No. 720,089. PATENTED FEB. 10, 1903.

C. H. YORK.

PORTABLE BATH.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

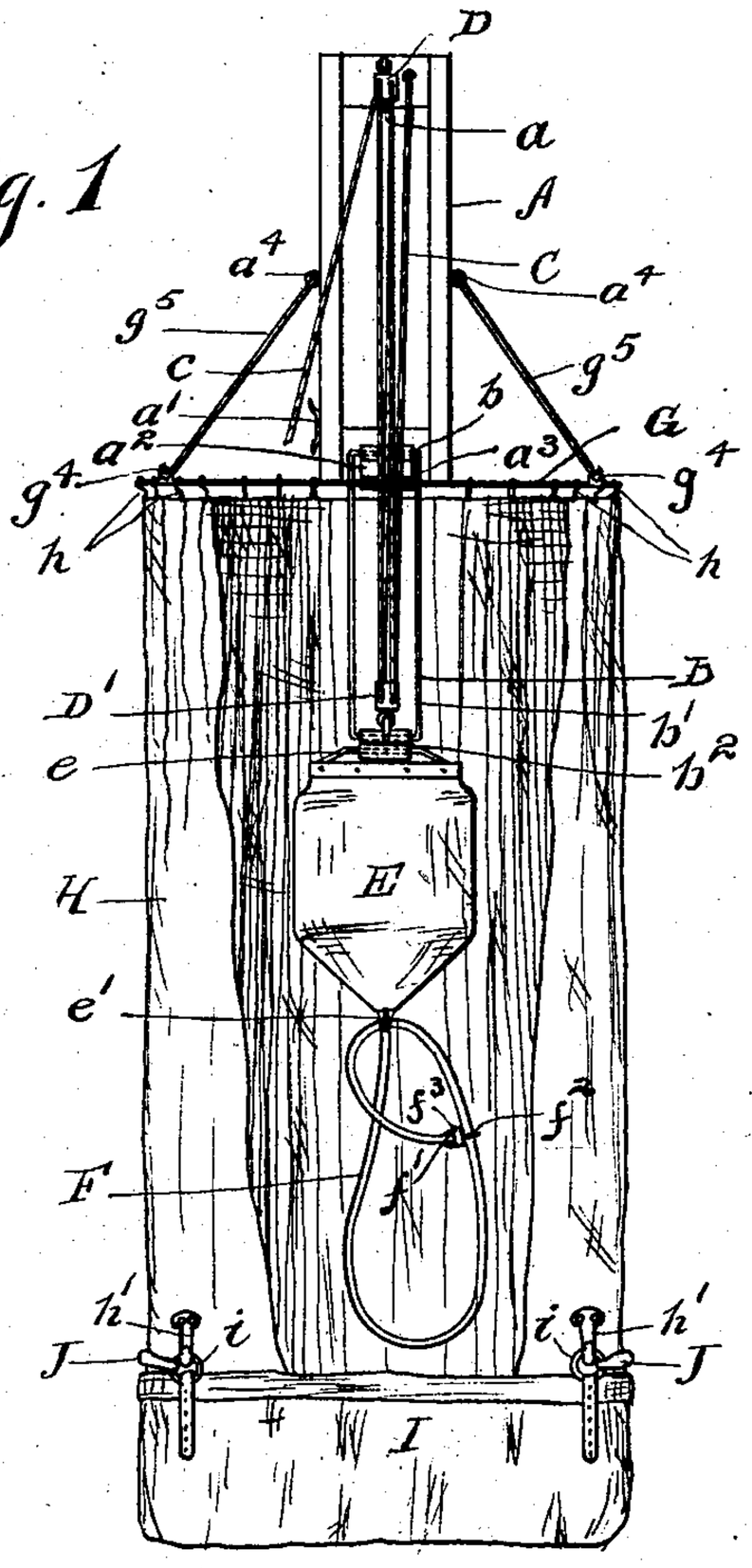


Fig. 3

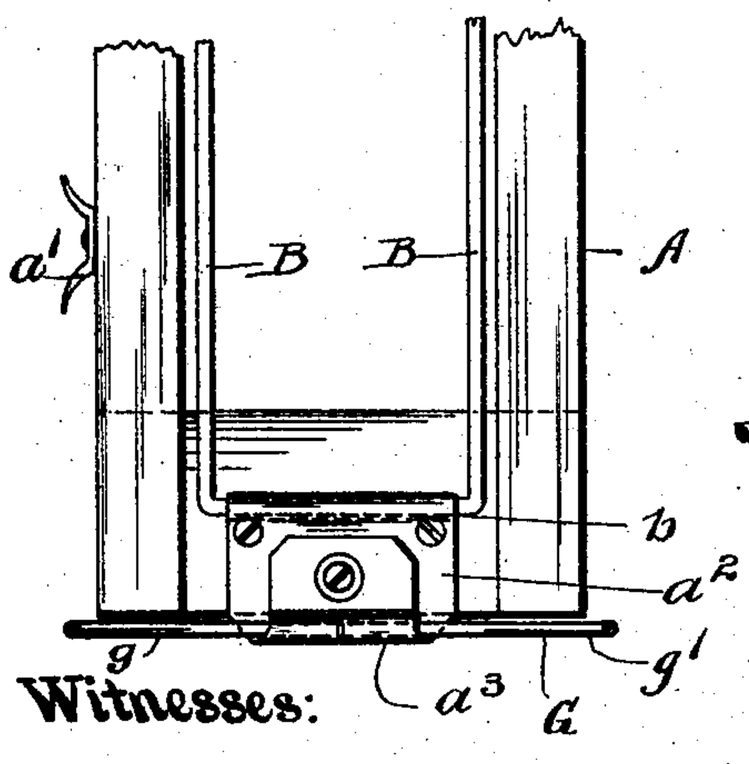
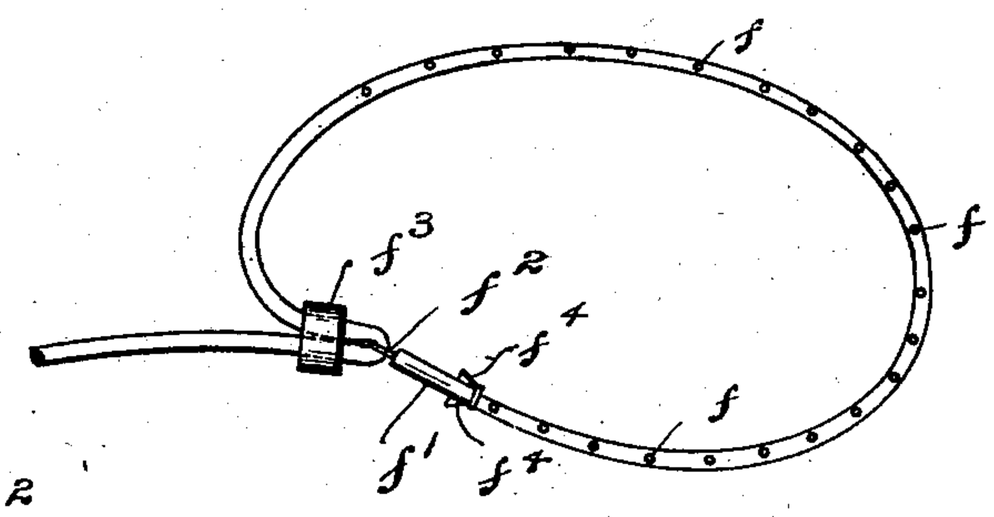


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

Roscoe A. Johnson.

John Horsfield

Inventor,

Carl H. York.

By Glenn S. Noble.

Att'y

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PORTABLE BATH.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2

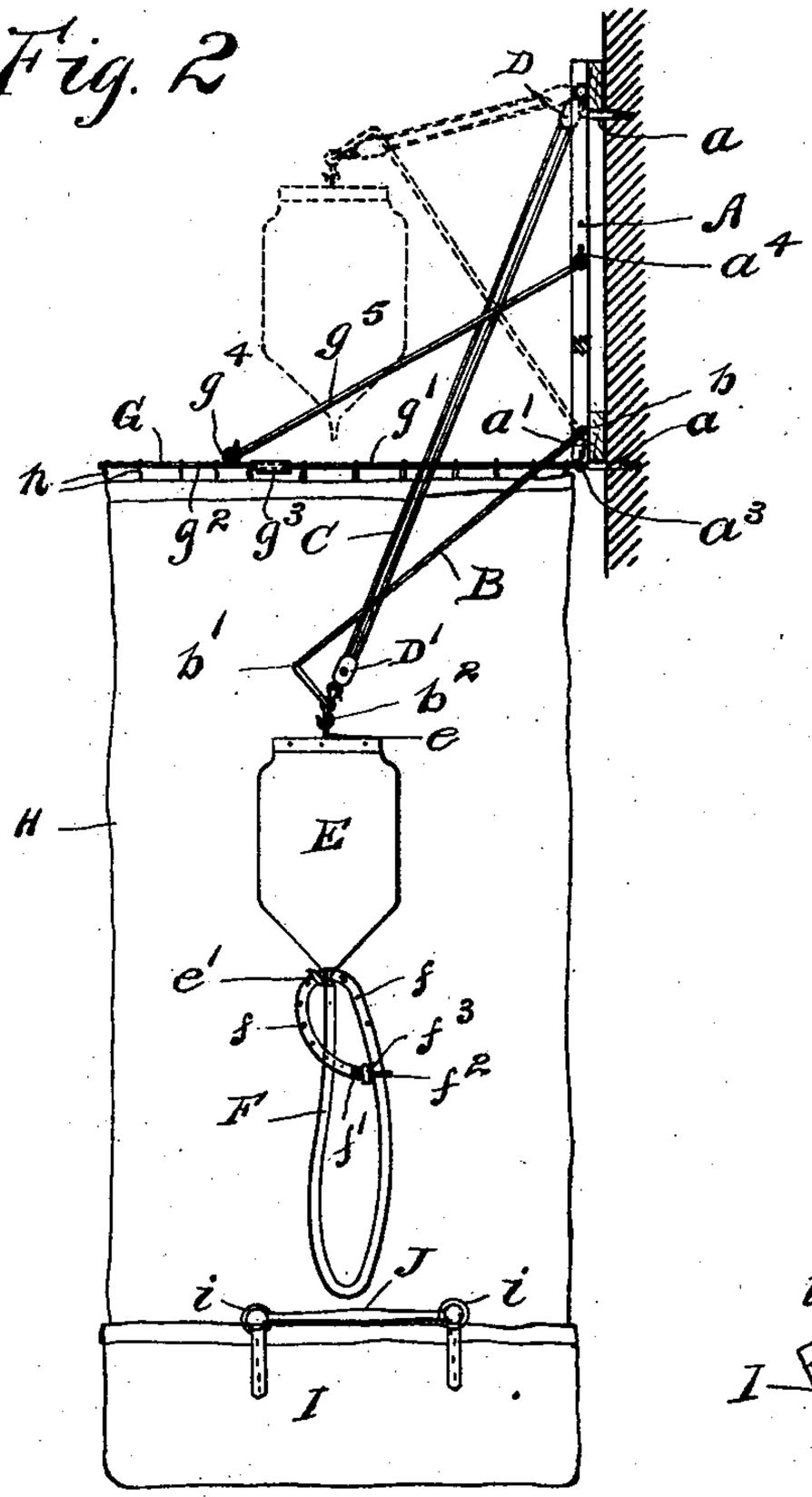


Fig. 6.

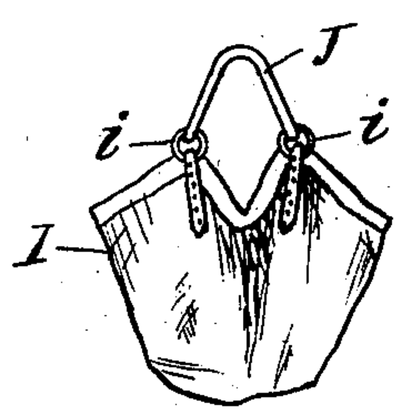
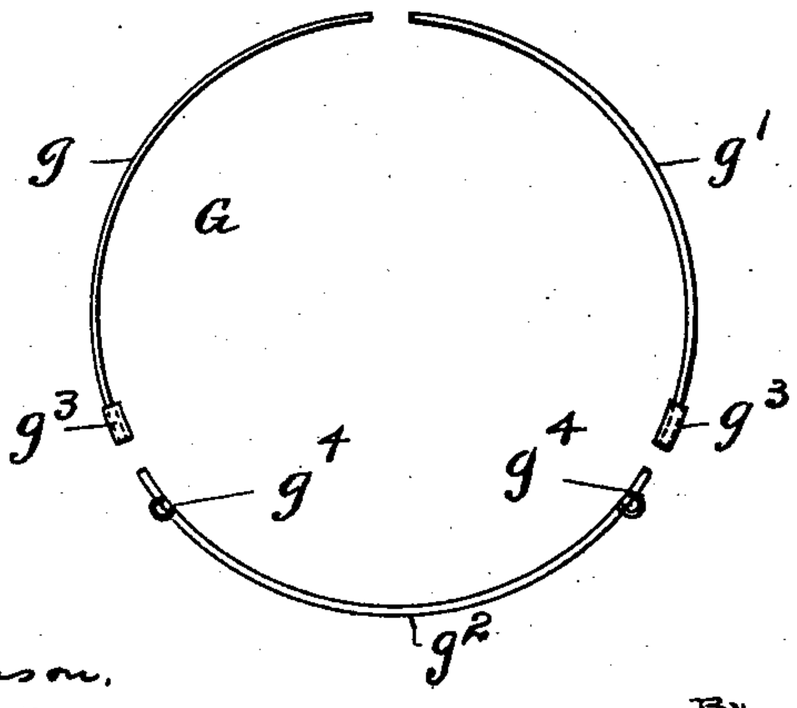


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL H. YORK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PORTABLE BATH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,089, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed March 27, 1902. Serial No. 100,340. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL H. YORK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Baths, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to bath devices adapted to be used in connection with a stationary bath-tub provided with the usual hot and cold water pipes, or, more especially, where such fixtures and modern conveniences are not at hand it furnishes suitable means for bathing in the most approved manner. It is adapted to be used by travelers or in such places as suggested where waterworks systems are not in use; and its objects are to furnish means for this purpose that will be convenient and effective in use and may be folded or packed in a small space.

It consists in the combination, with a suitable waste-water receptacle and inclosing curtains, of a receptacle for the water, means for raising and lowering said receptacle, means for applying the water, and such novel features and details as will be described hereinafter and shown in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the bath complete, showing the curtains drawn and the water-receptacle lowered for filling. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with one curtain removed, showing in dotted lines the water-receptacle in a raised position. Fig. 3 is a detail showing a portion of the wall-bracket with the socket for the curtain-supporting ring. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the construction of the sectional curtain-supporting ring. Fig. 5 is a detail of the adjustable shower-ring and hose cut-off. Fig. 6 is a detail showing the waste-water receptacle as it is raised by its handles to be emptied.

A represents a wall-bracket of any suitable form or material, which is supported when in position for use by permanent wall-hooks $a\,a$, as shown, and may be readily removed therefrom by simply raising sufficiently to disengage them. An arm or lever B is pivoted at b near the bottom of the bracket A, and for reasons which will be apparent later this arm is bent at b' at a substantially right angle and at the end is provided with a hook b^2 to engage with the bail of the water-receptacle E. The arm B may be readily raised by means of a rope C, which is rove upon the pulleys in blocks D D', the former being secured to the top of the bracket A and the latter to the end of the arm B. The free end c of the rope may be secured to a cleat a' on the bracket.

The receptacle E for the water is preferably made of some flexible material, such as rubber or waterproof canvas, and is stiffened at the top by a metallic ring, to which is attached a bail e, which is adapted to engage with the hook b^2 on the arm B. A hose F, leading from the bottom of this receptacle, may be provided at the end with any suitable spraying or discharging device; but I prefer to have it terminated in an adjustable loop and perforated, as at $f\,f$. As shown in Fig. 5, the extreme end of the hose is provided with a cap or closure f', having a wire loop f^2 extending therefrom, through which the hose is passed to form the adjustable loop. A slidable ring f^3 around the wire loop f^2 is normally out of engagement with the hose proper and is prevented from sliding back from the end by projections f^4 on the cap f'. When it is desired to shut off the flow of the water, the hose is bent back over the wire loop and the ring f^3 slipped over this doubled portion, thereby effectually cutting off the supply. A hook e' on the receptacle E furnishes means for hanging up the loop of the hose, as shown.

The lower part of the hinge-plate a^2, forming the pivot for the arm, is provided with a socket a^3 to receive the ends of a jointed wire ring G, which supports the curtain H. This ring is preferably made in three sections g g' g^2, as shown in Fig. 4. The sections g g', which engage with the socket a', are provided at their outer ends with ferrules or couplings g^3, into which the ends of the section g^2 may be inserted to make a stiff joint. The section g^2 is provided with eyelets or rings g^4 at or near its ends to connect with supporting-rods g^5, which extend up and back to fastenings a^4 at the sides of the bracket A. By means of this construction the sections can be packed to take up but very little space. At the same time when the ring is in position and held by the braces it furnishes a substantial and rigid support for the curtain and

cannot be readily pulled out of place. The curtain H, which for convenience may be made in two sections, is secured to the ring G by hooks *h*, which enable it to be quickly hung in place and removed. It extends down into the sides of the waste-water receptacle I and is secured thereto by snap-hooks *h'*, which hook into rings *i* on the receptacle I. Straps J, connected to two of these rings at either side of the receptacle, furnish convenient handles for carrying the same or emptying it. When the receptacle I, which is preferably made of flexible material, is raised by these handles, it assumes the shape shown in Fig. 6, and any of the several folds forms a spout, from which the water may be poured.

In operation the water bag or receptacle E is first filled and hung on the hook b^2 and then raised by the means shown. When the arm B is at a substantially perpendicular position, the bent end thereof allows the bag to hang free from the wall. The remainder of the apparatus being properly placed, the bather enters the bath, closes the curtains, and performs his ablution.

The convenience and utility of this apparatus are readily apparent, and I do not wish to limit myself to the forms of construction or details shown; but

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the type set forth, comprising in combination with a suitable support a hinge-plate secured thereto, with an arm pivotally supported by the hinge-plate, the outer end of the arm being bent downwardly at a substantial right angle and carrying a hook, a water-receptacle supported by the hook, a wire ring supported by the lower end of the hinge-plate with supporting-rods connected to said ring and the support, a curtain connected to said ring, and a means connected to the end of the arm and to the support for raising and lowering the arm.

2. A device of the type set forth, consisting of a hinge-plate secured to a suitable support, with an arm pivotally mounted on the plate, a wire ring, supported by the plate, with a curtain supported by the ring, a water-receptacle supported by the arm, with means connected to the arm and the support for raising and lowering the arm, and a hose connected to the receptacle with its free end carrying a cap, a wire loop carried by the cap through which the hose is passed forming a movable connection between the free end of the hose and the major portion thereof, stops carried by the cap, with the ring normally seated on the cap and limited in its movement by said stops, and the end of the hose leading from the receptacle.

CARL H. YORK.

Witnesses:
JOHN HORSFIELD,
ROSCOE A. JOHNSON.