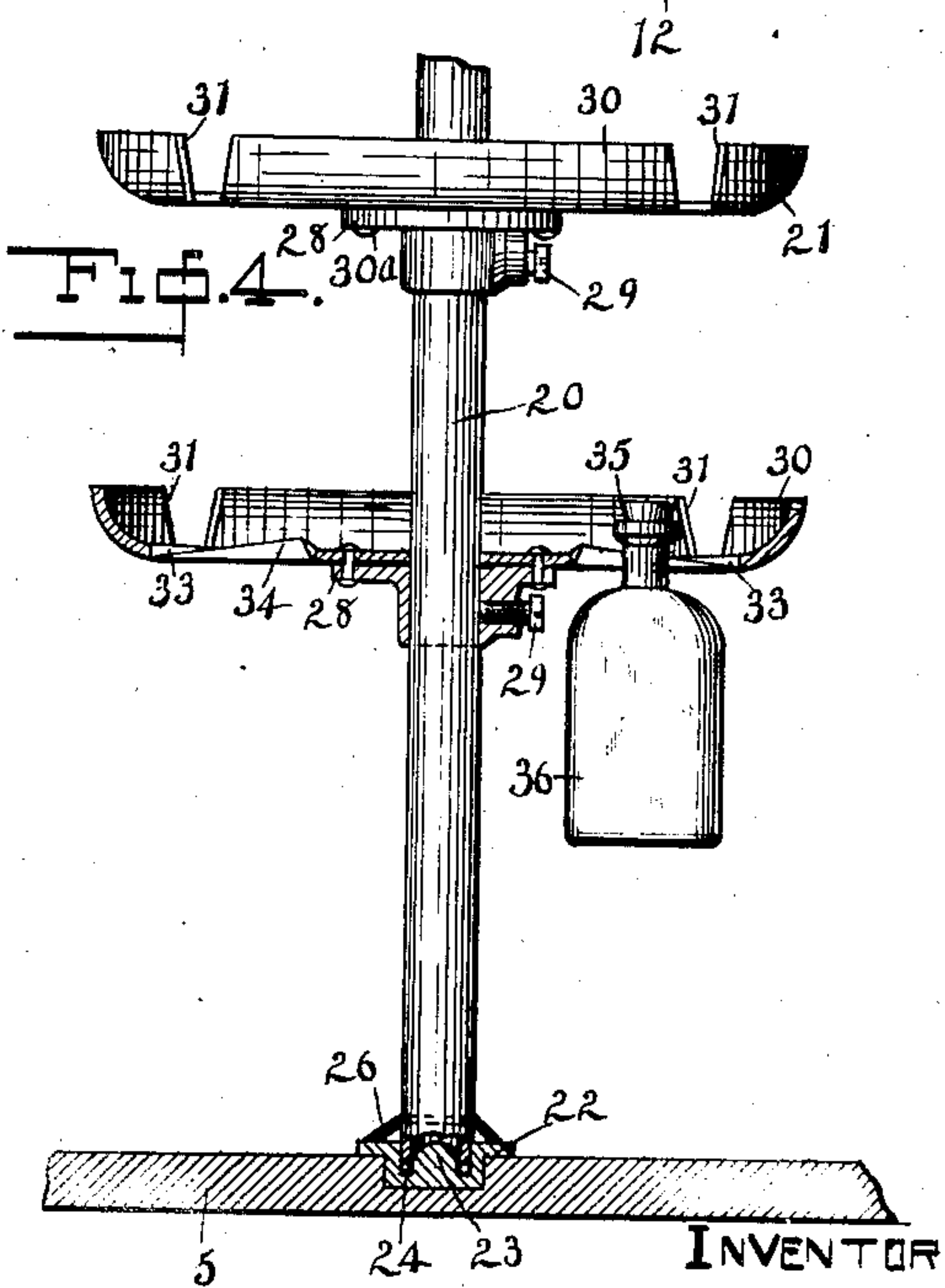
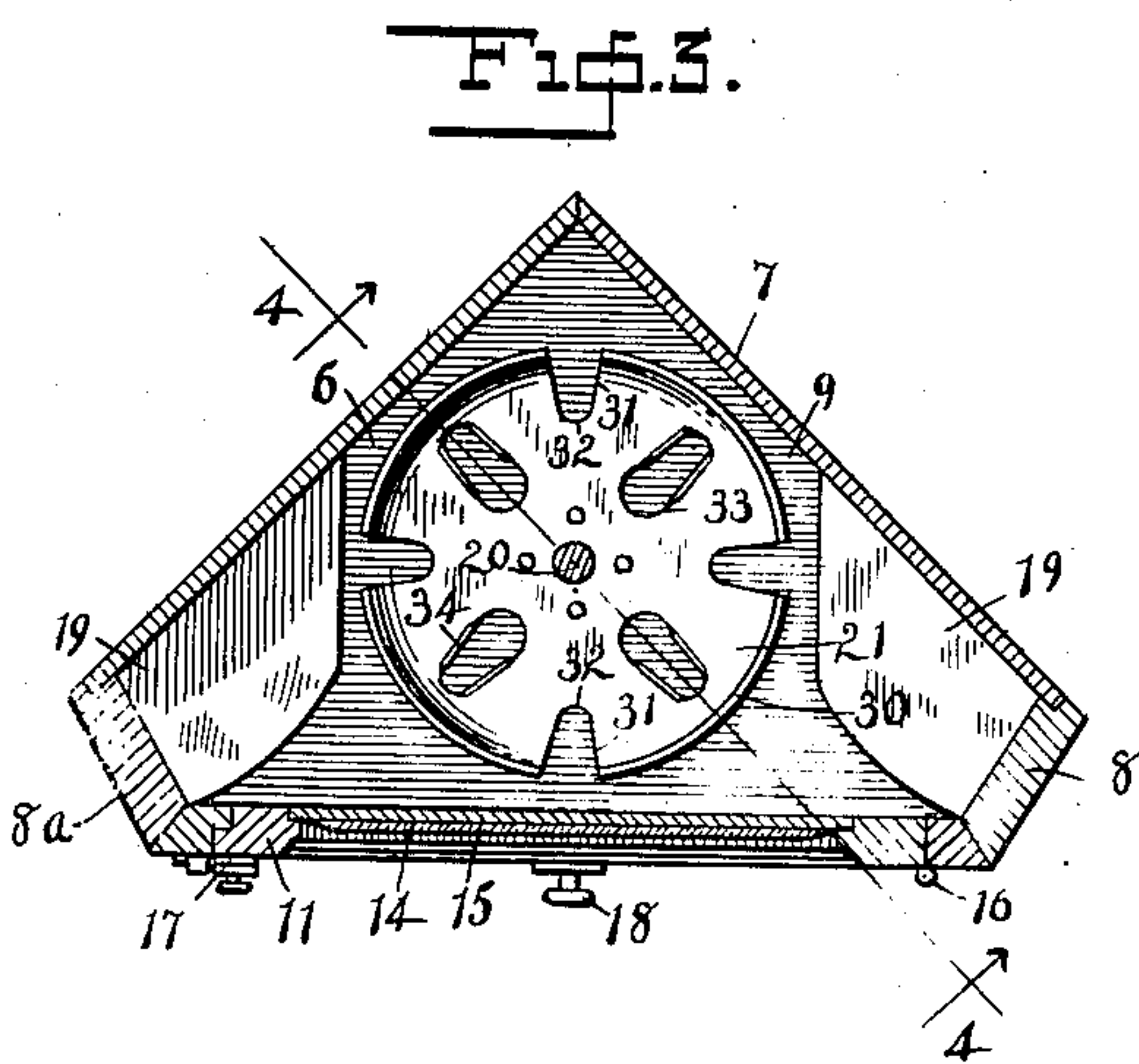
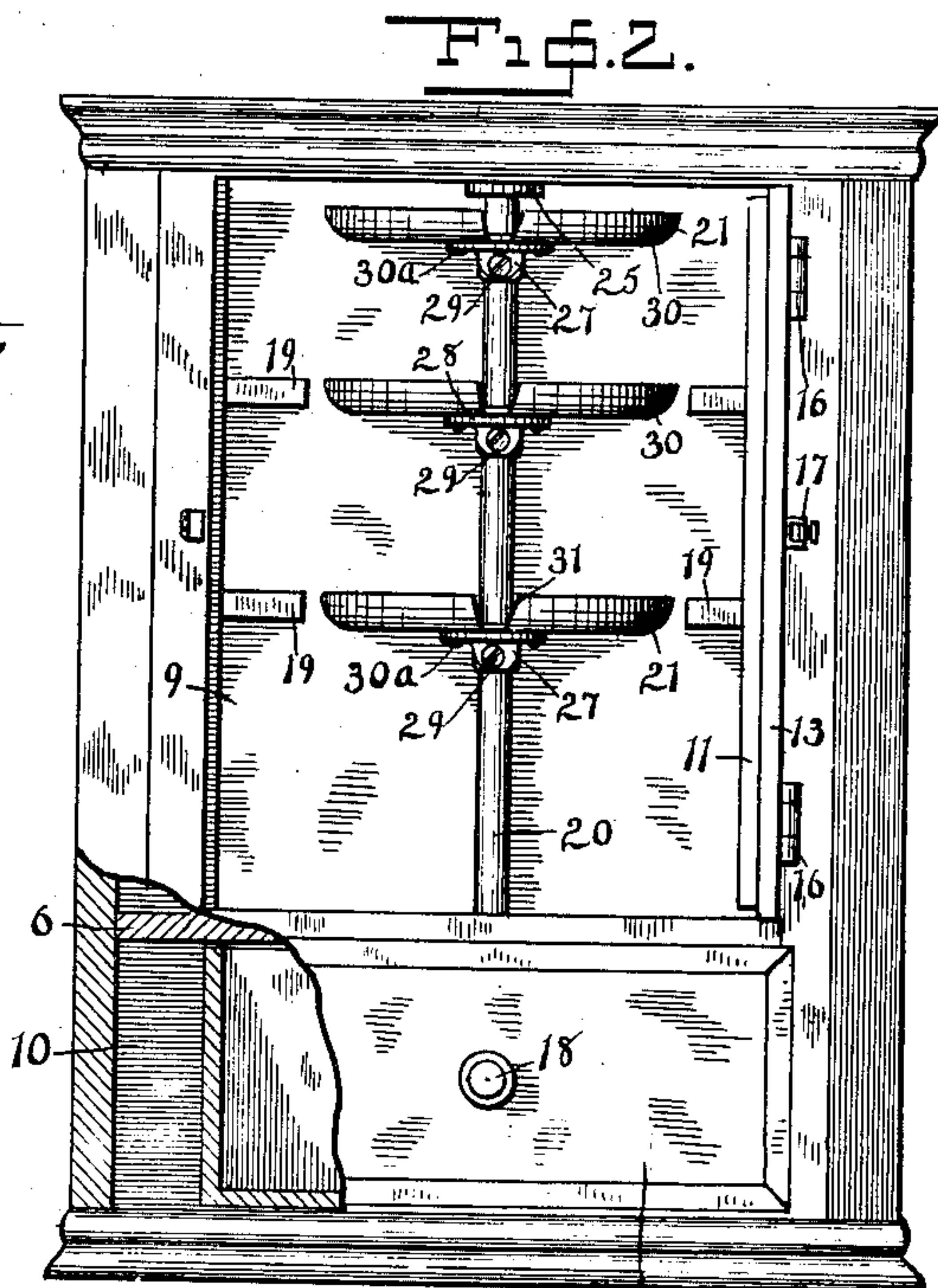
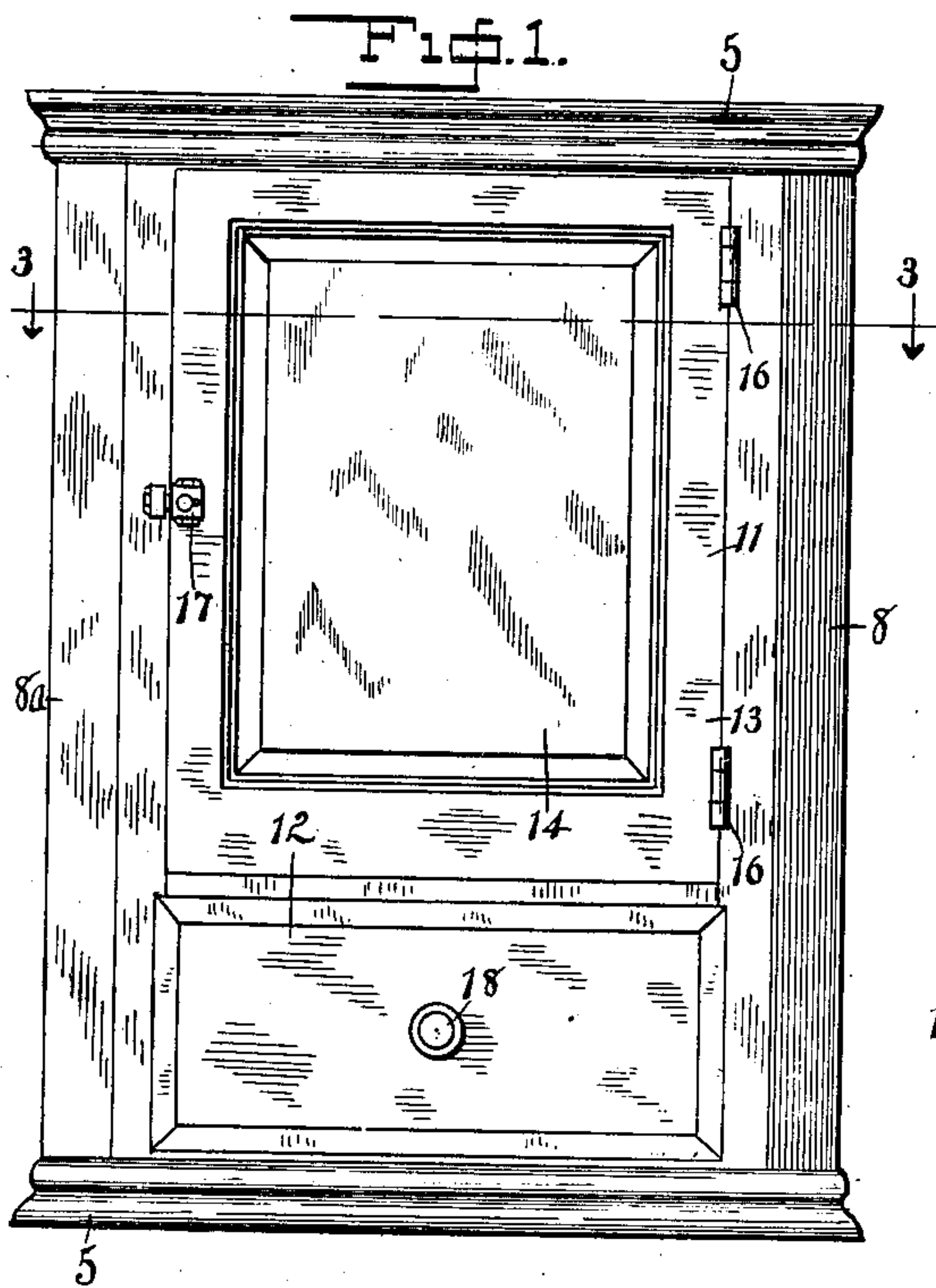


No. 874,933.

PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

J. BRISTOW, JR.
MEDICINE CASE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1907.



WITNESSES:

Mathew J. Marty
M. A. Milord

BY

Joseph Bristow Jr.
Frederick Benjamin
ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BRISTOW, JR., OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

MEDICINE-CASE.

No. 874,933.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed February 25, 1907. Serial No. 359,057.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BRISTOW, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicine-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to medicine cases and has special reference to cases or cabinets designed for domestic use and adapted to contain bottles and boxes in a compact and convenient manner.

The paramount objects of my invention are to provide a casing adapted to fit into the angle between two walls, and furnished with a dust excluding door, and a convenient drawer for packages and utensils; to arrange a rotary rack for bottles so that the rear vials can be quickly reached without danger of overturning those adjacent; to design the rack so that each bottle will have its individual holder and will be safeguarded against breakage or displacement during the rotary movement of the rack; to produce a rotary bottle holder that will be light in weight and yet firm for the support of a number of filled bottles of various sizes; and to provide means for preventing the centrifugal force from displacing the contents of the holders.

Further objects are to furnish a rotary device having improved features such as adjustability of the holding devices to suit containers of different sizes, sensitive bearings for the rotary element and a dust excluding cover for the ball bearings.

I accomplish the above and other minor objects by means of the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved medicine cabinet; Fig. 2 is a similar view with the door opened to disclose the interior; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view, partly in section, of the rotary rack.

Referring to the drawing in detail the numeral 5 indicates the top and bottom pieces, 6 a horizontal partition and 7 the backing of a cabinet designed to fit into a corner of a room. For this purpose the top and bottom boards as well as the partition are cut in the form of a right angled triangle the acute angles being truncated to give a better effect and the intervals closed by vertical casing strips 8, 8^a, upon each side. The partition

6 divides the interior of the cabinet into two compartments 9, 10, and is extended forward to the front of the case and forms a parting strip between a door 11 for the upper compartment and a drawer 12, which occupies the lower compartment. The said door 11 is preferably composed of a frame 13 in which is mounted a mirror 14 in lieu of a panel and securely held in place by a back board 15. The door has the usual hinges 16 and a catch or lock 17. The drawer is furnished with any convenient pull or knob 18, and the box portion of said drawer is made of a suitable triangular shape to properly fit the compartment 10.

The upper compartment 9 is fitted with a series of shelves 19 disposed in duplicate at each side and at various heights. These shelves serve to increase the capacity of the case and at the same time act as braces for the structure.

In the center of the upper compartment is placed a revolving bottle holder or rack composed of a central shaft 20, upon which are slidably mounted a plurality of concave shelves or disks 21. The shaft 20 is tubular and is supported upon a foot plate 22 secured to the upper surface of the partition. This plate is provided with an annular ball race 23 furnished with hardened steel balls 24 upon which the lower end of said tubular shaft rests. The upper end of the shaft is received in a flat plate 25 screwed to the under surface of the top board 5 forming a bearing for that end. Near the lower end of this shaft is placed a flexible washer 26 which is stretched upon the shaft when assembled by having its hole slightly less in size than the shaft diameter thus causing it to assume an inverted cup form and furnishing a protective covering to the ball race 23 to exclude dust.

Upon the shaft are arranged a series of movable collars 27 having flanges 28 and adjustably secured in place by set screws 29. Upon the upper surfaces of the flanges 28 are mounted disks 30 of thin metal their outer margins being turned upward and fastened to the flanges by rivets 30^a. These disks are furnished with peripheral slots 31 which are open at their outer ends and have their inner ends slightly narrower. Within their margins the disks are provided with key hole slots 33, the outer ends being narrower than the inner and the sides of the slots are formed with vertical flanges 34 the inner ends of which are higher than the outer. The func-

tion of the marginal and key hole slots is to permit the insertion of the necks of the bottles, the under surface of the lip 35 of the bottle 36 being engaged by the margins of the slot as shown in Fig. 4. The upturned margins or flanges 34 incline downwardly towards the outer extremities of the slots and prevent the bottles from working towards the wide end of the slots. The upturned margin of the disks has the same effect to prevent the bottles from being dislodged from the outer slots by the centrifugal force, when the rack is rotated, and in addition is a source of strength for the disk which thus may be made of lighter material than would be advisable were the plate made with a plane surface.

It will be understood that each slot is intended to hold a single bottle although they may be made of sufficient length to accommodate a number at once. The necks of the vials are inserted in the larger ends of the key-hole slots and slipped along until a narrower part of the slot is reached. Where they will be supported by their necks alone. To remove any vial it is only necessary to rotate the rack by pushing with the finger upon the edge of one of the disks and thus

rotating the rack until the required bottle is brought to the front. The disks being movable upon the central stem or shaft, they may be adjusted to suit various sizes of bottles, and the number of these disks may be varied to suit the circumstances.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a bottle holding device, a rotatably mounted shaft, disks adjustably mounted on said shaft and adapted to rotate therewith, said disks formed of sheet metal with an upturned periphery and with radial openings, the margins of said openings being inclined substantially as described.

2. In a bottle holding device, rotatable disks and means for supporting said disks, each of said disks having peripheral and radial openings formed therein, the margins of the radial openings being inclined toward the outer edge of the disk, and the outer edge of the disk being curved upwardly.

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

JOSEPH BRISTOW, JR.

Witnesses:

WALTER F. HUNTER,
FRANK A. WEBBER.