

(No Model.)

C. DeVOE WATKINS.

Bath Closet.

No. 230,453.

Patented July 27, 1880.

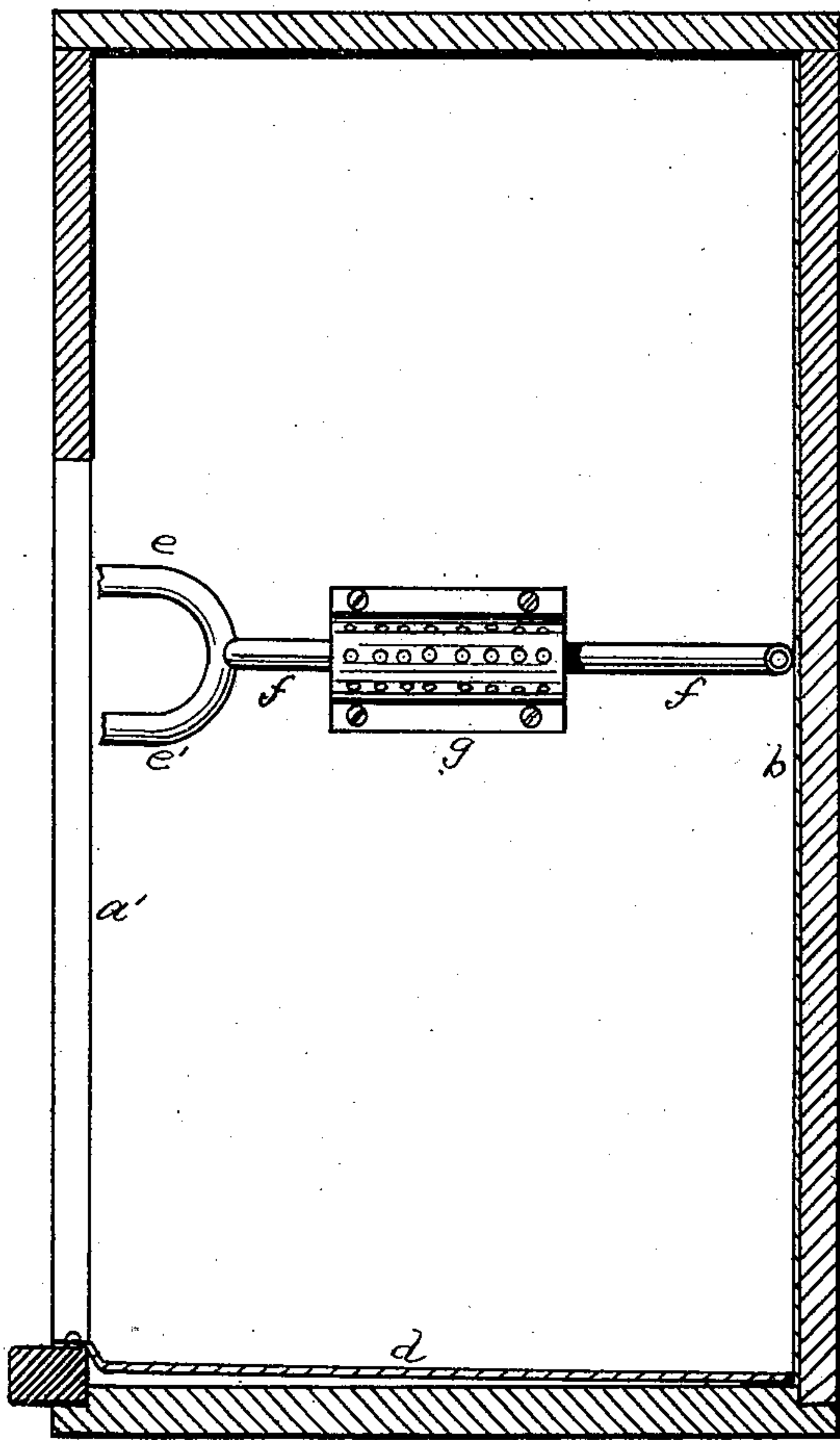


Fig. 1.

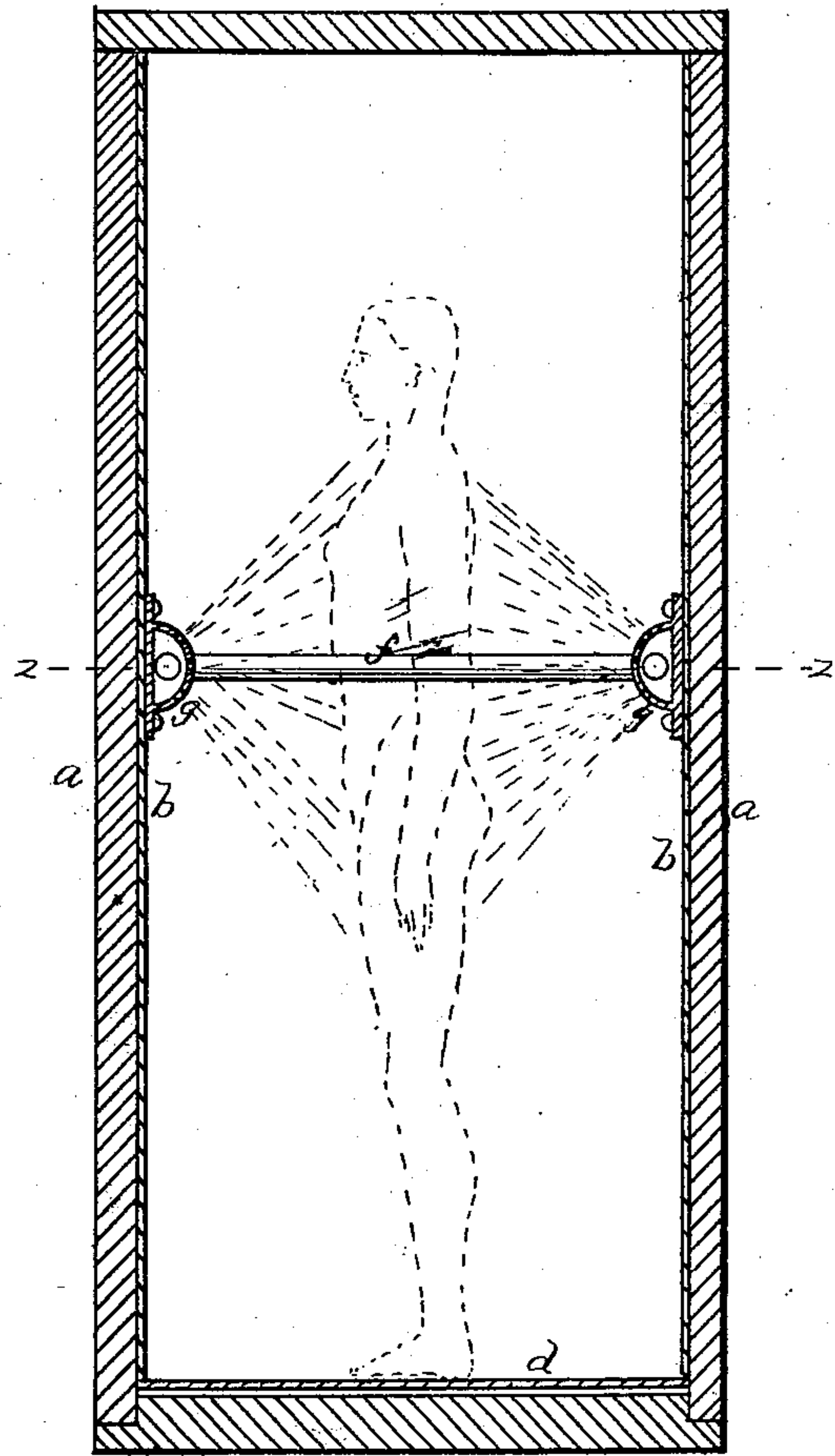


Fig. 2.

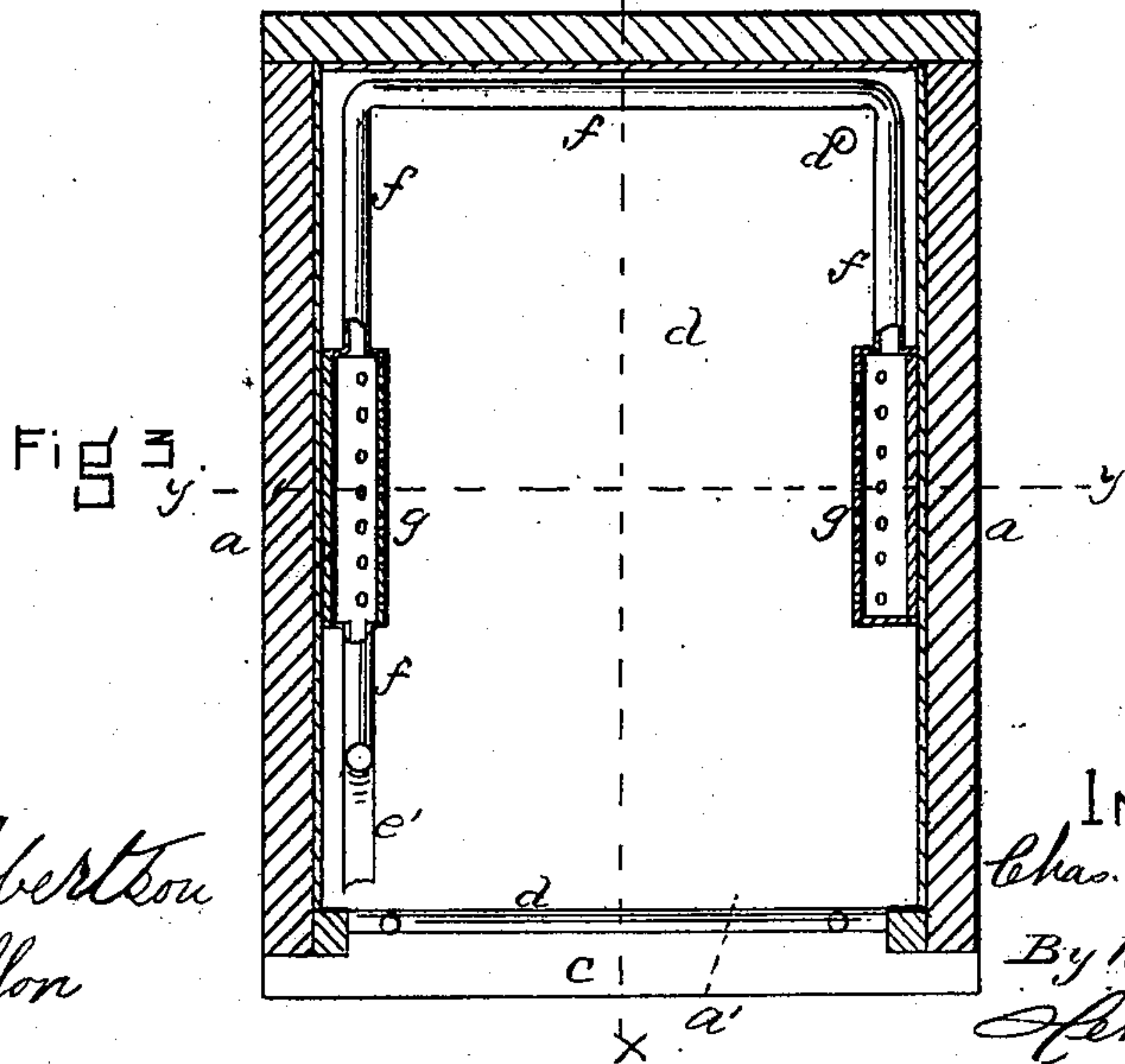


Fig. 3.

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CHARLES DE VOE WATKINS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BATH-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,453, dated July 27, 1880.

Application filed March 10, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DE VOE WATKINS, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath-Closets, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates to a closet, either fixed or portable, provided with apparatus for a shower-bath.

The object of my improvement is to provide a closet with a shower-bath adapted to be supplied with water directly from the house-pipes without any necessity for tanks or similar devices, and said shower-bath being arranged by means of the shower or spray chambers below described, which are made convex vertically and long and straight horizontally, to direct the sprays sidewise upon the entire breadth and a considerable portion of the height of the person, such sprays being horizontally parallel and vertically diverging, thereby covering a larger portion of the person than diverging sprays forced from an entirely convex spray-chamber, and that without wetting the door or passing outside the closet in case the door is open.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved bath-closet upon line $x x$, Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on line $y y$, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line $z z$, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

$a a$ represent the walls of the closet, and a' the doorway. These walls a are lined throughout with rubber or other water-proof lining b .

c is the floor, having a metallic covering, d , inclining slightly toward the outlet-hole d' in a downward direction. e and e' are hot and cold water pipes, which, being provided with suitable cocks, allow the water to enter the pipe f . This pipe f is placed at the elevation, say, of the breast of the average man, or lower, if desired, and extends around the sides and rear wall of the closet.

Upon the sides $a a$, connecting with the pipe f , are placed shower-chambers g , one on each side. These chambers are convex vertically, and long and straight horizontally, and provided with a large number of small holes.

When the water is let on the spray is forced through these perforations in fine streams, which, owing to the vertical convexity of the spray-chambers, diverge so as to touch nearly the entire length of the person, and, by means of the straight length horizontally of the spray-chambers, are parallel horizontally, and impinge upon the body close together across the breadth of the person, thoroughly laving it, but not touching the door in front or passing out into the room if the door is open. The chambers g are made of sufficient length to cover the width of the body.

Thus it will be seen that in a very small space a thorough shower-bath may be taken and enjoyed, and a bath in which the spray falls directly upon the greater portion of the person, instead of descending upon the head and merely running down the remainder of the person, and in which the streams or jets of spray do not diverge in all directions as from a convex chamber.

In houses where space is valuable the ordinary bath-room may be omitted in building; and in all houses, if desired, a bath-closet may be built or placed in the sleeping-room, occupying but little space.

I am aware that an invention was patented December 10, 1872, to G. F. Foote, in which a short open-top bath-chamber was provided with means for throwing sprays of water upon the person in a semi-horizontal manner; also, that Chas. Venn was granted a patent October 31, 1871, which exhibits convex chambers arranged to impinge sprays of water horizontally upon the person. Hence I do not claim that it is new to apply shower-baths horizontally to the person.

By means of my invention the shower-bath may be taken without placing the body in a constrained position in order to avoid the apparatus, as in the Venn patent, the body is thoroughly laved, and the water does not strike the front of the chamber to run down upon the carpet as soon as the door is opened, and the device may be attached to the house water-pipes in any room at a slight expense.

Having thus fully described my improvement, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described shower-bath closet,
consisting of the water-proof-lined walls *a b*,
floor *c d*, top and door or doorway, and sup-
ply-pipe *f*, and provided with the spray-cham-
5 bers *g g*, placed against the sides, said spray-
chambers being convex vertically and straight
horizontally, in length about the thickness of

the average human body, and provided with
suitable perforations, substantially constructed
and arranged as and for the purpose set forth. 10

CHARLES DE VOE WATKINS.

Witnesses:

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