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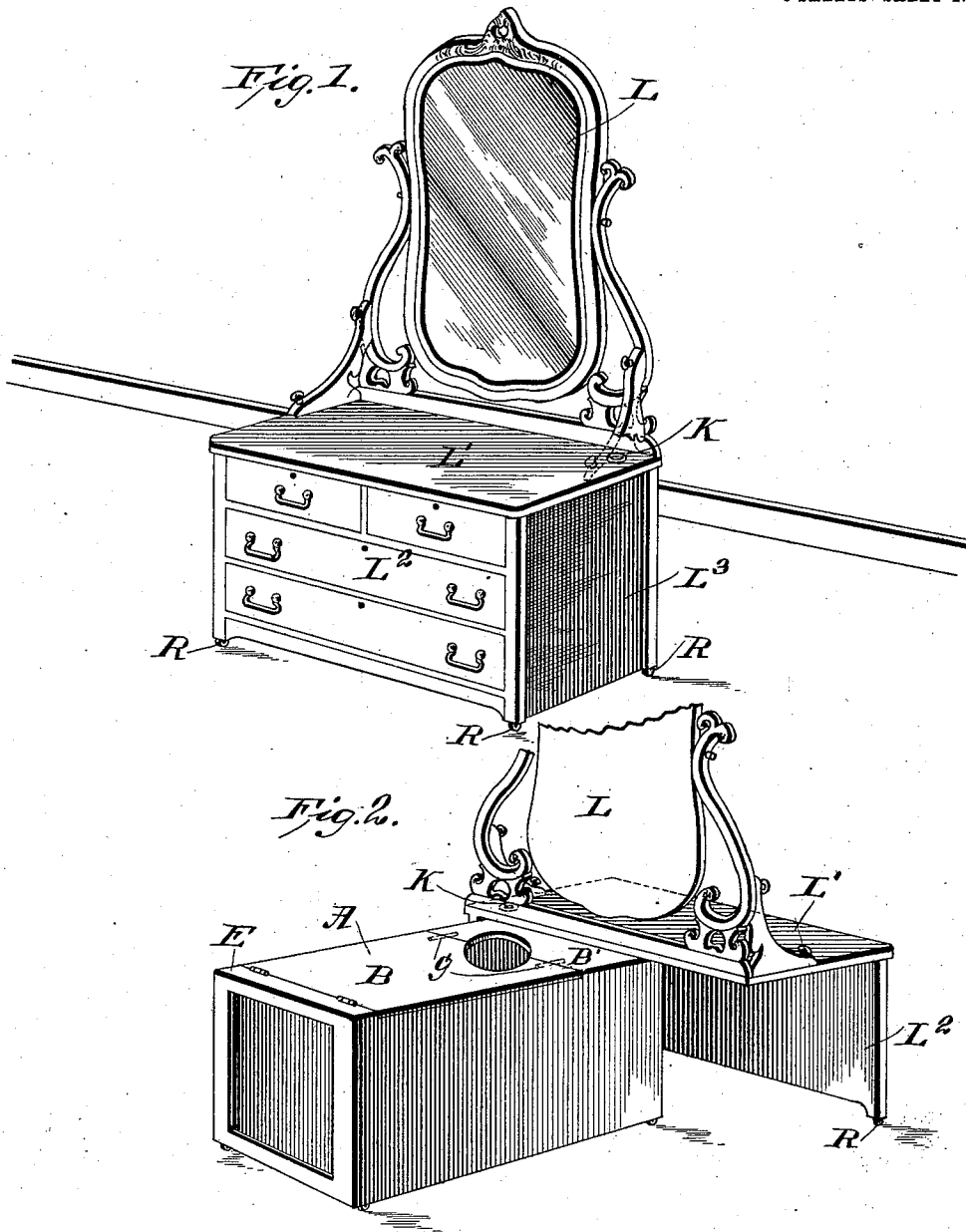
PATENTED MAY 7, 1907.

J. E. FRANCOEUR.

BATH CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
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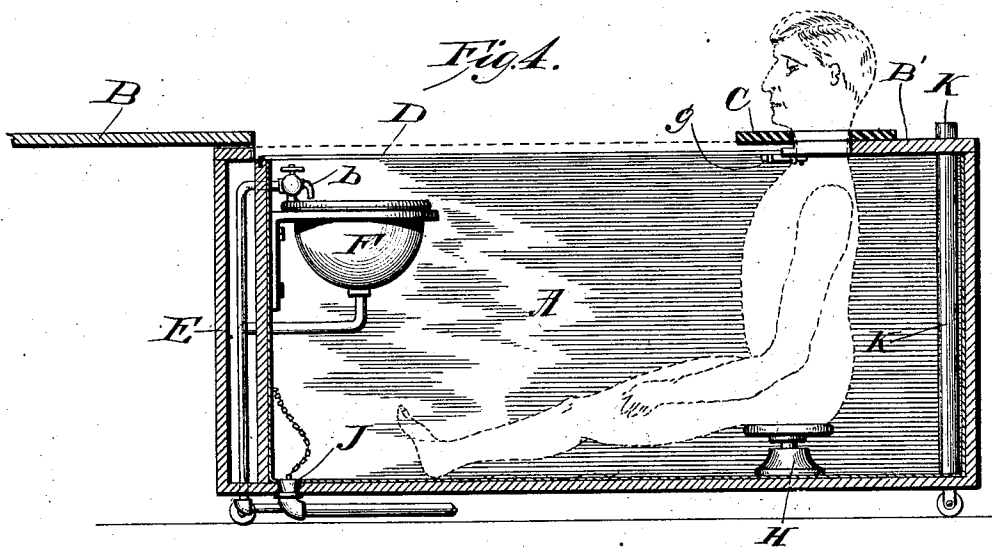
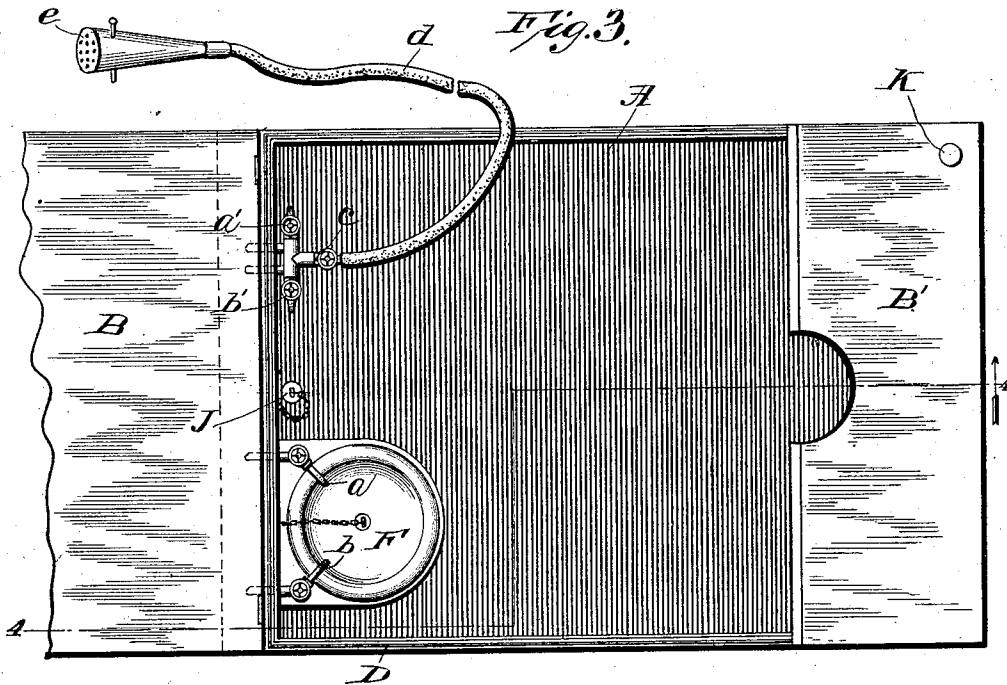
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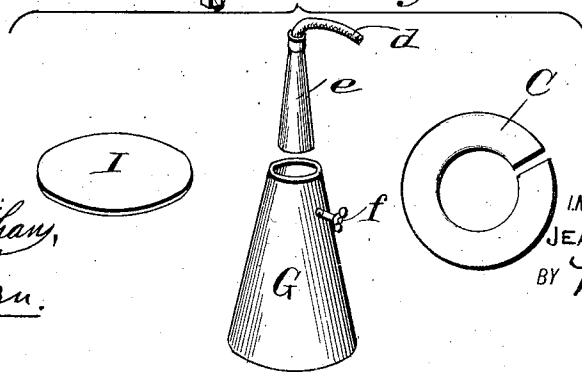
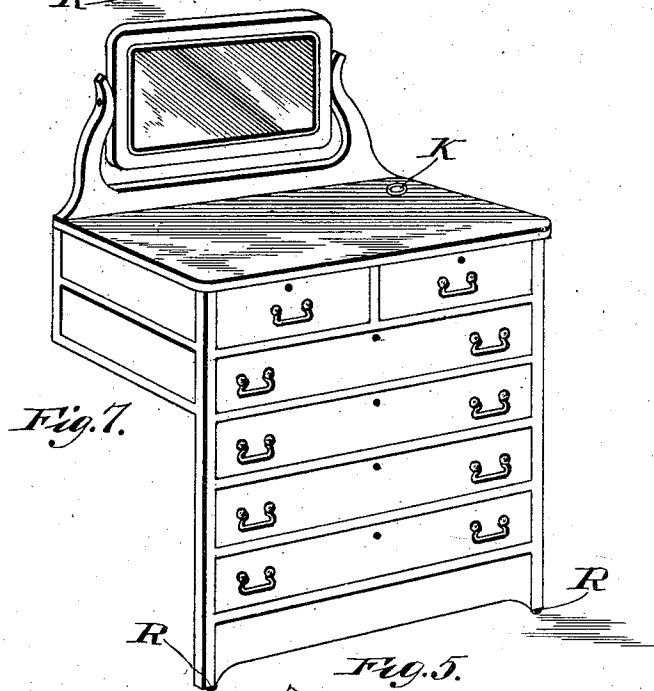
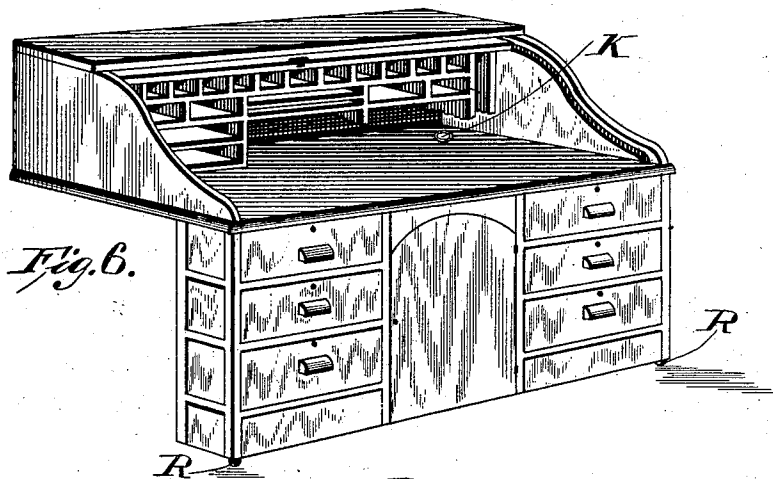
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BATH-CABINET.

No. 853,009.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1907.

Application filed September 12, 1905. Serial No. 278,126.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The limited space in modern houses and especially apartment houses frequently leaves many rooms or suites of rooms without the advantages of a bath.

The object of my invention is to provide for such cases a bath cabinet which while portable in the sense that it is not made a part of the structure of the house, is yet a stationary fixture when set up and connected with the hot and cold water pipes and drain pipe and is not to be moved from its position. This bath cabinet, however, is organized with another piece of furniture such as a bureau, a desk, or a chiffonnier, so as to be completely housed and concealed and present the appearance of an ordinary piece of furniture and giving at the same time the advantages of two or more pieces of furniture in one construction and thereby greatly economizes space so that it may be located in a bed room or office without either offending the eye or losing for other purposes the value of the space which it occupies.

It consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the bath cabinet, which I will now proceed to describe with reference to the drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my bath cabinet organized with a bureau, the bath being closed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same parts, the bureau part being turned to one side to give access to the bath. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the bath shown open. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the bath on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 are details of various attachments, and Figs. 6 and 7 are views showing modifications of the laterally swinging part of the cabinet.

In the drawing, A represents the bath tub whose length is about equal to that of the bureau, desk or chiffonnier by which it is inclosed. The tub portion is intended to receive a person in a sitting position and its top or cover is made with one part B hinged at the foot of the tub and adapted to fold back to give entrance to the tub and the other part B' is stationary. The meeting

edges of these two parts of the cover are formed with segments of a circular hole through which the head of the person in the tub is allowed to protrude while taking a bath. Around this circular opening is laid a detachable and circular rubber cushion or collar C, Figs. 4 and 5, which fits the neck of the bather and closes the space around the same and the edges of the cover of the bath tub to prevent the splashing of water or rising of steam vapors into the room. For the same purpose a marginal rubber pad or packing D is fixed to the upper edges of the tub around that portion of the same over which the hinged cover B fits.

The tub proper may be made of wood lined with metal or be entirely of metal, porcelain, or any other desired material or combination of materials.

The foot of the tub has its end wall made double, as seen at E, and in the hollow space of the double wall are concealed the water pipes that lead to the faucets within. On the inside of the tub at the foot there is arranged in one corner a stationary wash-bowl F which is permanently connected to the tub and is equipped with hot and cold water faucets *a* and *b* and with a drain pipe which passes through the tub to the usual outlet, which drain pipe has the usual plug and chain as seen in Fig. 3. At the foot of the tub near the other corner is another pair of hot and cold water faucets *a'* *b'* which are adapted to discharge into the tub. These outlets are also associated with a third, *c*, with which connects the hose *d* bearing a shower nozzle. This latter is made as a perforated rose or sprinkler *e* of conical shape which may be used for rinsing off the body, or the hair, or be connected to a shower shield G, Fig. 5. This shield is a cone of any suitable material large enough to pass over the head and come down over the shoulders and which is to be placed over the head as it protrudes above the tub. The hose sprinkler is to be secured in the small end of the cone by a screw *f*, or other fastening, and when the water is turned on the spray will be confined to the immediate proximity of the person without splashing or spattering outside the tub.

The wash bowl F with its independent faucets and fixed drain pipe forms a complete stationary wash stand. When water is to be drawn into the tub proper the wash basin faucets are not used because it would be necessary to first fill the basin and allow it to

overflow. For this reason the separate faucets *a'* *b'* are employed to supply the tub proper.

For the convenience of the bather a stool
5 H with a rotary and vertically adjustable top is to be placed in the tub which may be adjusted to bring the bather's head, when sitting in the tub, into proper relation to the top of the tub. This adapts the tub to the
10 uses of children or short persons.

A circular lid or cover I, Fig. 5, fits over the round hole in the top of the tub when the latter is not in use, and a drainage outlet J in the bottom of the tub is provided with a suitable plug and connects with a pipe leading
15 out of the apartment to any desired discharge point. The water to supply the tub may be brought to the pipes in the hollow end wall by rubber hose or the latter pipes may be
20 connected to the water service pipes of the house by metal pipes. In either case all of the supply and waste pipe are stationary, since the bath tub itself after once being connected with these pipes is not to be moved.

At one corner of the bath tub as thus described is strongly fixed in vertical position a pivotal post K and on this turns the upper or cabinet portion of the bath. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2 this cabinet portion is made to
30 take the form of a bureau consisting of mirror L, a top L', a front L² with nest of drawers, either real or imitation, and an end wall L³, all these parts being rigidly connected together and pivotally mounted or hinged
35 upon the axial post K and arranged to swing laterally from the position shown in Fig. 1, where the tub is concealed, to the position shown in Fig. 2, where the tub is exposed for use.

Instead of having the cabinet top of the bath to take the form of a bureau, it may just as well be constructed as a desk as shown in Fig. 6, or a chiffonnier as in Fig. 7. Where
40 the bath is used in an office the desk top may be desirable, and when an increased drawer space with little floor space is a desideratum the chiffonnier will preferably be used.

In all cases the laterally swinging cabinet top will have at its lower edges near the floor
50 suitable casters, rollers, or other supports R, which will rest upon the floor and guide and support the cabinet top as it swings from side to side and in each case the bureau or other masking piece of furniture covers both the
55 top of the tub and the front side of the tub so that it is entirely concealed and in all cases the horizontal part of the top fits close down

to the top of the tub and the vertical part of the front extends down to the bottom of the tub and these parts are made integral and
60 rigid. This same construction also gives stability and strength to the swinging portion and supports it when turned out to expose the tub.

When a hot air bath is required, it will only
65 be necessary to place a small spirit lamp or stove in the tub and close the top.

To hold the hinged cover closed, bolts or catches *g* are arranged upon the underside within easy reach of the bather.

In swinging out the bureau, desk, or chiffonnier to give access to the tub, it will be seen that none of the articles ordinarily found upon the tops of these pieces of furniture are disturbed, but remain in position where they
70 belong. The position of the bath tub in relation to its supply and outlet pipes remains fixed, however, so that there is no liability of leaky joints being developed, as there would be if the position of the tub when used were
80 changed in relation to these pipes.

I claim,

1. A bath cabinet comprising a tub having at one end stationary water supply and drain pipes and faucets, and at the other end a pivotal axis, and a piece of furniture having an
85 integral and rigid top and front, the horizontal part of the top fitting close down to the top of the tub, and the vertical part of the front extending down to the bottom of the tub and adapted to rest on the floor, and all
90 being hinged to the pivotal axis of the tub so as to swing over and completely house the tub or be swung away from the same to permit the tub to be used.

2. A combined bath tub and wash stand consisting of a tub having permanent water supply and drain pipes at one end and having at the same end on one side a stationary wash
95 bowl with stationary drain pipe passing out therefrom through the tub and separate faucets for the wash basin, and having at the same end of the tub hot and cold water inlets to supply the tub proper.

3. A bath cabinet having a shower attachment consisting of a conical shield open at both ends, a flexible hose bearing a conical
100 sprinkler fitting the small end of the conical shield and means for locking the two together.

JEANNE E. FRANCOEUR.

Witnesses:

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