This invention relates to an improved combination bath and dressing cabinet construction particularly well adapted for use in connection with the handling and bathing of infants, in that all needed accessories are readily and conveniently accessible, tending to minimize time and exposure of the infant.

A further object of this invention is the provision of an improved bath and dressing cabinet construction for use in connection with the handling and bathing of infants, having an orderly and compact arrangement of details including collapsible table and bath tub portions in a novel and convenient relative arrangement, and with which are associated minor accessories needed in connection with the infants bath.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a novel bath and table cabinet construction for use in the bathing and handling of infants, adapted to be positioned in a novel relation in connection with a conventional adult bath tub.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent during the course of the following detailed description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved cabinet construction, showing the dressing and bath tub compartment thereof opened and infant supporting table and bath tub in an operative position with respect to a conventional adult bath tub.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing the improved infant dressing and bath tub cabinet construction in a closed collapsed relation, presenting an orderly appearance.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of the details as illustrated in their extended relation in Figure 1.

Figures 4 and 5 are longitudinal sectional views taken through the bath tub compartment of the cabinet construction, showing the tub collapsed and the cabinet closed.

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view taken through the dresser compartment of the cabinet construction.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary front elevation of the upper portion of the dresser cabinet.

Figure 8 is a vertical sectional view taken through the bath cabinet construction, showing the infant's bath tub extended and in a supported cooperating relation with an adult bath tub of conventional construction.

Figure 9 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 9—9 of Figure 6.

Figure 10 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 10—10 of Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a fragmentary perspective view of a bath tub supporting frame and leg construction.

Figure 12 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of leg support for the collapsible table and bath tub details to be used in lieu of the leg construction for supporting the same in connection with an adult bath tub.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown only a preferred embodiment of this invention, the letter A may generally designate the improved infant dresser and bath cabinet construction, which may comprise dresser and bath cabinet portions B and C, having therein as the main operating details the collapsible table 25 and collapsible infant bath tub E respectively, which are movable and extensible with respect to the cabinet portions B and C respectively, in a cooperating relation either upon a floor surface or upon an adult bath tub F in the relation illustrated in the drawings.

The cabinet portions B and C may be either individually housed or housed in a single casing with a partition wall therebetween. In the latter case, as illustrated in the drawings, the same comprises a housing construction 15 for the cabinets which includes top and bottom walls 16 and 17; a rear wall 18; side walls 19 and 20; and a partition wall 21 subdividing the interior of the casing 15 into the bath tub receiving compartment 22 and the dresser and table receiving compartment 23.

For the dresser cabinet B a table-closure 25, of elongated preferably rectangular formation is provided therefor, being preferably hinged at 27 to the forward edge of the bottom wall 17 of the cabinet B, so that this table closure 25 may be horizontally positioned as a table, similar to the location of parts illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawings, or may be folded upwardly into the mortised front of the compartment 23, in order to close said compartment 23 and seal the contents of the compartment 23 within the dresser cabinet construction B.

Preferably exteriorly upon the table-closure 25 is disposed a novel U-shaped support-
ing leg construction 28, which consists of side leg portions 29 and 30 hingedly connected at their upper ends at 31 at opposite margins of the closure 25, and at their opposite ends being connected by a transverse foot 33 which may be of various formations, according to the design of the upper edge of the adult tub 31 upon which the foot 33 is to rest, in order to support the table-closure 25, as a table. In connection with the use of the cabinet construction A with an adult tub 31 having the conventional rounded convex top flange or edge 33, the foot construction 33 will have the end portions 36 thereof, which connect the legs 29 and 30, with a concavo-convex formation, with the concave facing downwardly for engaging in a snug fitting relation over the convex edge 33 of the adult tub, as illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawings. Of course the legs 29 and 30, of the leg construction 28 are of only such length as to horizontally support the table-closure 25, when the same is used as a table, the length depending upon the positioning of the cabinet construction B. It is preferably supported upon a wall, but which may have an independent support other than a wall.

The inside top surface of the table closure 25 is preferably provided with some cushioning material 37, preferably heavy felt bound with braid, to receive the infant thereon without injury. Since the cabinet construction A is vertically positioned in a stable relation either upon a wall or upon some other supporting framework, the closure 25 when used as a table, as is illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawings will be stably supported in horizontal position when the leg 25 thereof engages the tub 31, for receiving an infant.

As is illustrated in the modified form of Figure 12, the leg 25 may be dispensed with and the modified leg construction 28 used, adaptable for resting upon a floor surface, the same comprises a U-shaped frame construction including side supporting legs 29 and 30 connected by a cross brace 33 of any approved character; the legs 29 and 30 at their floor engaging ends having conventional feet 36 of any approved character. Of course both the leg constructions 28 and 28 are hingedly connected to the table-closure 25, to collapse forwardly thereon when the same is closed to act as a closure, in such relation that the same will at once swing downwardly when the closure is opened.

The leg construction is adapted to act as a towel rack in addition to its function as a table support; the same performing its function as a towel rack when the table 25 is swung to act as a closure, as is illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawings; the legs 29 and 30 in this position lying against and in abutment with the closure 25, with the cross bar 33 just forwardly of the plane of the closure 25, by means of the offset feet portion 36, to receive a towel thereon, as can readily be understood from Figure 2 of the drawings.

Within the compartment 23 of the dresser cabinet construction B is mounted an upper shelf 39, the forward edge thereof has an up-standing flange or retaining rail 40 to prevent articles from falling off the shelf 39. Inwardly of the top surface of this rail or flange it is preferred to provide two or more small notches 41, into which hooks 42 are disposed, for supporting articles such as pin cushions 43, as illustrated in Figure 6 of the drawings, making it very easily to remove the pin cushions for dusting, and so forth, when desired. On the shelf 39 in rear of the rail 40 a plurality of minor toilet articles and accessories may be supported, which are of a nature which are ordinarily difficult to retain upon shelves.

In the compartment 23 below the top shelf 39 are disposed other shelves 44 in any approved number and arrangement.

In the spaces between the various shelves in the compartment 23 it is preferred to provide swinging towel racks 45 and 46, which are pivotally supported at 47, and angled in such manner that they may be swung into the compartment 23 beneath the respective shelves thereof, or extended forwardly from the compartment and cabinet B when the closure 25 is open to act as a table, and in this extended position the same being disposed along opposite sides of the table and at right angles thereto for supporting towels and other accessories used in connection with the handling and bathing of an infant.

In the space above the top shelf 39 it is preferred to provide swinging supports 48, having glass or cup retaining sockets 49 thereon, for receiving a glass, cup or the like 50, which may be swung into the compartment or extended therefrom, as illustrated in the drawings.

The bath cabinet construction C has a compartment 23 therein primarily adapted to receive the infant bath tub E in a collapsed relation therein, in a movably supported manner capable of extension. The infant's bath tub preferably comprises a hollow body 56 of elongated character, having a retaining flange 57 about the top periphery thereof, and providing a compartment 58 therein for receiving the infant. This infant's bath tub is supported by means of a novel frame 59 attached to the bath tub, and best illustrated in Figure 10; the frame 59 being pivotally supported at an end thereof by means of swingable depending hangers 60 and 61 within the compartment 23.

The frame construction 59 preferably comprises a peripheral band of metal around the upper portion of the body 56 of the infant's bath tub, consisting of side portions 62 and 63 which are bowed at their forward ends and secured to the tub at 64, and which ex-
tend rearwardly and are continued at 65 and 66 respectively beyond the rear end of the tub, and then bent into right angled relation towards each other at 67 and 68, in lines transversely of the longitudinal axis of the infant's bath tub, and at the pivoted end of the bath tub; the portions 67 and 68 of the frame then being extended inwardly at 69 along the longitudinal axis towards the tub, and being bowed at 70 and 71 about the rear or pivoted end of the tub, and being secured at 72 to the side portions 62 and 63 of the frame 59, as illustrated in Figure 10 of the drawings. This frame construction may be varied if desired. It is to be noted that the same extends rearwardly, at the inner end, beyond the infant's bath tub, into the compartment 22 of the cabinet, and an inner connecting portion 73 is added thereto, which is looped at 74 and 75 at the sides of the frame 59, at the inner corners thereof, to provide portions to which the lower ends of the hangers 60 and 61 are pivoted at 77; these loop portions 74 and 75 being in laterally extended position whereby to permit the hangers 60 and 61, which are pivoted at their upper ends at 79, to engage against the inturnd ends 80 of guard strips 81 and 82, which are secured along the lower inside surfaces of the walls 21 and 22 respectively of the cabinet construction A, to limit the outward amplitude of movement of the infant's bath tub construction E when the same is horizontally positioned, and as can readily be understood from Figure 8 of the drawings. Of course the hangers 60 and 61 may engage against the guards 81 and 82 to prevent the hanger lengths 60 and 61 from engaging against the inside surfaces of the adjacent cabinet wall, and preventing possible marring thereof. At its free swinging end, the frame 59, is provided with an outer supporting leg construction 85 for the bath tub E which consists of legs 86 and 87, inturnd at their upper ends and having socket pivots at 88 to the forward bowed portions of the frame rails 62 and 63; the legs 86 and 87 at their free swinging ends being provided with a connecting attaching strip consisting of a cross piece 90 having concavo-convex offset portions 92 and 93 respectively connecting the ends of the cross piece 90 with the leg portions 86 and 87 respectively.

In the cabinet compartment 22 the free swinging end of the bath tub E is uppermost, and to this end an aperture 95 is provided in the flange 57 of the infant's bath tub for hanging on a hook 96 located in the rear wall 18 of the bath cabinet construction C, as is illustrated in Figure 4 of the drawings. In this position the hook 97 supports the weight of the infant's bath tub, and the infant's bath tub is then substantially vertically positioned with the open side thereof facing the rear wall 18, and with the hanger legs 60 supported in an inclined relation as is illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 of the drawings. The closure 98 for the bath cabinet C is swingably connected along the wall 20 of the cabinet C, in contra-distinction to the closure operation for the dresser cabinet B, so that upon outward lateral swinging of the closure 98 the bath tub construction E may be conveniently lowered merely by slightly lifting the same upwardly to release it from the hook 96. The tub construction E may then be lowered to a horizontal position, and the hanger links 60 and 61 will swing to substantially a vertical position and engage against the abutments 80 provided by the guard strips 81 and 82, and at the inner end of the tub nearest to the cabinet C will then engage against the forward edge 99 of the bottom wall 17 of the cabinet construction C, to brace the infant's bath tub in substantially a horizontal position, to prevent its longitudinal movement from such position. The outer end of the tub construction E is of course supported by the leg arrangement 85, in that the same engages over the arcuate flange 33 of the conventional adult bath tub F.

In lieu of providing the leg arrangement 85, a special floor engaging leg construction of a modified nature may be provided for the infant's tub E consisting of legs 100 and 101 pivoted at their upper ends to the frame 59 of the infant's tub construction E, and at their lower ends being provided with suitable feet for engaging a floor surface as illustrated in Figure 12, in a cooperative relation with the leg construction 28 so provided for the table 25 of the dresser cabinet construction B.

In addition to the tub feature of the bath cabinet construction C, it is preferred to place therein a hook 103 for receiving a baby thermometer 104; a rack 105 for receiving a towel; and a soap container 106; these elements being so located that they will be received within the pocket of the tub E when the latter is collapsed in the compartment 55.

An opening 106 is provided in the pivoted end of the tub E into which a hose 107 may detachably fit, the opposite end 108 of which may be attached to the conventional faucet 109 of the adult bath tub F. This opening 106 is in the bottom of the tub E and in this manner the tub E may be filled from the bottom, without splashing, and which is desirable, since very often the baby clothes are arranged where the infant is being dressed, since all details must be properly arranged to expose the infant for as little time as possible, during the bath. When the hose is detached from the faucet of the adult tub the free end thereof may be placed into the regular drainage vent for the large tub, and the small tub E is thus drained directly into the large tub.
therebelow without spilling the water into the large tub, and keeping the large tub dry and clean.

A very important feature of the invention is that when the infant's bath tub E is horizontally positioned, the top edge thereof is flush with the top surface of the table-closure 25, when the same is horizontally supported to act as a table, and this enables the convenient handling of the infant, without injury, and with great ease.

From a collapsed position the tub may be instantly released by lifting upwardly from the lower end thereof slightly to tip the same off the hook 96, and permit the same to fall into the hands of the operator at the outer side of the cabinet.

If desired a towel rack 110 may be placed at the outer side of the closure 98 of the bath cabinet C to match the towel rack formed by the leg construction 28 when the dressing cabinet is closed.

From the foregoing description of this invention it is apparent that novel dressing and bath cabinet constructions for use in connection with the dressing and bathing of an infant have been provided, which act in a novel cooperating relation to facilitate the bathing of an infant quickly, and with ease.

Various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be made to the forms of invention herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of the same or the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. In a cabinet construction of the class described the combination of a rigid bath tub with a cabinet casing having a compartment therein, depending hanger arms pivoted at their upper ends within the compartment of the casing at opposite sides of the casing and depending therefrom for free swinging movement at their lower ends, means to limit the outer amplitude of movement of the hanger arms with respect to the casing, and means connected with the bath tub for pivotal connection to the lower swinging ends of said arms whereby to permit the collapsing of the bath tub in the compartment of the casing or its outward swinging therefrom to a horizontal position, the bath tub when horizontally positioned being adapted to engage the lower portion of the casing when the hanger arms are limited in their outward movement by the means above mentioned whereby to horizontally stabilize the bath tub for use.

2. In a cabinet construction of the class described the combination of a rigid bath tub with a cabinet casing having a compartment therein, depending hanger arms pivoted at their upper ends within the compartment of the casing at opposite sides of the casing and depending therefrom for free swinging movement at their lower ends, means to limit the outer amplitude of movement of the hanger arms with respect to the casing, means connected with the bath tub for pivotal connection to the lower swinging ends of said arms whereby to permit the collapsing of the bath tub in the compartment of the casing or its outward swinging therefrom to a horizontal position, the bath tub when horizontally positioned being adapted to engage the lower portion of the casing when the hanger arms are limited in their outward movement by the means above mentioned whereby to horizontally stabilize the bath tub for use, and leg means pivotally connected with the outer end of the bath tub remote from its connection by the above mentioned means with said hanger arms for horizontally supporting said outer end of the bath tub.

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