C. B. BENSON.

INSTRUMENT AND MEDICINE CASE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1909.

941,608. Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

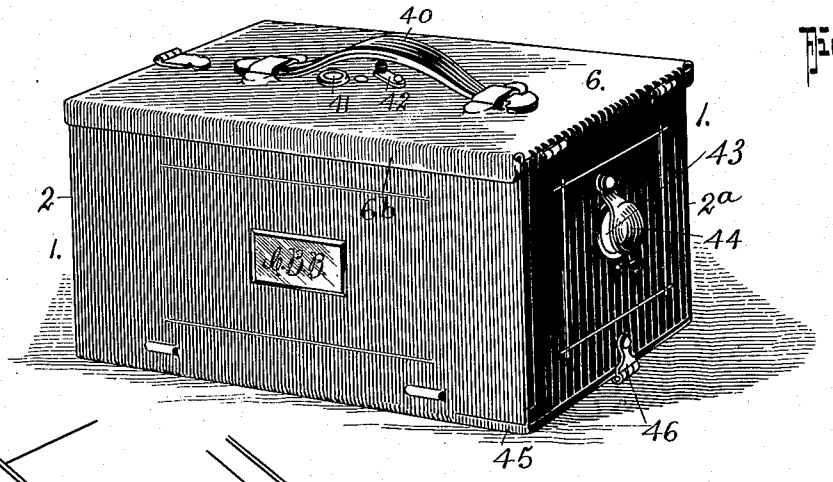


Fig. 2.

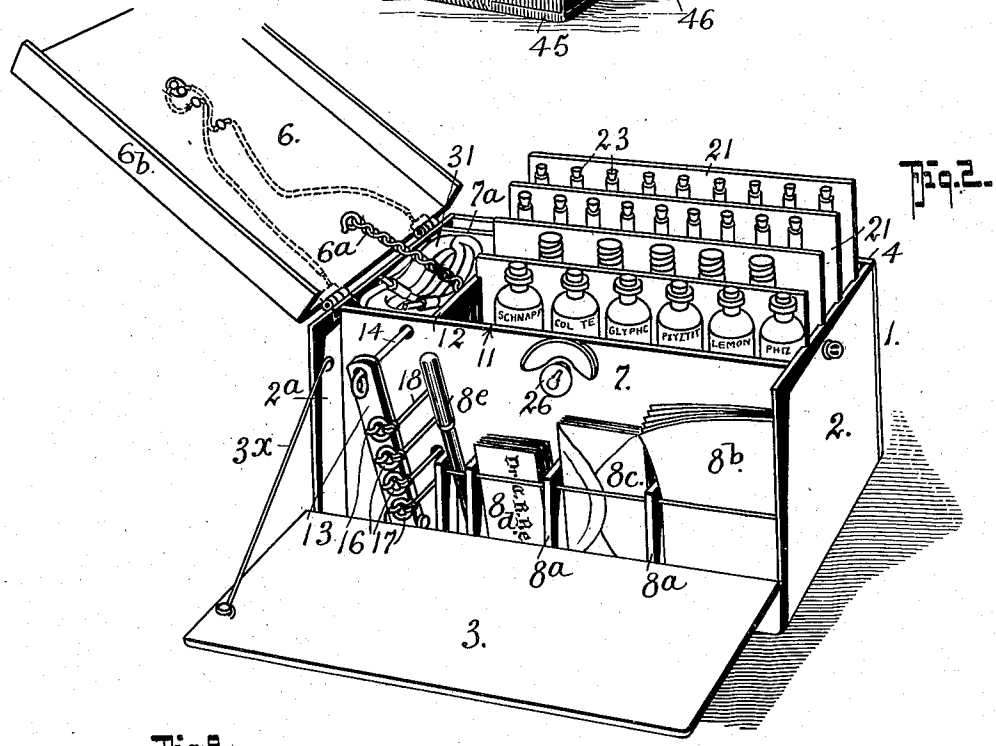
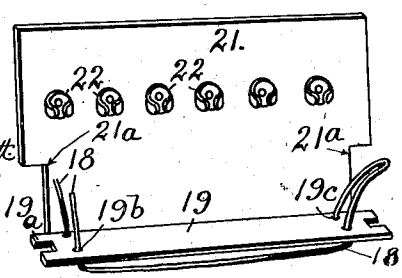


Fig 8.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

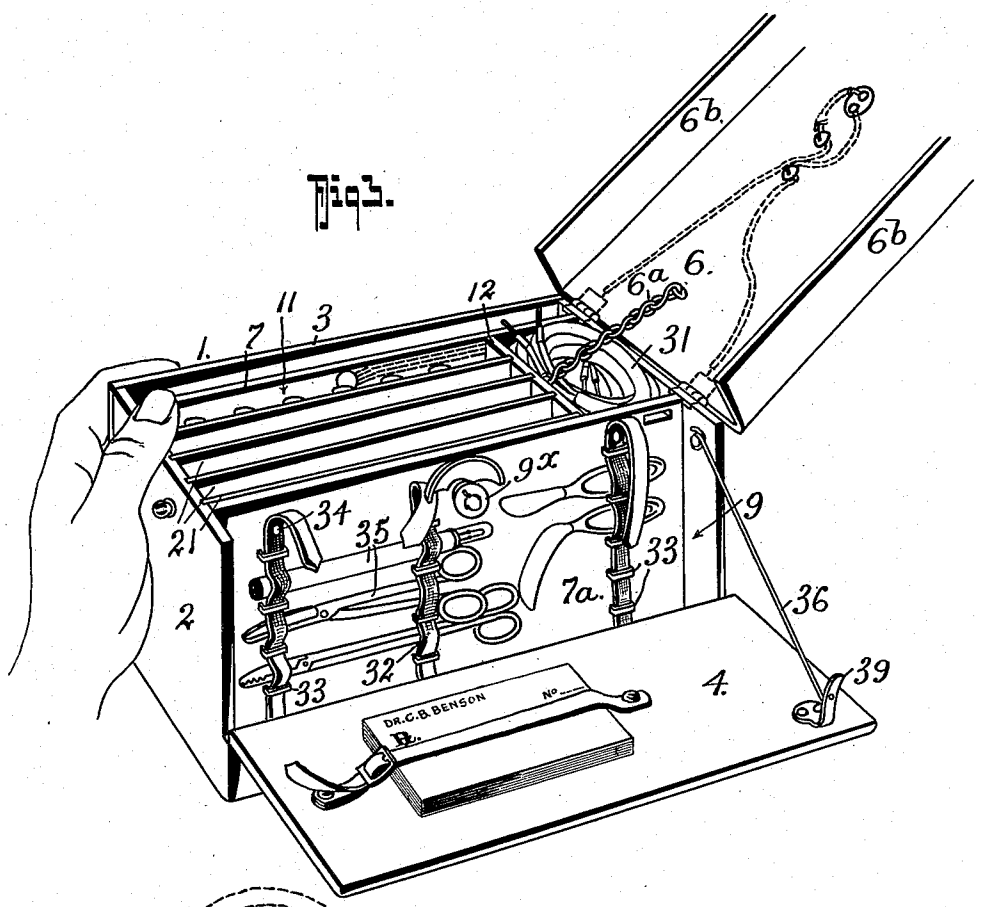
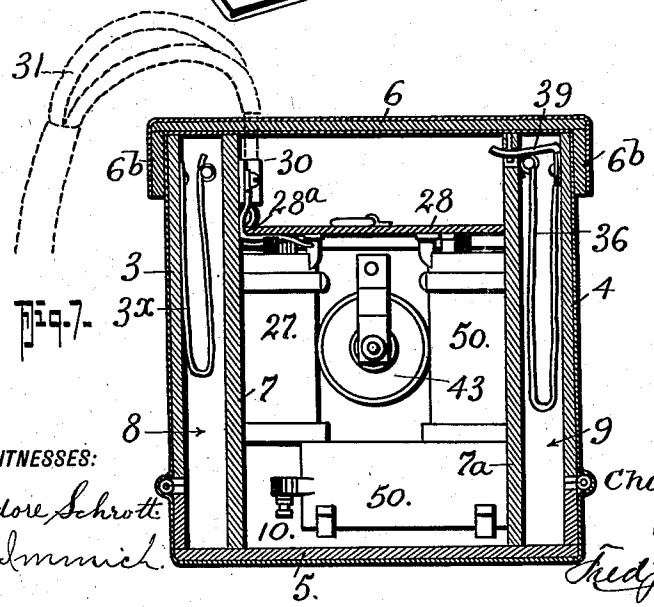


Fig. 7.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.

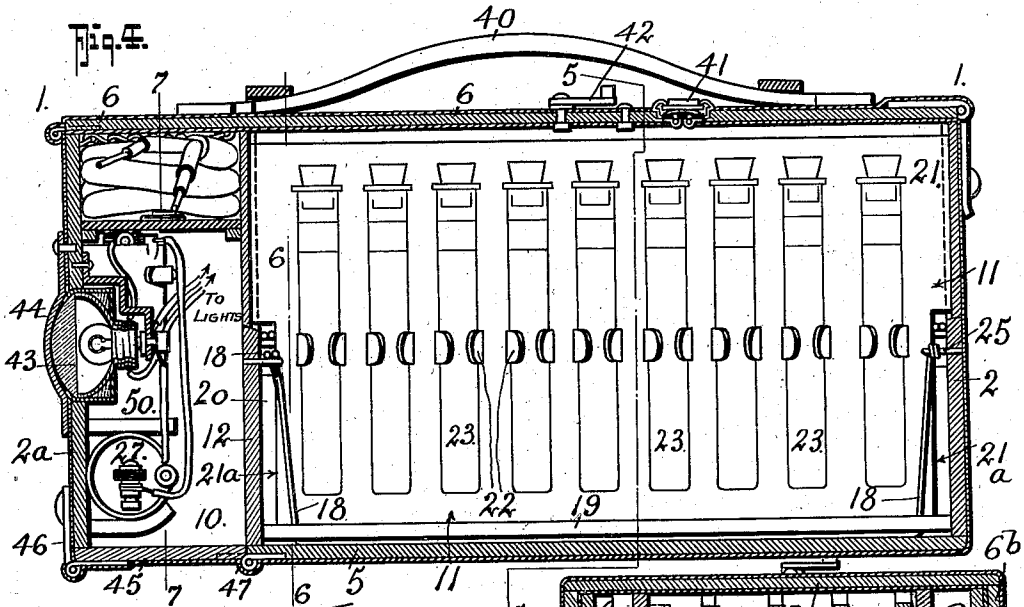


Fig. 5.

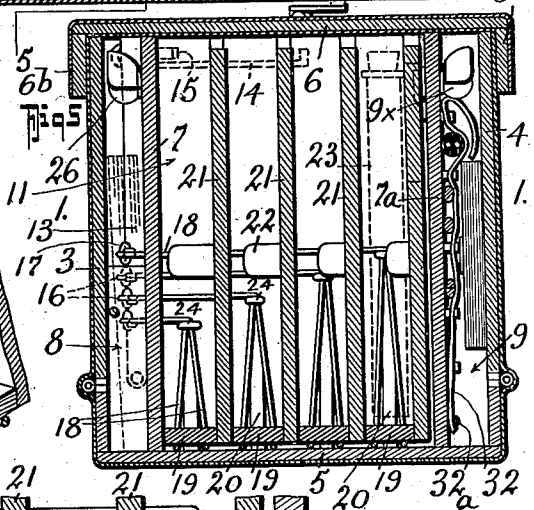
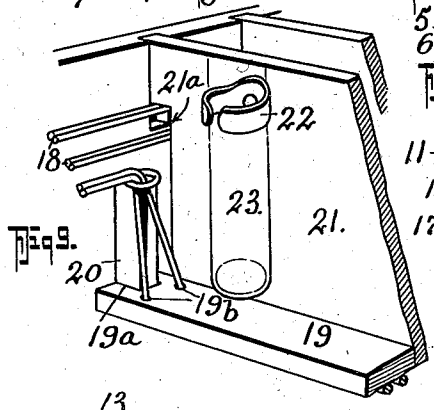
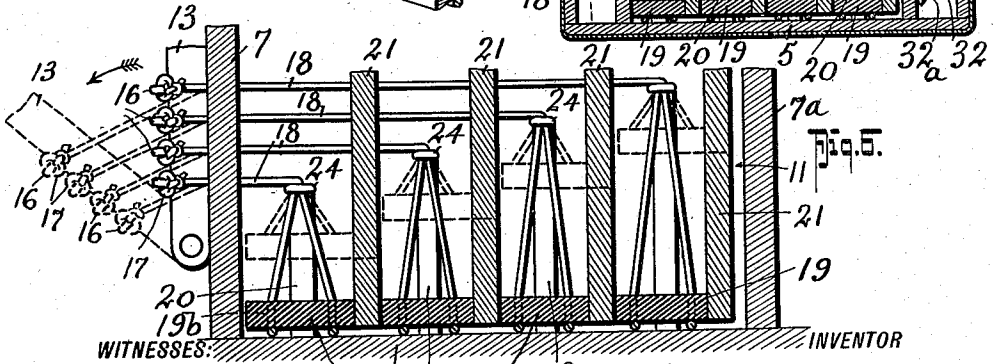


Fig. 3.





UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BURWELL BENSON, OF TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.

INSTRUMENT AND MEDICINE CASE.

941,608. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Application filed February 26, 1909. Serial No. 480,103.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. BENSON, residing at Tippecanoe City, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Instrument and Medicine Case, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved medicine case designed for physicians' and veterinary surgeons' use, and in its generic nature the invention resides in providing a case having compartments and racks conveniently and easily accessibly arranged in said compartments, and the invention also resides in the provision of a case which when opened will have one or more desk compartments whereby the user may write out prescriptions and the like.

The invention also includes means for illuminating certain compartments of the case and providing a head-light or flash light on the outside of the case for service at night.

My invention also resides in the provision of medicine vial holding racks, one or more of which may be more or less projected from the case (either individiually or collectively) to render the medicine vials conveniently accessible. A battery compartment is also provided in my invention for energizing the several lights, and means are also provided whereby electrical operating instruments may be electrically connected with the same battery.

More specifically my invention resides in those novel combinations, arrangement and constructions of parts all of which will be first fully described, and then be specifically pointed out in the appended claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of my case closed. Fig. 2, is a similar view of the case opened, the medicine racks all being raised. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the case opened, taken from the opposite side, the medicine racks being lowered. Fig. 4, is a central vertical longitudinal section of my invention when the case is closed. Fig. 5, is a cross section thereof on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6, is a cross section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7, is a cross section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4. Fig. 8, is a detail perspective view of one of the vial carrying racks. Fig. 9, is a detail perspective view hereinafter identified.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters and numerals of reference indicate like parts in all of the figures, 1 designates the case, which comprises the front and back walls 1—2[a], respectively, the hinged sides 3—4, respectively, the bottom 5 and the lid 6.

7—7[a] designate a pair of longitudinal partitions which divide the case into side chambers 8—9, and a central chamber, which is formed into two compartments 10—11 by a transverse partition 12.

The chamber 8 is provided with racks 8[a], certain of which are to contain powder papers 8[b], envelops 8[c], business cards 8[d] and a pencil or pen 8[e]. A lever 13 is hinged to the member 7 and is held in its outer position by a rod 14 that passes through the partition 7 into the chamber 10 and engages a latch keeper 15 at times. The lever 13 has a series of pins or hooks 16 one for each ring 17. The rings 17 are terminations of cables or chains 18 that project through apertures in the partition 7 into the chamber 11 and actuate the vial carrying racks. The vial racks each comprise a base 19 having forked ends 19[a] to straddle rails 20 on the back 2 and partition 12. To the bottom 19 an upright support 21 is fastened and the support 21 is provided with clips 22 to hold the vials 23, as clearly shown in Fig. 9, of the drawings. Each base 19 is apertured at 19[b]—19[c] to permit passage of the actuating cables 18 which pass down through eyes 24 on the partition 12, and from thence through the apertures 19[b], under the bases 19 and up through the apertures 19[c], and are secured at 25 to the back 2 of the case. Thus when the cables 18 are pulled the respective racks will be elevated, and they will gravitate to their lowermost position when the cables are released.

The eyes 24 and fixed supports 25 have a stepped relation to one another, so that when the racks are all elevated as shown in Fig. 2, of the drawings, they will form a stepped position to expose the upper extremities of the vials of each rack.

The partition 12 and the back wall 2 are each provided with grooves to receive the

edges of the uprights 21, and the uprights 21 are cut away as at 21ª, so as not to interfere with the several cables 18.

When the lever 13 is pulled out into the position shown in Fig. 2, of the drawings, all the racks will be raised. Should it be desired to raise but one rack at a time by pulling on the ring 17, corresponding to the desired rack the user may elevate such rack.

A light 26 illuminates the compartment 8 and the desk section formed by the side 3 when desired, and a chain or cord 3ˣ may be used to support the side when opened.

The compartment 10 contains the necessary battery 27 to energize the several lights on the case. The compartment 10 has a partition 28 over the batteries but beneath the level of the top of the case to form another compartment in which instruments may be contained, the top being cut away at intervals as at 28ª to permit access to the terminal 30 to which a flexible cord 31 may be connected, the cord 31 forming a connection with the electrical operating instruments desired to be used.

The compartment 9 has straps 32 which are fixed at one end 32ª to pass through loops 33, which are secured at their other ends by clasps 34 thereby forming convenient holders for the necessary surgical instruments 35 used by the physician or veterinary surgeon.

The side 4 has a chain 36 to hold it as a desk when opened, and it is provided with a clasp, in the form of a strap, to hold the prescription blanks. The side 4 is normally held closed by a clip 39 and the compartment 9 is adapted to be lighted by a lamp 9ˣ, as desired.

The lid 6 is braced, when opened, by a chain 6ª and it is provided with overlapping flanges 6ᵇ to overlap the sides 3 and 4 when the lid is closed to hold the sides in position.

On the outer side the lid has a handle 40, a push button 41 and a switch 42. The switch 42 and button 41 are connected with the battery 50 in the compartment 10 and with a headlight 43 on the front of the case so that the headlight 43 may be used as a headlight or as a flash light. A globe 44 serves to cover the headlight 43 when not in use. It is, of course, understood, that the several lights are wired up with the battery 50 in any well known manner.

In order to obtain access to the cells in the compartment 10, without removing the lid of the compartment, I provide a trap door 45 in the bottom of the case under the compartment 10, which is normally held closed by the clasp 46 which is hinged at 47, so that it may be opened and the cells removed from the compartment when necessary.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings it is thought the complete construction, operation and numerous advantages of my invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains.

What I claim is:

1. In a medicine case comprising a receptacle consisting of front, end and back walls, a bottom and longitudinal partitions connecting the end walls and spaced apart to form a plurality of longitudinal chambers, hinged sides for said receptacle to close the side chambers thereof, and means for holding said sides when open in a horizontal position in a plane above said bottom, and a lid for the whole.

2. In a medicine case comprising a receptacle consisting of front, end and back walls, a bottom and longitudinal partitions connecting the end walls and spaced apart to form a plurality of longitudinal chambers, hinged sides for said receptacle to close the side chambers thereof, means for holding said sides when open in a horizontal position and in a horizontal plane above the bottom of said receptacle, a lid for the whole, and suitable racks disposed in the side chambers.

3. In a medicine case comprising a receptacle consisting of front, end and back walls, a bottom and longitudinal partitions connecting the end walls and spaced apart to form a plurality of longitudinal chambers, hinged sides for said receptacle to close the side chambers thereof, means for holding said sides when open in a horizontal position, a lid for the whole, a series of vial holding racks in one of said compartments, and means in another of said compartments and connecting with said racks for projecting the same partly out of the receptacle.

4. In a medicine case comprising a receptacle consisting of front, end and back walls, a bottom and longitudinal partitions connecting the end walls, and spaced apart to form a plurality of longitudinal chambers, hinged sides for said receptacle to close the side chambers thereof, means for holding said sides open when in a horizontal position, a lid for the whole, said lid having depending flanges to engage said hinged sides when closed to hold them in their closed position.

5. In a medicine case comprising a receptacle consisting of front, end and back walls, a bottom and longitudinal partitions connecting the end walls, and spaced apart to form a plurality of longitudinal chambers, hinged sides for said receptacle to close the side chambers thereof, means for holding said sides when open in a horizontal position, a lid for the whole, said lid having depending flanges to engage said hinged

sides when closed to hold them in their closed position, and another means for holding one of said hinged sides closed independently of the lid.

6. A physicians' medicine cabinet, consisting of a receptacle formed with front, end and back walls, a bottom, a top hinged to one of said walls, hinged sides for said receptacle, a pair of longitudinal partitions within the receptacle connecting the end walls and dividing the receptacle into a central compartment and side compartments, a transverse partition in the central compartment dividing it into two distinct compartments, medicine holding racks mounted in one of said central compartments, racks mounted in the side compartments, means for illuminating the side compartments, and means in the other central compartment for energizing said illuminating means.

7. A physicians' medicine cabinet, consisting of a receptacle formed with front, end and back walls, a bottom, a top hinged to one of said walls, hinged sides for said receptacle, a pair of longitudinal partitions within the receptacle connecting the end walls and dividing the receptacle into a central compartment and side compartments, a transverse partition in the central compartment dividing it into two distinct compartments, medicine holding racks mounted in one of said central compartments, racks mounted in the side compartments, means for illuminating the side compartments, means in the other central compartment for energizing said illuminating means, and a headlight mounted in the front end of the receptacle, a controller for said headlight carried by the top, and connections between the controller and headlight and the energizing means in one of the central compartments for energizing the headlight.

8. A physicians' medicine cabinet, consisting of a receptacle formed with front, end and back walls, a bottom, a top hinged to one of said walls, hinged sides for said receptacle, a pair of longitudinal partitions within the receptacle connecting the end walls and dividing the receptacle into a central compartment and side compartments, a transverse partition in the central compartment dividing it into two distinct compartments, medicine holding racks mounted in one of said central compartments, racks mounted in the side compartments, means for illuminating the side compartments, and means in the other central compartment for energizing said illuminating means, a headlight mounted in the front end of the receptacle, a controller for said headlight carried by the top, and connections between the controller, the headlight and the energizing means in one of the central compartments for energizing the headlight, and a door in the bottom beneath one of said central compartments.

9. A physicians' medicine cabinet, consisting of a receptacle formed with front, end and back walls, a bottom, a top hinged to one of said walls, hinged sides for said receptacle, a pair of longitudinal partitions within the receptacle connecting the end walls and dividing the receptacle into a central compartment and side compartments, a transverse partition in the central compartment dividing it into two distinct compartments, medicine holding racks mounted in one of said central compartments, racks mounted in the side compartments, means for illuminating the side compartments, means in the other central compartment for energizing said illuminating means, and a headlight mounted in the front end of the receptacle, a controller for said headlight carried by the top, connections between the controller and headlight and the energizing means in one of the central compartments for energizing the headlight, a removable auxiliary lid for one of said central compartments disposed in a plane beneath the first mentioned lid when closed to leave an additional compartment space above said auxiliary lid.

10. A physicians' medicine cabinet, consisting of a receptacle formed with front, end and back walls, a bottom, a top hinged to one of said walls, hinged sides for said receptacle, a pair of longitudinal partitions within the receptacle connecting the end walls and dividing the receptacle into a central compartment and side compartments, a transverse partition in the central compartment dividing it into two distinct compartments, medicine holding racks mounted in one of said central compartments, racks mounted in the side compartments, means for illuminating the side compartments, means in the other central compartment for energizing said illuminating means, a headlight mounted in the front end of the receptacle, a controller for said headlight carried by the top, connections between the controller, the headlight and the energizing means in one of the central compartments for energizing the headlight, a door in the bottom beneath one of said central compartments, a removable auxiliary lid for one of said central compartments disposed in a plane beneath the first mentioned lid when closed to leave an additional compartment space above said auxiliary lid.

11. In a physicians' medicine cabinet, a receptacle having bottom, side and end walls to form a compartment, a lid for closing said compartment, a series of vial holding racks mounted in said compartment, said racks comprising a base member, guides for said base member, upright supports held by each

base member, guides for said upright supports, vial holding clips carried by said upright supports, and means for elevating said vial holding racks to project the same out of the top of the receptacle.

12. In a physicians' medicine cabinet, a receptacle having a compartment, a series of vial holding racks mounted in said compartment, said racks comprising a base member, guides for said base member, upright supports held by each base member, guides for said upright supports, vial holding clips carried by said upright supports, means for elevating said vial holding racks to project the same out of the receptacle, said last named means comprising cables, and fixed members through which said cables pass, said cables also passing beneath said base members, over fixed members to which one terminal of said cables connect, and finger engaging means at the other terminal of the cable by means of which the cable may be pulled to elevate the rack.

13. In a physicians' medicine cabinet, a receptacle having a compartment, a series of vial holding racks mounted in said compartment, said racks comprising a base member, guides for said base member, upright supports held by each base member, guides for said upright supports, vial holding clips carried by said upright supports, means for elevating said vial holding racks to project the same out of the receptacle, said last named means comprising cables, fixed members through which said cables pass, said cables also passing beneath said base members, over fixed members to which one terminal of said cables connect, finger engaging means at the other terminal of the cable by means of which the cable may be pulled to elevate the rack, and a single lever to engage all of said finger engaging members to simultaneously elevate all of said vial carrying racks.

14. In a physicians' medicine cabinet, a receptacle having a compartment, a series of vial holding racks mounted in said compartment, said racks comprising a base member, guides for said base member, upright supports held by each base member, guides for said upright supports, vial holding clips carried by said upright supports, means for elevating said vial holding racks to project the same out of receptacle, said last named means comprising cables, fixed members through which said cables pass, said cables also passing beneath said base members, over fixed members to which one terminal of said cables connect, finger engaging means at the other terminal of the cable by means of which the cable may be pulled to elevate the rack, a single lever to engage all of said finger engaging members to simultaneously elevate all of said vial carrying racks, and means for locking said lever in its rack elevating position.

CHARLES BURWELL BENSON.

Witnesses:
W. E. TEN EYCK,
FRED. M. GRANT.