May 17, 1932. J. O. BARCE 1,859,017

SHOWER BATH CABINET

Original Filed Aug. 19, 1929

Fig. 1.

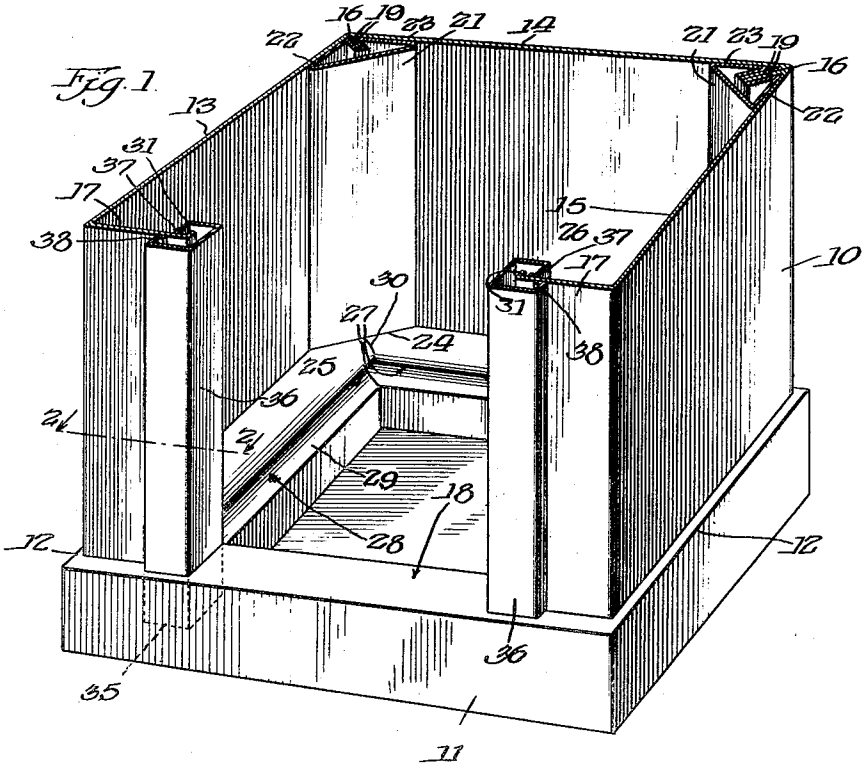


Fig. 2.

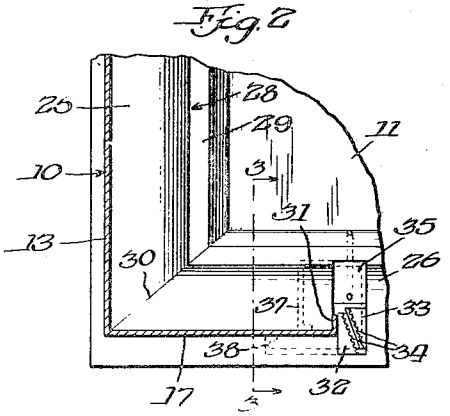
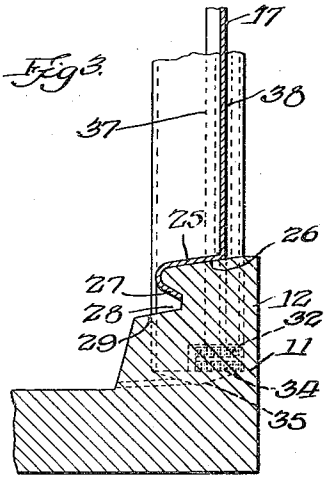


Fig. 3.



Inventor:
John O. Barce
By: Wilson, Dowell, McCanna & Rehm
Attys

Witness:
R. B. Davison

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN O. BARCE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SHOWER BATH CABINET

Original application filed August 19, 1929, Serial No. 386,758, and in Canada February 5, 1931. Divided and this application filed October 17, 1931. Serial No. 569,419.

This invention relates to shower bath cabinets and the like and, among other objects, aims to provide a knock-down cabinet which may be easily assembled to provide a durable and leak-proof structure.

The nature of the invention may be readily understood by reference to one illustrative construction embodying the invention and shown in the accompanying drawings.

In said drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the lower portion of a shower stall or cabinet, the upper portion having been cut away to permit illustration on a larger scale.

Fig. 2 is a plan section of a portion of the cabinet at the corner and taken approximately on plane 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the plane 3—3 of Fig. 2 showing the cabinet structure and its connection with the receptor.

The illustrative shower cabinet or stall comprises a sheet metal superstructure 10 resting upon and connected to a receptor 11. The receptor is here shown as comprising a cast base which may be made of plastic cementitious material such as terrazzo and provided with side walls 12 to form a basin for the reception of the shower water. The sheet metal superstructure or side walls is here shown formed in sections 13, 14, and 15 whose joints 16 occur at the back corners of the receptor. The sections 13 and 15 include not only a side wall but a portion 17 of the front wall of the receptor adjacent the entrance opening 18 into the cabinet. The joints between the sections are formed by covering the inwardly extending abutting flanges 19 of adjacent sections with a cover strip 21 of generally triangular form which contacts with the wall sections at 22 and 23. Any capillary leakage which might creep between the contacting faces of the side walls and joint strip 21 will run down inside the joint strip and escape at 24 inside the receptor, there being no opportunity for any leakage to reach or escape between the contacting faces of the flanges 19 and the joints 16.

The details of the aforesaid corner strips and joints and their connection with the side walls are described in my copending application Serial No. 386,758 of which this application is a division. Such details are not claimed in this application and need not be further described.

The lower edges of the side walls are provided with inwardly extending flanges 25 which in this case are integral with the respective wall sections and which rest upon the upper surface 26 of the sides of the receptor. Such upper surfaces and the flanges 25, are inwardly inclined to facilitate drainage. The flanges 25 are here shown provided with terminal extremities 27 which extend downwardly and into grooves 28 formed in the side walls 12 and thus firmly hold the side walls on the receptor base and prevent leakage through the joint between the side walls and receptor. The lower face 29 of the groove is shown inclined downwardly to facilitate drainage and avoid the collection of water adjacent the joint. The flanges on the side sections 13 and 15 and on the front section 17 of the walls are welded at 30 along their meeting edges.

To retain the side walls and consequently all of the wall sections tightly against the receptor, the free or inner ends 31 of the front wall portions are flanged inwardly to form abutting surfaces to be engaged by one of a pair of wedge blocks 32 and 33. These blocks are similar to the form locking blocks used in the printing art and include racks 34 arranged in parallel relation which, by the insertion of a pinion key in mesh with each of the racks, may be forced longitudinally relative to each other to provide an outward wedging action. The wedge blocks are here shown seated in sockets 35 just below the top face of the receptor sides. Thus the flange extremities 27 are forced tightly into the grooves 29 and against the inner face of the receptor adjacent the groove, holding the side walls firmly in place and prevent leakage.

After the wedge blocks have been thus inserted the inner edges of the front walls 17 are covered by stiles 36 whose lower ends seat within the sockets 35. The free sides 37 and 38 of the stiles provide a space to permit ap-

plication of the stiles over the free sides 31 of the front walls. The stiles thus not only cover the aforesaid free sides but conceal the wedge blocks and provide an appropriate finish to the door opening.

Obviously the invention is not limited to the details of the illustrative construction since these may be variously modified. Moreover it is not indispensable that all features of the invention be used conjointly since various features may be used to advantage in different combinations and sub-combinations.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A shower bath cabinet of the character described comprising in combination a cast receptor having integral sides to provide a receptor basin, said sides being provided with an interior groove and having their upper faces inwardly inclined toward the receptor basin, sheet metal shower cabinet walls having inwardly extending base flanges downwardly inclined corresponding to the inclination of the upper faces of said receptor sides and resting thereupon, said flanges having extremities entering said groove and conforming to the contour of the receptor sides adjacent said groove, and means for forcing said side walls laterally to hold said extremities in said groove and provide a tight joint between the side walls and said receptor.

2. A shower bath cabinet of the character described comprising in combination a receptor having a bottom and integral side walls provided along their inner face with an internal groove, sheet metal cabinet walls resting upon said receptor and having an inwardly extending flange entering said groove, and means for forcing said side walls outwardly to hold said flange in said groove.

3. A sheet metal cabinet comprising upright walls disposed at an angle to each other and a receptor for said walls, the lower ends of said walls being flanged inwardly and the edge of said flanges being extended downwardly and outwardly to engage a complementary shaped portion of said receptor, and means for securing said walls together in position engaging said receptor.

4. A sheet metal cabinet comprising upright walls disposed at an angle to each other and a receptor having a curved edge, the lower ends of said walls being formed with a curved flange adapted to engage said curved edge of said receptor, and means for securing said walls together in position engaging said receptor.

5. A cabinet or the like comprising intersecting walls and a receptor, the lower ends of said walls being flanged inwardly and the marginal edges of said flanged lower ends being extended downwardly and outwardly, said receptor being formed with a rim having a surface adapted to receive said flanged portion and a curved ledge adapted to receive said curved marginal edge.

6. A cabinet or the like comprising intersecting walls and a receptor, the lower ends of said walls being flanged inwardly and the marginal edges of said flanged lower ends being curved downwardly and outwardly, said receptor being formed with a rim having a surface adapted to receive said flanged portion and an inwardly projecting ledge adapted to receive said curved marginal edge, and means for maintaining the lower ends of said walls in contact with the rim of said receptor.

7. A cabinet or the like comprising intersecting walls and a receptor, the walls terminating in stiles outlining an entry into said cabinet, the lower ends of said walls being flanged inwardly and the marginal edges of said flanged lower ends being curved downwardly and outwardly, said receptor being formed with a rim having a surface adapted to receive said flanged portion and an inwardly projecting ledge adapted to receive said curved marginal edge, and means within said stiles for urging the lower ends of said walls against said ledge.

8. A cabinet or the like comprising intersecting walls and a receptor, the marginal edges of two of said walls terminating in stiles defining an entry into said cabinet, the lower ends of said walls being flanged inwardly and the marginal edges of said flanged lower ends being extended downwardly and outwardly, said receptor being formed with a rim having its surface adapted to receive said flanged portion and a curved ledge adapted to receive said curved marginal edge, and means for engaging the marginal edges of said side walls within said stiles to urge said walls in contact with the rim of said receptor.

9. A cabinet or the like comprising intersecting walls and a receptor, the marginal edges of two of said walls terminating in stiles defining an entry into said cabinet, the lower ends of said walls being flanged inwardly and the marginal edges of said flanged lower ends being extended downwardly and outwardly, said receptor being formed with a rim having its surface adapted to receive said flanged portion and a curved ledge adapted to receive said curved marginal edge, and means for engaging the marginal edges of said side walls within said stiles to urge said walls in contact with the rim of said receptor, said means comprising a pair of wedge blocks.

10. A shower bath cabinet comprising in combination, a receptor, a plurality of flexible sheet metal sections rising from said receptor and forming a cabinet enclosure polygonal in cross section, each section forming a flat side of said cabinet and terminating at the corners of the cabinet whereby the joints between said sections fall at the corners of the cabinet, base flanges on said

sections for interlocking with said receptor, and an interior joint strip for connecting said sections together and for holding said sections and receptor in interlocked position.

In witness of the foregoing I affix my signature.

JOHN O. BARCE.