

(No Model.)

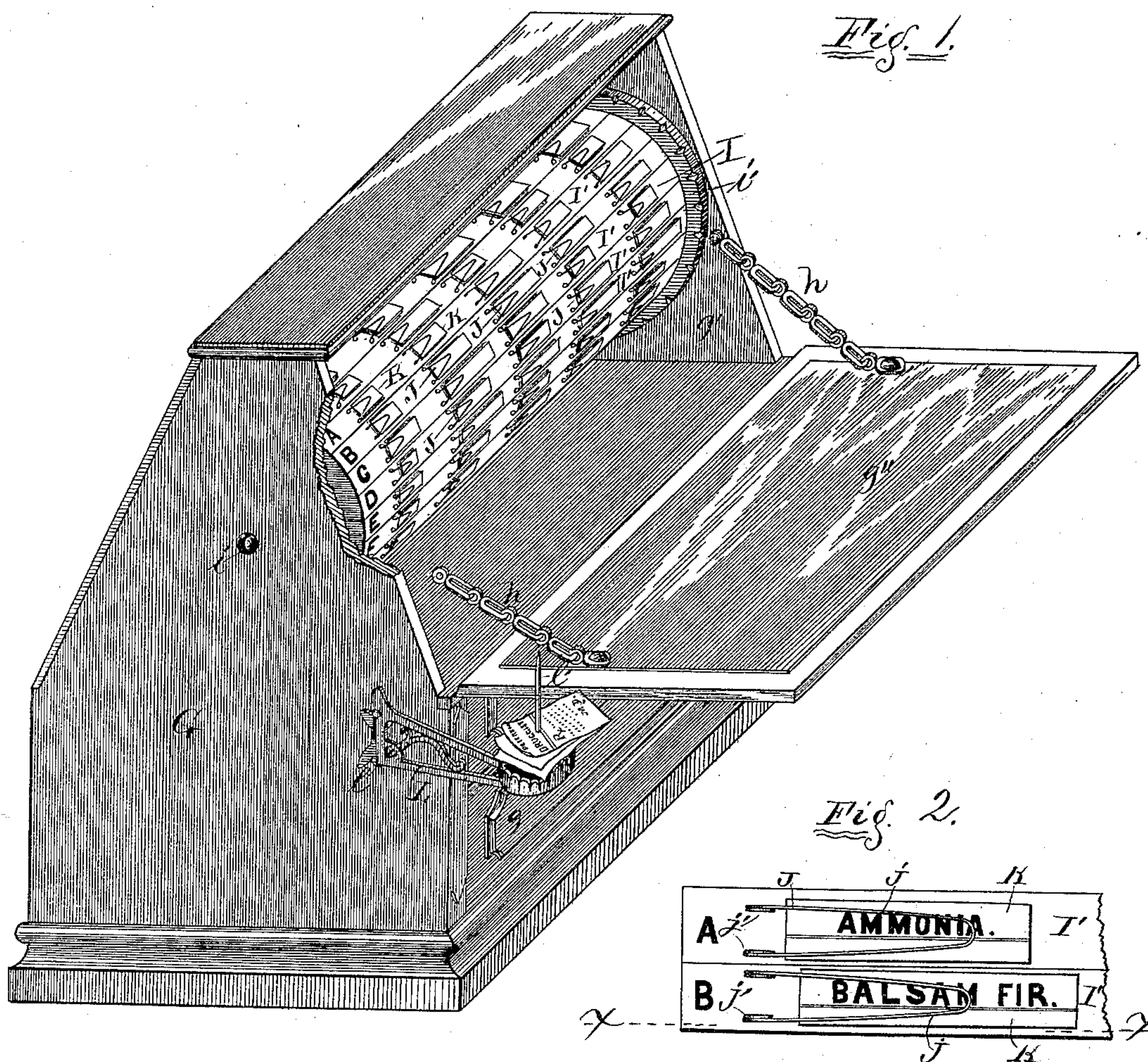
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. PETERSON.

LABEL CABINET.

No. 319,312.

Patented June 2, 1885.



Witnesses:  
G. R. Richards.  
M. J. Halleck

Inventor:  
Chas. A. Peterson,  
By W. R. Richards,  
his atty.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

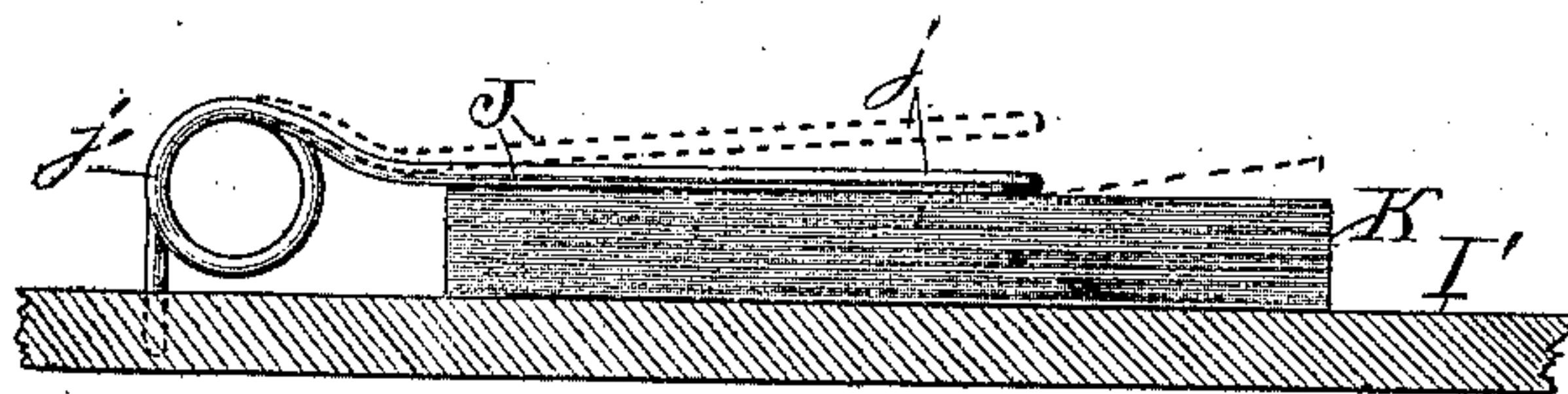
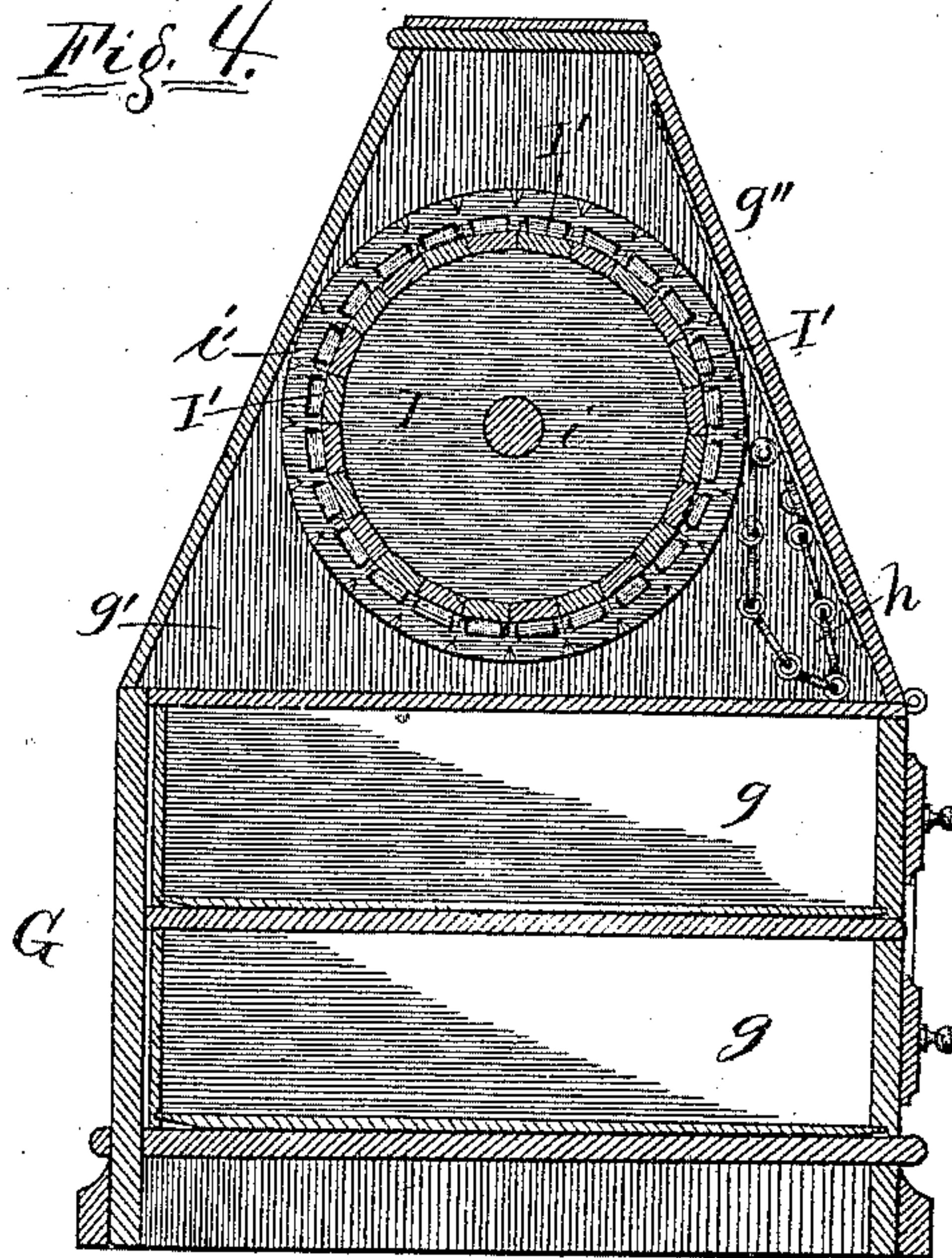


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. PETERSON, OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

## LABEL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 319,312, dated June 2, 1885.

Application filed April 11, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Label-Cabinets; and I do hereby 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Druggists, apothecaries, or others who sell drugs for medicines and other purposes, generally keep an assortment of labels of the drugs most called for ready for pasting or otherwise attaching to bottles or packages sold by them. Where the sales are extensive it not only requires a great deal of space, as they are generally kept, for the preservation of these labels, but they are not convenient of access nor quickly and readily found.

The object of my invention is to provide means of keeping such labels in the least possible space and in such manner that any particular label which may be wanted can be easily and quickly found, and can be readily removed from its attachment to the label-carrier; and to this end my invention consists in constructions and combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one method of applying my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective, partly broken away to show certain parts. Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevation of a portion of the label-carrier. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation in the line  $x x$  in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation.

Referring to the parts by letters, the same letter indicating the same part in the different figures, G represents the case, formed of wood or any other suitable material. As shown, the case G is provided with drawers  $g$  in its lower part and a chamber,  $g'$ , in its upper part. The chamber  $g'$  is provided with a hinged leaf,  $g''$ , which may be turned up to close it, as shown at Fig. 4, and down to form a writing-table, as shown at Fig. 1. When in the position shown at Fig. 1, the leaf  $g''$  is held by the ordinary chain holders,  $h$ .

The case G may be formed as I have shown

and described, or it may be formed in any desired manner that will provide a suitable chamber for the label-carrier I, hereinafter described. It is deemed preferable, also, that the case G be provided with drawers  $g$ , as I have shown, or with other receptacles for containing labels not yet arranged on the label-carrier, or for other purposes.

The label-carrier I is suspended by journals  $i$  in suitable bearings in the sides of the chamber  $g'$ , and is provided at one end with a notched annular flange,  $i'$ , by which it may be rotated on the journals  $i$ . The label-carrier may be cylindrical in its cross-section, as shown in Fig. 1; but I prefer it of polygonal cross-section, as shown in Fig. 4, whereby suitable flat surfaces or sides,  $I'$ , are formed for the packages of labels. These sides  $I'$  are designated each by a letter of the alphabet, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) or by two letters on some of them if there are a less number of sides than there are letters in the alphabet. The labels, in packages of each kind, are placed on that side  $I'$  which is designated by the first letter of said label, as shown at Fig. 2. For instance, the packages of "ammonia" labels, "arnica" labels, and other labels beginning with the letter A are placed on the side  $I'$ , which is designated by the letter A, and so on through the alphabet, with reference to other labels beginning with the other letters.

The labels are held in place on the carrier by spring-clamps J, formed each of a piece of steel or other spring-wire, bent at its central part to form a clamp part,  $j$ , and its ends coiled to form a spring part,  $j'$ , and inserted in the faces  $I'$  to hold the clamp in place, as shown most plainly at Fig. 3. The clamp part  $j$  can be lifted to insert the package of labels K beneath it, as shown by dotted lines at same figure, and will permit lifting the end of the upper label for withdrawal thereof, as also shown by dotted lines at same figure.

L is a bracket, hinged at  $l$  to the case G, and carries at its outer end a wire,  $l'$ , on which prescriptions which may have been filled may be fixed.

The operation will be evident from the foregoing description. The arrangement of the labels in alphabetical series on the rotary carrier will enable the druggist or apothecary to find any label desired very readily and quickly,



and the attachment of the labels to their carrier is such that any desired label may be quickly and easily removed therefrom.

5 The label-carrier may be differently jour-  
naled from what I have shown, and different  
means from what I have shown and described  
may be used for rotating it, and the labels  
may be held on the carrier differently from  
what I have shown; hence I do not limit my  
10 claim to the specific method shown of jour-  
naling said label-carrier, nor my claim to the  
specific method shown for giving it the ro-  
tary motion, nor to the specific construction  
of clamps shown for retaining the labels in  
15 place on the carrier.

I am aware that a revolving carrier having  
flanges for supporting the articles on said car-  
rier is old, and that a revolving reel having  
boxes the contents of which are held in place  
20 by a spring-clamp is also old; but my device  
differs from that form in that the clamps are  
placed upon the outer surface of the carrier,  
so that the printed matter upon the label will  
be exposed to view.

25 What I claim as new is—

1. In a label-cabinet, a rotating carrier pro-  
vided with suitable supports and having at-  
tached to its outer surface a series of clamps,  
substantially as described, for holding the la-  
bels, as set forth. 30

2. In a label-cabinet, a rotating carrier pro-  
vided with suitable supports and having on  
its outer surface a series of flat faces and a se-  
ries of clamps attached to the said flat faces,  
substantially as set forth, for holding the la- 35  
bels in place.

3. A rotating carrier having suitable sup-  
ports and provided with the letters of the al-  
phabet in a series thereon, in combination  
with the label-holding clamps arranged on the 40  
outer surface of said rotating carrier in series  
coincident with said letters of the alphabet,  
substantially as described.

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

CHARLES A. PETERSON.

Witnesses:

H. M. RICHARDS,  
H. LA HAUER.