June 24, 1930. D. M. KENNEDY ET AL 1,767,800

BATH CABINET

Original Filed July 25, 1921 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2

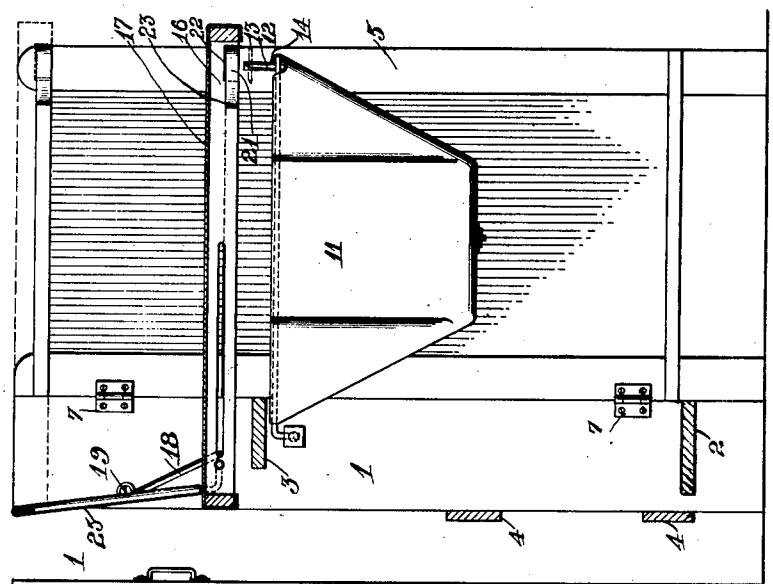
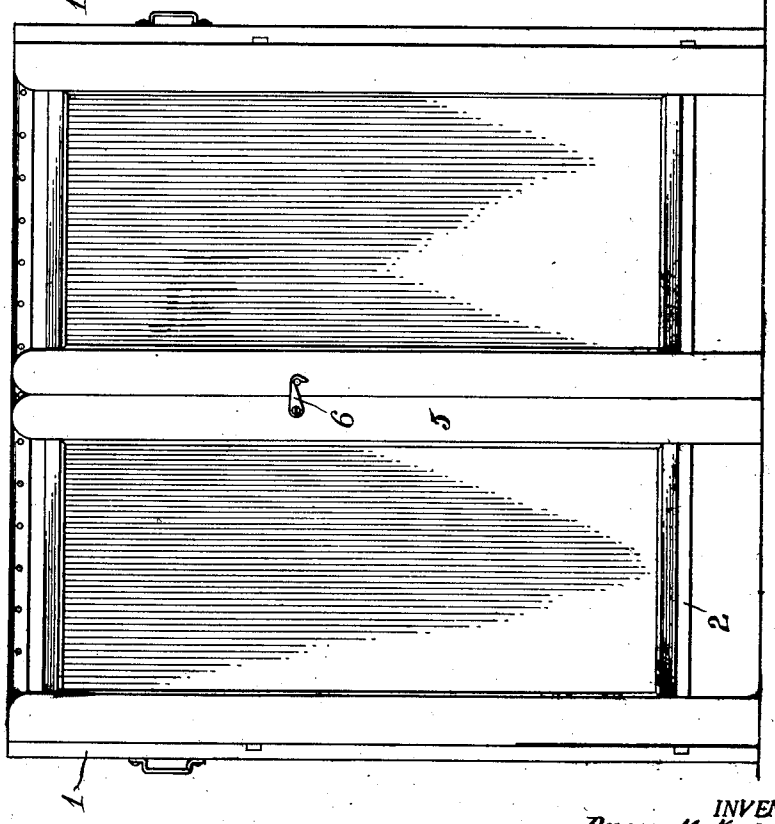


Fig. 1



INVENTOR.
Dewey M. Kennedy.
Benjamin H. Kennedy.
BY
their ATTORNEY.

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Original Filed July 25, 1921 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5

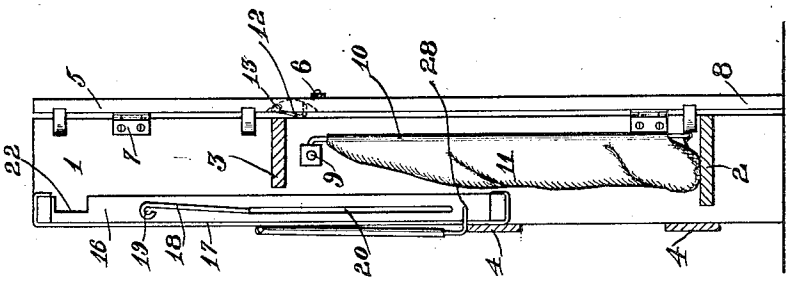


Fig. 3

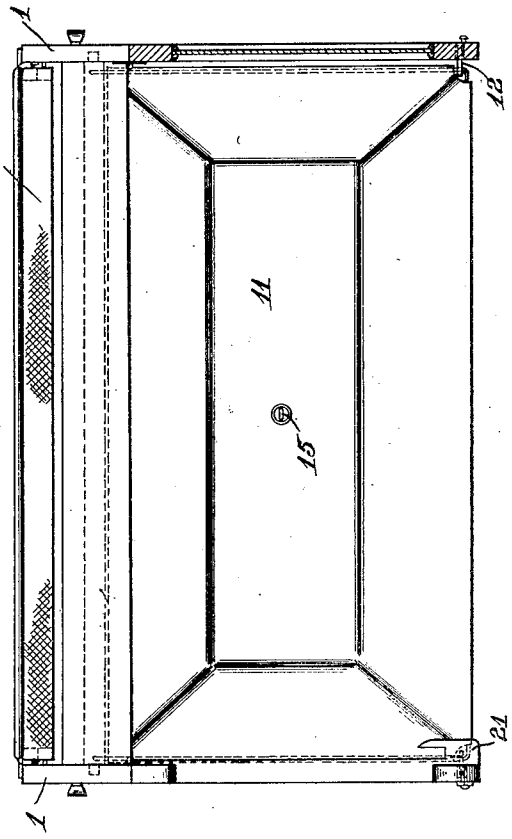
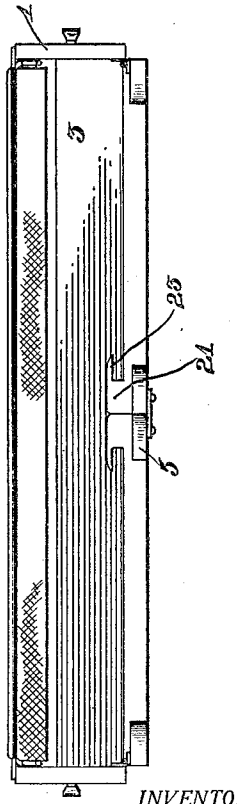


Fig. 4



INVENTOR.
Dewey M. Kennedy.
Benjamin H. Kennedy.
BY
Frederick S. Church
their ATTORNEY.

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BATH CABINET

Original Filed July 25, 1921 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

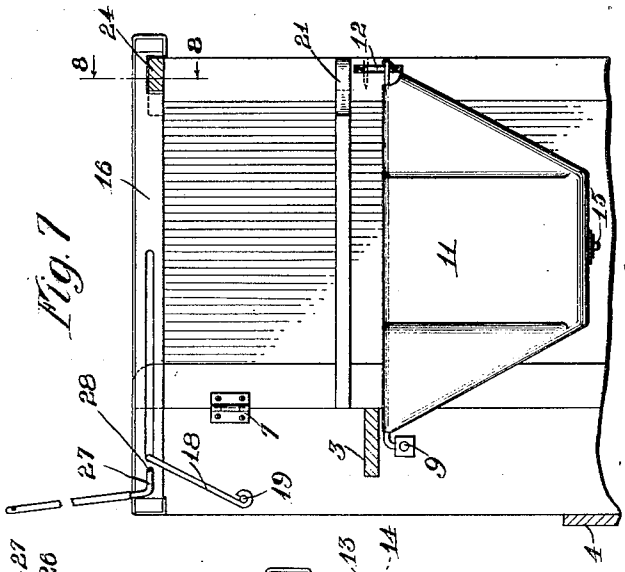


Fig. 7

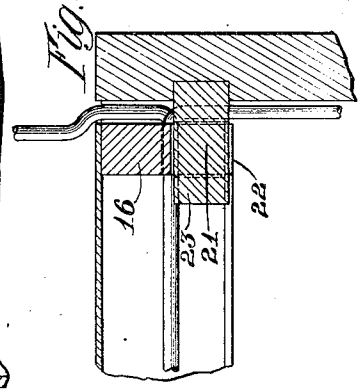


Fig. 8

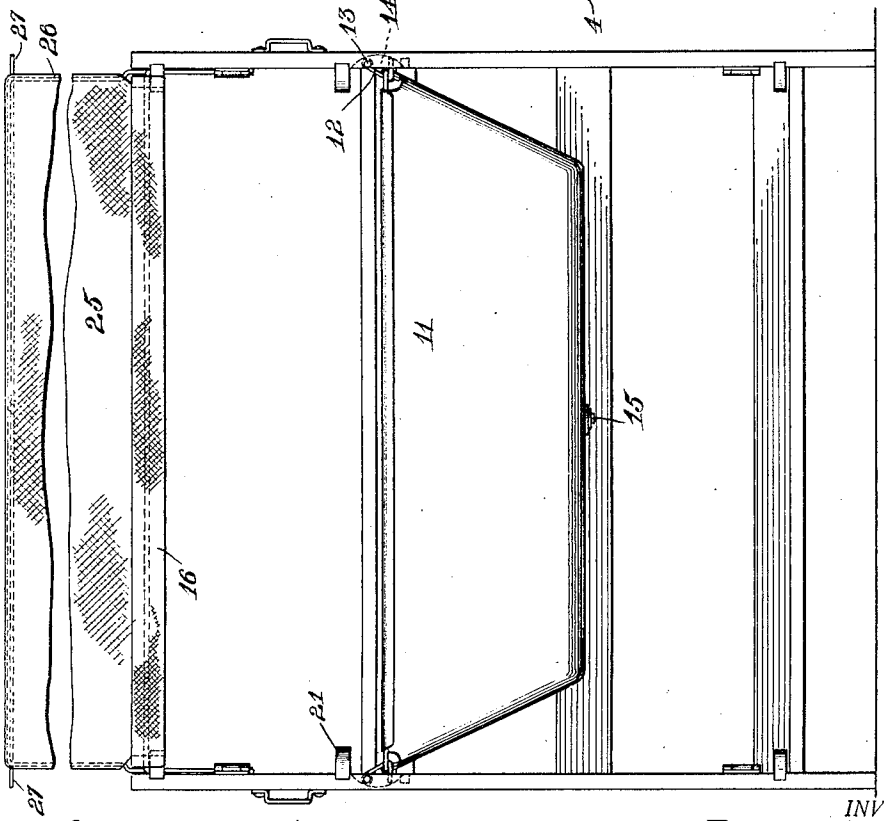


Fig. 6

INVENTOR.
Dewey M. Kennedy.
Benjamin H. Kennedy.
BY
Their ATTORNEY.

Patented June 24, 1930 1,767,800

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DEWEY M. KENNEDY AND BENJAMIN H. KENNEDY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

BATH CABINET

Application filed July 25, 1921, Serial No. 487,300. Renewed May 10, 1930.

Our present invention relates to furniture, and more particularly to folding bath cabinets for bathing and dressing infants, and it has for its object to provide a simple, convenient and compact article of this nature that will occupy little space when folded, and present an attractive appearance and yet will offer every convenience to the nurse or mother in bathing and dressing a child. The improvements are directed in part toward arrangements whereby the tub may be first disposed conveniently for use, and then a dressing table brought into one or another of a plurality of positions, as may be convenient or desired for drying and dressing a child. The improvements are further directed toward the arrangements for partially or completely folding these parts as occasion may require. To these and other ends the invention consists in certain improvements and combinations of parts, all as will be hereinafter more fully described, the novel features being pointed out in the claims at the end of the specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a bath cabinet constructed in accordance with and illustrating one embodiment of our invention; the same being in folded position;

Figure 2 is a central vertical section through the cabinet taken from front to rear with the cabinet in extended position;

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the cabinet extended showing the tub in position but the dressing table folded;

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the folded cabinet;

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view of the folded cabinet;

Figure 6 is a front view of the cabinet extended for use, parts of the screen at the back being broken away;

Figure 7 is a detail vertical section corresponding to Figure 2, but with the dressing table in the upper instead of the lower of its two positions, the lower portion of the cabinet being broken away, and

Figure 8 is an enlarged detail section on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Similar reference numerals throughout the several views indicate the same parts.

To first give a general idea of the principal elements entering into the structure of the embodiment illustrated, we provide a shallow upright body portion or container having two meeting hinged doors at the front. When these doors are extended they form supports for the front edge of the frame of a collapsible tub, the rear edge of which is hinged about midway of the body portion. The tub folds downwardly and rearwardly within the body portion. A sliding and swinging dressing table frame normally occupies a folded vertical position within the cabinet in rear of the tub, but after the bathing operation has been completed, this dressing table may be manipulated to a position overlying the tub in which it is supported in a similar manner. There are two of these positions, one at substantially the tub level and the other at the top of the cabinet. The doors and body portion of the cabinet act as screens preventing drafts and additional screen elements may be provided.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 indicates the side walls, 2 the bottom of the body portion, 3 an intermediate cross piece and 4 slats or rails at the back which may be otherwise open. Two swinging paneled doors 5 at the front secured by latch 6 are hinged to the side pieces 1 at 7 provided with legs 8 having contact with the floor to assist in supporting the cabinet whether the doors be folded or closed, as in Figures 1 and 5, or open as in Figure 2. Just below the cross rail 3 on the side walls 1 of the body portion are pivots 9 for the rear of a wire frame 10 carrying a collapsible rectangular tub 11, preferably made of rubber or rubberized fabric. The tub normally occupies the collapsed and folded position of Figure 5. To place the tub in position for use, the doors 5 are swung outwardly to the parallel position of Figure 2 and the tub is raised on its pivots to the horizontal position of that figure where it is sustained at its front edge by latches 12 on the doors 5. The latches as best shown

in Figures 2 and 6 are merely hooks pivoted at 13 in cavities 14 in the inner faces of the doors and they engage exposed corners of the tub frame 10. The tub is thus disposed at a convenient height for the mother to bathe the child therein while the former is either sitting or standing, and it will be noted that adequate foot room is provided directly beneath the tub. The latter is preferably provided with a suitable drain cock 15 through which the contents may be emptied into a bucket beneath before the tub is folded.

After the child is bathed it is convenient to have immediate access to a dressing table or soft surface upon which the child may be placed to be dried and dressed. We provide this in the present instance in the form of a rectangular wooden frame 16 having stretched thereon a canvas or similar covering 17. This dressing table normally occupies the vertical position within the body portion of the cabinet in rear of the tub 11, as shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5, in which position it is supported at its two sides by depending links 18 having eyes at their upper ends engaging pivots 19 on the respective side walls 1 of the body portion of the cabinet. The lower ends of the links 18 are bent angularly to occupy and slide in slots 20 in the side rails of the dressing table frame 16.

When it is desired to bring the dressing table into use in the lower operative position of Figure 2 for instance, it is drawn upwardly and forwardly over the cross piece 3, the links 18 sliding to the rear or lower ends of the slots 20 and supporting the rear edge of the dressing table while the forward ends of the side rails of the dressing table frame 16 engage and rest upon inwardly extending lugs 21 provided for the purpose on the respective doors 5 to support the table at the front. The said frame 16 or the side rails thereof are notched as at 22 (Figure 5) to hook over the lugs 21 and interlock therewith to give rigidity, and a rearward extension or finger 23 on each lug (Figures 3, 4 and 8) prevents lateral movement of the table by preventing the rails of the frame 16 from slipping off of the lugs 21 if the doors 5 are inadvertently spread apart. The tub may be folded or not as desired when the dressing table is brought into use.

It may suit the convenience better to use the dressing table at a greater height than that of the tub, in which case it is drawn up higher from the folded position until the free ends of the links 18 pass the pivotal center 19 and support the dressing table from below, as shown in Figure 7, instead of suspending it from above as in Figure 2. In this upper position of Figure 7 the table is raised above its other operative position a distance substantially equal to twice the length of the link 18. Its front edge is supported in the same manner as before upon lugs 24 at the tops of the doors 5. This interlocking engagement at the front prevents the rear of the frame from lowering in the upper position of Figure 7 because the links 18 are prevented from swinging forwardly as long as the frame itself is prevented from forward movement.

The return of the dressing table to folded position from either its upper or lower operative position is accomplished in a manner that is apparent. Being disengaged at the front it is swung downwardly on the links 18 in the one case and then straightened to its upright position relatively to the links, and in the other case the links are already in a depending position and the table pivots to its upright position on the free end of the link, the final movement of the table being in either case a downward sliding movement in which the links 18 move to the upper ends of the slots 20. As shown in Figure 5 the folded dressing table is retained in a general way, as it hangs on its links, between the slats 4 and the cross piece 3.

To prevent drafts from the rear of the cabinet or to provide a convenient rack for articles incidental to the making of a toilet, a screen 25 may be provided on the rear of the dressing table 16. In the present instance this screen is a folding screen composed of a wire frame 26 covered with fabric. The lower ends of the frame are bent forwardly at 27 to provide an offset pivot 28 so that the screen may fold against the dressing table, as in Figure 5 where it rests on one of the slats 4 and is thereby held to that folded position, the pivotal points 28 being in the side rails of the dressing table frame 16 below the top 17 thereof. When the dressing table is extended to operative position by the upward and forward movement, lateral extensions 27 at the top of the screen 25 ride along the rear edges of the side walls 1 of the body of the cabinet and operate to automatically erect the screen as will be understood, the relative movement of the screen and the table by which it is carried occurring when the latter is rocked or drawn forwardly.

Another important function of the screen 25 is to act as a guard preventing the infant that is being prepared for its bath or dressed on the dressing table from rolling off at the rear of the dressing table. The mother or nurse is, of course, standing at the front preventing such an accident occurring at that point, while the screen located at the rear is an absolute safeguard against the infant rolling or crawling off at that side, which is a reassurance and a source of great satisfaction to the operator at all times.

It is apparent that the cabinet and the doors thereof together with the screen 25 offer spaces suitable for carrying pockets, hooks, towel racks and such fittings to accommodate articles necessary in making the infant's toilet but we have not deemed it necessary to show these.

We claim as our invention:

1. In a bath cabinet, the combination with a vertically disposed body portion and a tub supported horizontally thereby, of a dressing table having guides thereon, links on the body portion cooperating with the guides and on which the dressing table may be selectively swung to either an upper or a lower overlying position with reference to said tub and supports for the dressing table in both positions.

2. In a bath cabinet, the combination with a vertically disposed body portion and a tub supported horizontally thereby, of a dressing table having guides thereon, links on the body portion cooperating with the guides and on which the dressing table may be, selectively, swung to either an upper or a lower overlying position with reference to said tub or may be folded to a position in rear of the latter supports for the dressing table in its upper and lower positions, said tub being pivoted to the body portion at its rear edge to fold downwardly and rearwardly against the body portion.

3. In a bath cabinet, the combination with a vertically disposed body portion, and a dressing table having a pivotal guide upon which it is movable from a substantially vertical folded position therein to a horizontal operative position, of a screen pivoted to the rear of the dressing table and foldable against the same, and means for automatically erecting the screen as the dressing table is moved to operative position.

4. In a bath cabinet, the combination with a vertically disposed body portion, and a dressing table having a pivotal guide upon which it is movable from a substantially vertical folded position therein to a horizontal operative position, of a screen pivoted to the rear of the dressing table on an offset pivot and foldable against the same, and an abutment engaging the screen when the table is folded to maintain it in folded position against the latter.

5. A folding bath cabinet comprising an upwardly disposed body portion, a folding tub therein, and a dressing table having a substantially vertical folded position therein, and provided with guides of pivoted links on the body portion cooperating with the guides, and means for supporting the table selectively in either of two horizontal operative positions in one of which the link is above the table and in the other of which it is below the table.

6. A bathing appliance comprising in combination a collapsible tub, means for supporting said tub in a horizontal operative position, an independently movable dressing table overlying said tub and comprising a frame having a fabric covering, and a sliding connection between said table and said supporting means permitting the table to be slid and swung to a vertical lowered position to one side of said tub while the latter remains stationary.

7. The combination with a support, a collapsible bathtub carried thereby and a dressing table overlying the tub horizontally when in operative position and movably connected to the support to assume an inoperative upright folded position in rear of the tub, of a screen guard disposed to project above the dressing table and at one side thereof when the dressing table is in its horizontal operative position.

8. The combination with a support, a collapsible bathtub carried thereby and a dressing table overlying the tub horizontally when in operative position and movably connected to the support to assume an inoperative upright folded position in rear of the tub, of a screen guard disposed to project above the dressing table and at one side thereof when the dressing table is in its horizontal operative position, said screen guard also being adapted to fold into parallelism with the dressing table when the latter is in inoperative position.

DEWEY M. KENNEDY.
BENJAMIN H. KENNEDY.

DISCLAIMER

1,767,800.—*Dewey M. Kennedy* and *Benjamin H. Kennedy*, Rochester, N. Y. BATH CABINET. Patent dated June 24, 1930. Disclaimer filed May 26, 1936, by the patentees and the assignee of one-third interest, *Ann M. Kennedy*.

Hereby enter this disclaimer to claim 6 of said Letters Patent.

[*Official Gazette June 23, 1936.*]