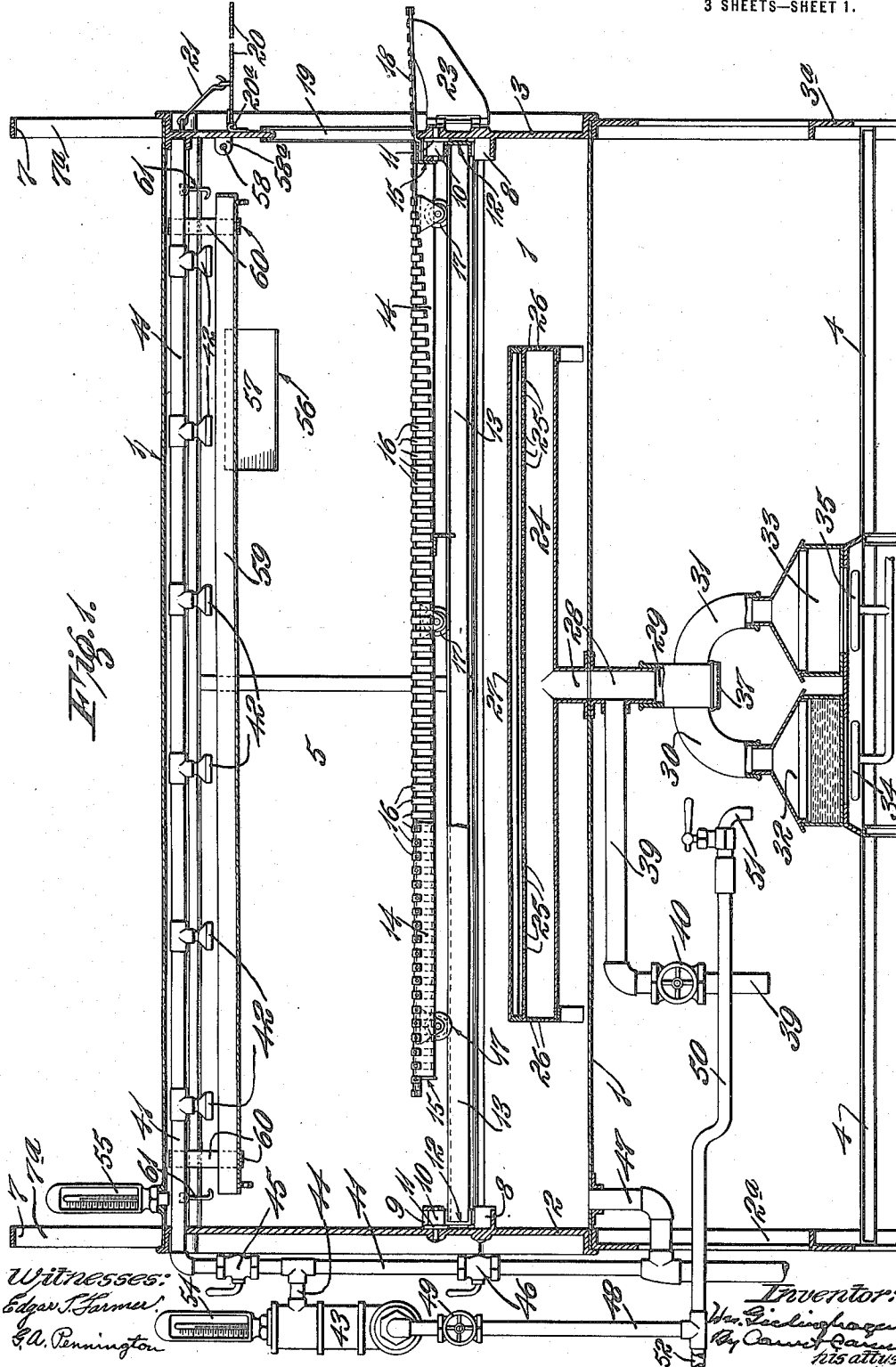


W. GIEDINGHAGEN.
BATH CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1913.

1,143,822.

Patented June 22, 1915.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Edgar T. Farmer,
Ed. Pennington

Inventor:
Wm. Giedinghagen,
By Ernest G. Gage,
att'y.

W. GIEDINGHAGEN.

BATH CABINET.

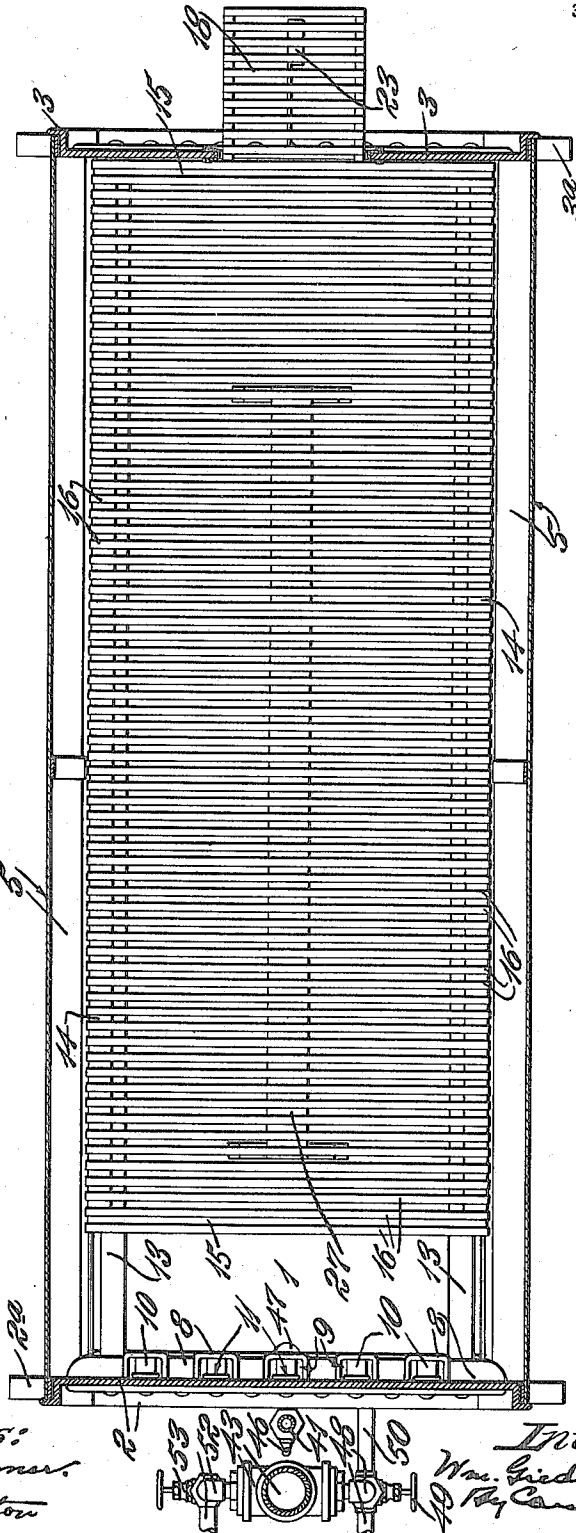
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1913.

1,143,822.

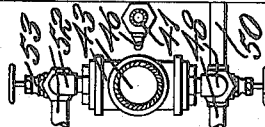
Patented June 22, 1915.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Edgar T. Lerner.
G. A. Pennington



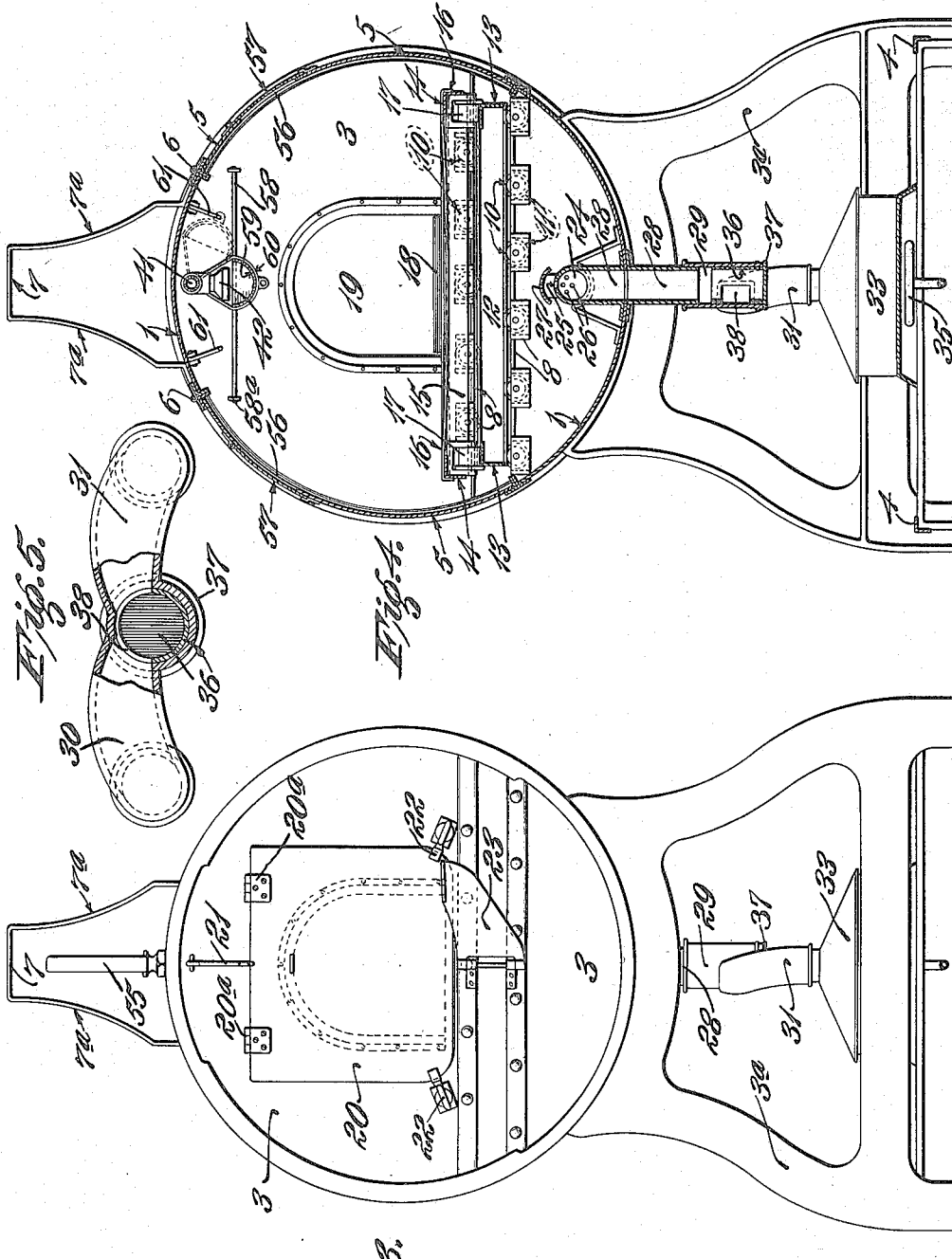
Inventor:
Wm. Giedinghagen,
By *[Signature]*
his attys

W. GIEDINGHAGEN.
BATH CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1913.

1,143,822.

Patented June 22, 1915.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:
Edgar S. Farmer.
G. A. Pennington

Fig. 3.

Inventor:
Wm. Giedinghagen,
By *Carroll & Co.*
his attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GIEDINGHAGEN, OF MOUNT STERLING, MISSOURI.

BATH-CABINET.

1,143,822.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1915.

Application filed April 21, 1913. Serial No. 762,545.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GIEDINGHAGEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Mount Sterling, in the county of Gasconade and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bath cabinets and more particularly to cabinets of the horizontal type or those in which the patient is supported in a recumbent position.

The invention has for its principal objects to secure compactness and simplicity of structure; to provide a cabinet with means for treating a patient through the medium of heated air, steam, medicated vapor or shower, or by a combination thereof; to provide for the ready control of the character and temperature of the treating agent; to provide for the convenient handling and comfort of the patient; and to attain certain advantages which will hereinafter more fully appear.

The invention consists in the parts and in the arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur,—Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section through a bath cabinet illustrating an embodiment of the invention; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section; Fig. 3 is an end view; Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section; and Fig. 5 is a detailed view on an enlarged scale, partly in section and partly in top plan, illustrating the controlling valve for the heated air and vapor manifold.

The cabinet shown in the drawings comprises a substantially cylindrical, horizontally-disposed shell 1 having heads 2, 3, at its opposite ends. The cabinet may be supported on any suitable stand, but it is preferable to provide frame members 2^a, 3^a, which are respectively arranged for attachment to the heads 2, 3, and are connected by longitudinal tie members 4.

The shell is provided on opposite sides with doors 5 which are hinged at their upper edges, as at 6. On top of the cabinet are yokes 7 having concaved portions 7^a against which the doors rest when they are swung up in open position.

The heads 2, 3, are provided on their inner faces with spaced pairs of horizontal

bracket members 8 having vertical openings or pockets 9, in which are mounted bearing rollers 10. These rollers are preferably provided with flanges 11 at their ends which lie next to the heads 2, 3.

Supported between the rollers 10 is a carriage comprising channel end members 12 and angle side members 13 which may be fastened together by any suitable structural connections. This carriage is mounted in a plane above the bottom edges of the side openings so that it may be moved sidewise through said openings, it being carried by the lower series of rollers and prevented from tipping by those of the upper series.

On the laterally movable carriage is a longitudinally movable body support or bed comprising angle side members 14 and end members 15. Supported by the side members 14 are a multiplicity of strips 16 which are spaced apart and arranged so as to give a contour to the bed that will afford a comfortable support for the body of the patient. This longitudinally movable body support is provided with flanged rollers 17 which travel on the longitudinal members 13 of the laterally movable carriage. At one end the longitudinally movable body support is provided with a head-rest extension 18 which is adapted to be projected through an opening 19 in the head 3 of the cabinet. A closure 20 is hinged above the opening 19, as at 20^a, and a hook 21 is provided for supporting this closure in open position, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1. To support the head-rest 18 when it is projected through the opening 19, a bracket member 23 is swiveled vertically on the outer side of the head 3. For some treatments, the patient may be confined entirely within the cabinet, in which case the opening 19 may be closed, as shown in Fig. 3, the closure 20 being held by latch members 22.

Beneath the carriage is a horizontal tubular distributor 24. This distributor, as shown, is provided throughout its length, at the top, with a multiplicity of perforations 25, and it is also provided with perforations 26 in its ends. In some cases, however, the perforations along the top of the distributor may be dispensed with and only those at the ends may be provided; and, in other cases, the ends of the distributor may be entirely open. As shown, a guard plate 27 is arranged over the perforations in the top of the distributor so as to prevent the entrance

through said perforations of any water of condensation or from the shower to be presently described. The distributor is mounted on a vertical supply pipe 28 which extends
 5 down through the bottom of the cabinet and communicates with a coupling 29 connecting branch pipes 30, 31, which latter lead respectively from a liquid container or vapor box 32 and a hot air collector or box 33.
 10 Beneath the liquid container and hot air collector are respectively arranged fuel burners 34 and 35 which may be of any desirable type and supplied from any suitable source.

15 The coupling 29 is provided with an internal tubular valve member 36 which is closed at one end which projects below the bottom of said coupling member and is provided with an annular flange or rib 37 which may
 20 be knurled so as to serve as a handle for manipulating the valve. The valve is provided with a slot 38 whose ends terminate at diametrically-opposite points, and the openings through which the branch pipes 30, 31
 25 communicate with the coupling member 29, are so arranged and proportioned that, in one position of the valve, as shown in Fig. 5, both pipes are in communication with the coupling member; and when the valve is
 30 given a half turn from this position, communication is cut off from both pipes; or, the valve may be given a quarter turn from the position shown in Fig. 5, and either of the pipes may be open to communication
 35 with the coupling member while the other is cut off.

A steam supply pipe 39, leading from any suitable source, may be connected to the pipe 28, as shown. This pipe 39 is provided with
 40 a cut off valve 40.

Extending through the cabinet, close to the top thereof, is a horizontal pipe 41, from which depend a multiplicity of shower nozzles or sprinklers 42. This pipe extends
 45 downward outside the cabinet and communicates with a mixing chamber 43 through a pipe 44; and it is provided with a cut-off valve 45 above said pipe 44. Below the pipe 44, the pipe 41 is provided with
 50 a second cut-off valve 46, said pipe below said valve 46 leading off to some suitable drain or waste pipe, not shown. A drain pipe 47 leading from the bottom of the cabinet is also in communication with this
 55 pipe 41.

Leading from any suitable source of supply to the mixing chamber 43, is a hot water supply pipe 48 having a valve 49. A branch
 60 50 from this hot water pipe is extended in proximity to the liquid container 32 and it is provided with a suitable faucet 51. A cold water pipe 52, leading from any suitable source of supply, communicates with said mixing chamber 43 at the side opposite to that at which the hot water pipe 48

enters. This pipe 52 is provided with a valve 53 similar to the valve 49 in said pipe 48.

A suitable thermometer 54 may be provided on the mixing chamber 43 so as to indicate the temperature of the water therein; and another thermometer 55 may be provided to indicate the temperature of the interior of the cabinet.

The doors 5 of the cabinet may be provided with openings 56 which are normally closed by movable covers 57, so that access may be gained to the interior of the cabinet without opening said doors 5.

A horizontal towel bar or rack 58 is mounted on brackets 58^a extending from the inner face of the head 3.

In the use of the cabinet, the laterally movable carriage with the longitudinally movable body support thereon is moved outward through one of the side openings, the door 5, of course, being swung up against the support 7. After the patient is placed on the body support, the carriage is moved back into the cabinet and the body support may be moved on the carriage so as to project the head-rest 18 through the opening 19. In such a case, a towel hung from the rack 58 may be used to close said opening 19 about the neck of the patient. In cases where the entire body is confined within the cabinet, the door 20 may be dropped down to close the opening 19.

If only heated air treatment is to be given, the valve 36 in the coupling member 29 is turned so as to open communication with the collector 33; and the burner 35 being lighted, the heat will be let into the cabinet through the distributor 24. In some treatments, ordinary steam or medicated vapor, as desired, may be generated from the liquid in the container 32 and supplied in conjunction with the heated air from the collector 33. In other cases, only the vapor treatment may be given. So, too, in some cases, the steam may be taken from the supply pipe 39.

In case a shower bath is to be given, the valve 45 may be closed and the water from the supply pipes 48 and 52 may be let into the mixing chamber 43 until the desired temperature is obtained. During this time the valve 46 is opened, thus permitting the water to run off through the drain pipe. As soon as the proper temperature has been obtained, the valve 46 is closed and the other valve 45 is opened, thereby admitting the water to the shower nozzles.

If desired, a trough 59 may be movably supported in the cabinet so as to be moved to a position under the row of shower nozzles to receive the first of the water that comes therefrom. By this means, if the water should not be at the desired temperature, it will be conducted to the end of the cabinet without falling upon the patient. When the

water is discharged at the proper temperature the trough is moved out of the way. This trough may be supported in any suitable manner. As shown, it is supported near its ends by looped straps 60 which are swung from the shower pipe 41; and to hold the trough out of the way of the shower, a hook 61 or a plurality thereof may be pivoted to the top of the cabinet. This arrangement also permits the trough to swing to either side. Obviously, it is closed at one end and inclines slightly toward the opposite end which extends to and preferably beyond the foot of the body support.

The arrangement of the apparatus is such that it can be operated in relatively small space and without undue discomfort to the person receiving treatment. So, too, the apparatus may be constructed entirely of metal and parts may be enameled or otherwise suitably coated so as to make it sanitary and easy to clean.

Obviously, the apparatus admits of considerable modification without departing from the invention. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction and arrangement shown.

What I claim is:

1. In a bath apparatus, a horizontal cabinet having an open side, a closure therefor, a wheel supported carriage mounted in said cabinet and movable sidewise through said open side, and a body support on said carriage.

2. In a bath apparatus, a horizontal cabinet having an open side and an opening in its end, a carriage mounted in said cabinet and movable sidewise through said open side, and a body support movable longitudinally on said carriage, said body support having a head-rest at its end arranged and

adapted to move through said opening in the end of the cabinet.

3. In a bath apparatus, a horizontal cabinet having opposite open sides and an opening in its end, a carriage mounted in said cabinet and movable sidewise through either of said open sides, and a body support movable longitudinally on said carriage, said body support having a head-rest at its end arranged and adapted to move through said opening in the end of the cabinet.

4. In a bath apparatus, a horizontal cabinet having an open side and an opening in its end, a transversely movable carriage supported at its ends on the end walls of said cabinet so as to move through said open side, and a body support movable longitudinally on said carriage, said body support having a head-rest at its end arranged and adapted to move through said opening in the end of the cabinet.

5. In a bath apparatus, a horizontal, substantially cylindrical cabinet having an opening in its side, extending the length thereof, and an opening in its end, a closure for said side opening, a transversely movable carriage comprising a rectangular frame supported at its ends on the end walls of said cabinet and arranged and adapted to move through said side opening, an open-work body support movable lengthwise on said carriage and having a head-rest at its end arranged and adapted to move through said opening in the end of the cabinet.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 16th day of April, 1913.

WILLIAM GIEDINGHAGEN.

Witnesses:

HAROLD SOLEM,
RUDOLPH JOHNSON.