No. 619,190. Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

C. A. KNAPPENBERGER & H. H. BARNES, JR.

LABEL CABINET.

(No Model.) (Application filed May 26, 1898.)

Fig. 1.

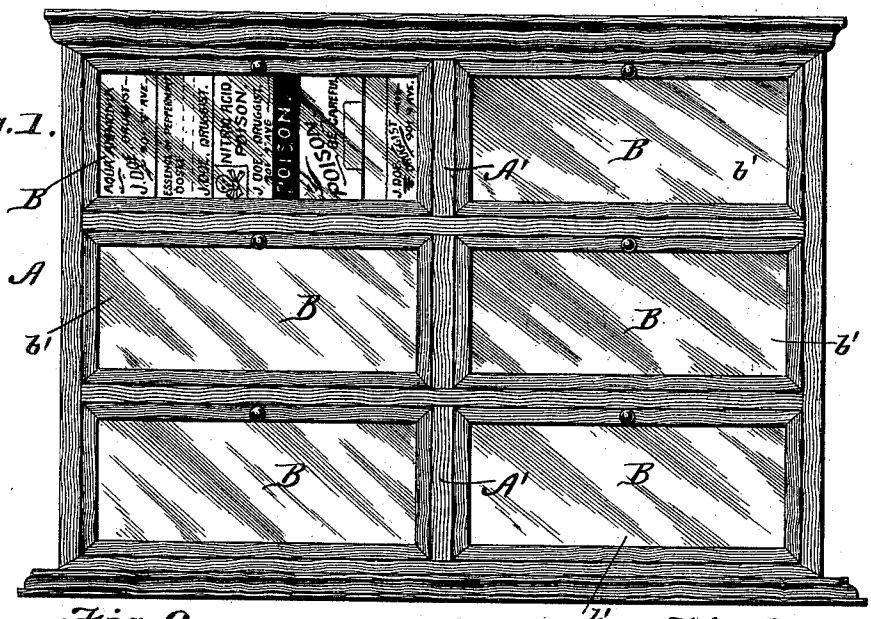


Fig. 2.

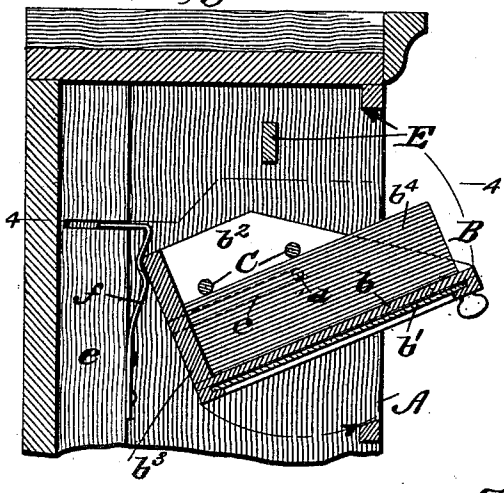


Fig. 3.

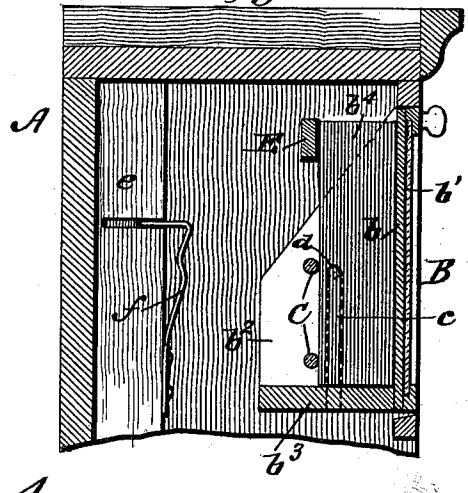
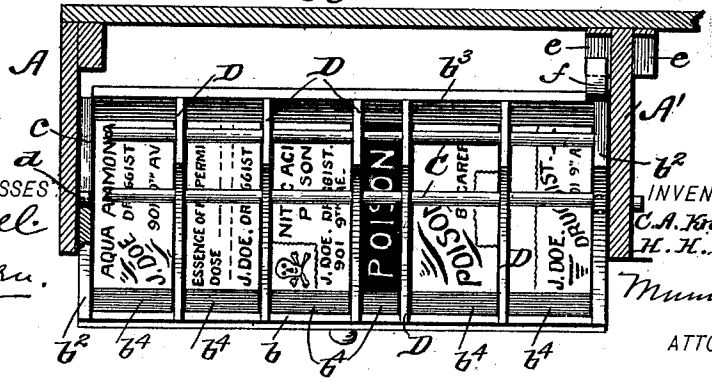


Fig. 4.



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CLARENCE A. KNAPPENBERGER AND HENRY HARRISON BARNES, JR., OF LA HARPE, ILLINOIS.

LABEL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,190, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed May 26, 1898. Serial No. 681,808. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLARENCE A. KNAPPENBERGER and HENRY HARRISON BARNES, Jr., of La Harpe, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Label-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to construct a druggist's label-case for convenience in finding and applying the right labels to bottles and packages and which shall also preserve the labels in straight and smooth condition. Druggists for the most part employ makeshifts in the form of thread-cases or other improvised structures; but with such the druggist has to depend upon his memory to pull out the right drawer may be to its full extent and then only to find that he has pulled out the wrong one and be compelled to close it and try one or more of the others before finding the label sought. Furthermore, gummed paper labels, unless provided with some special means for preventing it, are sure to curl up and become practically useless, especially if they are small. This trouble has caused some druggists to have labels printed without being gummed, which necessitates the maintaining of a bottle of mucilage close at hand and the trouble and bother of applying it by hand to each label. Our invention is designed to overcome all of these objections; and it consists in the special construction and arrangement of parts, forming a simple and practically useful cabinet, as will be hereinafter fully described, with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation with the label-holder compartments closed. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section through a portion of the case, showing one of the label-holder compartments open. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing it closed, and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A represents the outer case of the cabinet, and B are the label-holders. The case may be made of any size and of any material, but, preferably, will be made with a vertical middle partition A′ and three label-holders on each side of the same arranged in vertical series.

The label-holders B consist of a front board b with a glass panel b' in front of it, two end pieces b^2 b^2, and a bottom piece b^3. Between the glass frame and front board is formed a space to receive the various labels, which are arranged in the holder with their greatest length up and down, for the reason that they are of uniform length and fit evenly in the holder in this way. The sample labels show through the glass, so as to catch readily the eye of the druggist, and in the holder immediately behind each sample label there is arranged a storage-compartment for the labels b^4 in bulk. These compartments are formed of partitions D and two longitudinal rods C C, arranged parallel to each other and secured at their ends to the end pieces b^2 b^2 of the holder. The partitions D are simply thin strips of any suitable material, wood or metal, having two holes through them to receive the rods C C and capable of sliding along on the rods, so as to make storage-compartments corresponding to the size of the labels.

In the end pieces b^2 b^2 of each holder are formed slots c c, adapted to receive trunnion-pins d d, fixed to the sides of the case inside the front wall of the same and upon which the label-holders may be rotated from the closed position in Fig. 3 to the open position in Fig. 2.

In the back of the case there is arranged at one end of each vertical series of holders a strip e, having a spring f, against which the rear edge of the holder bears when in its open position and which serves thus to maintain the holder in a stationary position when open. On the front of each holder there is a suitable knob or handle.

Now when the gummed labels are placed in their respective compartments in the holder, each immediately behind its sample label, it will be seen that it is only necessary to observe the sample label in the front of the holder and then tilt the latter forward on its trunnion-pins in order to conveniently and certainly find and get access to the label desired. The labels b^4 in bulk lie against the front board of the holder, and their lower ends are prevented from curling up by the rods C C, while their upper ends are prevented from curling and are held flat against a stationary stop-strip E, fixed in the case in hori-

zontal position along the upper edge of each holder, as seen in Fig. 3.

When the label-holder is turned down or opened, the labels are made easily accessible, and when the holder is turned up it acts like a door to perfectly close up the opening in the front of the case.

Although the device is primarily intended for holding druggists' labels, it is obvious that it may be equally valuable as a ticket-case or for holding slips of any kind.

In pointing out the distinguishing features of our invention we would state that the location of the trunnions *d* on the inside walls of the case and back of the front edge of the same is important, as is also the formation of the grooves *c* in the end walls of the holder in such a manner as to cause the center of gravity of the holder to be always below the trunnions. This causes the holder to be self-closing, except when held by the spring *f*. It also prevents the holder from projecting more than a very short distance from the case when opened, as in Fig. 2, and yet the grooves *c* permit the holder to be readily taken out when in this position. By cutting away the ends of the holder on a diagonal line and locating the bar E below the upper edge of the holder it will be seen that the bar catches against and holds the tops of the labels from curling down.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cabinet for holding labels, tickets, slips &c., comprising an outer case having trunnions *d* on the inside and back of the front edge, and holders consisting of a front part having a glass panel, two end pieces, a bottom piece, means for separating and retaining the labels, said end pieces having grooves to receive the trunnions within the case and said grooves extending out to the lower ends of the end pieces substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A cabinet for holding labels, tickets, slips, &c., comprising an outer case, and one or more holders consisting of a front part, a bottom, two end pieces, means for separating and retaining the labels, trunnions or pivots connecting the end pieces to the case, at a point inside the case, and above the center of gravity of the holder and a spring arranged in the case to form a brake or steadying device to maintain the holder in its open position substantially as described.

3. In a cabinet, the combination with the case; of a label or ticket holder having diagonally-cut end portions arranged to swing about a longitudinal axis within the case, adjustable partitions in the holder, rods C holding the partitions and also the lower ends of the labels, and a fixed strip E arranged in the case in horizontal position below the upper edge of the holder to form a stop-bearing or clamp-surface for the upper end of the labels or tickets to hold them straight as shown and described.

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