Jan. 17, 1928.

1,656,410

E. E. BAER ET AL

SHOWER BATH CABINET

Filed July 28, 1927

Fig. 1.

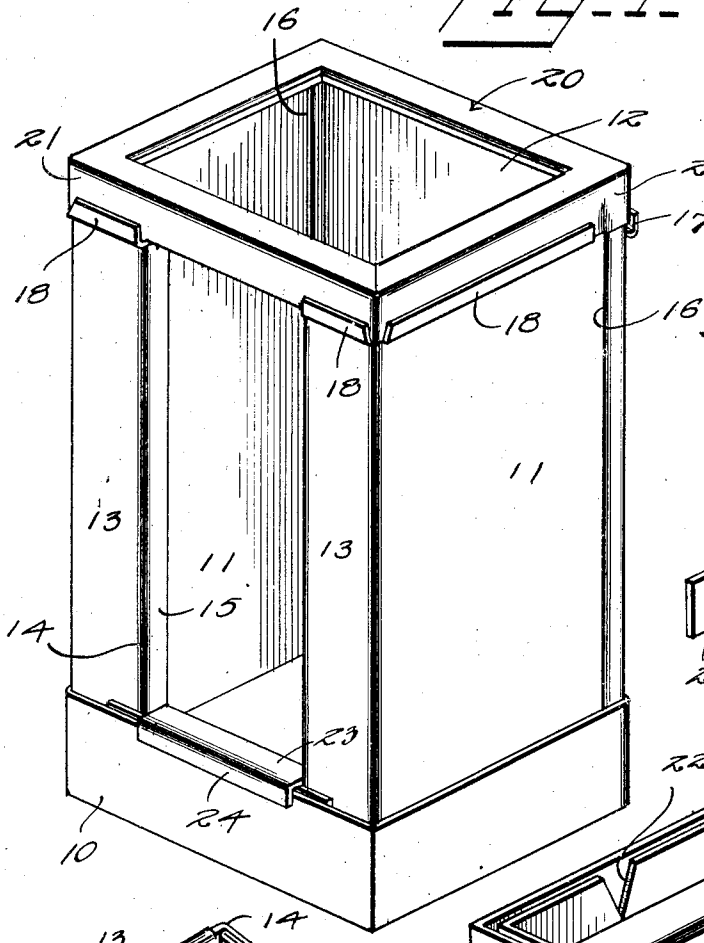


Fig. 4.

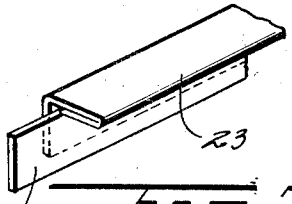
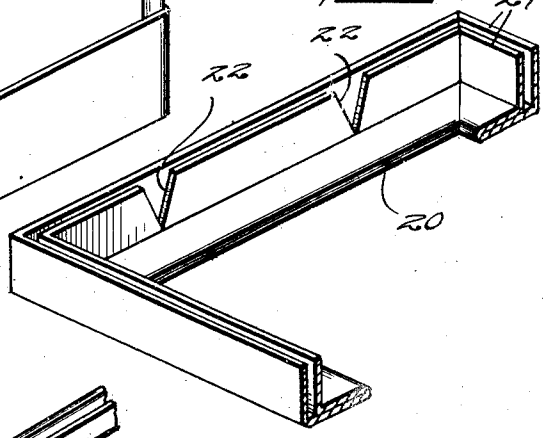


Fig. 3.



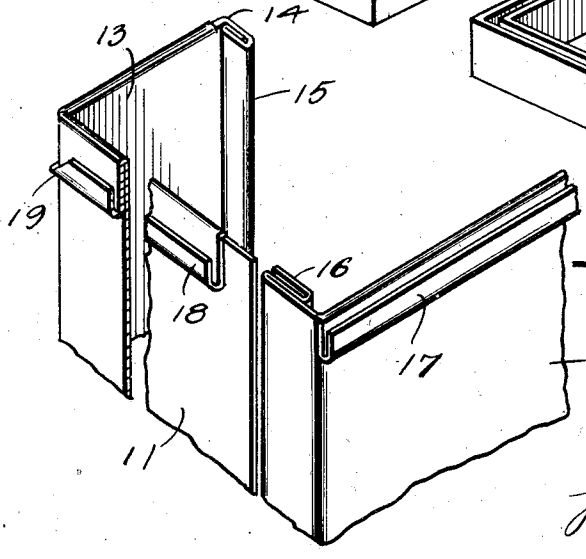


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOWER-BATH CABINET.

App'ication filed July 28, 1927. Serial No. 209,063.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in cabinets, and particularly to bath cabinets.

One object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of this character which is simple in construction, and which will be cheap to manufacture.

Another object is to provide a bath cabinet which may be moved from place to place, as desired.

Another object is to provide a bath cabinet which may be easily and quickly taken apart, or set up.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bath cabinet made in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of three of the sides of the cabinet, broken away to show the manner in which such sides are constructed, and how they connect with each other.

Figure 3 is an inverted perspective view of the top member of the cabinet, partly broken away.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the detachable plate carried by the front portion of the pan member.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawing, 10 represents a metal pan, of suitable dimensions, which forms the bottom of the bath cabinet, and is adapted to rest on the floor of a basement, cellar, or the like. Disposed within the pan are the walls of the cabinet, represented at 11, and 12, respectively, the former representing the two side walls, while the latter represents the rear wall. Each of the walls 11 is formed from a single sheet of suitable metal, one longer edge of which is bent at right angles, to form a portion of the front wall 13, and at the same time, one side of the doorway, or entrance 14, of the cabinet. This edge is also further bent, at right angles to extend toward the interior of the cabinet, as shown at 15, and rebent or rolled, to provide a smooth edge. Each longer vertical edge of the rear wall 12 is extended forwardly, and rebent to form a longitudinal channel 16, in which is received the rear edge of a side wall 11. The upper edge of the rear wall 12 is turned downwardly, and thence upwardly, as shown at 17, to form a channel, while the side walls 11, and the front wall portions 13 have their upper edges correspondingly formed, as shown at 18. The meeting ends of the outer walls of the channels 17 are cut away at the intersections of the walls of the cabinet, as shown at 19. An angular frame 20 is disposed on the upper ends of the walls of the cabinet, and said frame is formed from a single strip of metal bent to form the double-walled members 21, spaced apart to straddle the upper edges of the walls of the cabinet, the outer of said doubled walls fitting into the channels 17, while the inner walls lie within the cabinet, as shown in the drawing. The inner of the doubled walls of the top member or frame 20 is formed with the notches or recesses 22, which receive the upper ends of the inturned portions 15 of the front wall 13, whereby to maintain the doorway or entrance opening at the proper width, at the upper end thereof. To insure the proper spacing of the lower portions of the front wall 13, within the doorway, a strip of metal 23 is fitted into the space between said front wall portions, and the vertical flange of the pan, and has the horizontal flange portion 24 which projects inwardly of the cabinet, whereby to provide a step or threshold for the person entering or leaving the cabinet.

From the above it will readily be seen that when it is desired to collapse the cabinet, the walls are lifted from the pan, and then the top member is removed, after which the side walls 11 are disengaged from the rear wall. The strip 23 may be placed within the space between the walls of said top member, to insure against loss thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A bath cabinet including a base, vertical walls seated on the base, one of said walls having an entrance opening, a top member removably seated on the upper ends of the walls and holding such walls in place, and maintaining the upper portion of the sides of the entrance opening in proper spaced relation, and means for holding the lower portions of the sides of said opening in proper spaced relation.

2. A bath cabinet including a base, vertical walls seated on the base and engaged in interlocking relation to each other, one of the walls having a vertical entrance opening, and a top member embracing the upper ends of the walls and interlocking with the up-

per ends of the sides of the entrance opening to hold the same in proper spaced relation.

3. A bath cabinet including a base in the form of a pan, vertical walls seated in the pan and having interlocking engagement with each other, one of the walls being separated to form a doorway including vertical side portions, and a frame embracing the upper ends of the walls and having notches receiving the upper ends of the sides of the doorway to maintain the same in proper width spaced relation.

4. A bath cabinet including a base in the form of a pan, vertical walls seated within the pan, one of the walls having an entrance opening, a top member removably seated on the upper ends of the walls and holding the upper ends of such walls in place and maintaining the upper portions of the sides of the entrance opening in proper spaced relation, and a step or threshold member disposed within the lower portion of the entrance opening and interlocked with the pan and the lower portions of the sides of said opening whereby to hold the latter in proper spaced relation.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures.

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