

No. 724,643.

PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

B. T. WINCHESTER.
HYPODERMIC SYRINGE CASE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1902.

NO MODEL.

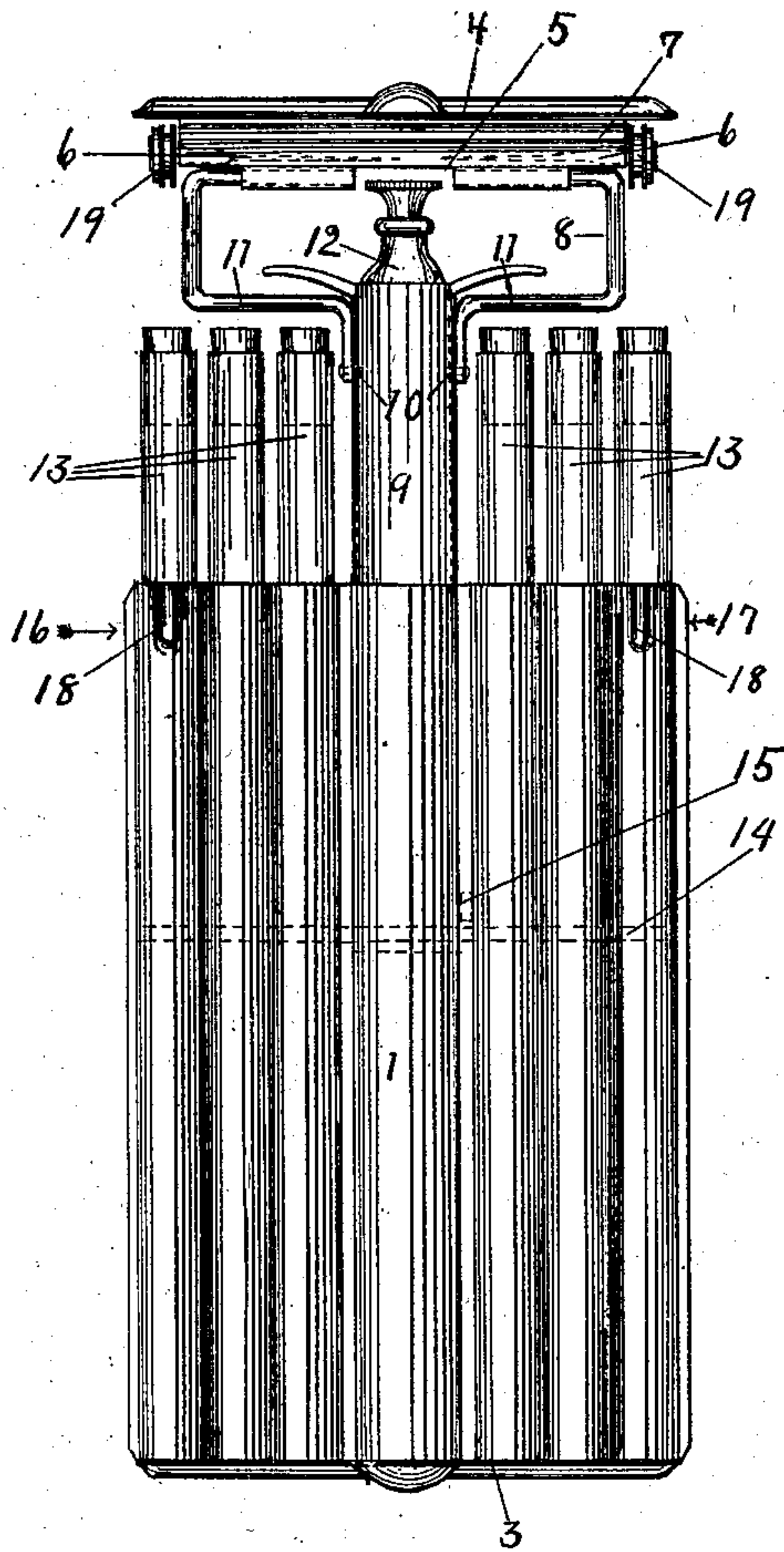


Fig. 1.

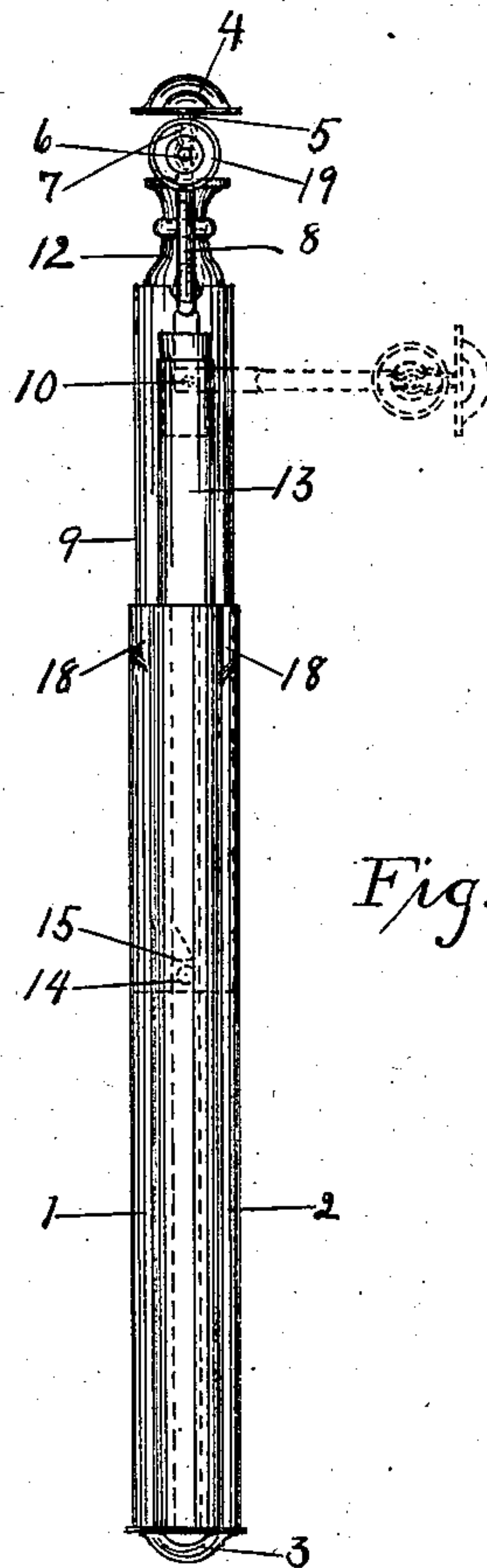


Fig. 2.

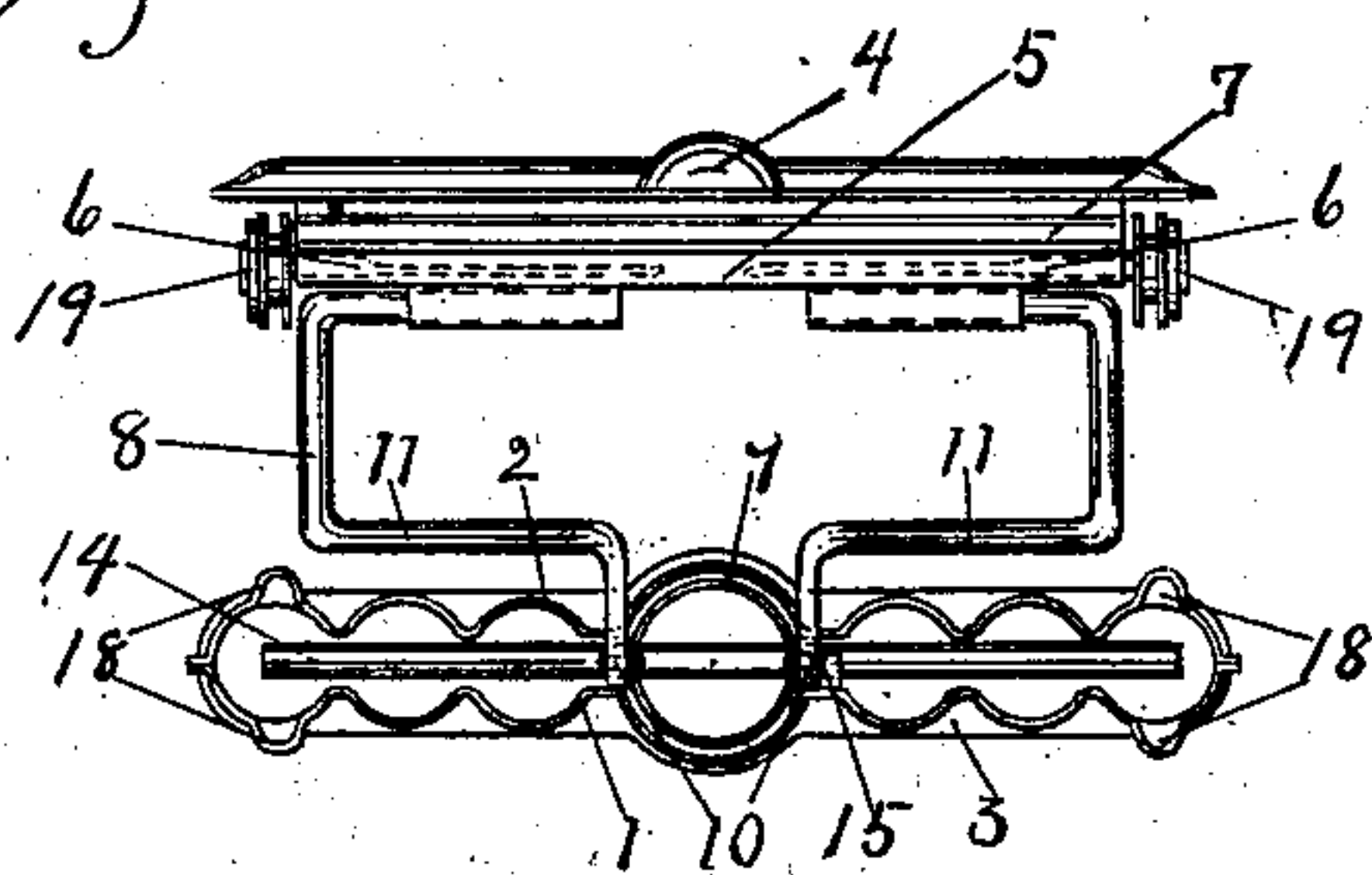


Fig. 3.

Witnesses: Benjamin Thomas Winchester Inventor
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BENJAMIN THOMAS WINCHESTER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR
TO WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A
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HYPODERMIC-SYRINGE CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,643, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed January 15, 1902. Serial No. 89,847. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN THOMAS WINCHESTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at 1419 Edmondson avenue, Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Hypodermic - Syringe Case, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hypodermic-syringe cases; and the objects of my improvement are, first, compactness in the design and storage of the various accessories; second, durability of the various parts; third, cleanliness, and, fourth, convenience in manipulation. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the case with the syringe, medicinal vials, and various accessories in place, the case being shown open. Fig. 2 is a view taken at right angles to that shown in Fig. 1 and further showing the cover in dot swung over in a position to allow the removal of the syringe and vials; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the case with the cover in the position as shown in dot in Fig. 2, the syringe and vials having been removed.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

1 is the front wall of the case and is similar to 2, the back wall, both of which are made of thin resilient material and, as shown in the drawings, corrugated to fit the syringe, vials, accessories, &c. The said walls are secured together at their edges by brazing, seaming, or some similar method, or they may be pressed out of one piece of material, as convenience may dictate.

3 is the bottom, secured to the front and back walls.

4 is the cover, secured to cross member 5 of frame. Cross member 5 is formed into a spring at its ends, holding between its jaws the hollow needles 6 of the syringe and having compartment 7 between its jaws for the needle-cleaning wires. Cross member 5 has the cover 4 secured to it at its top and is secured at its bottom to frame-yoke 8. Frame-yoke 8 is pivotally mounted on central mem-

ber 9 at 10. 11, the lower horizontal members of yoke 8, forms a guard when in position for holding the vials in place.

12 is the hypodermic syringe in its place in central member 9.

13 represents the medicinal vials.

Near the bottom of central member 9 floor-rod 14 is secured, said rod acting as a platform or floor for the syringe and vials to rest upon.

15 is a stop secured to the wall of the case to limit the outward movement of floor-rod 14, thus preventing the case from pulling apart.

The front and back walls 1 and 2, especially at their tops, are springable—i. e., when at their normal position they grip central member 9, preventing a too free movement thereof. By applying pressure at points 16 and 17, as shown by the arrows, the edges are compressed and the center springs out, thus allowing a free movement of the interior parts. The front and back walls are formed at 18 to receive needle-heads 19, the same acting, when closed, to lock the cover.

Floor-rod 14 and lower horizontal members 11 may or may not be covered with a soft material, such as small rubber hose, to more firmly and carefully hold the vials.

In operation the vials 13 are placed in their respective recesses in the case, resting on floor-rod 14, the syringe being also similarly placed and the needles of the syringe being stored in the cover. When the case is closed, by separating the case and cover central member 9 and floor-rod 14, being attached to the cover, come out of the case, bringing with them the syringe and vials until stopped by stop 15, when by swinging the cover in dotted-line position the syringe and vials are left free to be withdrawn.

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

1. In a medicinal case, in combination, longitudinally-corrugated walls to hold articles stored therein and a movable platform operating longitudinally between said walls carrying articles stored in said case thereon.

2. A hypodermic-syringe case consisting

of, corrugated front wall 1, corrugated back wall 2, the said corrugations registering and forming receptacles for articles to be stored therein, the said two walls being secured together at points parallel with said corrugations, bottom 3 secured to the said two walls, central member 9 operating between the said two walls, floor-rod 14 secured to said central member 9 and operating between the said two walls, stop 15 to limit the movement of said central member 9, and a swinging handle operating on said central member 9 and having a cover attached thereto.

3. In a hypodermic-syringe case, the combination of an outside case, with an interior moving member having a cover for the said outside case pivotally mounted thereon, the said interior member having receptacles on the end thereof in which articles may be stored, said articles when stored in said receptacles, adapted to fit into the outside case when the cover is placed thereon, and to be

thereby secured in place, substantially as described.

4. In a case, in combination, a movable member operating therein and gripped by the sides of the said case, and a case gripping said movable member and of a spring-like nature whereby the gripping tendency of the said case may be relieved by an external pressure applied in a transverse direction.

5. In a hypodermic-syringe case, resilient side walls normally gripping a member operating therein, a member operating between said walls, to which is pivotally connected a cover said member being gripped by the said side walls and being released by an external force applied to said side walls in a direction at right angles to that of the force acting to grip said member.

BENJAMIN THOMAS WINCHESTER.

Witnesses:

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