Aug. 4, 1931. R. J. KIDENEY 1,817,381

BATH CABINET

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Fig. 1.

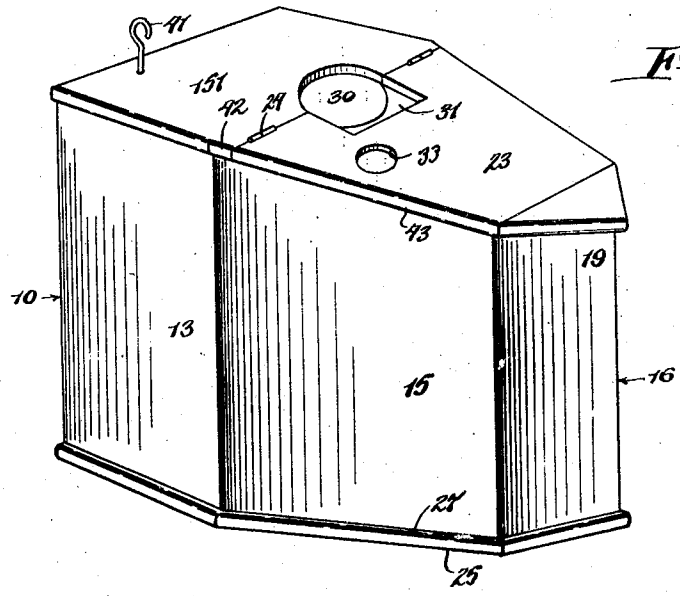
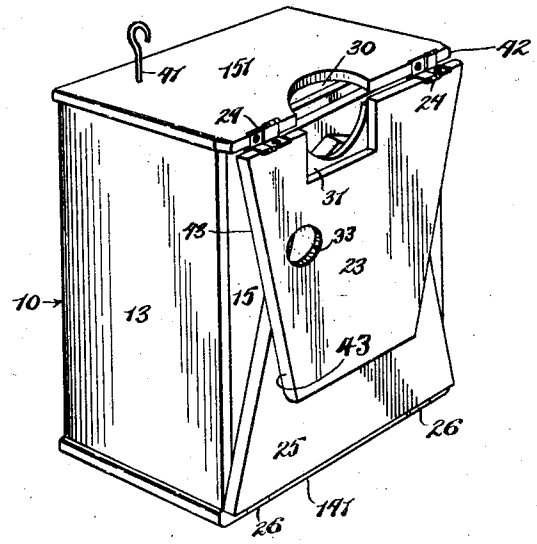


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

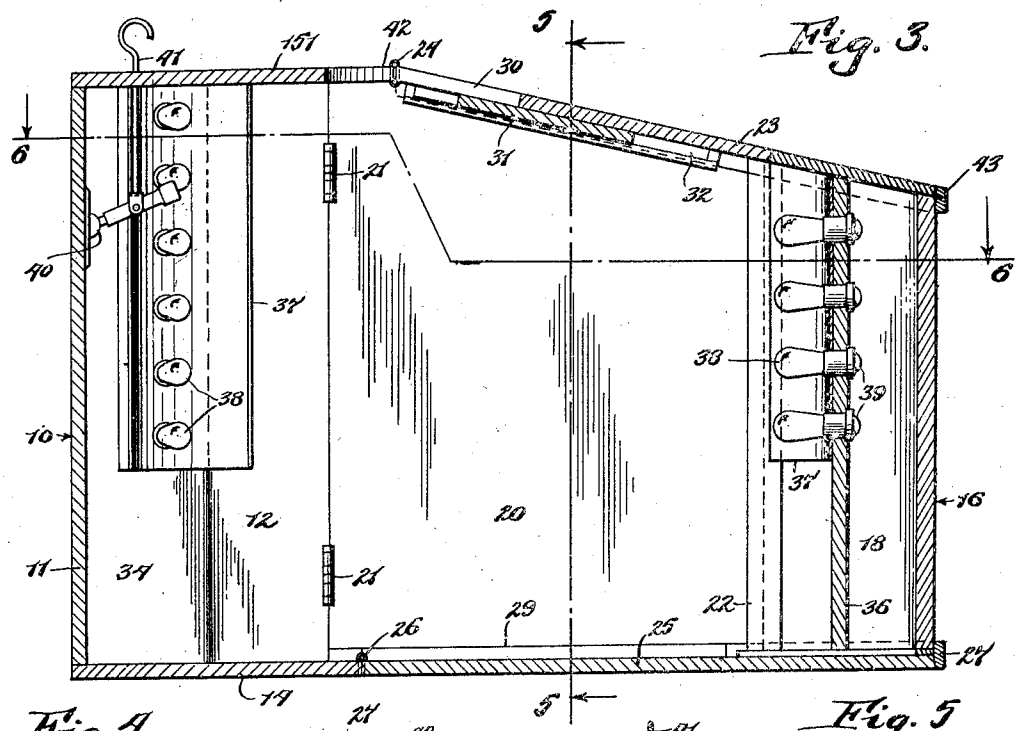


Fig. 4.

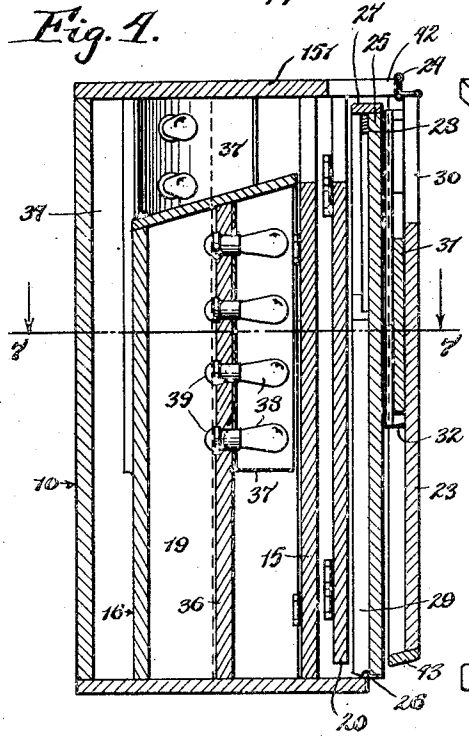
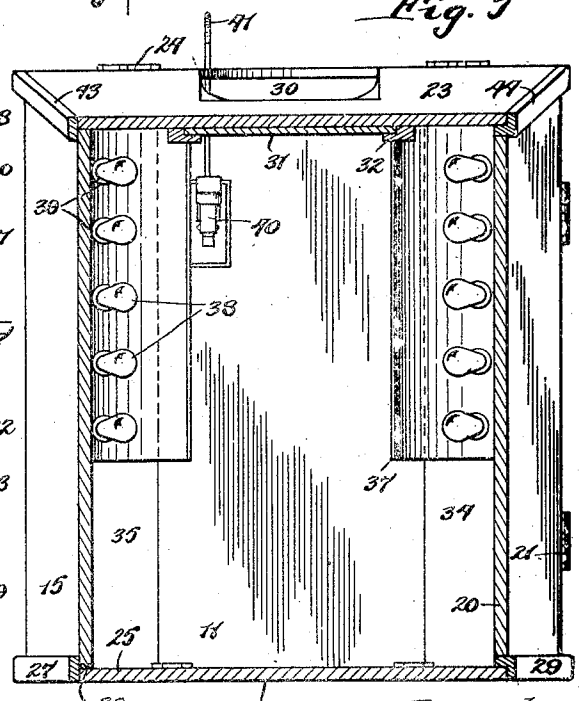


Fig. 5



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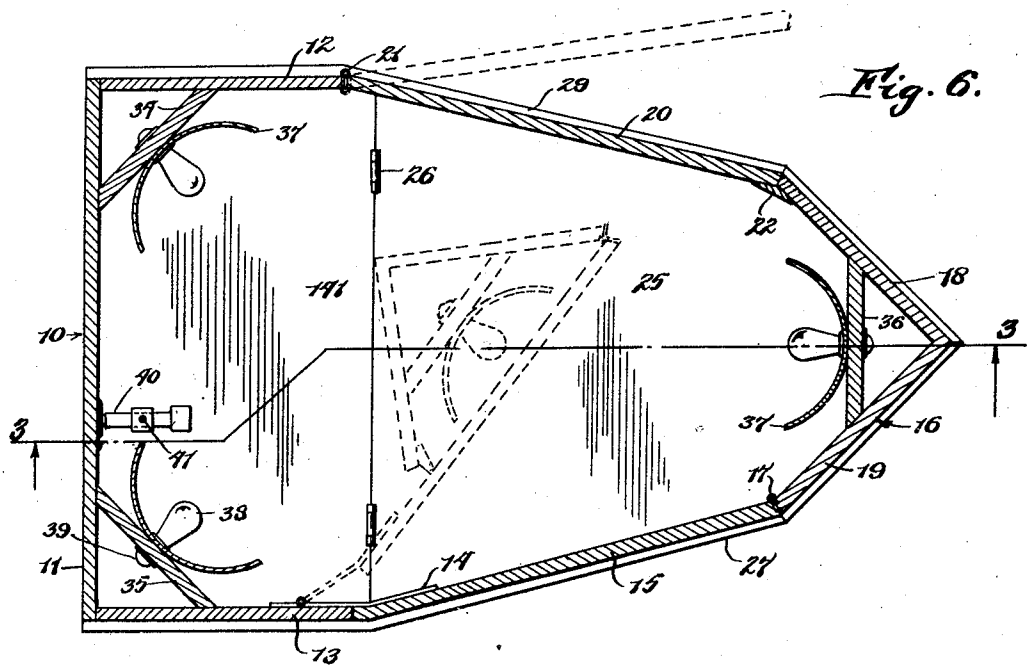


Fig. 6.

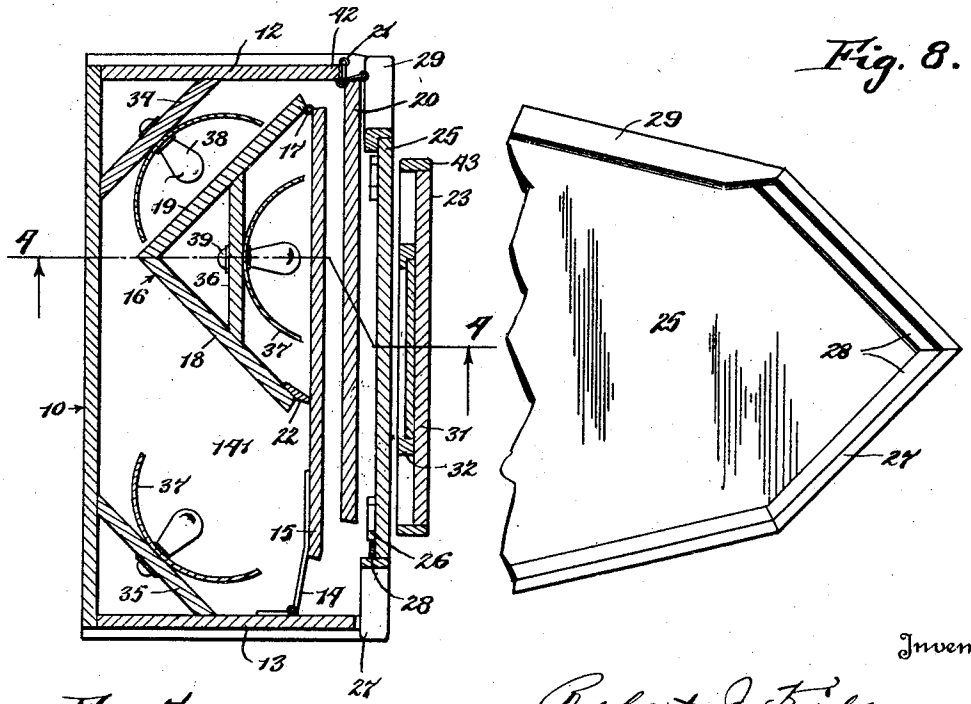


Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROBERT J. KIDENEY, OF ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

BATH CABINET

Application filed June 2, 1928. Serial No. 282,478.

This invention relates to a bath cabinet and more particularly to a therapeutic bath cabinet which is electrically heated by a plurality of electric light bulbs for the purpose of heating the body of the person using the cabinet.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a collapsible bath cabinet for this purpose which has an attached floor, which floor encloses the bottom of the cabinet and permits of its sanitary use in the home.

A further object is to provide such a cabinet in which, when opened, a tight seal is provided between the floor and the swinging or folding sides, and in which there is no binding between the floor and the side members when the walls are being swung to their collapsed position, particularly should the floor become slightly warped.

Another aim is to provide a switch for turning on or off the electric lights heating the cabinet, which switch is conveniently operable both from the interior of the cabinet by the occupant and from the exterior of the cabinet by the attendant.

A still further aim is to provide a cabinet which can be conveniently set up and entered by the person using the same.

Still further objects are to provide a cabinet of this character which is compact both in its collapsed and its unfolded positions, which is strong, durable and inexpensive in construction, and in which the lights are arranged to secure the maximum heating efficiency.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet embodying my invention and showing the same in its unfolded or operative position.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the same showing the cabinet in its collapsed or folded position.

Figure 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through the cabinet, the same being taken on line 3—3, Figure 6.

Figure 4 is a vertical longitudinal section taken on line 4—4, Figure 7, and showing the cabinet in its collapsed condition.

Figure 5 is a vertical transverse section taken on line 5—5, Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a horizontal section taken on line 6—6, Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a horizontal section taken on line 7—7, Figure 4, and showing the cabinet in its collapsed position.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary top plan view of the swinging floor member forming part of the invention.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in each of the several figures.

In this general organization this invention comprises a cabinet having a plurality of pivotally mounted walls which are adapted to be swung together, and when open provide a compartment in which the user sits and is heated by the direct light from a plurality of electric light bulbs which are mounted in different parts of the cabinet. A hole is provided at the top of the cabinet so that the head of the user is arranged outside of the cabinet and not subject to the heat generated by the lights.

The folding parts of the cabinet are housed within a rear section indicated generally at 10 when the bath cabinet is collapsed. This rear section includes a rear wall 11, two side walls 12 and 13, a floor 141 and a top 151, these parts being rigidly secured together in any suitable manner. Secured to the front edge of the side wall 13 of the rear section 10 by means of a pair of inwardly swinging hinges 14 is a swinging wall 15. As best shown in Figures 1 and 5, the upper edge of this wall is inclined, and to the front edge of this swinging wall 15 a front section 16 is pivotally secured by means of a pair of inwardly swinging hinges 17. This front section is composed of a cap and two walls 18 and 19, which are arranged at an angle to each other and form a nose at the front end of the cabinet.

The opposite side walls 12 of the rear section 10 carry a swinging side wall or door 20, which swinging wall is pivotally connected at its rear edge to the wall 12 by means of a pair of double hinges 21 which permit the door 20 to be swung both inwardly and outwardly relative to the rear section 10. In

the operative or unfolded position of the cabinet the inward movement of this door 20 is limited by engagement with a strip or vertical stop 22, which stop is secured to the inner side of the wall 18 of the front section 16 and projects rearwardly therefrom, as best shown in Figure 6.

The upper part of the cabinet is enclosed by a swinging top 23. This top is secured at its rear edge to the front edge of the top 151 of the rear section 10 by means of a pair of double hinges 24 which permit the swinging top 23 to be swung upwardly and outwardly over the rear section 10 or downwardly and inwardly relative thereto. The top 23 is adapted to rest on the upper edges of the swinging side walls 15 and 20 and is of tapering form to conform to the shape which these side walls assume when the cabinet is opened.

For compactness the swinging top 23 is inclined, the upper ends of the swinging walls 15, 18, 19 and 20 being inclined for this purpose.

The bottom of the bath cabinet is enclosed by an upwardly swinging floor member 25 which is pivotally secured to the front edge of the floor 141 of the rear section 10 by means of a pair of inwardly swinging hinges 26. The swinging floor 25 is of substantially the same outline as the swinging top 23 and engages the lower edges of the swinging walls. The outward movement of the swinging walls 15, 18 and 19 is limited by engagement with an abutment strip or jamb 27 provided at the corresponding edges of the floor section. Immediately inside of this abutment strip a sill 28 is provided on the floor section 25, this sill engaging the lower edges of the swinging side walls 15, 18 and 19 when the cabinet is in its open position and thereby providing a seal between the floor and these swinging side walls when the cabinet is in use. By this means the central part of the swinging front section 25 is depressed relative to the sills 28 so that the swinging side walls 15, 18 and 19 can be freely swung over the floor section without scraping the same. By this means should the floor section buckle or become slightly warped it will still not interfere with the free folding and unfolding of the cabinet.

The lower edge of the swinging side wall or door 20 is somewhat higher than the lower edges of the other swinging walls 15, 18, and 19, so that the same swings over a sill 29 on the corresponding side of the floor section 25. By this means the door 20 can be swung inwardly when the cabinet is being folded or it can be swung outwardly when the user is entering the cabinet.

An opening 30 is provided at the top of the cabinet, a part of this opening being in the fixed top 151 of the rear section 10, and the front part of this opening being in the swinging top 23. This opening is adapted to receive the neck of the person whose body is arranged within the cabinet and thereby permit him to have his head outside of the same, and for the purpose of conveniently putting his head through this opening 30 the front part thereof is somewhat elongated, as best shown in Figure 3. When the user is in the cabinet with his head projecting through the opening 30 it is desirable to have a seal around his neck so as to prevent the escape of heat from the interior of the cabinet. For this purpose a slide 31 is carried by a pair of L-shaped guide rails 32 which are arranged longitudinally on the under side of the swinging top 23 and on opposite sides of the opening 30. The rear edge of this slide 31 is recessed or cut away so as to fit comfortably around the neck of the occupant and extend around the sides thereof. This slide is conveniently movable rearwardly and forwardly by the user of the cabinet after he has arranged himself within the same. Should the occupant perspire freely and desire to wipe the perspiration from his face, a hand hole 33 is provided in the swinging top 23 through which the occupant can pass his hand and readily wipe his face.

The side walls 12 and 13 and the rear wall 11 of the rear section 10 are braced by vertical boards 34 and 35 which extend across the corners of the rear section, as best shown in Figures 6 and 7. A similar board 36 is provided across the nose of the swinging front section 16. Each of these angularly disposed boards carries an elongated, channel-shaped or inwardly dished vertical reflector 37, and in each of these reflectors is arranged a vertical row of electric light bulbs 38, these bulbs being supported in sockets 39.

For convenience in turning on and off the electric lights a switch 40 is mounted on the rear wall 11 within convenient reach of the user seated within the same, and to enable the attendant to also manipulate the switch a rod 41 is secured to the operating handle of this switch and extends upwardly through the fixed top 15 of the cabinet, as best shown in Figure 1. This rod is provided with a crook for convenient manipulation by the attendant.

Assuming the cabinet to be set up and ready for use, the user raises the swinging top 23, moves the side wall or door 20 outwardly, and enters the cabinet. He then sits on a small stool (not shown) within the cabinet, closes the side wall or door 20, extends his neck through the opening 30, and lowers the swinging top 23 until it rests upon the swinging side walls at the front of the cabinet. He then draws the slide 31 snugly above his neck and moves the handle of the switch 40 so as to turn on the electric lights 38. He then remains in the cabinet for the prescribed length of time and after the treatment is over turns off the electric lights, moves the slide 31 forwardly,

raises the swinging top 23 and at the same time withdraws his neck from the opening 30. He then moves the swinging door 20 outwardly and steps out of the cabinet.

The stool is then removed, the nose or front section 16 is then swung inwardly against the swinging side 15 and the side 15 carrying the nose or front section 16 is then swung inwardly into the interior of the rear section 10. This collapsing movement of these parts is indicated by dotted lines in Figure 6. The swinging side or door 20 is then swung inwardly on its double hinges 21 against the outer side of the other swinging side wall 15, as best shown in Figures 4 and 7.

The floor section is then raised and swung against the outer side of the door 20, and the swinging top 23 is then swung downwardly on its double hinges 24 against the under side of the swinging floor 25. The cabinet is now completely collapsed, as shown in Figure 2 and is in a condition to be conveniently stored away.

In order to permit the swinging top 23 to be swung flat against the swinging bottom 25, the front edge of the fixed top 151 of the rear section 10 is extended forwardly to form a ridge 42. By this means the pivotal connection of the swinging top 23 is in advance of the pivotal connection of the swinging floor 25 and the top therefore rests flat against the swinging bottom, as best shown in Figure 4.

In order to provide a seal between the swinging top 23 and the swinging side walls 15, 18, and 19, a strip 43 is secured to the edges of the swinging top 23 and engages the outer sides of these swinging side walls.

As a whole this invention is comparatively simple and inexpensive in construction, it is convenient and comfortable to use, it is conveniently and quickly folded and unfolded, and provides a cabinet which is completely enclosed and, therefore, entirely sanitary.

A similar strip 44 is secured on the side of the top 23 over the door 20 and provides a seal between the door and the top.

I claim as my invention:

1. A collapsible electric bath cabinet including a rear section having rigidly connected top, bottom and side members, side walls pivotally connected at their rear edges to said side members, a top pivotally connected at its rear edge to said top member and resting on said side walls, a floor pivotally connected at its rear edge to said bottom member and engaging the under sides of said walls, said walls being foldable inwardly into said rear section, said floor being foldable upwardly over the outer-most folded side wall and said top being foldable downwardly over said floor, the front end of said top member being extended forwardly and the pivotal connection between said top and top member being in advance of the pivotal connection between said floor and bottom member thereby to permit of folding said top flat against said floor.

2. A collapsible electric bath cabinet including a rear section composed of rigidly connected top, bottom and side and rear members, a side wall pivotally mounted at the front of one of said side members, a door pivotally mounted at the front of the other side member, a front section pivoted to said side wall and engaging the edge of said door in the unfolded position of the cabinet, a stop on said front section for limiting the inward movement of said door, a top pivotally mounted at the front of said top member and engaging the upper edges of said wall, door and front section, a floor pivotally mounted on said bottom member, jambs on said floor and limiting the outward movement of said wall and front section and an elevated sill at the margin of said floor, said sill engaging the undersides of said wall, front section and door in the unfolded position of the cabinet.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature.

ROBERT J. KIDENEY.