

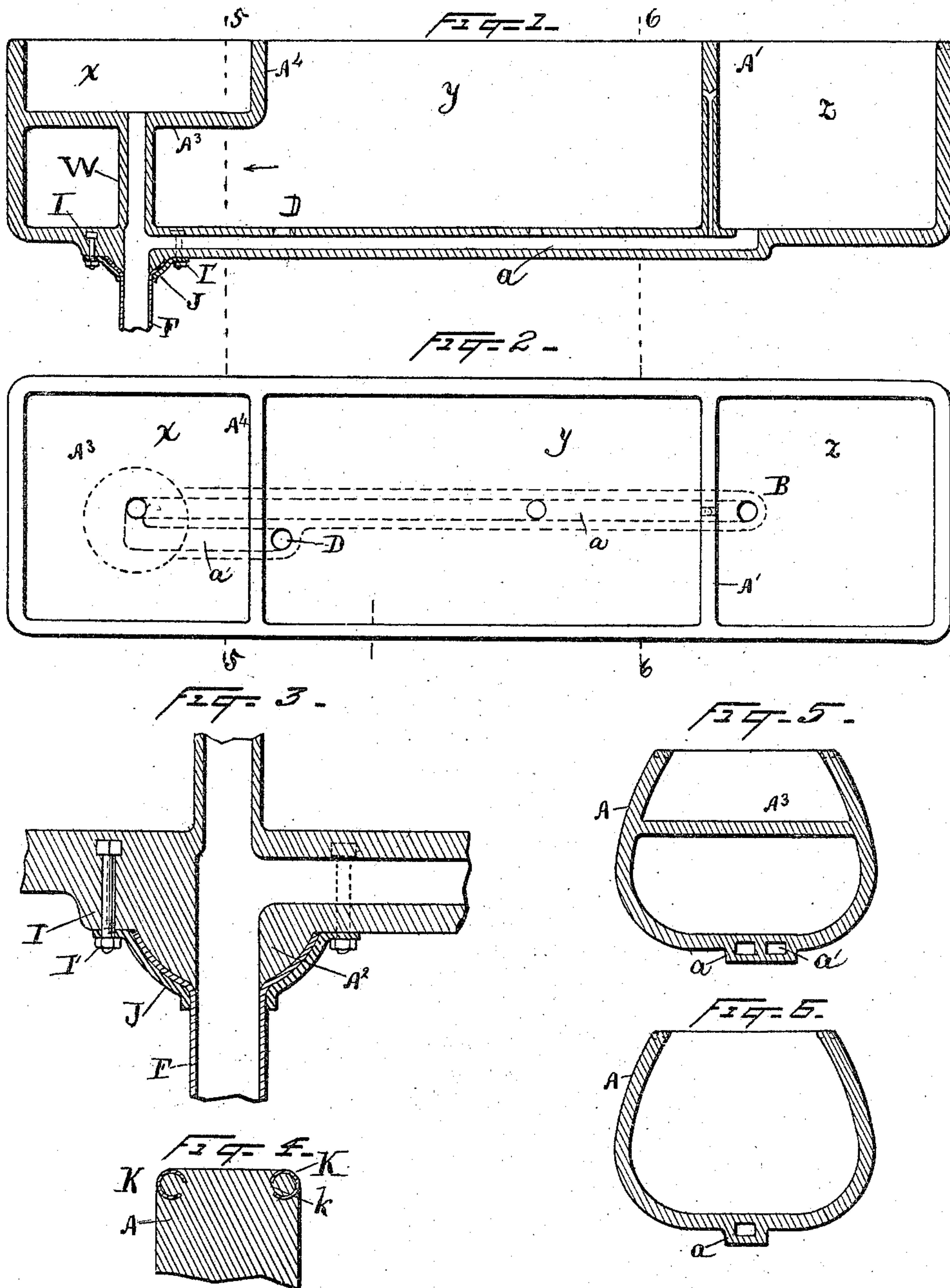
No. 611,630.

Patented Oct. 4, 1898.

S. W. HENDRICKSON.
COMBINATION BATH AND WASH TUB.

(Application filed Sept. 11, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

Norris H. Clark.

Wm. Paxton.

INVENTOR

Sidney W. Hendrickson

BY

Thomas Drew Sletson

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY W. HENDRICKSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMBINATION BATH AND WASH TUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,630, dated October 4, 1898.

Application filed September 11, 1897. Serial No. 651,316. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIDNEY W. HENDRICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in a Combination Bath and Wash Tub, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement pertains to that class of tubs largely in demand for flats in apartment-houses in which a single construction made in compartments is adapted to serve the several uses of a washtub having two or more divisions and also of a bath-tub.

My improvement involves an efficient arrangement providing for an effective increase in the length of the bath-tub over that usually attained and also provides a third compartment, shallower, with its base sustained at a higher level, adapted to serve all the uses of a sink. The sink is at one end. The construction is in one piece, with one compartment—that adjacent to the sink—a little longer than usual at the top. It is much longer than usual at the bottom by reason of extending under the sink. There is a third compartment of the ordinary form; but it may be a little shorter than usual. In the use of the structure as a bath-tub the occupant can extend his feet under the sink. The drain of the sink extends down from the bottom of the sink to the bottom of the bath-tub at about the mid-width of the structure and serves the double function of a discharge for the sink and a post or support for the extended surface of the sink-bottom.

I can make my improved tubs of a wide range of materials. I will describe it as formed by the ordinary processes, of stiff cement, having the passages formed in its thickness, as set forth in the patent to me dated July 30, 1895, No. 543,480, modified to accommodate the changed conditions.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical central section, and Fig. 2 a plan view, of the tub complete. Figs. 3 and 4 are corresponding sections of portions on a larger scale. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5 5 in Figs. 1 and

2. Fig. 6 is a corresponding section on the line 6 6 in Figs. 1 and 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they appear.

A is the body of the tub; A', an ordinary vertical partition; B, the discharge-passage for the compartment *z* to the right thereof, and *a* is a horizontal passage formed integrally with the tub and extending along the center of its bottom in the manner set forth in the patent of 1895 above referred to.

W is an upright hollow column formed integrally with the sink and bath-tub arranged under the sink *x* and serving the double function of a support and a drain-pipe for the sink.

D is the discharge-orifice for the larger compartment *y*, which, like the compartment *z*, serves as a tub for washing, rinsing, &c., and in addition to its service in such capacity is peculiarly adapted to serve usefully as a bath-tub. A separate passage *a'* is formed in the bottom of the tub from the discharge D. This may be made in the same manner as described for the forming of the passage in my previous patent.

F is a discharge-pipe which may be of lead flanged out in the ordinary manner and secured as will appear farther on. It receives the water from either or both the compartments *y* and *z* and also from the sink, the space in which is marked *x*, the latter being separated from the compartment *y* by the horizontal floor A³ and the shallow upright partition A⁴. The several partitions separating these compartments may be formed integrally with the body A of the tub.

There is an overflow-passage in the partition A', which is equipped after the fashion set forth in my previous patent, to allow any surplus water admitted to either compartment *y* or *z* to flow down into the main horizontal passage *a* in the bottom of the tub and escape by flowing downward freely through the common discharge-pipe F.

The material of the bottom of the tub is swelled downward a little at the point of junction of the several passages, as indicated at A². I bed in the material at this point a series of bolts I and fit a ring J to apply thereon, confining the flanged upper end of the pipe F,

effecting any required degree of pressure by nuts I'. There may be a trap at any desired level in the pipe F, such trap being of any ordinary or suitable form. (Not shown.)

5 Lime cement of proper proportions serves very well and by properly treating the surface I can give a glaze which will be hard and will withstand the chemical influences to which it will be subjected in ordinary practice; but I
10 find it expedient to defend the corners or the margins of the upper edges and attain this with fine effect at small cost by simply using a partially-formed tube, which may be produced either by rolling sheet metal until the
15 edges approach each other, or by cutting out a portion from a previously-formed tube, or by sawing or otherwise cutting along a previously-formed tube and forcibly spreading it. Any mode may be adopted which will
20 produce the effect of a rounded contour on one side and a proper construction for engaging with the plastic material at the opposite side. The engagement is effected by filling such partial tube with the same cement or
25 other plastic material as forms the body and partitions of the tub by holding the previously-prepared tubes of metal in the required position in what is to be the upper edge or top rim of the tub and supplying the material in the plastic condition, so that it shall
30 not only fill the mold but also enter the splits and fill the tubes. When the material sets, it confines the metal tubes not only by adhesion to their outer surface but also by
35 locking through the split with corresponding material filling the interior of the tube. Both edges of the top of a tub and also of the top of each of the vertical partitions may be thus finished and defended. In the drawings, K
40 K are such partially-formed tubes, the aperture extending along one side being marked *k*. It will be understood that the overflow-passages may be guarded by strainers and the discharge-passages by plugs in any ordi-
45 nary or suitable manner. There may be the ordinary trap-screw, as shown, to facilitate cleaning if the passage in the base of the tub should become clogged. My construction is self-cleansing as ordinarily used.

50 In the use of my tub for washing purposes the clean water may be in either of the compartments *y* or *z*, and the two compartments may be used in all the ordinary manners, including the clamping of the wringer on the
55 partition A' and transferring the partly-cleansed articles through it from one compartment into the other. When the structure

is to be used for a bath-tub, only the compartment *y* is employed, the water, heated or cold, or both, being admitted and discharged in the
60 ordinary manner and the tub used in all respects in the ordinary manner, with the advantage that the occupant has ample room in a tub of the ordinary general dimensions to sit in the tub and extend his feet under the
65 sink. The sink may be used in all ordinary ways.

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. When the tub is
70 made of slate or other material which is received in plane slabs, the swells in the sides of the main body will be replaced by plane sides, which may both be vertical or one or both may be inclined. 75

Parts of the invention may be used without the whole. I can place the discharge from the sink at either corner of the tub or in various other positions. I can use other modes of finishing the upper edge. 80

I claim as my invention—

1. A combined bath-tub and sink having a space under the sink serving as a portion of the tub, a straight vertical sink-discharge W, formed integrally with the tub and sink and
85 located in the central line thereof, a tub-discharge in the tub-bottom intersected by the sink-discharge W, the latter being adapted to perform the double function of a drain and a support for the sink, all substantially as
90 herein specified.

2. A combined bath-tub, sink, and washtub, the bath-tub having a space under the sink serving as a portion of the tub, a straight vertical sink-discharge W, formed integrally with
95 the tub and sink and located in the central line thereof, a bath-tub discharge in the tub-bottom intersected by the sink-discharge W, the latter being adapted to perform the double function of a drain and a support for the sink,
100 and a distinct drain-passage leading from the washtub, extending along and located in the bath-tub bottom and independently intersecting the sink-discharge W, the drain-passages of the bath and wash tubs being parallel near
105 the junctions to avoid backflow, substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIDNEY W. HENDRICKSON.

Witnesses:

THOMAS DREW STETSON,
M. F. BOYLE.