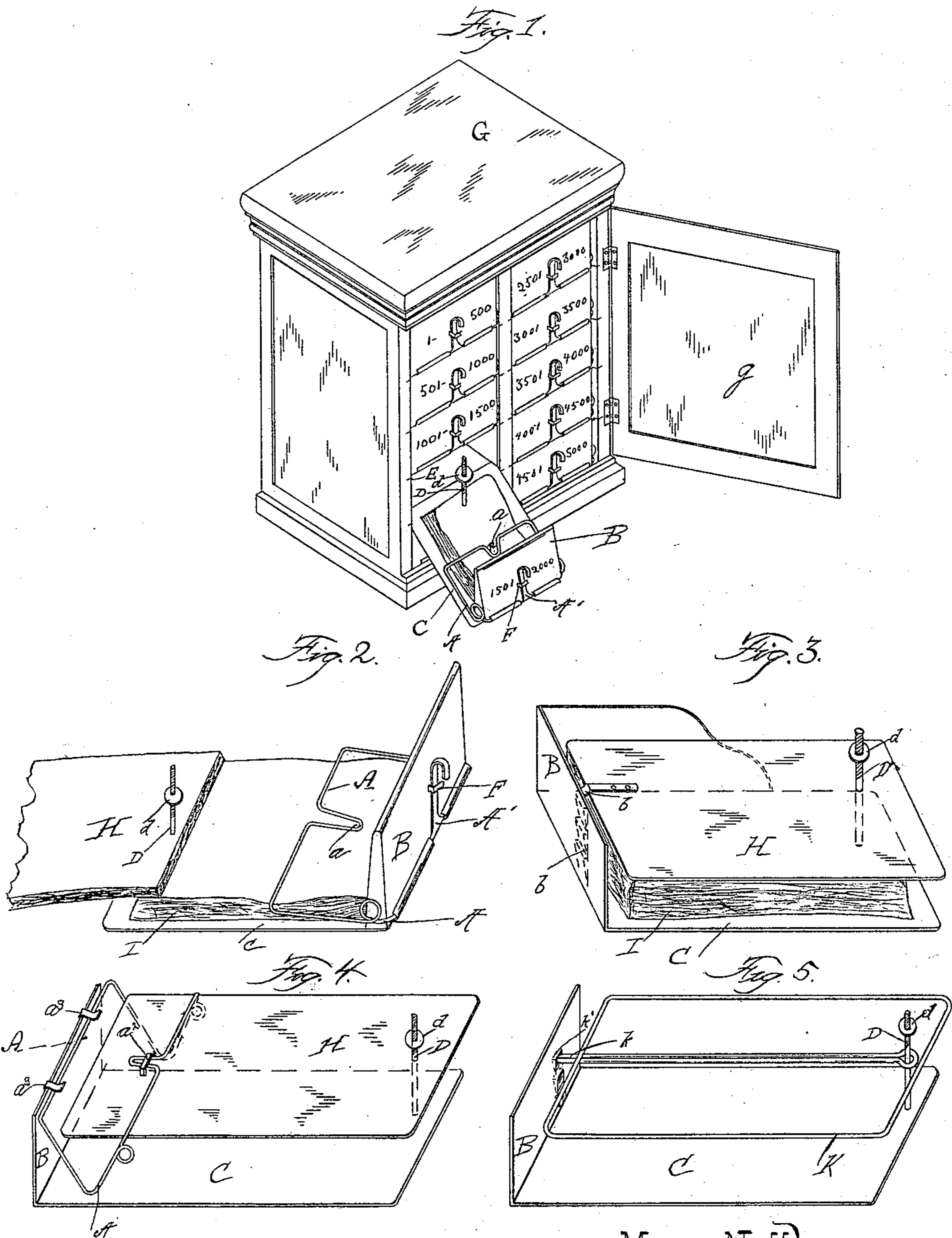


(No Model.)

M. NOLL & F. A. LOWE.
PHYSICIAN'S CABINET.

No. 428,406.

Patented May 20, 1890.



Witnesses

A. V. Dickinson.
Henry Calvert.

Mathias Noll }
Francis A. Lowe } Inventors

By their Attorney

Arthur W. Harrison.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATHIAS NOLL AND FRANCIS A. LOWE, OF ATCHISON, KANSAS.

PHYSICIAN'S CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,406, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed December 23, 1889. Serial No. 334,723. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MATHIAS NOLL and FRANCIS A. LOWE, of Atchison, in the county of Atchison and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Physicians' Prescriptions; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in cabinets for filing physicians' prescriptions for use in drug-stores.

The old methods of filing prescriptions are very numerous, and among them may be mentioned the following: filing on strings and wires, in cigar and pasteboard boxes, in boxes having nails or wires, and pasting in books; but none of these methods are neat or convenient; and the object of our invention is to produce an improved file for holding prescriptions, whereby they can be readily referred to, and to arrange a series of such files in a neat and convenient cabinet form.

Our invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our cabinet with one of the files nearly withdrawn therefrom. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the file detached from the cabinet, and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are perspective views showing modified forms of spring-clasp.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts in all the views.

G represents a cabinet having hinged door *g*. This cabinet, as shown, is provided with a partition and with grooves E for the reception of ten files; but it is obvious that the cabinet may be made without the partition and with less or greater capacity.

Each file consists of a bottom piece C, preferably of metal, having at its front end the spring-clasp A and at its rear end a screw-threaded file-pin D, having a nut *d*. The said spring-clasp is pivoted to the front of the file at or near the bottom of the upright B, and is provided with a standard A', extending beneath a catch F on the said upright B, as

shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The central portion of the free end of the spring-clasp is provided with a bend *a*.

When it is desired to refer to a prescription, the file containing it is withdrawn from the cabinet, the standard A' is removed from its catch by springing it to one side, and the clasp can then be lifted until its bend *a* strikes the top of the upright B. The prescriptions can then be turned upon the pin D until the desired one is reached, which is thus fully exposed to view.

A cover-piece of card-board, wood, or tin H is preferably placed on top of the prescriptions I, and colored and indexed papers may be arranged between them—as, for instance, to separate each one hundred from the next.

As shown in Fig. 1, the uprights B of the several files may have the numbers of the highest and lowest prescriptions contained marked upon them.

In Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are shown different forms of clasps or catches which may be substituted for the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In Fig. 3 the upright, which in this case is preferably of metal, is provided with a series of notches *b*, and the cover-piece has a catch *b'*, adapted to engage either of the notches. In Fig. 4 a spring A² is fastened at *a*² to the top of the cover H and engages a catch *a*³, projecting from the top of upright B. In Fig. 5 a cover is shown composed of wire K, pivoted on file-pin D and having at its other end a projection *k* to engage the catch *k'* of upright B.

As will be readily understood, this file-cabinet is compact and convenient for drug-gists' use, it can be placed in any convenient position, and the location of any desired prescription is easily determined.

In filing a number of prescriptions a convenient way is to first trim down those unusually large, place a number together in the order of their numbers, punch a hole through them at the head, and place on the file-pin, having first removed the clasp and file-pin nut and the cover, if the latter is used before the file is full.

The advantages of this device for filing over the methods heretofore referred to are obvious and need not be specified herein.

Having thus described our invention, what

we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cabinet for containing physicians' prescriptions, having a series of removable files,
5 each of said files consisting of a bottom piece having an upright and clamping means at its front end and a screw-threaded file-pin provided with a nut at its rear end, substantially as described.
- 10 2. In combination with a cabinet having grooved sides, a file consisting of a bottom piece having an upright at its front end only, said upright carrying clamping means, and a
15 said file-pin being provided with a stop to hold papers thereon, substantially as described.

3. A file consisting of a bottom piece having an upright and a catch at one end and a screw-threaded file-pin provided with a nut at its other end, substantially as described. 20

4. A file consisting of the bottom piece C, the upright B, having catch F, pivoted spring-clasp A, having standards A', and the screw-threaded pin and nut D *d*, substantially as described. 25

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

MATHIAS NOLL.
FRANCIS A. LOWE.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH H. JACOBS,
WILLIAM E. MICHEL.