Jan. 6, 1942. J. M. SCHULTES 2,268,851

LAUNDRY TUB

Filed Nov. 24, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

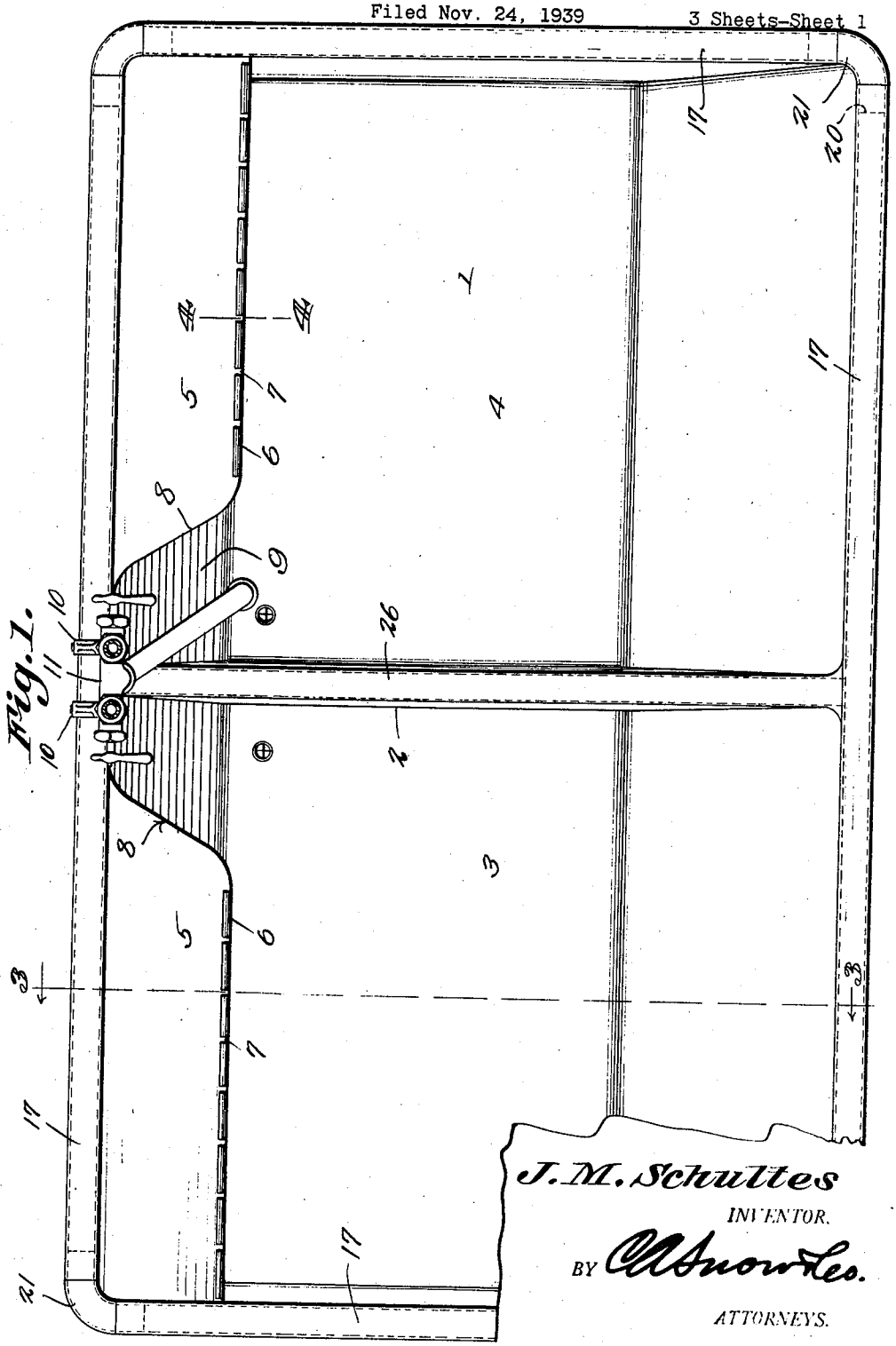


Fig. 1.

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LAUNDRY TUB

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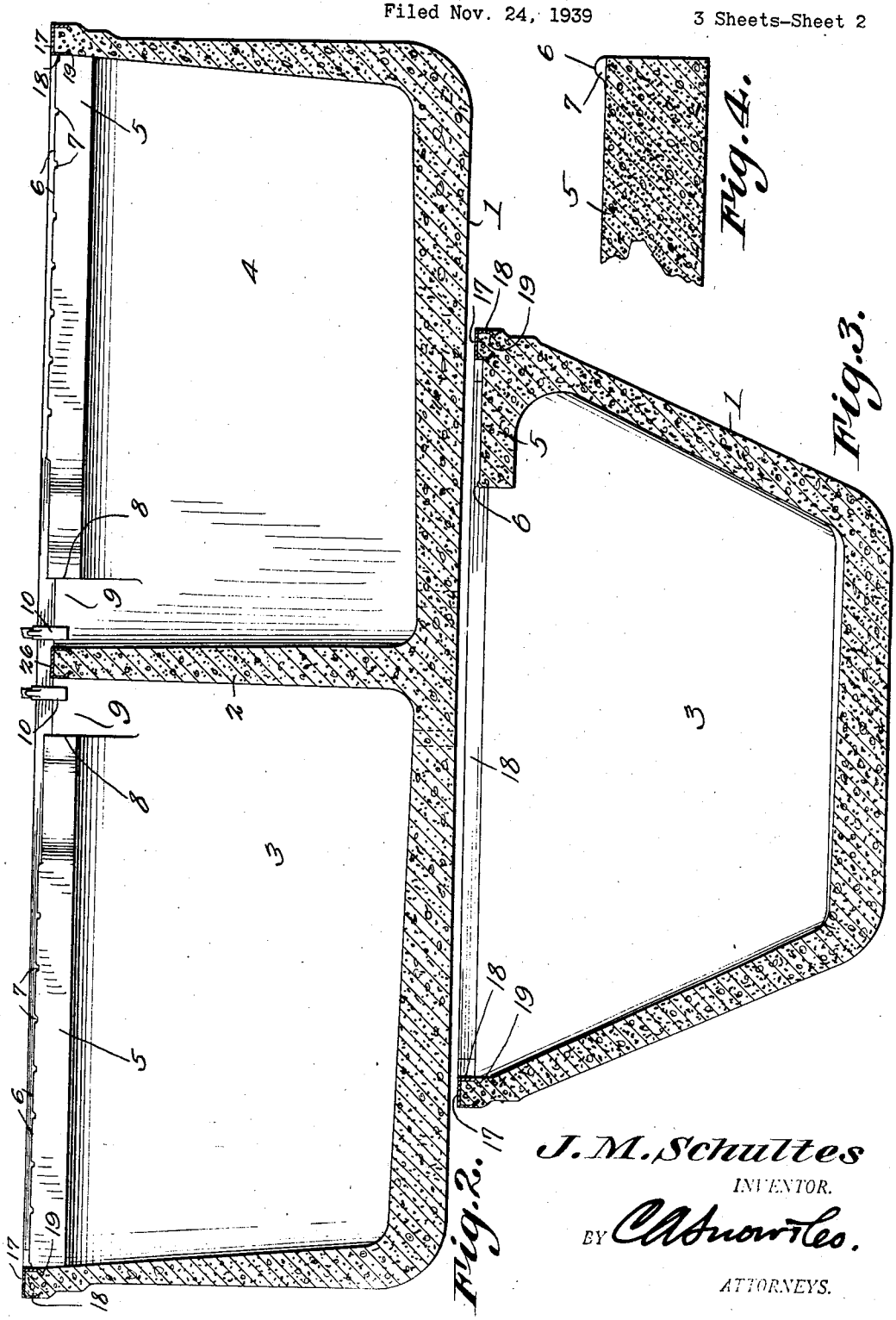


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

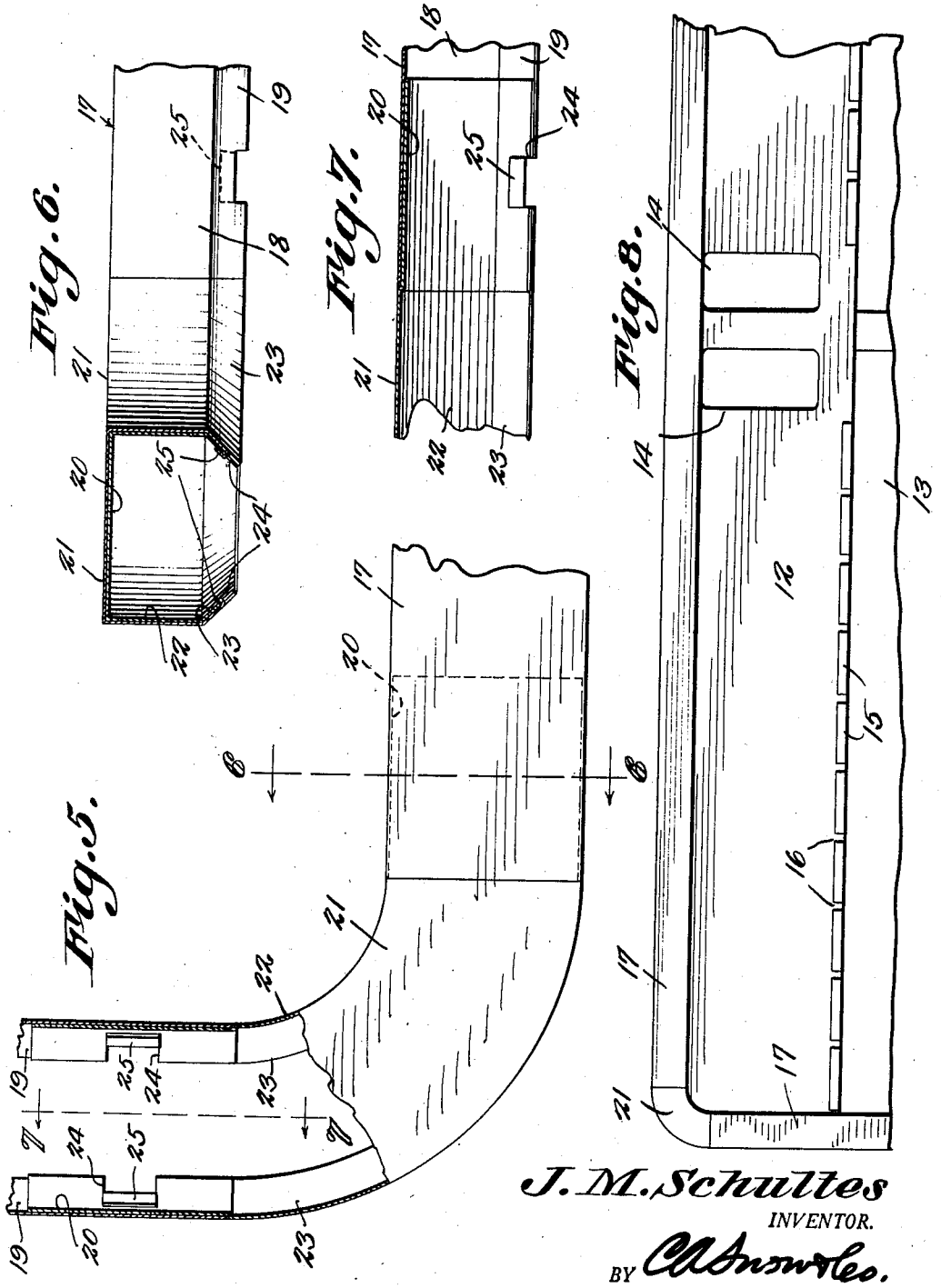
Fig. 3.

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LAUNDRY TUB

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2,268,851

LAUNDRY TUB

Joseph M. Schultes, Detroit, Mich.

Application November 24, 1939, Serial No. 306,002

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—73)

This invention relates to laundry tubs of that type which are cast from cement mixtures, one of the objects being to provide a tub of this character with an integral shelf whereby articles may be supported within and drain into the tub without interfering with the proper placing of the faucet or faucets.

A further object is to provide the tubs with a metal rim of novel construction extending continuously therearound and providing rounded corners, thereby eliminating the angular corners ordinarily present in structures of this type and which frequently cause discomfort to the user of the tub and become worn and jagged.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred forms of the invention have been shown.

In said drawings—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a laundry tub having the present improvements, a corner portion being broken away.

Figure 2 is a section therethrough taken vertically from side to side.

Figure 3 is a vertical section through the structure on the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section through a portion of the shelf taken on line 4—4, Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a view partly in plan and partly in section of the assembled parts of the rim forming a corner.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6, Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7, Figure 5.

Figure 8 is a top plan view of a portion of a laundry tub showing a modified form of the shelf.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a laundry tub of that type cast from a cement mixture and, as is usual, this tub has a central partition 2 extending from front to rear which divides it into two compartments 3 and 4 respectively.

Cast integral with the back wall of the tub and with the respective end walls are shelves 5 which are located within the top portions of the respective compartments, these shelves being formed along their inner longitudinal edges with retaining beads 6 which can be intersected by gaps 7 providing drain openings or outlets. In the structure shown in Figures 1 and 2 these shelves do not extend up to the partition 2 but terminate in free sides 8 leaving spaces between the shelves and the partition as shown at 9 which are sufficiently large to permit the application of the clamps 10 of a mixing faucet 11 to the back wall of the tub. This mixing faucet and the clamps carried thereby are of the usual construction.

If preferred, and as shown in Figure 8, the shelf 12 can be extended continuously from one end to the other of the tub 13 and, for the purpose of permitting attachment of the clamps of the mixing faucet, openings 14 can be provided in the shelf at opposite sides of the partition, these openings extending up to the back wall of the tub as shown in Figure 8. This modified form of shelf will of course be provided with retaining ribs 15 which can be intersected by gaps or drain openings 16 as shown.

One of the objects of the present invention, as before stated, is to provide the tub with rounded reenforced corners, thus doing away with the sharp metal angles ordinarily found at the corners of laundry tubs and which become jagged and also cause discomfort frequently to persons using the tubs. In order to produce a tub having rounded corners and also reenforced along the top edges with metal, inverted channelled metal strips 17 are arranged astride the top edges of the tub but terminate at points slightly remote from the rounded corner portions. These protecting strips have their depending flanges 18 inturned along their lower edge portions as shown at 19, these inturned portions being embedded in the walls of the tub as shown. Seated in the end portions of the protecting strips 17 are the reduced ends 20 of channelled strips 21 which are arcuate and extend through ninety degrees, each of these arcuate strips having its depending flanges 22 formed with inturned lower edges 23 in which notches 24 are formed. Those inturned portions 19 of flanges 18 which lap the reduced ends of the arcuate protecting plates 21 are provided with bendable tongues 25 so located that after the strips 17 and 21 have been assembled to form a complete frame with rounded corners, the tongues 25 will match the notches or slots 24 and can be bent upwardly as shown so as to lock these parts together.

It is to be understood of course that the strips 17 and 21 are assembled before the tub is cast and these strips are placed in inverted positions in the mold so that when the wet material of

which the tub is to be formed is poured into the mold, it will flow into the top channels in the inverted strips forming the frame so that these strips will become firmly keyed to the walls of the tub as is shown clearly in Figures 2 and 3.

The protecting strip **26** on the partition **2** can be similar in cross-section to the strips **17** and can be soldered or otherwise joined to said strips **17** while the parts of the frame are being assembled preparatory to casting the inverted tub thereon.

What is claimed is:

A laundry tub having walls of molded material merging to form rounded corners, inverted channelled protecting strips straddling the upper edges of the walls and spaced from the corners, arcuate protecting strips straddling the corners of the tub and having reduced ends seated in the adjacent ends of the first named strips, all of the strips having inwardly converging edge portions embedded within the walls, there being notches in the lower edges of the reduced portions, and bendable tongues integral with the flanges of the protecting strips, seated in the notches and positioned astride the adjacent edges of the arcuate strips, thereby to hold the strips against relative movement in any direction and to supplement the flanges as means for anchoring the strips to the wall.

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