F. F. BURDICK.

COLLAPSIBLE CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1912.

1,066,883.

Patented July 8, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

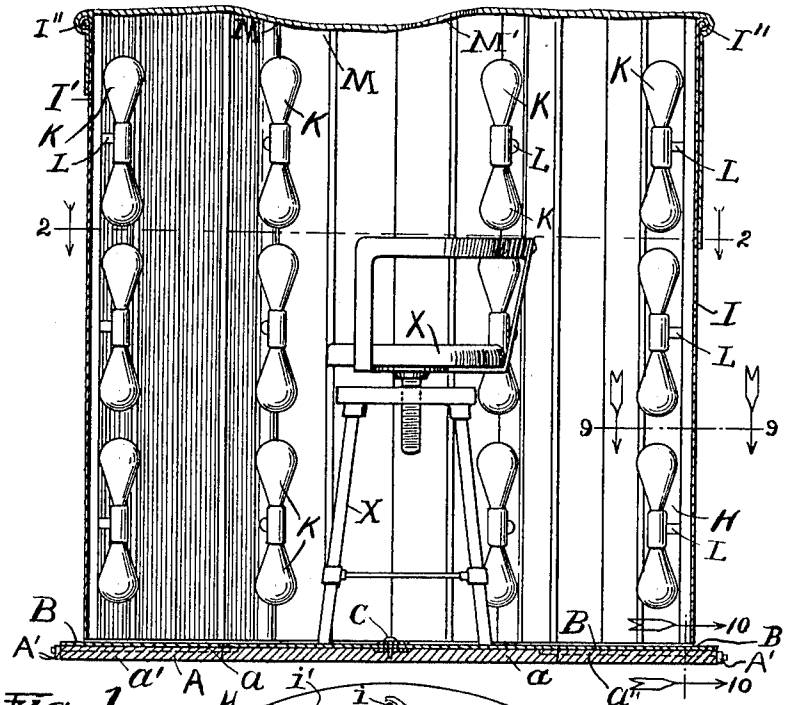


Fig. 1.

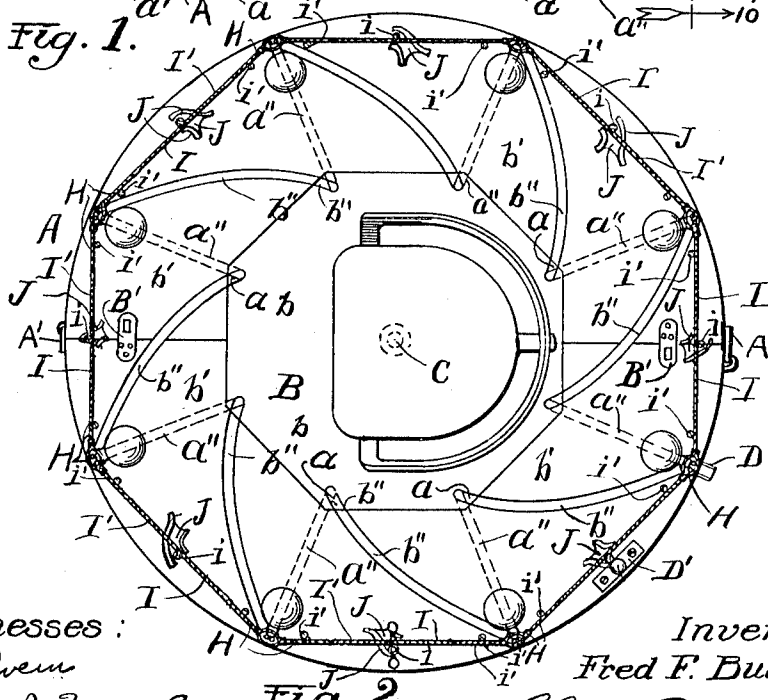


Fig. 2.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

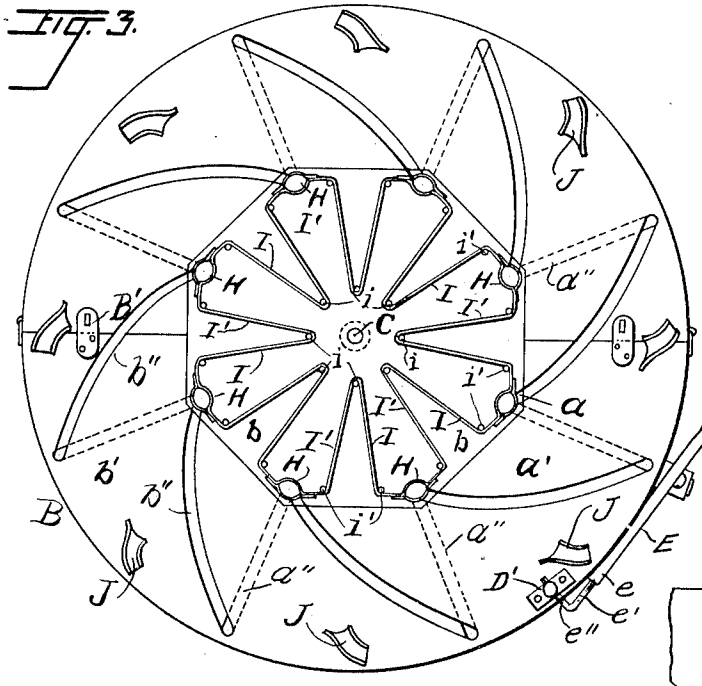
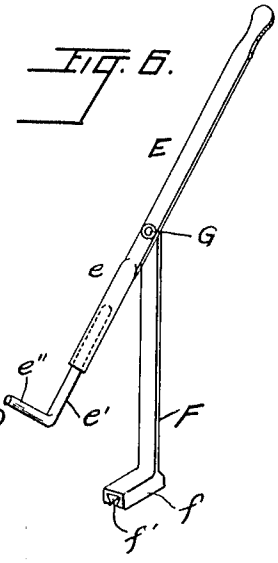


Fig. 6.



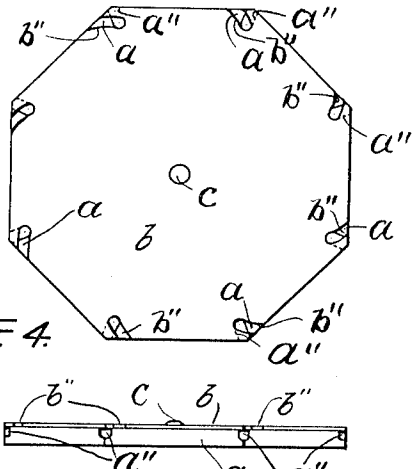
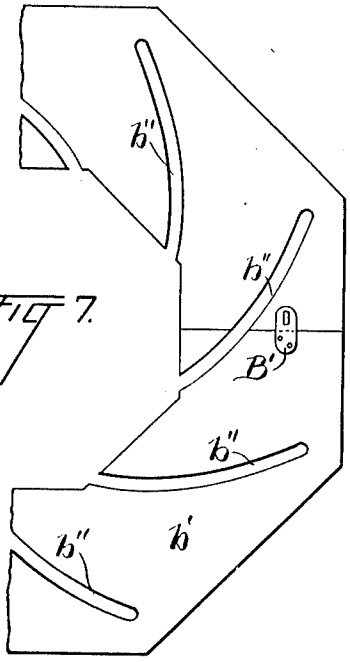


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

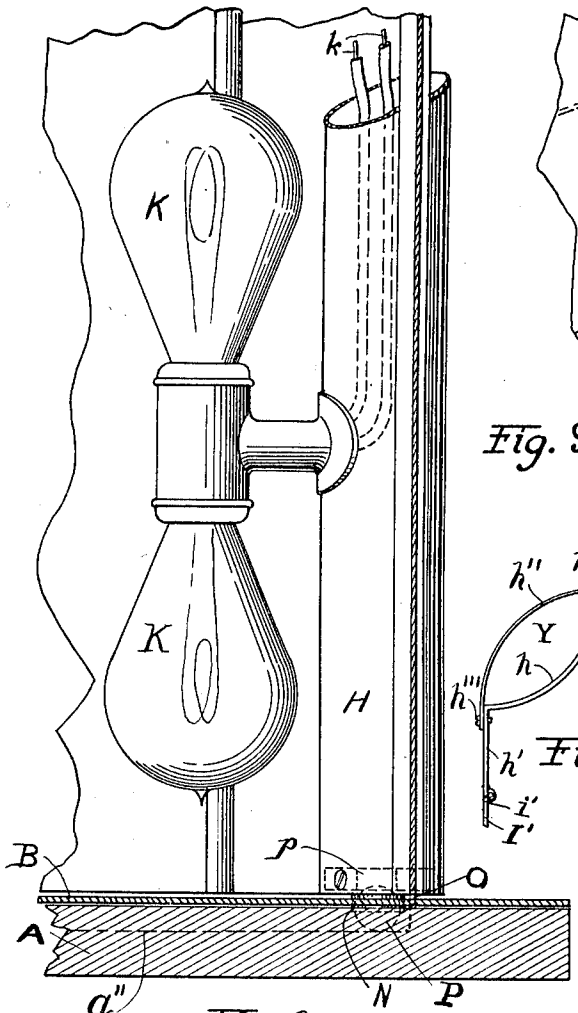


Fig. 9.

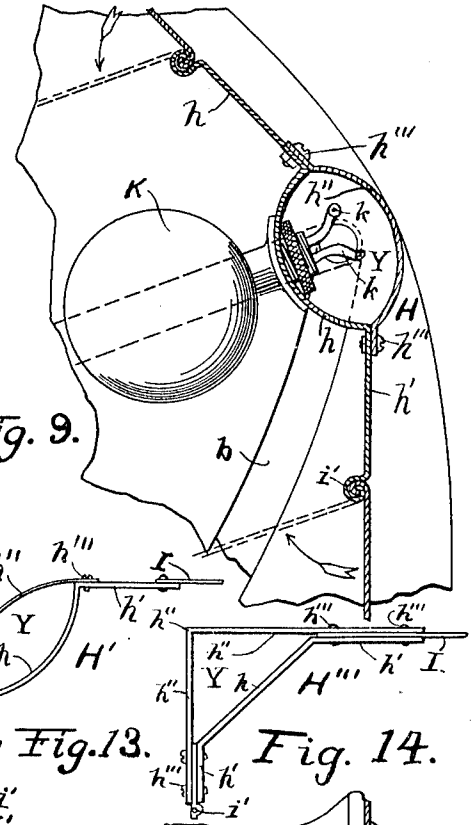


Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

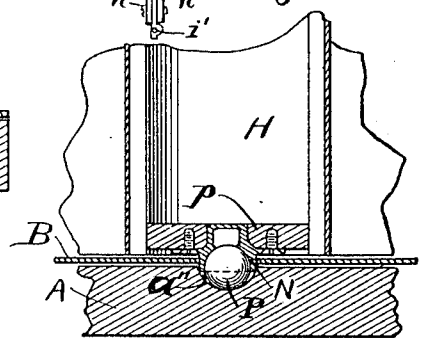


Fig. 10.

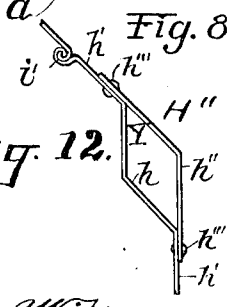


Fig. 8.

Fig. 12.

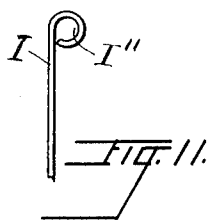


Fig. 11.

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COLLAPSIBLE CABINET.

1,066,883. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed November 6, 1912. Serial No. 729,733.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED F. BURDICK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cabinets which are used in giving electric light and other baths, and which can be collapsed and thereby be made to occupy less space when not in use than when in position for use.

The objects of this invention are to lessen the cost of manufacture of cabinets of the kind named, to improve the appearance thereof, and also the working, to increase their efficiency while being converted from an operative to an inoperative position, and to obtain a device which does not require skilled operators to convert it from a usable to a collapsed position; to obtain a durable device which is not liable to get out of order; and to obtain a device which can be "wired" as it is termed, from outside thereof.

Additional objects are set forth in the specification and claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a vertical section of a cabinet embodying this invention, with the several parts thereof in position to be operated in the giving of a bath. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the cabinet, with the panels thereof in a collapsed position, showing the base of the cabinet in position to move said collapsed panels into an operative position. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the central member of the base of the cabinet. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the base member which is illustrated in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective of a lever and standard which is removably attachable to the base of the cabinet, to collapse or extend the panels thereof. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of a portion of the upper members of the base. Fig. 8 is an elevation of one corner of the cabinet. Fig. 9 is a section on line 9—9 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 10 is a section, on line 10—10 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 11 is an edge view of the upper end of one of the panel members of the cabinet. Fig. 12 is a plan view of a modification of the corner which is illustrated in Fig. 9. And Figs. 13 and 14 are plan views of additional modifications of said corner. Figs. 8, 9 and 10 are on an enlarged scale.

A reference letter applied to designate a given part indicates said part wherever the same appears.

A B is the base of the cabinet and is made of a plurality of parts so that a part thereof may be removed when the cabinet is collapsed. A is the foundation.

a is the central member of foundation A, and *a'* are the outside members which fit to and surround the central member *a*. Members *a'*, *a'* are joined together by the latch A'. Members *a*, *a'* are provided with radial grooves *a''*. The spiral grooves in members *a'*, register with the short spiral grooves in member *a* of said foundation A, when the several parts of the base are put together in operative position. The part B of the base is also made of a plurality of members, comprising the central member *b* and the outside or surrounding members *b'*. Members *b'* fit closely to the central member *b* and are joined together by the latch B'. Said members *b* and *b'* are provided with spiral slots *b''*, *b''*, which are cut entirely through said members, so that a projection which is hereinafter described, may extend through said slots and into the grooves in foundation A.

C is a bolt on which part B turns.

D is an abutment which is provided with a dove-tailed rib, and said abutment is secured to foundation A of the base.

E is a two-part lever which is mounted on the standard F by means of a ball and socket joint (G).

e, *e'* are the two parts of lever E, and part *e'* moves longitudinally in part *e*.

e'' is the bent end of part *e'* of lever E, and said bent end fits in an aperture therefor in base D'. Base D' is attached to part B of the base.

The standard F is provided with the base *f*, having dove-tailed groove *f'* which fits over the dove-tailed rib on abutment D.

Standard F and lever E are removable from the base by withdrawing end *e''* from base D' and base *f* from the dove-tailed rib on abutment D.

The side walls of the cabinet consist of the corners H, (or one of the hereinafter described modifications thereof), and the panels I, I', which are joined together by hinges *i* and to the posts or corners by hinges *i'*.

J are abutments which are provided with spiral grooves corresponding with, though shorter than, the spiral slots b'' in part B of the base. The function of the grooves J is to break the hinges i when the panel members are being collapsed, and to bring the panel members into substantially the same plane when said panel members are being extended, or put into a usable position for the giving of baths.

K are electric lamps which are provided with the ordinary lamp sockets, and said sockets are secured in the corners of the cabinet, with the wires k, in passageway Y. To conceal the wires k from one of the corners of the cabinet to the adjacent corner, the upper ends of the several panels are turned or rolled over, as is well shown in Fig. 11, to obtain the passage way I''.

Corners H consist of the part h, which is curved in the construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 8, 9 and 10, and 13, and bent in the construction illustrated in Figs. 12 and 14, the parts h' which are integral with and bent out from part h, and the cover h''. Cover h'' is secured in place on part h, h', and thereby the passage way Y is obtained for the wires k, as herebefore stated.

h''' are screws or bolts attaching cover h'' in place.

In the modified construction H', which is illustrated in Fig. 13, the angle at which parts h' stand relative to each other is about ninety degrees, and that is the only variation between said construction and the construction which is illustrated in detail in Fig. 9. In the modification illustrated in Fig. 12, the angle of said parts h', h', is the same as in the construction illustrated in Fig. 9, but the part h of said corner H is bent, about midway thereof, in place of said part being curved throughout its entire width. Cover h'' is attached to parts h' by bolts h''', to obtain passage way Y, the same as in the other constructions which are illustrated. In the construction illustrated in Fig. 14 the angle of said parts h' is the same as in the construction which is illustrated in Fig. 13, but the part h is neither bent nor curved, and a greater bend is given at the junction of said part with parts h'. In this construction the cover h'' is given a bend of substantially ninety degrees, about midway of the edges thereof.

The construction illustrated in Fig. 12 is lettered H'', and the construction illustrated in Fig. 14 is lettered H'''. The corner H'' may be substituted for the corner H' in the cabinet illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3; while the corners H' and H''' are used for rectangular or square cabinets.

By the construction of the several corners H, H', H'', and H''', the wiring of the lamps is done from the outside of the cabinet, after the lamps K have been put in place on part h, and before the covers h'' are attached; and the panels I, I' may be made of light material as sufficient rigidity is obtained in said corners to permit thereof.

The top of the cabinet is lettered M and consists of a piece of canvas which is provided with aperture m for the head and neck of a person seated in chair X. This top M may be placed over the head of a person about to take a bath in the cabinet, before entering the cabinet, and after the person has entered it the lower edges of said top M are raised and thrown over the upper edges of the panels.

By omitting the pintle, or withdrawing it, from any of the hinges i the panels I, I', which are joined together by said hinge, may be swung on hinges i', and a person may enter the cabinet through the space or doorway thus obtained.

N are projections which are secured to the lower ends of corners H by means of plates or bases p which are inserted in said corners, (see Fig. 10.) Projections N are provided with balls P, and said projections, or at least the balls held therein, extend through the spiral grooves b'' and into the radial grooves a''. The corners are held in a determined radial position by said grooves a'', and a determined distance from the center bolt C by the grooves b''.

O are projections at the lower edge of the hinges i which extend into the grooves J. Projections O may consist of the pintle of the hinges i, where a pintle hinge is used.

When the cabinet is in position for giving a bath therein and it is desired to collapse it, the top M and stool X are removed from said cabinet; standard F is put in place on foundation A, as hereinbefore described, and the lower end of lever E is connected to the plate B, as described. Movement of said lever will rotate said plate B on foundation A, and the corners and panels will be forced in toward the center bolt C. After the cabinet is collapsed as far as desired the parts a' and b' may be removed if desired.

I claim:—

1. In a cabinet comprising corners and panels jointed to said corners and to each other, a floor consisting of a foundation provided with radially extending grooves and a plate rotatably mounted on said foundation, said base provided with spirally extending slots, in combination with projections on said corners adapted to engage with said slots and grooves.

2. In a cabinet comprising corners and panels, hinges joining said panels to said corners and hinges joining said panels together between said corners, the combination of a floor consisting of a foundation provided with radially extending grooves and a plate provided with spirally extending slots, said plate rotatably mounted on said foundation,

projections on said corners adapted to engage with said slots and grooves, and means removably attachable to said foundation and plate to turn said plate on said foundation.

3. In a cabinet, a corner consisting of a bent plate of sheet metal, panels, hinges joining said panels to said bent plate, and a cover also consisting of a bent plate of sheet metal, in combination with means to attach said cover to said corner.

4. In a cabinet, a corner consisting of a bent plate of sheet metal, electric lamps attached to said corner, electric conducting wires attached to said lamps and disposed within the bends of said plate, a cover also consisting of a bent plate of sheet metal, means to attach said cover to said corner, to inclose said wires, said cover removable to expose said wires outside of said cabinet, panels and means to attach said panels to said corners, all combined as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a cabinet consisting of corners and panels jointed to said corners, a floor consisting of a foundation provided with radially extending grooves and a plate provided with spirally extending slots, said plate rotatably mounted on said foundation, and said plate and foundation respectively consisting of a plurality of parts separably attached together, in combination with corners respectively provided with projections adapted to engage said slots and grooves.

6. A cabinet comprising corners respectively made of a bent plate and an additional bent plate removably attachable thereto, said bends so disposed as to obtain a passage way between them, electric lamps attachable to the first named bent plate, and electric conductors attached to said lamps and contained in said passage ways, in combination with panels and means to attach said panels to said first named bent plate.

7. A cabinet comprising corners respectively made of a bent plate and an additional bent plate removably attachable thereto, said bends so disposed as to obtain a passage way between them, electric lamps attachable to the first named plate, electric conductors attached to said lamps and contained in said passage ways, panels, and means to attach said panels to said corners, in combination with a floor consisting of a foundation provided with grooves and a plate rotatably mounted on said foundation, said last named plate provided with slots, and said corners provided with projections engageable with said slots and grooves.

8. A cabinet comprising corners respectively made of a bent plate and an additional bent plate removably attachable thereto, said bends so disposed as to obtain a passage way between them, electric lamps attached to the first named plate and electric conductors attached to said lamps and contained in said passage ways, in combination with panels, means to attach said panels to said first named plates, and a floor, said floor consisting of a foundation provided with radially extending grooves and a plate provided with spirally extending grooves, said foundation and plate respectively consisting of a plurality of parts separably attached together, and said last named plate rotatably mounted on said foundation, with means to rotate said last named plate on said foundation.

Signed at Chicago, this 25th day of October, 1912.

FRED F. BURDICK.

In the presence of—
CHARLES TURNER BROWN,
CHARLES B. HEBRON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."