

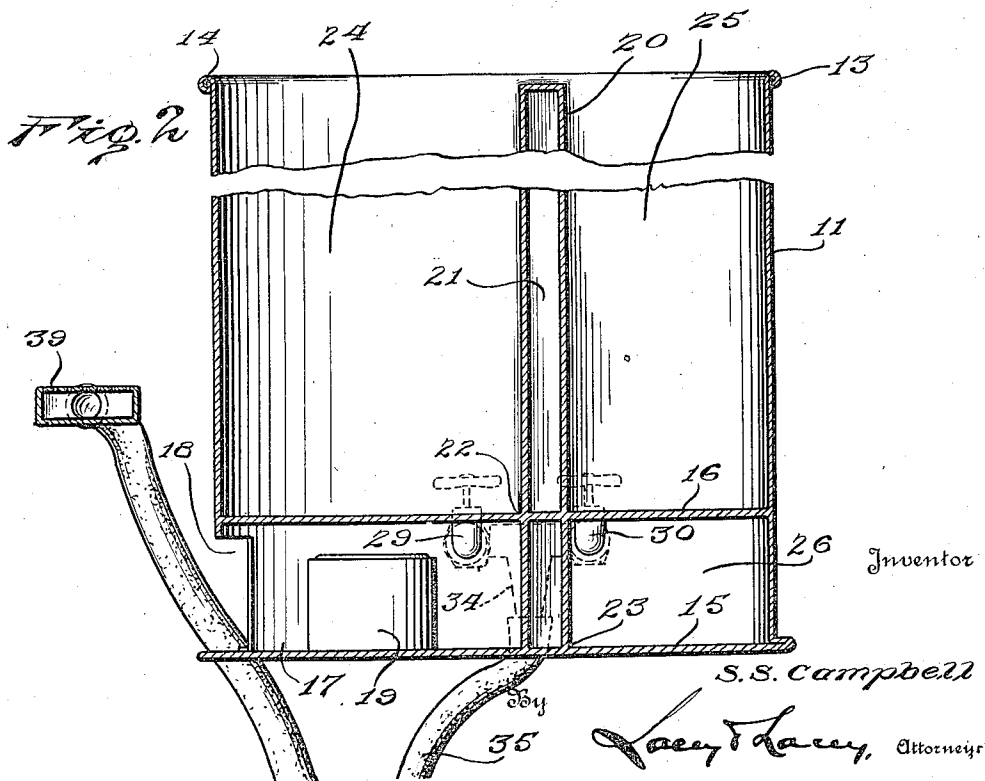
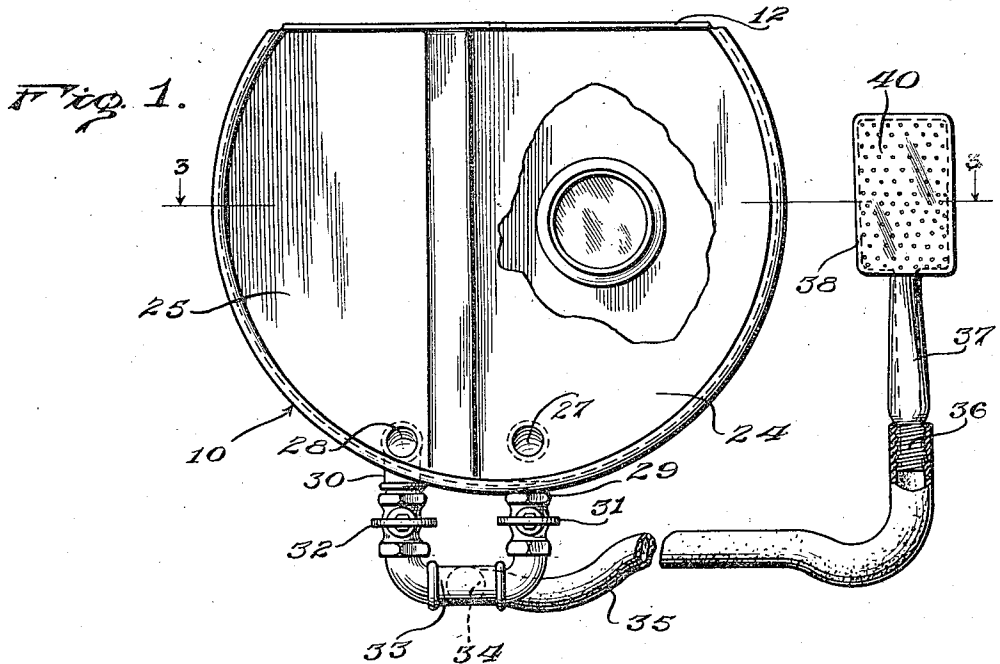
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S. S. CAMPBELL

PORTABLE SHOWER BATH

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PORTABLE SHOWER BATH.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, citizen of the United States, residing at Maryville, in the county of Blount and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Shower Baths, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a portable shower bath and the object of this invention is to provide a cistern for holding both cold and warm water and furnished with means for mixing the two for a tepid shower or for using the cold or warm water separately.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the component parts of the shower bath that they will take up as little room as possible when not in use and in this manner making the device portable.

Still another object of the invention is to construct the cistern, so that the hot water chamber in the cistern may be heated after it has been erected and that, instead of filling this chamber with hot water, cold water may be poured in at the same time as cold water is poured in the other chamber and for this purpose a heating appliance is provided with the cistern and placed convenient with relation to the warm water chamber.

The cistern is preferably made of sheet metal such as aluminum for instance to make it light or if the heating appliance should not be desired, the cistern may be made of flexible rubber.

In the accompanying drawings one embodiment of the invention is illustrated, and—

Fig. 1 is a top plan view, partly in section of the water cistern with the spray attachment; and

Fig. 2 is a vertical section along line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The cistern is denoted by reference numeral 10 and consists of a semi-cylindrical wall 11 joined to a flat wall 12 forming the back of the cistern, the top of the wall being preferably rolled as at 13 over a reinforced wire 14. The receptacle has a lower bottom 15, which may be pressed out of the same metal sheet as the side wall 11 or joined thereto in any suitable manner and an upper bottom 16 firmly secured to the side and back walls of the receptacle forming a leak proof joint therewith. These two bottoms 15 and 16 are spaced one above the other for

the purpose of forming a heating chamber 17 beneath the hot water chamber in the cistern and having an entrance 18 through the side wall 11. This entrance 18 is high and wide enough for the insertion into the heating chamber of a small lamp 19 which preferably consists of what is generally known as "canned heat," and found to be most convenient and most economical for heating the water in the cistern.

Preferably to one side of the cistern is furnished a hollow partition 20 reaching from the top edge thereof to the lower bottom of the cistern. This partition consists of two spaced plates forming an air space 21 between them and rigidly secured to the upper and the lower bottoms 16 and 15 as at 22 and 23 respectively to form leak-proof joints therewith. The larger chamber 24 formed on one side of the partition is intended for hot water and the smaller chamber 25 for cold water. Naturally the larger or hot water chamber 24 is placed directly above the space 17 containing the lamp 19. It will be seen with particular reference to Fig. 1 that the partition 20 prevents any heat from the heating chamber 17 to pass into the space 26 between the two bottoms 15 and 16 situated beneath the cold water chamber 25.

On either side of the partition is provided an outlet 27 and 28 respectively from the water chambers and these outlets lead into pipes 29 and 30 respectively, each having a faucet 31 and 32 and connect as at 33 by means of a T, having a spout 34, which is common to both faucets 31 and 32. This spout is preferably threaded. To this is attached a rubber hose 35, the other end of the hose being similarly secured to the threaded end 36 of the handle 37 provided on the sprayer 38. This sprayer is preferably rectangular in shape having a top, bottom and side walls spaced apart to provide a small compartment 39 for the water coming from the cistern through the hose. The bottom wall of the sprayer is perforated as at 40.

When using the portable bath, the cistern is suspended from a suitable support such as a wall with its back 12, which is furnished with aperture 55 for this purpose. This aperture is intended to engage a nail or hook in the wall of the room. The two chambers are now filled with water which, as already described, may be cold

in both chambers or the larger chamber may be filled with warm water. In any case the lamp 19 is put into the heating chamber 17 and lit so as to warm the water
5 in the larger chamber. As soon as the water in the larger chamber has been sufficiently heated the shower bath is ready for use and the person who is going to take a bath adjusts the temperature of the water to his liking by turning on one or both of the faucets
10 31 and 32 and passing the sprayer 38 up and down his body to spray the skin.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

15 A cistern of substantially semicylindrical contour and a flat back wall, a flat bottom, a double partition extending from said flat

bottom to the open upper end of the cistern dividing the cistern into compartments, a second flat bottom spaced above said first
20 bottom and sealing from each other the chambers formed above and below said second bottom, one of the lower chambers having an opening in the semicylindrical wall for the insertion of a heating element for
25 heating the chamber directly above the same, a faucet for each of said chambers above said second bottom and a common spout connecting said faucets, whereby said upper chambers may be emptied simultaneously or
30 separately.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL. [L. s.]