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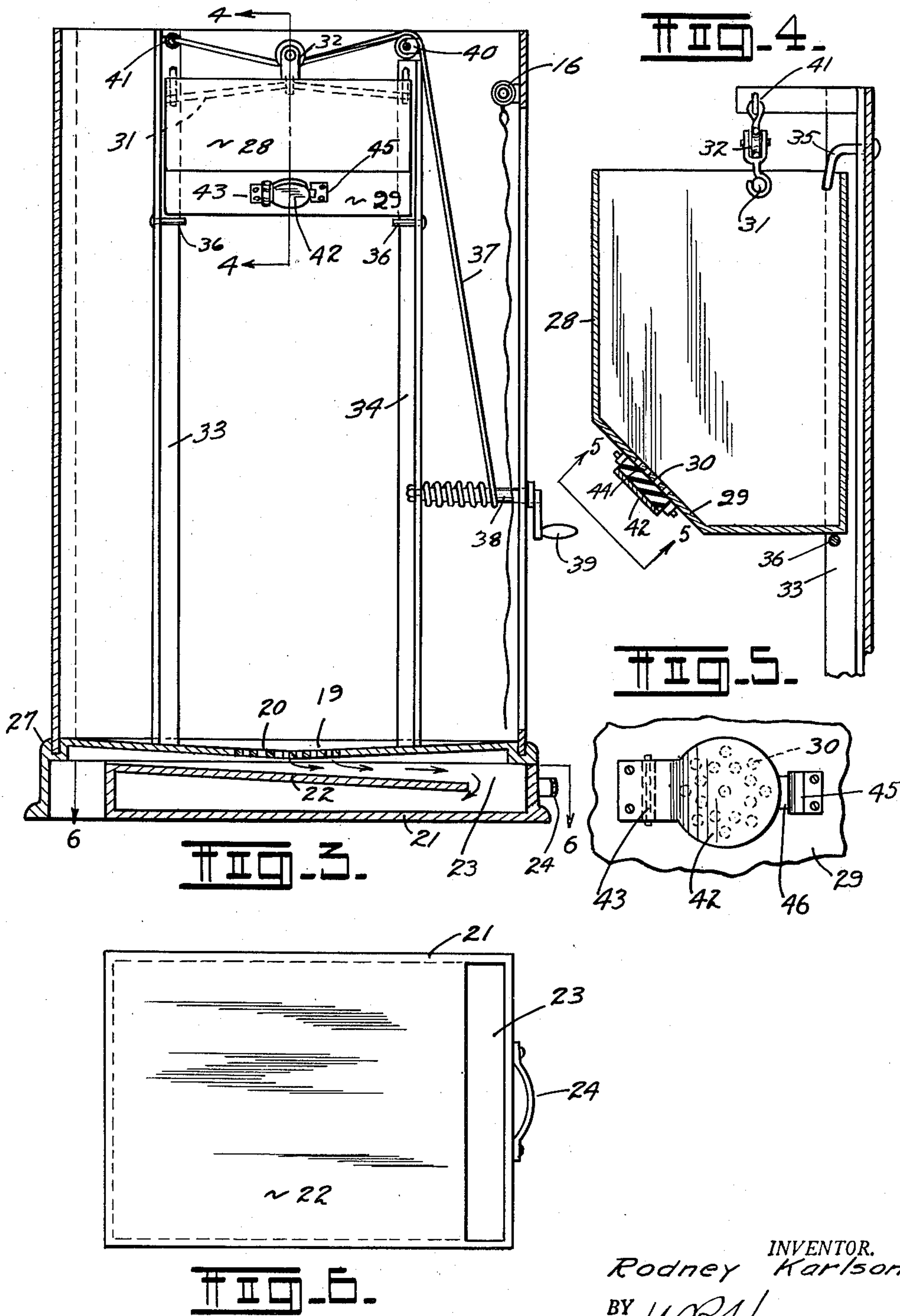
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PORTABLE SHOWER BATH

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## PORTABLE SHOWER BATH

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1 Claim. (Cl. 4—151)

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This invention relates to shower baths and more particularly to portable shower baths.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of a portable shower bath.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a shower bath including a vertically movable water supply means.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a shower bath having a water container therein which may be removed for convenient filling and may be subsequently elevated.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a portable shower bath including an improved drain water receptacle.

The portable shower bath shown and described herein has been designed for use in locations where there is no running water supply and no drainage facilities. It comprises a stall-like enclosure preferably formed with an elevated floor and including a drainage receptacle positioned therebeneath and a vertically movable tank which may be lowered and removed for convenient filling and elevated for shower bath use. Manually operated means is provided for raising and lowering the water supply tank and valve means are formed on the tank so that the water supply may be retained therein until it is desired to use the same.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front plan view of the portable shower bath.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the portable shower bath.

Figure 3 is a vertical cross section taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged detailed view of the water supply means.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detailed view of a portion of the water supply means shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the waste water receptacle comprising a portion of the portable shower bath.

By referring to the drawings and Figures 1 and

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2 in particular, it will be seen that a portable shower cabinet has been disclosed which is preferably formed with a base 10 and a pair of side walls 11 and 12, the front corner portions of which are curved to form relatively short front sections 13 and 14, respectively. The relatively short front sections 13 and 14 define an opening 15 providing access to the interior of the portable shower bath cabinet and a rod such as indicated by the numeral 16 is preferably positioned across the opening below a front piece 17 which serves to unite the sections 11 and 12 to one another. A curtain such as indicated by the numeral 18 is hung by suitable means for movement along the rod 16 so that the opening 15 may be closed when desired.

The base 10 is provided with an elevated floor 19 which is sloped toward the center, where a plurality of openings 20 form a suitable drain. In order that water running through the openings 20 may be collected for disposal, a waste water receptacle 21 is slidably positioned in a drawer-like manner in an opening 22 in the base 10 so that it underlies the openings 20 in the floor 19 of the base 10.

By referring to Figures 3 and 6 of the drawings, it will be seen that the waste water receptacle 21 has a sloping top member 22 which forms a closure over the majority of the area of the waste water receptacle, leaving an access opening 23 at one end thereof, preferably the front end which is also provided with a handle 24. It will thus be seen that water running through the openings 20 in the floor 19 of the portable shower bath cabinet will run along the sloping uppermost surface of the member 22 of the waste water receptacle and run off the foremost end thereof into the interior of the receptacle. It will further be seen that when the waste water receptacle 21 is to be removed, it may be grasped by the handle 24, slid out from in under the shower bath cabinet and moved into elevated or vertical position with the handle 24 on the top thereof for convenient carrying.

It will occur to those skilled in the art that in place of the construction shown, some installations of the portable shower bath cabinet may make possible the use of a collector cup beneath the openings 20 and a section of flexible hose, for example, which may be led to a point of disposal.

By referring again to Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, it will be seen that a back wall for the portable shower bath cabinet is provided and comprises a panel 25 which is affixed to the rear-most edges of the panels 11 and 12 by means of



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L-shaped corner pieces 26. The bottom edges of the panels 11, 12 and 25 rest against the inner surface of an upstanding flange 27 formed on the upper edge of the base 10, so that they may be held in appropriate position thereby.

Means for supplying water in the portable shower bath cabinet is provided and may be seen by referring to Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the drawings to comprise a portable tank 28 having an angularly inclined lower front section 29 which in turn has a plurality of openings 30 formed directly therein. A transversely positioned bail 31 forms a convenient handle and also provides means by which a hook and pulley combination 32 may be removably attached to the tank 28. Means for guiding the tank 28 along the inner surface of the panel 11 is provided and comprises a pair of oppositely disposed angle irons 33 and 34 which are bolted or otherwise affixed to the inner surface of the panel so as to stand vertically thereagainst. The outstanding flanges of the angle irons 33 and 34 are spaced sufficiently to receive the width of the tank 28 therebetween and thereby form guide members therefor. A pair of downturned hook members 35 are positioned one on each of the angle irons 33 and 34 near their uppermost ends and a pair of studs 36 are positioned through the angle irons at right angles to the hook members 35 so as to extend out into the normal path of the vertically movable tank 28 and so as to be engageable therebeneath as for holding the same when the tank 28 is moved upwardly past the same, as shown in Figures 3 and 4 of the drawings.

The off-center positioning of the bail 31 of the tank 28, by means of which it is raised, causes it to incline forwardly and thereby enables it to pass upwardly past the studs 36 and into engagement beneath the hook members 35 simultaneously with the bottom of the tank 28 passing above the studs 36 and swinging back into position. In such position the tank 28 is self-supporting on the angle irons and will remain there until the bottom portion is moved outwardly of the studs 36 which will permit the upper open end of the tank to move downwardly and be disengaged from the downturned hooks 35.

Means for moving the tank 28 vertically is provided and comprises a loose or flexible cable 37 and a winch 38 having a handle 39 which is positioned on the front panel 13 and the back or opposite end of the winch 38 is carried in an appropriately located opening in the outstanding flange of the angle iron 34. The loose or flexible cable 37 is passed over a fixed pulley 40 located on the uppermost end of the angle iron 34, thence through the pulley and hook combination 32 which is normally affixed to the bail 31 of the tank 28 and terminates by being attached to an eyelet 41 on the top of the angle iron 33. Thus, rotating motion imparted to the crank 39 will revolve the winch 38, wind up the flexible cable 37 and elevate the tank 28 by reason of the pulley and hook 32 being moved upward by the flexible cable 37.

No ratchet is necessary on the winch 38 but

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may be provided if desired, as the tank 28 will normally rest in elevated position by its engagement on the studs 36, as held by the downturned hook 35 engaging its open upper end.

In order that the flow of water through the openings 30 of the tank 28 may be controlled at will, a novel closure member has been devised and is shown in Figures 1, 3, 4 and 5 of the drawings and in 4 and 5 of the drawings in enlarged detail, and may be seen to comprise a hinged closure member 42 including a hinge pin and bracket assembly 43 which is affixed to the inclined wall 29 of the tank 28 and the hinged closure 42 is provided with a relatively thick section of sponge rubber 44 on the side thereof adjacent the openings 30. A keeper 45 is also affixed to the tank 28 so that a projection portion 46 of the closure 42 may be removably positioned therebeneath so as to hold the section of sponge rubber 44 in compressed relation against the openings 30 thereby forming a water tight valve.

It will thus be seen that a simple and efficient portable shower bath has been disclosed which may be formed of relatively few parts and which is efficient in operation at indicated locations and capable of being produced and distributed at relatively low cost.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

In a shower bath a cross sectionally square enclosure having an access opening at one side, a source of water supply therein comprising a tank, the said tank being movable vertically on one wall of the said enclosure, vertical rails on the said wall for guiding said tank and oppositely disposed inwardly projecting pins on said rails intermediate their ends for registry with the bottom of the said tank, and a pair of downturned hooks on said rails near their upper ends and spaced with respect to the said oppositely disposed pins a distance corresponding with the height of the said tank, said downturned hooks engageable in the upper end of the said tank when the same is positioned on the said pins, and means for elevating the said tank into position on the said pins and in registry with the said downturned hooks.

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