March 24, 1925. 1,530,983

A. C. CORTHAUS

SHOWER STALL

Filed March 23, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

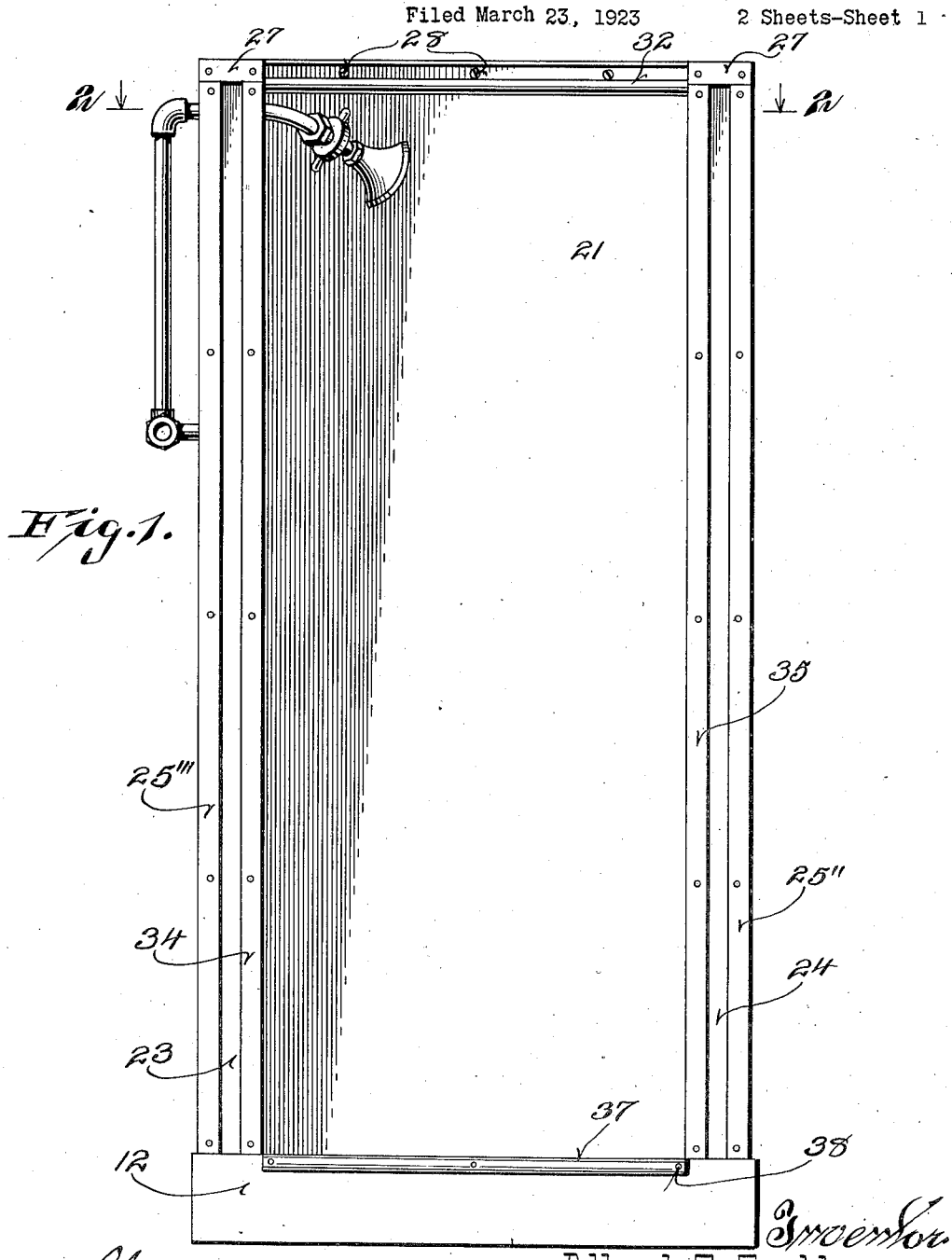
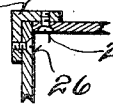


Fig. 1.

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Witness
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Fig. 5.



Witness

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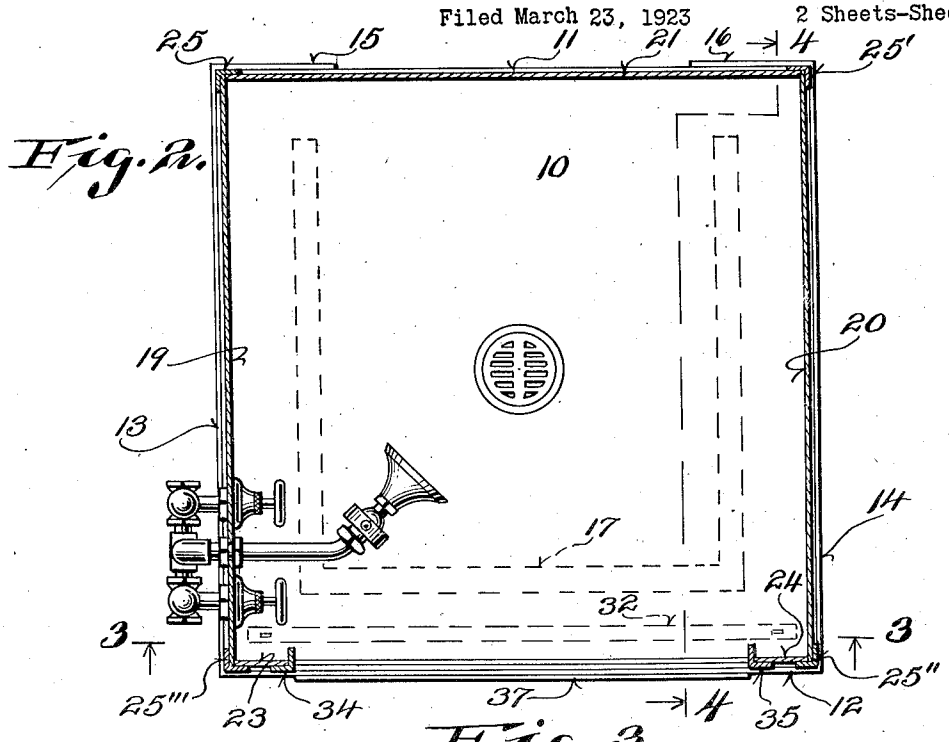


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

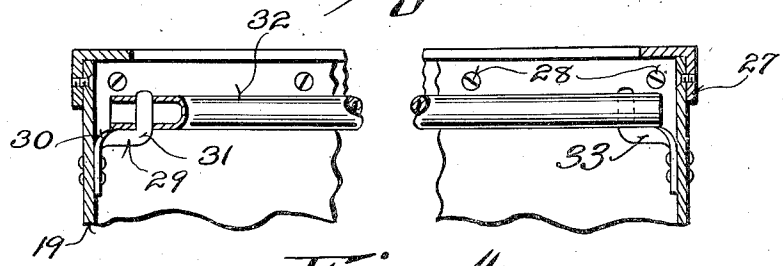
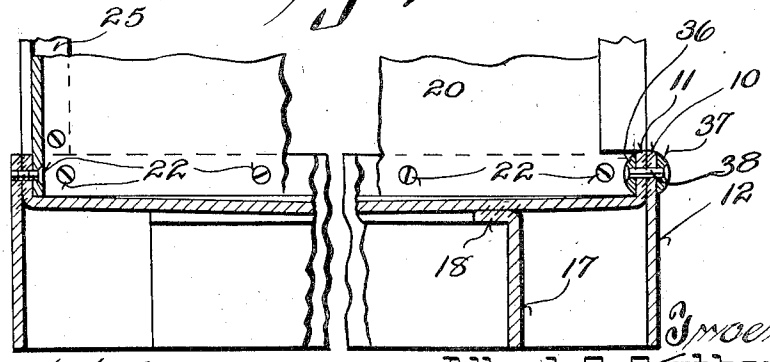


Fig. 4.



Witness

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Patented Mar. 24, 1925. 1,530,983

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. CORTHAUS, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SHOWER STALL.

Application filed March 23, 1923. Serial No. 627,048.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. CORTHAUS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shower Stalls; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The novel shower stall comprises a basin carried by a support, a pair of side walls and a rear wall having the lower edges screwed to the basin, angle irons securing adjacent walls together, a top frame, a curtain rod bracing the side walls and a threshold.

It is the primary object of the invention to provide a stall that is collapsible. The sides are flat and when separated may be made to occupy a minimum of room, so that shipping is facilitated. The collapsing is readily effected, it being merely necessary to remove a number of screws, and the parts are readily assembled.

An object of the invention is the provision of a construction that is especially simple. The walls are made of light sheet metal and secured together by angle irons, so that the parts are easy to manufacture. There is no complication of shape or arrangement.

An object of the invention is the provision of a stall of especial strength and durability. The angle irons contribute particularly to this end, as does also the curtain rod which operates as a brace, and the top frame, which is angular in cross section.

An object of the invention is the provision of a device that is convenient in usage, the threshold is rounded so as not to create danger of cutting the feet, and angle irons are provided at the entrance, presenting a flat side not adapted to produce injury.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts substantially as hereinafter described and more particularly defined by the appended claims, it being understood that such changes in the precise embodiment of the herein disclosed invention may be made as come within the scope of the claims.

In the accompanying drawing is illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of the present invention constructed according to the best mode so far devised for the practical application of the principles thereof.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section thereof on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section of the upper part of the stall taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a section of the lower part of the stall taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a sectional detail of a joint.

Basin 10 is dished and is bordered by an upstanding flange 11, welded to a support comprising a front portion 12, side portions 13 and 14, and rear portions 15 and 16. The rear portions are spaced apart so that an opening is provided therebetween. A U-shaped frame 17 is provided within the support, having a flange 18 thereon welded to the basin. Side walls 19 and 20 and rear wall 21 extending between the side walls are secured adjacent their bottom edges by screws 22 directed through the flange 11 of the basin and into the support. Front strip 23 extends inwardly from side wall 19, being coextensive therewith and front strip 24 extends inwardly from side wall 20. Side wall 19 and rear wall 21 meet in a butt joint fitting into an angle iron 25, which is secured to the side wall by screws 26 and to the rear wall by screws 26′. Rear wall 21 forms a similar joint with side wall 20, angle iron 25′ cooperating therewith after the manner of angle iron 25. Side wall 20 is secured to front strip 24 by angle iron 25″ and side wall 19 is secured to front strip 23 by means of angle iron 25‴. When it is desired to collapse the structure screws 26′ are removed from rear wall 21 and angle iron 25. Similarly the rear wall is released from angle iron 25′. Screws are then removed from the lower ends of the walls, which may then be removed from the basin and placed one upon the other in such wise as to occupy a minimum of room. It is apparent that the construction may be readily disassembled.

A top frame having a downwardly directed flange 27, is secured by means of screws 28 directed through the flange 27. The frame extends along the top edges of each of the walls and over the edge of strips 23 and 24. The frame is removed by taking out the screws 28. On side wall 19 a

bracket 29 is secured, made of a single strip of material bent at 30 and 31 and projecting upwardly through an opening in curtain rod 32, the other end of which is supported by bracket 33 similar to bracket 29 secured to side wall 20. The curtain rod 32 and the brackets cooperate to strengthen the stall at the front thereof, preventing movement of the side walls towards or from each other. The inner edge of front strip 23 is bordered by angle iron 34, which presents a flat face at right angles to the strip. It is apparent that one entering the stall is not in danger of being cut by the thin metal, as the flat surface of the angle iron affords protection. Angle iron 35, secured to strip 24, accomplishes a similar purpose. All of the angle irons terminate at the edge of flange 11 of the basin. Inner cross piece 36 is secured to the inner piece of flange 11 between angle irons 34 and 35. Outer cross piece 37 is secured to the outer face of support 12 between these angle irons by means of rivets 38 extending through the cross pieces, the flange and the support. The cross pieces are rounded and cooperate with the flange and support to form a threshold of such nature as not to injure the feet of persons entering the stall, as no sharp edges or projections occur. The angle irons give strength and durability to the stall, which may be made of comparatively thin material. The various parts are simple in outline and easy to manufacture, and the joints are adapted to prevent leaking.

I claim:

1. A shower stall comprising a pair of side walls, a bracket on each of said side walls, a certain hanger having apertured ends slipped over said brackets and extending from one of said brackets to the other and rigid with each of said brackets, said curtain rod bracing said walls with respect to each other.

2. A sheet metal shower stall comprising a rectangular box like body portion having side and rear walls, a basin forming the bottom of said portion, said basin having upturned marginal flanges, a supporting strip mounted externally of the flanges of said basin and extending downwardly below said basin, and an additional U-shaped supporting member positioned beneath said basin and having inwardly directed flanges attached to said basin.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

ALBERT C. CORTHAUS.