



No. 611,029.

Patented Sept. 20, 1898.

D. D. BUICK.

BATH TUB.

(Application filed Dec. 26, 1896.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 4.

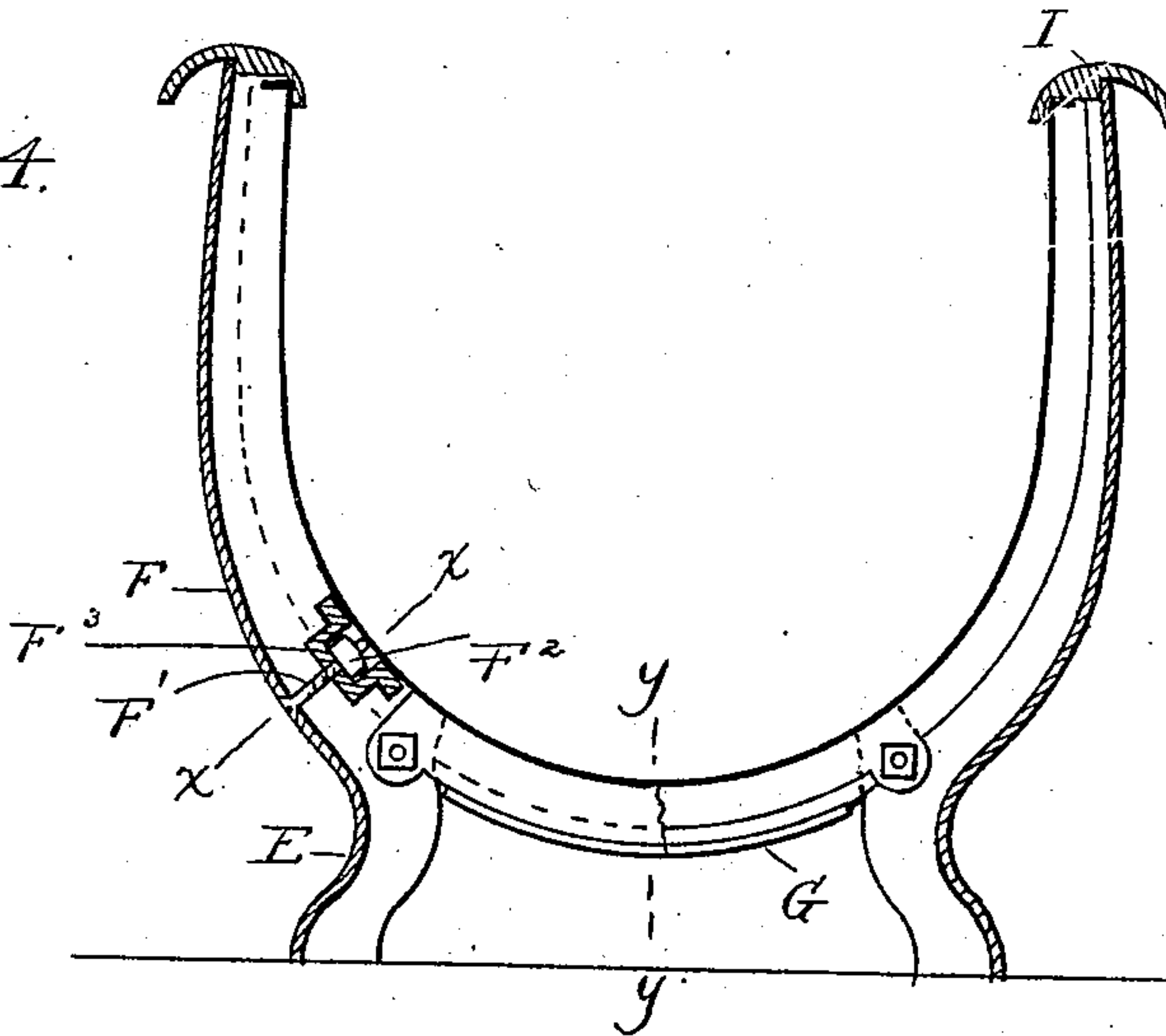


Fig. 5.

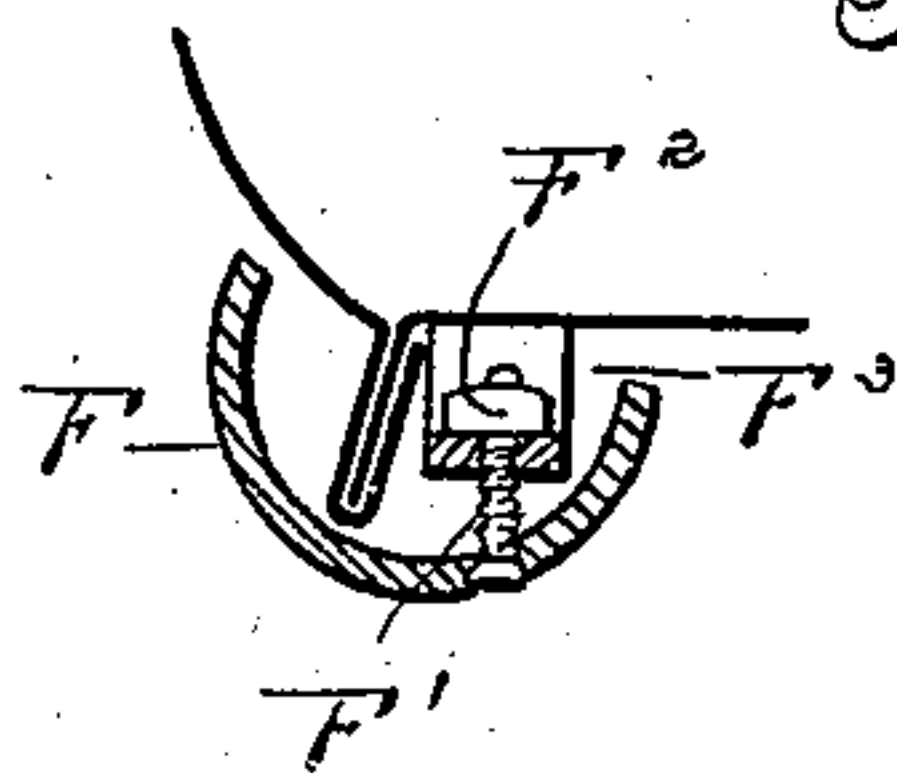
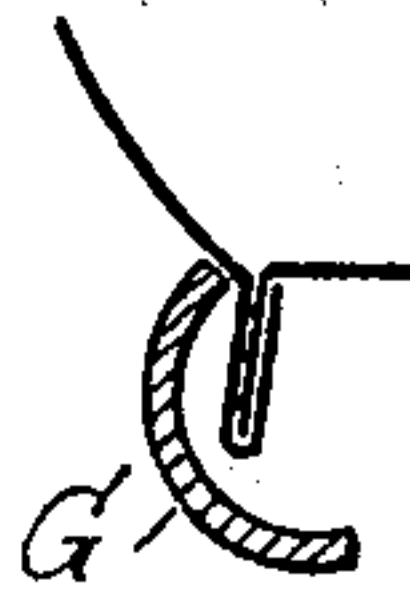


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

A. L. Kabbey

Otto F. Bunnell

Inventor

David D. Buick

By *Wm. H. Maguire* Son  
Attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID D. BUICK, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## BATH-TUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,029, dated September 20, 1898.

Application filed December 26, 1896. Serial No. 616,972. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID D. BUICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Tubs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to improvements in bath-tubs and is embodied in the construction hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

At the present time it is customary for plumbers in fitting up bath-rooms to supply the bath-tub supported on a standard base and with suitable water inlet, exit, and overflow pipes and a washstand supported on its own independent base, standard, or brackets, with independent water connection and discharge pipes. In flats, and even in small houses, the bath-room is small, and these various devices take up space, besides requiring independent pipe-fittings and traps and labor for setting up both.

My invention may be stated generally to consist in combining a bath-tub and bowl which is supported by or in one wall of the tub and to make them, in effect, a single article, thereby saving in space and the expense of separate brackets and additional piping, plumbing, traps, &c., while obtaining a symmetrical and pleasing appearance with the combined device.

In carrying out my invention I conveniently construct it as shown in the accompanying drawings. It is, however, to be understood that the invention is not limited to the construction illustrated, as it is not necessary to duplicate what I wish to come within the spirit of the invention, for the same may be embodied in many obvious forms other than that shown.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bath-tub made after my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of the waste-pipe and the various detachments and fittings therefor detached therefrom. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section through the basin and waste-pipe connections, illustrating the arrangement of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the tub on the line of one of

the legs. Fig. 5 is a section on line *x x*, Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a section on line *y y* of Fig. 4.

The bath-tub proper is of usual construction except as hereinafter described, being formed, preferably, of three sections of sheet metal A, B, and C. The sections are connected together preferably by flanged joints, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, which project from the outside of the tub. The flanged joint I cover in the following manner:

E is a leg. F is an extension thereof, preferably substantially U-shaped, as shown in Fig. 5, which conforms to the outer surface of the tub and covers the flange, at the same time bracing or strengthening the tub. These two side pieces are connected together by the curved plate G, preferably of the cross-section shown in Fig. 6, which supports the tub beneath and likewise hides the flange or joint from view. These extensions F are connected to the tub by bolts F', engaging nuts F<sup>2</sup> beneath U-shaped straps F<sup>3</sup>, secured to the tub, as shown in Fig. 4. The end wall C, or the wall which is intended to support the bowl or basin, has an upward extension C', which has in it a curved seat or bearing C<sup>2</sup>, in which is fitted the bowl or basin H.

I is the usual rim for the top of the tub, and this rim has the connecting portions I' running up over the sides of the rear wall C and connected to the rim J of the bowl, thereby making a practically continuous rim for the tub and the bowl, as shown. The rim embracing the bowl, as it does, steadies it and prevents its accidental displacement or any possibility of damage to the connecting-pipes by rough usage or handling. It is desirable in this construction of device to simplify the waste-pipe connections as much as possible and to give as great rigidity as can be done to all the parts. I find that a single pipe may be made which will permit of connections for all the waste and overflows and which will add to the support of the bowl and the rigidity of its support by the following construction:

K is the tubular standard, which has the screw-threaded aperture K<sup>2</sup> at the top, registering with the waste-opening in the bowl, and L is a flanged screw-threaded nipple adapted to engage the screw-threaded bear-



ings in the standard and clamp the bowl and the top of the standard together.

R is a lateral branch at the foot of the standard, and S is a similar flanged nipple, S' being a nut which engages the same beneath the branch R to clamp the parts together and form a tight joint.

The tub has the usual overflow-opening, with which an aperture G' in the top of the standard K registers. The joint and connection with the tub at this point is made by means of the perforated guard-plate P, the screw-threaded bolt P', passing therethrough, and the bearing P<sup>2</sup> within the standard, which acts as a nut for the bolt to clamp the parts together when assembled, as shown in Fig. 3.

M is a branch or extension of the standard which conforms to the side of the bowl and extends to the overflow-opening therefrom, being provided with a suitable aperture O, which registers therewith. The same connections P P' P<sup>2</sup> form the securing means at this point as described for the overflow of the bowl. It will be seen that this construction ties the rigid standard, which is preferably of cast metal, twice to the bowl and twice to the tub, conforming as it does to the side of the tub and the side of the bowl, so that it acts practically as a strengthening and supporting rib as well as having the advantages of simplicity and cheapness of construction.

A diaphragm Q at the discharge end of the branch M serves to prevent any overflow from running or splashing into the overflow from the tub. By extending the nipple L down beyond the opening Q' the waste from the bowl is likewise prevented from going into the overflow of the tub.

While I have shown in the drawings the rear wall of the tub as being elevated above the plane of the side wall, I desire it understood, and it is obvious, that the invention in relation to the bowl and tub feature comprehends a structure wherein the rear wall of the tub is not so elevated.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of a bath-tub having the wall at its discharge end extending above the plane of the top of the tub and having a bearing below its top, and a washbasin supported in said bearing.

2. In a bath-tub, the combination of the tub having its vertical end wall extended above the top of the tub, a seat in the top of said end wall, a basin fitted into said seat, and a rim for the bath-tub, applied around the tub to the sides of the bowl, and a rim for the bowl into which said tub-rim connects at the top of the end-wall extension.

3. In a bath-tub, the combination of the tub, the wash bowl or basin supported on an end thereof, of a tubular standard secured to

the tub and provided with a portion forming a supporting-bracket for the basin and communicating with the waste of the tub and bowl, and with the overflow of the tub.

4. In a bath-tub, the combination of the tub, the washbowl supported thereon, a tubular standard secured to the tub and provided with a portion forming a supporting-bracket for the washbowl, said standard extending from the overflow of the bowl to the waste-pipe of the tub, and connections thereinto from the overflow and waste of both the bowl and tub.

5. In a bath-tub, the combination of the tub, the washbowl supported thereon, a tubular standard of a shape to form a supporting-bracket for the washbowl, having screw-threaded apertures, of flanged screw-nipples connecting the waste-openings of the bowl and bath to the standard at these apertures and constituting means for securing the standard to the tub and to the bowl.

6. In a bath-tub, the combination of the tub, the bowl supported in the end wall thereof, a tubular standard extending beside the wall of the tub having a connection at the top into the waste of the bowl and the overflow of the tub, the branch R at the bottom having connection with the waste of the tub, a branch at the top extending beside the bowl to the overflow and having connection therewith and the diaphragm Q to cause the water of the bowl-overflow to enter the standard below the tub-overflow.

7. In a bath-tub, the combination of the sectional flanged tub, of the legs E, having the hollow extensions F covering the flanges on each side, and the curved connecting-plate G covering that part of the flange between the legs on the bottom, and connected to the legs at its ends.

8. The combination of a bath-tub and the wall at its discharge end having a bearing below the top and a washbasin supported in said bearing.

9. The combination with a bath-tub, of a washbasin set in below the top and supported by the wall thereof, a waste-pipe for the tub on the exterior thereof, and a discharge-pipe from the basin connecting into the top of said waste-pipe.

10. A bath-tub having a bearing-seat formed in its wall at its discharge end, a washbasin member supported in the seat and having a discharge-opening in its base, and a discharge-pipe with which the opening communicates, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID D. BUICK.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOHERTY,  
OTTO F. BARTHEL.