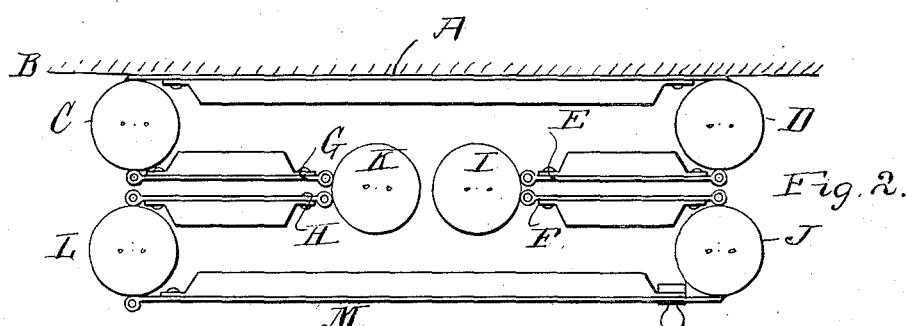
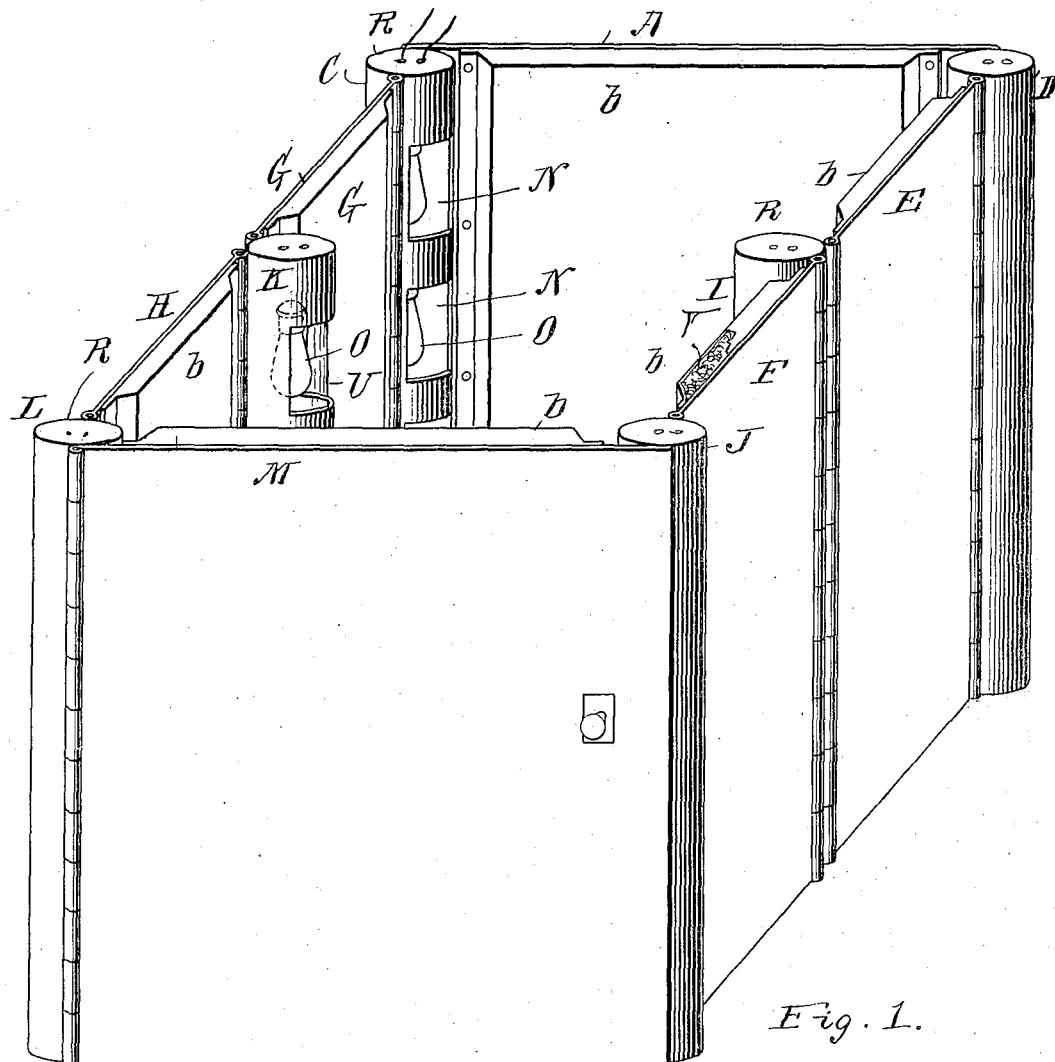


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ELECTRIC BATH CABINET.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1912.

1,048,858.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
Esther P. Porter.  
May T. McFerry.

Inventor  
Thomas E. Murray  
By his Attorney  
Paul Bergman

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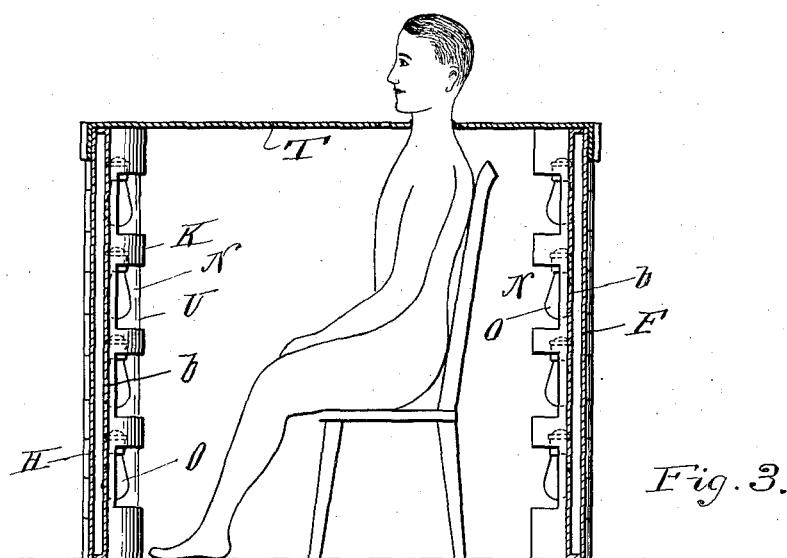


Fig. 3.

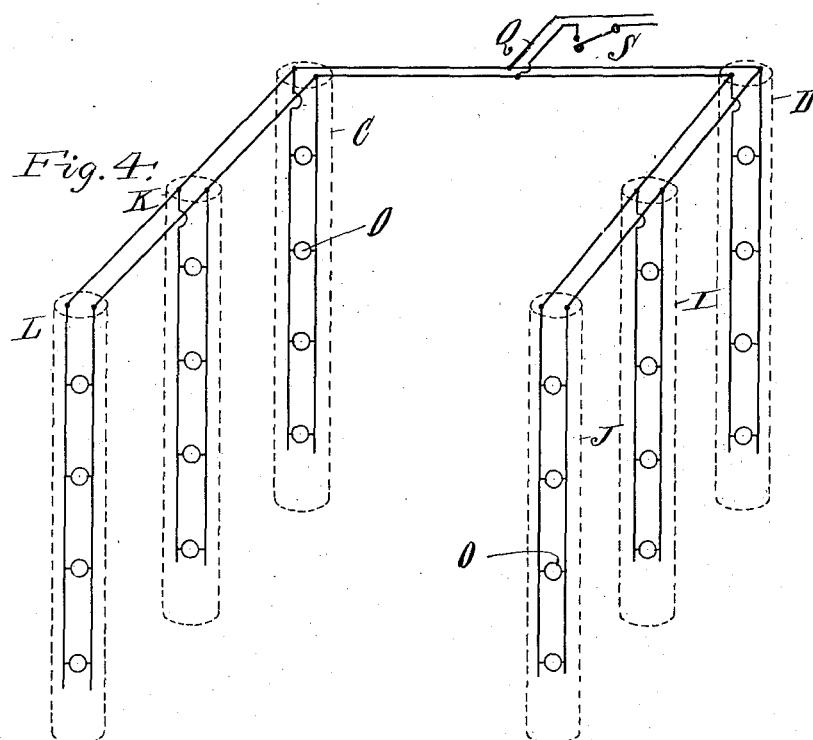


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:  
Gertrude A. Porter  
May T. Murray.

Inventor  
Thomas E. Murray  
By his Attorney  
John R. Ferguson

# TED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. MURRAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ELECTRIC BATH-CABINET.

1,048,858.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Application filed September 16, 1912. Serial No. 720,456.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. MURRAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and 5 State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric Bath-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is a foursided electric bath 10 cabinet, constructed with folding side walls, so that when its rear wall is permanently secured to the wall of the room in which it is placed, said cabinet may be collapsed so as to occupy but little space, and extended 15 to full dimensions for use.

The invention further consists in the tubes to which the walls of the cabinet are hinged, which receive strings of electric lamps, and which have translucent openings on their 20 inner sides, so that the heat and light rays from the lamps may enter the cabinet.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of my cabinet in extended position for use. Fig. 2 is a top 25 view, showing the cabinet in closed position. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the cabinet in position for use, and Fig. 4 is an electrical diagram, showing the circuit connections.

Similar letters of reference indicate like 30 parts.

The rear wall A of the cabinet is to be secured to a wall B of the room in which it is placed, and is attached at its vertical edges to the tubes C, D. The side walls 35 are each made in two parts, E, F and G, H. The part E is hinged to the tube D and to a tube I. The part F is hinged to tube I and to a tube J. The part G is hinged to tube C and to a tube K. The part H is hinged to 40 tube K and to a tube L. The front wall M forms a door, and is hinged to the tube L, its free edge resting against the tube J when closed.

When the cabinet is not in use, the front 45 wall is moved inwardly toward the rear wall, the two parts of the side walls then folding together, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the cabinet occupies but little space in the room. When the cabinet is to be used, the 50 front wall is moved outwardly, the parts of each side wall then coming into the same plane, so that a foursided compartment is formed, into which the bather may enter on opening the door. The walls are preferably 55 made cellular so as to prevent heat radia-

tion, and may be constructed in any suitable way. I prefer to form them of sheets of metal, A, with metal boxes b bolted on their inner sides, the boxes being left empty and thus forming air spaces, or, if desired, 60 filled with any heat insulating material, such as felt, asbestos or boiler covering compounds, as indicated at V, Fig. 1.

The tubes C, D, J, L, located as shown at the corners of the cabinet, and the tubes I, 65 K, between the parts of the side walls, are all alike. They are preferably of metal and provided with interior light reflecting surfaces. On the inner side of each tube is made a number of openings N, and into each 70 tube is placed a string of electric glow lamps O, so that the lamps come opposite the openings and radiate their light into the cabinet. As shown in Fig. 4, the lamps are connected in branch circuits P in the usual way, the 75 leads of each branch passing through covering plates R soldered or otherwise fastened to the tops of the tube. The main lead Q may contain a switch S and be connected to any wall outlet. 80

In operation, the cabinet being extended, the bather enters through the door, which he closes after him. A suitable hood T of leather or other flexible material, having an opening through which the head may be 85 passed, is then placed over the cabinet. The switch S is closed to supply current to the lamps, the heat and light rays from which are reflected through the tube openings N upon the body of the bather. 90

If desired, internal tubes of glass may be inserted in the tubes, as indicated at U, Figs. 1 and 3, so as to protect the lamps, and the glass may be colored. 95

I claim:

1. An electric bath cabinet, having walls comprising a plurality of tubes, and electric lamps in said tubes: the said tubes being translucent on their inner sides. 100
2. An electric bath cabinet, having walls comprising a plurality of tubes, and electric lamps in said tubes: the said tubes having openings on their inner sides. 105
3. An electric bath cabinet, having walls comprising a plurality of tubes having openings in their inner sides, electric lamps in said tubes registering with said openings, and translucent linings in said tubes. 110
4. A folding electric bath cabinet, comprising a plurality of tubes, walls hinged to

said tubes, and electric lamps in said tubes: the said tubes being translucent on their inner sides.

5. A folding electric bath cabinet, comprising four corner tubes, a rear wall secured to two of said tubes, a front wall hinged to one of said tubes, and two side walls, each formed of two parts hinged to one another and to said corner tubes, and

10 electric lamps in said tubes: the said tubes being translucent on their inner sides.

6. A folding electric bath cabinet, comprising four corner tubes and two intermediate tubes, a rear wall secured to two of

said corner tubes, a front wall hinged to 15 one of said corner tubes, and two side walls, each formed of two parts hinged to one of said intermediate tubes and to said corner tubes, and electric lamps in said tubes: the said tubes being translucent on their inner 20 sides.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS E. MURRAY.

Witnesses:

GERTRUDE T. PORTER,  
MAY T. McGARRY.