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E. J. EWING

COMBINATION BATHING FIXTURE

Filed March 29, 1924

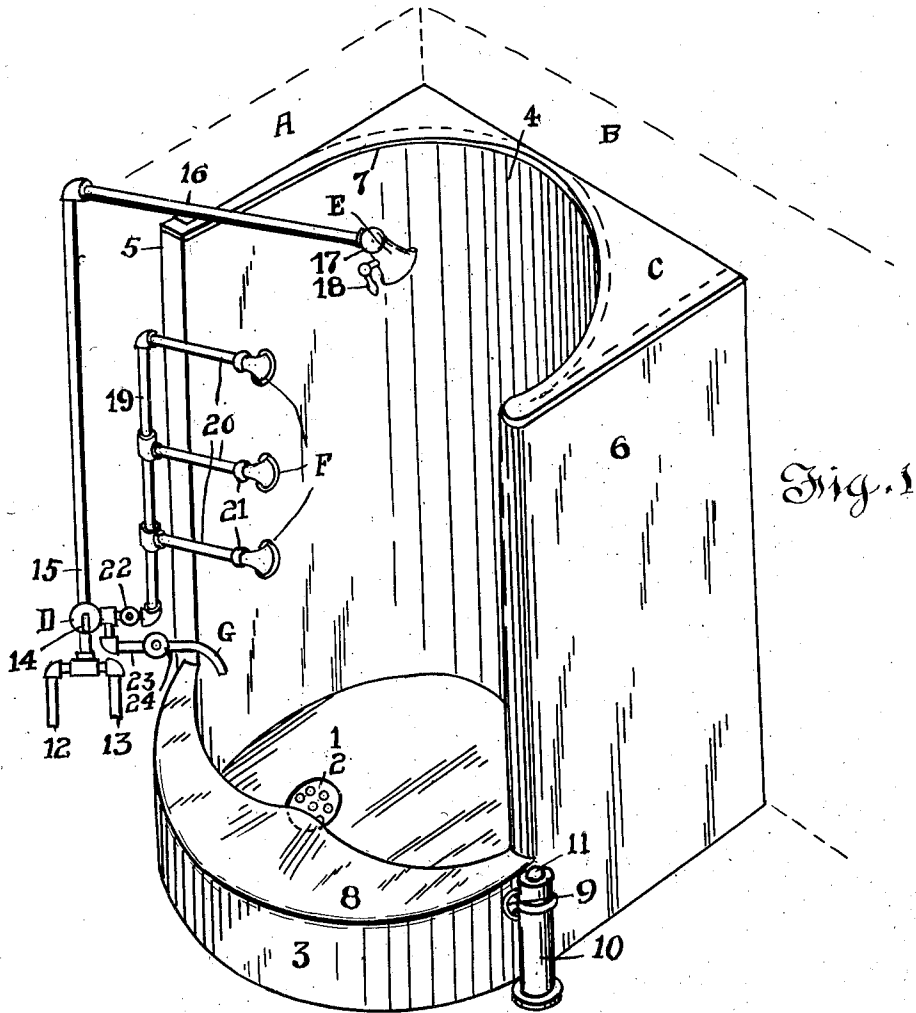


Fig. 1

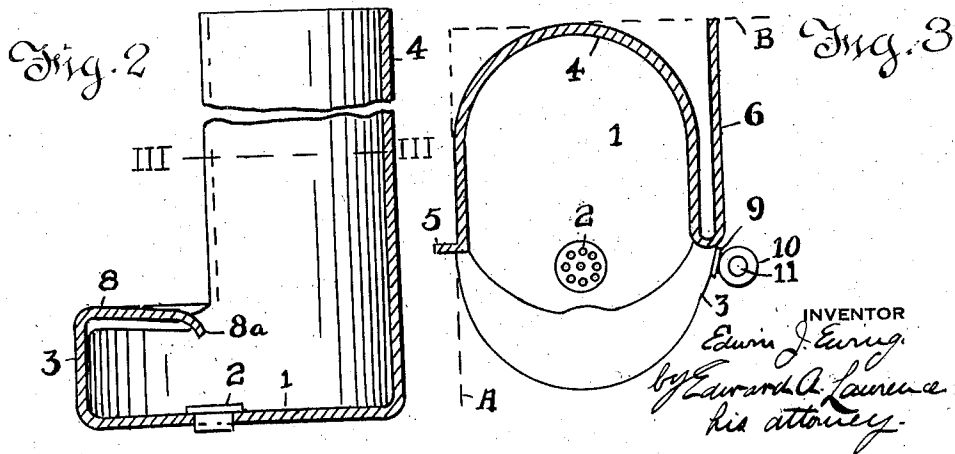


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINATION BATHING FIXTURE.

Application filed March 29, 1924. Serial No. 702,764.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN J. EWING, a citizen of the United States, and residing in the borough of Coraopolis, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented or discovered the new, useful, and Improved Combination Bathing Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a novel combination bathing fixture for bath rooms.

In a completely fitted modern bath room the conventional bath tub is not the only bathing facility required, but in addition thereto there are usually provided a shower bath, a foot bath, and other bathing fixtures. These added conveniences require considerably more space than is available in the bath rooms of medium and small size residences, apartments, or in hotels, so that usually, in such cases, only a bath tub or a shower bath is provided, but rarely, if ever, both.

Shower bath attachments for bath tubs may be obtained, but the same always present a more or less makeshift or temporary appearance, and they require curtain supports and curtains to protect the walls and floor of the bath room.

Again the bathing of infants and small children in an ordinary bath tub is inconvenient and tiresome, as the attendant must stand and lean over the high wall of the tub to reach the infant seated in shallow water. Moreover it is much more convenient and comfortable to wash the pedal extremities or take a sitz bath in a shallow foot tub than in a relatively deep bath tub.

To provide for all the bathing functions mentioned above within the capabilities of the small narrow bath room space usually available, I have invented a bath room bathing fixture which combines in one structure occupying less, or at least, no more space than the average bath tub, a bath tub, a shower bath, a sitz bath, a foot bath, and a baby's bath tub.

Other novel features of construction and also of arrangement of parts will appear from the following description.

In the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 is a perspective of a combination bathing fixture embodying the principles of my invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on smaller scale, but with the lid omitted, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section along the line III—III in Fig. 2.

The following is a detailed description of the drawings.

My improved fixture is preferably made integrally or in one piece of enamelled iron or porcelain, and is shown of the following character.

In the drawings I have illustrated a right hand corner bathing fixture adapted to fit in the angle between the room walls which are indicated at A and B in Figs. 1 and 3. The bathing fixture may of course be made to occupy a left hand corner or a recess, or it may be set against the wall spaced from the corners.

The floor 1 of the combination bathing fixture is preferably of the flattened oval shape shown and drains through the screen drain orifice 2. The arcuate front of the fixture is provided with a relatively low wall 3 which is preferably approximately a foot in height, and which merges at its ends into the vertical front edges of the high wall 4. The wall 4 extends around the sides and rear of the floor 1, and upwardly to sufficient elevation to form the shower bath enclosure. The height of the wall 4 may be six feet, or higher, if desired. The vertical front edge of the wall 4 next to the room wall A is provided with a rearwardly extending flange 5 which impinges against the wall A. The opposite vertical front edge of the wall 4 merges into the wing wall 6 which extends rearwardly in parallelism with the room wall A to the room wall B. The fixture is preferably set in place before the plastering is done or the wall tiles are placed in position, so that the finished surface of the wall impinges against the front of the flange 5 and the ring wall 6.

It is evident that a space will be left between the curved wall 4 and the angle formed by the room walls A and B and also between the wall 4, the wall 6 and the room wall B.

This space or spaces may be closed at the top by means of a lid or closure C made of the same material as that of the bathing fixture and of proper shape to fit on top of the walls 4 and 6. The lid is provided with a depending edge flange or flanges 7 which fit against the fixture walls to prevent displacement. If desired the lid may extend over the top of the shower bath inclosure closing the top of the same. The curved front wall 3 is provided at its

top with an inwardly extending shelf-like portion 8 which serves as a seat for a person who is bathing his pedal extremities in the tub base of the bathing fixture. The seat is contoured or hollowed to accommodate itself to the human form. The free edge of the seat 8 is preferably flanged downwardly as at 8^a.

9 represents the overflow connection for the base or tub portion of the bathing fixture extending through the wall 3 near its top and connected to the drainage stand pipe 10, which may be conveniently located as shown at the outer end of the wall 3. 11 represents the valve lever which controls the outflow of water through the drainage orifice 2, which lever may extend up through the stand pipe 10.

The water pipes for the improved bathing fixture are preferably concealed in the wall A in front of the flange 5 of the enclosure wall 4. Thus 12 and 13 are hot and cold water pipes connected to a mixer valve D concealed in said wall and having its operating handle 14 protruding from the wall. 15 is a pipe running upwardly from the valve D within the wall A and having at its upper end a horizontal portion 16 which protrudes from the wall into the upper portion of the enclosure formed by the wall 4. The outer end of the pipe portion 16 is provided with a shower bath fixture E mounted on a ball joint 17 so as to be turned to the proper angle and also provided with a hand valve 18.

19 is another pipe within the wall A, connected to the mixer valve D and having branches 20 which protrude through the wall A past the flange 5 a short distance into the enclosure of the wall 4. F represents needle or body shower fixtures mounted by ball connections 21 on the outer ends of the pipes 20. 22 represents a valve in the pipe 19 protruding through the wall A.

23 is a third pipe connected to the mixer valve D and protruding through the wall A and having its outer end provided with a faucet G which depends within the bathing fixture to supply water to the tub base. 24 is a valve in the pipe 23 protruding through the wall A.

It is evident that the tub-like base may be filled with water to any desired depth below the top level of the front wall 3, and the fixture may then be used as a regular tub bath, the user getting into the base of the bathing fixture in the same manner as in an ordinary bath tub. It may also be used as a sitz bath in this manner, or the user may sit on the seat 8 for washing the pedal extremities. Also a nurse or mother may sit on the seat 8 and conveniently wash an infant or small child in the tub-like base. The provision of the seat 8 extending inwardly from the front wall 3 prevents the water slopping over from the shallow tub even if the same is pretty full. It is also evident that a person may stand on the floor 1 and take a shower or needle bath, or both, by means of the fixtures D and E, the fixtures being turned at the proper angle to cause the water to be deflected by the curved wall 4 and thrown downwardly into the base of the fixture.

It is apparent that my improved bath fixture may be installed in any bath room which contains sufficient space for an ordinary conventional bath tub, so that all of the bathing facilities which have hitherto required a bath room of unusually large size can be provided in the small bath rooms which are customary in medium and small size houses, apartments and in hotels.

The structure of my improved combination bathing fixture is simple, so that the same may be manufactured and installed at a very little excess cost over that of installing an ordinary bath tub. My improved combination bathing fixture also presents a substantial and attractive appearance which will not detract from the appearance of a bath room but will in fact add thereto.

My improved bathing fixture is preferably set in place and the pipe connections and fittings installed before the wall surface, either plaster or tile is applied. The valve levers or handles and the branch pipes of the various fixtures protrude from the wall but the rest of the water piping is concealed.

It is evident that my arrangement of water connections is such, that the wall of the bathing fixture does not need to be bored with holes for the pipe connections. It is also evident that repairs to the water supply pipes may also be made without moving or otherwise disturbing the bathing fixture.

What I desire to claim is:—

1. In a corner bathing fixture of the character described, the combination in one structure of a bath tub and a shower bath and comprising a base of flattened oval shape having a low front wall to form a shallow tub adapted for foot and baby bathing purposes, and the side and rear walls being extended upwardly to form a shower bath enclosure, one of the side walls of the fixture extending along one wall of the room while the rounded rear end of the fixture abuts against the other wall of the room, and a wing wall for the fixture connected at its front to the front edge of the outer side wall of the fixture and extending rearwardly, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the fixture to the room wall.
2. In a corner bathing fixture of the character described, the combination in one structure of a bath tub and a shower bath

and comprising a base of flattened oval shape having a low front wall to form a shallow tub adapted for foot and baby bathing purposes, and the side and rear walls being extended upwardly to form a shower bath enclosure, one of the side walls of the fixture extending along one wall of the room while the rounded rear end of the fixture abuts against the other wall of the room, a wing wall for the fixture connected at its front to the front edge of the outer side wall of the fixture and extending rearwardly, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the fixture to the room wall, and a lid adapted to fit down on top of the high wall of the fixture and close at the top the spaces between the fixture walls and the room walls.

3. In a permanent combination bathing fixture of the character described adapted to be installed against the wall of a room, the combination in one structure of a bath tub and a shower bath and comprising a base of flattened oval shape having a low front wall to form a bath tub while the side and rear walls are extended upwardly to form a shower bath inclosure, and a wing wall for the fixture connected at its front edge to a side wall and extending rearwardly parallel to the longitudinal axis of the fixture to the wall of the room.

Signed at Pittsburgh, Pa., this 26 day of March, 1924.

EDWIN J. EWING.