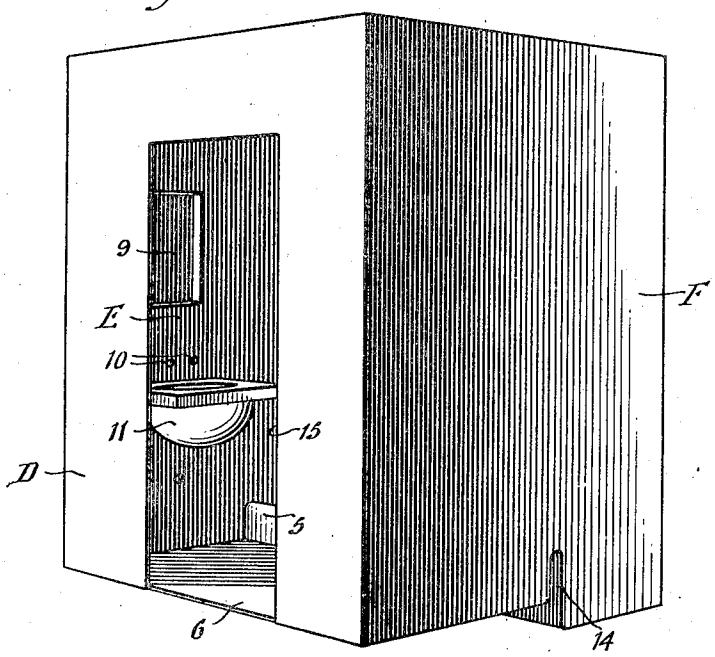
Dec. 19, 1933. E. GUGLER 1,940,588

BATHROOM STRUCTURE OR THE LIKE

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Fig. 1.



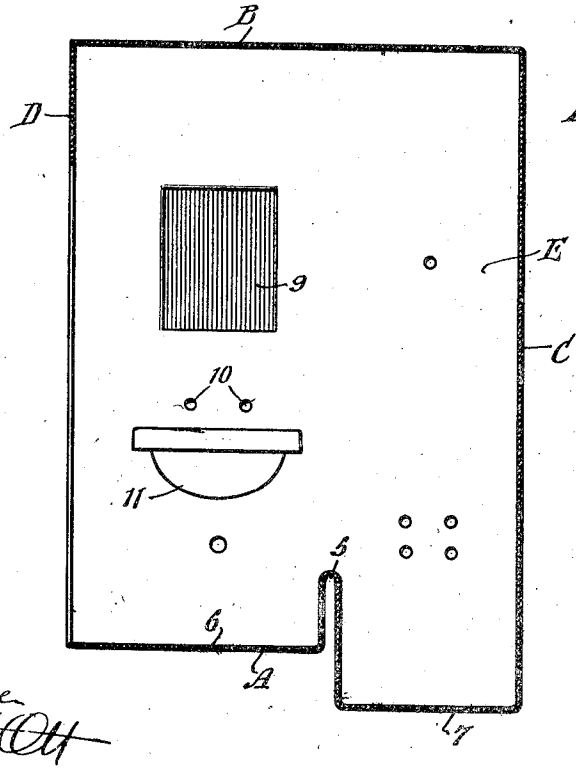


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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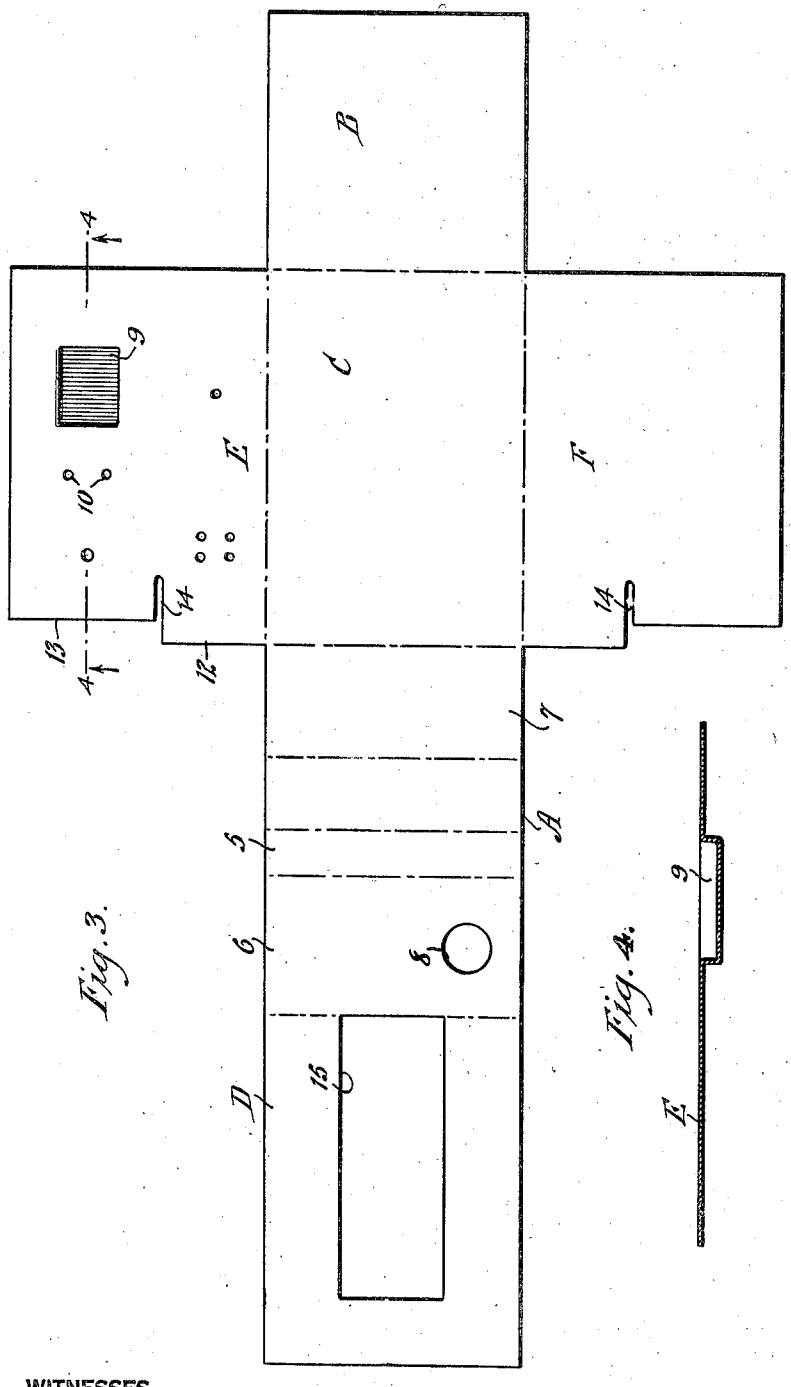


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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BATHROOM STRUCTURE OR THE LIKE

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Application March 12, 1931. Serial No. 522,087

6 Claims. (Cl. 20—1.11)

This invention relates generally to a room unit construction, by virtue of which bathrooms or the like may be economically constructed and brought substantially to the point of completion at a plant or factory and subsequently transported to and incorporated in or adjoined to the remainder of a building which has been erected or is in the course of erection under the usual practice.

The underlying object of the present invention is that of economical mass production of room units of the indicated character, by virtue of which processing of the units may be accomplished at a factory or plant which is obviously better equipped and, hence, a more logical place to construct the same under conditions that make for a superior product possessing a higher degree of uniformity than is possible where the materials are transported to the place of incorporation to be fabricated, in many instances by unskilled or uninitiated operatives.

The invention resides more particularly in a room unit construction, in which the ceiling, floor, walls and certain of the fixtures are fashioned from sheet material which is cut, bent, formed and joined to produce the unit structure in a substantially completed form at a plant or factory where the various operations incident thereto may be economically accomplished under the system of mass production and whereby said units may subsequently be transported in their practically completed condition for incorporation in or adjoiner to the building or buildings which have been or are being erected under the usual methods.

The invention further resides in a bathroom structure adapted to be placed and incorporated in a building, which structure includes wall, ceiling and floor portions with fixtures, such as the bathtub, either connected with, pressed from or formed integrally with said portions and properly coated with a finishing surface, together with plumbing and lighting fixtures installed in place.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following specification taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which there is exhibited a preferred embodiment of the invention, while the appended claims define the actual scope of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bathroom unit constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view therethrough.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the room is constructed, and illustrating by way of example one manner of producing the unit.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional view through one of the side wall forming portions disclosing the manner in which the medicine cabinet body is pressed from said wall.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, A designates generally the floor, B the ceiling, C the rear wall, D the front wall, and E and F the side walls, which are preferably formed from a single sheet of material which is cut, bent, formed and joined to produce the room structure or unit. While the blank may be constructed from a single sheet of material, it is obviously within the scope of the invention to make the blank up of plates or sheets of material which are joined together to produce what is in effect an integral structure. The blank as shown in Figure 3 is of substantially cruciform configuration, including the rear wall forming portion C, which is of the desired width and length in accordance with the size of the unit to be produced. The ceiling forming portion B is attached at one of its edges to one edge of the rear wall forming portion C, the side wall forming portions E and F being each attached at one of its edges to the opposite side edges of the portion C, and the floor forming portion A being attached at one of its edges to the remaining edge of the rear wall forming portion C. The front wall forming portion D as illustrated is attached at one edge to one edge of the floor forming portion A, although it is to be understood to be within the scope of the invention that the said portion D may be attached to any of the remaining portions or the remaining portions with each other in other possible ways. In the present instance, the floor forming portion A is of greater length than the ceiling forming portion B whereby said floor forming portion may be bent transversely along the lines indicated in Figure 3 to provide an upwardly extending offset 5 subdividing the floor forming portion A into vertically spaced horizontal areas 6 and 7, the former constituting the floor of the bathroom structure and the latter the bottom of a bathtub which is defined by the offset 5, the lower portion of the rear wall C and the lower portions of the side walls E and F. The floor area 6 is formed with an opening over which the toilet hopper is adapted to be positioned and through which opening the waste pipe may extend. The side wall E is preferably formed with an out-pressed medicine cabinet defining portion 9 and may be formed with suitable apertures 10 disposed therebelow for the accommoda-

tion of pipes leading to faucets and below which openings the usual lavatory 11 is adapted to be supported. The lower edges of the side walls E and F are preferably provided with stepped portions 12 and 13 disposed respectively in planes which coincide with the planes of the areas 6 and 7 of the floor portion A and, if desired, the lower stepped edges at their juncture may merge into an upwardly extending slit 14 following the contour of the offset 5. The front wall forming section D is cut out to provide a doorway 15 for gaining access to the room.

Structural and arrangement details of the room are subject to wide variation.

While it is contemplated that such rooms will be completely equipped at the factory, and shipped as a unit, that invention forms the subject matter of application Serial No. 573,253, filed November 5, 1931, and is not claimed herein. The claims of the present application are directed to that embodiment of the broad invention in which one or more fixtures and particularly the tub is integral with the room structure.

What is claimed is:

1. A bathroom structure including side walls and a floor formed integrally, said floor having an upwardly offset portion between its ends extending completely between opposite walls of the structure and defining together with portions of said walls and one of the remaining walls, a bathtub.

2. A bathroom structure constructed from a sheet of material and including a rear wall forming portion having side wall forming portions projecting forwardly from its side edges, a ceiling forming portion projecting forwardly from its upper edge, a tub and floor forming portion projecting forwardly from its lower edge and a front wall forming portion extending upwardly from the lower forward edge of the floor forming portion.

3. A room unit including sheet metal wall and floor portions; and a tub whose ends are formed by portions of opposite walls and whose sides and bottom are formed in a continuous piece with the floor and a third wall.

4. A room unit including sheet metal wall and floor portions, and a sheet metal bath tub formed integrally with said floor and wall portions.

5. A room unit including walls, floor and ceiling, fashioned from a single cruciform sheet of metal and suitably jointed, the arm of said cruciform sheet which includes the floor being of excess length and being bent to form a barrier which serves to divide the floor portion of the room into two parts, one of which is adapted to serve as a tub.

6. A room unit comprising wall, floor and ceiling portions of sheet metal, connected to form an integral shell, the floor portion being at two different levels separated by a barrier rising above both, the lower portion in conjunction with the side walls and barrier serving as a tub.

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