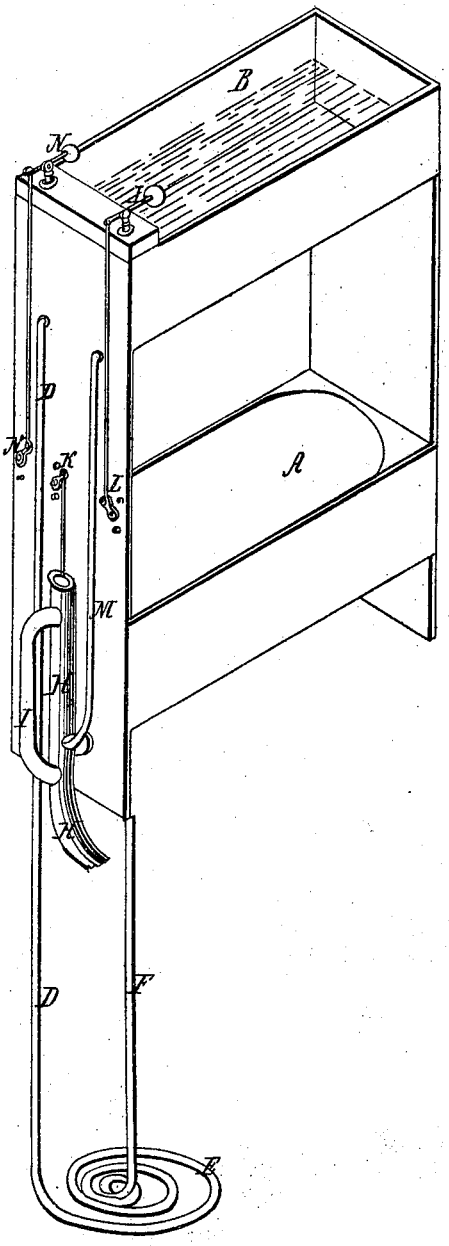
Byrd & Milne,

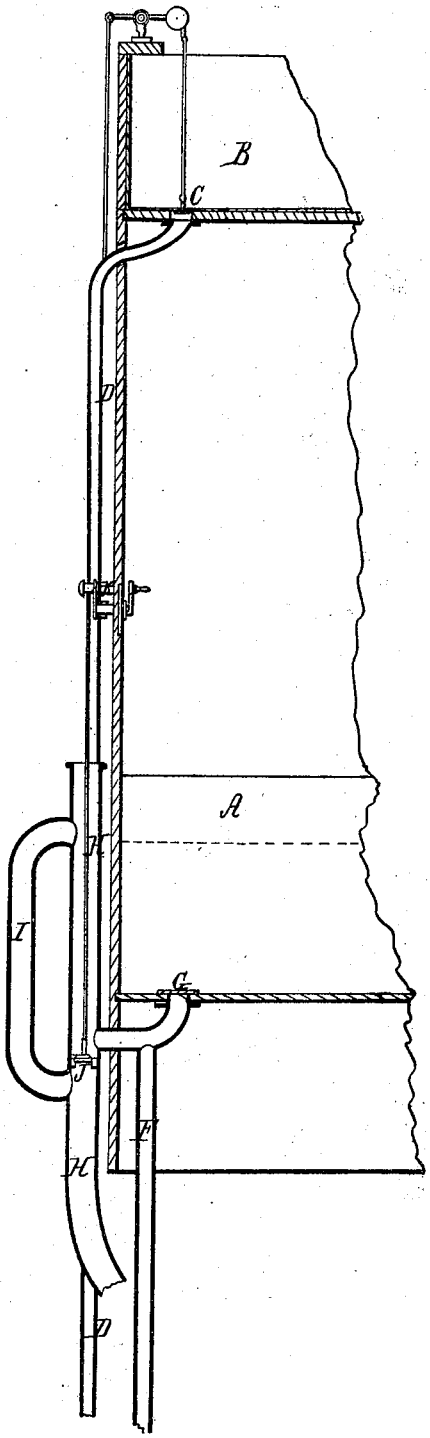
Bathing Apparatus.

No. 1,636. Patented June 17, 1840.

Isometrical Elevation



Enlarged Section



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEO. I. BYRD AND PETER MILNE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BATHING APPARATUS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,636, dated February 8, 1840.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE I. BYRD and PETER MILNE, of the city and county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Constructing Hot and Cold Water Bathing Apparatus; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The nature of our invention consists in providing the bathing tub with a compound standing pipe, as shown in the drawings, the said standing pipe being so arranged as to admit hot and cold water through one aperture into the bottom of the bathing tub and also to convey the waste water off through the same aperture, so that there is but one opening in the bathing tub whereby the hot and cold water enters and by which the waste water escapes, and there is also combined with this said standing pipe an overflow pipe which in every instance will prevent the bathing tub from overflowing even supposing the hot and cold water valves were left open by accident.

We construct our bathing apparatus as per drawings or in any other way or form best suiting the situation. We usually place the bathing tub (which is made in the ordinary way) in the second story of houses and a copper boiler in the kitchen. We provide a reservoir to hold a sufficient quantity of water and place it directly over the bathing tub, elevating it about 6 or 7 feet above said bathing tub. This reservoir is marked B in the drawings. In the bottom of this reservoir there are two valves opening upward, one for hot and the other for cold water. Said valves are opened and shut by means of the handles or cranks marked K (with copper wire connecting the same) in sectional drawings. The lead pipe D extends from said reservoir down to the boiler of water in kitchen and coiled in said boiler about 100 feet and returned to and is branched into the compound standing pipe or to that branch of it leading to the aperture G, as shown in the drawings. The valve on the upper end of pipe D, at the bottom of reservoir B, when opened lets the water into said pipe and passes through the coil E in boiler and returns to the bath hot through the pipe F, entering at the aperture G. The pipe D, with the coil E, and the ascending pipe F, being one and the same pipe continued and it being an ascertained fact that water will always find its own level so in this case the reservoir before described stands 6 or 8 feet above the bathing tub and consequently when the water is let into the pipe it must rise and flow into the bathing tub. Again the pipe M, leading from the other valve in the aforesaid reservoir extends from the same directly to the compound standing pipe connecting with the same or to that branch of it leading to the aperture G, as before described. This pipe supplies cold water to the bath. This pipe will be seen in the model and if I mistake not in the drawings also. Again we place the waste water valve J, in the aforesaid compound standing pipe between the branch of the same which leads to the aperture G, and the lower branch of the overflow pipe I. This valve also opens upward. The situation of this valve will also be seen by reference to the model or drawings. This valve is also opened and shut by means of one of the cranks or handles marked K in the same manner as the hot and cold water valves, so that we have three lever cranks or handles engraved on one "Hot," on another "Cold" and on the third "Waste" and placed parallel to each other in a convenient manner to be worked, there being also a point indicating open and shut engraved on the same.

As it regards the size of the aforesaid compound standing pipe as a general rule we make its caliber about six times larger than the hot and cold water pipes which are branched into it, consequently cannot overflow even supposing both pipes being let run at the same time. The bathing tubs are generally about 22 inches deep and we place our compound standing pipe at the foot the overflow of the same extending to within 4 inches of the top; but it is never intended to fill the bath to that height before getting into it. About fourteen inches of water is always sufficient in a bath for ordinary sized persons. This will leave eight inches space in the bath for the water to rise according to the specific gravity of the person bathing.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The compound standing pipe as shown and described in the drawings, and model, together with the mode of supplying hot and cold water to bathing tubs by means of the compound standing pipe, &c., and the combination with the same as the overflow pipe, the whole being constructed in the manner and for the purpose described.

GEO. I. BYRD.
PETER MILNE.

Witnesses:
JACOB BUTCHER,
EDWARD P. BROSS.