

(No Model.)

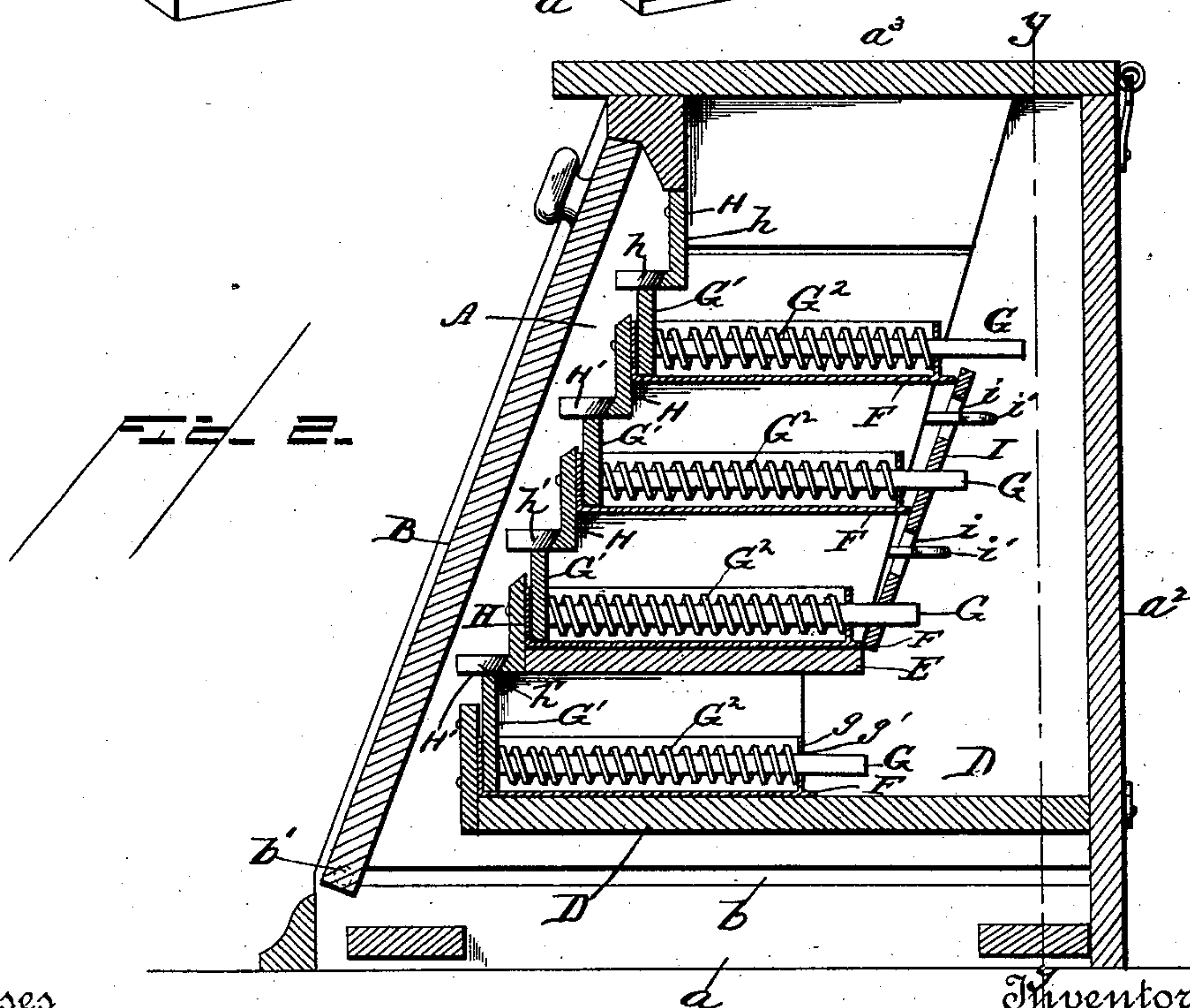
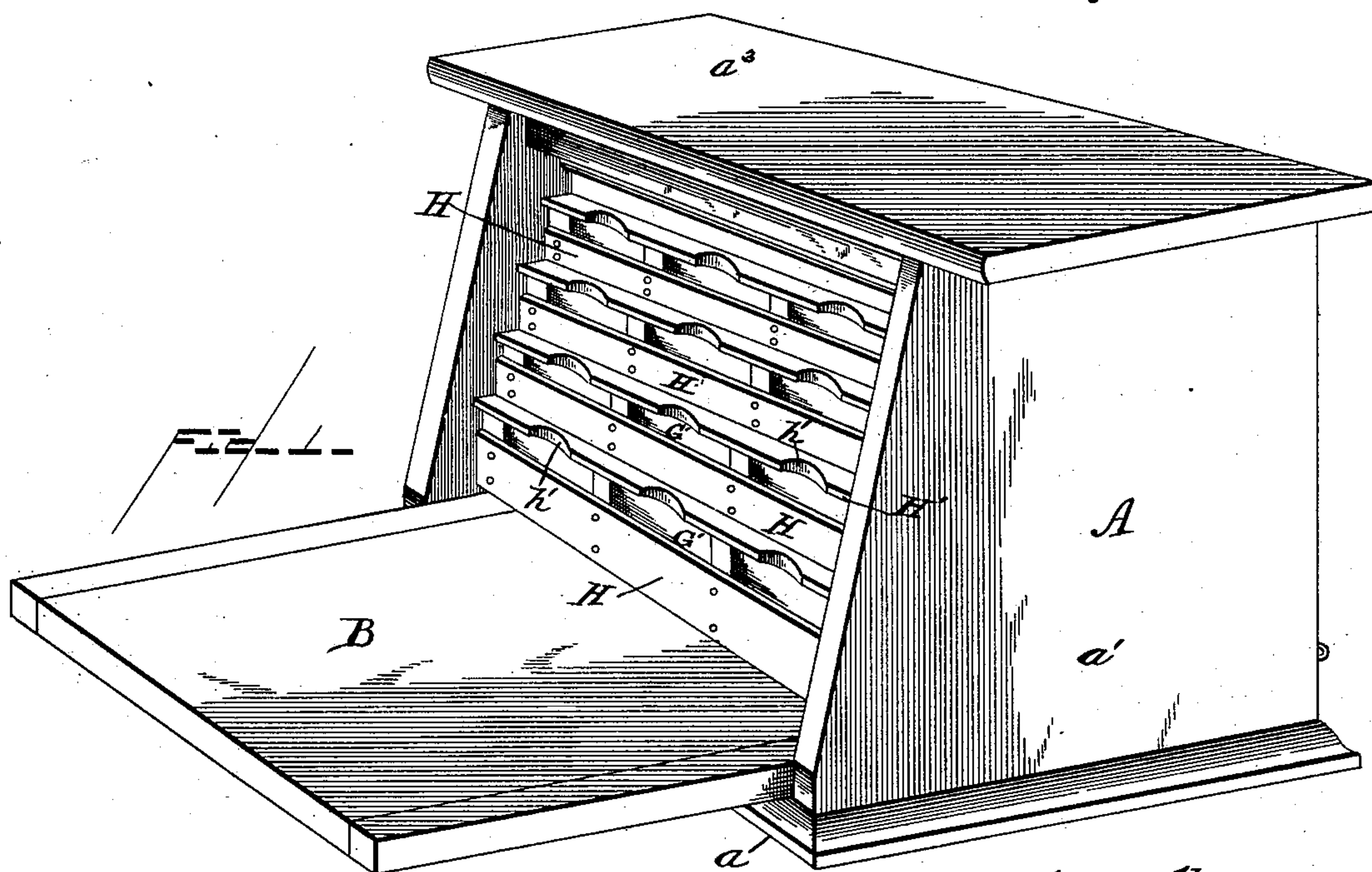
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. & W. F. NEITZEL.

LABEL CABINET.

No. 362,306.

Patented May 3, 1887.



Witnesses

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(No Model.)

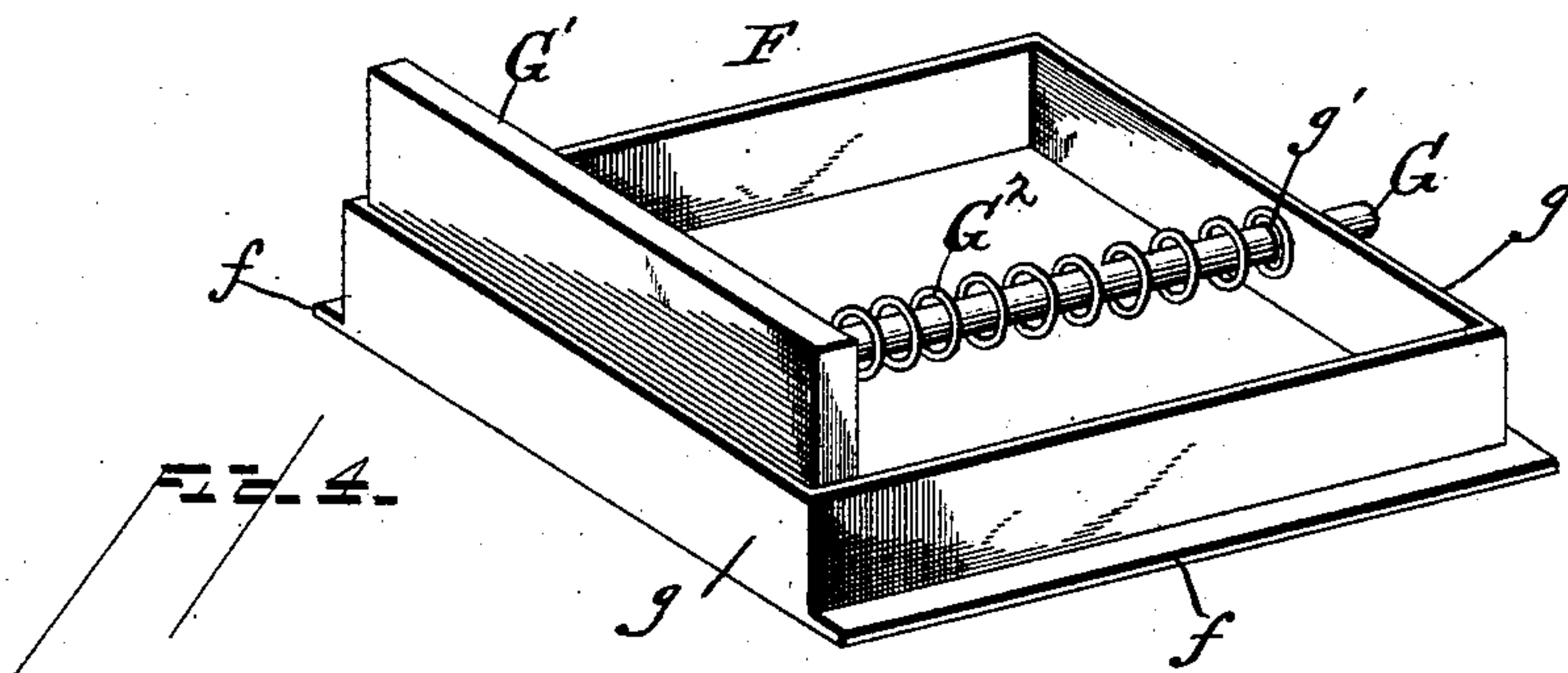
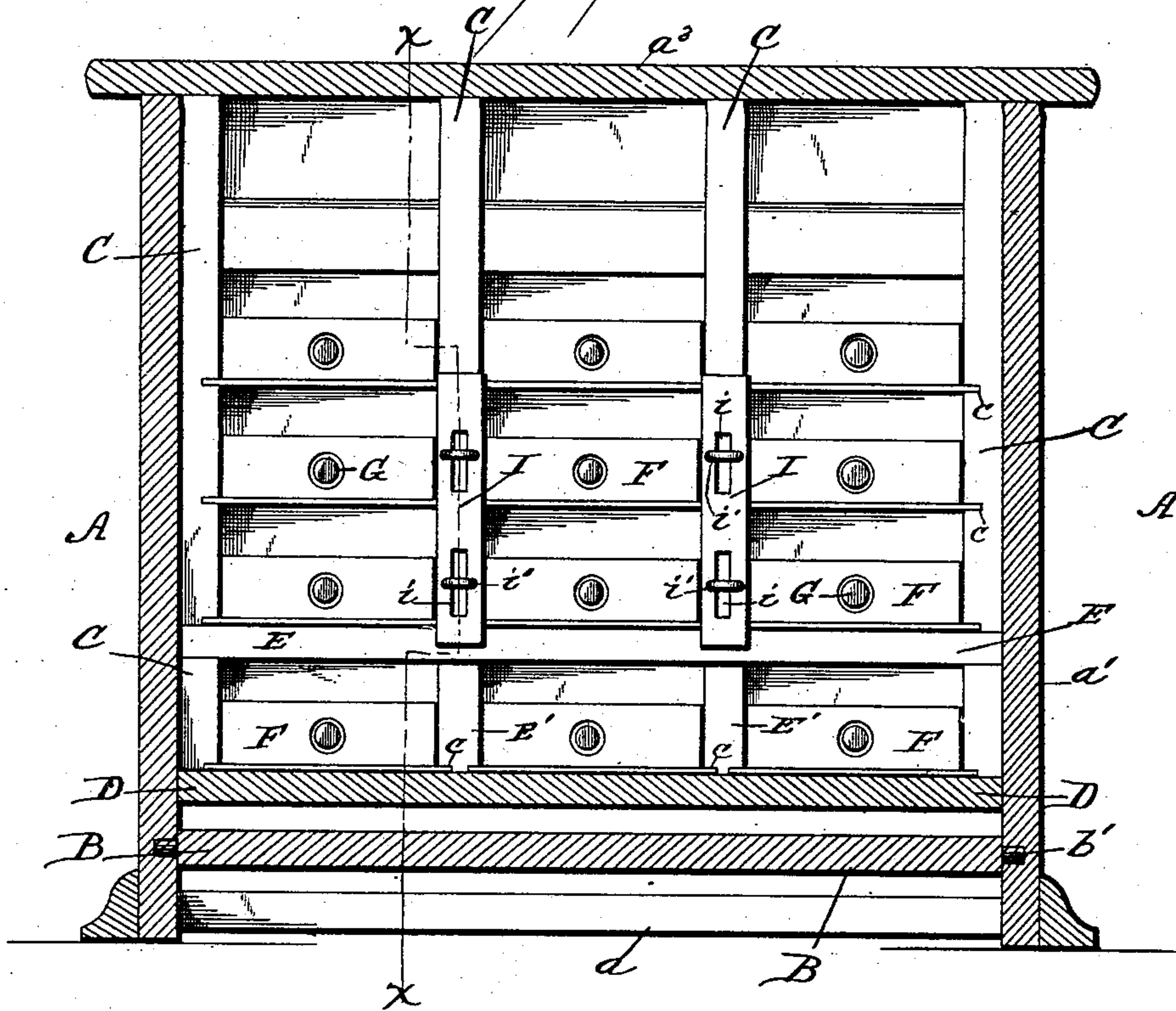
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN NEITZEL AND WILLIAM F. NEITZEL, OF CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

## LABEL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,306, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed December 14, 1886. Serial No. 221,500. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HERMAN NEITZEL and WILLIAM F. NEITZEL, citizens of the United States, residing at Concordia, in the county of Cloud and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Label-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to improvements in label-cabinets; and it consists of the peculiar combination of devices and novel construction and arrangement of the various parts for service, substantially as hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The primary object of our invention is to provide an improved cabinet for the use of druggists and others, which shall compactly store a large number of labels and other like articles within convenient reach of the druggist, the different classes of labels being stored in separate compartments and held in the front part of the cabinet, so that any one of the different kinds can be readily and easily secured by the attendant.

A further object of our invention is to provide the cabinet with improved trays or drawers for storing the labels, which can be easily operated or removed in order to renew the supply of labels of one class when exhausted without disturbing the trays of labels of another class.

A further object of our invention is to provide the trays or drawers with mechanism for normally pressing the contents thereof toward the front part of the cabinet, and thus maintain them within convenient reach; and, further, to provide the cabinet with means for preventing the accidental displacement of any one of the drawers or trays thereof, all as more fully described hereinafter; and, finally, the object of our invention is to provide the cabinet with means for effectually preventing the displacement of the labels in the drawers or trays when one or more of the labels are withdrawn.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a label-cabinet embodying our invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the device open for use. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view thereof on the line *x x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken at right angles to Fig. 2 on the line *y y*

thereof. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of one of the trays or drawers.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures, A designates the inclosing case or shell of our improved label-cabinet, which comprises a bottom or base, *a*, the vertical side walls, *a'*, which are preferably arranged parallel with each other, a back or rear wall, *a''*, which is detachably connected to the rear edges of the vertical side walls, and a cap or cover, *a'''*, the base, the side walls, and the cap being rigidly and firmly united or secured together in any suitable manner. The rear or back wall is connected to the said side walls by means of hooks and eyes, as shown, so that it can be readily removed to permit free ingress to the chamber of the cabinet for the purpose of removing or filling the trays or drawers thereof, as will be more fully presently described, although we do not confine ourselves to any specific means for detachably connecting the rear wall to the side walls, as we are aware that many different forms of locking devices can be employed to attain this end.

The inner opposing faces of the side walls of the cabinet are provided, near their lower edges, with horizontal grooves or channels *b*, in which are free to ride or move the guide and pivot pins *b'* of a sliding cover, B, which is adapted to close the front of the cabinet, and thereby conceal the contents thereof from view. This cover is capable of a vertical swinging movement, in which case the pins *b'* serve as pivots on which the inner end of the cover moves, and it is also capable of a sliding movement beneath the drawers or trays therein, the pins *b'* in this movement of the cover riding in the horizontal grooves *b* in the opposing faces of the parallel side walls of the case or shell A. When the cover is turned to a vertical position, or substantially so, the trays or drawers and the contents of the cabinet are effectually concealed from view, so that dust, &c., is excluded therefrom, and when the cover is turned to a horizontal position free access to the trays can be had to remove the contents of the same with facility. The cover can be opened only part way to secure the contents of one of the trays, and then be closed immediately, or it can be turned to a horizontal position and pushed beneath the trays either par-



tially or wholly. If the cover is forced beneath the trays only part way, so that one end thereof is projected beyond the cabinet, as shown in Fig. 1, it provides a convenient rest or support on which an article—such as a bottle or package—can be placed while affixing the label thereto, as is obvious.

C designates the vertical fixed partitions, which are inclosed within the case or shell or cabinet and are rigidly fixed or secured in place therein by any preferable means. These partitions are arranged equidistant from each other, and they are each provided with a series of horizontal grooves or channels, *c*, that are likewise arranged equidistant, for a purpose presently described.

The cabinet is provided with a false bottom, D, which is arranged a short distance above the base and is rigidly affixed or secured to the side walls of the case or shell. A horizontal narrow partition, E, is arranged a short distance above the false bottom of the cabinet, and on this narrow partition rests the lower terminal ends of the vertical fixed partitions C. Short vertical partitions E' are arranged between the horizontal false bottom and the narrow partition to divide the space between the said bottom and partition into two or more compartments, as shown.

F designates the trays or drawers for the reception of the labels or other matter which is to be stored in the cabinet. There is a series of these trays or drawers provided for the space between two of the adjoining vertical partitions. Each tray or drawer is provided at its side edges with projecting flanges or ledges *f*, which take and slide in the grooves or channels formed in the opposing faces of the vertical partitions C, and the trays are thereby supported in their proper positions, the trays being arranged equidistant from each other and out of contact, so that a space is left between the tray and others adjoining the same, and thereby adapt labels of different sizes to be readily placed in the tray.

A series of three or more trays or drawers is preferably placed between two adjoining partitions C and above the narrow horizontal partition E, and one of the said trays or drawers is placed in each compartment formed between the narrow horizontal partition and the false bottom, although we do not wish to limit ourselves to any particular arrangement or disposition of the trays or drawers in the cabinet, as we are aware that many changes therein can be made without departing from the spirit of our invention. The lowermost tray or drawer slides in grooves or channels formed in the lower ends of the short vertical partitions E', and is guided thereby in its sliding movements.

The front and rear ends of the trays or drawers are closed by short vertical walls *g*, and the rear wall is provided with a central opening or hole, *g'*, through which passes a guide-rod, G. The front end of this guide-rod is connected or secured to a vertical follower or plate, G', which operates or works in the space

inclosed by the four walls of the tray, and between the follower and the rear wall of the tray is placed a pressure-spring, G<sup>2</sup>, which is preferably of the coiled class and is fitted around the guide-rod G. This spring serves to normally press or force the plunger-rod and the follower connected thereto toward the front of the drawer or tray, and between the front vertical wall of the tray and the follower or plate is placed the labels or other like substances, and these labels are pressed together and between the front wall of the tray and the follower by the spring, so that they are securely held in place and are thereby prevented from displacement.

H designates a series of horizontal stop strips or plates which are arranged one above the other at the front of the cabinet. These strips or plates are rigidly affixed or secured to the front edges of the vertical fixed partitions C, and they are arranged one in rear of the other from the lower end of the cabinet toward the upper end thereof, the strips being fitted in offsets *h*, which are formed or cut in the front edges of the fixed vertical partitions, as shown. One of these stop-strips is provided for each series of trays or drawers that are arranged transversely across the cabinet, so that the forward movement of the trays or drawers is prevented beyond a certain point. These stop strips or plates are arranged equidistant from and out of contact with each other, to leave an intermediate space through which the labels in the trays or drawers can be observed, and each strip is provided at its lower edge with a horizontally-inclined flange or ledge, H', which projects beyond the vertical plane of the labels in the trays or drawers beneath the same, and thereby protects the upper edges of the labels from injury by the hand of the operator in removing the labels from the trays or drawers above the ledges or flanges. Each ledge or flange is provided with a notch or cut-out portion, *h'*, in its edge, this notch being formed immediately in front of or about the middle of the drawer or tray, so that the fingers can be readily inserted therein to remove one of the labels in the tray beneath the notch in the ledge or flange, as is obvious.

The middle vertical partitions, C, are provided with vertical locking-strips I, which are detachably connected to the rear edges of the same. These locking-strips are of greater width than the partitions C, and the edges thereof impinge against the rear ends of two adjoining series of trays or drawers to prevent the latter from sliding rearwardly, and thereby becoming displaced in the cabinet. These locking-strips are provided with two or more longitudinal slots, *i*, through which are passed headed screws or pins *i'*, to detachably secure the said strips to the partitions.

The operation of our invention will be readily understood. When it is desired to fill one or more of the trays or drawers, the rear wall of the cabinet is removed by first disengaging the locking devices, the locking-strips are like-



wise removed, and then the particular tray or drawer, or all the trays or drawers, as may be necessary or desirable. The labels are arranged in due regularity in the tray between the front wall thereof and the spring-pressed follower, and the tray or trays are then replaced in the grooves or channels in the fixed vertical partitions. The locking strip or strips I are now replaced to prevent retrograde movements of the trays, and the rear wall is again adjusted in place to exclude dust, &c., from entering the cabinet at the rear. When it is desired to use the cabinet, the cover is turned from a vertical position to a horizontal one, and it is then pushed beneath the false bottom of the cabinet, the front end of the said cover being extended or projected beyond the cabinet to provide a rest or support for articles while affixing the labels thereto. The fingers are inserted in the notches of the horizontally-inclined flanges or ledges to grasp the labels and withdraw the same from the tray or drawer, and as the flange overhangs the body of the labels those in rear of the first label are prevented from being pulled out of the tray with the label that is being withdrawn by the flange, and the spring forces the follower and the labels in front of the same toward the horizontal stop strip or plate, so that the labels are always maintained at the front of the cabinet within convenient reach of the operator.

Our invention is simple and strong in construction, cheap and easy of manufacture, and reliable in service. The labels can be readily placed in the drawers or trays in large quantities, so that they will not require refilling often, and they can be easily removed, all of the different kinds of labels being within convenient reach of the hand and being exposed to view, so that any one of the different classes can be selected with facility.

We do not desire to confine ourselves to the exact construction and form and proportion of parts herein shown and described as an embodiment of our invention, as we are aware that changes therein can be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a label-cabinet, the fixed walls or partitions, a series of two or more trays or drawers supported thereby and adapted to slide therein, and the spring-actuated followers operating in the said trays or drawers, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a label-cabinet, the series of two or more fixed vertical partitions having the aligned grooves or channels formed in their opposing faces, and a series of trays or drawers, each having the projecting flanges or ledges at its sides, which fit in the said grooves or channels, and thereby support the drawers in place, and stop-strips located in front of

said trays or drawers to limit their forward movement, substantially as described.

3. In a label-cabinet, the combination of the fixed vertical partitions, a series of trays or drawers supported thereby, the fixed stop-strips arranged transversely across the partitions and the trays, and mechanism for normally forcing the contents of the said trays forward toward the said strips, the strips being arranged a short distance from each other to leave an intervening opening or space through which the contents of the drawers can be observed, substantially as described.

4. In a label-cabinet, the combination of the vertical partitions, a series of trays or drawers supported thereby, and the fixed stop-strips arranged a short distance apart and in front of the trays or drawers, each strip having a horizontal flange or ledge projecting outwardly therefrom, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

5. In a label-cabinet, the combination of the fixed vertical partitions, a series of trays or drawers supported thereby and having the spring-pressed followers operating therein, the fixed transverse strips arranged a short distance from each other to leave intervening openings and each provided with a notched flange or ledge, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

6. In a label-cabinet, the combination of the fixed vertical partitions, the trays or drawers supported thereby and each having the spring-pressed followers, and the locking-strips connected to the vertical partitions, the edges of the said strips impinging against the rear ends of two adjacent series of drawers or trays, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

7. In a label-cabinet, the combination of the fixed vertical partitions, the trays or drawers supported thereby and having the spring-pressed followers, the slotted locking-strips bearing against the rear ends of two adjoining trays, and means for detachably connecting the locking-strips to the partitions, substantially as described.

8. A label-cabinet comprising the inclosing-case having the horizontal grooves or channels formed in the opposing faces of the side walls thereof, the fixed vertical partitions, the drawers or trays supported in the partitions, the transverse stop-strips arranged in front of the trays, the spring-pressed followers operating in the drawers or trays, and the cover having the pins working in the grooves or channels, the said cover being capable of a swinging movement on the pins and of a sliding movement beneath the trays or drawers, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HERMAN NEITZEL.

Witnesses: WILLIAM F. NEITZEL.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,

WILLIAM KENNON.