Dec. 17, 1929. S. F. CORBY ET AL 1,739,664

CONSTRUCTION OF CUBICLES, BATHING BOXES, AND THE LIKE

Filed Dec. 9, 1927

Fig. 1.

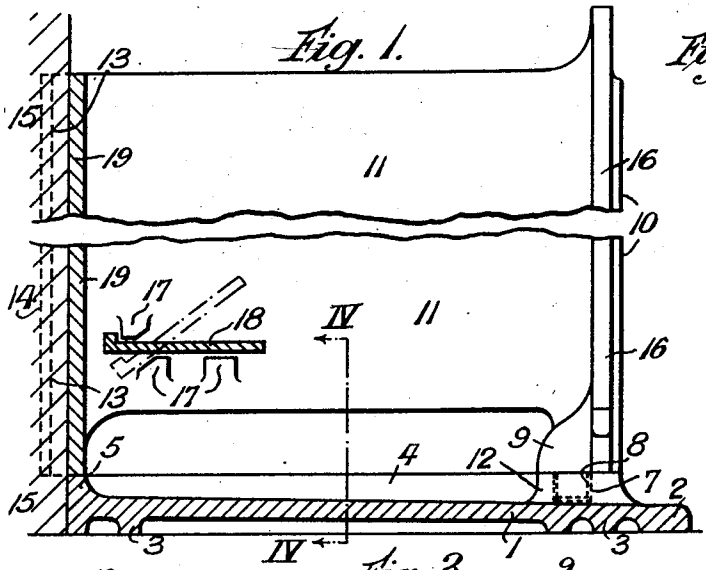


Fig. 2.

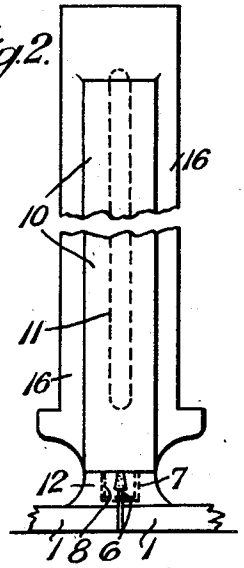


Fig. 3.

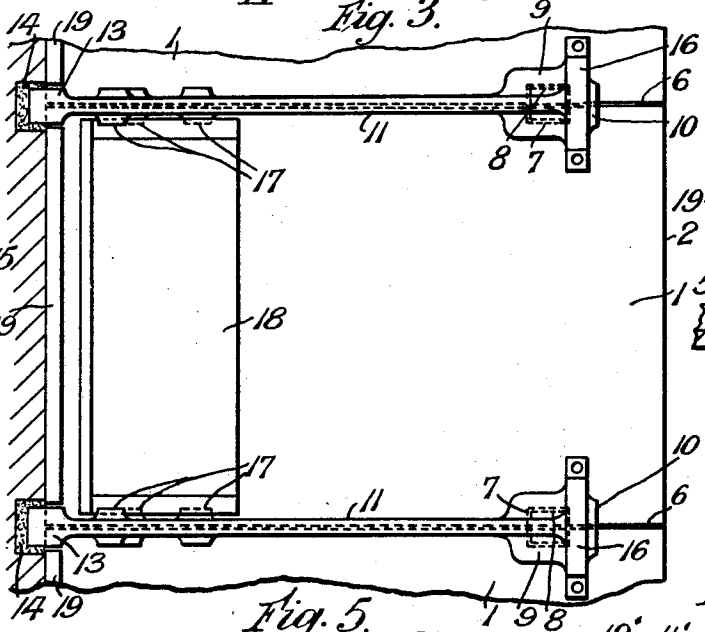


Fig. 4.

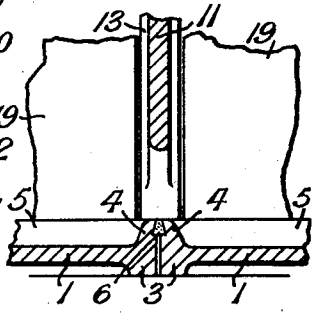


Fig. 5.

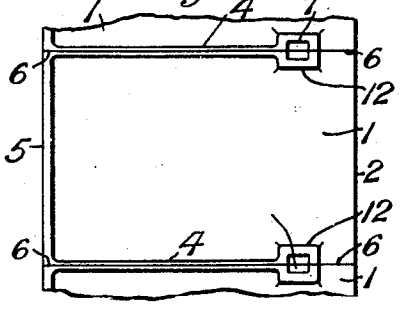
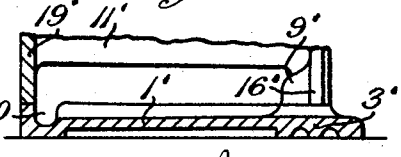


Fig. 6.



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By their attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CONSTRUCTION OF CUBICLES, BATHING BOXES, AND THE LIKE

Application filed December 9, 1927, Serial No. 238,874, and in Great Britain August 2, 1927.

This invention relates to the construction of cubicles, bathing boxes and the like.

The primary object of the invention is to facilitate the erection of series of boxes or compartments such as used, for example, in public baths.

In the construction or erection according to this invention, floor units and partition units, preferably precast, are employed, the floor units being so formed that they provide supporting keys for the partition units, the latter being formed with front pillars whose bases interlock with the said keys. The bases may if desired form part of the floor units, the pillars interlocking with the said bases. A partition of the general form described in our co-pending application Serial Number 237,875, filed December 9, 1927 is advantageously employed.

In the preferred form of construction the floor units are of dished formation but open at the front, the rim portion being horizontal whilst the floor surface slopes downwardly towards the front. The bottom edges of the partitions lie substantially flush with, or with clearance above, the side rims of the floor units.

The adjacent sides of two consecutive floor units may form conjointly at the front a pedestal for supporting the partition pillar, the pedestal having a hollow keyway which receives a key projecting under the base of the pillar, or the units may be formed with a complete pedestal for supporting the partition pillar.

The preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described in detail. A floor unit is cast from concrete or the like in the form of a tray open at the front and with supporting feet or ribs underneath for supporting the unit on a level surface such that the floor surface slopes downwardly towards the front. The sides and rear of the floor unit curve upwardly into ridges. The adjacent side ridge of two consecutive floor units when assembled form at the upper part of their joint an intermediate crevice which is filled with grouting or cement to form a solid ridge underneath the partition wall. The front of each side ridge of a floor unit is formed into a half square or similar formation so that two adjacent units provide conjointly a square pedestal, for example, having a central square opening. The front pillar of a partition is formed with an enlarged base which covers the square pedestal, the pillar having a square projection under the base which lodges within the hollow receptacle. At the front the pillar is formed with a downwardly projecting portion which covers the front of the pedestal. The arrangement is such that all joints are above floor level and also all angles are suitably curved to facilitate washing out of the compartments. Rear wall units or panels are laid upon the rear ridges of the floor units.

End floor units of a series are suitably modified either to abut against existing end walls or to accommodate pillars of end partitions of a similar construction to intermediate partitions.

In order to provide for seating in the compartment each partition is cast or otherwise provided with projections for supporting a seat. Preferably the projections are so formed and arranged that a seat board can be readily inserted and withdrawn from the operative position. For example, there may be two rear projections in the face of one partition, one below and slightly in front of the other, the two projections having faces in horizontal planes at a distance apart substantially equal to or slightly greater than the width of the seat board and having other faces in inclined planes at a distance apart slightly greater than the width of the seat board, added to the width of a ridge provided at the back of the seat board serving normally to prevent withdrawal of the seat board. A third projection provides a horizontal supporting surface for the seat in a more forward position. The projections are cast or formed so that sharp edges are avoided as far as possible.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation, Figure 2 a part front elevation, and Figure 3 a part sectional plan. Figure 4 is a section on the line IV—IV of Figure 1, and Figure 5 is a plan to a smaller

scale of the floor units. Figure 6 is a section of a modification.

1 are floor units each cast from concrete or the like in the form of a tray open at and sloping downwardly towards the front 2, and with supporting feet or ridges 3 which rest upon the floor surface. The sides and the rear of the units 1 are curved upwardly to form respectively side ridges 4 and rear ridges 5, each of the side ridges 4 being so formed with a groove that when the floor units are assembled, the adjacent side ridges of consecutive floor units form a crevice or groove 6 which is filled with grouting or cement to form a solid ridge.

The front of each side ridge 4 is formed with one half of a rectangular socket so that two adjacent floor units form a complete rectangular socket 7 which receives a square projection 8 formed on a base 9 integral with the front pillar 10 of a partition unit 11, the base 9 covering the pedestal 12 in which the socket 7 is formed.

The partition unit 11 may advantageously be of the general form described in our aforesaid co-pending application Serial Number 238,875 and comprise an enlarged key or rib 13 which enters a chase or recess 14 formed in a back wall 15, and flanges 16 which form double return door jambs. The partition units are also formed with projections 17, whose edges are rounded and which are so formed and arranged that a seat board 18 can readily be inserted and withdrawn from the operative position, as is clearly shown in Figure 1. 19 are rear wall units or panels which rest upon the rear ridges 5.

End floor units of a series are suitably modified either to abut against existing end walls or to accommodate pillars of end partition units of a similar construction to the intermediate units.

In the modification shown in Figure 6, a channel 20 is formed at the rear of the floor units, and the floor slopes downwardly from the front to the channel. When the floor units are assembled, the channels form a continuous drainage channel, extending the length of the range of cubicles, the drainage channel being in communication with a suitable outlet. The other reference characters, aside from being primed, correspond to those used in describing the first form of the invention.

It will be seen that all the joints are above floor level and that all angles are curved to facilitate the washing out of compartments.

What we claim is:—

1. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, side rims on said floor units so grooved that adjacent floor units conjointly form a crevice adapted to be filled with grouting, and partition units engaging said positioning means.

2. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, side rims on said floor units so grooved that adjacent floor units conjointly form a crevice adapted to be filled with grouting, rear panels, rear rims on said floor units supporting said rear panels, and partition units engaging said positioning means.

3. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, side rims on said floor units so grooved that adjacent floor units conjointly form a crevice adapted to be filled with grouting, the said rims being so enlarged at their ends that adjacent units form conjointly a pedestal having formed therein the positioning means, and partition units engaging said positioning means.

4. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, side rims on said floor units so grooved that adjacent floor units conjointly form a crevice adapted to be filled with grouting, the said rims being so enlarged at their ends that adjacent units form conjointly a pedestal having formed therein the positioning means, partition units engaging said positioning means, a rear wall, and means interlocking said partition units with said rear wall.

5. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, side rims on said floor units so grooved that adjacent floor units conjointly form a crevice adapted to be filled with grouting, the said rims being so enlarged at their ends that adjacent units form conjointly a pedestal having formed therein the partition positioning means, partition units engaging said positioning means, and an enlarged base on said partition units covering the said pedestal.

6. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, side rims on said floor units so grooved that adjacent floor units conjointly form a crevice adapted to be filled with grouting, the said rims being so enlarged at their ends that adjacent units form conjointly a pedestal having formed therein the positioning means, partition units engaging said positioning means, an enlarged base on said partition units covering the pedestal formed by conjoint rims, a rear wall, and means interlocking said partition units with said rear wall.

7. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide partition positioning means, partition units engaging said positioning means, a rear wall, and means interlocking said partition units with said rear wall, the said floor units and partition units being so arranged that all joints are above floor level.

8. In a range of partitioned erections, the combination of floor units which conjointly provide keyways and which are of dished formation sloping downwardly towards a drainage channel, the side rims of the said units being so grooved that the rims of adjacent floor units form crevices adapted to be filled with grouting, partition units, front pillars on said partition units formed with keys engaging said keyways, a rear wall, and means interlocking said partition units with said rear wall.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have signed our names this 28th day of November, 1927.

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JAMES WASP.