May 3, 1932. C. W. GADDESS 1,856,992

INFANT'S BATHTUB

Filed Oct. 18, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

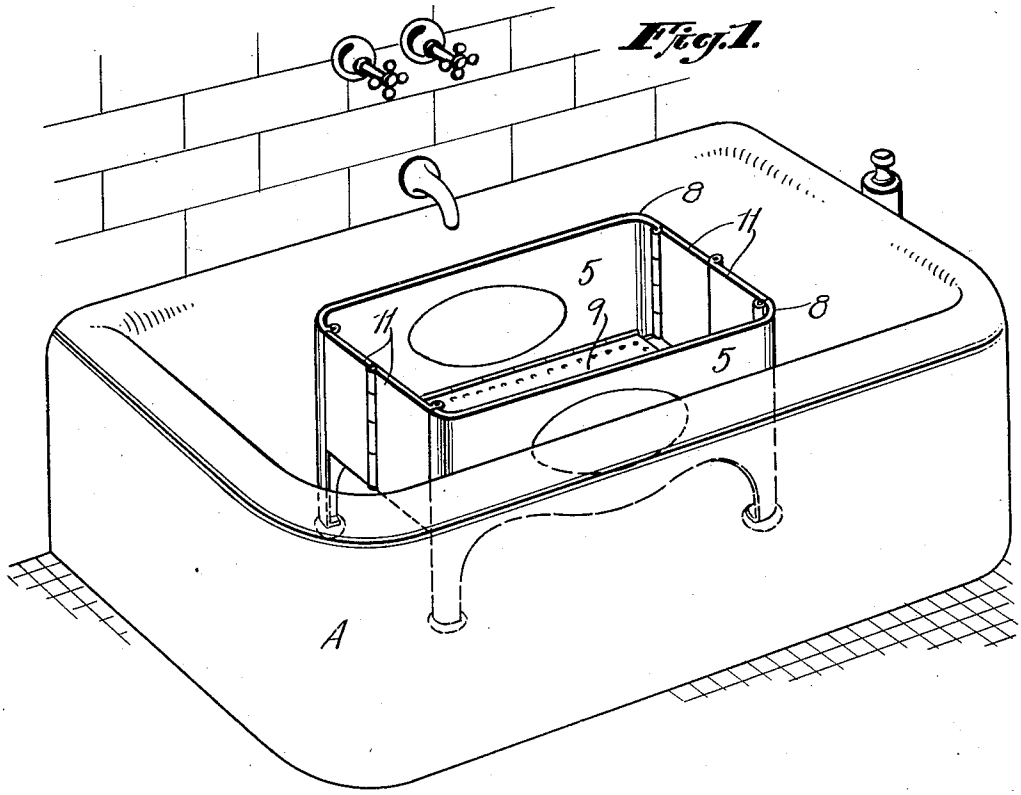
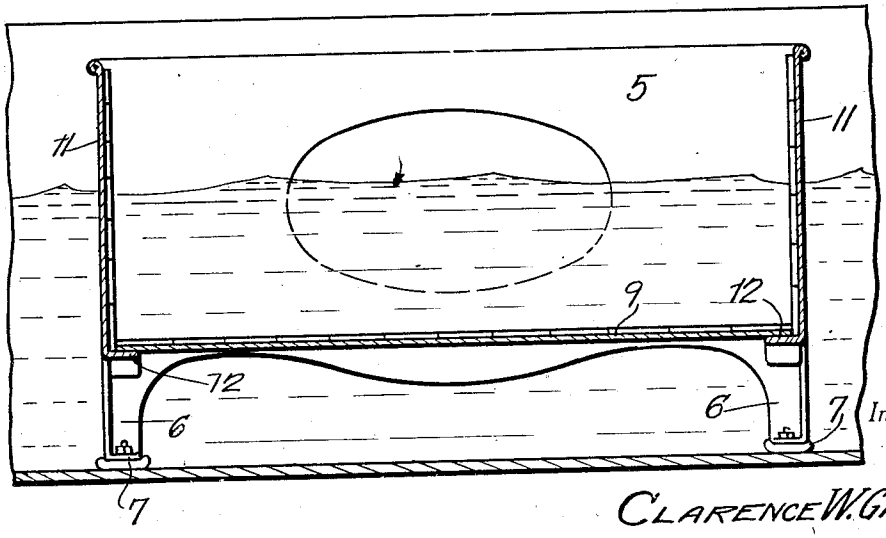



Fig. 2.




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Filed Oct. 18, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

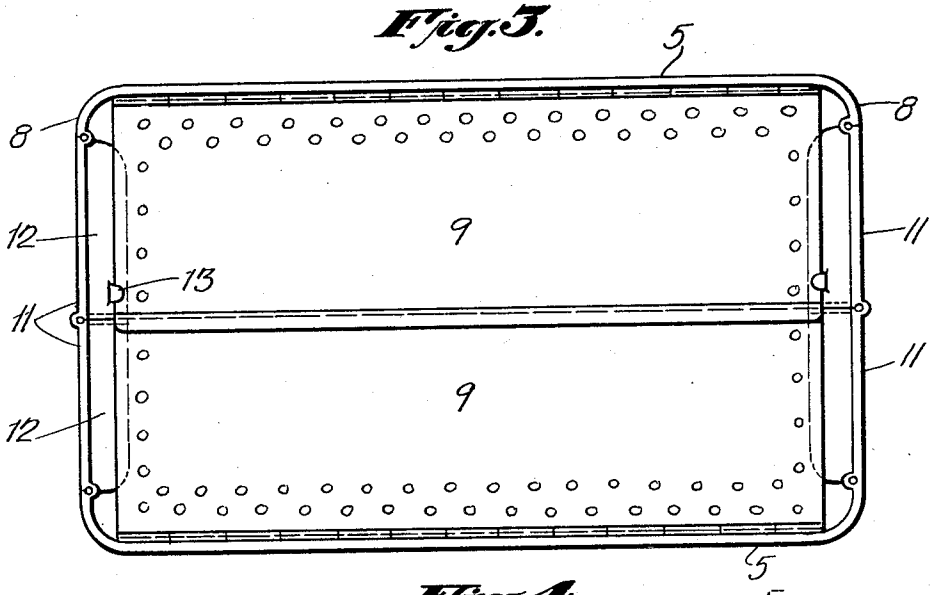



Fig. 4.

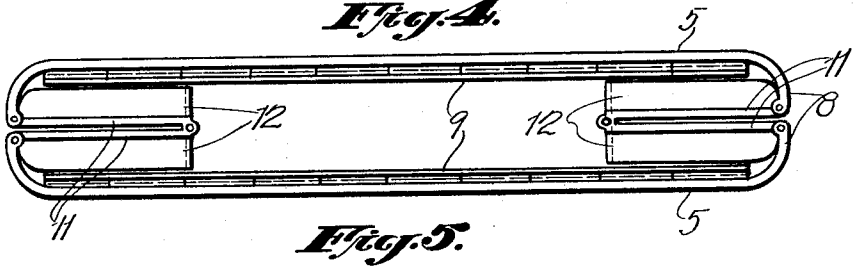
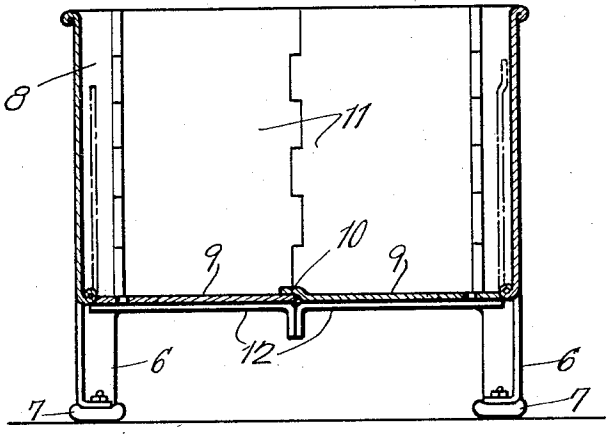



Fig. 5.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## INFANT'S BATHTUB

Application filed October 18, 1930. Serial No. 489,647.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in bathtubs for infants as well as all young children, and aims to provide a novel, simple and useful tub that is of a collapsible nature in order that the same may be stored within a small space when not in use.

An important object of this invention resides in the provision of a tub of this character that is constructed for disposition within the ordinary bathtub within the home, and that can be disposed in upright position within the tub after the water has been placed in the home bathtub. Furthermore, the construction of the improved tub is such, that it may be lifted from the main bathtub without first emptying the water from the infant's tub.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the nature of the invention will be better understood from the following specification and accompanying drawings, wherein;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ordinary home bathtub within which is disposed my improved infant's tub.

Figure 2 is a detailed longitudinal section through the infant's tub as disposed within the main bathtub.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of my tub per se when in set up position.

Figure 4 is a similar view disclosing the tub in collapsed condition, and,

Figure 5 is a detailed transverse section of my improved tub when in set up position.

Now having particular reference to the drawings, my improved tub which is constructed of any suitable material, such as aluminum, or the like, consists of a pair of side walls 5—5, the lower edges of which are constructed at their opposite ends to provide supporting legs 6—6, that have anti-slipping pads 7—7 upon their lower ends. The opposite ends of these side walls 5—5 are curved inwardly as at 8—8, while hingedly secured inside of each of the side walls 5—5 at the lower edge thereof, is an inwardly swinging bottom wall section 9. The opposite ends of each of these sections 9 terminate in spaced relation with the inturned ends 8—8 of the respective side wall as clearly illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. The inner edge of one section 9 is shaped to provide an overlapping joint 10, between the sections when they are swung downwardly to horizontal position, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Hinged at their outer edges to the adjacent ends of the side walls 5—5 are inwardly swinging sections 11—11, those at opposite ends of the tub providing the end walls for said tub. Furthermore, the inner edges of these adjacent sections 11—11 are hingedly connected so as to permit the sections to be swung inwardly as illustrated in Figure 4.

The lower ends of these sections 11—11 are each formed with an inwardly projecting flange or skirt 12, to provide a supporting means for the bottom wall sections 9—9 when they are swung downwardly into the horizontal position as illustrated in Figures 3 and 5.

The sections of the bottom wall are perforated as disclosed, and if desired, suitable means such as that indicated by the reference character 13, may be provided between the end wall section, skirts or flanges 12, and the ends of the bottom wall sections to prevent the accidental collapsing of the tub when the same is in use. Such means consists of an ear 13 connected to each of the flanges 12 of opposing end sections and bent over into engagement with their bottom sections 9 as shown in Figure 3. Thus these ears hold the bottom sections between themselves and the flanges 12.

Obviously when the tub is in set up condition as disclosed in Figure 1 it may be conveniently disposed within the conventional home bathtub A. If the water has been first arranged in the bathtub the water therein will move into the infant's tub by reason of the perforations in the bottom wall sections of the tub. By the same token the tub may be easily removed from the bathtub without first emptying the water therefrom, as it is obvious that as soon as the infant's tub is raised from the bathtub the water will flow therefrom into the bathtub. After the infant's tub has been removed from the main bathtub, it can be readily dried and then collapsed, as indicated in Figure 4, to permit

it to be stored within small space in the house.

In view of the foregoing description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, it will be apparent that I have provided a novel, simple and extremely useful, and efficient infant's bathtub that is well adapted for all of the purposes heretofore designated, and even though I have herein shown and described the invention as consisting of certain detailed structural elements, it is nevertheless to be understood that some changes may be made therein, without affecting the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

An infant's tub adapted to be used with a bathtub comprising a pair of side members each having its ends curving inwardly, a pair of legs depending from each side member, a pair of end members hingedly connected at their outer edges with the curved ends of the side members, each end member consisting of a pair of sections pivotally connected together at their inner or abutting edges, an inwardly extending flange at the lower end of each section of each end member, a pair of bottom sections each having its outer edge hingedly connected to the lower edge of a side member with the end of each bottom section spaced from the curved end of the side section and from the end sections when the tub is in set up position, said bottom sections having perforations therein and one of the bottom sections having an offset inner edge for overlapping the inner edge of the other bottom section.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CLARENCE W. GADDESS.