Sept. 13, 1949. C. T. DE PUY ET AL 2,481,577

INFANT'S FOLDING BATH STAND AND DRESSING TABLE

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Fig. 1

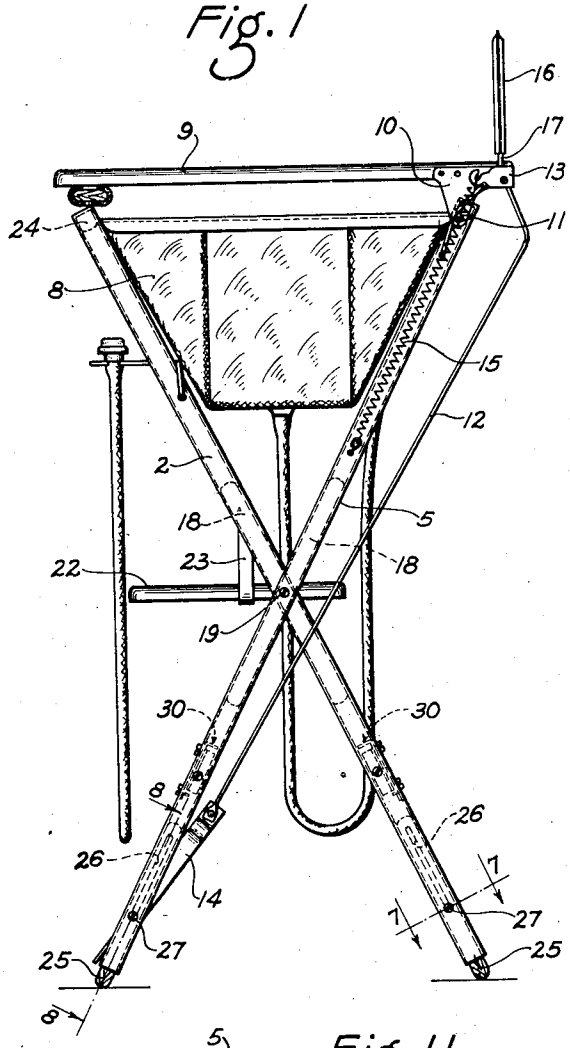


Fig. 7

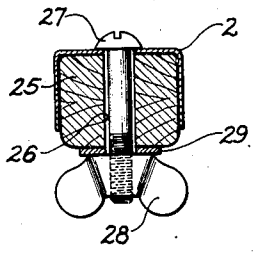


Fig. 8

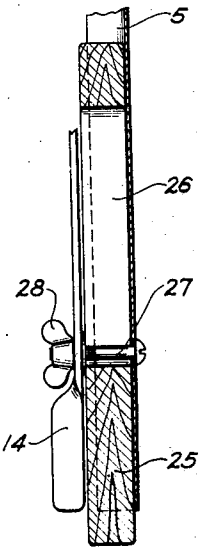


Fig. 9

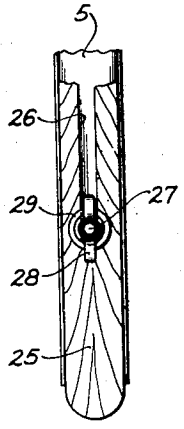


Fig. 11

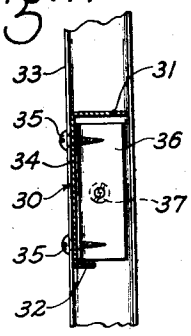
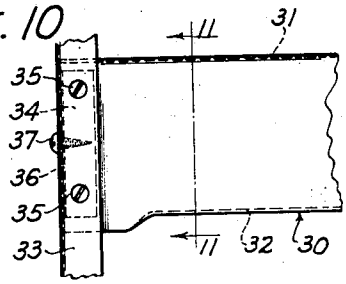


Fig. 10



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Fig. 2

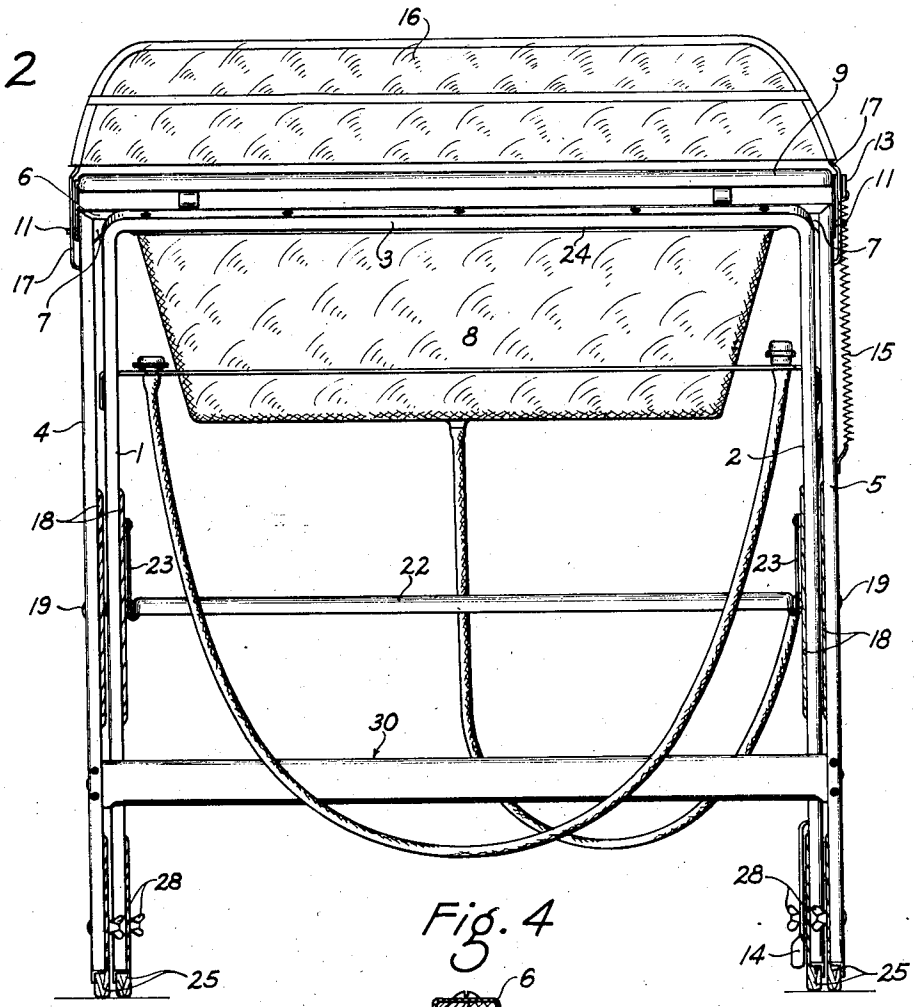


Fig. 4

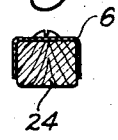


Fig. 3

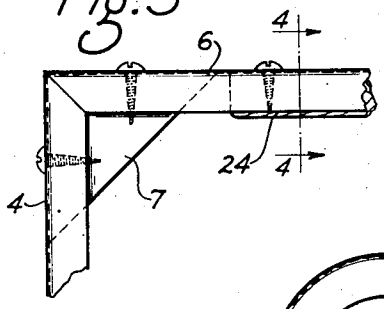


Fig. 6

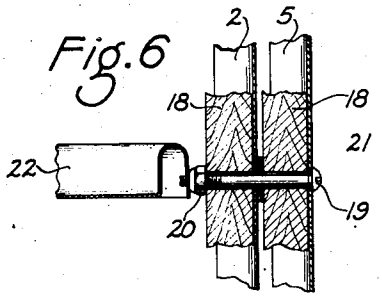
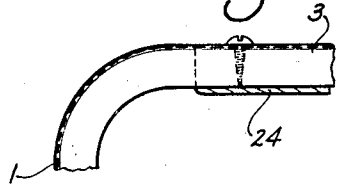


Fig. 5



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INFANT'S FOLDING BATH STAND AND DRESSING TABLE

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Application April 22, 1946, Serial No. 664,133

1 Claim. (Cl. 311—95)

1

This invention relates to an infant's folding bath stand and dressing table of the type employing a metal cross-legged collapsible stand with a flexible tub supported therebetween and a dressing table movably mounted on the stand, and it has for its object to afford a practical, light weight, and durable construction in which the leg-frames are made of sheet metal such as aluminum.

A more particular purpose of the invention is to afford a construction of cross-legged stand in which the leg-frames are formed of sheet metal of U-shaped or channeled cross-section, with the open channels facing inwardly so as to present a smooth exterior and pleasing appearance, and to provide the sheet metal channeled legs with economical and efficient reinforcing or bracing elements which impart strength equal to or greater than a leg of wood or solid construction and permit pivotally connecting the leg-frames and pivotally supporting the dressing table on the rear leg-frames.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cross-legged stand composed of metal legs of U-shaped cross-section with simple and practical adjusting means, permitting the height of the stand to be readily changed to meet different requirements through individual adjustment of each leg.

Still a further purpose of the invention is to provide a cross-legged stand composed of metal leg-frames of U-shaped cross-section, with simple means permitting proper spacing and pivotal connecting of adjacent legs whereby the leg-frames are foldable one upon the other.

An additional object of the invention is to afford a light weight structure composed of sheet metal leg-frames that can be economically and readily produced and assembled, permitting the manufacture of such a metal stand at a cost not greatly in excess of that of wood.

To these and other ends, the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts that will appear clearly from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, the novel features being pointed out in the claims following the specification.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in end elevation of an infant's folding bath stand and dressing table showing the application of the invention thereto, and with the dressing table in horizontal operative position;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same;

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Fig. 3 is an enlarged front elevation of a top corner of the rear leg-frame, with the flexible tub omitted;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 3 looking in the direction indicated;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged view in elevation of a top corner of the front leg-frame, with the flexible tub omitted;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken centrally of the pivotal connection between the leg-frames;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on line 7—7 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated;

Fig. 9 is an enlarged side elevation of the bottom portion of one of the legs and its adjustable foot;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged elevation, partially broken away, of a portion of one of the legs and the brace rail connected thereto, and

Fig. 11 is a detail sectional view on line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

Referring more particularly to the drawings in which like reference numerals refer to the same parts throughout the several views, 1 and 2 designate the legs and 3 the top rail of the front leg-frame, preferably formed integrally of sheet metal such as aluminum and of U-shaped cross-section with the open channel facing inwardly, while 4 and 5 designate the legs and 6 the top rail of the rear leg-frame, also formed of sheet metal such as aluminum, the top rail 6 preferably being a separate unit from the legs 4 and 5 and attached thereto by wooden corner blocks 7 fitting closely within the channels of the top rail and legs and secured by fastening screws.

8 designates a tub of rubberized fabric or other suitable material secured between the top rails 3 and 6 of the leg-frames, and 9 designates a dressing table pivotally mounted on the rear leg-frame by means of the hinge plates 10, which are pivotally supported on pins 11 secured in the legs and blocks 7. The dressing table 9 is shown in operative position in Fig. 1, and can be moved to upright position when the tub is in use, or to a downward position forwardly of the front leg-frame when the stand is collapsed. The dressing table is operated from its upright position to its horizontal operative position by means of the actuating rod 12 that is pivoted to an extension 13 on one of the hinge plates 10, the other end of the actuating rod being pivotally

connected to a treadle 14 that is pivotally attached to the adjacent leg. 15 designates a spring attached at one end to the extension 13 of the hinge plate 10 and fastened at its lower end to the adjacent leg. The dressing table is limited in its upward movement by means of the screen 16 and screen frame 17 which is pivoted to the rear leg-frame and movable from its vertical operative position against pins 11, as illustrated in Fig. 1, to a lowered position where it rests upon the dressing table when the parts are to be collapsed.

The structure thus far described is disclosed generally in copending application Ser. No. 664,129, filed April 22, 1946, now Patent No. 2,467,467, dated April 19, 1949 and the present invention has to do more particularly with the structure of the leg-frames and leg-adjusting means which will now be described in detail.

The rear leg-frame is constructed in the manner described including a separate top rail united to the legs by means of wooden corner blocks 7, and thus provides suitable supports for the hinge plates 10 on which the dressing table is mounted, and in order to pivotally connect the metal leg-frames to permit their folding, the several U-shaped legs are provided at their central portions with elongated wooden blocks 18 arranged in the channels of the legs, while 19 designates pivot pins or bolts extending through adjacent legs and their blocks 18. The bolts 19 are held in place by nuts 20 on their inner ends and 21 designates spacing washers between the wooden blocks 18 in the outer legs 4 and 5 and the outer surfaces of the inner legs 1 and 2, as shown in Fig. 6. 22 designates an article-supporting tray pivotally mounted on the inner ends of the bolts 19 and adapted to be supported in horizontal operative position by the pivotally mounted retaining devices 23, see Fig. 2.

The top rails are braced and strengthened by the wooden clamping strips 24 shown in Fig. 3, which also serve to hold the tub in position, and at their lower ends the legs are provided with elongated wooden blocks which are adjustable in the channels and which serve to strengthen the metal legs and also to act as adjustable feet to change the height of the tub and dressing table in relation to the floor when desired.

To accomplish this, each leg is provided with an elongated wooden block 25, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, which is slotted at 26 to receive the fastening bolt 27 extending through an opening in the adjacent wall of the metal leg and held in place by means of a wing nut 28 engaging the bolt 27 and the adjacent face of a lock washer 29 surrounding the bolt 27 and located between the wooden block 25 and the wing nut 28. The aforementioned treadle 14 is also preferably mounted on the adjacent fastening bolt 27 of the leg which supports it, as shown in Fig. 8.

With this construction, the height of the tub and dressing table can be varied by changing the elevation of the blocks 25, or supporting feet at the lower ends of the blocks 25. This is accomplished by loosening each wing nut 28 and moving the adjustable block 25 endwise of its leg until the desired elevation is attained, and then by tightening the nut 28, the adjustable block and supporting foot are permanently retained at the desired position.

In order to impart rigidity to the leg-frames and to limit their folding movement, they are provided with metallic brace rails 30 having horizontal top and bottom flanges 31 and 32, and secured against the front and rear walls 33 respectively of the back and front leg-frames. The brace rails 30 are held in place by angular retaining plates including front portions 34 engaging the bracing rails and secured by the screws 35 and end walls 36 engaging the inner surfaces of the side walls of the legs and held in place by the fastening screws 37. The brace rails 30 are of sheet metal such as aluminum or other metal stock from which the leg-frames are constructed, and being attached at their ends to the legs in the manner described, afford an efficient, practical, and economical means for stiffening the leg-frames and imparting such rigidity as to prevent distorting, or undue twisting of the frames so that the stand, while of light weight and possessing the advantages of aluminum, is as sturdy, durable, and resistant to wear as the conventional wooden frame.

While the invention has been described in connection with the details of construction herein disclosed, it is not confined to the exact arrangement set forth, and this application is intended to cover such modifications or departures as may come within the purposes of the improvements and the scope of the following claim.

We claim:

In an infant's bath stand including legs of uniform length formed of sheet metal of U-shaped cross-section with the open channels facing inwardly, a supporting foot for each leg in the form of an elongated wooden bracing block which fits closely within the channel, said block being embraced on three sides and across substantially its entire width by the channel and acting to stiffen the latter, the block extending below the channel, with its lower end freely engaging the floor, and having an elongated slot therein permitting relative endwise adjustment of the block and leg, and a fastening bolt extending through said slot in the block and through the leg at a point considerably above the bottom of the leg and holding the block by the frictional engagement between the block and the rear wall of the channel, the block being held in place solely by the bolt and quickly adjustable endwise of the leg by a straight line relative sliding movement upon loosening said bolt.

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WILLIAM C. BAXTER.

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