

No. 863,985.

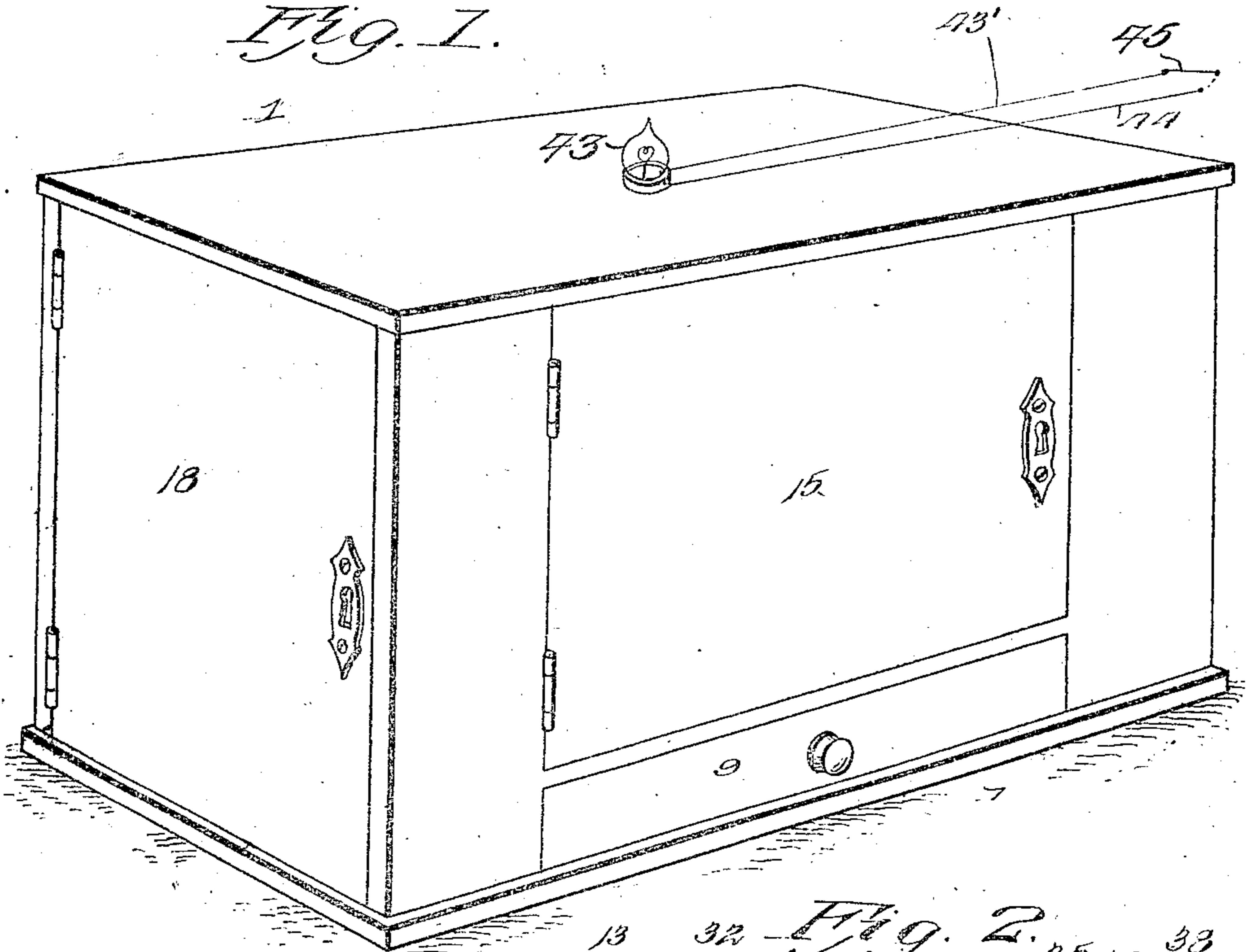
PATENTED AUG. 20, 1907.

J. HALLER.  
MEDICINE CABINET.

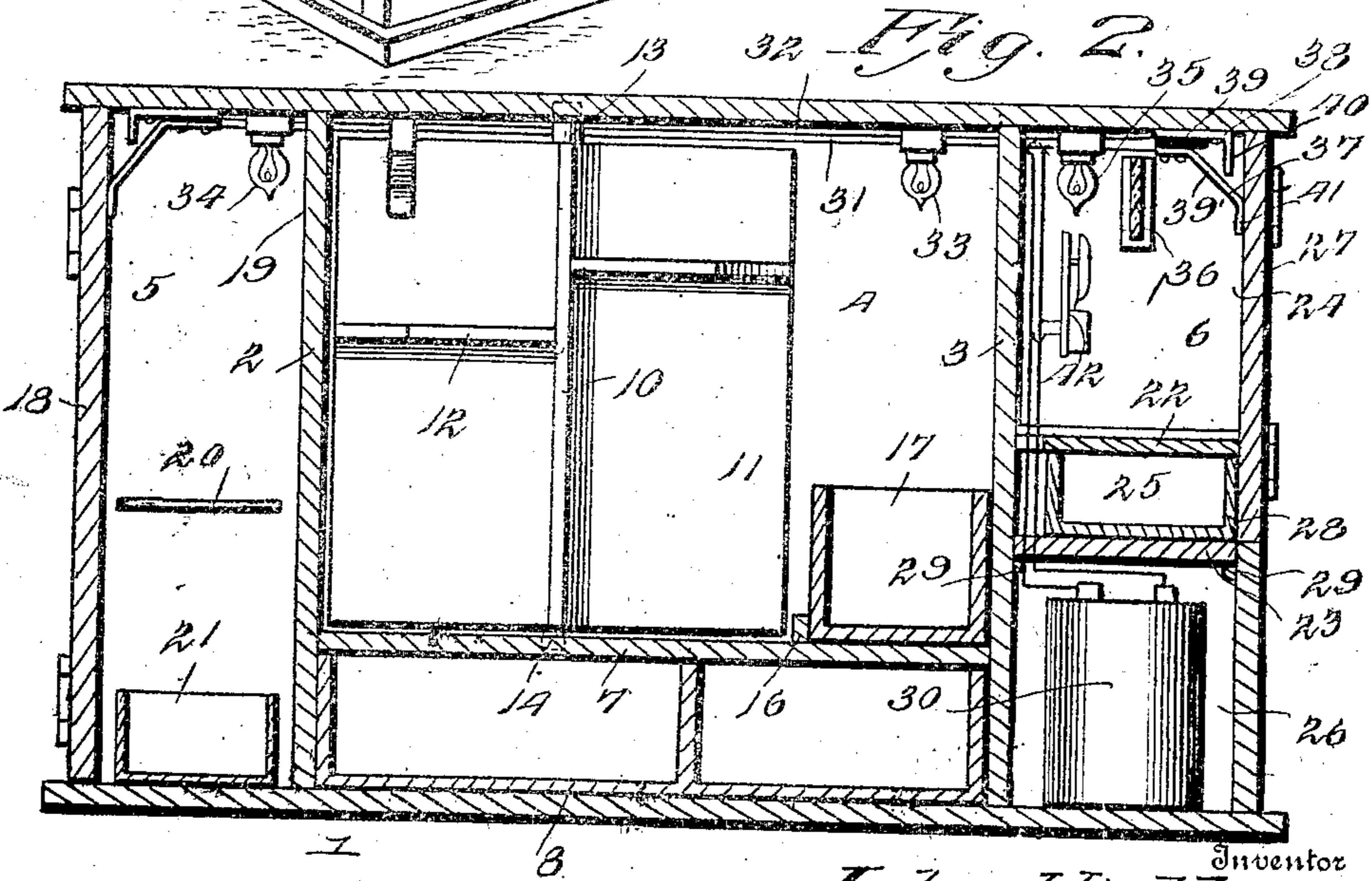
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



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Witnesses

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By

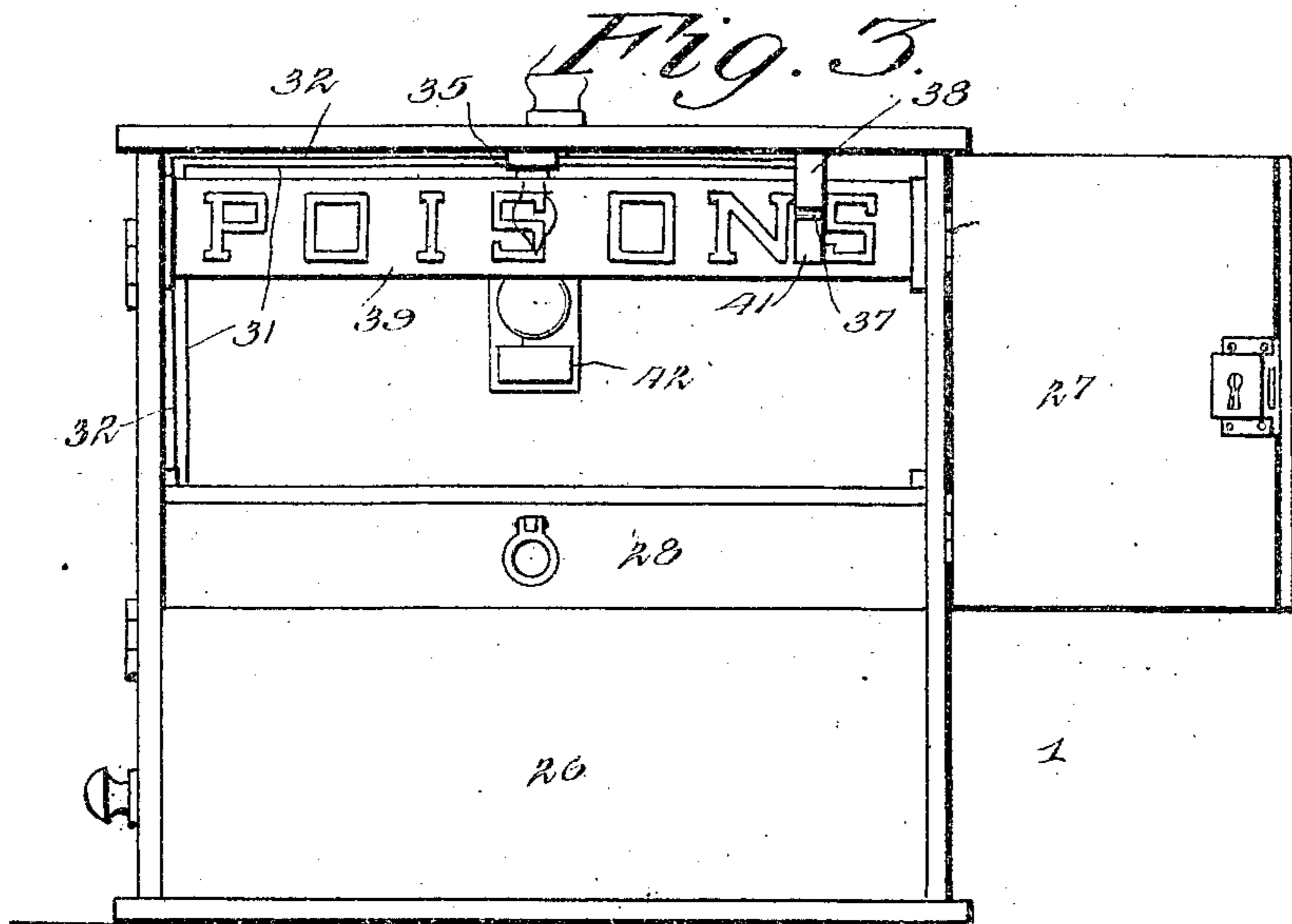
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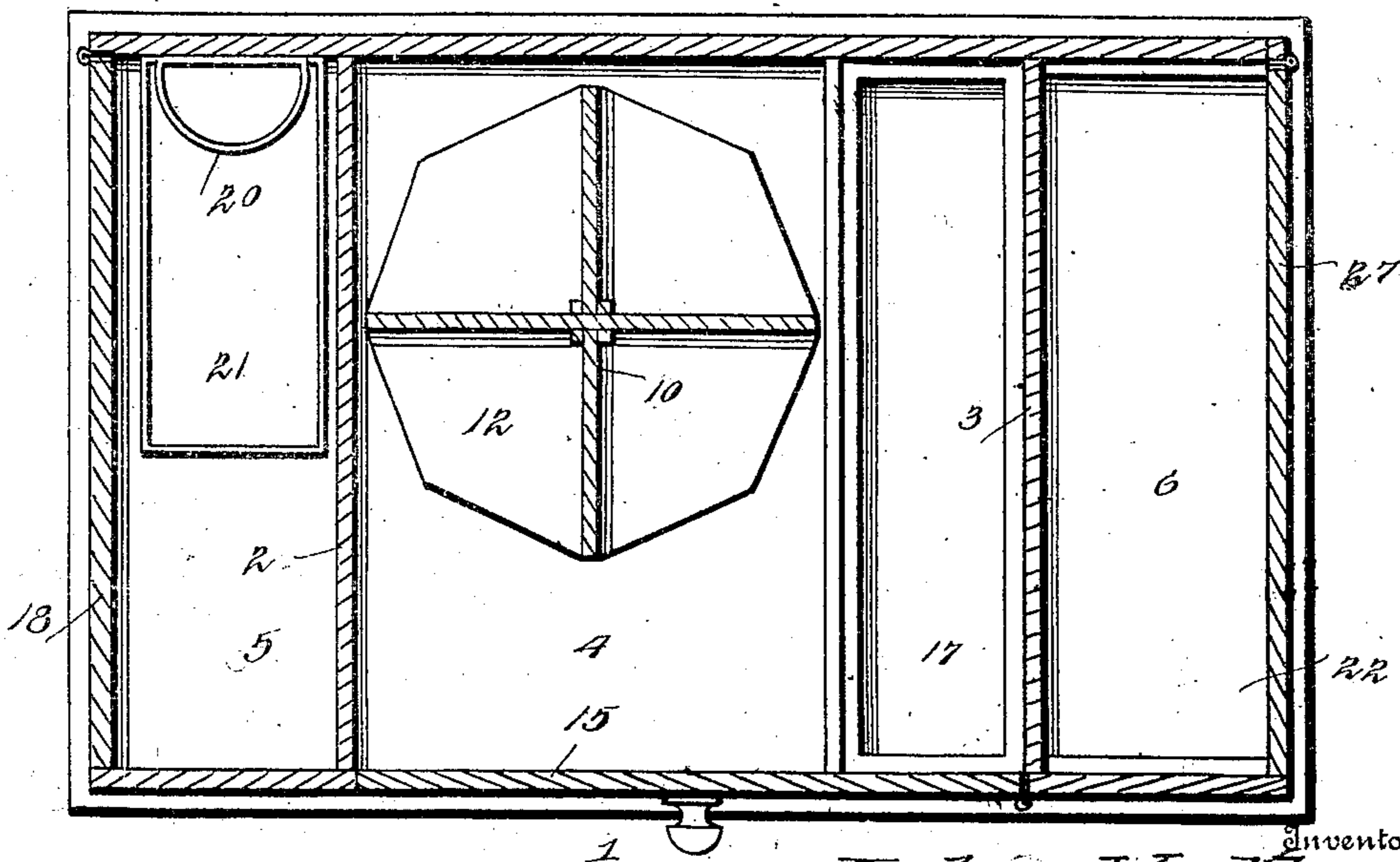
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MEDICINE CABINET.  
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HALLER, OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE NEAL, OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

## MEDICINE-CABINET.

No. 863,985.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 20, 1907.

Application filed January 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,945.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HALLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chillicothe, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful  
5 Improvements in Medicine-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to medicine cabinets, and is designed to provide a simple and inexpensive construction of cabinet for the use of physicians and for  
10 domestic use wherein compartments are formed for the reception of various remedial appliances and medicines in bottles, jars or other containers, and wherein the same may be conveniently stored for use and reached when desired; and, further, to provide means for illuminating the compartments when the doors thereof are  
15 opened, in order that the contents thereof may be readily observed.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the cabinet may be located in a dark room,  
20 and also means whereby warning will be given when the compartment employed for the storage of poisonous medicines is opened.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying  
25 drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a medicine cabinet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical, longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation of  
30 the end in which the poison compartment is located, with the door thereof thrown open. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through the cabinet.

The case or cabinet 1 is of rectangular or oblong rectangular form and is interiorly divided by vertical partitions 2 and 3 to form a main compartment 4 and end compartments 5 and 6. At the bottom of the main compartment is a horizontal floor or partition 7 separating the base of said compartment from the upper portion thereof to provide a chamber 8 adapted for the reception of a drawer 9 in which medicines in package  
40 form, stationery or other materials may be stored.

The partition 7 forms the bottom of the main compartment 4, and journaled therein is a rotary holder 10 comprising vertical and horizontal boards or strips 11 and 12, the former extending radially from the center of the holder and being connected by the latter, the boards 12 thus providing a series of shelves on which  
45 bottles or packages of medicine and remedial devices of various kinds may be placed. The rotary shelf or holder carries at its upper and lower ends trunnions 13 and 14 which are journaled in the top wall of the cabinet and the partition 7, so that the holder may be rotated to successively bring the shelves and the medi-

cines carried thereby into view at the front of the compartment 4. A hinged door 15 closes the front of the compartment 4 and may be provided with any suitable type of lock for locking it in closed position. A strip 16 is secured to the partition 7 and forms therewith and with one of the end walls of the chamber 4 a  
60 guideway for a sliding drawer or tray 17, which is withdrawable therefrom when the door 15 is opened and may be utilized as a receptacle for instruments or medicines.

The end compartment 5 is closed by a hinged door 65 18 and may contain a series of hooks or other suitable supports from which water bags, syringes and the like may be suspended. To the rear wall of said compartment is also secured a hanger loop 20, from which a water bag or syringe may be suspended after use, and  
70 within the compartment below said loop is arranged a pan 21 designed to receive the water dripping from the bag or syringe so suspended.

The compartment 6 is separated by horizontal partitions 22 and 23 to form upper, lower and intermediate  
75 chambers 24, 25 and 26. The chamber 24 is designed for the reception of poisonous chemicals and medicines and is closed in conjunction with the chamber 25 by a hinged door 27. The compartment 25 contains a drawer 28 which may be used for any desired purpose,  
80 this drawer being supported by the partition 23, which rests upon ledges 29 and is removable upon the withdrawal of the drawer to afford access to the chamber 26, in which are located batteries 30.

From the batteries 30 extend the wires 31 and 32 of  
85 a normally open electric circuit which is fed therefrom, and disposed in said circuit are incandescent lamps 33, 34, and 35, arranged respectively within the compartments 4, 5 and 6, the lamp 35 being disposed in the poison chamber 24 of the compartment 6 behind a  
90 transparent panel 36 bearing the word "Poison" or some suitable equivalent indicative of the character of the contents of said receptacle. The doors of the respective compartments are adapted when in closed position to engage the free ends of contact strips 37 and  
95 to normally hold the same out of engagement with cooperating contact strips 38, which strips serve as circuit closers or circuit make-and-break devices. The two contact strips 37 and 38 are separated by insulation 39 and are each fixed at one end by suitable fastenings to  
100 the upper wall of the casing, the strip 37 having an obliquely bent contact portion 39' to engage a downwardly projecting contact portion 40 on the strip 38 and also having a vertically bent terminal 41 to engage the inner face of the door. When the door of either  
105 compartment is closed and bears against the terminal 41 the strip 37 will be held out of engagement with the strip 38, thus breaking the circuit, but when the door is

opened the strip 37 will be moved by its spring action into engagement with the strip 38 to close the circuit and cause the coacting lamp to glow and light up the compartment. It will thus be seen that when the door of either compartment is opened the lamp therein will be caused to glow independently of the lamps in the other compartments, so that the contents of the opened compartment may be readily viewed. Thus when the lamp 33 is glowing the interior of the compartment 4 will be lighted up and upon turning the rotary shelf or holder 10 the medicines supported by the shelf 12 may be successively brought to view for inspection. When the door 27 is opened and the lamp 35 glows, the light therefrom will shine through the panel 36, thereby warning the person opening said door of the character of the medicines contained within the chamber 24, thus preventing a poisonous medicine from being removed from the cabinet by mistake for a harmless one.

If desired, a bell 42 may be disposed in the circuit in the chamber 24 to also give aural warning when the door 27 is opened. Supported upon the top of the cabinet is a signal lamp 43 connected with the circuit wires 31 and 32 and with wires 43' and 44 leading therefrom and which are adapted to be connected by the closing of a switch 45 to close the circuit and light the lamp 43. The switch 45 may be disposed in the room at a certain point remote from the cabinet or along side the bed of a patient, so that, if the location of the cabinet is unknown to a nurse, physician or attendant, the patient or some other person by pushing the button of the switch 45 may light the lamp 43, thus disclosing the location of the cabinet without the necessity of turning up the lights in a dark or dimly lighted room.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and mode of use of my improved cabinet will be readily understood, and it will be seen that it provides a simple, inexpensive and convenient article of this character for physicians or domestic use in which medicines and remedial appliances may be kept for ready use and which is designed to give warning when that part of the cabinet containing poisonous substances is opened, the advantages of which will be manifest.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A medicine cabinet comprising a casing provided with a plurality of compartments, doors for closing said compartments, an electric circuit having feed wires extending through and common to all the compartments, lamps within the compartments and arranged in said circuit, an alarm device arranged in the circuit and located in one of the compartments, and independent circuit closing devices arranged within the compartments, each comprising an L-shaped stationary contact having its vertical arm depending from the top of the compartment adjacent to the door and a movable spring contact fixed with the horizontal arm of said contact to the top wall of the cabinet and supported therefrom by interposed insulation, said movable contact having an arm extending obliquely below and in advance of the vertical arm of the stationary contact and terminating in a downturned finger adapted to be engaged by the closed door, whereby the pressure of the latter forces said movable contact normally out of engagement with the vertical arm of the stationary contact, substantially as described.
2. A medicine cabinet comprising a casing provided with a main compartment and a plurality of auxiliary compartments, doors for closing said compartments, fixtures within the compartments for holding medicine containers and appliances, an electric circuit having feed wires extending through and common to all the compartments, lamps within the compartments and arranged in said circuit, a bell in the circuit and located in one of the auxiliary compartments, independent circuit closing devices for said lamps arranged within the compartments, each comprising a stationary contact and a movable spring contact supported by the top wall of the cabinet, said contacts being arranged one above the other and separated by interposed insulation, said movable spring contact being normally held out of engagement with said stationary contact by the pressure of the closed door, whereby, when the doors are open, the spring contacts will be released and move into engagement with the stationary contacts to close the circuit and light the lamps, a cabinet locating lamp disposed upon the exterior of the cabinet and arranged in the circuit, conducting wires connected with the terminals of the lamp and leading from the cabinet, and an independent switch for connecting said wires to close the circuit for lighting said lamp.

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

JOHN HALLER.

Witnesses:

WALTER W. BOULGER,  
GARRETT S. CLAYPOOL.