

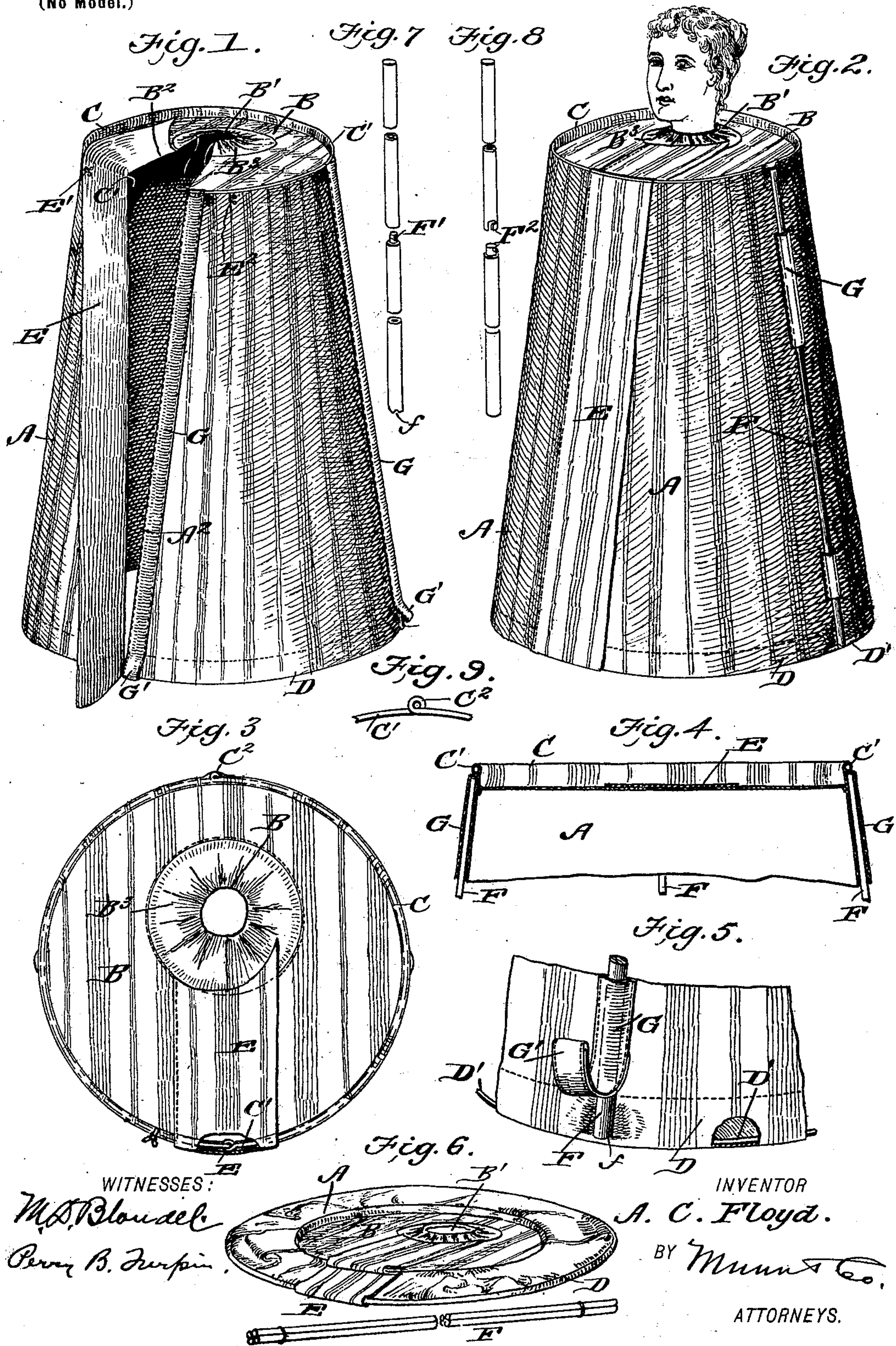
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Patented Apr. 3, 1900.

A. C. FLOYD.
BATH CABINET.

(Application filed Mar. 15, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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ARCHIBALD C. FLOYD, OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

BATH-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,572, dated April 3, 1900.

Application filed March 15, 1899. Serial No. 709,230. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD C. FLOYD, residing at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention is an improvement in bath-cabinets, and has for an object, among others, to provide a novel construction of cabinet having a flexible cover and devices for holding the same distended, the cover being readily removable for the purposes of washing the same or for storing it in compact form; also, a practically-automatic opening making ingress easy and egress the work of a moment, so that a person may use it without assistance and without the least danger from fire or overheating.

The invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet ready for use and with the doorway open, so a person can step in. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the cabinet in use. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the cabinet as in use. Fig. 4 is a partial vertical section of the cabinet. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view, partly broken away, of a portion of the lower end of the cabinet. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the cloth cover collapsed after the upright rods have been removed. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail perspective views, partly broken away, showing different forms of the supporting-rods; and Fig. 9 shows the hinge-loop of the top ring in detail.

In constructing my cabinet I employ a cover composed of the side A and the top B, made of a suitable cloth, preferably having a satin finish. At the juncture of the top B with the side portion A, I provide a ring-casing C, and a similar casing D is provided at the lower edge of the side portion A. These casings C and D receive, respectively, the rings C' and D' at the top and bottom of the cabinet, each being provided at its ends with means whereby they may be connected, which means may consist of a hook and eye, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The top B is provided with a neck-opening

B', surrounded by a suitable cloth B³, whose free edges may be drawn tightly around the neck by the draw-string, as shown. A slit or division B² leads from the neck-opening B', and a slit or division A² is also formed in the side portion A, practically in alinement with the slit or division B². These slits or divisions A² and B² form a doorway through which the person may step into or out of the cabinet, and a flap or extension E is provided at one edge of and extending throughout the length of the slit A² B² to overlap the same when the cabinet is in use. When the flap E is applied, as shown in Fig. 2, it may be secured by the hook E' and the eye E², as will be understood from Fig. 1, wherein the flap is thrown back to open the doorway.

From the foregoing it will be seen that it is not necessary to put the cabinet on over the head, as the user can readily step in and out, it being only necessary to unhook the ends of the ring C' and loosen the hook E', if such hook be employed, to open the cabinet, as shown in Fig. 1. This construction avoids the danger from fire incident to those cabinets which have to be put on over the head and also provides a device which can be conveniently used without the necessity of an assistant.

To support the cabinet in upright position, I provide the rods F, which are fitted in casings G, formed on the sides A, and bear between the upper and lower rings. This is well shown in Fig. 2, wherein portions of one of the casings G are broken away to show the rod F. It may be preferred to make the rods F in sections jointed together at their meeting ends, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The ends may be connected by a threaded joint, as shown at F' in Fig. 7, or by a bayonet-joint, as shown at F² in Fig. 8, or by other suitable construction.

The rods F bear between the upper and lower rings C' and D'. In this connection it will be noticed in the construction shown that the casings G are closed at their upper ends and terminate at such ends immediately beneath the ring C'. This is best shown in Fig. 4. At their lower ends the casings G are open sufficiently to allow the insertion of the rods. At their lower ends the rods F bear upon the ring D', such ring forcing outward beneath

the rods and forming a base-support for the lower ends of same. In carrying out this feature of my invention the lower ends of the rods may be cut square across, as shown in Fig. 8, to rest upon the base-rings, or it may be preferred to render such bearing more positive by notching the lower end of the rods, as shown at *f* in Figs. 5 and 7. When the rods are so notched, the base-ring D' will fit snugly in the seat *f* and tend to hold the lower ends of the rods more securely in position. By causing the supporting-rods to bear between the upper and lower rings such rods not only serve to support the sides A, but they also tend to hold said sides taut and preserve the cabinet in good shape when in use.

It will be seen that in effecting the above-described result the rods bearing between the upper and lower rings tend to hold the cover taut, and the tension of the latter, as well as the outward tension of the upper and lower rings, operates to hold the rods in engagement with the said upper and lower rings.

The top ring C' is looped upon itself at C² between its ends, such loop being adapted to serve as a hinge in opening the top ring. This loop C² enables the wire to be moved apart at the front much easier than would otherwise be possible and also prevents the warping of the wire up and down, as it would do without the loop.

In operation the vapor may be supplied by means of a lamp under the chair of the occupant in the usual manner. When one has entered the cabinet and is ready for the bath, he can close the cabinet by simply pulling the draw-string at the neck and fastening a

single hook in the frame. The door-opening is in other respects entirely automatic in closing, because of the tension of the top ring C'. When it is desired to step from the cabinet, it is only necessary to release the hook and unfasten the draw-string.

When the flexible cover is soiled, the top and base rings and the supporting-rods may be readily removed and the cover cleansed by washing or in other desired manner. When the cabinet is not in use, the rods will be removed and taken to pieces and the cabinet proper folded into collapsed form, as shown in Fig. 3. The rods being entirely detached from the rings makes this an easy matter and makes it possible to remove the cloth from the rings without difficulty.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved bath-cabinet comprising the flexible cover having casings for the end rings and vertical casings for the uprights, such vertical casings terminating at their ends adjacent to the casings for the end rings, the rings fitted in the end casings, and the rods fitting in the vertical casings and engaged with and bearing between the end rings, and operating to hold the cover taut, the tension of the cover tending in turn to hold the rods in engagement with the end rings substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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