

Aug. 23, 1927.

V. E. SCHMIEDEKNECHT

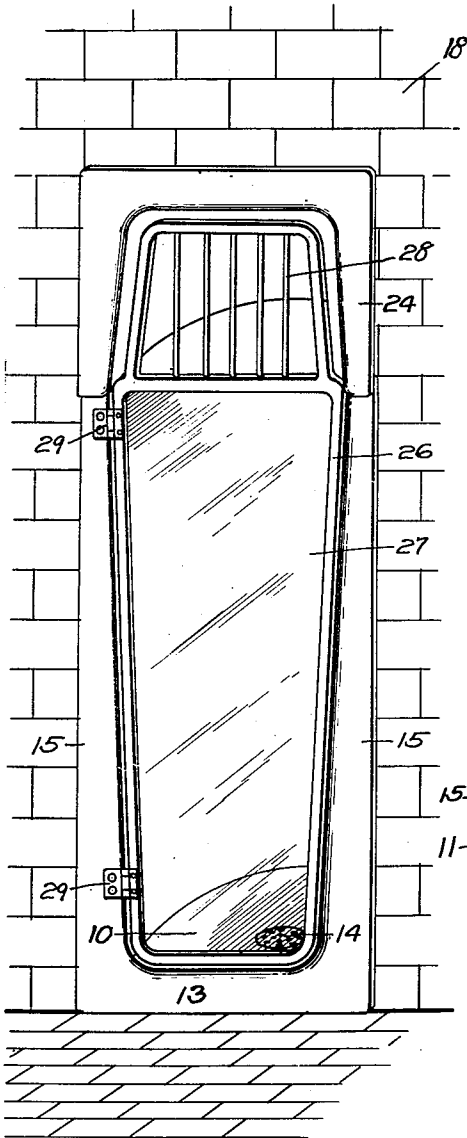
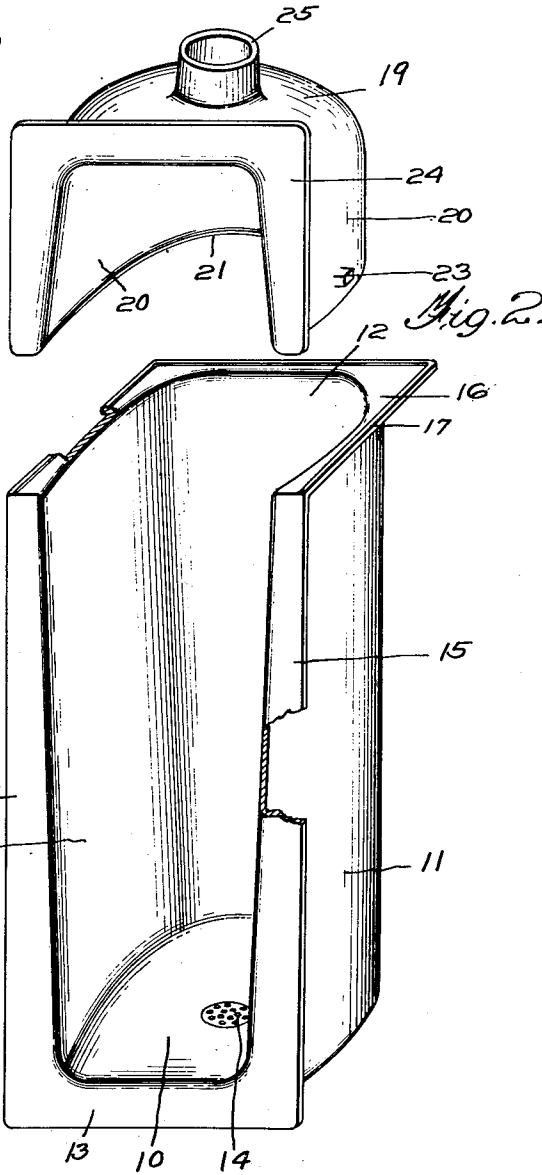
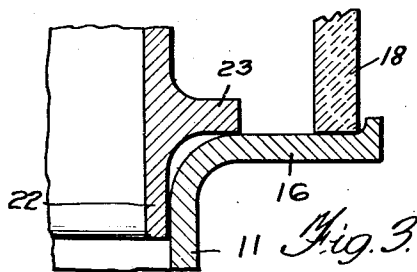
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BATH APPLIANCE

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3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



Inventor
V. E. Schmiedeknecht

By

J. H. Harkness

Attorney

Aug. 23, 1927.

V. E. SCHMIEDEKNECHT

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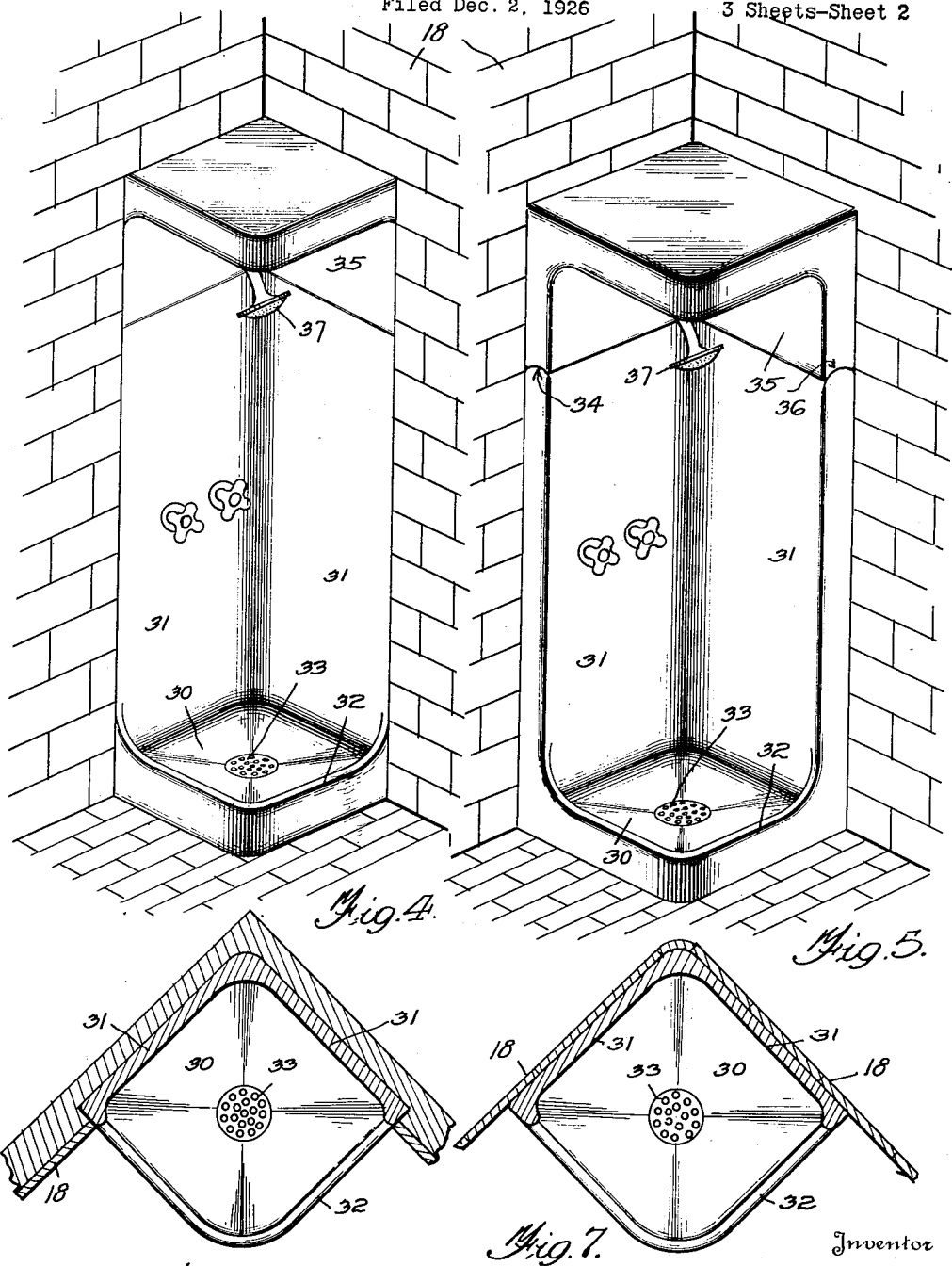


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

V. E. Schmiedeknecht

Inventor

By

Markom

Attorney

Aug. 23, 1927.

V. E. SCHMIEDEKNECHT.

1,639,705

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

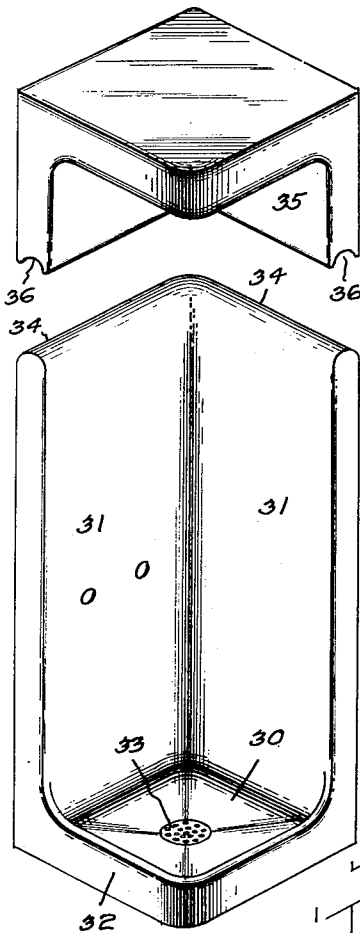


Fig. 8.

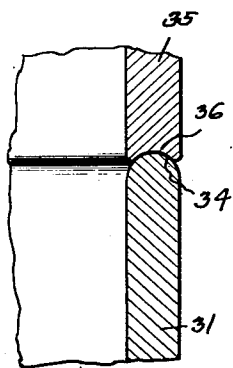


Fig. 9.

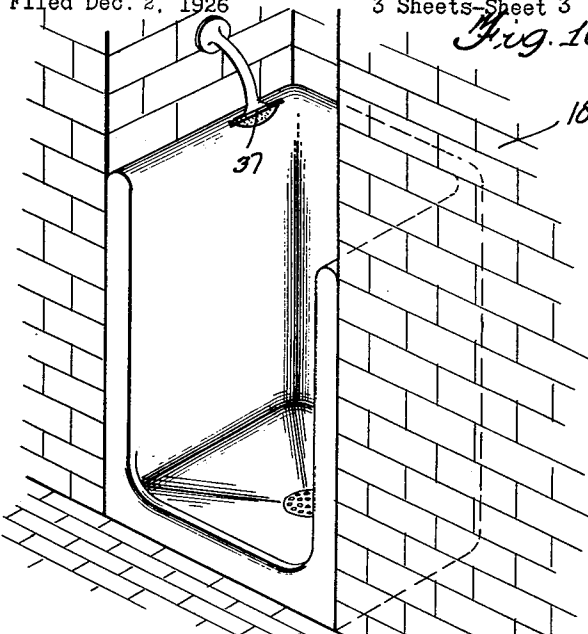


Fig. 10.

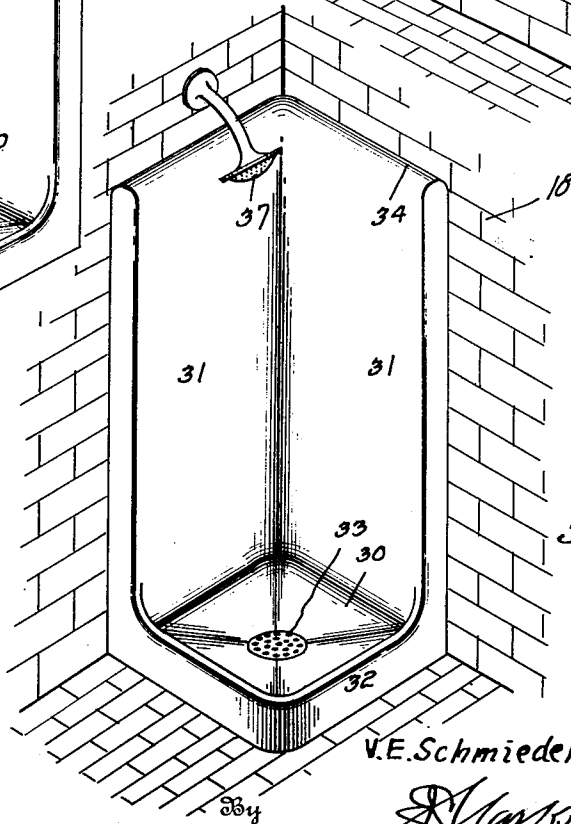


Fig. 11.

Inventor

V. E. Schmiedeknecht

J. M. Kern

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR E. SCHMIEDEKNECHT, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BATH APPLIANCE.

Application filed December 2, 1926. Serial No. 152,118.

This invention relates to bath appliances and has special reference to shower baths.

In the usual construction of shower baths the baths are built up to form a structure having a number of joints. For instance, the base may be made with the bottom piece and strips secured thereto to constitute upstanding flanges. Within the flanges, side and rear walls are erected which are jointed to the base and the flanges and the side walls are jointed to the rear walls. In built up structures of this character, whether of metal, tile slabs or stone there is a constant danger of leakage at these joints and where such baths are seated on wooden floors as is common this leakage causes rotting of the floor which quickly gets in such condition as to require the tearing out of the bath and replacement of the floor. Even where cement floors are used with built up shower baths the leakage seeps between the base and the cement floor and becomes insanitary and malodorous.

One principal object of the present invention is to provide an improved form of shower bath structure wherein the body is cast or molded as a unit, this body including unitary flanges to keep water from running over or along the side walls to the outside of the bath, the whole being of improved and novel construction.

A second important object of the invention is the provision of a bath having a unitary body as above described in combination with a unitary cap piece so jointed to the body that water cannot run through the joint from the inside to the outside.

With the above and other objects in view as will be hereinafter apparent, the invention consists in general of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the front of one form of the improved shower bath as constructed in accordance with this invention, the bath being set in a wall.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the bath

shown in Figure 1 with the cap member separated from the body.

Figure 3 is a section through the side wall of such a shower bath showing the novel construction of the joint.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of bath arranged for use in the corner of a room, the bath being set into the wall so that the side walls of the bath are flush with the side walls of the room.

Figure 5 is a view of the bath shown in Figure 4 set against the side walls of a room and not sunken therein.

Figure 6 is a horizontal section through the lower back of the bath shown in Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a horizontal section through the lower part of the bath shown in Figure 5.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of the type of baths shown in Figures 4 and 5 with the cap member separated from the body.

Figure 9 is a section through the joint between the cap and body of the form shown in Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a view showing how a form similar to that shown in Figure 1 may be used without cap if desired.

Figure 11 is a view showing how the form disclosed in Figure 5 may be used without a cap.

In the form shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 there is disclosed a shower bath structure having a body formed as an integral piece or molding and provided with a base 10, side walls 11 and back or rear wall 12. The base has at its front an upstanding extending flange 13 which serves to prevent water from flowing out as it collects on the base or floor. This base is also provided with the usual drains 14. In like manner the side walls are provided with outwardly extending flange portions 15 forming a continuation of the flange 13. At the top the side and back walls are provided with outwardly extending flange portions 16 and on the outer edges of these portions is an upstanding rib 17. The purpose of this arrangement is to enable the tiling 18 to be properly seated on the top. The cap is similarly a unitary structure having a top 19, side walls 20 and a rear wall 21. The side walls are thin at

the bottom edges as at 22 and just above this thin part are provided lugs 23. Dimensions of this cap are such that the thin portions 22 fit within the side and rear walls of the body and the lugs 23 rest on the flanges 16. The side walls and top are also provided with flanges 24 forming continuations, when assembled, of the flanges 15. Also the top is provided with a tubular boss 25 through which the delivery pipe may be inserted. The outline of the face flanges 15 and 24 when assembled is such as to make a rectangle thus giving a neat appearance when the bath is seated in a wall, and if desired a door having a frame 26 provided with a glass panel 27 and a grill 28 may be secured in the opening front of the bath by hinges 29. It will be seen from Figure 3 that the joint between the cap opens inwardly and downwardly so that water cannot work up from the inside of this joint to the outside thereof.

In the forms shown in Figures 4 and 5 the bath is intended to be set in a corner, either sunken in the walls as in Figure 4 or placed against the tiling 18 as in Figure 5. In this case there is provided a rectangular base 30 from which rises a pair of walls 31 arranged at right angles to each other at the back of the structure while at the front of the base upstanding flanges 32 are provided to prevent water accumulation on the base from running out on the floor of the room. This form also is provided with the usual drain 33. In this form the tops of the side walls 31 are rounded convexly as at 34 while the cap has side walls 35 with their lower edges rounded in concave or grooved fashion as shown at 36 and it will be observed from an inspection of Figure 9 that the inner part of the joint opens downwardly so that water cannot flow up through the joint and pass out to the outside of the structure.

In the forms shown in Figures 10 and 11 only the body of the device is used, the supply pipe with its spray nozzle 37 coming out through the tile wall 18. Obviously, however, a cap might be fitted on either of these forms if found desirable.

By this construction but one joint is used in any form, that being only when the cap is used and this joint is so made that water will not flow from the inside of the bath to the exterior thereof. Consequently, there will be no leakage of water from the bath and the sanitary conditions will be maintained at all times with ordinary reasonable care.

There has thus been provided a simple and efficient device of the kind described and for the purpose specified.

It is obvious that minor changes may be made in the form and construction of the invention without departing from the material spirit thereof. It is not, therefore, desired to confine the invention to the exact

form herein shown and described, but it is desired to include all such as properly come within the scope claimed.

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

1. A shower bath structure including a body cast as a unit and having an open front, said body having a base provided with an upstanding flange at the open front portion of the structure, said body being open at the top, and a cap member covering the top and also cast as a unit seated on the upper part of the body and having its walls engaging corresponding walls of the body to form a downwardly extending joint on the inner portions of said walls, said cap member having a hollow boss in its upper part for the passage of a water pipe.

2. A shower both structure including a body cast as a unit and having an open front, said body having a base provided with an upstanding flange at the open front portion of the structure, said body also having side walls provided at the opening with inwardly extending flanges forming continuations of the base flange, said body being open at the top, and a cap member covering the top and also cast as a unit seated on the upper part of the body and having its walls engaging corresponding walls of the body to form a downwardly extending joint on the inner portions of said walls, said cap member having a hollow boss in its upper part for the passage of a water pipe.

3. A shower bath structure including a body cast as a unit and having an open front, said body having a base provided with an upstanding flange at the open front portion of the structure, said body being open at the top, and a cap member also cast as a unit seated on the upper part of the body and having its walls engaging corresponding walls of the body to form a downwardly extending joint on the inner portions of said walls, the cap member having side walls provided with flanges forming continuations of the side wall flanges of the body upon the cap being placed on said body.

4. A shower bath structure including a body cast as a unit and having an open front, said body having a base provided with an upstanding flange at the open front portion of the structure, said body also having side walls provided at the opening with inwardly extending flanges forming continuations of the base flange, said body being open at the top, and a cap member also cast as a unit seated on the upper part of the body and having its walls engaging corresponding walls of the body to form a downwardly extending joint on the inner portions of said walls, the cap member having side walls provided with flanges forming continuations of the side wall

flanges of the body upon the cap being placed on said body.

5. A shower bath structure including a body cast as a unit and having an open front, said body having a base provided with an upstanding flange at the open front portion of the structure, said body being open at the top, and a cap member covering the top and also cast as a unit seated on the upper part of the body and having its walls engaging corresponding walls of the body to form a downwardly extending joint on the inner portions of said walls, the walls of the body having transversely convex upper edges and the walls of the top having transversely concave lower edges of the same radius as said convex upper edges and

concentric therewith when assembled, the inner surfaces of the walls of the body and top forming continuous plane surfaces when the parts are assembled.

6. A shower bath structure including a body cast as a unit and having side walls extending upwardly from a base, said body being open at the top, a cap member having depending side walls and being also cast as a unit, the side walls providing an open front and being seated on the upper edges of the body walls, and a door hinged to one of the side walls of the body and projecting upwardly to close the open front of the cap.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
VICTOR E. SCHMIEDEKNECHT.