

L. A. WILLIAMS.
 INFANT'S BATH TUB.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1910.

1,042,515.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

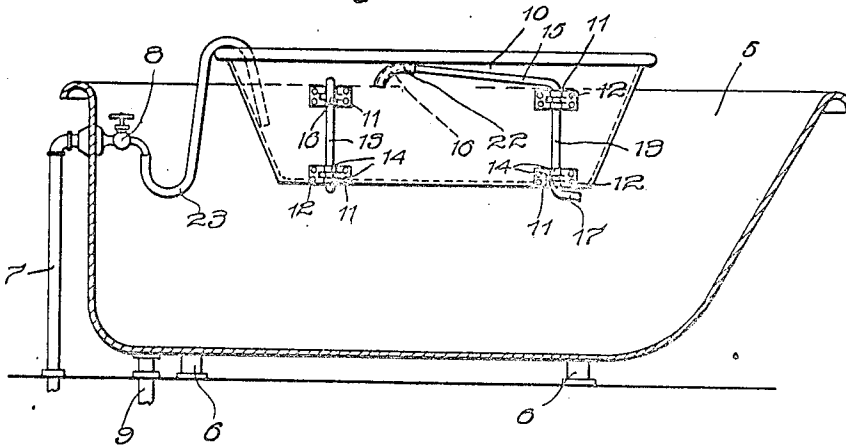


Fig. 2.

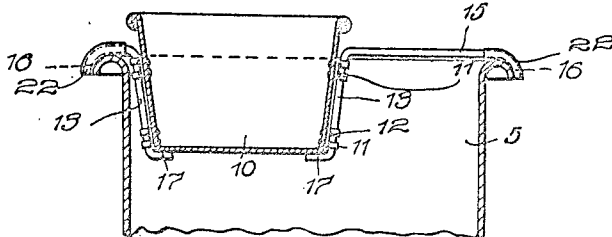


Fig. 3.

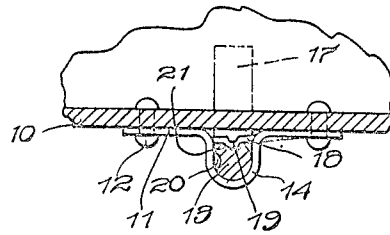
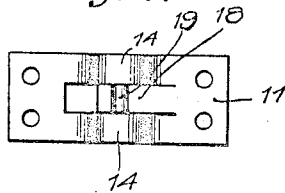


Fig. 4.



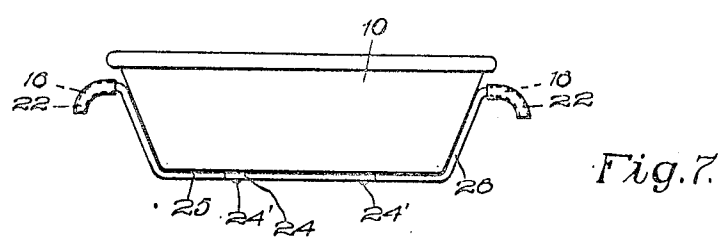
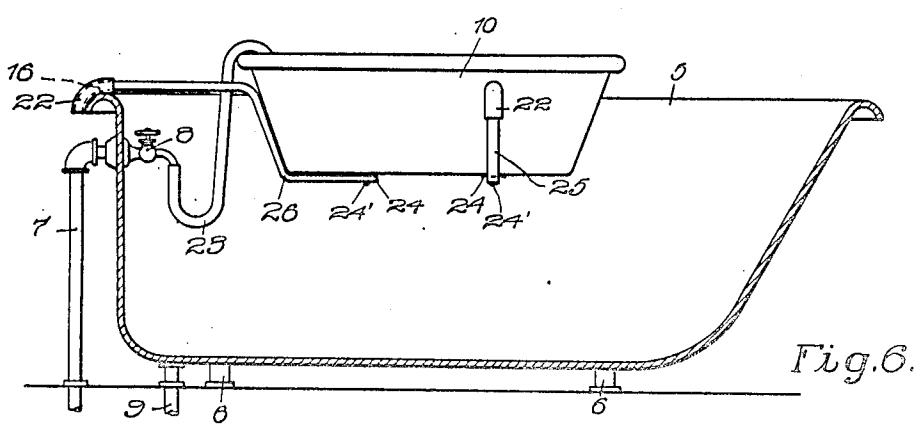
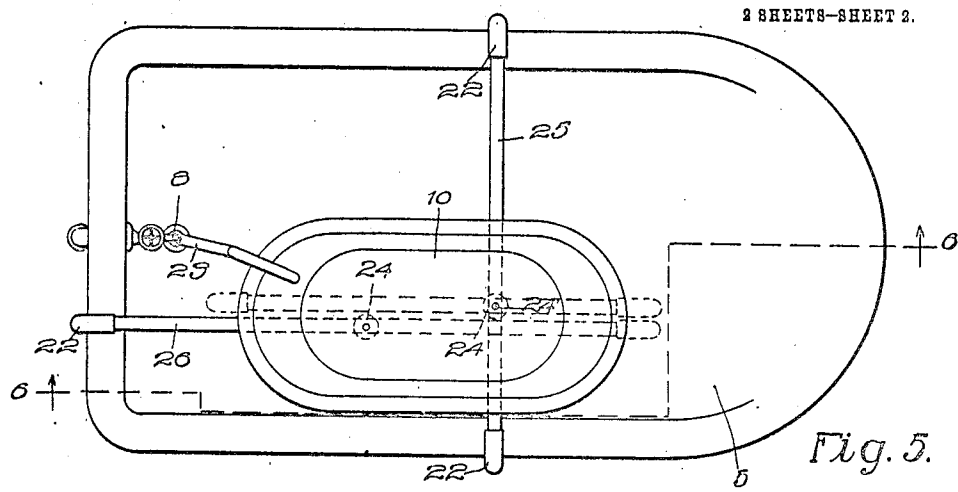
Witnesses
 Frank G. Felt
 George C. Higham.

INVENTOR
 Lynn A. Williams
 BY *James H. Williams*
 ATTORNEYS

L. A. WILLIAMS.
 INFANT'S BATH TUB.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1910.

1,042,515.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.
 2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



WITNESSES
 George C. Higham.
 Frank J. Shelen

Inventor
 Lynn A. Williams
 BY *Thompson & Williams*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYNN A. WILLIAMS, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

INFANT'S BATH-TUB.

1,042,515.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

Application filed January 14, 1910. Serial No. 538,072.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LYNN A. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evanston, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Infants' Bath-Tubs, of which the following is a full, clear, concise and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to bath tubs, more particularly to infants' bath tubs in the way of a portable article, and is directed toward the provision of such an article which can be supported at a convenient height in an ordinary standard bath tub and there directly supplied with water.

A structure such as proposed by my invention is possessed of numerous advantages, the most prominent of which are as follows: First, the tub, although portable, is securely supported and held at a convenient height; second, the tub may be filled and emptied without inconvenience, and, third, the water splashed from the small tub is caught by the larger one in which it is disposed.

My invention is embodied in the arrangements illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the infant's tub showing its disposition in a standard bath tub, which is shown in section; Fig. 2 is a partial end view thereof, showing particularly the means for supporting the tub; Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view showing the means for mounting the supporting brackets and for retaining the same in either of two positions; Fig. 4 is a detached view of one of the keepers which are employed for the supporting brackets; Fig. 5 is a plan view of a standard tub and an infant's tub supported therein by means of a modified arrangement, which will be described in detail; Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of the arrangement shown in Fig. 5, the casing being shown in section along the planes indicated by the line 6, 6, and Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of the infant's tub shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the supporting means being collapsed against the tub as they should be when the device is hung away out of use.

Like reference characters are applied to the same parts throughout the various figures.

Referring first to the form of my invention shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the standard bath tub is shown at 5, being conveniently supported upon feet 6, 6. A water supply pipe 7 is connected with the tub in the usual manner and terminates in a faucet 8, an outlet pipe 9 being provided as is usual in the art.

The infant's tub of my invention is shown at 10. It is preferably of metal, and is provided on each side thereof with keepers 11, 11, secured thereto by means of rivets 12, 12, there being conveniently four of these keepers on each side, two for each of the brackets 13, which are held thereby. The vertical parts of the brackets 13 are rotatably mounted in the offset portions 14 of the keepers, while the upper ends 15 thereof are bent to extend laterally from the main portions, these laterally extending parts terminating in hooks 16, 16, fashioned to fit over the top edges of the bath tub 5, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The lower end of each of the brackets is bent laterally relative to the main portion thereof in a direction opposite to that of the part 15, as shown at 17, so that when the part 15 is in its extended or supporting position part 17 may extend under the tub to form a positive supporting point. It is apparent that the bracket 13 may be swung so that the part 15 thereof may occupy its laterally extended position relative to the tub, in which position the part 17 extends under the tub, as shown in Fig. 2, or it may be swung against the tub as the right-hand bracket is shown in Fig. 1, and it is in this position that the brackets would be placed when the tub is hung away out of use. It is to be noted that the parts 15 of the brackets 13 on one side of the tub are considerably shorter than those parts of the brackets on the other side of the tub. This arrangement is clearly brought out in Fig. 2, and is effective in supporting the infant's tub quite close to the side of the standard tub, so that the use of the smaller tub will be made more convenient.

In order that the bracket 13 may be positively held in either one of the two positions above referred to, the arrangement particularly shown in Figs. 3 and 4 may be employed. As shown in these figures, the middle part of the keeper 12 is cut out to leave a spring latch 18, one end of which remains integral with the keeper proper, this latch being provided with a bead 19 for engage-

ment in grooves 20 and 21 formed ninety degrees apart in the vertical part of the bracket 13. Thus, when the bead 19 engages in the groove 21, the part 15 of the bracket extends outwardly so that it may engage with the top edge of a standard tub, and when it engages in the groove 20 the part 15 is held against the side of the tub, as is preferable when it is hung away out of use. The resiliency of the latch spring 18 permits of merely forcing the bracket from either of its alternative positions to the other, but is sufficient to retain the bracket against unintended movement. It is thus seen that when all the four brackets are in their outwardly extending positions they may engage the top edges of the standard tub at four points.

For the purposes of protection a rubber hose 22 may be employed upon the hook ends 16 of the brackets. In order to fill the tub a hose 23 may be employed to connect the faucet 8 therewith.

Referring to Figs. 5, 6 and 7, it will be seen that the tub is supported from three points on the top edges of the standard tub. In this modified arrangement the supporting brackets are pivoted to the bottom of the tub and may be swung into either of two useful positions. In one of these positions the brackets extend outwardly from the tub so that they may properly engage the top edges of the standard tub while in the other position they are swung into close proximity to the small tub itself so as to form a convenient collapsed structure to be hung away out of use. In the figures just referred to it will be seen that the small tub 10 is provided upon each side of its cross-center line and at a considerable distance therefrom with pivot bearings 24, 24, conveniently in the form of washers, to which are pivotally secured by means of rivets 24' the brackets 25 and 26, respectively. It is to be further noted that the pivot bearings 24 are on opposite sides of the longitudinal center line, the object of this arrangement being hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the embodiment herein specifically shown the bracket 25 is in the form of a cross-arm fashioned to bridge the sides of the tub. Furthermore, the smaller tub is made of such relative size and shape that when the bracket just referred to occupies a position parallel to the longitudinal center line thereof it will lie in close proximity to the outside of the tub, as clearly shown in Fig. 7. Since the pivot point of this bracket 25 is at a considerable distance to one side of the cross-center line one arm of the bracket is considerably less in length than the other, this arrangement bringing the smaller tub quite to one side of the standard tub, as has been described with reference to the other form of my invention. The

bracket 26 is in the form of a single arm, and when swung in the opposite position to that shown in full lines in Fig. 5 will be brought into close proximity to the outside of the tub, as clearly shown in Fig. 7. The brackets 25 and 26 are indicated in their collapsed positions by dotted lines in Fig. 5. As in the embodiment of my invention first described, the parts engaging with the larger tub are provided with soft hose pieces 22, 22.

In either of the embodiments of my invention herein disclosed it is clear that when it is desired to empty the small tub it may be swung on an axis, and this without actually lifting the tub.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In combination, an inherently rigid tub, keepers mounted on each side of said tub, brackets mounted in said keepers, each bracket having a laterally extending part at the upper end thereof, a laterally oppositely extending part at the lower end thereof, and latch means for holding said brackets so that the laterally extending portions may be positively held either parallel with the sides of the tub or at right angles thereto.

2. In combination, a tub, and collapsible brackets therefor, said brackets being arranged to occupy two positions, one laterally extending and the other close to the tub, said brackets being disposed substantially between the upper and lower bounding planes of said tub.

3. In combination, an inherently rigid tub, and a laterally extending bracket secured to each side of said tub near each end thereof, the brackets on one side being longer than those on the other.

4. In combination, an inherently rigid tub, and a laterally extending bracket pivotally mounted upon each side of said tub near each end thereof, the brackets on one side being longer than those on the other.

5. In combination, a tub, and collapsible brackets therefor, said brackets being arranged to occupy two positions, one laterally extending and the other close to the tub, the brackets on one side of said tub being longer than those on the other.

6. In combination, a tub, keepers secured to said tub, a bracket mounted in each of said keepers, said brackets each having a laterally extending part, and latch means for holding each bracket so that the laterally extending portion thereof may be positively held either parallel with the side of the tub or substantially at right-angles thereto.

7. In combination, a portable tub, keepers mounted on each side of said tub, brackets having vertical parts mounted in said keepers, each bracket having a laterally extending part at the upper end thereof, a laterally opposing extending part at the lower end thereof adapted to engage the bottom of the

tub and latch means for holding said brackets so that the laterally extending portions may be positively held either parallel with the sides of the tub or at right angles thereto.

5 8. In combination, a portable tub, and a bracket pivoted to said tub near each end thereof, each of said brackets being adapted to occupy two positions, one parallel with

the axis of and close to said tub and the 10 other extending beyond said tub.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 11th day of January, A. D., 1910.

LYNN A. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

ALBERT G. McCALEB,
JULIA C. LOGGINS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."