

No. 706,476.

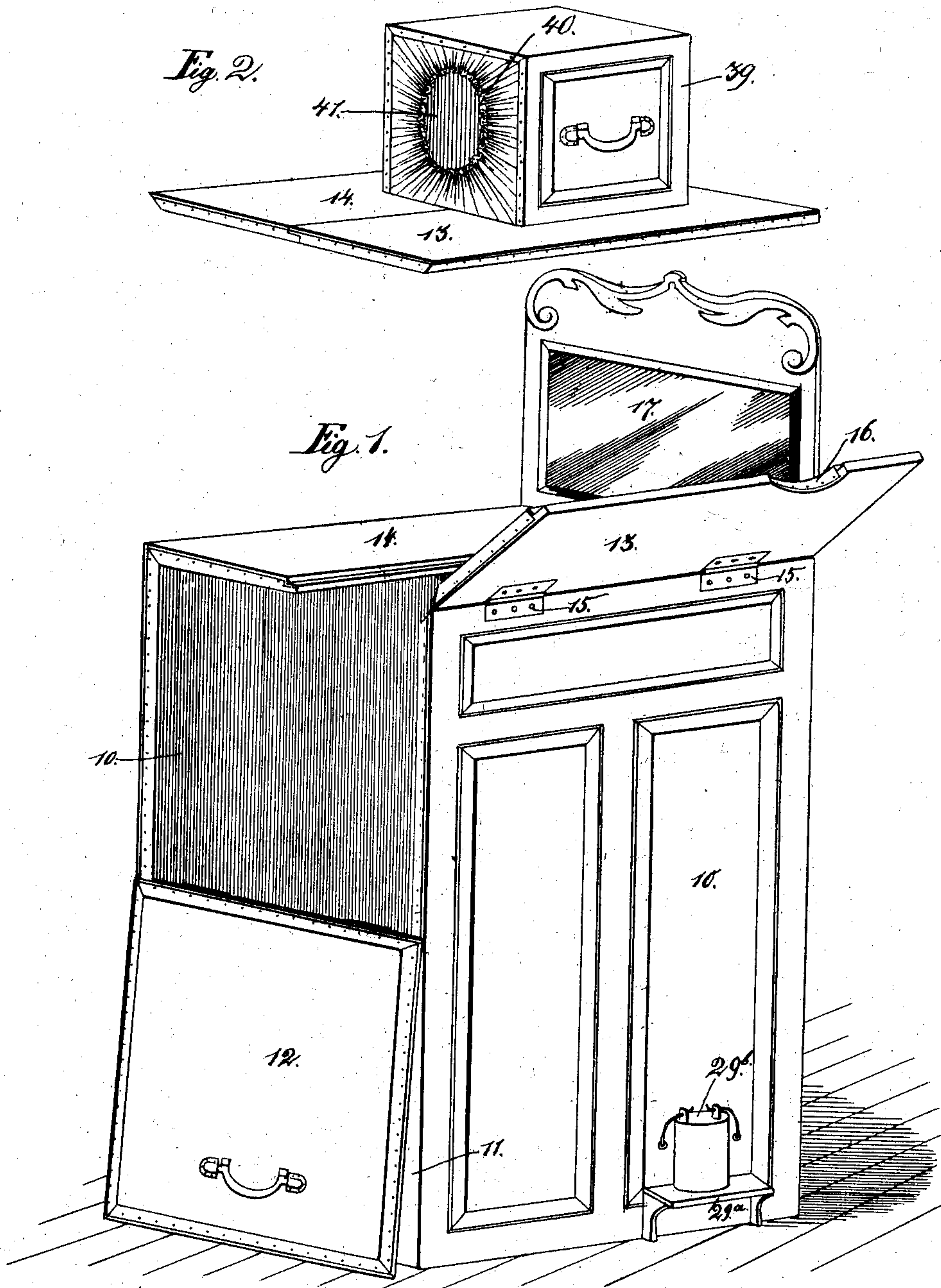
Patented Aug. 5, 1902.

J. W. RILEY.
BATH CABINET.

(Application filed Sept. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses: Inventor: James W. Riley.
Henry Manger.
Chas. E. Corbett } by Orwig & Lane Attys.

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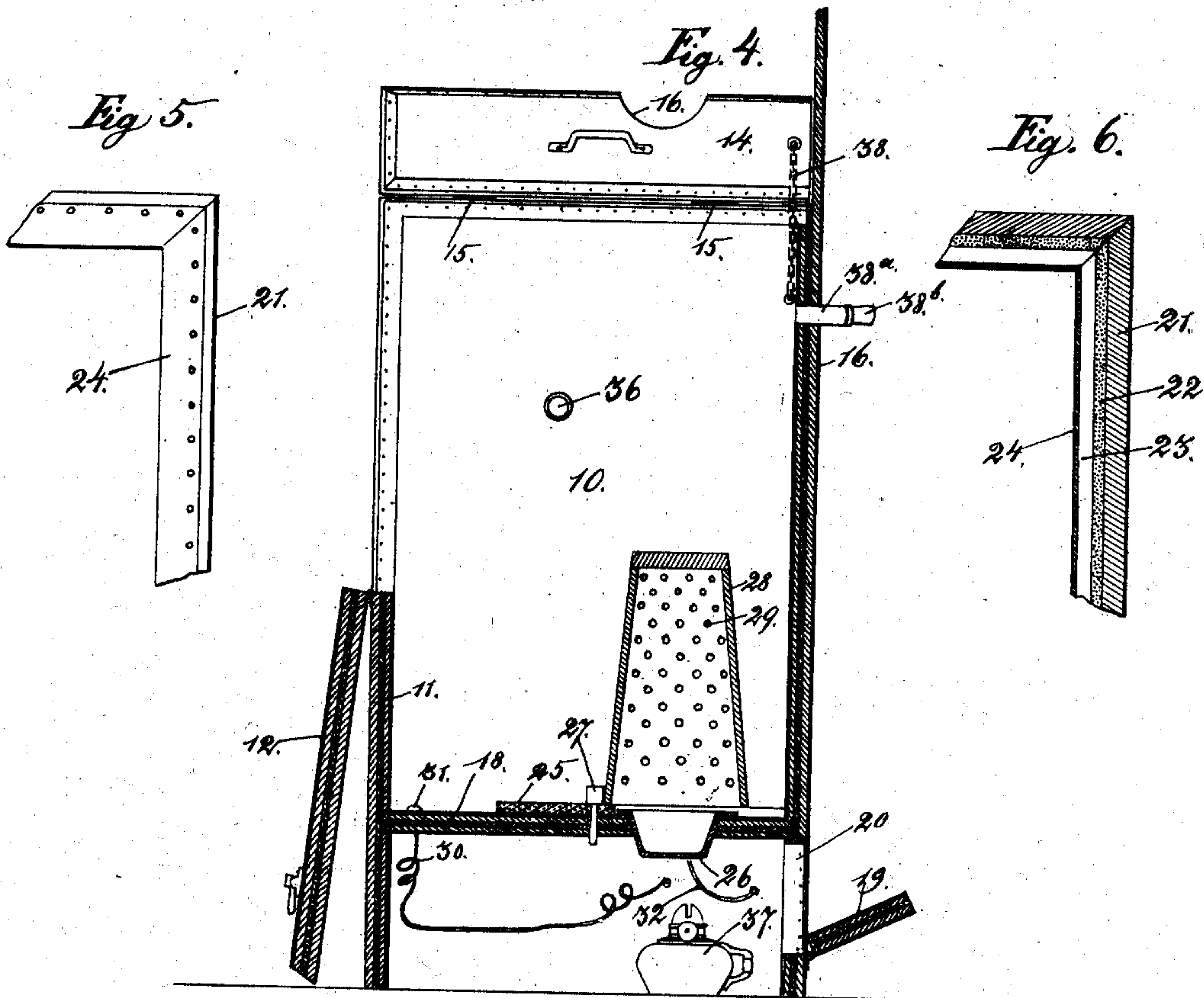
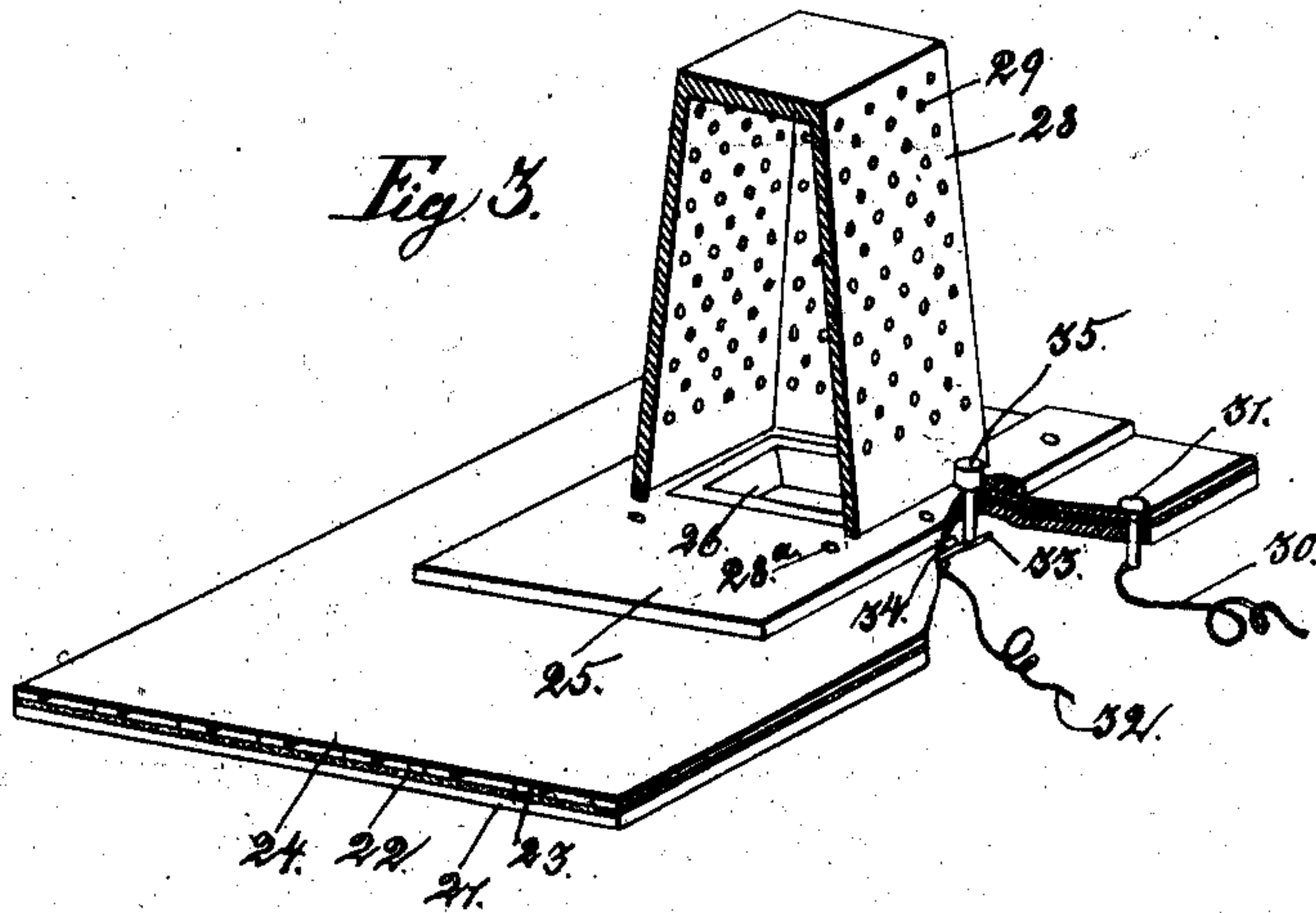
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. RILEY, OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
D. C. WILBUR, OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

BATH-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,476, dated August 5, 1902.

Application filed September 21, 1901. Serial No. 76,106. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. RILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marshalltown, in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are to provide a bath-cabinet of simple, strong, and durable construction that when not in use will form an ornamental article of household or office furniture and in which the entire interior is lined with metal and is perfectly plain, so that it may be readily scoured and cleaned when desired in such manner as to thoroughly remove all disease germs that may become lodged therein after the cabinet has been used by persons affected by contagious diseases.

A further object is to provide a cabinet of this class in which the patient being operated on may obtain both a steam-bath and at the same time may have electrical currents passed through his body in various directions and entirely under the control of and at the will of the patient being treated.

A further object is to provide a cabinet of this class with means of simple and inexpensive construction for steaming the patient's head, leaving only the face exposed.

My invention consists in certain details in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts of the device whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the entire cabinet in perspective, a portion of the top and a portion of the front being open. Fig. 2 shows in perspective the device for applying a steam-bath to the patient's head. Fig. 3 shows in perspective a portion of the bottom of the cabinet with the seat and electrical connection therefor in position, parts thereof being shown in section. Fig. 4 shows a vertical longitudinal sectional view through the complete cabinet. Fig. 5 shows an enlarged detail view of a portion of the walls of the device, and Fig. 6 shows a sectional view of same, illustrating the construction thereof.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, I have used the reference-numeral 10 to in-

dicating the sides of the cabinet. The front of the cabinet is divided into two parts, the lower part 11 being fixed to the sides and the upper part 12 being hinged thereto to swing outwardly and downwardly. The top of the compartment is composed of two hinged covers 13 and 14, connected by means of the hinges 15 with the sides 10 and each provided at its inner or meeting edge with a semicircular notch 16, through which the patient's or operator's head projects.

The back of the cabinet (indicated by the reference-numeral 16) projects some distance above the top, and a mirror 17 is preferably placed on this front surface.

The bottom of the cabinet (indicated by the reference-numeral 18) is elevated some distance above the bottom of the side pieces and is provided with an opening designed to receive a water-pan, hereinafter described. In the back 16, beneath the bottom portion 18, is a hinged door 19 to cover an opening 20, through which access may be had to the interior of the frame beneath the bottom 18.

All of the parts which are exposed on the interior of the cabinet are made as follows: The outer layer or surface is made of wood, as indicated by the numeral 21 in Fig. 6. On the inner surface of the wood is a lining of asbestos or other similar material. Then adjacent to the said lining is a series of wooden strips 23, and on the inner surface is a metal lining 24, preferably made of copper. The exposed edges of all the parts are finished by having the copper plate 24 made to overlap almost the entire edge, except for a small portion of the outer wooden portion, as clearly indicated in Fig. 5. By means of this construction it is obvious that the steam on the interior of the cabinet and the variations of temperature and different degrees of moisture will be prevented from affecting the outer layer of wood in such manner as to tend it to warp or crack. Hence the cabinet is susceptible of being ornamented and finished in a neat and attractive manner on its exterior to form a finished article of household or office furniture.

The reference-numeral 25 indicates a glass plate having a portion removed at one end to admit the water-pan 26, which is extended through an opening in the bottom 18. This

glass plate is designed to rest flat upon the bottom of the cabinet and is held in place by means of pins 27, passed through openings 28^a in the glass and in the bottom 18.

5 Within the cabinet I have provided a seat indicated by the reference-numeral 28 and provided with perforations 29. This seat is made of metal and rests upon top of the glass plate 25. It is held in position by means
10 of the heads of the pins 27, so that it cannot move laterally upon the glass plate, and is of course insulated from the bottom 18. On a shelf 29^a is a battery 29^b or other source of electrical supply. A wire 30 from the bat-
15 tery is attached to a pin 31, which pin is in contact with the metal lining of the cabinet. The other pole is connected with a wire 32, which leads to a spring contact-plate 33, fixed to an insulator 34 on the under surface
20 of the bottom 18.

The numeral 35 indicates a pin having a large head and designed to be passed through one of the openings in the glass plate 25 and to have its lower end engage the spring-plate
25 33 and its upper end or head rest against the metal seat 28. Obviously so long as the pin 35 is in position one pole of the battery is connected with the copper lining of the cabinet and the other pole with the seat, and these
30 two are insulated from each other by the glass plate 25. I have fixed to the copper lining one or more metal handles 36, and the parts are so arranged and proportioned that when the pin 35 is in position the operator
35 may after he is seated upon the seat 28 place his feet on the copper lining of the bottom 18 and an electrical current will pass through his feet and legs, or he may grasp the handles 36 and receive an electrical current through
40 his hands and arms, or by leaning back against the copper lining of the back or touching it at any point he may receive a current through his body. Of course so long as the operator's feet are upon the glass plate 25 no
45 current can pass through his body unless he touches the copper lining. By this means we have dispensed with all switches or of other electrical appliances within the interior of the cabinet, and yet the operator may
50 readily and easily control the flow of the current through his body.

The numeral 37 indicates a lamp to be placed under the water-pan 26 for the purpose of generating steam to flow to the interior of the cabinet, and limiting-chains 38 are
55 attached to the hinged covers to limit and restrict their outward movement. A steam-exhaust opening 38^a is provided, and a plug 38^b is placed therein.

60 The device for subjecting the patient's or operator's head to the action of the steam comprises a rectangular box 39, open at its bottom and front and provided at its front edge with a flexible covering 40, having an
65 oval opening 41 in its central portion through which the operator's or patient's face may be passed. This box is designed to rest upon

the top of the cabinet, and sufficient steam to fill it will pass through the semicircular openings 16. When this device is not in use, 70 towels may be placed around the operator's or patient's neck to cover the opening.

In practical use it is obvious that the seat and the glass plate are readily detachable upon the removal of the pins, and when this 75 is done the entire interior of the cabinet presents a smooth surface of metal and which obviously may be highly polished and thoroughly disinfected. When the seat and glass plate are placed in position and the pan is 80 partially filled with water, the electric-contact pin 35 need not be placed in position unless the electric current is to be used. The hinged top piece and the hinged front are then opened and the operator or patient may 85 readily enter the cabinet and seat himself upon the stool 28 and then closes the top and front. The opening around the operator's or patient's neck may be closed by towels, and obviously the interior of the cabinet 90 will be filled with steam from the water-pan, and if it is desired to treat the patient electrically the pin 35 is placed in position, and so long as the patient's feet rest upon the glass plate the current will not be passed through his 95 body; but, as before explained, he may receive a current through any portion of his body by touching the copper lining of the cabinet at any point.

Having thus described my invention, what 100 I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States therefor, is—

In a bath-cabinet the combination of a frame comprising two sides, a back, and a front which is hinged at its central portion allow- 105 ing the top portion thereof to swing outwardly and downwardly; a top divided along its longitudinal center capable of swinging outwardly, said top having a circular opening in its longitudinal center through which the op- 110 erator may pass his head when the top is closed, a bottom piece elevated some distance above the lower edge of the front, back, and sides, means for introducing steam into the interior of the cabinet from beneath the bot- 115 tom piece, a metal conductor-lining for the entire interior of the cabinet, a plate of insulating material resting upon the upper surface of the bottom piece having suitable openings therein, a metal seat resting upon the 120 insulating-plate, removable metal pins passed through the insulator-plate and said bottom piece to engage the metal seat and limiting the movement thereof, a contact-plate to engage one of the metal pins when it is in po- 125 sition for use, a source of electrical supply, means for connecting one pole thereof with said metal lining and the other pole with said contact-plate, substantially as and for the purposes stated.

JAMES W. RILEY.

Witnesses:

GEORGE R. NORRIS,
JAMES N. TATE.