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(No Model.)

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No. 256,716.

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Fig. 1.

T. F. MATTHEWS,

SYRINGE BOX.

Patented Apr. 18, 1882.

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Witnesses.

A.L. White Joseph Couter

Inventor J.F. Mattheme by might Brown Attypen

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. MATTHEWS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SYRINGE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,716, dated April 18, 1882. Application filed February 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that I, THOMAS F. MATTHEWS, of New York, in the State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Syringe-5 Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a box principally for holding a syringe and the different pipes or nozzles that accompany it, to of such construction that the syringe can be placed in and removed from the box without interference with or removal of the portion of the box that holds the pipes.

To this end my invention consists in the 15 improved box which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved box. Fig. 20 2 represents a similar view of the same in an inverted position. Fig. 3 represents a section of the box in the position shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 represents a section of the same in the position shown in Fig. 2.

of which can be had independently of the other, so that the syringe may be removed from or 50 replaced in its compartment without removing or interfering with the contents of the compartment E'. The box is in this respect much more convenient than the ordinary syringe-box having a removable tray for the pipes, said 55 tray having to be removed from the box before the syringe can be removed or replaced, and being liable to be mislaid while separated from the box. Said removable tray has an aperture to permit the bulb of the syringe to be 60 viewed through the tray, the bulb partially projecting through said aperture. Unless the syringe is properly placed in the box, so that its bulb will coincide with the aperture, the tray cannot conveniently be placed in posi- 55 tion. In my improved box the aperture in the partition constitutes a guide or indicator of the position in which the bulb should be laid, and the liability of inconvenience above named is entirely avoided. 70 The clamps J on the cover keep the pipes in place when the box is inverted, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. I claim— An invertible syringe-box having hinged cov-75 ers forming two of its opposite sides, an intermediate fixed partition converting the box into two compartments, one of which is adapted to hold a syringe and the other a set of pipes therefor, clamps on one of the covers, adapted 80 to hold the pipes in place in their compartment when said cover forms the bottom of the box, and an aperture in said partition, which serves as a guide by which to place a syringe in one compartment and permit a part of the 85 syringe to be seen through the other compartment when the box is inverted, as set forth. In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 15th day of February, 90 A. D. 1882.

The same letters of reference indicate the 25 same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, A represents my improved box, which is preferably rectangular in form, and is provided with two hinged covers, C 30 C', forming two opposite sides of the box, and with an intermediate partition, D, converting the box into two compartments, E E', one having the cover C and the other the cover C'. The compartment E is of sufficient depth to 35 hold the bulb and flexible tubes of an ordinary rubber syringe, F. The compartment E' is provided with rests H H, adapted to support the different pipes or nozzles I, which usually accompany a syringe. The cover C' of the 40 compartment E' is preferably provided with ribs or clamps J, adapted, when the cover is shut down, to bear upon and hold in place the pipes I. The partition D has an aperture, K, to enable the bulb of the syringe to be seen 45 through the compartment E', as shown in Fig. 1. It will be observed that the two covers and the intermediate partition convert the box into two independent receptacles, access to either

THOMAS F. MATTHEWS.

Witnesses: C. F. BROWN, A. L. WHITE.

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