights 18 and similarly encased by cushion sleeves, are suspended in spaced relation from and along the lower edge of the apron.

As with the construction shown in Fig. 1, the weighted apron 22 definitely prevents any inward movement of the curtain 20, although it may be readily moved endwise or draped completely without the tub.

Either of the foregoing curtain arrangements provides a simple and inexpensive construction that may be adapted to any type of bathtub or shower stall, without affecting the decorative appearance thereof, and they may also be as easily moved and adjusted as the ordinary bath curtain now in use.

I claim:

1. The combination of a bath curtain adapted to be suspended with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle, and suspended weight means adapted to hang adjacent the outer face of the wall and having a connection with the curtain to retain the same against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

2. The combination of a bath curtain adapted to be suspended with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle and having a plurality of external loops spaced along the curtain to lie adjacent the top of the wall, and weighted cords passing through the loops, respectively, and adapted to be suspended adjacent the curtain and the outer face of the wall to retain the curtain against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

3. The combination of a rod adapted to be supported above a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle, a curtain suspended from the rod with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of the wall and having a plurality of external loops spaced along the curtain to lie adjacent the top of the wall, and weighted strings suspended from the bar with each string passing through a loop and adapted to hang adjacent the curtain and the outer face of the wall to retain the curtain against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

4. A bath curtain adapted to be suspended with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle and having a weighted apron secured externally thereof to lie adjacent the outer face of the wall to restrain the curtain against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

5. A bath curtain adapted to be suspended with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle and having an apron secured externally thereof to lie adjacent the outer face of the wall, and a plurality of weights suspended from the apron to restrain the curtain against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

6. The combination of a rod adapted to be supported above a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle, a curtain suspended from the rod with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of the wall, and weighted strings suspended from the rod with each string having a connection with the curtain adjacent the top of the wall, the strings being adapted to hang adjacent the curtain and the outer face of the wall to retain the curtain against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

7. The combination of a bath curtain adapted to be suspended with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle, and independently suspended weight means adapted to hang adjacent the upper face of the wall and having a connection with the curtain to retain the same against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

8. The combination of a bath curtain adapted to be suspended with its lower edge adjacent the inner face of a retaining wall of a bathing receptacle, and independently suspended weight means adapted to hang adjacent the outer face of the wall and having a slidable connection with the curtain to provide for an upward lift of the curtain independently of the weights and also retaining the curtain against movement inwardly of the receptacle.

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