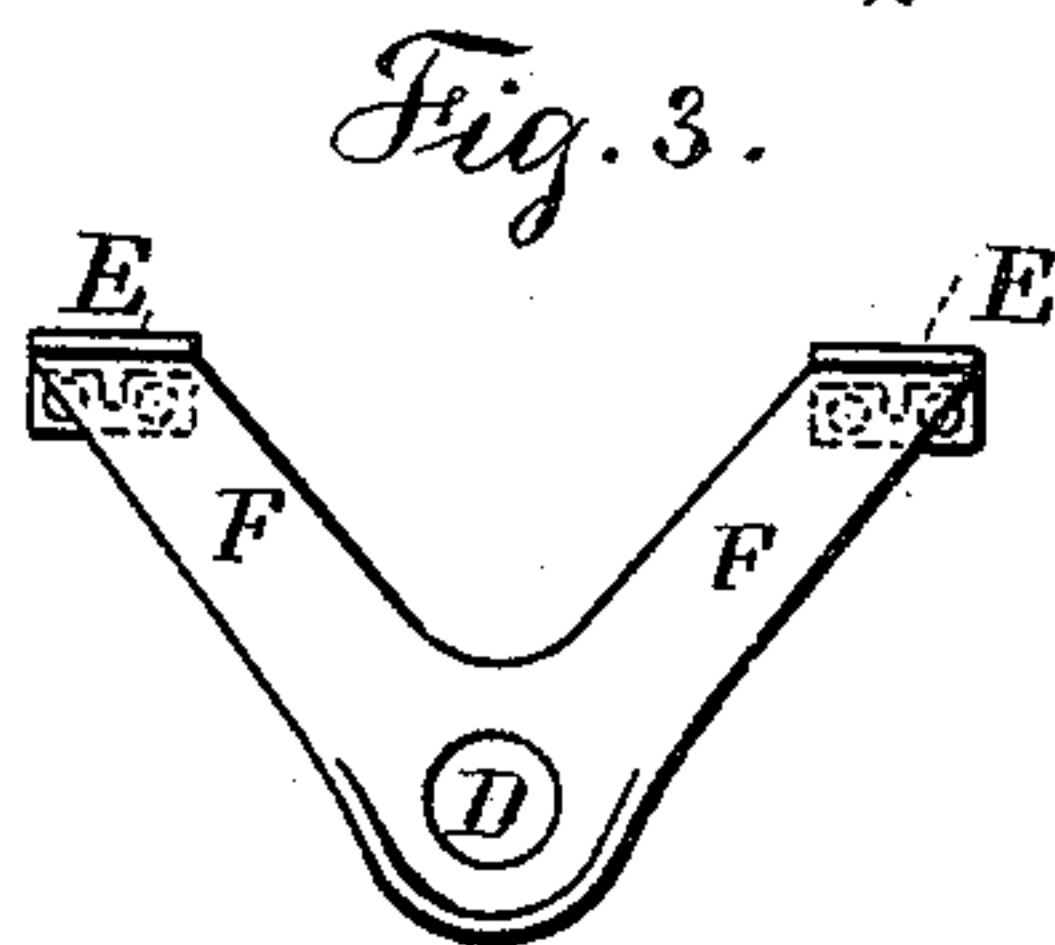
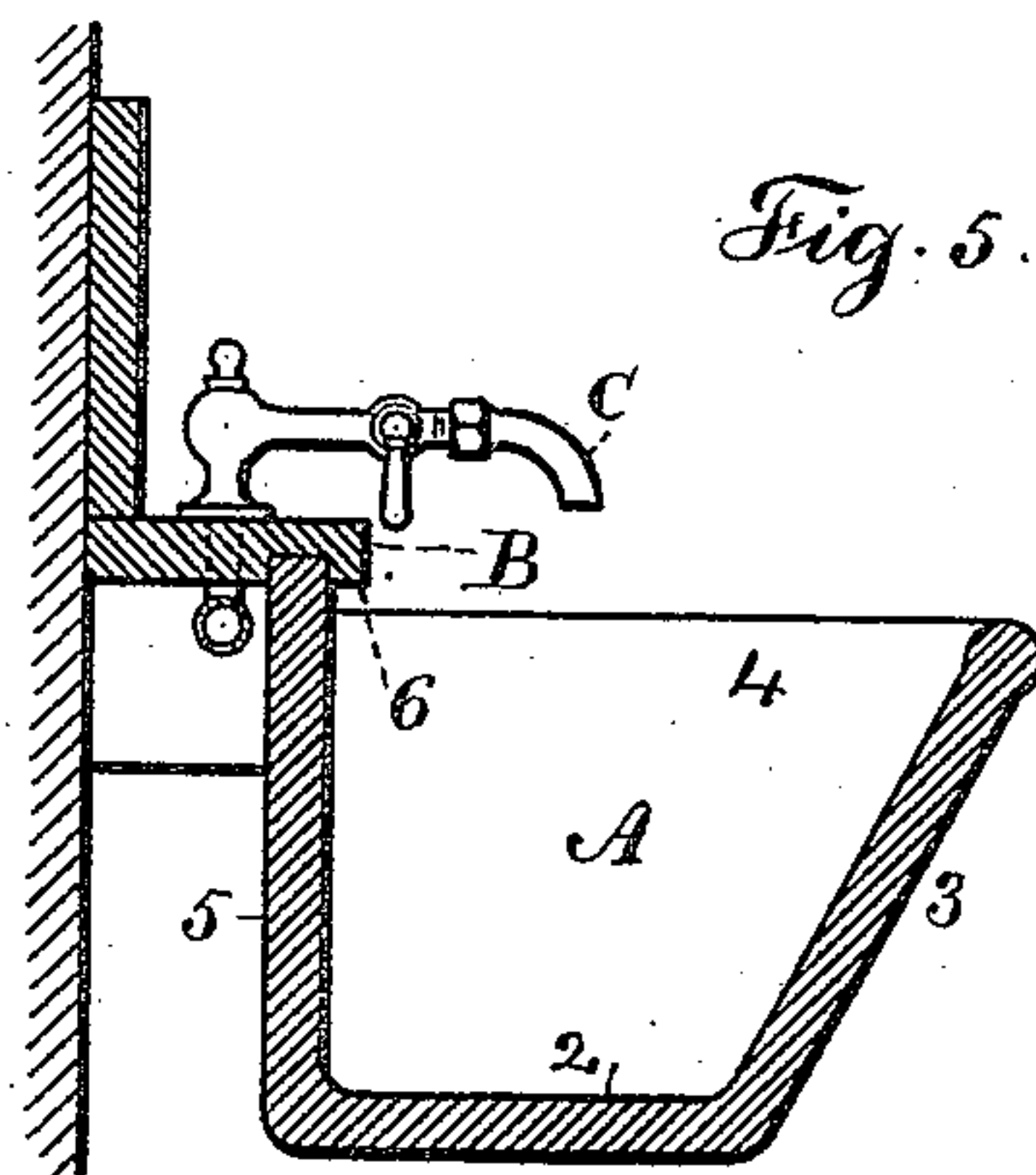
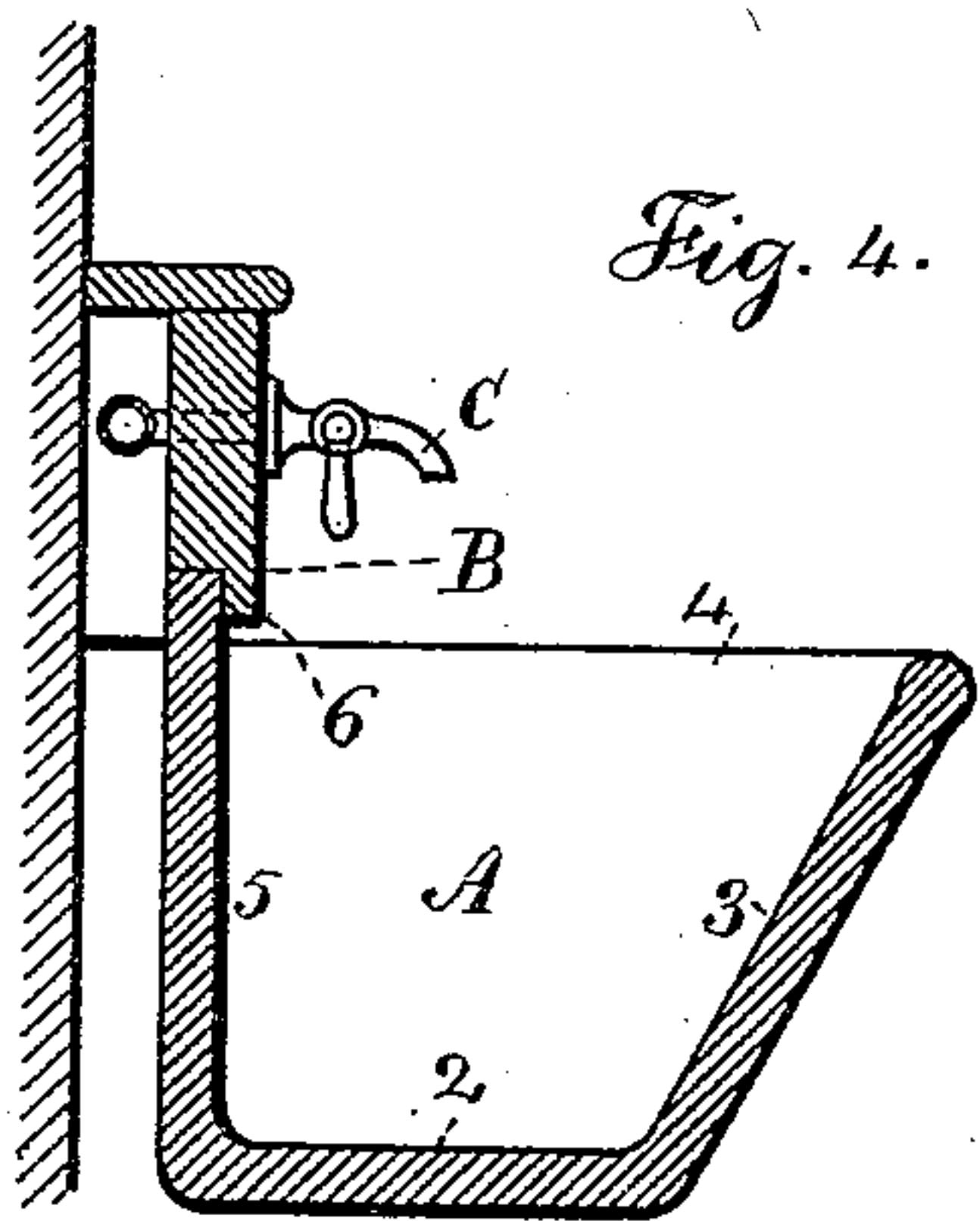
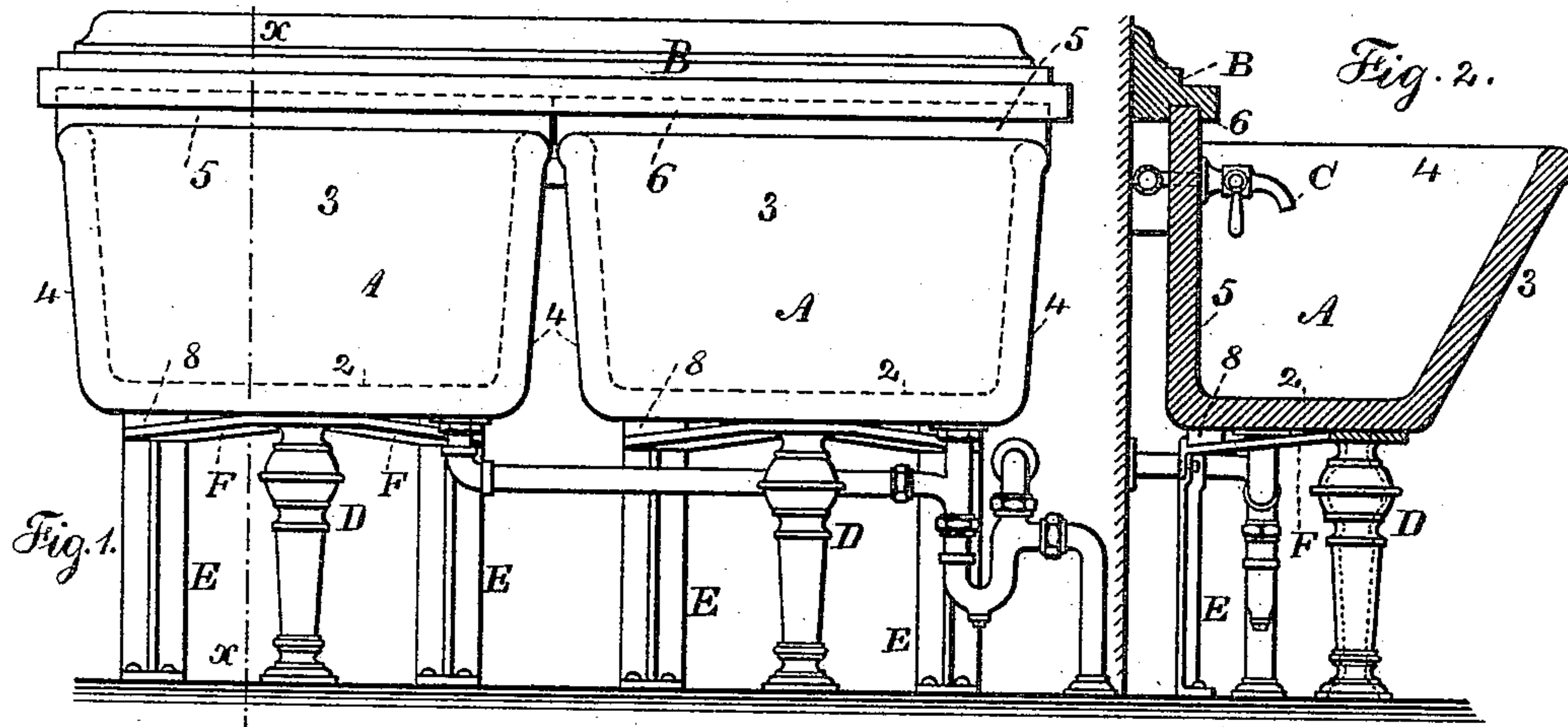


(No Model.)

J. REID & E. HAMMANN.  
WASHTUB.

No. 529,568.

Patented Nov. 20, 1894.



Witnesses:  
J. Stail  
Chas. H. Smith

Inventors:  
John Reid  
Edward Hammann  
per Lemuel W. Serrell atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN REID, OF YONKERS, AND EDWARD HAMMANN, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGN-  
ORS TO THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WASHTUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,568, dated November 20, 1894.

Application filed October 6, 1891. Serial No. 407,847. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN REID, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester, and EDWARD HAMMANN, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Washtubs or Trays, of which the following is a specification.

10 Wash tubs have heretofore been constructed of earthenware with inclined fronts and vertical backs and sides, and two or more of these tubs have been placed side by side and provided with a top frame to aid in holding the tubs in position. We make use of  
15 peculiarly constructed supports for the tubs whereby they are firmly held and the upper edges can be brought into correct position even in cases where the tubs are not uniform in size in consequence of contraction in  
20 burning.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, is an elevation representing the tubs in position. Fig. 2, is a vertical section of the same at the line  $x, x$ .  
25 Fig. 3, is a detached view of the supporting frame, and Figs. 4, and 5, show modifications in the fitting at the back of the tub.

The earthenware tub A, is made in one piece with a nearly flat bottom 2, and inclined front 3, vertical or nearly vertical sides or ends 4, and with a vertical back 5. The upper edges of the front 3, and sides 4,  
30 are rounding or rolled so as not to present any sharp angles to the washerwoman and to allow for the parts being easily kept clean and at the same time improving the appearance.

The back 5 extends up higher than the sides or the front, and the top edge thereof  
40 is flat, the object of this construction being to allow for the introduction of a slab or plate B, having an edge 6, that passes down in front of the top edge of the back 5, and this slab or plate B, being fastened to the wall, the edge 6, firmly secures the top edge of the back  
45 5, of the tub so as to hold the tub reliably in place. This slab or plate may be either horizontal as seen at B', Fig. 5, or vertical, as seen at B<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 4, and it may be of wood or  
50 of stone or metal. In some instances where

this slab stands vertical and there is a space between the same and the wall for the hot and cold water pipes as seen in Fig. 4, the faucets C' are secured to this slab B<sup>2</sup>. In some instances where the slab is horizontal  
55 the faucets C<sup>2</sup>, are provided with bibs overhanging the tubs as seen in Fig. 5, and with some kinds of tubs there are holes through the back for the reception of faucets C, Fig. 2; these different modes of supplying water  
60 to the tubs being well known.

The edge of the slab that comes in front of the back at its upper edge can be straight and extend all along over the tops of the sides of the tub or tubs.  
65

In tubs of this character, difficulty has heretofore been experienced in properly placing the tubs upon their supports to bring the top edges of the tubs in proper position and in line with each other. This difficulty arises  
70 principally from unequal contraction in the burning or baking of the earthen tub, and the bottom and top of the tub is very seldom accurately made. To provide for these conditions we employ a standard D, preferably  
75 in the form of a hollow ornamental column, the same having a flange by which it may be screwed to the floor, and the back legs E. The latter are not as high as the standard D, but they are connected to the top of such  
80 standard by the diverging bars F, which bars are slightly inclined, the object of this construction being to permit the earthenware tub to rest upon bars F above the top of the standard D, and to allow for the insertion of  
85 wedges 8, preferably of wood, between the bars F, and the under surface of the earthen tub, and usually near the upper ends of the back legs E. By this improvement the tub is supported at three places, and by driving  
90 in the wedges more or less the upper surface of the tub can be brought to the proper level, and where there are several tubs in a row, the top edges of the vertical backs 5, of the tubs can be all brought in line with each other  
95 so as to be firmly held by the overhanging edge 6, of the slab or plate B. By this construction the cost of the parts is much lessened and the accurate adjustment of the tubs greatly facilitated.  
100

This tub will be made of greater or less depth according to the use intended.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination with a tub, of a stand-  
5 ard beneath the front part of the tub, back  
legs that are shorter than the standard and  
inclined diverging bars that connect the  
standard and the back legs for supporting  
the tub and allowing the same to be properly  
10 adjusted and wedges introduced between the  
bars and the bottom of the tub, substantially  
as set forth.

2. The support for the wash tub formed of

a standard D, with a flanged base, the back  
legs E, that are shorter than the standard, and 15  
the inclined diverging bars F, connecting the  
standard and the back legs, substantially as  
set forth.

Signed by us this 1st day of October, A. D.  
1891.

JOHN REID.  
EDWARD HAMMANN.

Witnesses:

EDWARD A QUIN,  
HENRY MORPER.