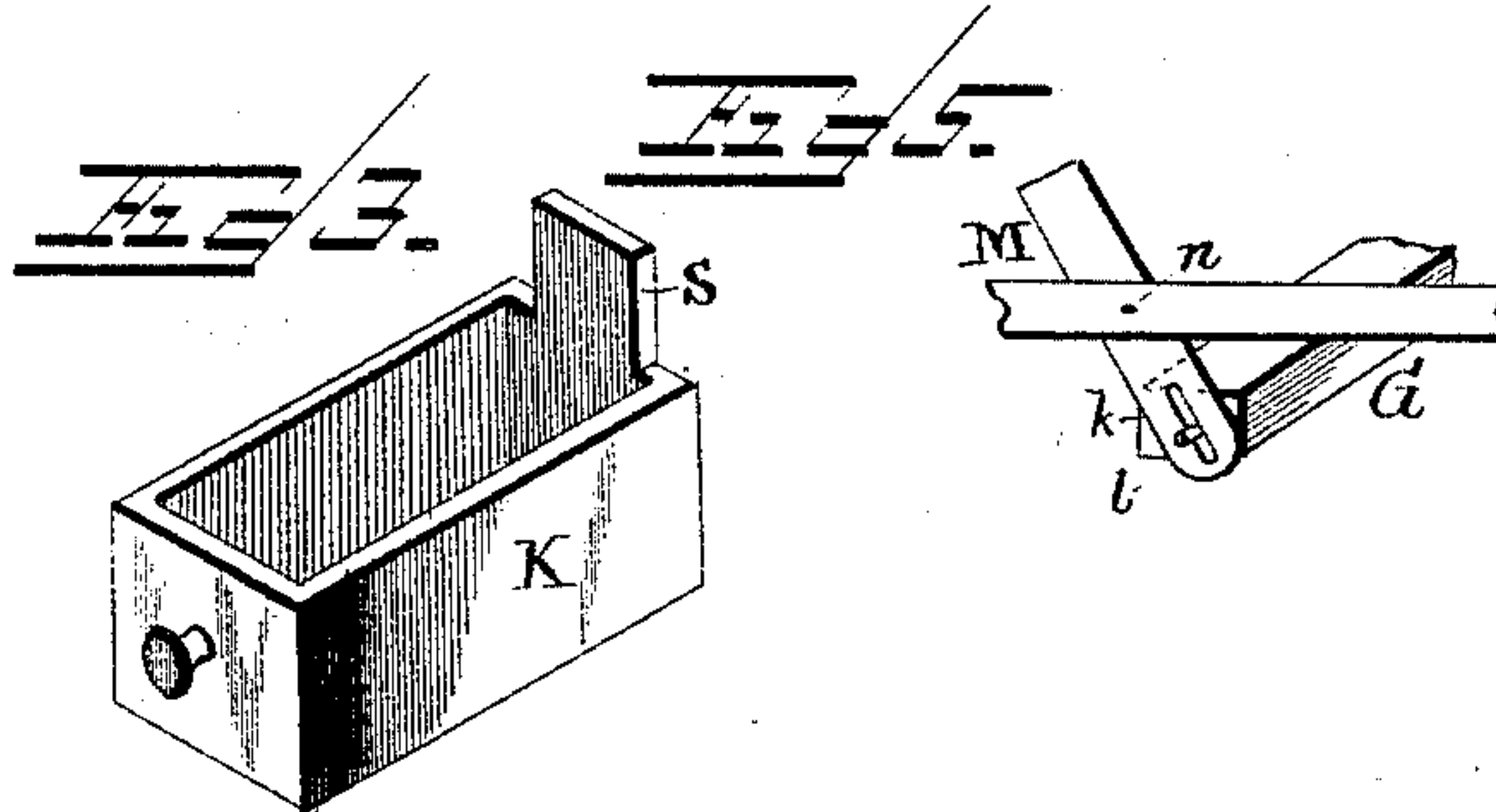
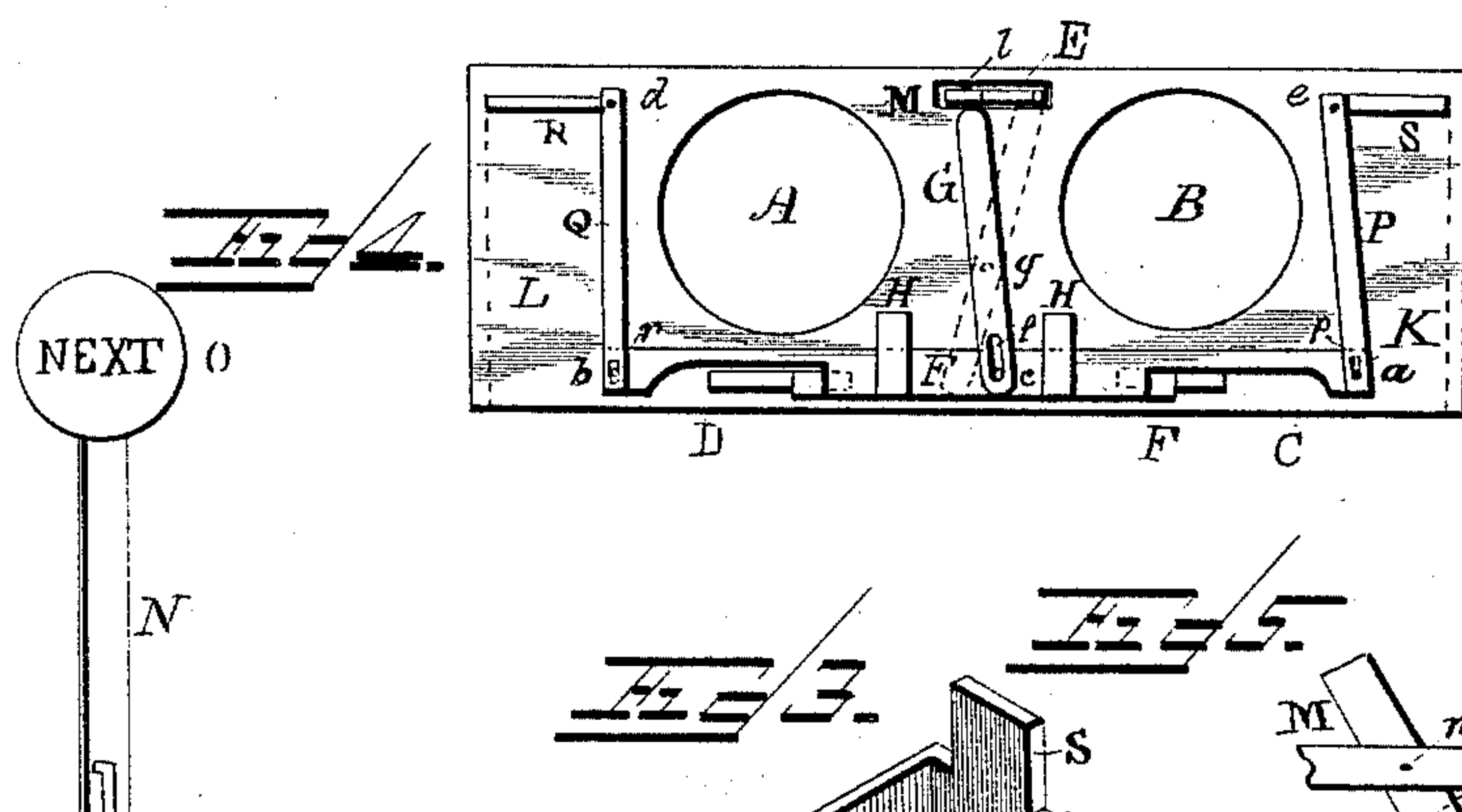
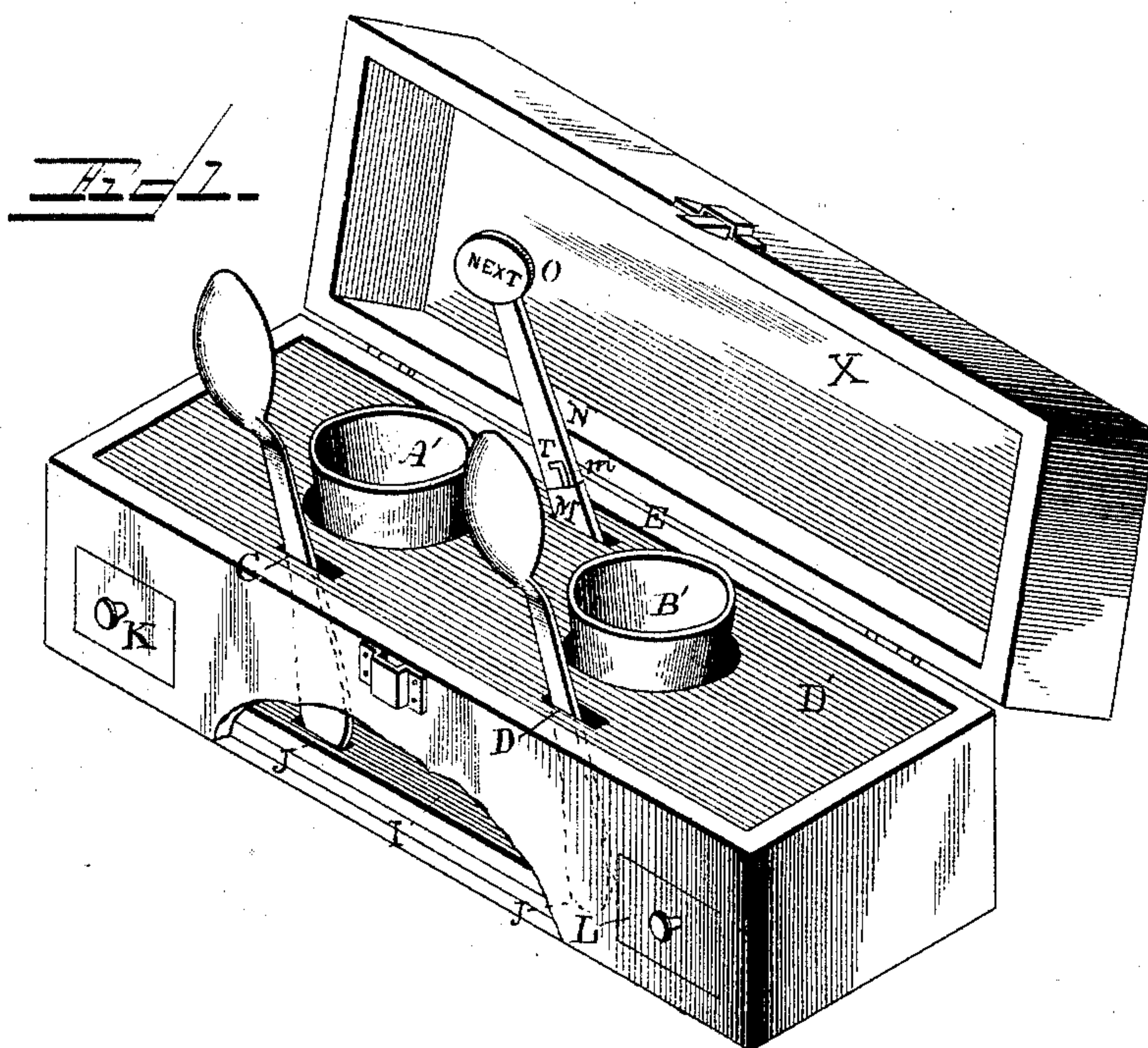


(No Model.)

C. A. MORIARTY.
AUTOMATIC MEDICINE STAND.

No. 483,574.

Patented Oct. 4, 1892.



WITNESSES
William E. Lewis
Chas A Hood.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. MORIARTY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

AUTOMATIC MEDICINE-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,574, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed November 5, 1891. Serial No. 411,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. MORIARTY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Stand that Shows Automatically which Medicine to Take Next, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a stand the object of which is to prevent mistakes in the taking or giving of medicine. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stand with cover raised and part of front cut out. Fig. 2 is a view of the under side of the top plate and upper part of ends of drawers. Fig. 3 is a view of a drawer. Fig. 4 is a view of the upright piece to which the sign is attached and which is unshipped when the cover is closed; and Fig. 5 is a view of part of the back, showing how the cross-piece and upright piece are connected.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The cover X is raised, and the piece N, to which is attached the sign O, is put on the piece M, the pin T in M passing through the slot *m* in N. Then spoons are placed in the slots C and D in plate D', bowl up, the end of the handle resting in the slots J in piece I, and the glasses, boxes, bottles, or vessels A' B', containing the medicine, are placed in holes A and B or powders in drawers K and L.

The bar F, (see Fig. 2,) which represents the under side of plate D', is made so that it will reach from the line on which the end of one drawer will move to and beyond the line on which the end of the other drawer moves, thus locking the drawer behind which the sign is and leaving the other one free. The said bar F is also cut out, as shown in Fig. 2, at C and D, with the vessels therein, so that, while it covers half of the slot (leaving space enough for the narrow portion of a spoon-handle) and locks in the spoon behind which the sign is, it comes to the edge of the other slot, leaving that spoon free, as at D. Consequently the medicine in front of the sign cannot be taken from the drawer or by spoon without throwing the sign behind the next one and locking the other drawer and spoon. The middle portion of the said bar F rests on the pieces H (see Fig. 2) and reaches from

the side of slot D to the middle of slot C. To the said bar F are attached the levers P and Q by the pins *a* and *b*, that pass through the slots *p* and *r*, and the cross-piece G by the pin *c*, that passes through the slot *f*. The levers P and Q have their fulcrums at the ends *e d*. The said cross-piece G swings on the pin *g* and is connected with the upright piece M and N by the pin *l*, (see Fig. 5,) that passes through the slot *k*. The said upright piece M passes up through the slot E and swings on the pin *n*. To it is attached the piece N, on which is the sign O.

In order to take the medicine, the spoon is removed from the slot C, and in the removal it throws the bar F over slot D, thereby locking the spoon in there, and at the same time it moves the cross-piece G, which, swinging on the pin *g*, moves the upright piece M and N, causing it to swing on pin *n*, thereby placing the sign O behind the hole B, slot D, and drawer L. After the medicine is taken the spoon is replaced in the slot C, from which it was removed.

If powders are taken, the opening of the drawer K in front of sign O causes the end S of drawer to move on the dotted lines, thus throwing the bar P into a line at right angles to the ends of the drawers, thereby moving the bar F, which, acting on the cross-piece G and upright M and N, places the sign O behind the drawer L, hole B, and slot D. After taking the medicine the drawer is closed.

When the time comes for taking the other medicine, the sign shows the one to be taken.

In removing the spoon from slot D or opening drawer L in front of sign O the bar F is moved, which locks the spoon in the other slot C and also locks the other drawer K and places the sign O behind them.

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the two spoons inserted in their slots, the sliding bar F, with its slots, levers G, P, and Q, the levers M N, having thereon an index, and the projecting ends R S of the boxes K L, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

CHARLES A. MORIARTY.

Witnesses:

JACOB R. TELFAIR,
JOHN C. FELLOWES.