July 11, 1933. C. H. ANDERSON 1,917,629

COLLAPSIBLE BATH CABINET

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Fig. 1.

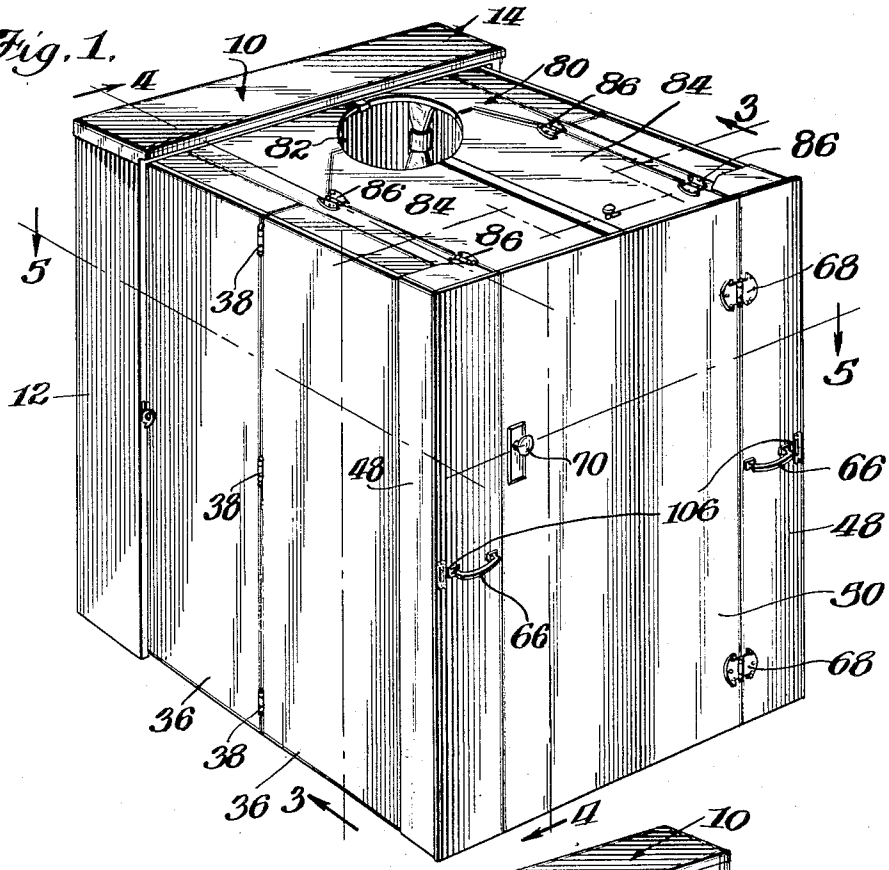
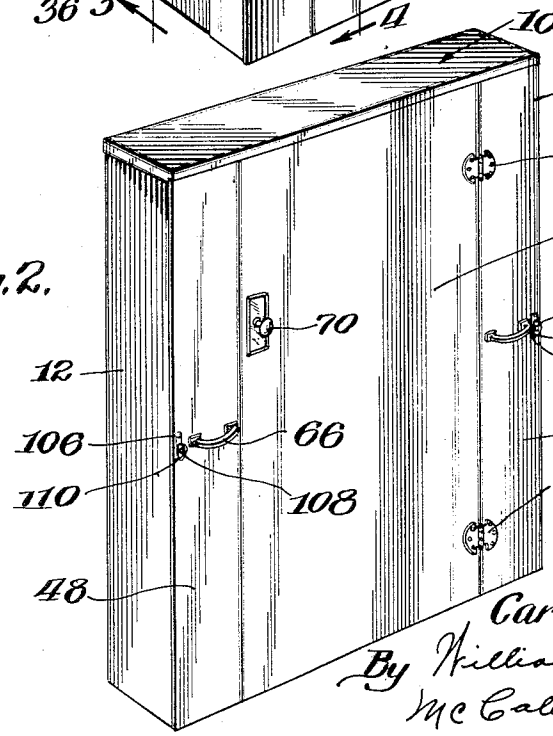


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

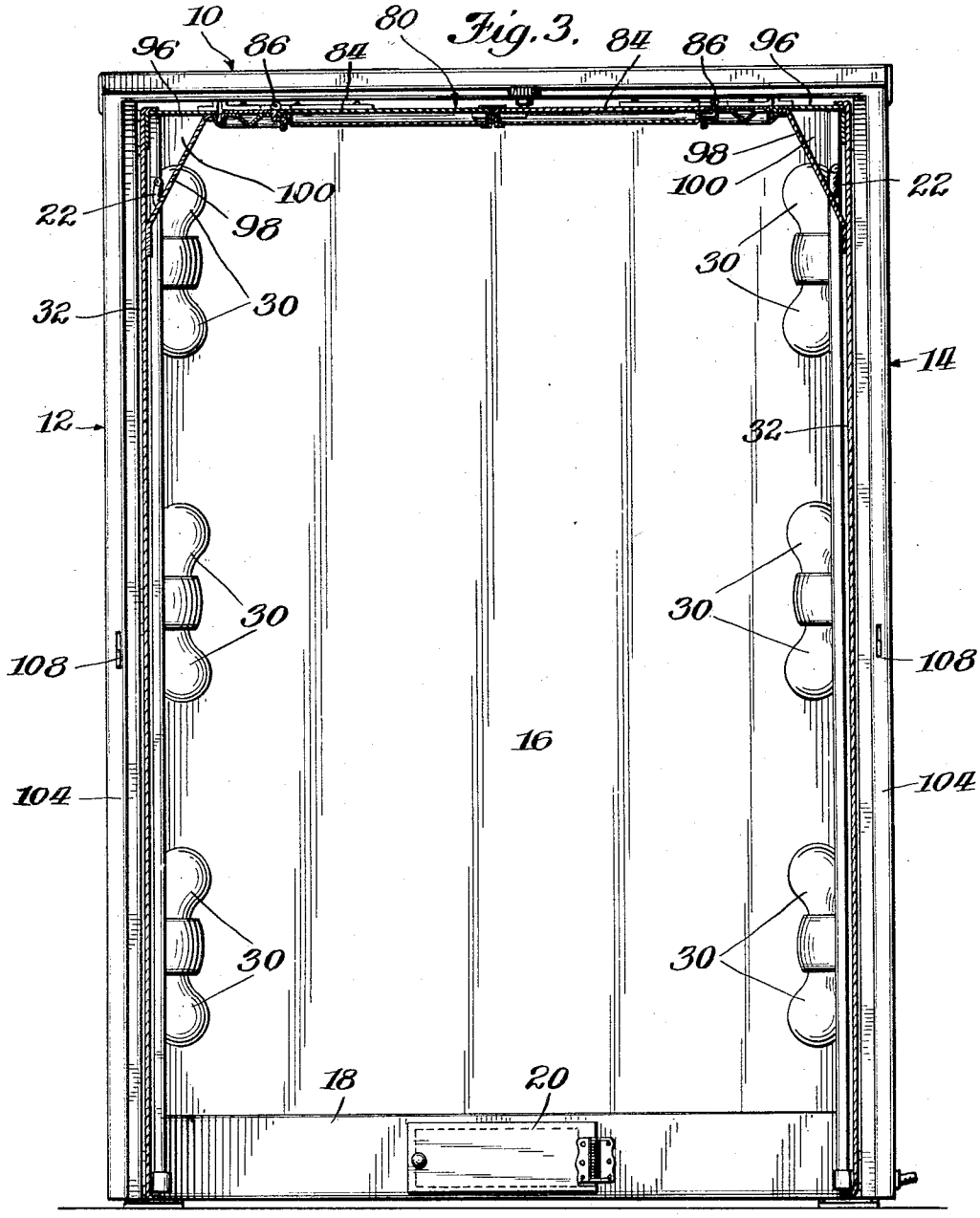


Fig. 8.

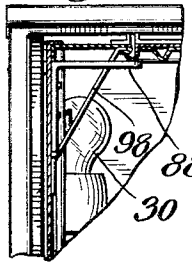
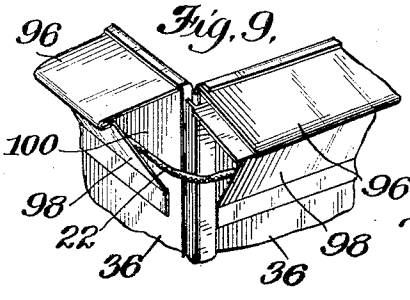


Fig. 9.



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Fig. 4.

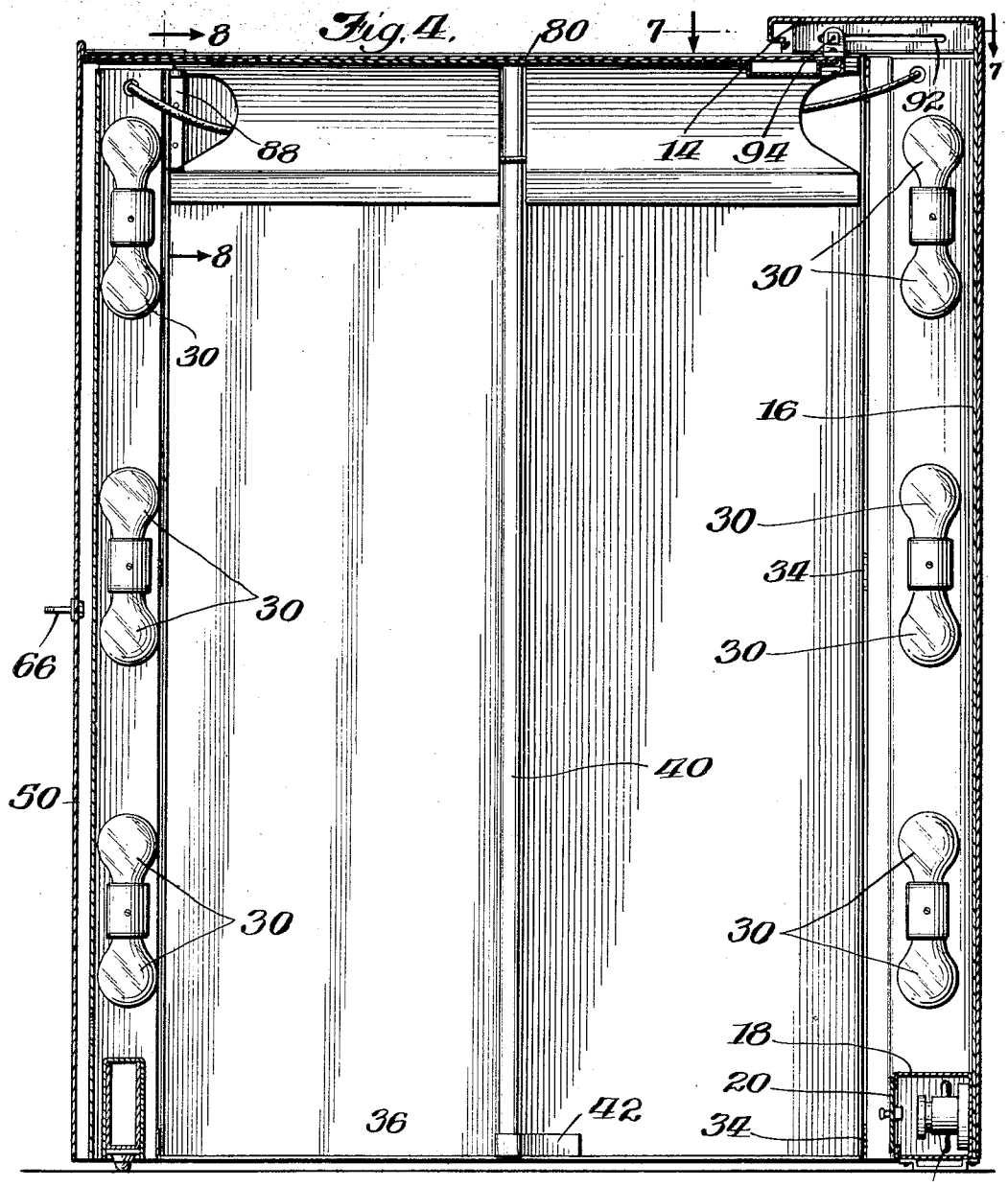
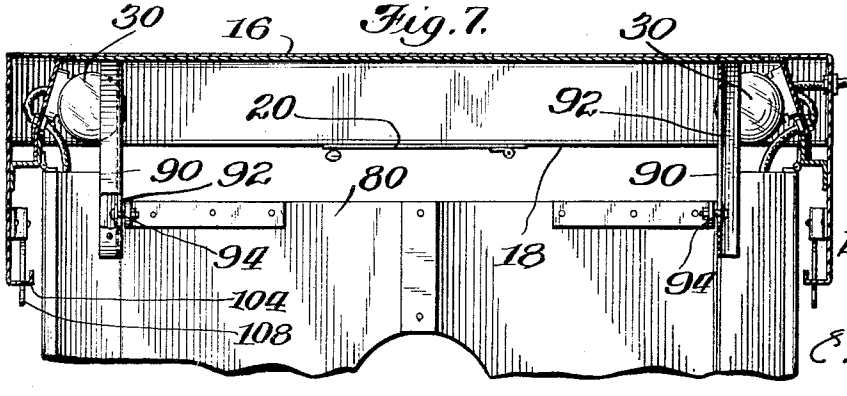


Fig. 7.



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Fig. 5.

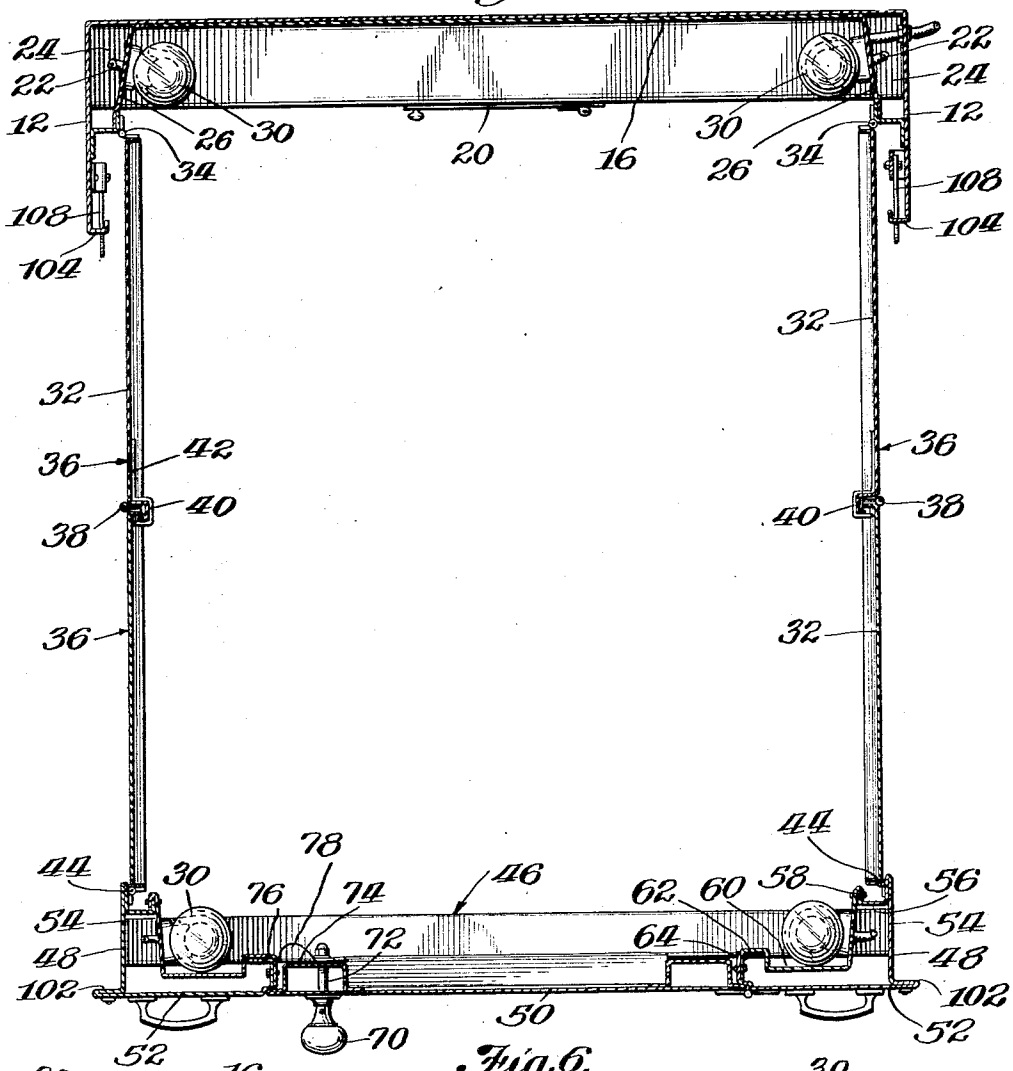
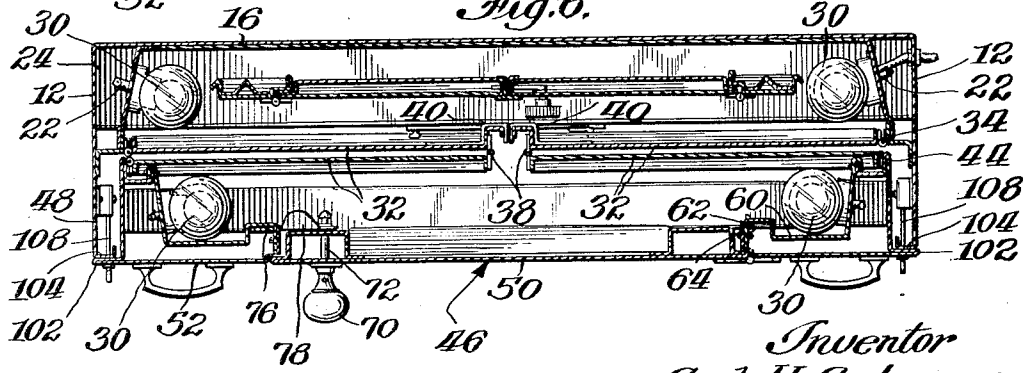


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CARL H. ANDERSON, OF MILTON, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO THE BURDICK CORPORATION, OF MILTON, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

COLLAPSIBLE BATH CABINET

Application filed October 8, 1930. Serial No. 487,155.

My invention relates to collapsible cabinets of the type used in hospitals, gymnasiums, sanitariums and homes for giving light or heat baths or other similar types of baths or treatments.

My invention contemplates the provision of an improved collapsible cabinet of this type that may be placed in bathrooms or bedrooms, occupying in its collapsed or folded position no more space than an ordinary heating radiator, and so designed and constructed that it may be decorated to fit in with the color or decorative scheme of the bedroom or bathroom.

An object of my invention is to provide an improved collapsible cabinet of the type described that may be collapsed or set up in a minimum length of time and that will be sufficiently rigid in either a collapsed or a set-up position to be easily handled or moved.

A further object of my invention is to provide an improved cabinet of this type in which the exterior appearance will be neat, uniform and symmetrical in either a collapsed or a set-up position.

A further object of the present invention is the provision in a cabinet of this type of side walls and top walls capable of being folded into the interior of the cabinet to allow the front and rear portions of the cabinet to be collapsed together.

A further object of my invention is to provide in a cabinet of the type specified a new and improved construction that will be light in weight, yet extremely rugged and well capable of withstanding the wear and tear to which collapsible cabinets of this type are subjected.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an improved cabinet of this type wherein the cabinet may be collapsed easily and efficiently and may be locked into a collapsed position by means of mechanism which is attached to the front and rear walls of the cabinet.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will be more apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying sheets of drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of my collapsible cabinet shown in an open or extended position ready for use.

Figure 2 is a similar perspective view of the cabinet in its closed or collapsed position.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the lines 3—3 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view of the cabinet looking to the left and indicated generally by the lines 4—4 on Fig. 1 and also on Fig. 3.

Figure 5 is a plan sectional view of the cabinet in an extended or open position, taken generally on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Figure 6 is a similar plan sectional view taken on the same plane as Fig. 5 but showing the cabinet collapsed to a closed position.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary plan sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4, illustrating the supporting means for the top wall of the cabinet.

Figure 8 is a detail sectional view on the line 8—8 of Fig. 4, illustrating one of the front supports for the top wall of the cabinet; and

Figure 9 is a fragmentary perspective view showing how the side wall is hinged to fold inwardly to the collapsed position of the cabinet.

The collapsible or "fold-in" cabinet of my invention may preferably be constructed entirely of steel and may comprise a box-like back portion 10 formed with the side walls 12, back wall 16, and the top wall 14. The back wall 16 carries near its lower end a fuse box 18, access to which is obtained through a front opening closed by the door 20. Suitable wires 22 extend from said fuse box 18 to passageways 24 formed along the vertical walls 12 by means of spaced-away closure portions 26. These wires connect with the side lights 30 in the bath cabinet and continue from the top end of the passageways 24 along the sides of the cabinet to also connect with the lights 30 placed in the front corners of the cabinet. The side walls 32 of the cabinet are mounted upon the hinges 34 secured to the outside of the closure portions 26 in such a manner that the walls 32 may be swung inwardly from the sides. Side walls 32 are

formed in two units and comprise the similar panels 36 pivotally secured together upon suitable hinges 38.

In the interior of the cabinet, guard strips 40 are arranged to overlie the hinges to enclose them from view. The guard strips 40 may be suitably secured to one of the panels 36 by a pair of clip members 42 positioned at the upper and lower ends of the guard strips. The front ends of the two forward panels 36 may also be pivotally mounted upon suitable hinges 44 carried by the front wall assembly 46.

As will be very apparent from the drawings (see Figs. 5 and 6), the side walls 32 may be collapsed by swinging inwardly on the hinges 38 and the front wall assembly 46 may be moved backwardly to the back portion 10 of the cabinet, thereby collapsing the cabinet to an extremely compact size. The front wall assembly 46 may comprise the corner frame members 48 and the door 50. The end frame members 48 comprise rigid metallic walls 52, having walls 54 formed at right angles thereto, said walls being formed of the same piece of sheet metal. At the rear end of wall 54, the metal is further bent back upon itself and then at right angles to form the wall 56 and the upturned flange 58. A sheet metal wall member 60 has an edge turned over the flange 58 and secured thereto by riveting or otherwise, and has an opposite edge 62 secured to an edge 64 of the frame member 48 to form in substance a wall of double thickness having an air space therein.

Suitable handles 66 are provided upon the corner frame members 48 to manipulate the cabinet in collapsing the same. The door 50 which is of a sheet metal construction may be mounted upon the hinges 68 on one of the end frame members 48 and be provided with a knob 70 upon a door bolt 72 which passes through the framework of the door 50 and carries upon the inner side of the door a latching member 74 adapted to engage in a slotted opening 76 in an end frame member 48 to securely close the door. The latching member 74 is provided with a finger piece 78 so that the door may be unlatched from the inside of the cabinet in order to permit egress from the cabinet.

The top wall 80 of the cabinet is provided with a cylindrical opening 82 through which the head of the patient is intended to protrude. Top wall 80 is further provided with a pair of upwardly opening door portions 84 secured to the top wall by suitable hinges 86. Top wall 80 is supported at its front end upon a pair of brackets 88 attached to the side panels 36, and at its rear end upon a pair of supporting brackets 90 which are attached to and form a part of the upper wall 14 of the back 10. The brackets 90 are each formed with an elongated slot 92 to support a bolt 94 secured to the upper side of the top wall 80.

When it is desired to collapse the cabinet into its closed position, the top wall 80 as a unit is moved backwardly with the bolt 94 sliding in the slots 92. The front edge of the top wall 80 will be moved from the supporting brackets 88 and when the bolts 94 reach the rear end of the slots 92, the top may be dropped and hang in the position shown in Fig. 6.

The panels 36 are formed with inwardly extending upper ledges 96, which ledges provide lateral support for the edges of the top 80 in an extended position. The ledges 96 are braced from the panels 36 by suitable sheet metal braces 98 which also form a passageway 100 along the upper sides of the panels for the electric light wires 22 that extend to the front rows of lights 30.

It will of course be understood that any suitable number of lights may be employed, as desired, and the specific arrangement or type of lights is not an essential part of the invention, these lights being customarily used in similar bath-cabinets.

The cabinet may be collapsed in the following manner: The top wall 80 as previously described, which is supported at its front edges upon the brackets 88, is moved backwardly from the front of the cabinet and hung from the bolts 94. The panels 36 which form the side walls are then collapsed upon themselves by being swung inwardly upon the hinges 38 and the front end of the cabinet is moved back until the offset edges 102 strike against the edges 104 of the back 10. Openings 106 are provided in the front frame members 48 and a pair of latches 108 having hook portions 110 are secured in the back wall 10 and adapted to pass through the openings 106 and securely latch the front assembly 46 to the back portion 10.

By the provision and arrangement of the parts shown, it is possible to collapse a cabinet of a considerable size into a box-like collapsed position requiring only one-fifth or one-sixth the floor space that is required when the cabinet is extended. It will at once be apparent that no cumbersome or unsightly braces or brackets or supports are required upon the outside of the cabinet, and the folded-up structure presents a very neat and attractive appearance. It will further be seen that the cabinet in the folded-up position may readily be shipped or moved about without any possibility of breaking the parts or without any possibility of the cabinet becoming loosened so that it will fall from the collapsed position. The cabinet may readily be built into the bathroom or bedroom of a home, and in its collapsed position require no more floor space than that required by an ordinary heating radiator.

Since the operations required are so simple

to perform and are so few in number, it can be seen that the entire process of opening or collapsing the cabinet can be accomplished in a minimum length of time without very much effort, so that women or children can easily manipulate and use the same.

Numerous changes and modifications may be made from the specific structure shown and I do not wish to limit myself in any particular. Rather, what I desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A folding light bath cabinet comprising a shallow rigid box-like back portion having a back, two sides and a top, a pair of extensible side walls pivotally connected to the back portion to the rear of the front edge thereof, each side wall being composed of a plurality of sections hinged together for inward folding within the front edge of the back portion and for extension beyond the back portion, a top wall pivotally connected to the back portion to the rear of the front edge thereof to be foldable down within the back portion, and a rigid front wall hinged at opposite edges to the sections of the side wall, said front wall forming the front of the extended cabinet and cooperating with the back portion to form a closure for the top and side walls when they are folded within the back portion.

2. A folding light bath cabinet comprising a rigid box-like back portion having a back, top and two sides, a pair of side walls hinged to the back portion to the rear of the front edge thereof, each side wall consisting of a plurality of sections hinged together for outward extension in front of the back portion and inward folding within the back portion, a top wall slidably and pivotally connected to the back portion to the rear of the front edge thereof so that it may be raised to extend forwardly of the back portion and lowered to lie within the back portion, and a front wall hinged to each side wall to move therewith to form the front of the cabinet when the same is folded or extended.

3. A folding light bath cabinet comprising a rigid shallow box-like back portion having a back, top and two sides, a pair of side walls hinged to the back portion to the rear of the front edge thereof, each side wall consisting of a plurality of sections hinged together for outward extension in front of the back portion and inward folding within the back portion, a top wall pivotally connected to the back portion within the same and movable to a position extending forwardly of the back portion and to a position within the back portion, the top wall including a pair of pivoted doors, means carried by the side walls for supporting the front end of the top wall when the same is in extended position, a front wall hinged at opposite edges of the side walls to keep the outer ends thereof separated and close the front of the cabinet when the same is opened or closed, and a door in the front wall.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 1st day of October, 1930.

CARL H. ANDERSON.