

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. CLAYPOOL.  
MEDICINE CABINET.

No. 369,590.

Patented Sept. 6, 1887.

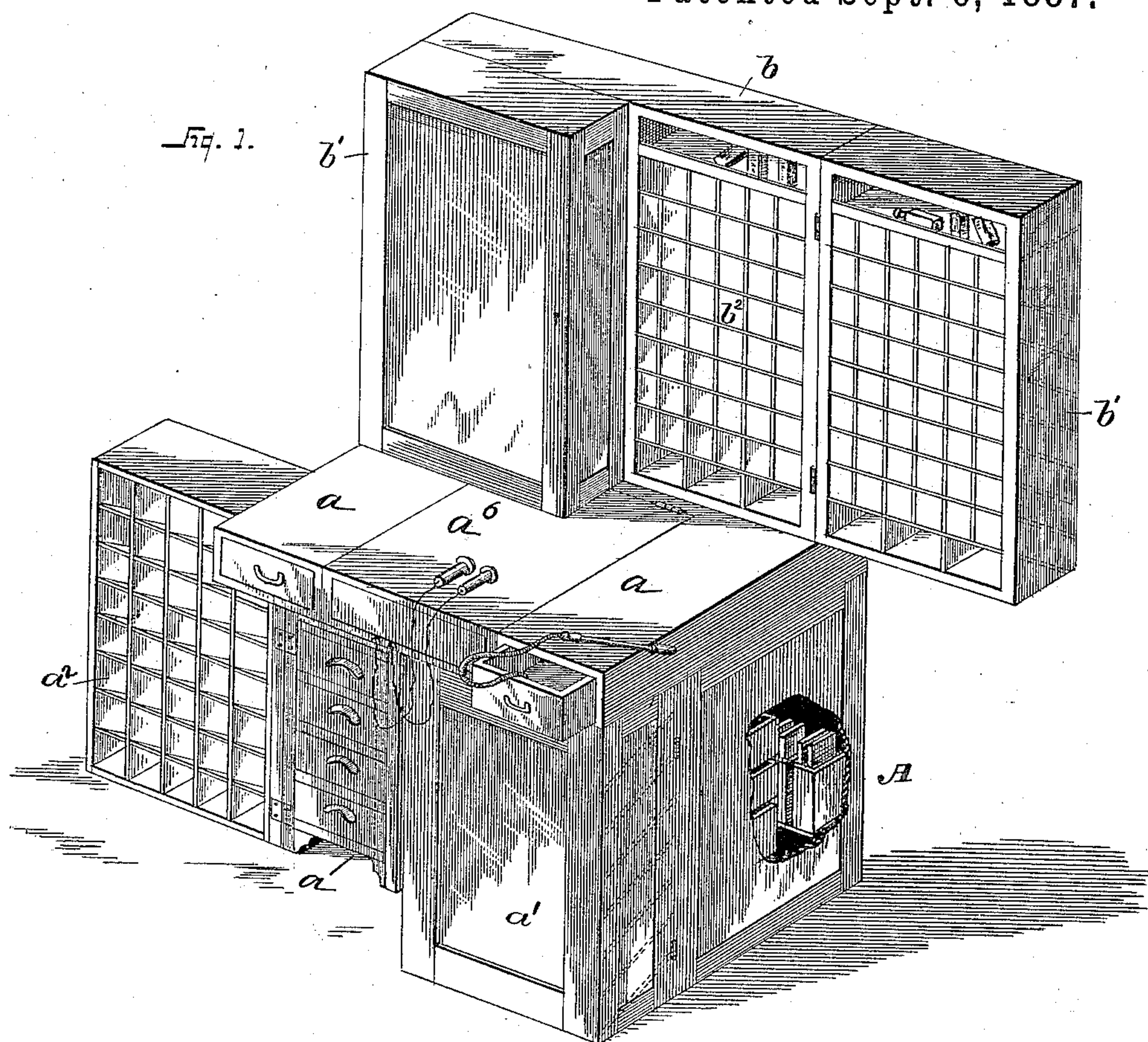
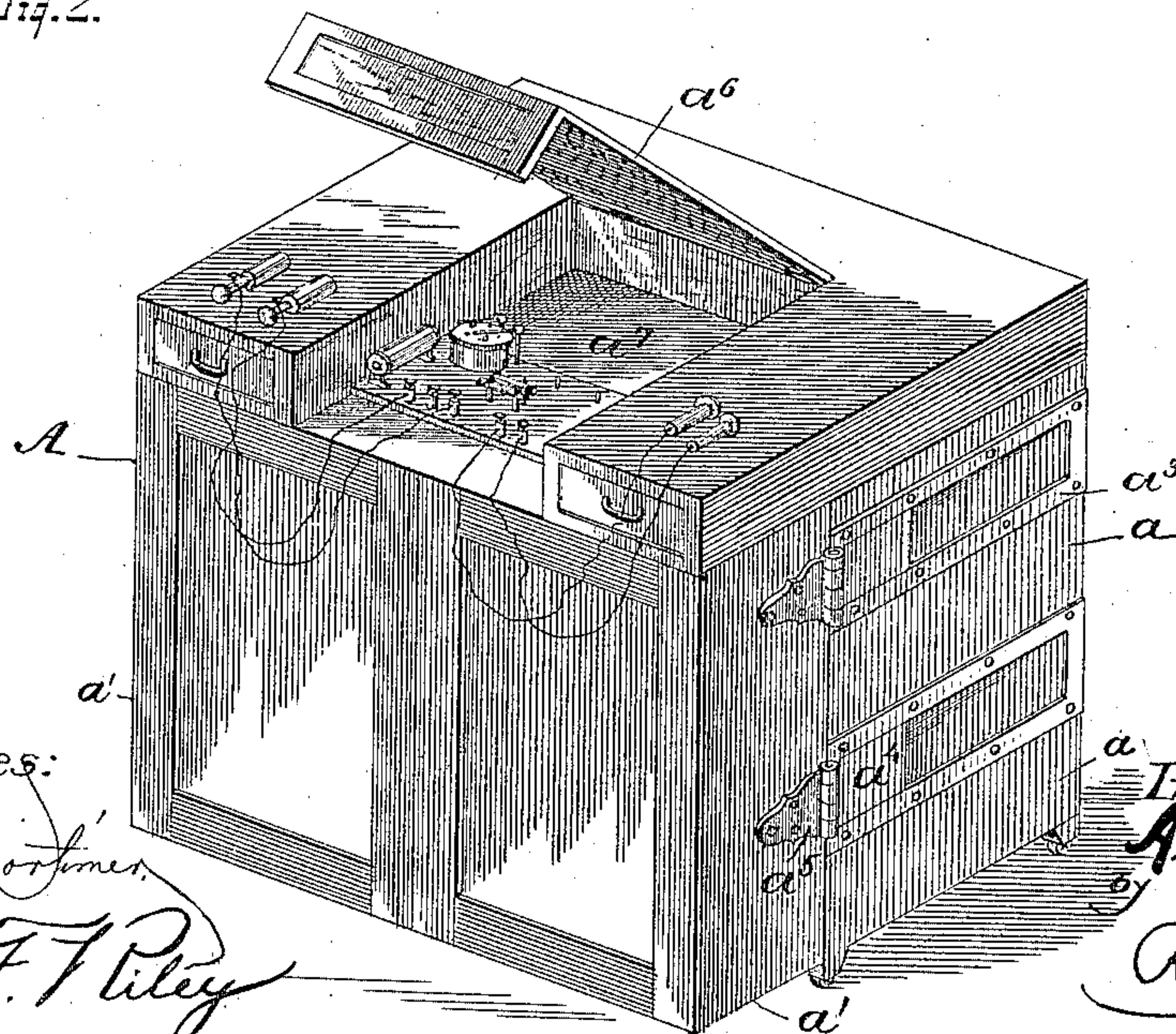


Fig. 2.



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*H. F. Riley*

Inventor:

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*R. S. Deane*  
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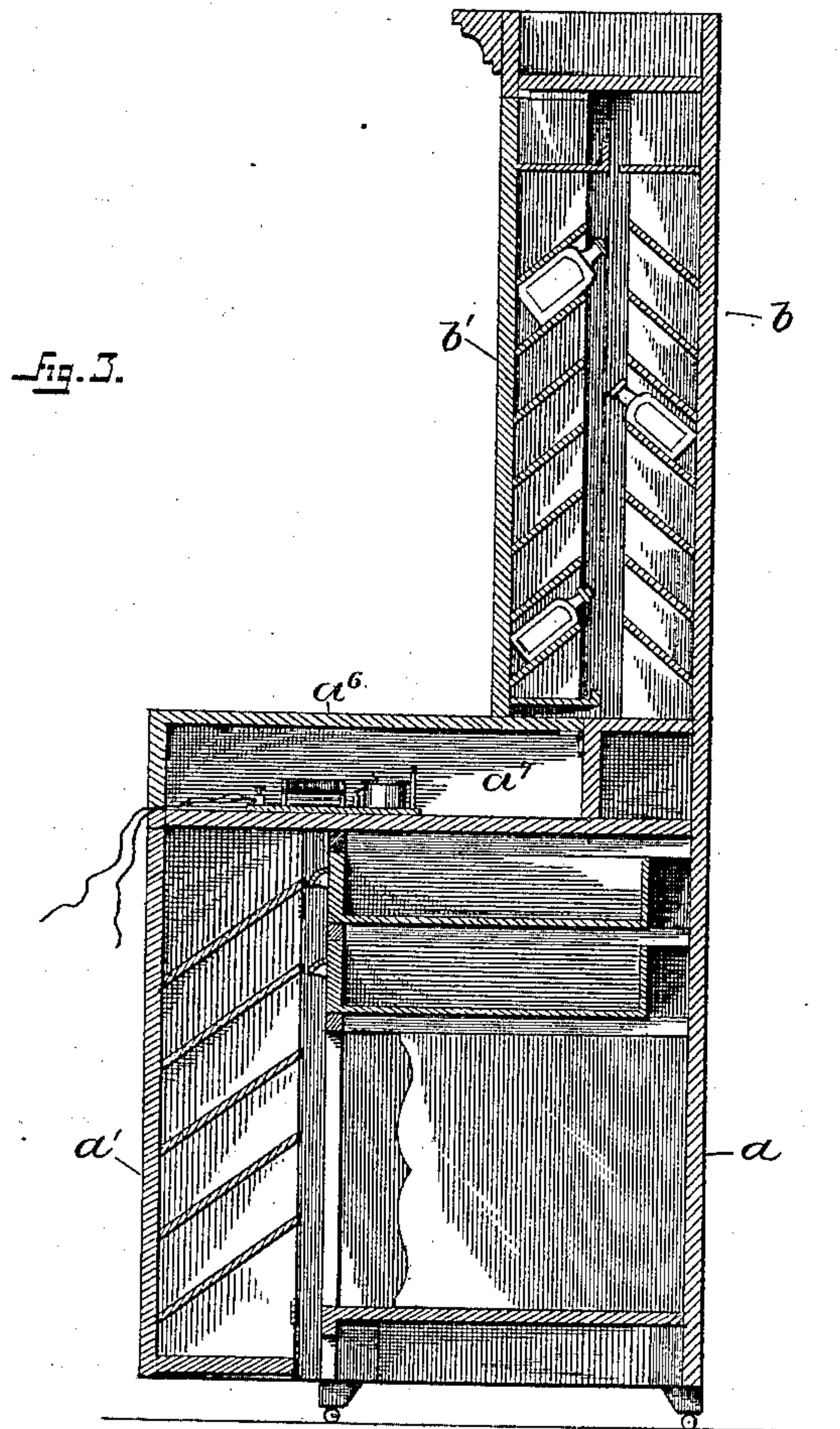
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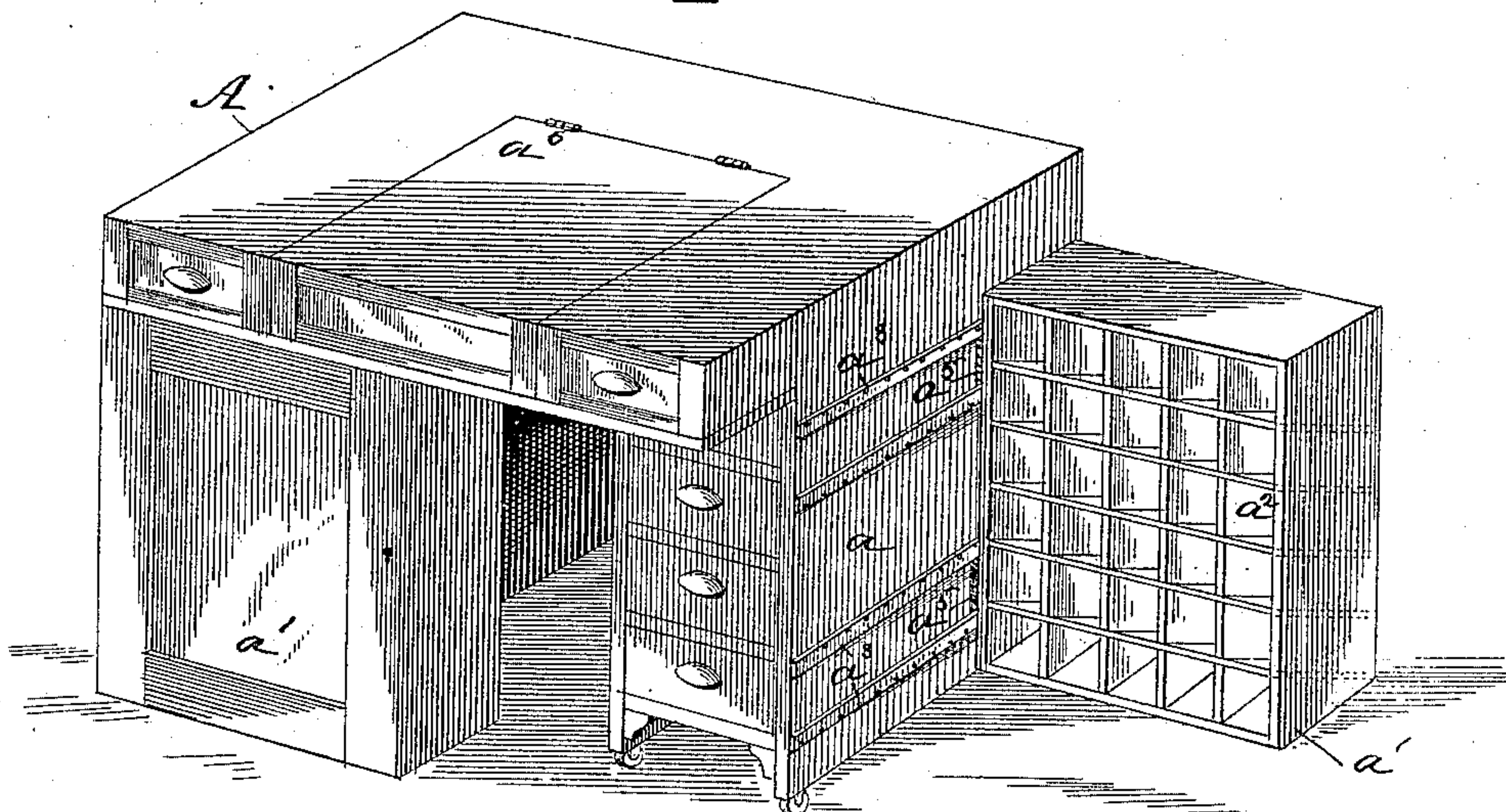
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A. CLAYPOOL.  
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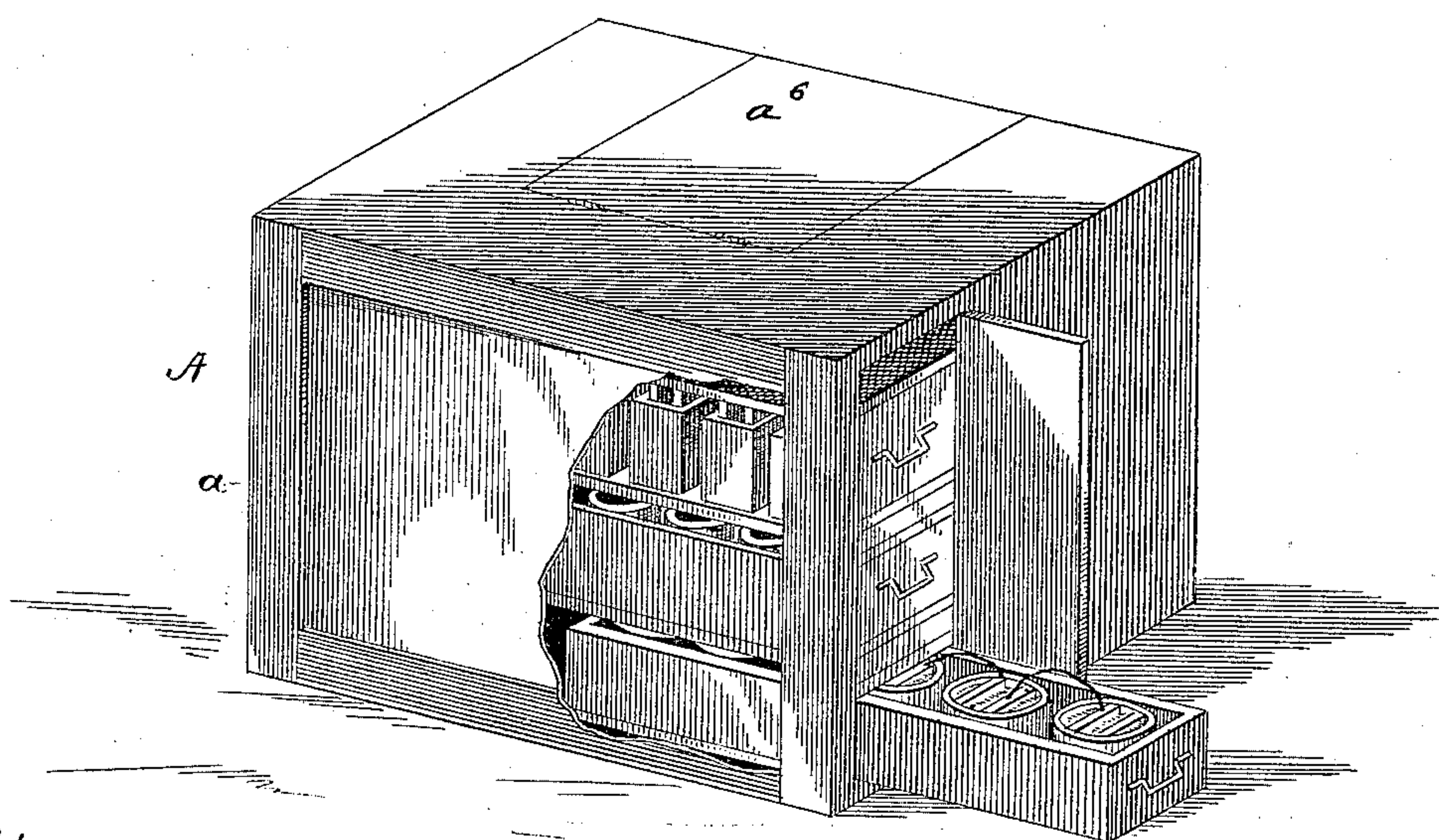
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Fig. 4.



—Fig. 5.



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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

A. CLAYPOOL.  
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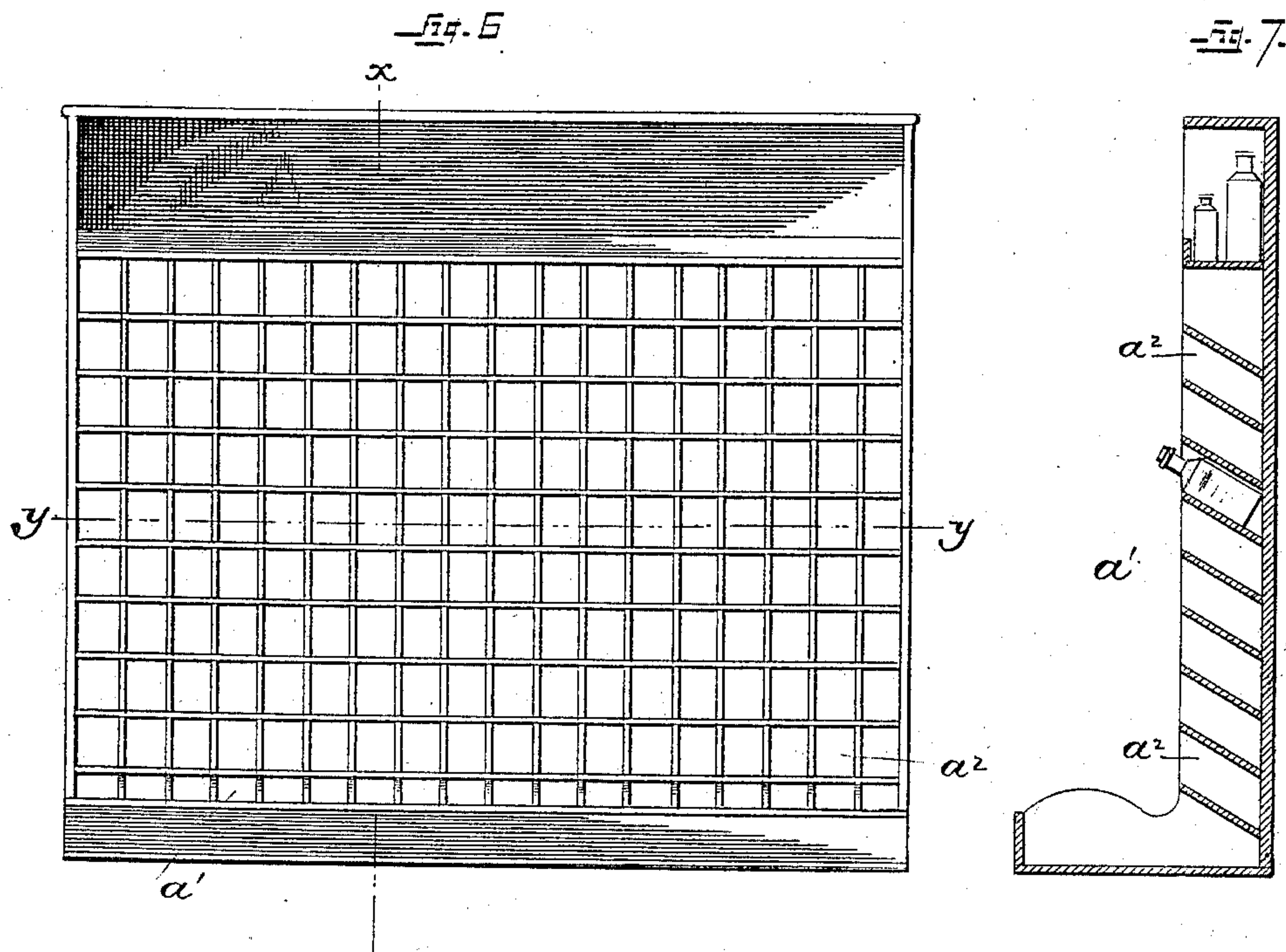
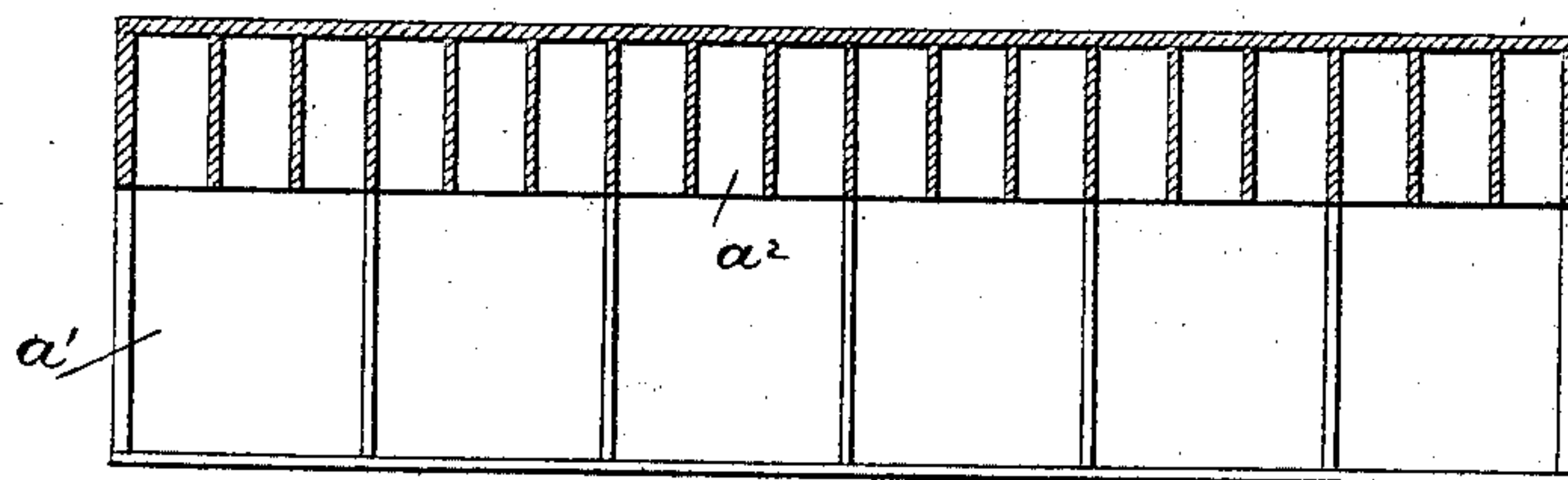


Fig. 8.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT CLAYPOOL, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

## MEDICINE-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,590, dated September 6, 1887.

Application filed August 20, 1886. Serial No. 211,413. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT CLAYPOOL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicine Cabinets or Desks; 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.

This invention relates to desks or cabinets designed particularly for the use of physicians, chemists, or others who require a compact and safe receptacle for bottles, vials, or other fragile vessels.

The object of the invention is to produce a cabinet for the reception particularly of bottles and other glass vessels, which cabinet shall be comparatively small and compact and at the same time shall be possessed of considerable capacity.

Furthermore, the object is to produce a cabinet having compartments of such construction as to hold bottles in an approximately upright position and at the same time prevent one from being overturned in removing or replacing another.

Furthermore, the object of the invention is to produce a cabinet provided with such compartments and composed of sections so joined as to be capable of being spread out, thus exposing a large surface, and of being folded compactly together when not in use, in order to occupy but a small space.

The invention consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims.

I have illustrated the invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cabinet, showing some of the sections in open position and some closed; also showing a galvanic battery within the cabinet. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the lower part or base of the cabinet, showing the manner in which the sections are hinged thereupon. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of the cabinet with the sections closed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the base of the cabinet with one section in an open position and moved rearward. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the

base of the cabinet, looking from the rear, a part being broken away to show the galvanic battery. Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the sections detached. Fig. 7 is a vertical section on the line *xx* of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section on the line *yy* of Fig. 6.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the base of the desk or cabinet, which is made up of the stationary sections *a* and the swinging sections *a'*. The sections are divided by crossing partitions into compartments *a<sup>2</sup>*, which, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and by full lines in Fig. 3, are inclined from their open end downward, so that any bottles or other receptacles placed therein are retained in an approximately upright position, and at the same time are so held as to allow the sections to be moved with perfect freedom and to prevent displacement of one or more receptacles in removing another. Any desired inclination required may be given to the compartments; but one approaching the horizontal is perhaps most desirable. The stationary sections *a* have secured to their outer sides the ways *a<sup>3</sup>*, having their inner opposite faces beveled for the reception of the plates *a<sup>4</sup>*, forming portions of the hinges *a<sup>5</sup>*, attached to the movable sections *a'*.

The plates *a<sup>4</sup>* are capable of sliding back and forth in the ways or guides *a<sup>3</sup>*, so that when a section *a'* is turned outward upon its hinges to bring its inner face in plane with the face of a stationary section the movable section may be slid back to any desired extent to expose the interior of the cabinet.

The stationary part of the desk or cabinet may be provided with drawers for the reception of any articles which it is desired to deposit therein. The top of the base is preferably provided with the swinging cover *a<sup>6</sup>*, which forms the top of a chamber or recess, *a<sup>7</sup>*, in the top of the base. This chamber forms a convenient receptacle for the arrangement of any appliance which it is desirable to protect when not in use—as, for instance, as shown in the accompanying drawings, of a galvanic battery, which may have its cells at the back in a drawer of the desk.

The upper portion of the cabinet is made up of the stationary section *b* and the movable sections *b'*, the latter being hinged to the former in such manner as to allow them to



swing back to expose the interior faces of both the stationary section and the movable sections. Each of these sections is provided with the compartments  $b^2$ , which are inclined and arranged similar to those in the lower portion of the cabinet.

From the foregoing it will be clear that my improved cabinet furnishes a safe and compact receptacle for glass and other fragile vessels, and that the interior may be quickly exposed when it is desired to have access thereto. It will also be clear that by swinging back the sections  $b'$  and by opening the sections  $a^2$  and sliding them back a large expanse of receptacles, with their faces in practically the same plane, will be obtained.

The hinge  $a^5$  has its leaves connected by a pivotal rod, the said leaves not being separable from each other. The leaves or plates  $a^4$  have their upper and lower edges beveled or rabbeted to slide in the guides  $a^3$ , attached to the sides of the base portion of the cabinet. The hinge consequently slides as a whole and carries the attached section with it. When the hinge and attached section are slid to the farthest extent forward, the section can be turned on the hinge to stand in front of and cover one-half of the base portion B of the cabinet.

The invention is to be distinguished from any case in which there are inclined compartments for papers, plasters, or the like, the compartments being formed with slides, each slide having a projecting lip and being let into an inclined groove formed in uprights; also, from any case in which there is a hinge one part of which is merely movable to a slight extent within the other, but without the one part being capable of sliding the entire extent of the other.

The particular hinge herein shown and described is not herein claimed, but is not abandoned, since it forms the subject-matter of another pending application of mine for patent, Serial No. 246,703.

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

1. The combination, in a desk or cabinet, of the base portion, the ways attached to the sides thereof, the movable sections, and the hinges, each having one leaf attached to one of said sections, adjacent to its rear inner corner, and the other leaf beveled or rabbeted on its edge to slide in one of the said ways, substantially as specified.

2. In a desk or cabinet, the combination, with the base portion, the ways attached thereto, as described, and the hinges having the edges of one leaf beveled to move in said ways, of the movable sections, each having compartments inclined downward from their outer open ends and formed by two series of permanent partitions crossing each other at right angles, substantially as specified.

3. The herein-described desk or cabinet, composed of the base portion, the movable sections  $a'$ , the ways  $b^3$ , attached to the sides of the base portion, and the hinges attached to the movable sections and moving in said ways, substantially as described.

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

ALBERT CLAYPOOL.

Witnesses:

T. B. TUCKER,  
F. A. KUMLER.