

(No Model.)

C. A. TATUM.
HOLDER FOR BOTTLES.

No. 356,900.

Patented Feb. 1, 1887.

Fig. 1.

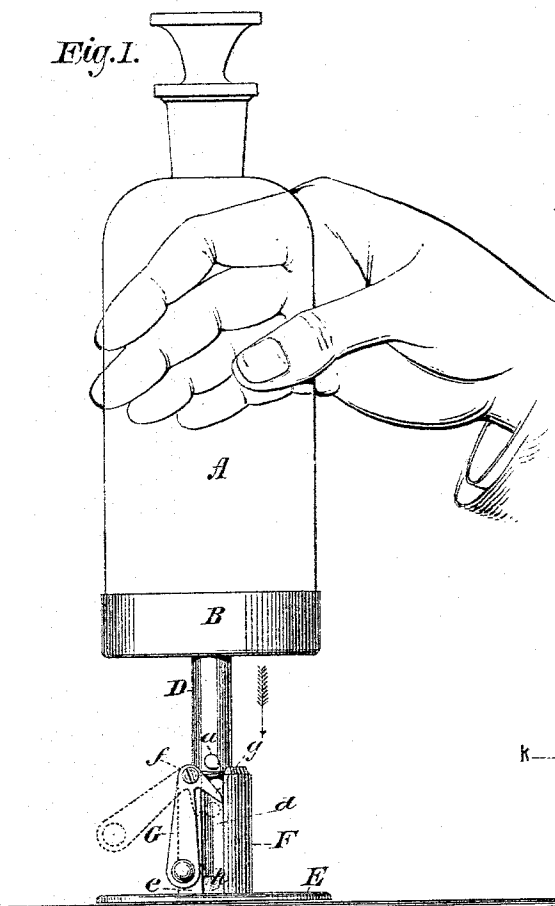


Fig. 2.

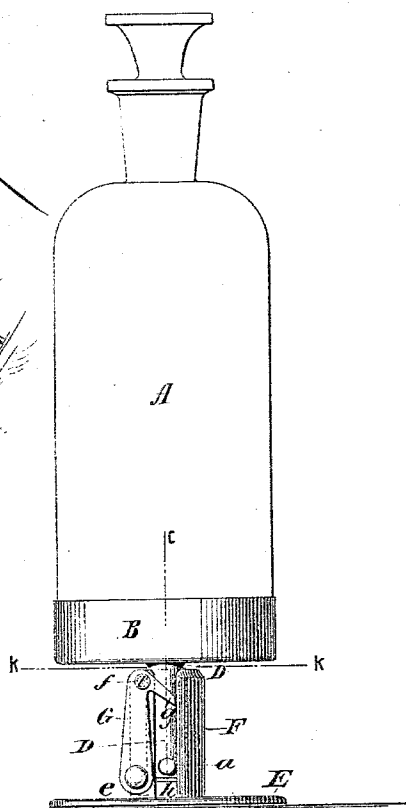


Fig. 4.

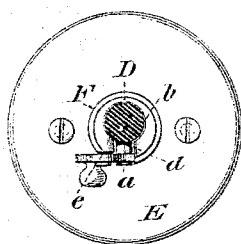
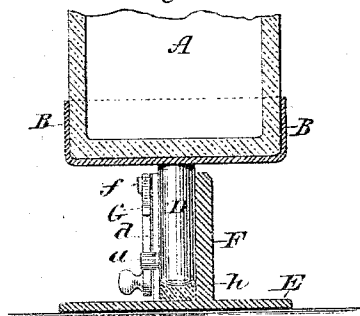


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. TATUM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WHITALL, TATUM & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

HOLDER FOR BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,900, dated February 1, 1887.

Application filed December 17, 1886. Serial No. 221,833. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. TATUM, a resident of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Holders or Stands for Bottles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Bottles which contain poisons, alkaloids, and other powerful drugs are frequently mistaken in drug-stores and laboratories for those containing less injurious substances. This gives rise to accidents, which in many cases result in a loss of life. To avoid the liability of such mistakes a number of devices have been used to call the attention of the user to the nature of the bottle's contents, but they do not provide for the return of the bottle to its proper position on the shelf. If a bottle containing some powerful drug were, after being used, put back in the place ordinarily occupied by one containing substances of a harmless nature, at some subsequent time this misplaced bottle is very liable to be hurriedly taken, under the impression that it was the other.

The object of my invention is to avoid all possibility of such mistakes by providing a stand which will positively insure that the nature of the contents of the bottle will be called to the attention of the user, and that it must be replaced in its proper position after using, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, showing the bottle about to be placed in its holder. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the bottle in place in the holder. Fig. 3 is a section on the line *cc*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line *kk*, Fig. 2.

A is the bottle, which is securely fastened, by cement or other suitable means, to the flanged cap B. This cap B is provided on its under side with the shank D, having a lug, *a*, on one side, and near its end.

Supported on a suitable base, E, is a vertical standard, F, which has a longitudinal recess, *b*, therein, for the reception of the shank D. The standard E also has a vertical slot, *d*, for the passage of the lug *a*. On one side of this slot *d* the standard E is beveled, so as to form the surface *c*, and near the top thereof is pivoted at *f* the arm G. This arm has formed thereon or attached thereto the downwardly-projecting dog *g*, which, when the arm hangs in its normal position—that is, vertically—lies

across the path of the lug *a*, as in Fig. 2. To take up the shock of the descent of the bottle in the holder, a cushion, *h*, may be placed in the bottom of the recess *b*.

When the bottle is to be used, it cannot be drawn out of the standard F until the arm G is turned up to the position indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1—that is, until the dog *g* does not lie across the path of the lug *a*. This forcibly calls the attention of the person to the nature of the bottle's contents.

The bottle cannot be drawn out of the standard without turning the arm G, as described, as the end of the dog *g* presses against the opposite edge of the slot and prevents the lug *a* from turning the dog *g* upward.

After the bottle has been removed from its holder it cannot be set down anywhere, as the shank or projection D on the underside of the bottle will not permit its standing in a vertical position until it is returned to its holder. Thus any liability of the bottle becoming misplaced is removed.

Where a number of bottles containing substances of a poisonous nature are used, each bottle may be distinguished from the other by varying the cross-section or size of the shank D and the recess in the standard. These bottles are of course provided with suitable labels of their contents.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of a bottle with the lower cap, B, having shank D, said bottle being rigidly secured to said cap, and with a recessed holder, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a bottle having a projection thereon, with a recessed holder, and means for locking said projection to said holder, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the bottle A, cap B, secured to said bottle and having the shank D, which has the lug *a*, with the recessed standard F, and dog *g*, pivoted to said standard, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the bottle A, cap B, secured to said bottle and having the shank D, which has the lug *a*, with the standard F, having the recess *b* and slot *d* therein, and the arm G and dog *g*, pivoted to said standard, substantially as described.

Witnesses: C. A. TATUM.

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