Schultz & Warker,

Bath Tub,

No. 50,499. Patented Oct. 17, 1865.

Fig. 2.

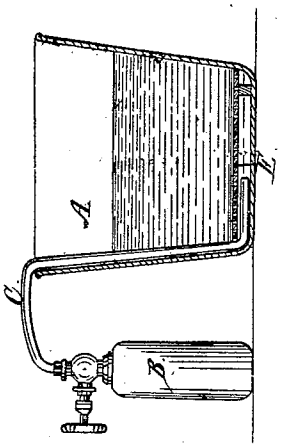
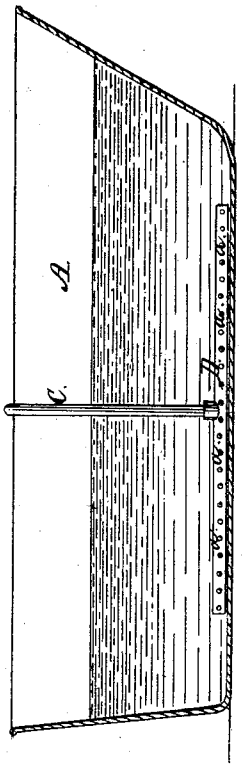


Fig. 1.



Witnesses;
James R. Mason,
Edwd H. Warker

Inventors
Carl Schultz,
Thomas Warker

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL SCHULTZ AND THOMAS WARKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BATHING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **50,499**, dated October 17, 1865; antedated October 4, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL SCHULTZ and THOMAS WARKER, of No. 133 Fourth Avenue, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bathing Apparatus; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in the combination, with a bathing-tub, of a fountain containing carbonic-acid water or other gaseous liquid in such a manner that the water in the tub can be mingled with the gaseous liquid and a bath can be obtained similar in effect to the hot mineral bath of Ems or other similar spring. In order to prevent the escape of the gases from the liquid before the same mingles with the warm water of the tub, the fountain connects with a small tube placed on the bottom of the tub and provided with a series of minute holes, so that when the gaseous liquid becomes warm by passing through the pipe covered by the warm water in the tub the escape of gas is prevented, and gas and liquid will discharge simultaneously from said pipe and be equally disseminated through the water contained in the bathing-tub. After the water in the tub has been mingled with the gaseous liquid, a perforated false bottom is placed into the tub, and the gaseous liquid from the fountain is conducted under this bottom, which supports the body of the bather, so that gas evolved from said liquid is brought in direct contact with the skin, and the combined effects of the gaseous liquid and of the free gases is obtained.

A represents a bathing-tub of the usual form or shape, and made of sheet metal or any other suitable material. On the side of this tub, or in any other convenient position in proximity thereto, is placed the fountain B, which is charged with carbonic-acid water or other gaseous liquid, and a pipe, C, leads from this fountain to a tube, D, which is situated on the bottom of the tub. This tube is perforated with a number of small holes, *a*, and after the tub has been filled to the desired height with warm water the stop-cock of the fountain is opened and the gaseous liquid is introduced into the tub.

By the use of a small pipe with little holes the gases are prevented from disengaging themselves from the liquid, and the gaseous liquid is equally disseminated throughout the water in the tub. This small tube with little holes is the result of various experiments. With a large tube or rose attached to the pipe leading from the fountain to the tub the gases contained in the liquid disengage themselves as soon as the temperature of said liquid is raised by passing through the warm water in the bathing-tub, and in discharging from said rose or large tube the gases escape and the liquid alone mingles with the water in the tub. In order to obtain the benefit of the gaseous liquid, therefore, it is essential to use a small tube with little holes, whereby the escape of the gases is prevented. After a certain quantity of gaseous liquid has been introduced into and mingled with the water in the tub the stop-cock of the fountain is closed and a perforated false bottom, E, is placed in the bathing-tub A, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. This perforated false bottom supports the body of the person bathing, and after the same has adjusted itself in a convenient position the stop-cock of the fountain is again opened and a fresh supply of gaseous liquid is thrown into the tub.

The perforated tube D may be removed and the pipe C extended below the false bottom, and the gases and liquid, on being discharged from this pipe, pass up through the holes in the false bottom and strike the body of the person bathing. The full benefit of the liquid and of the gases is thus obtained, and baths can be prepared in imitation of springs of any description.

We claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a bathing-tub, of a

fountain containing carbonic-acid water or other gaseous liquid, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The use of a small pipe, D, with little holes, in combination with the tub A and fountain B, applied and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The perforated false bottom E, in combination with the tub A, fountain B, and pipe C, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CARL SCHULTZ.
THOMAS WARKER.

Witnesses:
JAMES R. MASON,
EDWD. H. WARKER.