May 22, 1934. W. TAYLOR 1,959,555

SWIMMING BATH

Filed June 17, 1933 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

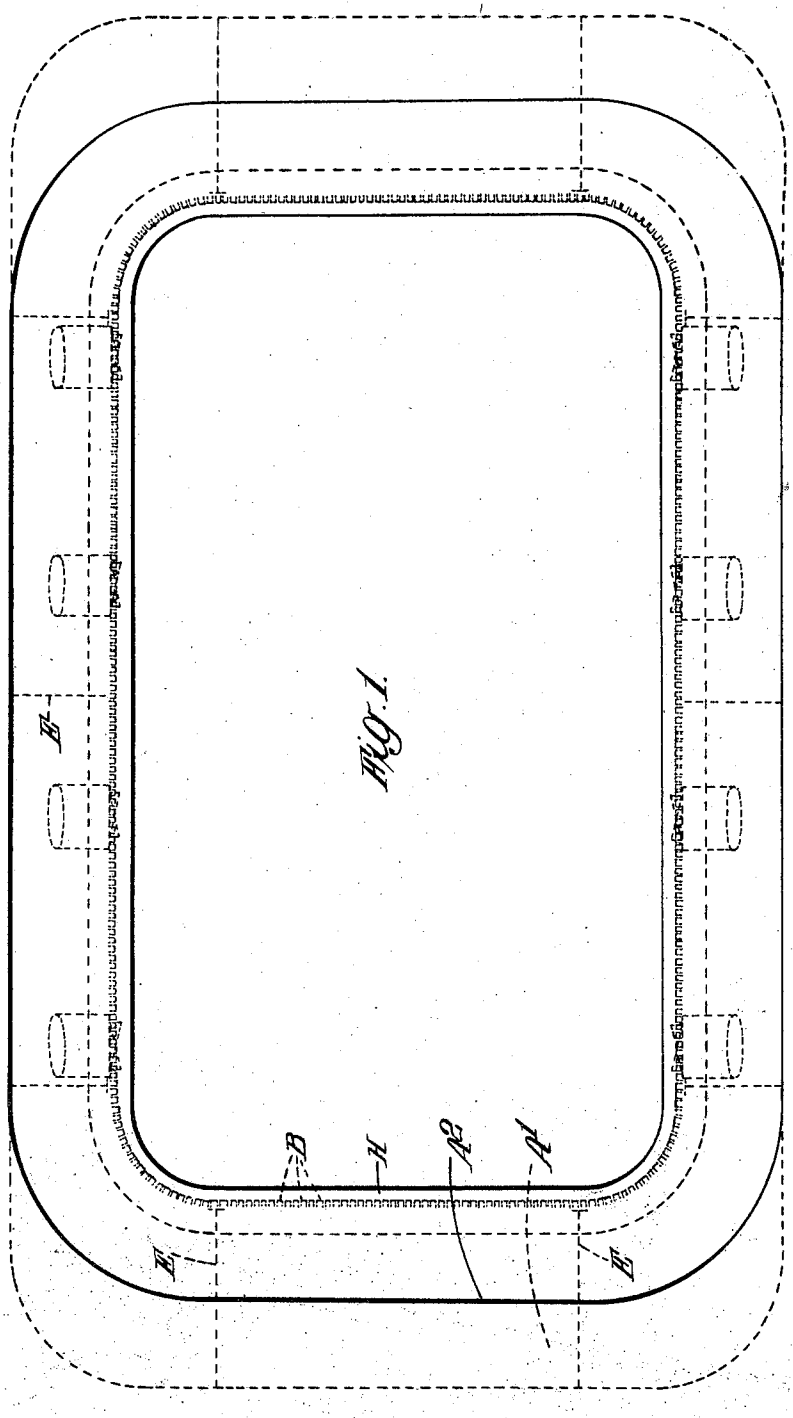


Fig. 1.

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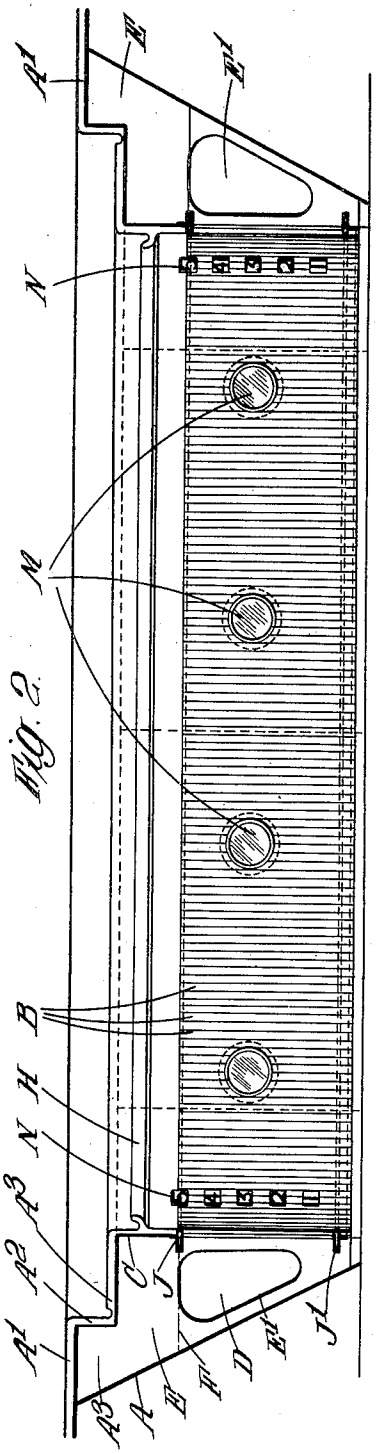


Fig. 2.

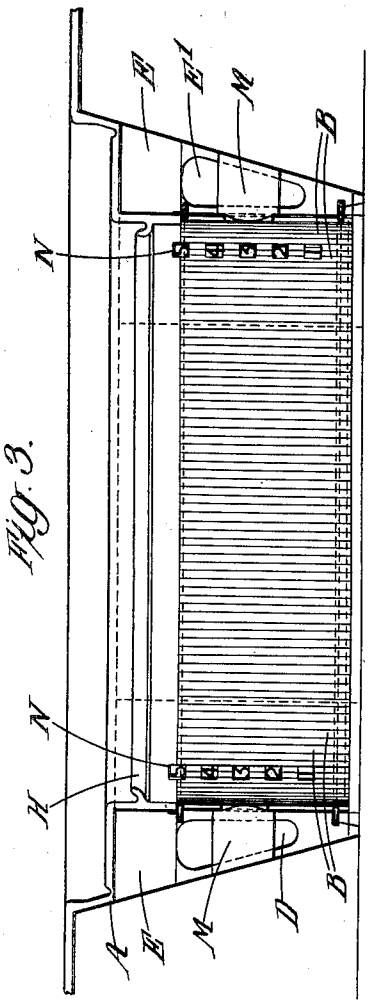


Fig. 3.

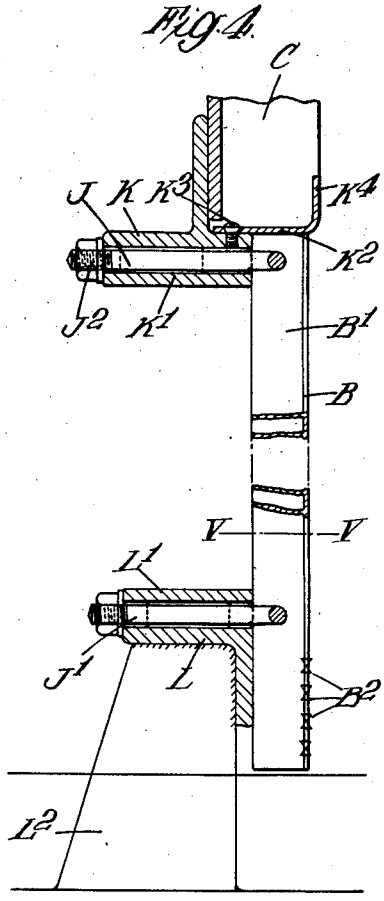
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SWIMMING BATH

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Fig. 4.



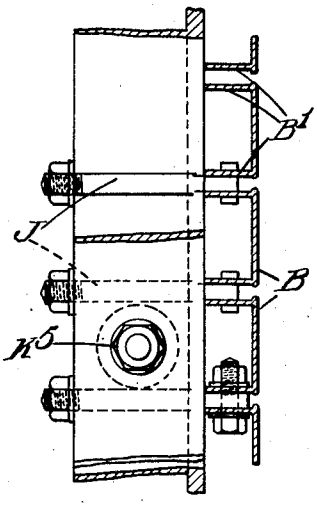
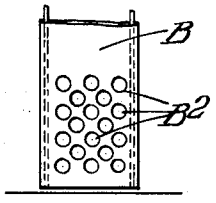


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,959,555

SWIMMING BATH

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Application June 17, 1933, Serial No. 676,347
In Great Britain April 28, 1933

15 Claims. (Cl. 4—172)

This invention relates to swimming baths and is more particularly concerned with baths for installation in ships. It is found that when a ship fitted with a swimming bath rolls or pitches the water in the bath surges and as the surge meets the walls of the bath an undesirable amount of splashing not infrequently occurs. The main object of the present invention is to prevent or to considerably reduce this splashing.

According to the invention a perforated, slatted, or other discontinuous damper wall is arranged a short distance from the solid wall of the bath. The bath may comprise an open topped steel tank having a solid outer wall which may be inclined inwardly towards the bottom of the tank and the damper wall which may be vertically disposed forms the boundary of the bathing area. The damper wall need not be perforated or discontinuous throughout its length and depth but need only be sufficiently perforated to restrict the flow or passage of water therethrough so that the perforated wall acts as a damper. The space between the damper wall and the solid wall of the bath may be covered with a solid or continuous top thereby providing a pocket open at the bottom. The damper wall may extend from the bottom of the bath up to the normal water level above which it may be continuous with or may adjoin a solid or continuous short wall preferably extending downwardly from the inner edge of the top referred to. The damper wall may be made of timber or metal and may be formed with circular holes or slots or may be built up in slatted palisade or other suitable discontinuous form.

In order that the said invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a swimming bath made in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through the bath shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a transverse section through the bath shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a vertical section through the damper wall and through means whereby the damper wall is supported;

Figure 5 is a horizontal section on the line V—V of Figure 4; and

Figure 6 is a front view of part of one of the slats comprising the damper wall.

In the drawings the reference A indicates the inclined solid outer wall of the bath and B indicates vertical slats comprising the damper wall and extending up to the normal water level F. C indicates the short vertical wall which is continuous with the slats. The space D between the damper wall and the solid wall A is closed by a solid top comprising a ledge A^1, a depending wall A^2, an inner ledge A^3, and the short vertical wall C, thus forming the pocket A^3 which is open at the bottom. Vertical division walls E are provided to divide the pocket A^3 into a series of separate pockets and these division walls are apertured at E^1 below the line of normal water level F. A scum trough H is provided on the short vertical wall C.

The slats B are provided near each vertical edge with a short rearwardly extending wall B^1. The walls B^1 are apertured near their upper ends to receive the heads of T-headed bolts J and are apertured near their lower ends to receive the heads of T-headed bolts J^1. The shanks of the bolts J lie between a horizontal angle bar K and an adjacent horizontal flat bar K^1 both of which bars extend around the bath. Nuts J^2 on the outer ends of the bolts J bear against the outer edges of the bars K, K^1, and hold the walls B^1 at the upper ends of the slats B against the inner edges of said bars. The angle bar K engages the rear face of the wall C and a metal strip K^2 attached to the angle bar K by screws K^3 has an upwardly extending flange K^4 engaging the inner face of the wall C. The bars K, K^1, are secured together by bolts K^5. The bolts J^1 co-operate in a similar way with an angle bar L and flat bar L^1, the former of which is carried by brackets L^2 welded or otherwise secured to the bath tank.

In Figure 6 part of a slat B is illustrated having apertures B^2. These apertures may be in the lower parts only of the slats or at spaced regions or may extend over the full length of the slats and the size and shape of the apertures may also be varied.

The distance between the slats can be varied to obtain the best results by washers or distance pieces placed on the heads of the bolts J, J^1.

When the water surges in the bath and mounts up towards the sides or ends it has to pass through the apertures in the damper wall to find its level in the space between the damper wall and the solid outer wall the apertures or spaces in the damper wall being of suitable area to retard this action. If the water rises above the perforations or spaces in the damper wall it will tend to compress the air trapped in the pockets thereby providing a cushioning effect. Should the surge of water against the solid outer wall cause a splashing the top of the space or pockets would confine

the splashing and prevent it from spreading to the space surrounding the bath.

The bath may be fitted with flood lights M and suitable openings are formed therefor in the damper wall. The bath is also provided with draft marks N.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A swimming bath comprising an open topped tank having a solid outer wall inclined inwardly towards the bottom of the tank and having a discontinuous vertical damper wall within the tank adjacent to the solid wall.

2. A swimming bath having a solid wall, a discontinuous damper wall arranged a short distance from the solid wall, and a continuous top to the space between the damper wall and the solid wall of the bath thereby providing a pocket open at the bottom.

3. A swimming bath having a solid wall and a discontinuous damper wall arranged a short distance from the solid wall, wherein the damper wall extends up to the normal water level and a solid arched top is provided between the damper wall and the solid wall of the bath thereby providing a pocket open at the bottom and disposed above the normal water level.

4. A swimming bath having a solid wall and a discontinuous damper wall arranged a short distance from the solid wall, wherein the damper wall extends from the bottom of the bath up to the normal water level, and a short wall is provided extending from the top of the damper wall upwards, and a solid top is also provided connecting the top of the short wall with the solid wall of the bath thereby enclosing the space between the damper wall and the solid wall to form a pocket open at the bottom.

5. A swimming bath having a solid wall and a number of vertically disposed slats spaced apart from each other and forming a discontinuous damper wall arranged a short distance from the solid wall.

6. A swimming bath as in claim 5 having a continuous top to the space between the damper wall and the solid wall of the bath thereby providing a pocket open at the bottom.

7. A swimming bath as in claim 5, wherein the damper wall extends up to the normal water level and a solid arched top is provided between the damper wall and the solid wall of the bath thereby providing a pocket open at the top and disposed above the normal water level.

8. A swimming bath as in claim 5, wherein the damper wall extends from the bottom of the bath up to the normal water level, and a short wall is provided extending from the top of the damper wall upwards, and a solid top is also provided connecting the top of the short wall with the solid wall of the bath thereby enclosing the space between the damper wall and the solid wall to form a pocket open at the bottom.

9. A swimming bath as in claim 5 having at least one horizontal member mounted around the bath, short rearwardly extending apertured walls provided on the slats, and T-headed bolts the heads of which engage in the apertures in said walls and which bolts clamp the slats to the horizontal member.

10. A swimming bath having a solid wall and a number of vertically disposed slats spaced apart from each other and forming a discontinuous damper wall arranged a short distance from the solid wall, at least one pair of horizontal members consisting of an angle bar and an adjacent flat bar mounted around the bath between the solid wall and the damper wall, short rearwardly extending apertured walls provided on the slats, and T-headed bolts the heads of which engage in the apertures in said walls and the shanks of which are disposed between the angle bar and flat bar and the nuts on the outer ends of the bolts bear against the outer edges of said bars to hold the slats against the bars.

11. A swimming bath having a solid wall and a discontinuous damper wall arranged a short distance from the solid wall, wherein the damper wall extends up to the normal water level, a solid arched top to the space between the solid wall and the damper wall thereby providing a pocket open at the bottom above the normal water level, and vertically extending division walls in said pocket.

12. A swimming bath as in claim 5, wherein the damper wall extends up to the normal water level, a solid arched top is provided to the space between the solid wall and the damper wall thereby providing a pocket open at the bottom above the normal water level, and vertically extending division walls in said pocket.

13. A swimming bath as in claim 5, wherein the slats are perforated.

14. A swimming bath as in claim 5, wherein the damper wall is apertured and fitted with floodlights.

15. A swimming bath comprising an open topped tank having a solid outer wall, a number of vertically disposed slats spaced apart from each other and mounted a short distance from the solid wall of the bath said slats extending only up to the normal water level, a solid top to the space between the solid wall and the damper wall which top extends from the upper ends of the slats upwardly and rearwardly to the solid wall, and vertical division walls in the space between the damper wall and the solid wall.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.