T. E. MURRAY & G. K. JESSUP.

ELECTRIC BATH CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1912.

1,064,983.

Patented June 17, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

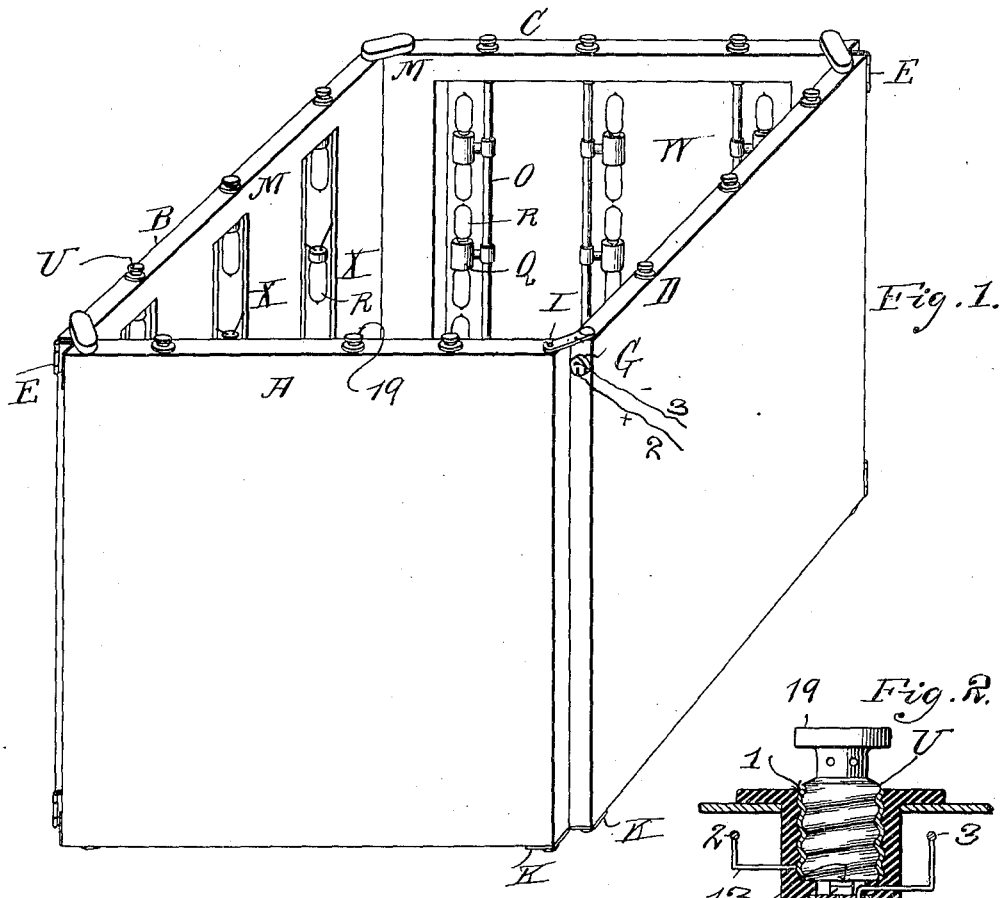

Fig. 1.

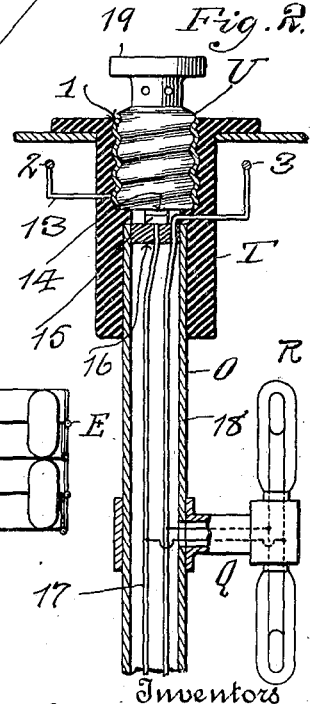

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

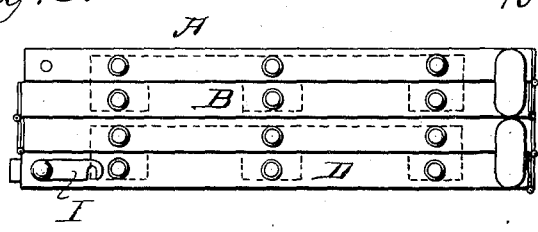

Fig. 13.

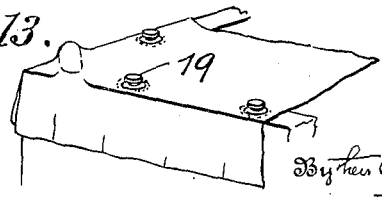

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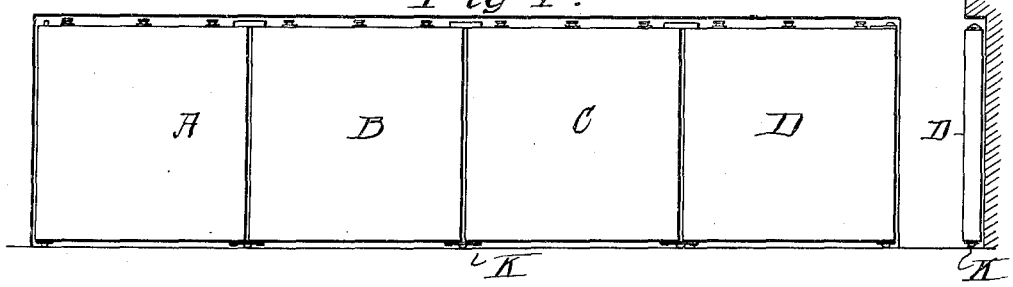
Fig 4.



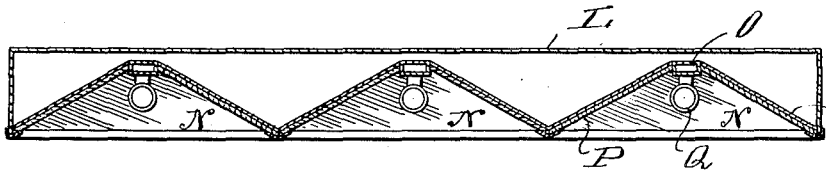


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

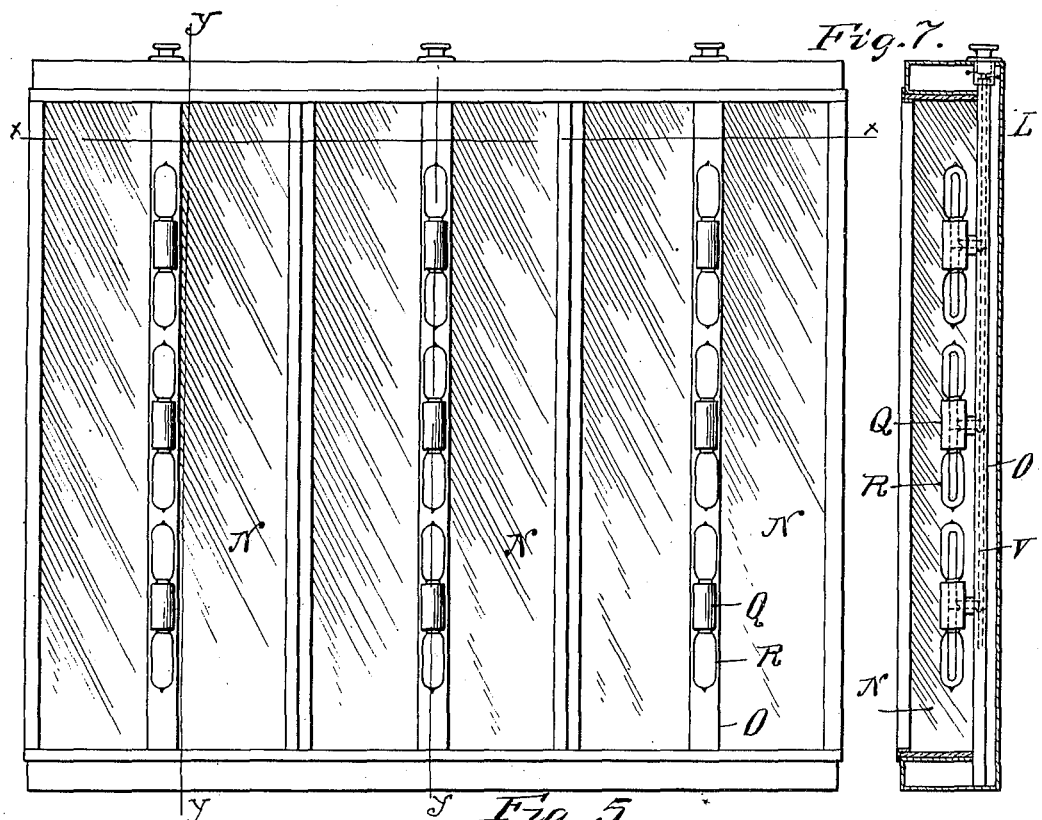


Fig. 5.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

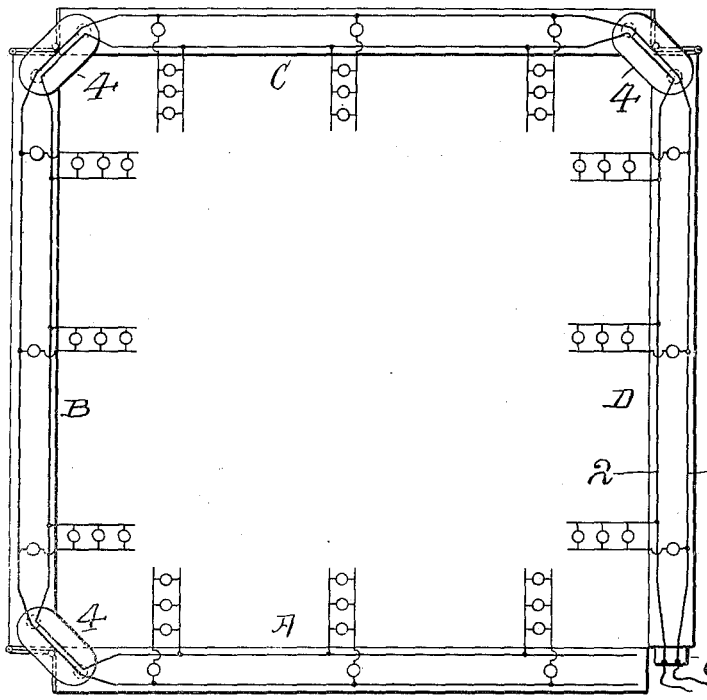

Fig. 8.

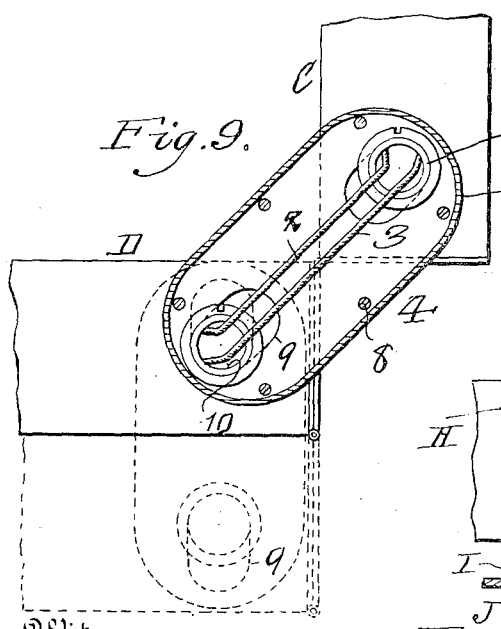

Fig. 9.

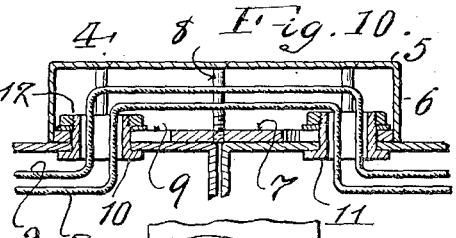

Fig. 10.

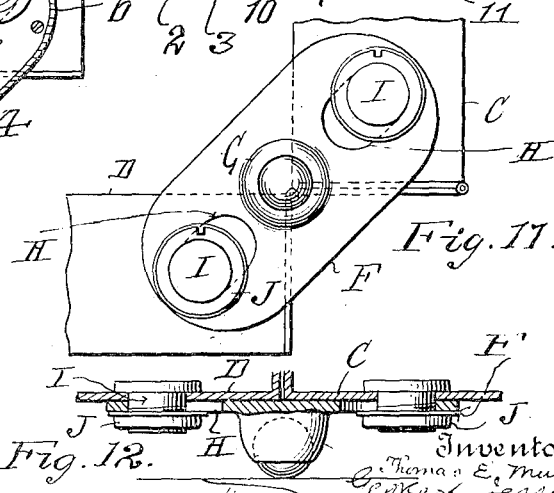

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. MURRAY AND GEORGE K. JESSUP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.; SAID JESSUP ASSIGNOR TO SAID MURRAY.

ELECTRIC-BATH CABINET.

1,064,983. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 17, 1913.

Application filed December 30, 1912. Serial No. 739,220.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS E. MURRAY and GEORGE K. JESSUP, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and 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 an electric bath cabinet, formed of a series of movable sections flexibly connected, which may be extended in line so as to lie against the wall of a room or may be disposed at right angles to one another so as to form an inclosing frame for the bather. The electric lamps are supported on the inner sides of said sections and preferably in recesses therein. The sections are preferably made hollow and interchangeable, and may be provided with mirrors, or the like, to reflect the radiations of the lamps.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 shows in perspective our bath cabinet in extended position for use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section of the bushing, fuse, circuit leads, and a part of the inclosing tube for said leads. Fig. 3 represents the cabinet with its walls folded together for transportation, and showing the lower edges of the several sections. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, showing the cabinet unfolded and disposed in a wall recess. Fig. 5 shows the preferred form of one of the cabinet sections, viewed from the inner side and in elevation. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section, and Fig. 7 is a vertical section, respectively on the lines x, x and y, y of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a top view, showing diagrammatically the electric wiring. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section of one of the boxes which inclose the circuit wires in passing from section to section. Fig. 10 is a vertical section of said box. Fig. 11 is a bottom view of one of the caster-carrying straps. Fig. 12 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 13 illustrates the mode of securing the covering cloth to the cabinet by fastening the same to the fuse plugs used as buttons.

Similar letters and numbers of reference indicate like parts.

The cabinet is formed of box-shaped sections A, B, C, D. The sections are flexibly connected in series by double hinges E, so that they may be extended in line, as shown in Fig. 5, or arranged for use as shown in Fig. 1. The lower edges of the pairs of sections A B, B C and C D are connected by straps F, Figs. 11 and 12, each having on its lower side a socket for a ball-bearing caster G. Near the ends of each strap are elongated slots H, through which pass pins I headed within the sections and receiving securing nuts J. The slots in the strap permit the sections to swing on their hinges E. On the bottom edges of sections A, D are secured plates K which carry on their under sides casters similar to casters G.

The sections A, B, C, D are preferably alike so as to be interchangeable, and each is a hollow box of sheet metal. When not in use, they may be extended in the same plane as shown in Fig. 5, so as to lie flat against the wall, and thus protrude to the minimum extent into the room. One of the sections, as B or C, may be fastened in any suitable way to said wall. Where it is desired still further to economize room space, the extended sections may be disposed in a recess in the wall of sufficient depth to accommodate them without protrusion beyond the wall surface. The outer wall L of each section is preferably flat. The inner wall M in the preferred form shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8 may be made in zigzag form, so as to present a number of channels or indentations N, with inwardly converging sides. In each channel is a tube O, and the outer surfaces of the converging channel walls may be lined with mirrors P, or be of highly polished metal. On each tube O are a number of T-shaped tubular projections Q. The ends of said projections form sockets for the reception of glow-lamps R. The upper end of each tube O is received in a bushing T of insulating material, Fig. 2, seated in the upper edge wall of the section. Said bushing has an opening lined with a threaded metal sleeve 1, to receive a fuse plug U.

The circuit leads 2, 3 enter the vertical edge of one of the sections, as D, Fig. 1, through any suitable insulating plug G. Said leads extend through the several sections, and are conveyed from section to section in metal boxes 4, Figs. 9 and 10, said

boxes being alike. Each box has its upper wall 5 and side walls 6 preferably made integral. The plate 7 forming the bottom wall is secured in place by screw studs 8. In said lower plate are elongated slots 9, through which pass tubular pins 10, 11, headed within the section and threaded to receive nuts and washers 12. These pins pivot the box to the sections, and the slots permit the box to adjust itself to the relative position of the sections, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 9. The leads 2, 3 pass through one tubular pin, as 10, through the box, and then through the other tubular pin 11. The branch circuits leading to the lamps are arranged as best shown in Fig. 2. One branch lead 13 is connected to the sleeve 1 which receives fuse plug U. The usual contact 14 on the bottom of the fuse plug meets a contact 15 on a plug 16 of insulating material in the upper end of tube O. The lead 17 is connected to said contact 15. The branch lead 18, connected to main lead 3, extends through the bushing T and plug 16 and into tube O. The lamps R are connected to leads 17, 18 by wires extending through the tubular projections Q.

Instead of making the inner wall M of each section in the zigzag form, we may form in said wall a single large recess W, Fig. 1, across which the tubes O, here circular in cross section, may extend. The inner surfaces of the recess W may be covered with mirrors or otherwise rendered reflecting. Instead of a single large recess, we may make a number of parallel recesses X in said inner wall, and simply suspend the lamps in said recesses from their respective circuit leads. For purposes of transportation and convenient packing, the sections may be folded into small compass face to face, as shown in Fig. 3.

In using the cabinet, the bather after entering covers the open top with a sheet of rubber cloth or other suitable material, which fits around his neck. Near the edges of said cloth button holes may be provided to engage with button-shaped heads 19 on the fuse plugs U, and in this way the cloth may be held in place. If desired, a fastening hook I on one of the meeting sections, as D, may be arranged to engage with a pin on the other meeting section A.

Each wall section being hollow, confines a body of still air which is an efficient heat insulator, and largely prevents loss of heat by conduction through the walls of the cabinet.

We claim:

1. A wall section for a folding bath cabinet, comprising a flat closed box having a recess formed in one side thereof, and electric lamps supported in said recess.

2. A wall section for a folding bath cabinet, comprising a flat closed box having one side angularly indented to form a plurality of recesses, and electric lamps supported in said recesses.

3. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a plurality of homogeneous sections, each in the form of a flat closed box, and connecting straps pivoted at their ends to the upper and lower edges of the members of each adjacent pair of sections.

4. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a plurality of homogeneous sections, each in the form of a flat closed box, hollow connecting straps pivoted at their ends to the upper and lower edges of the members of each adjacent pair of sections and communicating with the interior of said sections, electric lamps on the inner sides of said sections, and circuit leads for said lamps within said sections and passing through said hollow connecting bars.

5. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a series of flexibly connected sections, each section having on its inner side a tube, a fuse plug at one end of said tube, electric lamps supported on said tube, and leads extending from said fuse plug through said tube to said lamps.

6. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a series of flexibly connected hollow sections, electric lamps on the inner sides of said sections, hollow boxes pivoted at their ends to the upper edges of adjacent sections, and circuit leads for said lamps extending through said sections and boxes.

7. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a series of flexibly connected hollow sections, electric lamps on the inner sides of said sections, hollow boxes extending across the joints between said sections, tubular pivot pins connecting said boxes to said sections, and circuit leads for said lamps extending through said sections, pins and boxes.

8. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a series of flexibly connected hollow sections, electric lamps on the inner sides of said sections, straps having elongated slots near their ends and extending across the joints between said sections, pivot pins passing through said slots and connecting said straps to said sections, and convex projections on the outer sides of said straps.

9. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a series of hollow sections flexibly connected, circuit leads within said sections, a plurality of rows of electric lamps supported on the inner sides of said sections, each row being in branch circuit with said leads, and a removable fuse plug interposed in each branch circuit; the said fuse plugs being seated in the upper edge walls of said sections.

10. An electric bath cabinet, comprising a series of hollow sections flexibly connected, circuit leads within said sections, a plurality of rows of electric lamps supported on the

inner sides of said sections, each row being in branch circuit with said leads, and a removable fuse plug interposed in each branch circuit; the said fuse plugs being seated in the upper edge walls of said sections and provided with button-shaped heads protruding above said edge walls.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS E. MURRAY.
GEORGE K. JESSUP.

Witnesses:
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MAY T. MCGARRY.