

A. B. RENEHAN.

BATH CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1908.

944,911.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1.

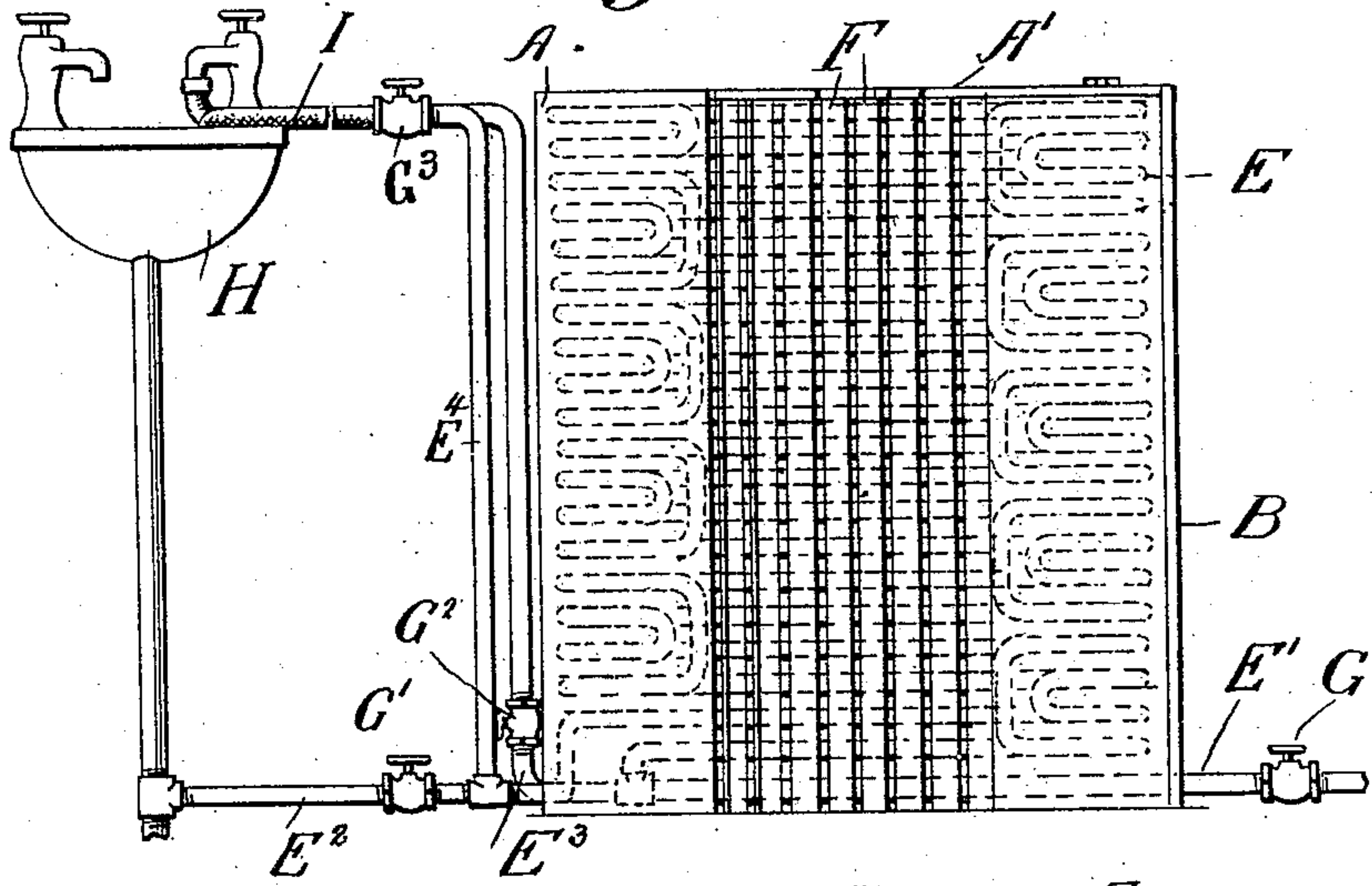


Fig. 2.

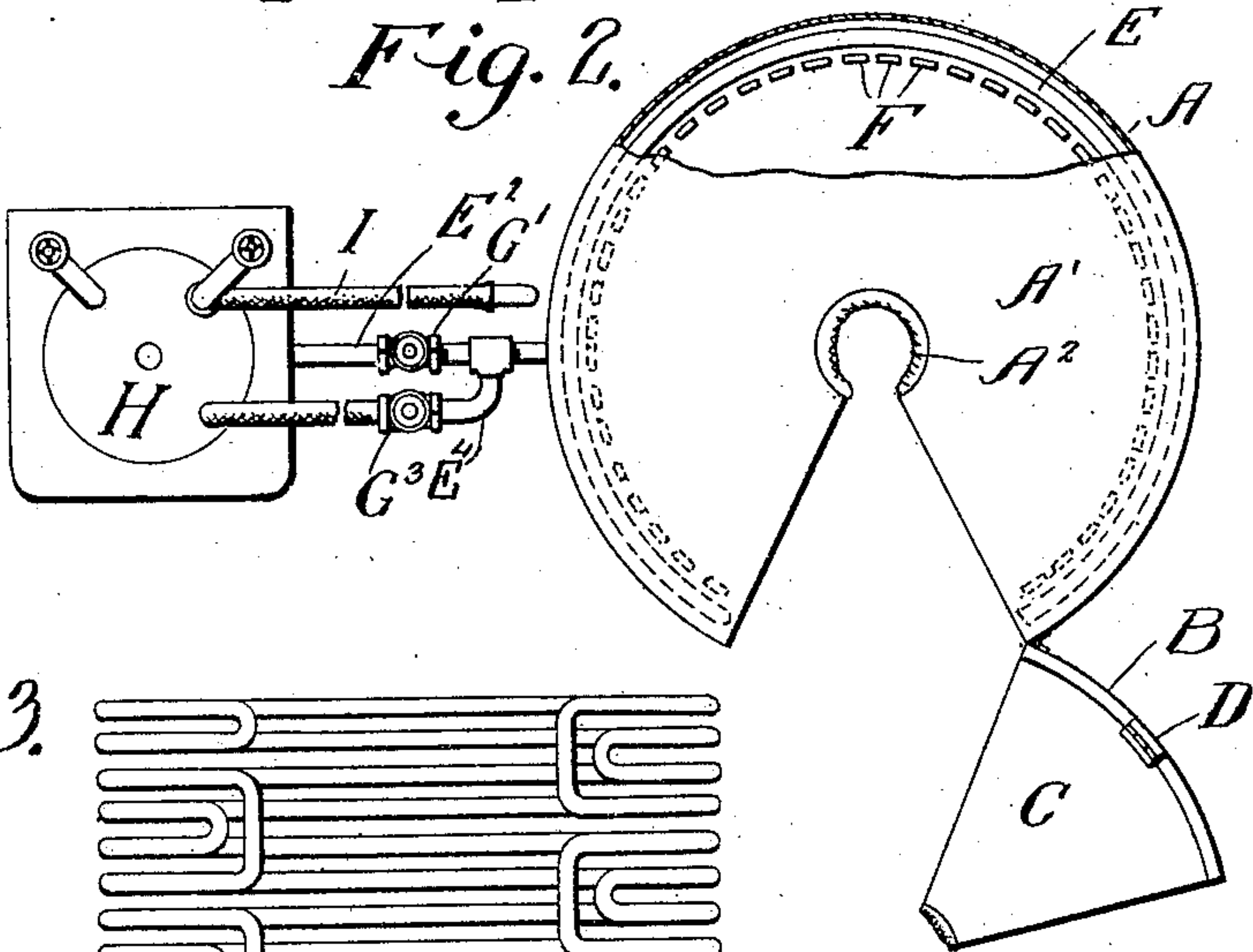
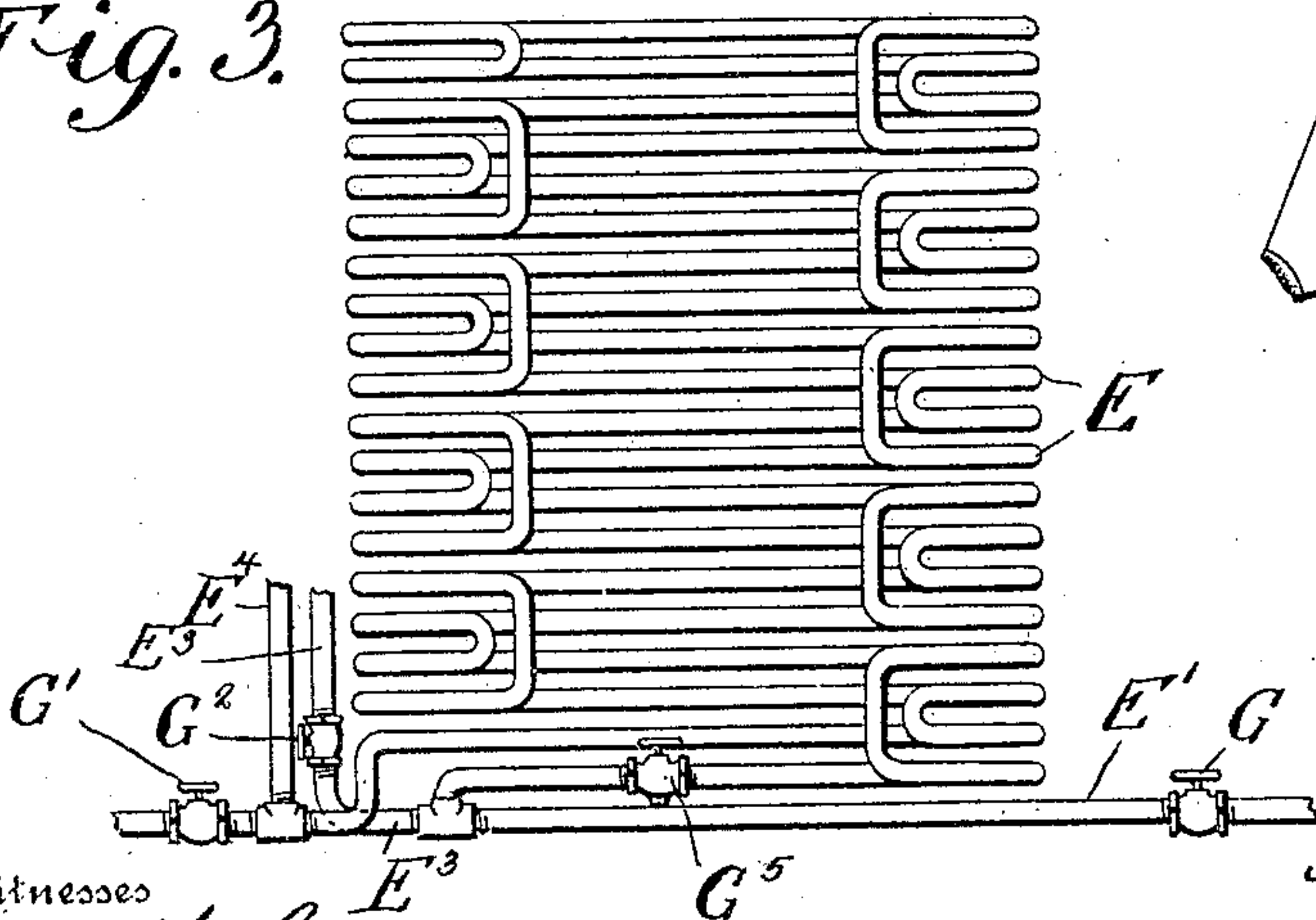


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BATH-CABINET.

944,911.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALOIS B. RENEHAN, citizen of the United States, residing at Santa Fe, in the county of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to light bath cabinets adapted to be permanently connected with the steam or hot water pipes of an ordinary house system, or to be temporarily connected with the lavatory apparatus, which usually includes a faucet supplied with hot water from a water heater independent of the apparatus for heating the building.

When the cabinet is not connected with the house heating system, it may be readily moved from place to place as required, and when it is so connected it may also be connected with the lavatory fixtures, either connection being used as desired.

The apparatus is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the entire apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same devices parts being broken away. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the main pipes removed from the casing or cabinet walls.

In these figures, A represents a light cabinet, or casing, of wood or other suitable material, shown in this instance as cylindrical. The casing is provided with a top A' which may be of like material and which is provided with a central opening for the neck of the user, this opening being preferably furnished with a closely attached marginal flap A² of cloth or other flexible material adapted to fit closely about the neck of the user to more perfectly prevent the escape of air or vapor from within while the apparatus is in use.

A portion B of the cylindrical wall is hinged to the remainder to form a door extending from top to bottom of the apparatus, and a corresponding sector C of the top is made distinct from the remaining portion and hinged at D near the middle of its curved edge to the upper end of the door, so that when this sector is swung upward slightly the door may swing outward, with the attached sector to permit the user to enter and leave the cabinet.

Coils of pipe E pass back and forth

around the cabinet near its wall but without crossing the door-space, and just within this system of coils vertical wood slots F are fixed in position to prevent the person of the user from coming in contact with the pipes. A pipe E', provided with a valve G and adapted for connection with house heating system, enters the bottom of the cabinet and joins one of the coils E which pass back and forth around the cabinet while gradually approaching its top and then by taking a contrary direction return to the bottom without ever crossing themselves, so that all parts of the coil are in approximately the same vertical plane, and join a pipe E² connected with any waste or return pipe, shown as the waste pipe of a lavatory bowl H.

Near the lower part of the cabinet a branch pipe E³ leads outward from the coil and is provided with a valve G² and with a flexible extension I adapted for detachably engaging the hot water or the cold water faucet as may be desired, although connection with the former is usually desired. Between the cabinet and the valve G' of the waste pipe E² the latter is connected with a pipe E⁴ having a valve G³ and a flexible portion which may be so placed as to discharge into the bowl H. From the construction it is obvious that if the apparatus be connected with the heating pipes and if the valves G, G' be open while the valves G², G³ be closed, steam or hot water, as the case may be, will circulate through the coils, heating the cabinet. And to provide for discharging steam into the cabinet, should this be desired at any time, a valve G⁵ is provided.

If the valves G, G' be closed, whether or not the corresponding pipes are connected with supply and discharge pipes, the opening of the valves G², G³ while the flexible pipes are properly disposed causes water from the lavatory pipes to circulate through the coils. The apparatus is thus fully adapted for use as a portable cabinet and for use, entirely without change, as a fixture connected with a common heating system.

What I claim is:

1. In a bath cabinet, the combination with a suitable casing, having a small vertical segment of its lateral wall hinged as a door, of a continuous pipe carried back and forth along the interior face of the unhinged portion, and having two valved inlet pipes and two valved discharge pipes, one inlet and

one discharge being adapted for flexible connection; whereby the apparatus is adapted for use as a fixture or as a portable cabinet without change.

5 2. In a bath cabinet, the combination with a casing having a vertical segment of its wall hinged as a door, of a pipe carried back and forth around the inner face of the un-
10 hinged portion, from one end of the casing to the other end thereof and again to the end first mentioned, all turns of the coil so formed being vertically over all lower turns, and a series of vertical slightly separated
15 heat-insulating strips lying just within the coil; whereby the inlet and outlet ends of the coil are at the same end of the casing and the space occupied by the coil wall equals in width the diameter of the pipe.

3. In a bath cabinet, the combination with
20 a suitable casing, of a hinged door in the lateral wall of the casing, a pipe coiled within and adjacent to the casing without crossing the door space, non-conducting, slightly separated parallel strips preventing contact
25 with the inside of the coil, two valved inlet

pipes at one end of the coil, and two valved outlet pipes at the other end thereof; whereby two sources of supply and two discharges are independently available.

4. In a bath cabinet, the combination with 30 a casing having a portion of its lateral wall hinged to the remainder to form a door extending to the top of the cabinet, and provided with a top having a central opening and a vertically swinging portion normally 35 extending from the door to said central opening, a pipe coil within the cabinet and passing back and forth along its wall without crossing the door space or itself, non-conducting strips protecting the inner side 40 of the coil, two supply and two discharge pipes connected with the coil and a valve for allowing the coil to discharge within the casing when desired.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 45 in presence of two witnesses.

ALOIS B. RENEHAN.

Witnesses:

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IRA L. GRIMSHAW.