(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. DE CHOUBERSKY.

BATHING APPARATUS.

No. 420,146. Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

Fig. 1.

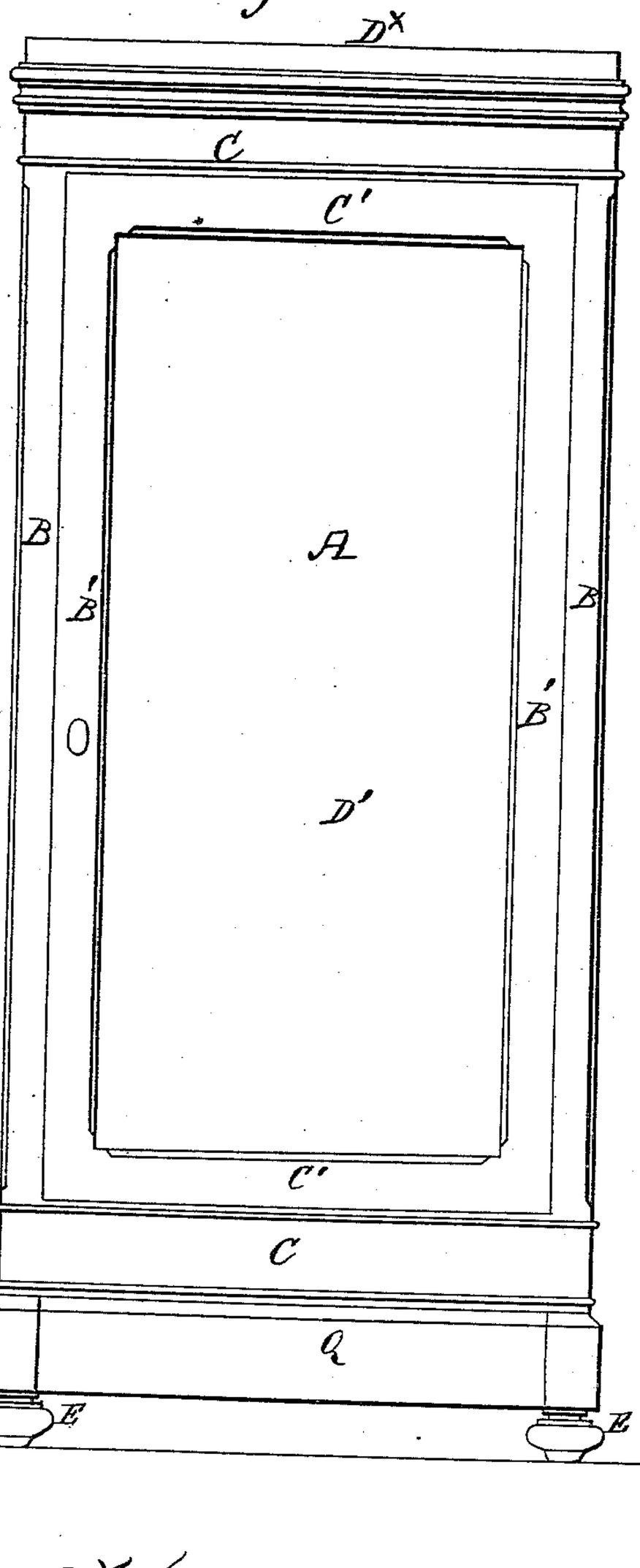
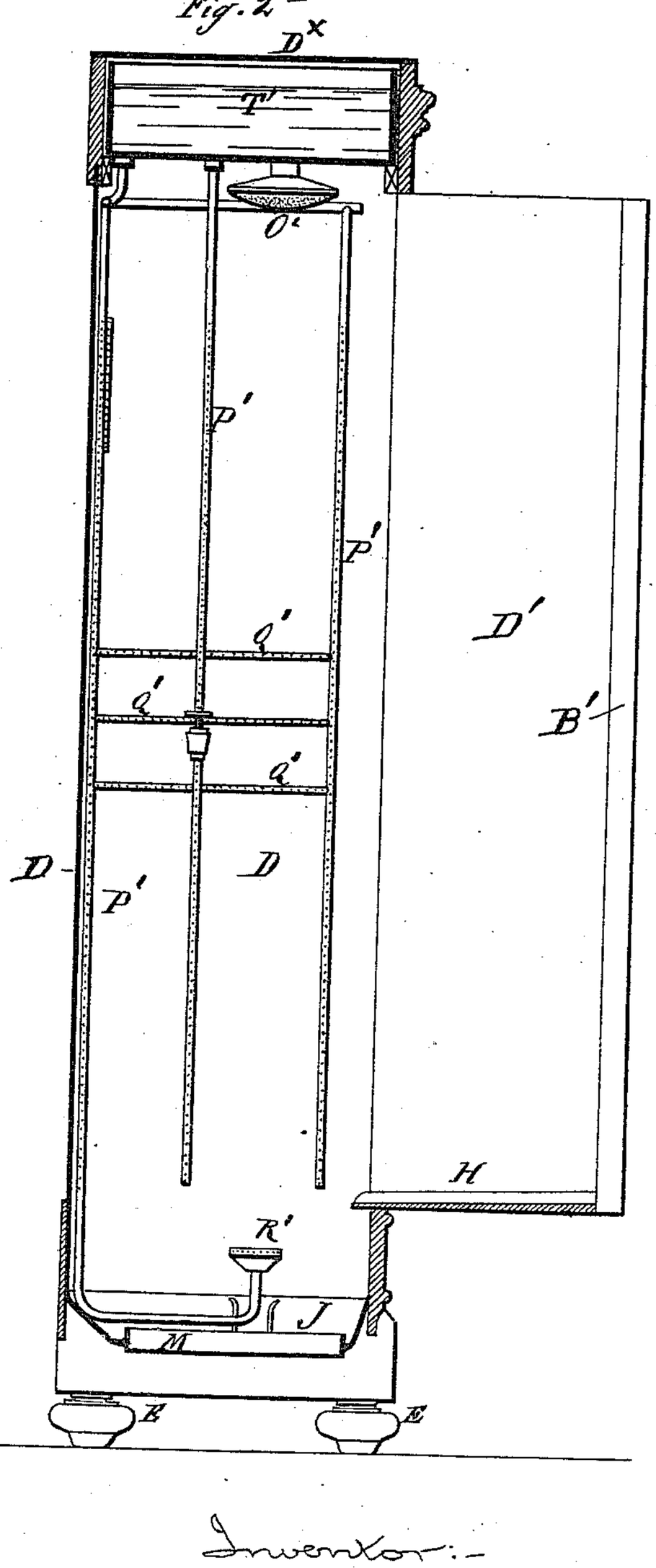


Fig. 2 bis



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(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. DE CHOUBERSKY.

BATHING APPARATUS.

No. 420,146. Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

Fig. 2.

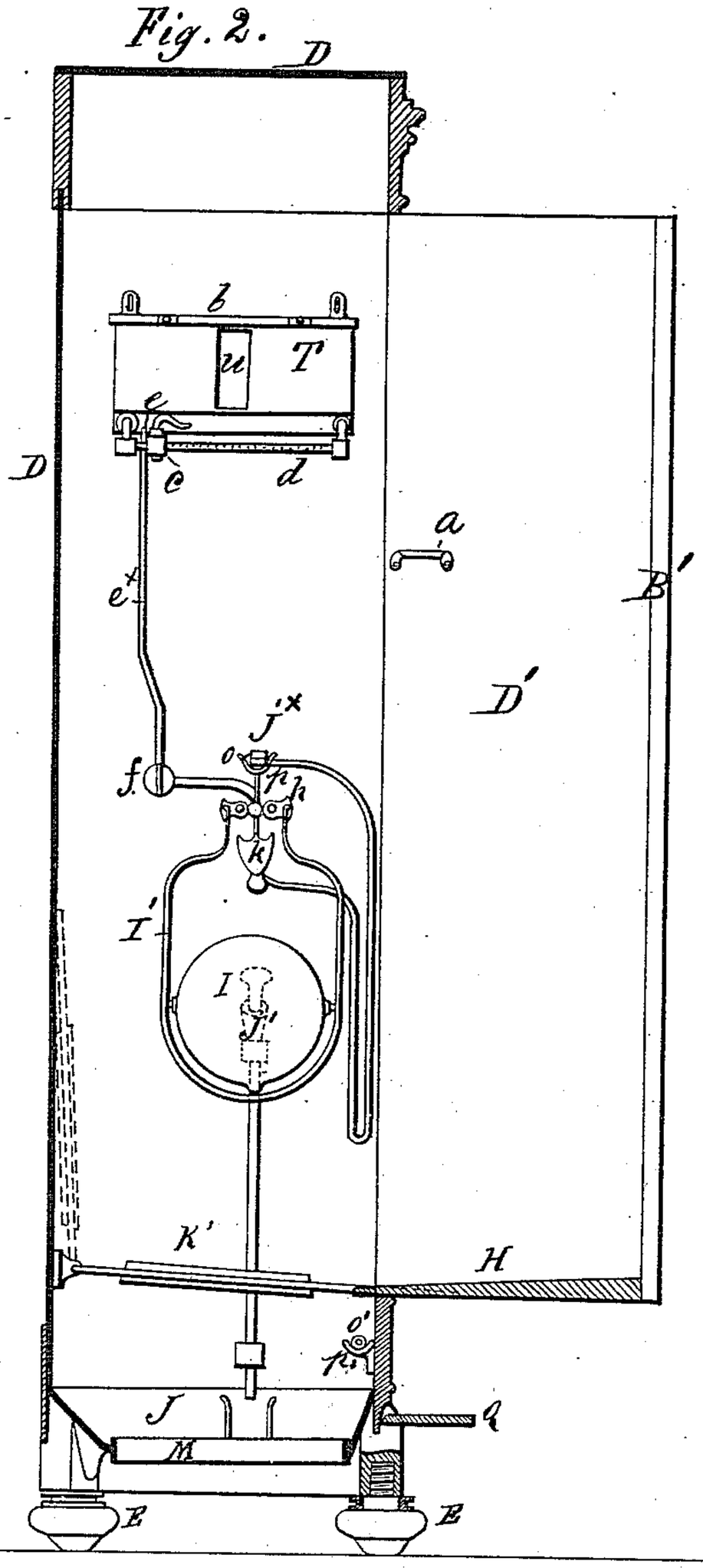
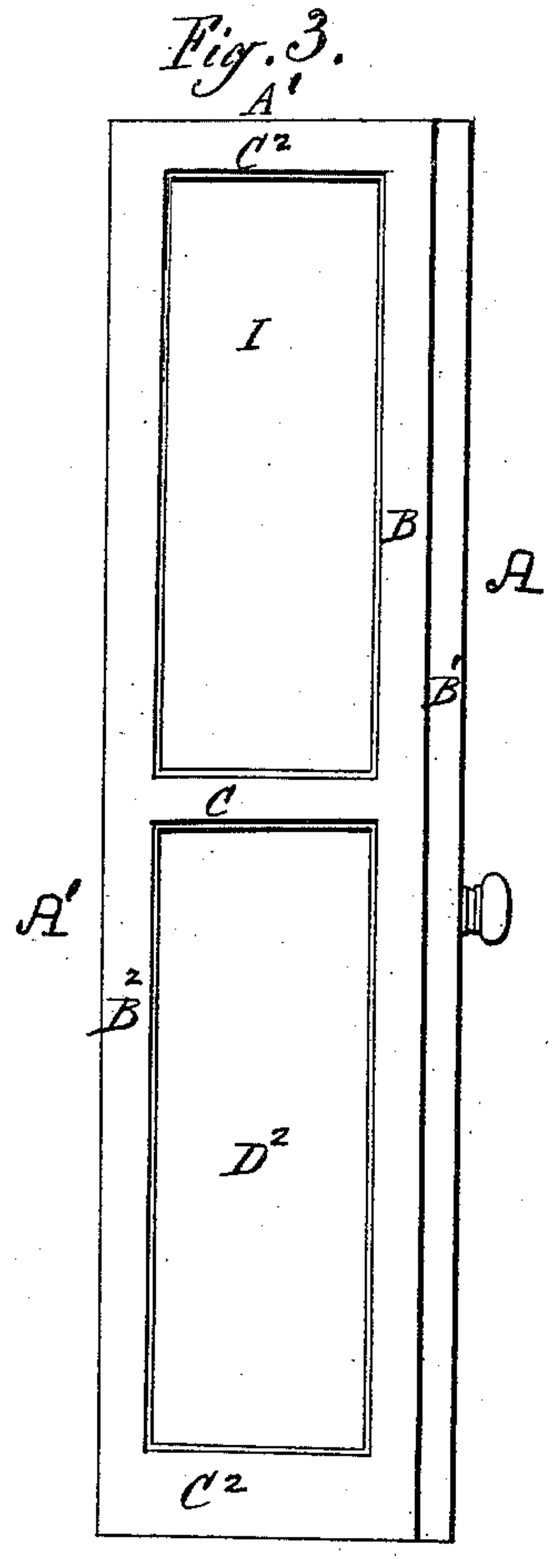


Fig. 3.



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C. DE CHOUBERSKY.

BATHING APPARATUS.

No. 420,146. Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

Fig. 4.

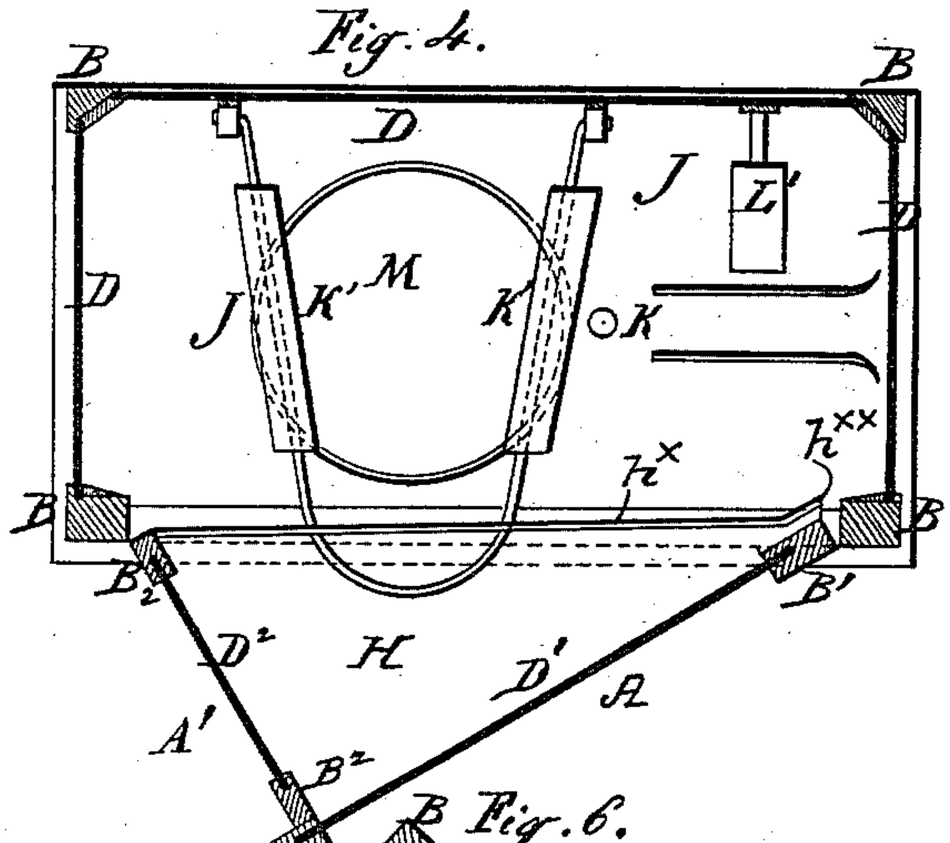


Fig. 5.

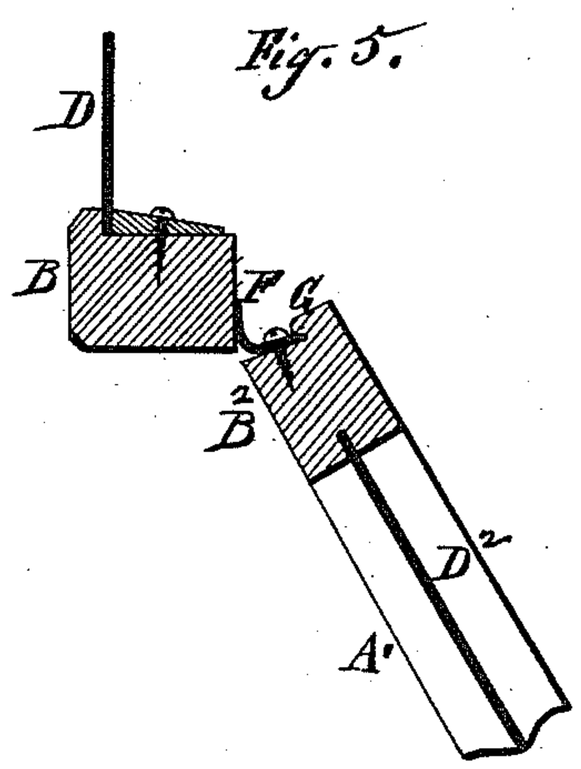


Fig. 6.

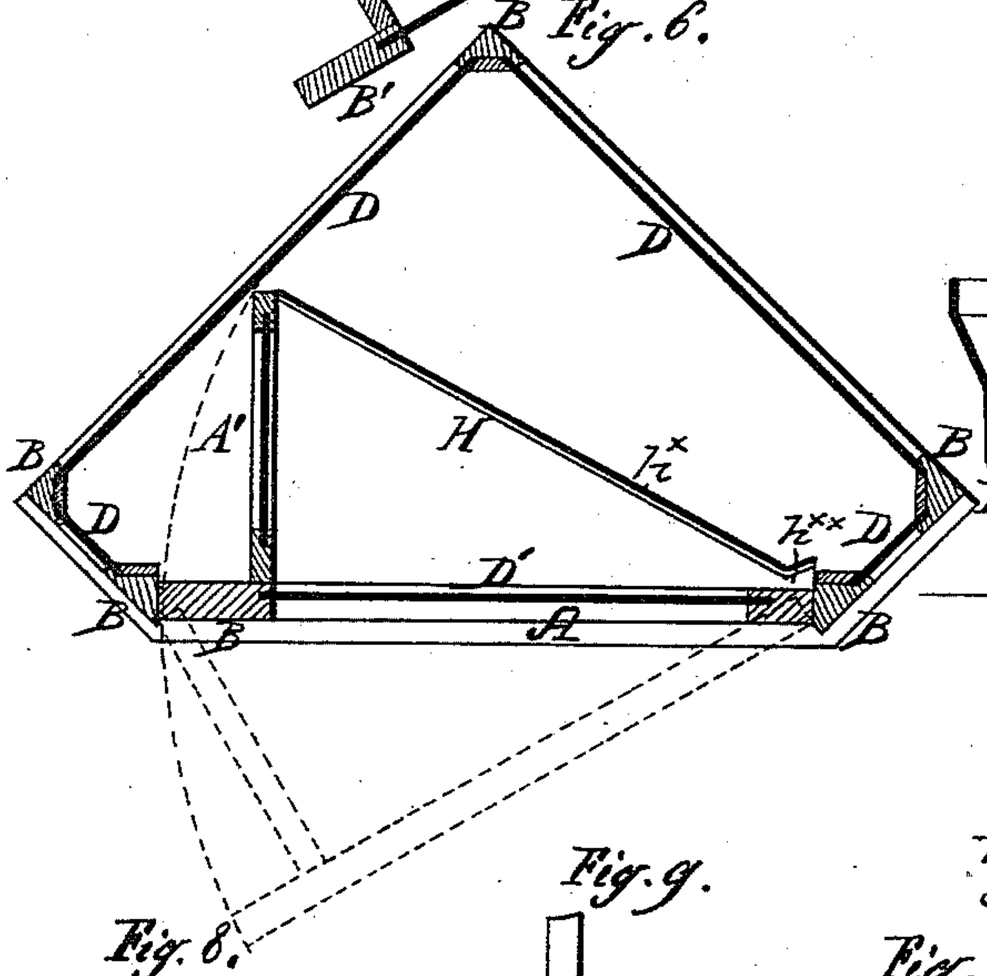


Fig. 7.

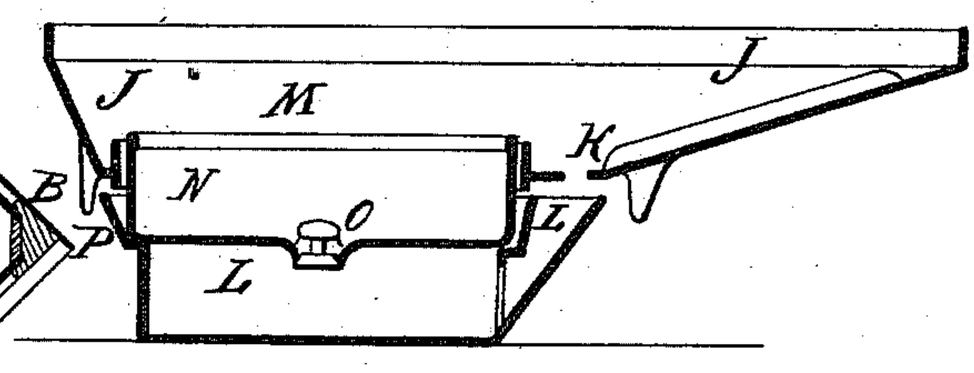


Fig. 7a

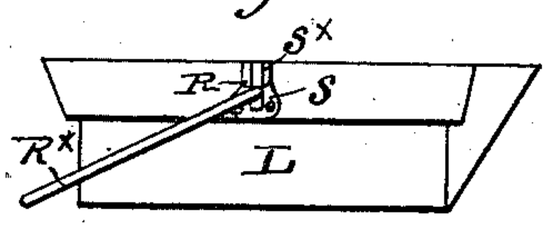


Fig. 8.

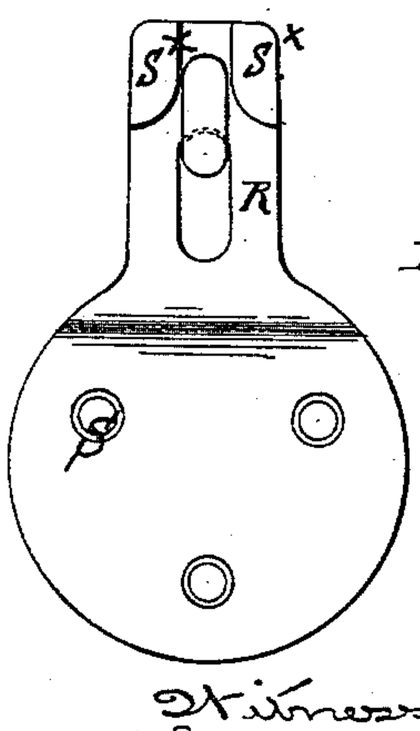


Fig. 9.

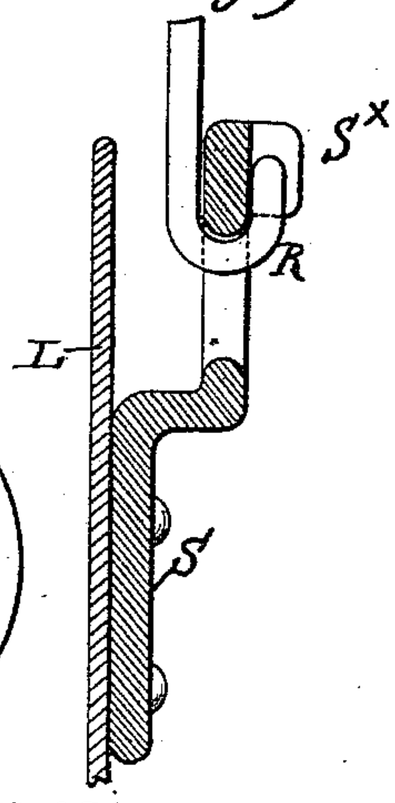


Fig. 10.

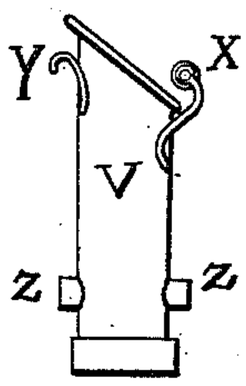
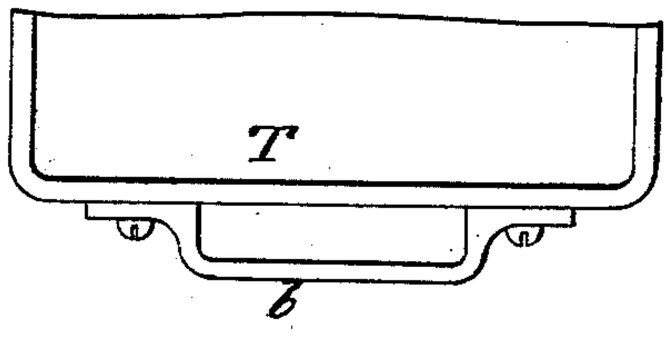


Fig. 11.



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(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

C. DE CHOUBERSKY.

BATHING APPARATUS.

No. 420,146. Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

Fig. 12.

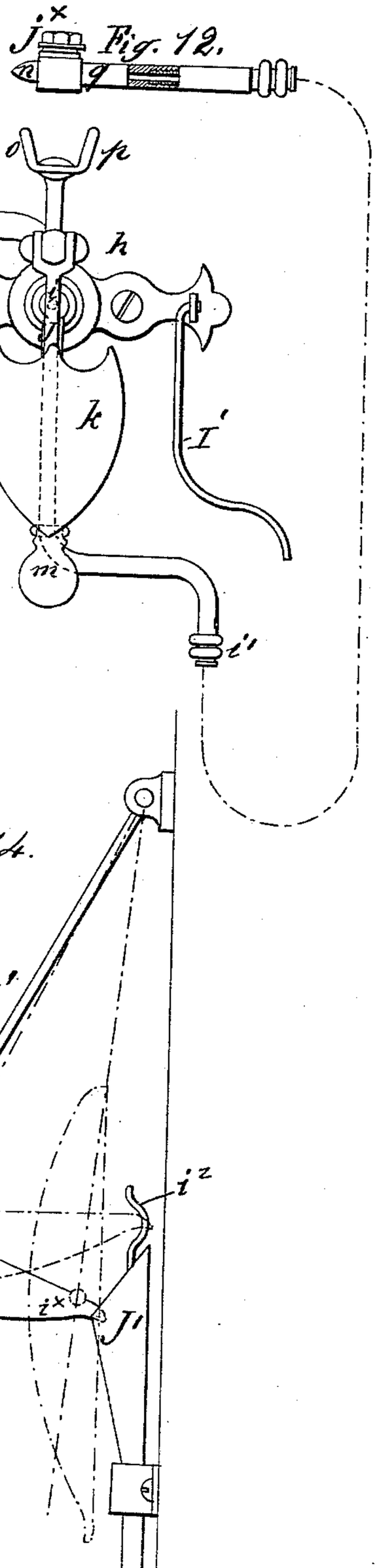

Fig. 13.

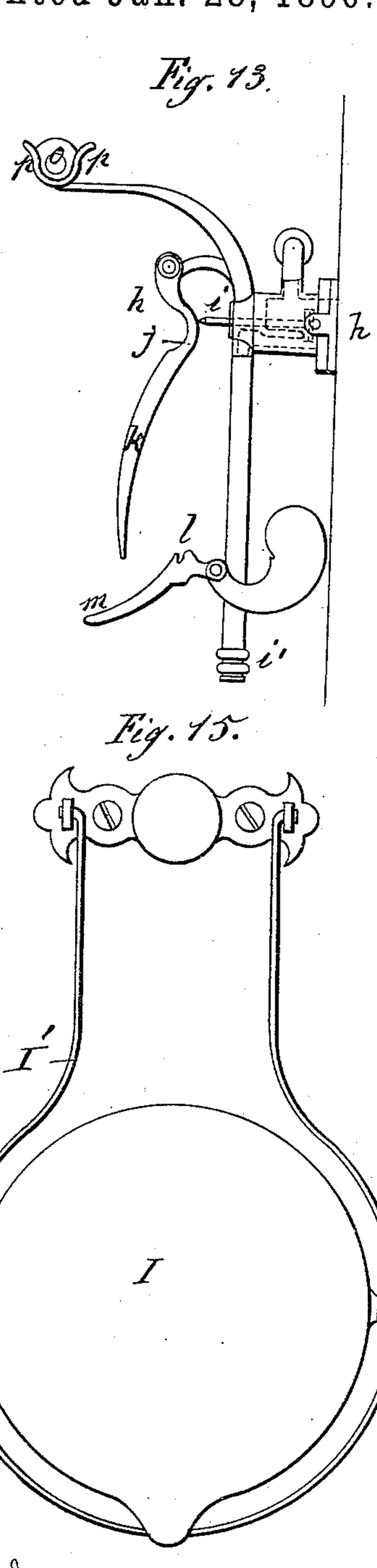

Fig. 14.

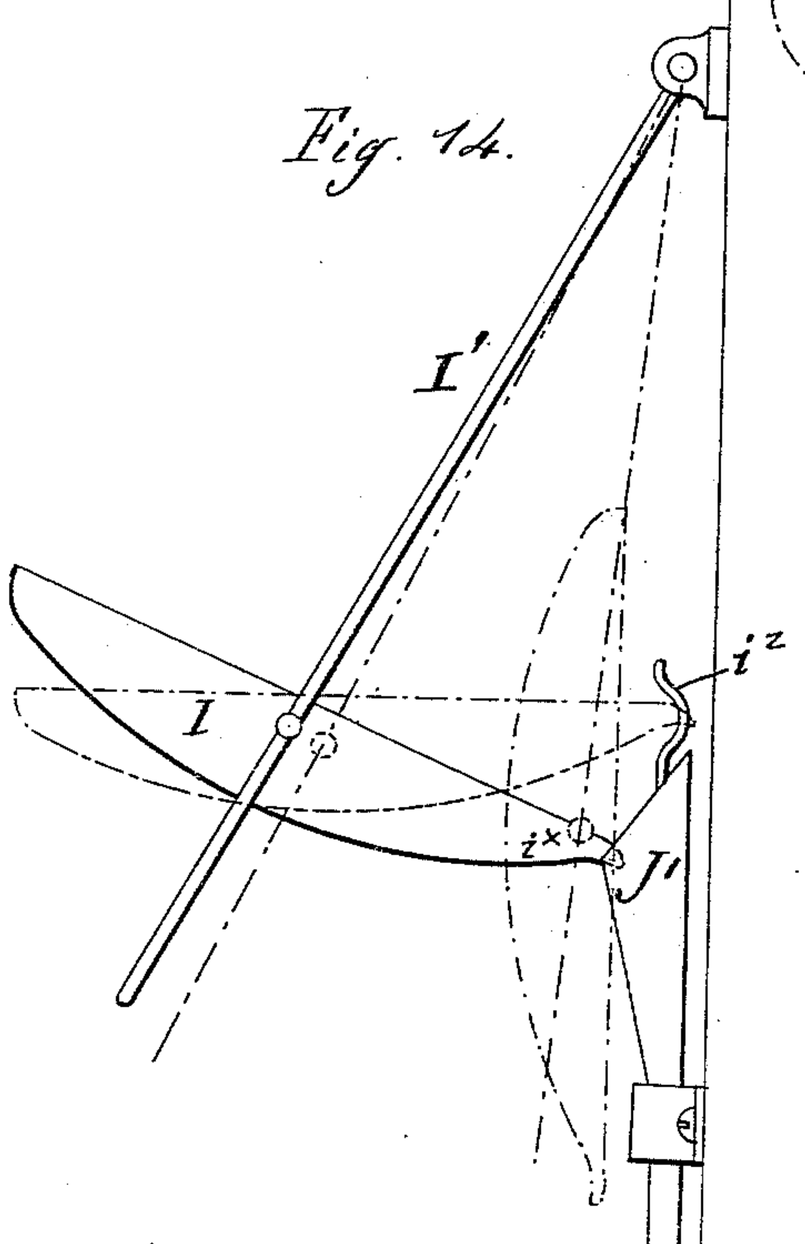

Fig. 15.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES DE CHOUBERSKY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

BATHING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,146, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed August 13, 1889. Serial No. 320,575. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DE CHOUBERSKY, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing in Paris, France, have invented certain Improvements in Bathing Apparatuses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of bath apparatus and conveniences wherein the shower and other bathing appliances are inclosed in a portable closet. Bathing apparatuses of this general character are usually rather costly and cumbersome and require a greater quantity of water than is necessary.

The object of the present invention is to provide the same conveniences embodied in a less cumbrous and costly structure, and to provide an apparatus wherein only the necessary quantity of water need be employed.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter, and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrative of my invention, Figure 1 is a front exterior view of the closet containing the bathing appliances. Figs. 2 and 2^b are sectional side elevations of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the door of the bathing-closet detached. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view. Figs. 5, 6, 7, 7^a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are detail views that will be hereinafter described.

The closet is composed of uprights B and cross-pieces C, of wood, and panels D, of sheet metal, or of thin wood covered on the inside with metal. The roof $D^\times$ is also of wood. The four feet E are provided with screws for leveling up the closet; but the latter may be fixed to the wall of the room.

The door A of the closet is composed of uprights B′, cross-pieces C′, and a panel D′, and it has a wing A′, (seen in Figs. 3 and 4,) which enters the closet when the door A is closed. The wing enables the door A to be pushed out to a limited extent to afford room for making the toilet without exposure. This wing A′ has a rubber strip F along its edge, as seen in the enlarged sectional detail view, Fig. 5, which bears on the upright B of the closet and makes a tight joint to prevent the entry of currents of air. This rubber strip is fixed in a groove G in the upright of the wing A′. At the lower part of the wing is a shelf H, which has a marginal rim $h^\times$. This shelf forms a bottom for the space exterior to the closet, which is formed when the door A is partly opened, and it catches the water and compels it to flow back into the closet at $h^{\times\times}$ instead of falling onto the carpet. The upper panel in the wing A′ is replaced by a hinged panel I, (seen in Fig. 3,) whereat the bather may receive towels, soap, &c., from the outside.

The lower part of the closet has an inclined bottom J, of cast-iron. This feature is best seen in Fig. 7, which is a sectional view of the lower part of the closet, taken parallel to the front. This bottom plate J leads all the water to an orifice K, whence it flows down to a low receptacle L.

At the center M of the bottom of the closet is arranged a basin N, which has in its bottom a spring-valve O. This basin permits the bather to stand in it upright, and it also serves as a foot-bath. The bather may at any time empty the basin by pressing the knob of the valve O with his foot. Before commencing his toilet the bather may let into the basin a little hot water, which will warm the basin and also the air in the closet.

The basin N is supported on a shoulder P, formed in the wall of the receptacle L. (Seen detached in side elevation in Fig. 7^a.) This latter is not connected with the closet proper, and the basin N cannot be placed until the receptacle L shall first have been placed. As the basin discharges into said receptacle, this arrangement will prevent the basin from being discharged or emptied on the carpet. The receptacle L is introduced under the closet by raising the hinged lower front panel or flap Q thereof. (Seen in Figs. 1 and 2.) In order that the receptacle L may not tilt in carrying it and thus spill the water, I employ the construction seen on a large scale in Fig. 8 and in section in Fig. 9. The bail or handle of the receptacle has hooks R on its ends, which engage slots in the ears S on the receptacle, and on the ear are two lugs $S^\times$, between which the tips of said hooks engage when the receptacle is lifted. This prevents the latter from oscillating, and yet allows the bail to lie down flat when the receptacle is in use. Fig. 7^a shows the bail $R^\times$ on the receptacle L.

Fig. 6 is a sectional plan similar to Fig. 4, showing the closet so shaped in plan as to fit into a corner. This view is merely designed to show how the closet need not be rectangular in form, as it is in Fig. 4.

At the upper part of the closet is placed a reservoir T, (see Fig. 2,) of cast-iron, which has a glass plate *u* set in its front to show at all times the level of the water therein.

To fill the reservoir, which is at a high level, a bucket V (seen detached in Fig. 10) is employed. This bucket is adapted to be used by any one of small stature, who may easily reach and fill the reservoir with it. The bucket is rather deep and has a handle X, a hook Y, and two lugs or ears Z. It is carried by taking hold of the handle X, and the hook is hooked over a bar *a* (seen in Fig. 2) on the door of the closet. Then the operator seizes the bucket with his hands placed under the ears or lugs Z, which prevents it from slipping, and raises it until he can hook the hook Y on a bar *b* on the upper part of the reservoir T. This bar *b* is seen in plan in the enlarged detail view, Fig. 11. It will then be easy to tilt the bucket in such a manner as to empty its contents into the reservoir.

The reservoir T has at its lower part a cock *c* and a horizontal tube *d*, pierced with small holes. This tube permits of washing or showering the head, shoulders, and upper part of the body while the bather stands erect. The tube *d* may be hinged or jointed, and the cock *c* may constitute one of the hinge-joints. The cock may be so constructed that the water will flow only when the tube *d* is turned in a particular way. The closet may be furnished also with vertically-arranged perforated tubes set in the corners thereof, so that the jets therefrom will converge toward the center thereof, as seen in Fig. 2^{bis}. In place of a cock, I may employ a valve operated by a rod, cord, or the like.

The reservoir T may be supplied by gravity, either from the town mains or from an elevated tank on the house, in which case it may be provided with a float-valve to preserve a uniform level.

At the bottom of the reservoir T is a nipple *e*, from which a rubber tube $e^{\times}$, leads to a cock *f*, which may be a multiple-way cock, to be branched from as required. On one side it may be connected with a heating apparatus and on the other side with a cock *h*. This allows of sending to the cock *h* either hot or cold water, or a mixture of the two. It also permits of putting the heating apparatus in direct communication with the reservoir.

If one does not wish to use a heating apparatus, it will suffice to put a proper quantity of hot water into the reservoir.

The cock *h*, which is seen detached on a larger scale in front elevation in Fig. 12 and in side elevation in Fig. 13, has a valve, the stem *i* of which bears on a pendent lever *j*, and this lever bears a plate *k*. This plate may be pressed lightly with the back of the hand in order to turn on water sufficient to wash the hands. The water may be made to issue in jets or continuously, as desired. In the latter case the plate *k* will be pressed back until its free end engages a notch *l* in a weighted latch *m*, as clearly seen in Fig. 13, when the cock or valve will be held open. The plate *k* is released by depressing the latch *m*, when the cock will close of itself.

The cock *h* has a forked arm *p*, which forms a support for a portable nozzle *q*, connected with the cock. This support is so arranged as to prevent the nozzle from falling when it is being used and while it is delivering upward a sheaf-like jet. The end of the nozzle is terminated by a conical pin *n*, which engages an eye in a lug *o* on the support. The cylindrical part of the nozzle rests between the branches of the fork *p*. In Fig. 12 the nozzle *q* is represented as raised above the fork *p*, and the flexible connecting-tube is represented by a broken line. This tube connects with a nipple i' on a pipe leading from the cock *h*. The nozzle may be provided with a sprinkler $j^{\times}$, or any sort of outlet. By means of this portable nozzle one may direct the water to any part of the person.

A basin I, of metal or thick porcelain, (seen detached in Figs. 14 and 15,) is supported on pivots in a hinged bail I′, and may be turned up edgewise out of the way, (see dotted lines in Fig. 14,) or be turned down to a horizontal or inclined position. When standing horizontally, as when in use, its lip $i^{\times}$ engages a holder i^2. To empty this basin, its lip is pressed down until the water flows into a hopper J′, from which the waste water flows down to the receptacle at the bottom of the closet through a suitable waste-pipe.

A hinged seat K′ is provided in the closet. This seat is in the form of a bail and is hinged to the back of the closet. When turned down, its free end rests on the shelf H. There is a support p' o' at the bottom of the closet below the seat K′ to support the nozzle *q*. This enables the bather while seated to direct a spray or jet of water upward onto his person. This support p' o' is constructed substantially the same as the forked support *p o*, before described.

In Fig. 4, L′ represents a foot-rest for the bather. The closet may, if necessary, be lighted by a gas-jet.

Douche apparatus may be provided, as seen in Fig. 2^{bis}, and this apparatus need not interfere with the apparatus already described, although I have herein represented the two in separate views for the sake of clearness. To supply the douche or shower bath, the closet is furnished with an overhead tank T′, arranged in the top of the closet and behind the frontispiece thereof. If it be desired to take only cold douches, the tank may be replaced where convenient by a pipe from the street-main.

The douche apparatus, as illustrated in Fig. 2^{bis}, consists of a rose-nozzle O′ for the

shower. In the angles of the closet and otherwhere will be arranged vertical perforated pipes P′, as before described. These pipes P′ may be connected by transverse perforated pipes Q′. A sprinkling-nozzle R′ may be employed at the lower part of the closet, and this nozzle may be on a branch pipe coupled to a down pipe from the reservoir T′ in such a manner that it may be swung around and up to the wall of the closet out of the way.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a bathing apparatus, the combination, with the closet having an entrance-door, of the wing A′, fixed to the free edge of the door and at an angle therewith, and the bottom or shelf H, arranged in the angle between said door and wing, as described, said shelf having a rim $h^{\times}$ and an outlet $h^{\times\times}$ for the water falling thereon.

2. In a bathing apparatus, the combination, with the closet provided with an entrance-door and the wing A′, attached to the free edge of said door and provided with a weather-strip F, of the shelf H, arranged within the angle between the door and its wing, and the seat K′, hinged to the back of the closet and adapted to rest at its free end on said shelf when said seat is turned down.

3. In a bathing apparatus, the combination, with the closet having an inclined bottom J and an entrance-door A, of the wing A′ on the free edge of said door, the shelf H, arranged in the angle formed by said door and wing, said shelf being provided with means for leading the water that may fall upon it onto the bottom J, and the removable receptacle L, arranged under the closet and adapted to receive the waste water from the inclined bottom J, as set forth.

4. In a bathing apparatus, the combination, with the closet having an inclined bottom J, with an aperture at M to receive a basin and an aperture K for the escape of waste water, of the removable receptacle L, provided with a shoulder P, and the basin N, which rests in the receptacle L on said shoulder, substantially as set forth.

5. In a bathing apparatus, the combination, with the closet and the elevated reservoir mounted therein, of the cock or valve *h* for drawing water from said reservoir, the actuating-lever *j*, provided with a plate *k*, and the pivoted detent-latch *m*, provided with a notch *l* to receive the free end of said plate, and thus hold the cock open, substantially as set forth.

6. In a bathing apparatus, the combination, with the closet and the elevated reservoir therein, provided with a cock *h* for drawing water from said reservoir, of the swinging bail I′, the basin I, pivotally mounted in said bail; the stop for holding the basin I in a horizontal position, and the hopper J′ to receive the waste water from said basin, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES DE CHOUBERSKY.

Witnesses:

J. L. RATHBONE,

JULES ARMENGAUD, Jeune.