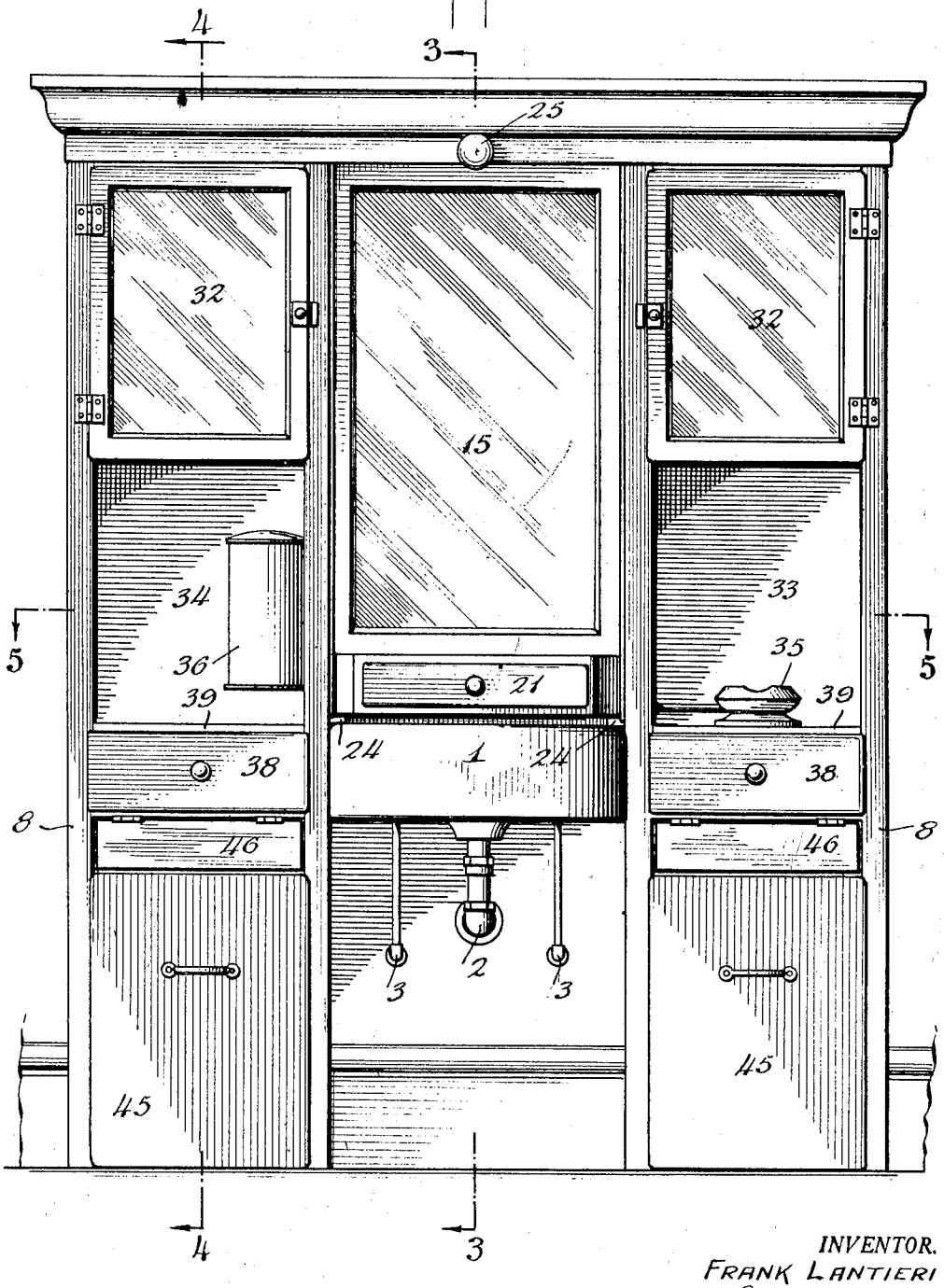
Aug. 10, 1926. 1,595,791

F. LANTIERI

CABINET FOR BEAUTY PARLORS

Filed Sept. 4, 1925 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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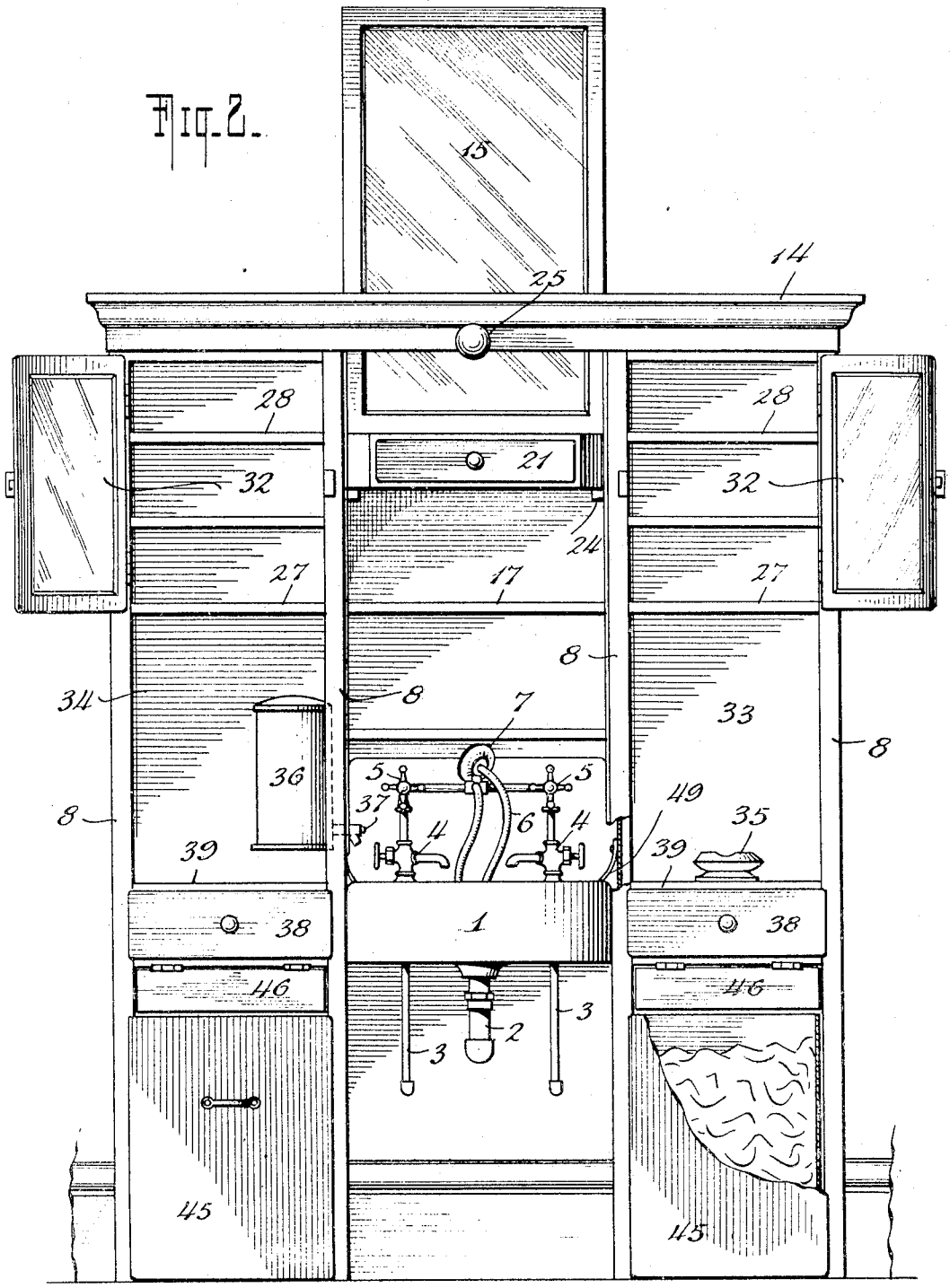
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Fig. 2.



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CABINET FOR BEAUTY PARLORS

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Fig. 3.

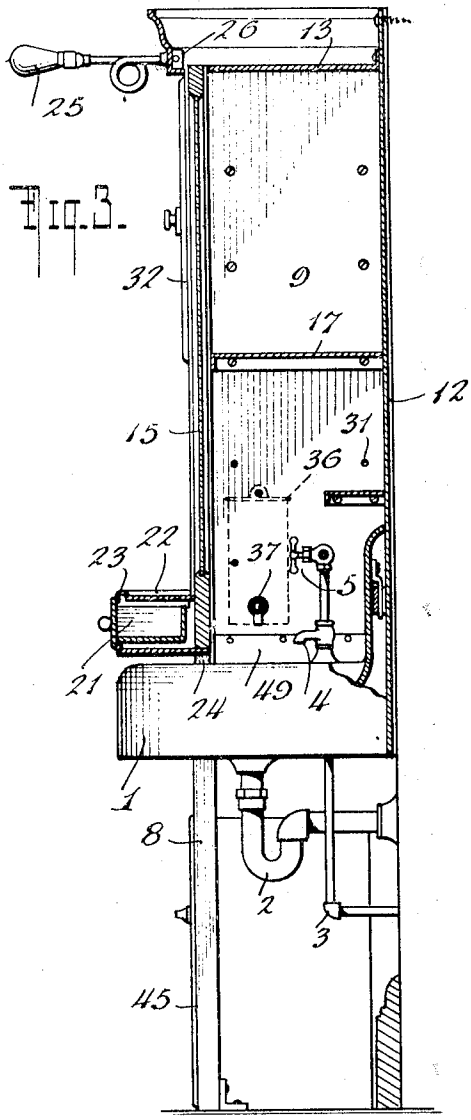


Fig. 4.

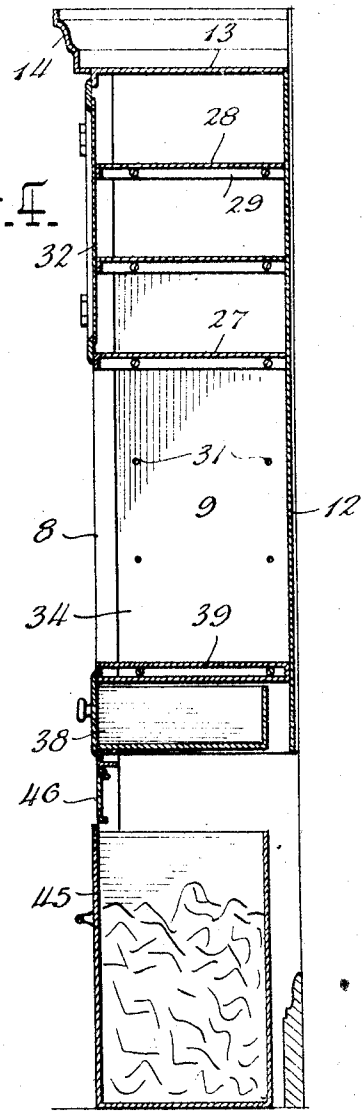
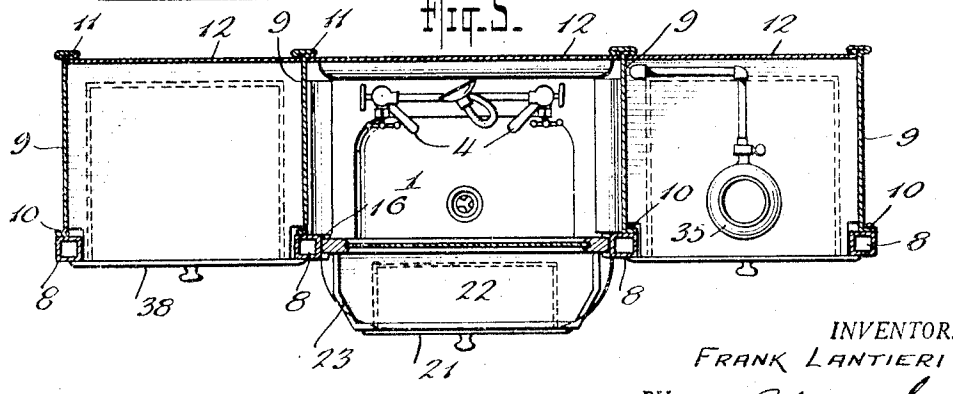


Fig. 5.



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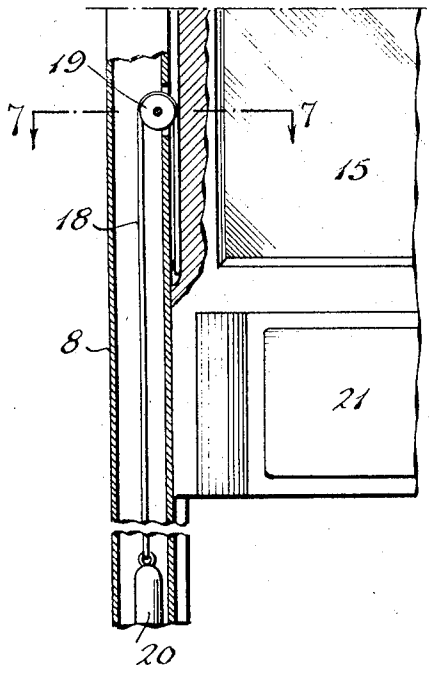


Fig. 6.

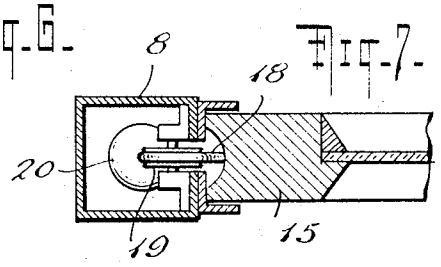


Fig. 7.

Fig. 10.

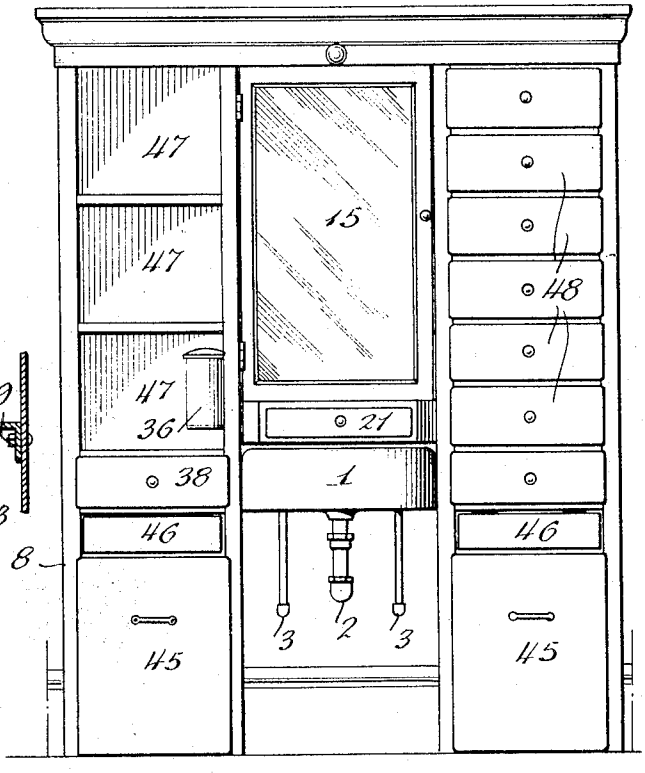


Fig. 8.

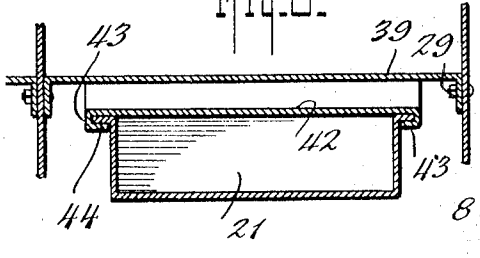
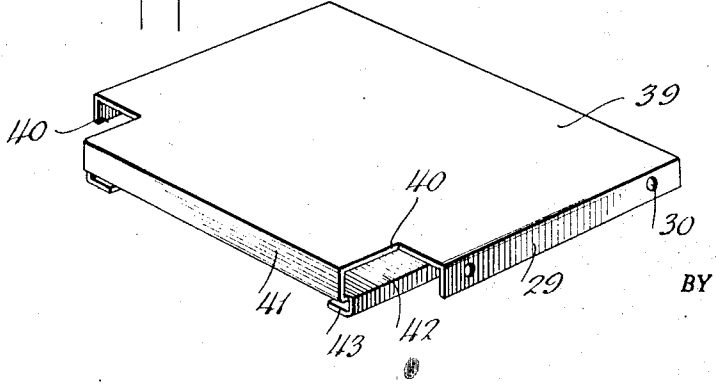


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK LANTIERI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABINET FOR BEAUTY PARLORS.

Application filed September 4, 1925. Serial No. 54,497.

This invention is designed for use in beauty parlors and like establishments, and has for one of its main objects to provide a unitary structure in the form of a cabinet in which may be combined within a minimum of space and convenient reach the many articles now used and separately disposed about the booths of a hairdressing establishment.

Beauty parlors are generally located in the business sections of a city or town where the rents are relatively high, and one of the objects of the present invention is to provide means for utilizing space in such establishments to a much greater advantage than is possible under present working conditions.

As now used, the several appliances employed by hairdressers are arranged separately and in different parts of a booth and the operator is required to move about considerably in order to reach the different articles, and this invention has for a further object to so combine and arrange the different articles used that they may be within easy reach of the operator, and save the operator's and customer's time and also dispense with any unnecessary movements and motions that may be annoying to some customers.

The several articles now used by hairdressers are each provided with supporting bases or hangers and each being a complete article in itself is sold as an individual item and the aggregate cost of the several articles is considerable.

Another object of the present invention, therefore, is to combine many such articles in one unit with the parts so organized and correlated that they may be constructed and sold as a unitary structure, thereby greatly reducing the cost of manufacture and sale price of this cabinet.

A further object of the invention is to provide for cleanliness and sanitary conditions, and that is accomplished in the present invention by providing means for enclosing and covering many of the articles generally left exposed to dust and floating bacteria, and by arranging the articles so that they may be quickly dusted and cleaned and kept in sanitary condition.

Another object of the present invention is to construct a unitary structure of the class described that shall be symmetrical in outline and construction, so that the structure may be made of a different number of units or sections without destroying the general construction and arrangement of the device as a whole.

These and other objects apparent to those skilled in the art are accomplished by the means hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications may be resorted to without departing from the scope of the invention.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification and wherein like reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet embodying the invention showing the movable parts in closed position;

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the cabinet shown in Figure 1 with some of the parts shown in open position, and in part broken away;

Figure 3 is a vertical transverse section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a horizontal section taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a vertical section of details of construction shown in Figure 2, but enlarged;

Figure 7 is a horizontal section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a vertical section of a drawer and supporting shelf and connecting means;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of the drawer supporting shelf shown in Figure 8; and

Figure 10 is a front elevation of a cabinet embodying modifications of the invention.

In many respects a basin is the most important auxiliary used by a hairdresser. For convenience and efficiency it should be located in proper relation to the chair used by the customer in order to save time during the hairdressing operation and relieve the customer of all inconvenience and unnecessary movements.

The basin is fixed in position in or on the wall of a building, and one of the characteristic features of the present invention

consists in the novel arrangement of the cabinet as a whole and some of the parts especially in relation to the basin.

As illustrated in the drawings 1 represents a basin of any suitable construction which may be built into the wall of a building or supported thereon. The manner of supporting the basin is not an essential feature of the invention as any suitable means may be used for that purpose.

The basin is provided with the usual drain and trap connections 2 and with water supply pipes 3, faucets 4 and operating handles 5. A suitable connection may be provided for a shampoo tubing 6 and spray head 7.

Another special feature of the invention consists in combining the cabinet with a basin in such a manner that the cabinet will not only be symmetrical in and of itself, but also in arranging the basin and cabinet so that the basin becomes in effect and in design a part of the unitary structure.

In its preferred form the cabinet consists of two outer or side sections and a central section.

The side sections preferably extend from the floor to the top of the cabinet and the central section extends preferably from the basin up to the top of the cabinet, although in design and function the basin forms one of the elements of the central section.

The top of the side and central sections may be in the same plane, but if not all in the same plane, the tops of the side sections are preferably arranged at the same level.

In the preferred construction and arrangement moreover the several elements of the side sections are balanced so as to make corresponding portions or elements of the respective side sections similar in structure or general effect with each other, although that is not an essential feature of the invention.

The main frame of the device comprises standards or uprights 8 which may be made of any suitable material and construction, but for most purposes and particularly to afford strength with a minimum of weight they are made of metal tubing and angular in cross section, as shown in Figure 5.

Side plates or walls 9 are connected at their front margins with the standards 8 as shown in the last named figure, and to afford a strong and light structure the walls are made of sheet metal and provided with a laterally offset vertical flange 10 that is secured to the standards 8 by rivets or otherwise, as shown in Figure 5.

The rear margins of these side plates may be offset from the body thereof and then doubled over on themselves and the free edges returned so as to form standards 11 of two layers of material reinforcing the rear margins of the plates 9. These reinforcing standards or ribs 11 are adapted to be placed against the wall of a room, if desired, but if necessary to clear the base board of a room the standards may be made to extend from the base board up to the top of the cabinet, especially in cases where the wall of the room is relied upon to aid in supporting the cabinet in vertical position. But where the wall is not relied upon for such purpose the reinforcing ribs or standards may extend from the floor upward to the top of the cabinet.

If desired, back plates 12 may be provided for the respective sections having their lateral margins riveted or otherwise secured to the flanges of the standards 11 as shown in Figure 5.

The back plates of the outer sections of the cabinet may extend from the top of the cabinet to the floor, or if desired only to the base board of a room, and the back plate of the central section may extend from the top of the cabinet down to the sink.

The standards 8, side plates 9 and back plates 12 with the connecting elements form together a main frame that is strong in structure, light in weight, and adapted to be readily and economically constructed.

A top is mounted upon the main frame and may be made of any suitable construction and consists of a top plate 13 and cornice 14.

The cornice may be omitted, if desired, but the top plate 13 is preferably used to protect the contents of the upper portion of the cabinet from dust and other undesirable material or matter.

The cabinet is provided with a mirror 15 which extends in substantially the same vertical plane as the standards 8, the inner standards preferably having vertical channel bars 16 secured thereto, as shown in Figure 5, serving as guides and runways for the lateral margins of the mirror, so as to permit the mirror to be raised and lowered vertically.

By means of such construction the central portion of the cabinet may be provided with one or more shelves 17 or drawers containing clean towels or other articles concealed from view when the mirror is lowered and readily reached by raising the mirror.

A cord 18 running over a pulley 19 and provided with a weight 20 may be attached at one end to the frame of the mirror to balance the weight of the mirror and allow the mirror to be readily raised or lowered. The weight 20 may be placed within the hollow interior of one of the standards 8 and the pulley 19 secured within the standard, as shown in Figure 6; a slot being made in the wall of the standard to receive the pulley and the cord mounted thereon.

The front portion of the basin extends

preferably outwardly of the vertical plane of the standards 8, and when the mirror is in lowered position the projecting portion of the basin is covered by a drawer 21 mounted to slide within a suitable frame secured to the lower portion of the mirror and provided with a top 22 serving as a shelf to hold small articles placed thereon by a customer, such as hairpins. This shelf may be provided with a beaded or raised outer margin 23 to hold such articles in place.

Rubber stops 24 may be placed between the bottom of the frame supporting the drawer 21 and the basin, or secured to the lower portion of the drawer 21 to provide cushions to break the force of any downward movement of the mirror and prevent injury thereto.

An electric lamp 25 may be secured to the cornice or other upper part of the cabinet in line with the mirror and provided with a terminal 26 for current connections.

While for most purposes, and particularly for the purpose of saving space and protecting the mirror from injury, I prefer to use a vertical runway for the mirror and to move the mirror vertically such means are not essential to the general idea of the invention, and if desired the mirror may be hinged to one of the standards 8 as shown in Figure 10, and provided with a drawer 21 and shelf 22.

The upper portion of each section of the cabinet is preferably provided with a sub-cabinet formed of the back plates 12, side plates 9, top plate 13, and a bottom plate 27 serving as a shelf.

These sub-cabinets may be provided with one or more shelves 28 intermediate the bottom and top of the sub-cabinets, as shown in Figure 4, or they may consist of a single unobstructed chamber or compartment, as shown in Figure 3.

The shelves may be provided with end flanges 29 provided with openings 30 which register with corresponding openings 31 formed in the side plates 9 and bolts, screws, or pins may be inserted in the corresponding openings of said side plates and flanges to support the shelves in position.

Doors 32 may be hinged to the standards 8 and serve as closures for the sub-cabinets and protect the contents thereof.

The door of one or both of the sub-cabinets may be provided with a glass body and the sub-cabinets used to display for sale, face and hairdressing appliances, such as powders, rouge, dyes, and hair tonics, and remain in plain view of the customers while being served or treated.

They make convenient containers moreover for many articles of hairdressers' use which now for lack of space are scattered about or placed outside of the booth such as sterilizers for cleansing the articles used.

In general, at the present time, there is but one sterilizer for all the booths of a hairdressing establishment, and the operator leaves the booth to sterilize an article of use.

In such cases the customer does not know whether the article used has been sterilized or not, but because of the facilities provided by the present invention individual sterilizers may be employed in each booth arranged in one of said sub-compartments out of the way and within easy reach of the operator, and the customers can see each article sterilized in their presence, thereby giving evidence of its cleanliness and sanitary condition.

By removing or adjusting the shelves of said sub-compartments, bulky objects may be placed therein, or all objects that are not repeatedly used during the hairdressing operation, and be within reach at all times.

The cabinet is also provided with open compartments 33 and 34 to contain articles frequently used, such as a small gas or electric stove 35 to heat curling irons, etc. shown in the compartment 33 and a tank 36 for shampoo liquid shown in compartment 34.

The tank 36 may be secured to one of the side plates of the main frame and is provided with a discharge faucet 37 in close relation to the wash basin.

Drawers 38 are provided in the side sections of the cabinet to hold such articles or material as may be desired.

These drawers may be supported in any suitable manner, but preferably by means of the bottom or shelf 39 of the compartments 33 and 34 shown in perspective in Figure 9. The drawers and shelves may be removed and replaced whenever desired.

These shelves are secured to the side plates of the sections by means of flanges 29 in the manner already described, and the front corners of the shelf are cut away forming angular recesses 40 to receive the standards 8.

In most cases I prefer to bend the plate 39 to form a front wall 41 and an under plate 42 spaced from the shelf 39 by the wall 41.

The under plate 42 is provided with inturned flanges 43 to receive and support corresponding flanges 44 formed on the side walls of the drawers, as shown in Figure 8.

Baskets or corresponding receivers, such as drawers 45, are arranged between the standards 8 at the bottom of the structure to receive soiled towels or other similar articles and above the baskets flap lids 46 are hinged horizontally and adapted to be pressed backward to permit articles to be readily inserted in the baskets or drawers without moving the baskets outward. When these baskets are removed from between the uprights 8 the entire lower portion of the cabinet is exposed and readily

cleaned and kept in a sanitary condition. Springs may be arranged back of said flaps 46 to hold the same normally in vertical position and at the same time permit the flaps to be readily pushed backward to insert articles into the basket.

The portion of the cabinet below the basin is preferably left open to insure ready access to such portion for cleanng purposes, and prevent the accumulation of undesirable articles or material therein and also to provide room for a foot-rest, if desired.

Instead of the construction and arrangement shown in Figures 1 to 4 inclusive, the cabinet may for many purposes be constructed without the sub-cabinets at the upper portion of the side sections, and open compartments 47 may be arranged on one outer side or section of the cabinet and drawers 48 on the other side, as shown in Figure 10.

In some instances moreover one entire outer side section of the cabinet may be omitted and the cabinet comprised of one side section and the basin section.

Such construction is desirable at times where the floor space available is not sufficient for a full size cabinet, or where such a cabinet is sufficient for the immediate needs of the user.

And the cabinet may be made in separable side or outer sections adapted to be placed together or with a basin section to form a "built up" cabinet.

In the construction shown the sides of the basin bear against the sides of the standards 8 leaving a space between said sides of the basin and the side plates of the main frame which may be bridged, by means of a drip plate 49, attached to the side plates and extended over on to the basin, as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

By means of the construction shown and described, a cabinet is provided for hairdressers' use that is simple and economical in construction, durable in use, adapted to be readily maintained in a sanitary condition, occupies but a minimum of floor space, and enables an operator to complete his work in the shortest time possible, with comfort and satisfaction to the customer at every stage of the beauty treatment or any other operation.

It will be understood that a battery of cabinets may be assembled and connected together in which event one standard may be eliminated for each cabinet added, thus effecting a saving of material and consequent reduction of cost. Also, it will be obvious that a cabinet may be assembled and used without the basin equipment.

What is claimed is:

1. A cabinet of the class described capable of being mounted in juxtaposition to a basin and including standards at the front of the cabinet, outer sections arranged between certain of said standards, a central section shorter than the outer sections arranged between certain others of said standards and having a compartment, said central section being adapted to be located over said basin, a mirror slidable vertically between said other standards in a plane with said standards and forming a closure for said compartment, and a drawer supported by and movable with said mirror, said drawer projecting outwardly beyond said standards and forming a cover for a portion of said basin when the mirror is lowered to close said compartment.

2. A cabinet of the class described, including side walls forming a compartment, and a shelf for said compartment secured to said side walls and including upper and lower plates, the latter of which is of less width than the former and, provided at its side edges with depending inturned flanges forming opposed channels for receiving portions of a drawer.

3. A cabinet of the class described including standards, side walls secured thereto and forming a compartment, and a shelf for said compartment secured to said walls and incuding upper and lower plates the latter of which is of less width than the former, said upper plate being cut away at certain of its corners to receive said standards, and said lower plate being provided at its side edges with depending inturned flanges forming opposed channeds for receiving portions of a drawer to support the same beneath said shelf.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

FRANK LANTIERI.