

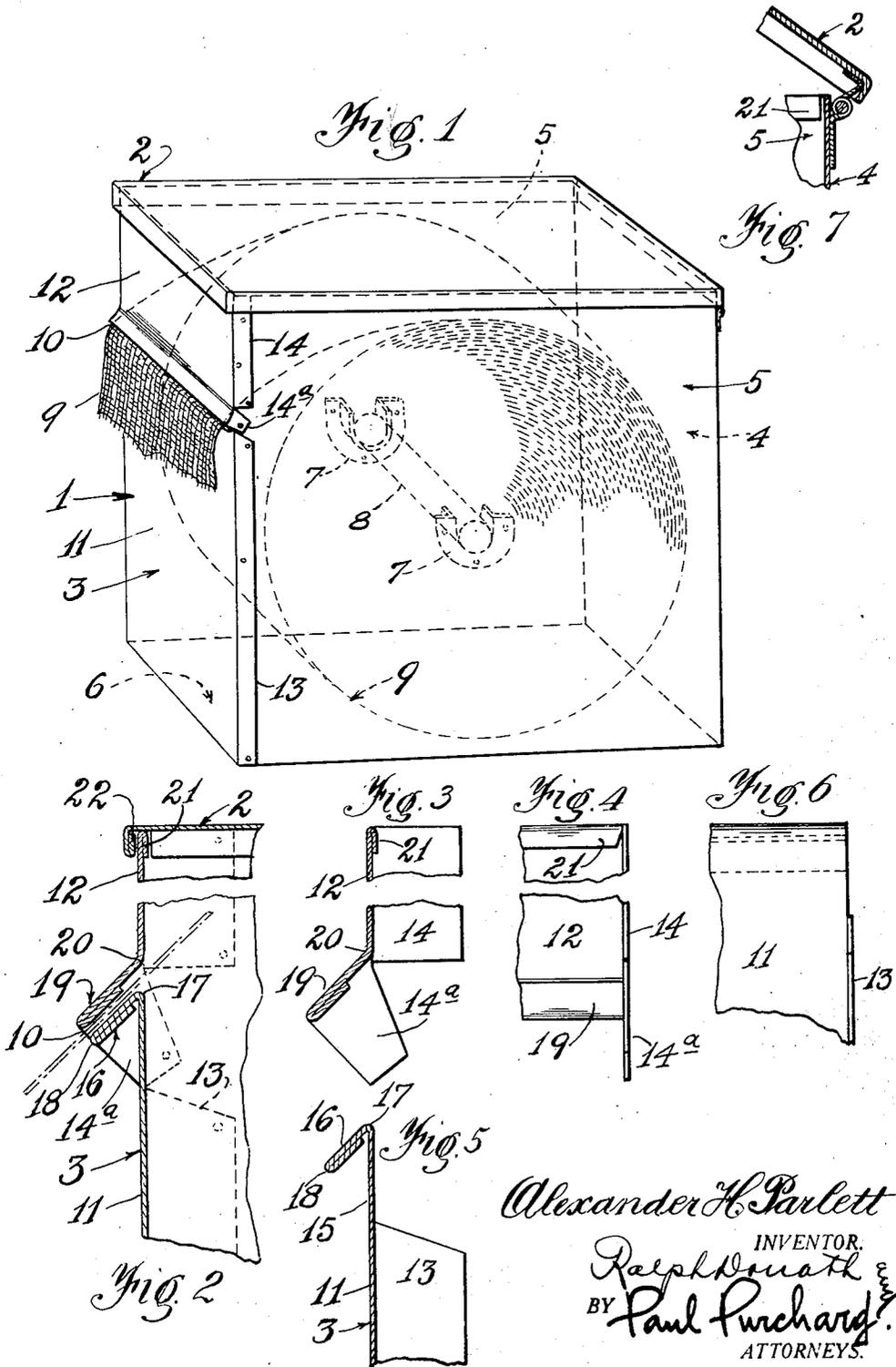
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SANITARY DISPENSING CABINET FOR SURGICAL GAUZE AND THE LIKE

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SANITARY DISPENSING CABINET FOR SURGICAL GAUZE AND THE LIKE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 242—55.2)

This invention relates to dispensing cabinets, and more in particular to sanitary gauze dispensing cabinets.

One of the primary objects of this invention is to provide a gauze dispensing cabinet, especially intended for use in hospitals and physicians using relatively great quantities of surgical gauze, which cabinet is adapted to hold relatively large rolls of such gauze, or the like material sold in ribbon form, and protect said gauze against contamination by dust, water, etc.

Another object of this invention is to provide a container for rolls of gauze, etc., in which said rolls may be easily deposited and rotatively supported and from which the gauze may be drawn out, as required, without lifting the roll out of the container.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a dispensing cabinet of the character stated which is of utmost simplicity and which, therefore, may be manufactured at relatively low cost.

Additional features and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description considered in connection with the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this application and in which similar parts in the various figures are identified by the same reference numbers.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is an isometric view of the sanitary gauze dispensing cabinet, shown with a roll of gauze rotatably mounted therein.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional view through the front wall of the cabinet, showing especially the dispensing outlet for the gauze.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view through the upper section of the front wall of the cabinet.

Fig. 4 is an end elevation of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view through the lower section of the front wall.

Fig. 6 is an end view of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view showing one method of hingedly securing the cover of the cabinet to the rear wall of the cabinet.

Reference being had to the drawing, my sanitary gauze dispensing cabinet consists of a container 1, open at the top, and provided with a hinged cover 2.

The container has preferably the shape of a parallelepiped and comprises the front-wall 3, the rear-wall 4, to which the cover is hinged, two similar side-walls 5 and the bottom 6. All of these walls as well as the bottom and the cover of the cabinet are preferably made of sheet metal, suitably painted or enameled to protect the cabi-

net against corrosion and improve its general appearance.

Secured on the inside of the side-walls and substantially at the center thereof, are the socket-bearings 7 adapted to freely receive the horizontally disposed supporting-pin 8 for the roll of gauze 9.

The gauze is fed out of the container through a suitably shaped horizontal, slot-like, aperture 10 provided in the front-wall, preferably a certain distance above the supporting pin to facilitate the manipulation of the extracted gauze.

The front-wall comprises a lower portion 11 and an upper portion 12, each having rectangularly disposed longitudinal flanges 13 and 14 respectively, by means of which the front-wall may be secured to the side-walls in any desired manner, such as by riveting or, preferably, by means of welding.

The upper transverse edge of the lower portion 11 is carried above the top of the side flanges 13 to form the extension 15, the end of which is doubled under flat and bent in a forward and downwardly inclined direction to produce the lower lip 16 of the dispensing aperture. As shown especially in Figs. 2 and 5, the top edge 17 and the lower edge 18 of this lip are rounded off to facilitate the extraction of the gauze and also prevent injuries to the hands of the person dispensing the gauze. The doubling of the sheet metal at the lip, of course, considerably adds to the rigidity of the latter and prevents it from losing its shape, under normal operating conditions.

The lower transverse edge of the upper portion 12 is also extended below the end of the side flanges 14 and doubled to produce the upper lip 19 of the dispensing aperture. This lip is bent parallel to the lower lip and spaced a suitable distance away from it to form the dispensing aperture proper 10.

It will be seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 that the side flanges 14 are cut at a point corresponding to the base-line 20 of the upper lip 19 and that the lugs 14^a produced by this cut are bent with the lip and then secured to the side-walls 5, to produce suitable lateral guides for the ribbon of gauze and to considerably strengthen the rather exposed upper lip against distortion. This construction also protects the lower lip 16 against injury or distortion and, if desired, this lip may be additionally strengthened by welding its ends to the inner faces of the lugs 14^a, thus practically insuring permanent parallelism between the upper and lower lips of the dispensing aperture.

The exposed top edges of the walls of the cabi-

inet, as well as the exposed sides of the cover 2 are preferably doubled over inwardly to eliminate all sharp edges and increase the rigidity of the structure. This is indicated in various figures of the drawing by the reference numbers 21 and 22, the former relating to the folds on the container and the latter to those on the cover.

The rolls of gauze are generally wound by the manufacturer thereof on tubular cores (not shown) made of cardboard, fibre, or other suitable material. The supporting pin 8, which is usually supplied with the cabinet, is inserted through said tubular core, with both ends projecting equally at both sides of the roll. When placed within the container, the roll will be rotatably supported therein by the protruding ends of the supporting-pin resting in the socket-bearings 7, and the free end of the roll is then passed through the dispensing-slot 10, and the container closed by means of the cover 2.

By pulling on the projecting end of the ribbon of gauze, the roll will be rotated and any desired amount of gauze may be dispensed, which amount is cut off by means of scissors, or other suitable device. The gauze is generally cut off a slight distance away from the lips, so as to leave a short protruding portion of gauze which may be gotten hold of when un-rolling the next following supply of gauze.

While I have illustrated and described herein the preferred embodiment of my invention, and one which I have found by actual use to be very practical, it may be thought desirable after continued experience to make slight changes in the construction and arrangement of the details of my invention, and I intend to include in this application all such variations and improvements as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a sanitary cabinet for dispensing surgical gauze and the like, a sheet metal container of parallelepipedal form open at the top and adapted to accommodate a roll of surgical gauze and the like; a cover hingedly mounted on the container adapted to close the top thereof; a wall having a dispensing aperture comprising a lower lip and an upper lip for the gauze; said wall comprising an upper part and a lower part each having longitudinal flanges to secure said parts to the

adjacent sides of the container; the upper edge of the lower part and the lower edge of the upper part being extended and bent obliquely and outwardly in substantially parallel spaced relation to form respectively the lower and the upper lips of said aperture, and lateral flanges positioned on the upper lip to secure same to the adjacent sides of said container.

2. In a sanitary cabinet for dispensing surgical gauze and the like, a sheet metal container of parallelepipedal form open at the top and adapted to accommodate a roll of surgical gauze and the like; a cover hingedly mounted on the container adapted to close the top thereof; a wall having a dispensing aperture comprising an upper lip and a lower lip for the gauze; said wall comprising an upper part and a lower part each having longitudinal flanges to secure said parts to the adjacent sides of the container; the upper edge of the lower part and the lower edge of the upper part being extended and bent obliquely and outwardly in substantially parallel spaced relation to form respectively the lower and the upper lips of said aperture; lateral flanges positioned on the upper lip to secure same to the adjacent sides of said container; the lower lip being free from said adjacent sides of the container.

3. In a sanitary cabinet for dispensing surgical gauze and the like, a sheet metal container of parallelepipedal form open at the top and adapted to accommodate a roll of surgical gauze and the like; a cover hingedly mounted on the container adapted to close the top thereof; a wall having a dispensing aperture comprising an upper lip and a lower lip for the gauze; said wall comprising an upper part and a lower part each having longitudinal flanges to secure said parts to the adjacent sides of the container; the upper edge of the lower part and the lower edge of the upper part being extended and bent obliquely and outwardly in substantially parallel spaced relation to form respectively the lower and the upper lips of said aperture; lateral flanges positioned on the upper lip to secure same to the adjacent sides of said container; the lower lip being free from said adjacent sides of the container and secured to the inner faces of the flanges of the upper lip.

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