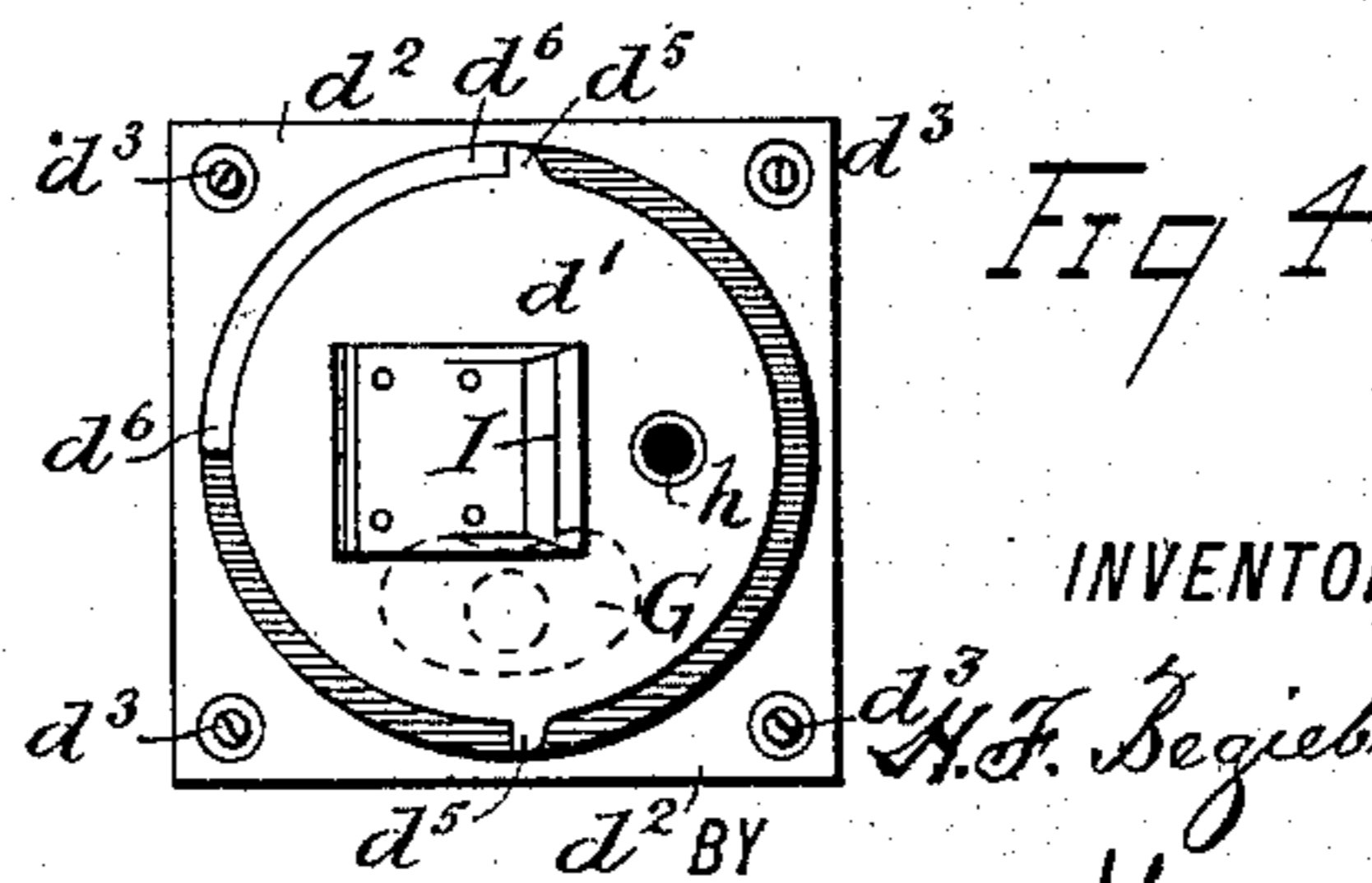
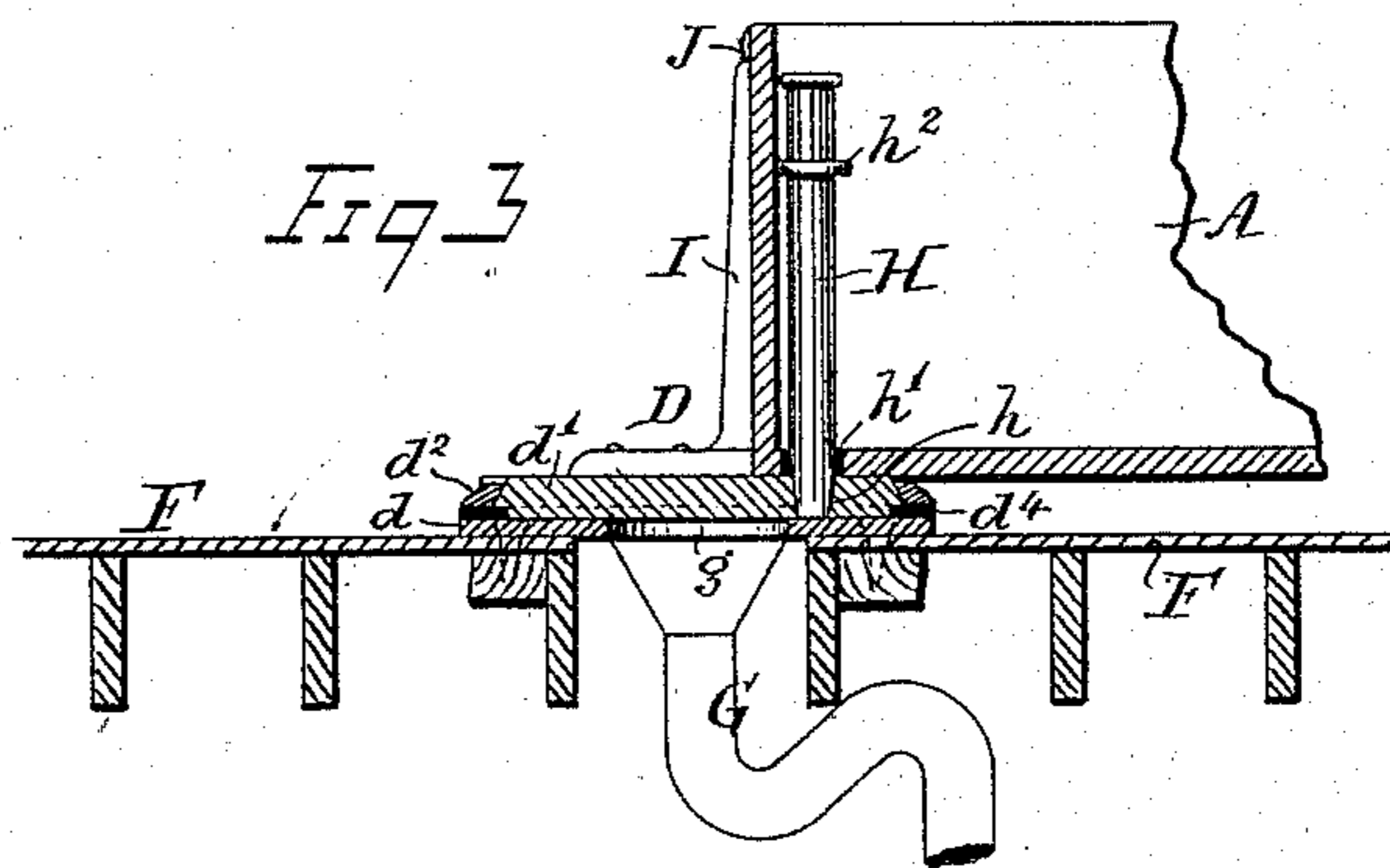
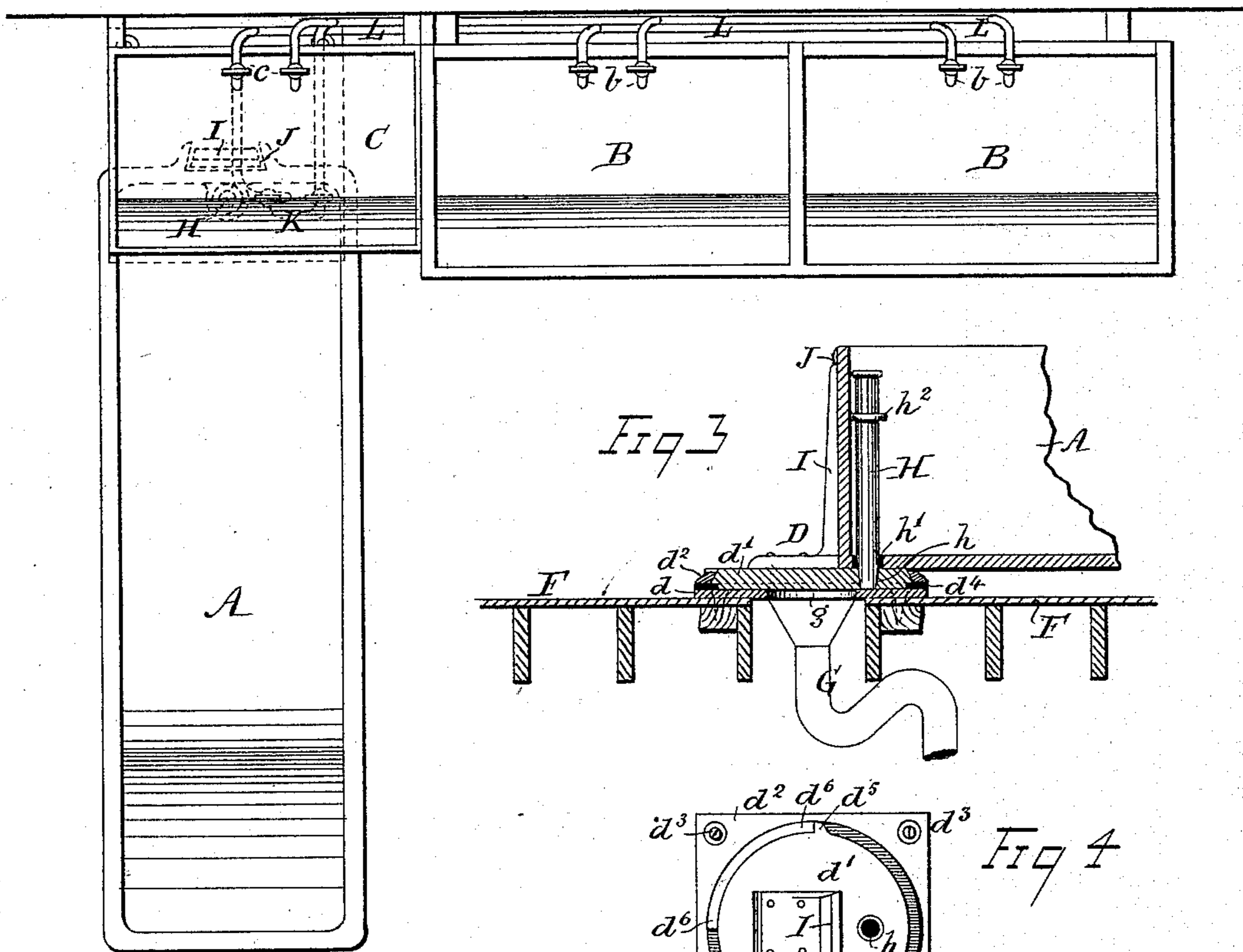
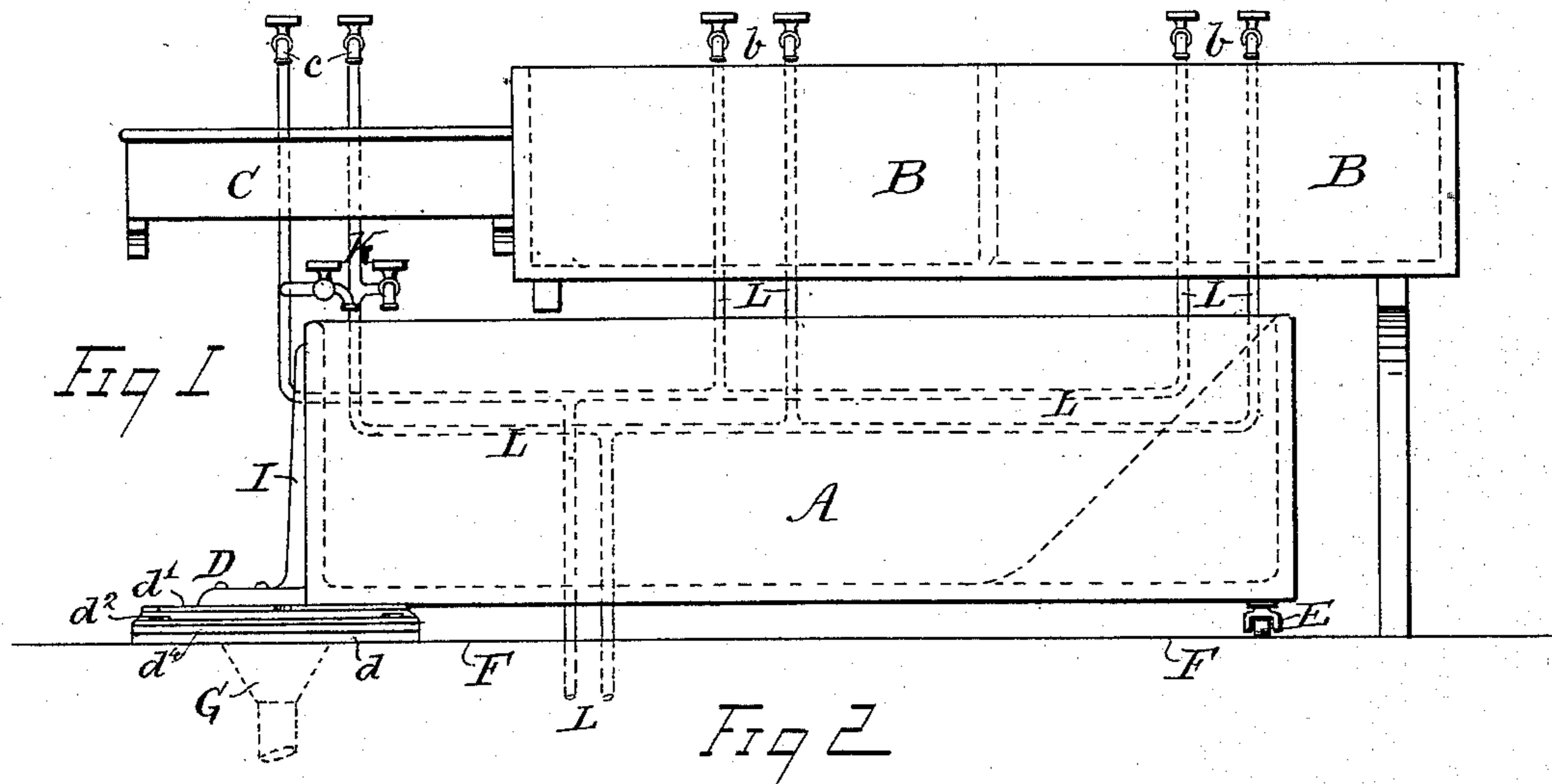


(No Model.)

H. F. BEGIEBING. BATH TUB.

No. 410,344.

Patented Sept. 3, 1889.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO F. BEGIEBING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BATH-TUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,344, dated September 3, 1889.

Application filed March 26, 1889. Serial No. 304,897. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO F. BEGIEBING, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bath-Tub, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a bath-tub apparatus, and has for its object to provide a bath-tub underneath the ordinary stationary wash-tubs and sink of a kitchen or living-room in a manner to economize space and promote the comfort of people living in houses or apartments where a separate bath-room cannot well be provided.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction of the bath-tub relatively with the stationary tubs, whereby it may be swung outward for use and be returned again beneath the stationary tubs, and also in certain peculiar novel features of the bath-tub hinge-joint or coupling, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved bath-tub and the stationary tubs and sink under which it is arranged. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof with the bath-tub swung out from under the wash-tubs. Fig. 3 is a detail vertical section of part of the bath-tub and its hinge or swivel connection, and Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of the bath-tub hinge.

In my improvement I arrange the bath-tub A under the ordinary stationary wash-tubs B B and kitchen-sink C in a manner allowing the bath-tub to be swung outward when required for use, as shown in Fig. 2, and swung inward again after use, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. To accomplish this the bath-tub is mounted at one end on a swivel-hinge D, and at its free end is supported on ordinary castor-wheels E, allowing easy movements of the tub.

The hinge D consists, preferably, of a metal base-plate d , which is fixed by screws or otherwise to the floor F, a round metal plate or disk d' , laid loosely upon the base-plate and forming a close joint with it, and an upper plate d^2 , which has a round opening, prefer-

ably undercut vertically, so as to fit snugly onto the upwardly beveled or tapered peripheral edge of the disk-plate d' and hold it down to the base-plate when screws d^3 are passed through the plate d^2 into the base-plate.

A suitable packing d^4 is preferably interposed between the plates d d^2 to make an absolutely fluid and gas tight joint. The base-plate is provided with an elongated or elliptical opening g , at which is fitted the trapped waste-pipe G, through which the water from the bath-tub is drawn off to the sewer or drain. The movable disk or hinge-plate d' is provided with a hole h , which coincides with a hole h' , made in the bottom of the bath-tub A. When the tub is swung outward for use, both holes h h' coincide with the outlet g , which communicates with the waste-pipe G, this relative position of the outlets h h' g being shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

The bath-tub is held to the hinge-plate d' by means of a vertical dovetail-shaped metal upright I, fixed to the plate, and which interlocks with a correspondingly-formed recess J, formed at the end of the tub. This connection holds the tub securely to the plate, so that the plate and tub holes h h' always coincide to allow a tube H to be fitted by its tapered lower end into the holes to make a tight joint and serve as a plug to prevent escape of water from the bath-tub while it is in use, this tube H serving also as an overflow-outlet, through which water will escape to the waste-pipe G should the inflow of water to the tub not be cut off when the water rises in the tub to the top of the tube. A ring h^2 , fixed to the tub, steadies the upper part of the overflow-tube, while its lower end fits snugly in the holes h h' of the hinge-plate and tub. By withdrawing the tube H the water will discharge from the bath-tub through the holes h h' and outlet g G to the sewer or drain. Hot and cold water is supplied to the bath-tub A through faucets K, which communicate with the same system of pipes or plumbing L, from which hot and cold water is supplied to the stationary wash-tubs B and ordinary sink C through faucets b c , respectively, and as will be understood from Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. Two stop lugs or studs d^5 d^6 on the

hinge-plate d' are adapted to strike shoulders d^6 d^6 on the plate d^2 to limit the swinging movements of the bath-tub on its hinge, the hinge being adjusted in Fig. 4 of the drawings, as when the bath-tub is swung in under-
5 neath the stationary tubs and sink.

It is obvious when the bath-tub A is swung in under the tubs and sink B B C, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, that the bath-tub
10 holes h h' or tube H will not be in communication with the waste-outlets g G, and as the hinge-plate d' fits very closely to the base-plate d escape of sewer-gases from the waste-pipe will be positively cut off, thus promoting
15 the health of persons living in the room. To use the bath-tub it is only necessary to grasp its free end and swing it out on the rollers E and hinge D to the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and after the overflow-tube
20 H is adjusted to the outlets h h' of the tub the water will be turned on at the faucets K to supply the tub, and after use of the tub and while it is yet swung outward, at which time the overflow-tube H and outlets h h' will
25 be open to the trapped waste-pipe G, the tube will be withdrawn from the holes h h' to allow escape of water from the tub, whereupon it will be again swung around on its hinge D underneath the stationary tubs and sink and
30 out of the way, thus economizing room, which is an object in houses where a bath-room separate from other living-rooms cannot be provided.

The entire bath-tub may be quickly and
35 easily removed from the stationary tubs and sink, when repairs of plumbing may be required or for other purpose, by simply taking out the screw or other fastenings d^3 of the

hinge-coupling and lifting the plates d' d^2 off with the tub, as will readily be understood. 40

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bath-tub swivel-hinged at one end next its waste-outlets, the hinge of the tub having
45 an outlet in its upper movable plate communicating with the tub, and provided in its lower plate or part with an outlet communicating with the waste-pipe, with which the tub-outlet coincides only when the tub is swung
50 outward for use, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, with a bath-tub, of a base-plate d , having a waste-outlet g and set
55 at one end of the tub, a plate d' on the base-plate, a retaining-plate d^2 , holding the plate d' to the plate d , said plate d' having a hole h registering with the outlet h' of the tub, and provided also with an upright lug, to
60 which the end of the tub is connected, substantially as herein set forth.

3. A bath-tub swivel-hinged at one end next its waste-pipe connection and having an out-
65 let h' , the hinge having a base-plate provided with a waste-outlet g , and a movable disk-plate held to the tub and provided with a hole h , registering with the tub-outlet h' and adapted to register with the waste-outlet g
70 when the tub is swung outward for use, and an overflow-pipe fitted detachably to the outlets h h' in the tub and hinge-plate, substantially as herein set forth.

HUGO F. BEGIEBING.

Witnesses:

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