

No. 850,367.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

J. HERMANN.  
BATH CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 29, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

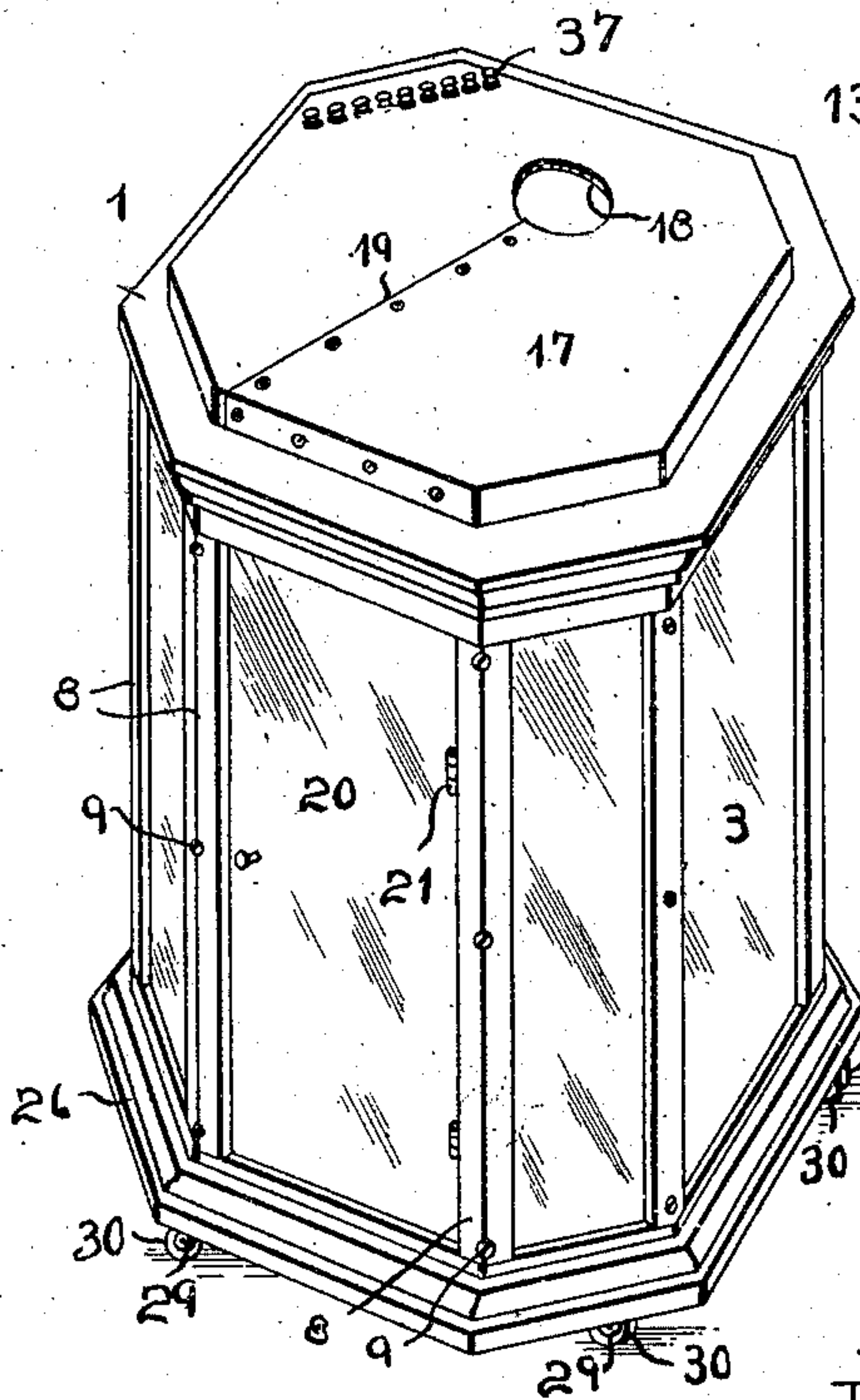


Fig. 2.

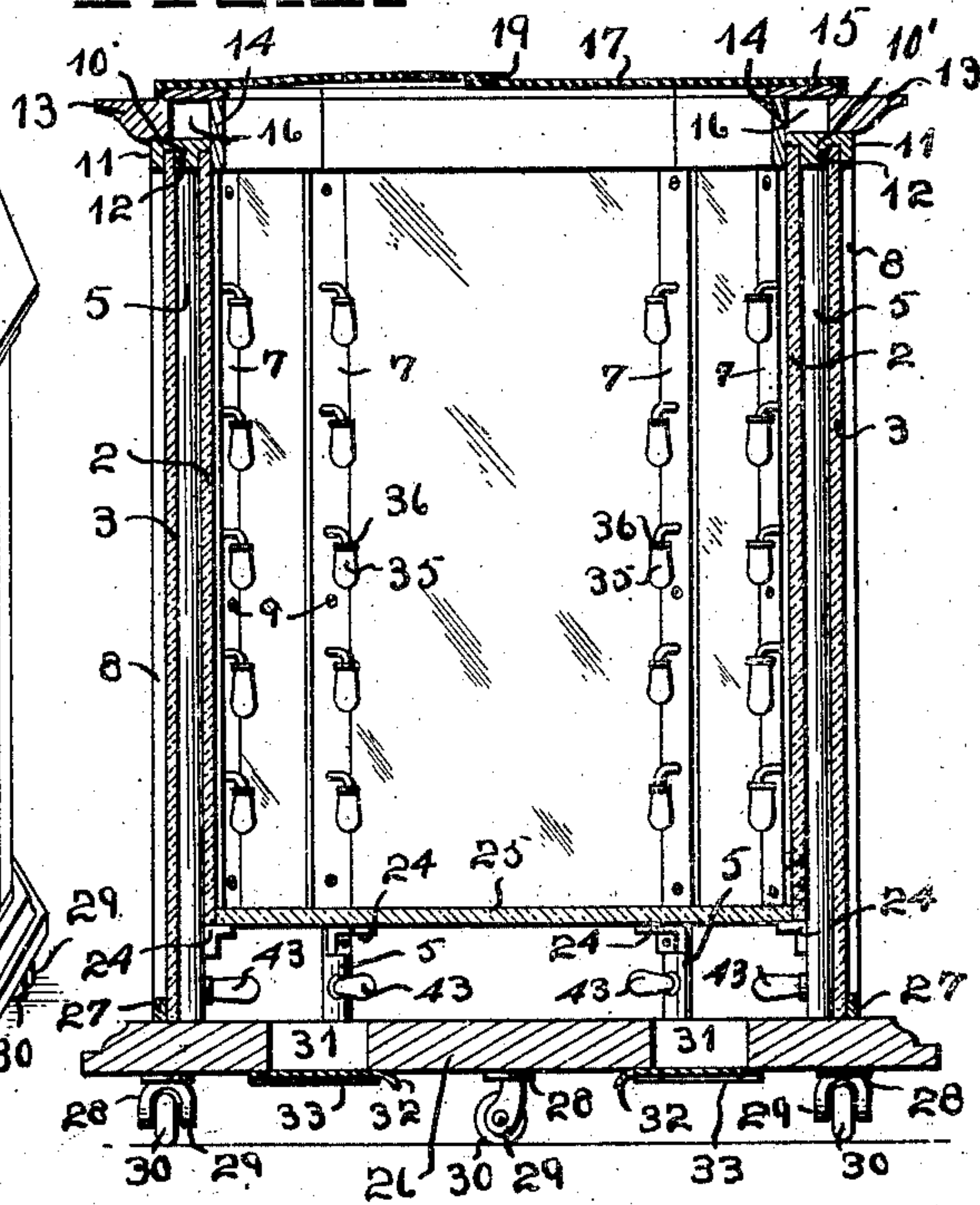


Fig. 3.

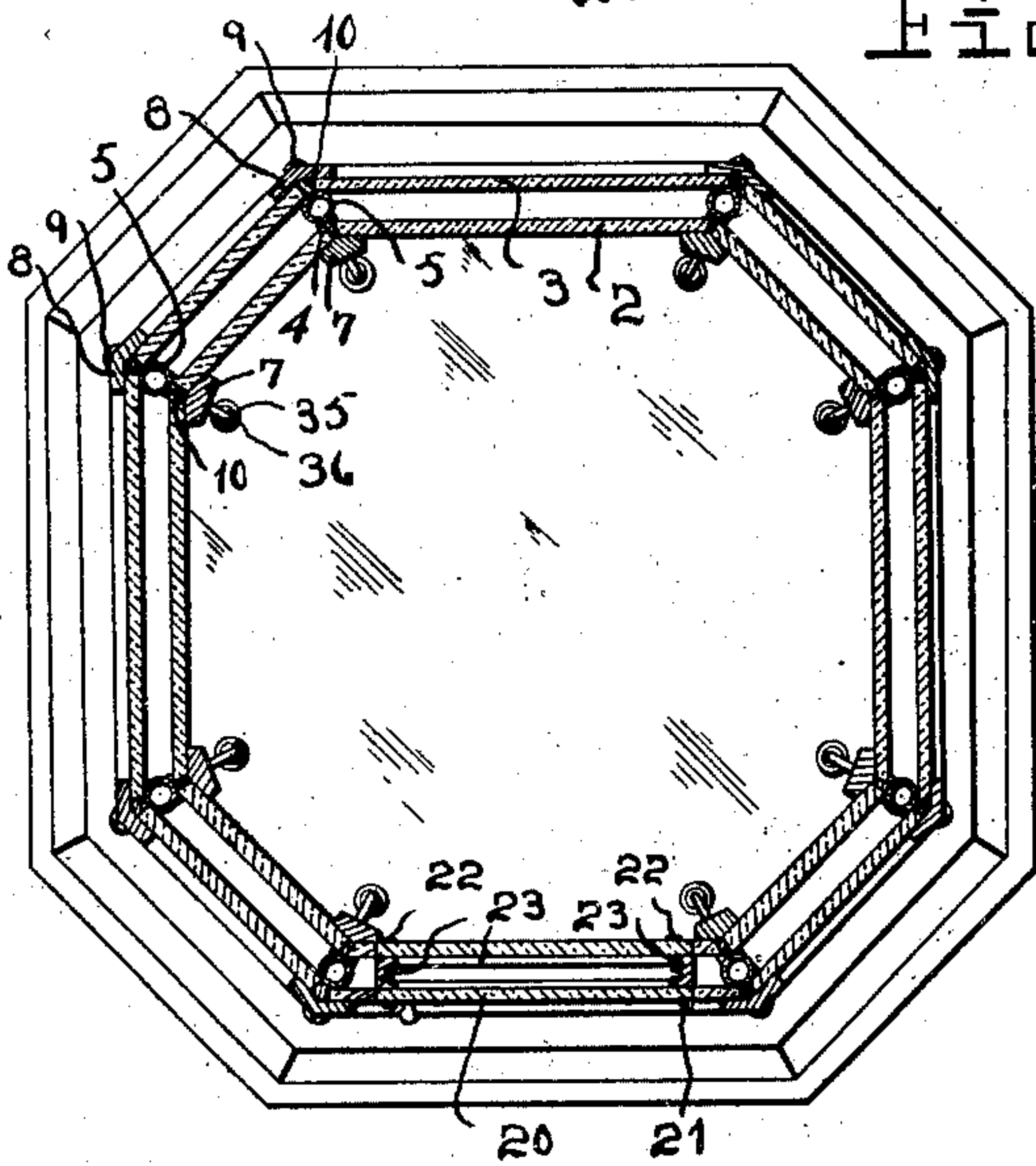
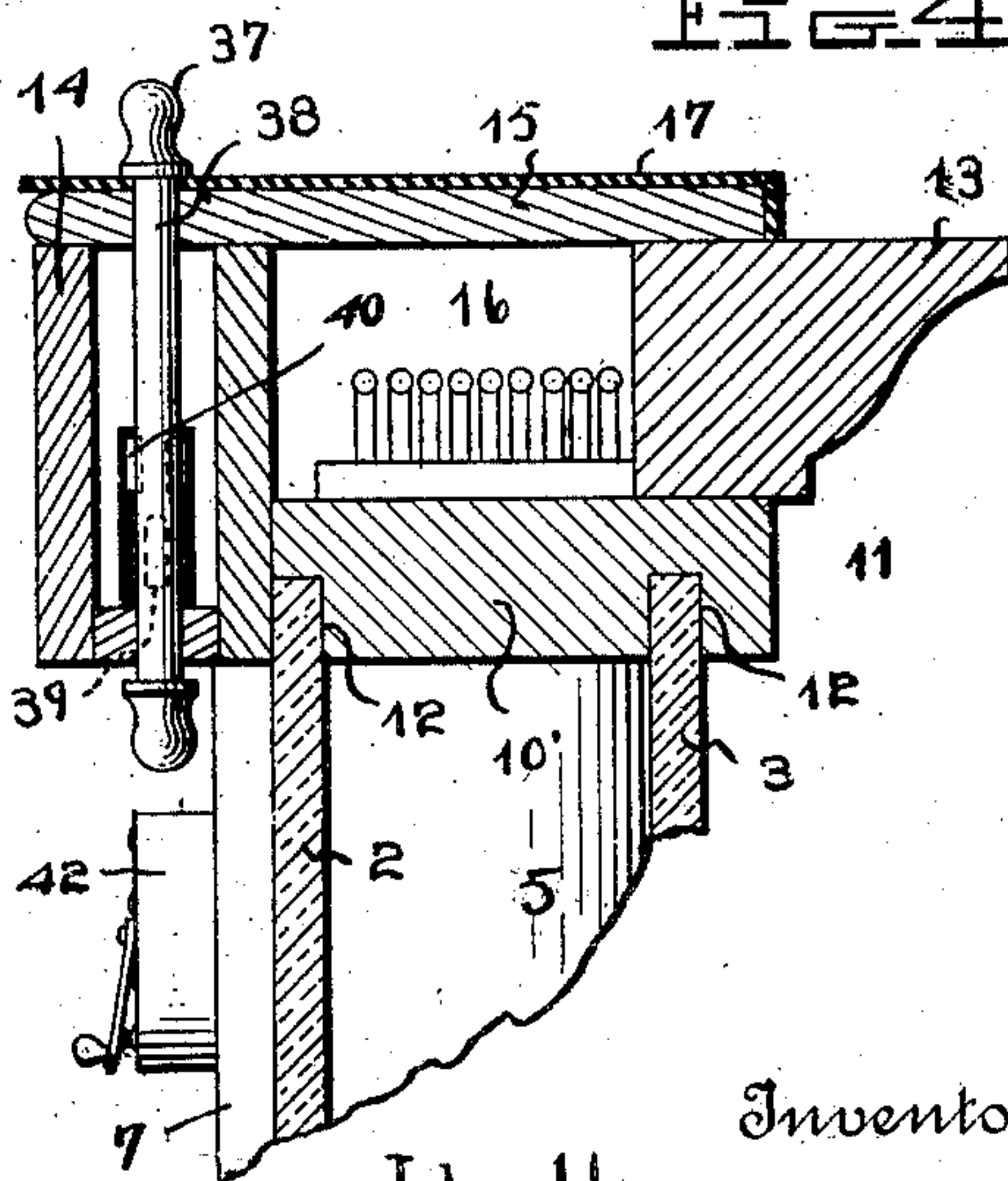


Fig. 4.



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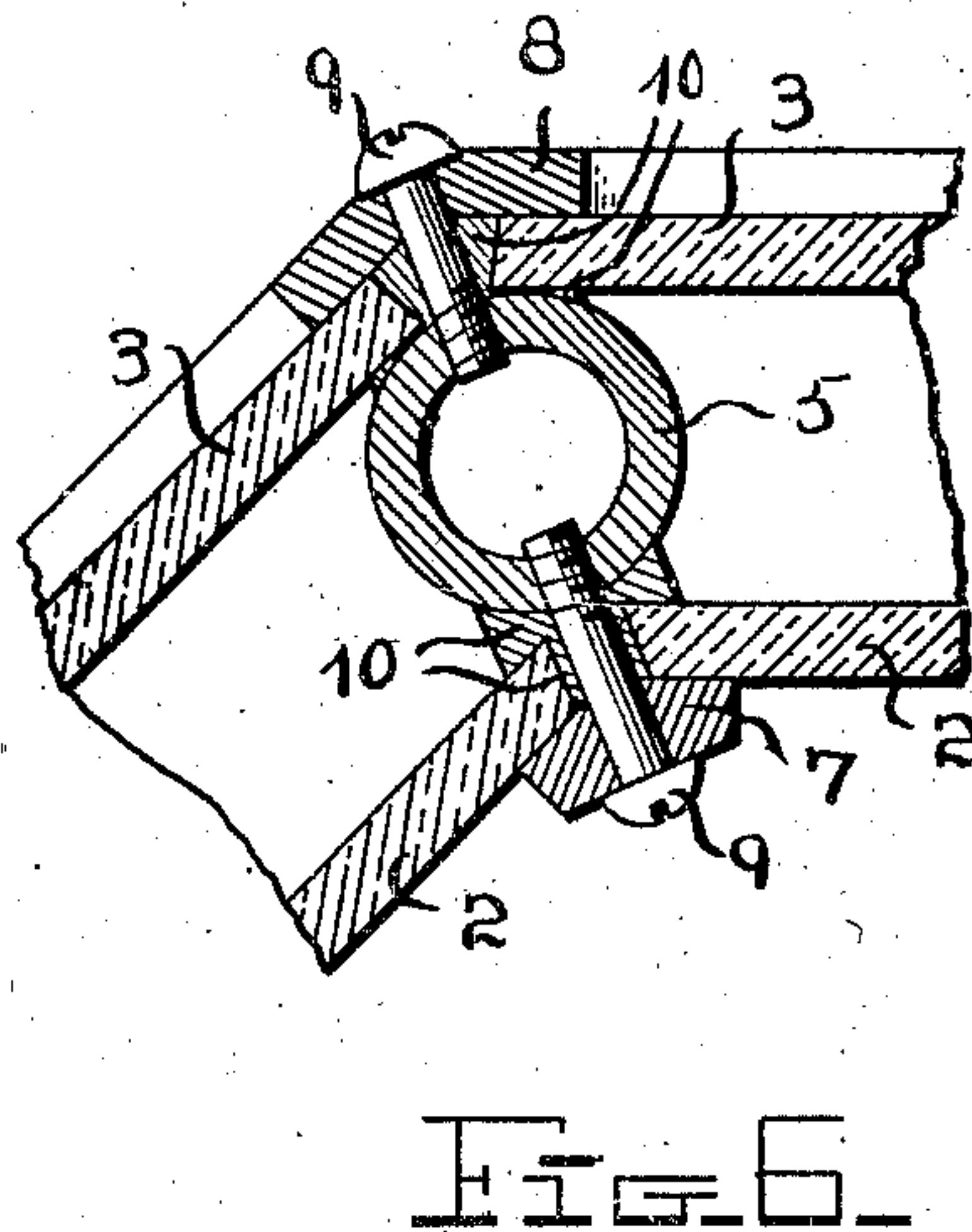
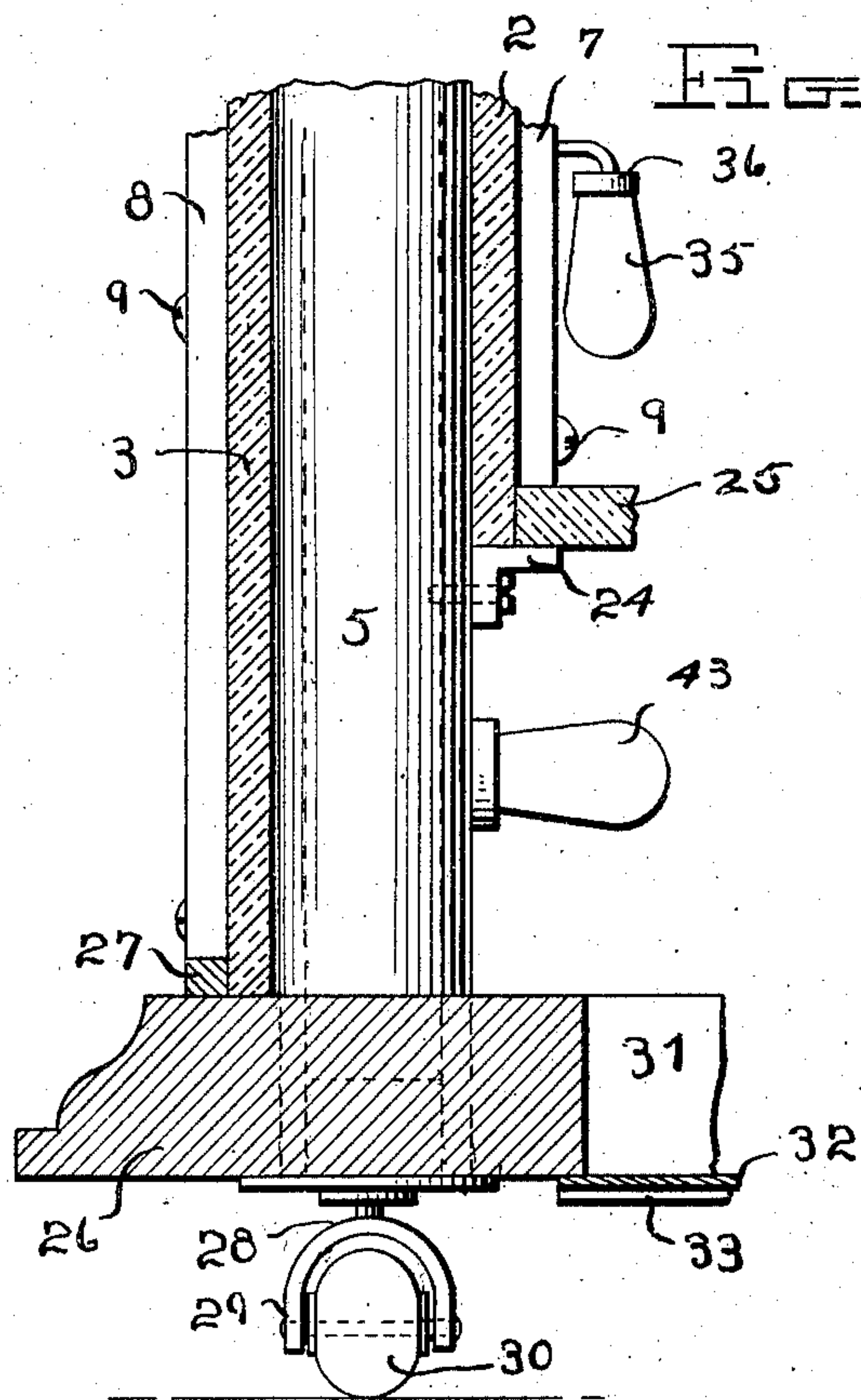
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HERMANN, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

## BATH-CABINET.

No. 850,367.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed March 29, 1906. Serial No. 308,734.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HERMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Cabinets; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in bath-cabinets, and more particularly to a sanitary device of this character heated and lighted by electricity and in which sweat-baths and light-baths may be taken.

One object of the invention is to provide a bath-cabinet of this character which will be of simple, strong, and durable construction and entirely sanitary.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bath-cabinet of this character in which its bottom will be heated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of this character in which the switches or controlling devices of the various electric circuits may be operated from within the cabinet by a person therein or from without the cabinet by an attendant.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bath-cabinet of this character which will be constructed of plates of glass which are connected by water-tight joints, so that it will be air and water tight and may be thoroughly washed out and cleaned after it is used.

A further object of the invention is to improve and simplify the construction and operation of devices of this character and thereby render the same more convenient and efficient.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved electric bath-cabinet. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail vertical sectional views through the top and bottom of the cabinet. Fig. 6 is a detail horizontal sectional view showing the water-tight joint or connection between the glass plates which form the sides of the cabinet, and Fig. 7 is a detail view of one of the

switches or circuit-closing devices which may be operated from either the inside or outside of the cabinet.

Referring to the drawings by numeral, 1 denotes my improved electric-bath cabinet, which, as shown, is of prismatic form and constructed almost entirely of glass, which may be transparent, opaque, or colored. Each of the rectangular sides of the cabinet is composed of inner and outer glass plates 2 3, which are spaced apart and secured together and to the abutting vertical or side edges of the similar plates of the adjacent sides by a water and air tight joint 4. Each of the latter comprises a vertically-extending metal tube 5, disposed between said glass plates and adapted to serve as conduits for electric-circuit wires. The glass plates are retained upon this tubular standard 5 by inner and outer vertically-extending clamping-bars 7 8, which are secured to the tube by screws or the like 9, a suitable packing 10 being interposed between said parts and the abutting vertical edges of the glass plates 2 3 as clearly shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

The upper ends or edges of the glass plates 2 3 are connected by a surrounding rim or frame 10, constructed, preferably, of wood and comprising a sectional lower bar 11, having grooves 12 to receive the glass plates, an outer sectional molding 13, an inner sectional cleat or molding 14, and a sectional top 15, which latter closes a space 16 in the frame 10, through which the electric wires or conductors may extend. The top 17 of the cabinet is preferably made of rubber or other flexible waterproof material and has its surrounding edge secured to the top portion 15 of the frame 10, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. This top 17 is formed with an opening 18 to receive the neck of the person using the cabinet, and also with a slit or joint 19, extending from the said neck-opening to the outer edge of the cabinet adjacent to where its door 20 is located. Any suitable means may be provided for connecting the overlapping edges of the slit or joint 19, so that the latter may be closed after the person has entered the cabinet through the door 20. This door 20 is formed by one of the sides of the cabinet and is hingedly mounted upon one of the adjacent sides, as shown at 21. The inner and outer glass plates of the door are united by bolts or the like 22 to the inwardly-extending flanges of a surrounding channel metal frame or beam 23, as clearly



shown in Fig. 3. The lower or bottom edges of the inner glass plates 2 of the sides rest upon angle metal brackets 24, secured upon the lower portions of the tubular standards or uprights 5 and are also adapted to support a horizontal plate or slab of glass, marble, or the like 25, which forms the floor or real bottom of the cabinet, and it is spaced above a false bottom 26, constructed, preferably, of wood. The lower ends of the tubular uprights 5 are secured in this bottom 26, and the lower or bottom edges of the outer glass plates 3 rest upon it, as shown at 27 in Fig. 5. The cabinet is preferably mounted upon casters 28, which have their forked or yoked frame 29 swiveled in the lower ends of the tubes 5 and carrying rubber rollers 30. At suitable points in the bottom 26 are formed openings 31, which are closed by doors 32, slidably mounted in guides 33 upon the under face of said bottom.

The cabinet is preferably heated by incandescent electric lamps 35, mounted in waterproof fixtures 36, arranged in vertical rows upon the inner clamping-strips 7. Any kind and number of lights may be provided, and they may be of any color to give different-colored light-baths for the treatment of certain diseases. They are, however, preferably arranged in vertical rows within the cabinet, as shown, and each row is controlled by a separate switch or circuit-closing device 37. The latter are arranged at a suitable point in the surrounding top frame 10 of the cabinet and may be of any desired form and construction, so that they may be operated either from within the cabinet by the occupant thereof or from without the cabinet by an attendant. One of these devices is clearly shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings and consists of a slidable member or element 38, carrying a contact-plate 39, which is adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with a similar contact-plate 40, suitably mounted upon a block of insulation and connected to one of the terminals of an electric circuit, the other terminal of said circuit being connected to a plate 41, which the sliding element 38 is always in contact with. The upper end of the sliding bar or element 38 projects outside of the cabinet, and its lower end projects within the cabinet, so that it may be operated as stated. All of the circuits controlled by these switches unite and pass through a rheostat or dimmer 42, suitably mounted within the cabinet, so that the occupant thereof may regulate the heat therein by brightening or dimming the lights.

In order to heat the bottom or floor 25 of the cabinet so that the occupant's feet will be kept warm, I provide in the space between said bottom and the bottom 26 a plurality of electric lamps 43, the circuit through which is also controlled by one of the switches 37. One of these lights 43 is

mounted in a suitable base or socket over each of the openings 31 in the bottom 26, so that when its sliding door 32 is removed the lamp 43 may be applied to or removed from its socket or otherwise repaired or adjusted.

The construction, use, and advantages of the invention will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings. After the person has stepped into the cabinet through the door 20 and is seated upon an adjustable stool placed upon the floor 25 said door is closed, and the joint 19 is secured, so that only the head of the person is without the cabinet. The lights may then be turned on or regulated by means of the switches 37 and the rheostat 42 either by the occupant himself or by an attendant, who, owing to the transparent walls of the cabinet, may readily see the person within. After the bath has been taken the interior of the cabinet may be thoroughly washed and cleaned to remove all germs therefrom by turning on a hose within the same. Owing to the waterproof joints between the inner walls of the sides of the cabinet and the waterproof mounting of the electric lights no part of the cabinet will be injured by a thorough washing of this character.

It will be noted that various kinds of baths may be taken within the cabinet.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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

1. A cabinet of the class described, having its side wall made in sections disposed angularly with reference to one another, each section comprising an inner plate and an outer plate spaced therefrom, tubular bars in the angles between the sections and between the inner and outer plates, clamping-bars on the inner sides of the inner plates, in the angles formed at the joints thereof, screws securing said clamping-bars to the tubular bars, clamping-bars on the outer sides of the outer plates, on the joints thereof, and screws securing the last-mentioned clamping-bars to the tubular bars; substantially as described.

2. A cabinet of the class described, having an inner plate and an outer plate spaced therefrom, said plates having alining-openings, a conducting element slidable in the said openings, having its ends projecting beyond the outer sides of said plates and provided with openings, said slidable element also having a contact device projecting therefrom at a point near the inner plate, a contact-plate secured to the outer plate and in permanent contact with the slidable element,



and a contact device mounted on the inner plate for engagement by the contact device of the slidable element when the latter is in one position.

5 3. A joint for the sides of cabinets of the character described, comprising inner and outer spaced plates, an upright between said plates, inner and outer clamping-bars, fastening means for securing said bars to said upright, and packing means between said plates  
10 said bars and said upright.

4. A joint for the sides of cabinets of the character described, comprising inner and outer spaced plates, a tubular upright be-

tween said spaced plates, inner and outer 15 clamping-bars, packing between the abutting ends of said plates and said upright, and fastening-screws passed through said clamping-bars and into said upright, substantially as described. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN HERMANN.

Witnesses:

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