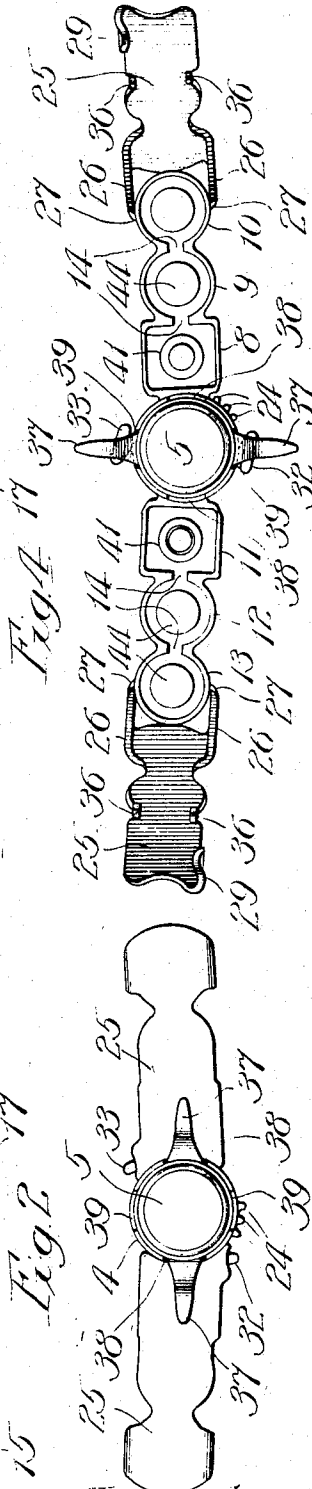
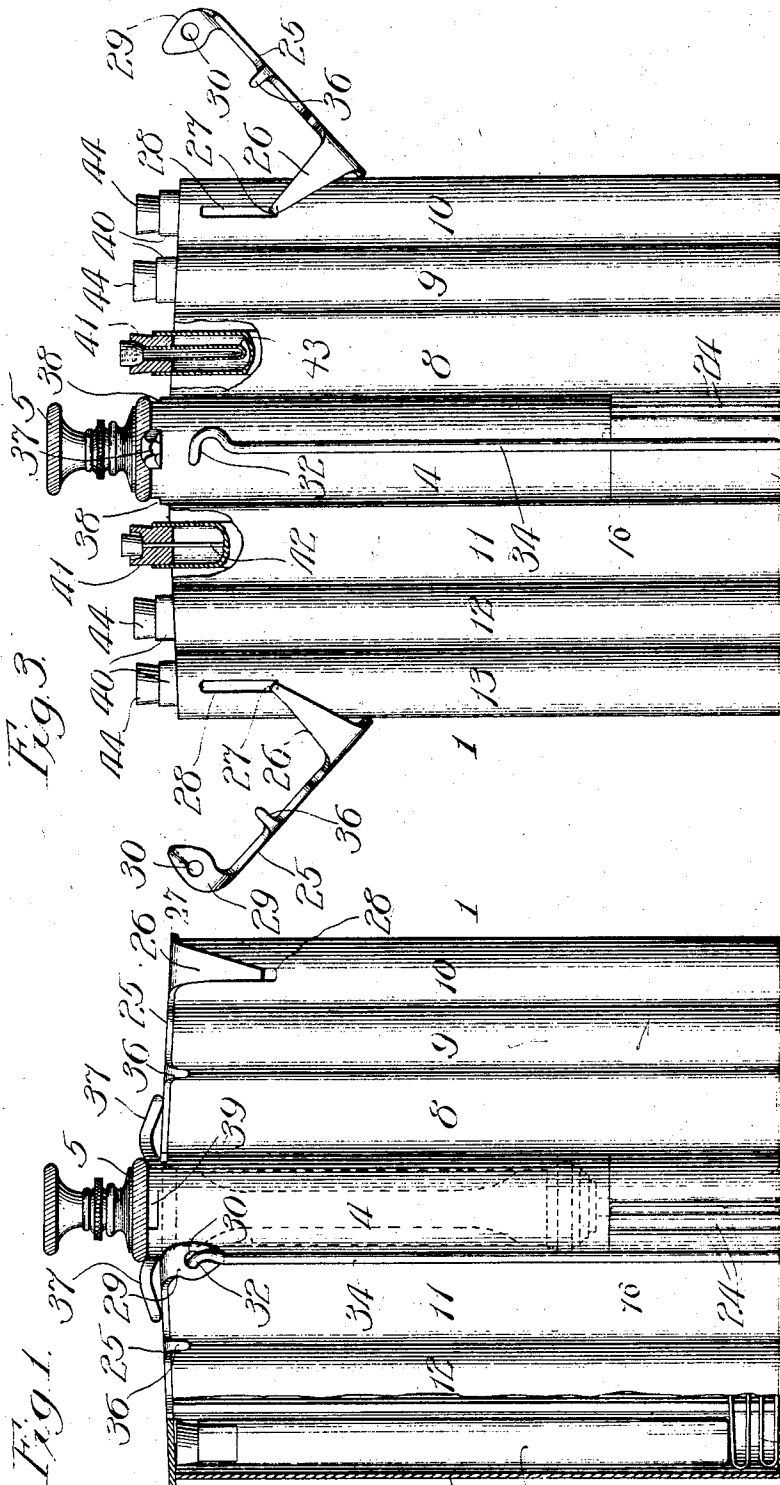


S. SINKLER.
 PHYSICIAN'S HYPODERMIC SYRINGE CASE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1909.

933,791.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



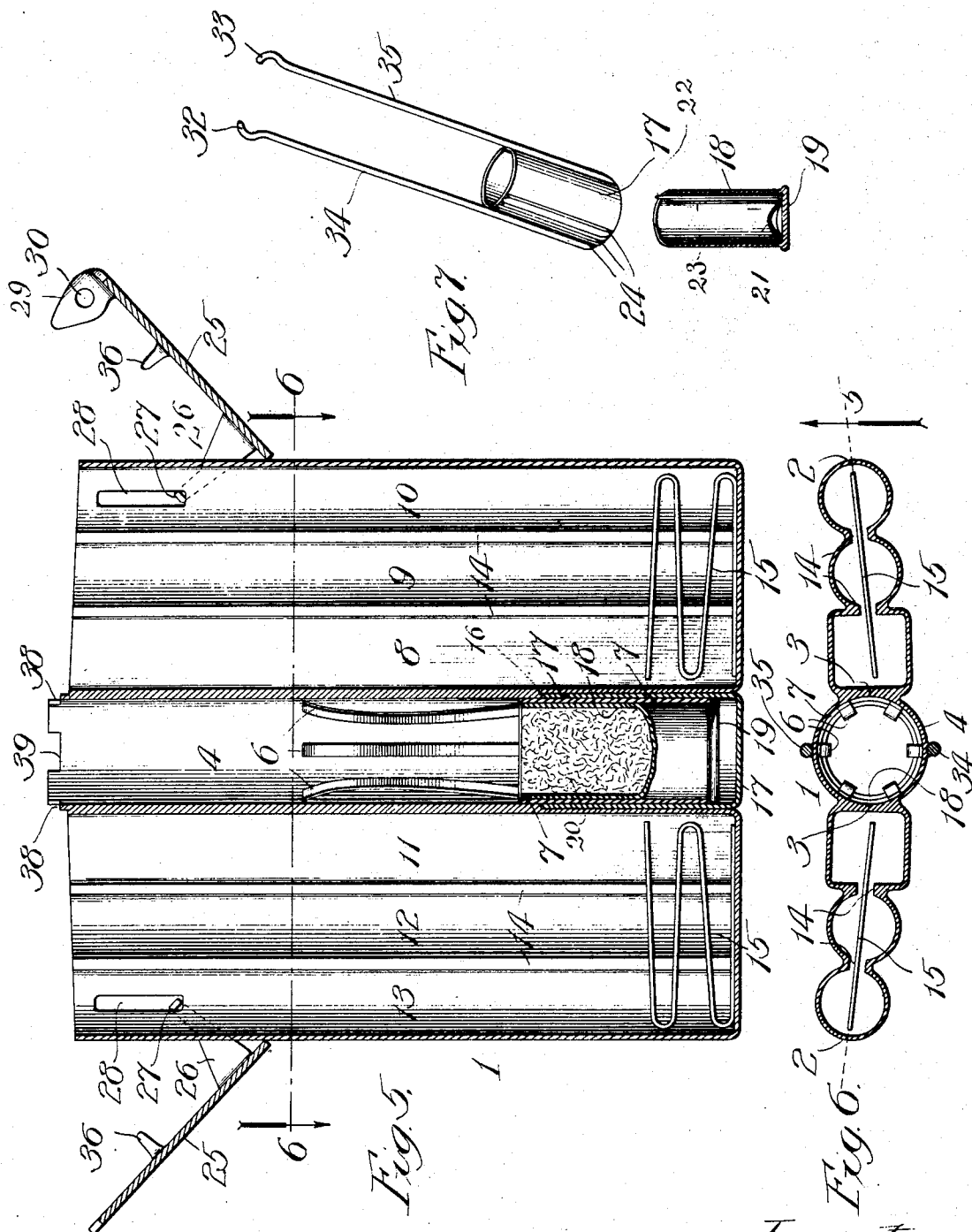
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 Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SINKLER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PHYSICIAN'S HYPODERMIC-SYRINGE CASE.

933,791.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed May 3, 1909. Serial No. 493,664.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SINKLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Physicians' Hypodermic-Syringe Cases, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which corresponding numerals of reference in the different figures indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, compact and convenient hypodermic syringe-case for the use of physicians and nurses, which shall be so constructed as to receive a hypodermic syringe, the bottles for medicines requisite for its use, and suitable sterilizing appliances; the whole being so arranged and combined as to enable the syringe to be removed without disturbing the other parts, to permit the bottles to be simultaneously displayed upon releasing the locking mechanism, to hold the corks of the bottles in place by continuous resilient pressure while the receptacle is locked, to provide an alcohol lamp and a sterilizing cup, the latter being so arranged as to constitute a part of the locking mechanism for locking the closures which hold the bottles in place as well as for protecting the lamp and securing it in position.

To these ends my invention consists in the combination of elements hereinafter more particularly described and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved case, showing the same closed; Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof; Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the closures released and the manner in which the bottles are displayed; Fig. 4 is a plan view thereof; Fig. 5 is a central vertical sectional view of the case taken upon the line 5—, Fig. 6, viewed in the direction of the arrow there shown. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view taken upon the line 6—, Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a view of the alcohol lamp and sterilizing cup, respectively, as they would appear when in use.

Referring to the drawings, 1, Figs. 1, 3, 5 and 6, represents generally a case preferably formed from sheet-metal and having a plurality of compartments therein, arranged

side by side, as shown, and upon a curved line, to enable the case to adapt itself to the curve of the body when in the pocket of the user. In the example illustrated, I have indicated seven compartments although I do not wish to be confined to any specific number. I prefer to construct the case from two parts or halves formed by means of suitable dies with longitudinal corrugations therein, so that when placed together the corrugations in one part will be opposite to those in the other, thereby forming compartments cylindrical or otherwise in cross-section, as may be desired. The complementary blanks when brought together may be soldered at 2, 2, and 3, 3, Fig. 6, lengthwise of the case. The central compartment 4 is cylindrical in form, open at the bottom and top and greater in diameter than the others, said compartment being intended for the reception of the usual hypodermic syringe 5, which is inserted from the top and retained in place when so inserted by the frictional action upon the body thereof of one or more, but preferably a series of vertically arranged springs 6, Figs. 5 and 6, which are arranged to extend upwardly from the open upper end of a tube 7, which is open at its lower end and soldered or otherwise rigidly secured within the part 4.

Upon each side of the central compartment 4, I arrange three compartments 8, 9 and 10, and 11, 12 and 13, respectively. The walls between these compartments are separated from top to bottom as shown at 14, Figs. 4, 5 and 6, to permit the insertion of bent springs 15, Figs. 1 and 5. The compartments adjacent to the central one are each closed at the bottom and open at the top, and the springs 15 are held in position as shown in the spaces between the converging walls and rest upon the bottom so that a single spring serves for three compartments in the manner and for the purpose hereinafter described. Before explaining the function of these springs, I will describe some of the other parts. It will be noted that the shell forming the main body of the compartment 4, is shorter than the others, extending down to the line 16, Figs. 1, 3 and 5, while the tube 7 within it is extended downwardly to a point near the lower end of the other compartments, thereby leaving a space between said tube and compart-

ments for the passage of a thimble or cup 17, Figs. 1, 3, 5 and 7, which is adapted to fit over the tube 7, the bottom of the cup being substantially even with that of the case with a space between it and the lower end of the tube 7. Within the lower end of the tube 7 is inserted an alcohol cup 18, Figs. 5, 6 and 7, which consists of a cylindrical tube having a peripheral bead 19 at the bottom forming a shoulder adapted to fit against the lower end of the tube 7, but small enough to be inclosed by the cup 17, as clearly shown in Fig. 5.

The cup 18 is provided with an asbestos filling or wicking 20, beneath which, upon the bottom of the cup, is placed a lifter 21, to which is rigidly attached a wire 22 extending upwardly through a guide tube 23 attached to the inner wall of the cup, to the top, where it may be grasped by the user and lifted so as to raise the wicking above the top of the cup when it becomes necessary to light it.

The cup 17, which I term the sterilizing cup, is provided with ribs or corrugations 24, which enable it to be grasped and rotated upon its axis for the purpose of locking or unlocking it as well as the receptacle closures adjacent to the main receptacle. The closures for said adjacent receptacle are the same. Each consists of a flat lid 25, having downwardly extended parallel arms 26, provided with inwardly bent prongs 27, Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5, adapted to enter and engage vertical slots 28, near the upper ends of the parts 10 and 13 respectively. A depending tongue 29 is formed upon one side of the closure at its free end and is provided with a perforation 30 therein for the reception of hooks 32, 33, upon the upper ends of vertically arranged locking wires 34, 35, the lower portions of which are rigidly attached to the sterilizing cup 17 in the manner best shown in Fig. 7. The hooks 32, 33 are arranged at right angles to a plane passing through the axis of the receptacle 4, so that when the closures 25 are pressed down over the tops of the receptacles, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the part 17 rotated toward the left to its full limit, the hooks will be caused to enter the perforations 30 thereby connecting the cup 17 with the closures and locking each in place.

In order to prevent the lateral movement of the closures I provide lugs or pins 36, which extend downwardly therefrom upon opposite sides of the receptacles. Should it be desirable to lock the closures after the cup 17 is in place and the hooks in the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it may be accomplished by merely pressing down said closures; it being understood that the parts 29 are pointed and wedge-shaped, as shown, so as to enter between the walls of the receptacle and the ends of the hooks and press

the latter out with a yielding pressure until they are in registration with the holes with which they are then free to engage.

The syringe 5 is provided with the usual lateral prongs 37, which are adapted to enter notches 38, in the compartment 4, Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, when the syringe is in its normal position therein, thus preventing said arms from turning. Like notches 39 are adapted to receive said arms and hold them in a plane at right angles to the normal, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. This construction prevents a possible interference of the arms with the closures 25, when it becomes necessary to actuate the latter.

Each of the compartments upon opposite sides of the central one, is adapted to receive a bottle or tube 40, said tubes being supported at their lower ends upon the springs 15, which tend to push the bottles upwardly so as to expose the tops when the closures are released, as shown in Fig. 3, so that they may be readily accessible.

In two of the bottles, preferably those in the compartments next to the middle one, the corks 41 are perforated to receive the syringe needles 42, the screw heads of which are embedded in the corks. Depending from one of said corks is a tube 43 for the reception of collodion. The corks 44 are of the usual kind.

The object of having the closures 25 hinged in the manner shown in the slots 28 is to enable the closures to be lifted above the level of the corks before placing them in position, thereby preventing the corks from interfering with the movement of the closures as would be the case were the latter hinged in the ordinary way. In closing the device, the closures are both raised and laid flatly upon the corks and then pressed down against the action of the springs 15. While thus held the part 17 is turned to a locking position, as described, to lock them in place. It will thus be seen that the corks are constantly held in place by the resilient pressure of the springs 15.

In using the device the syringe is either removed or turned to the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4, after which the cup 17 is turned to the position shown in Fig. 3, thereby unlocking the closures which are thrown into the positions shown, by the upward pressure of the bottles against them. After using the syringe, in order to sterilize the needle, the cup 17 is withdrawn, the alcohol lamp 18 removed and the wick raised and lighted. Water having been supplied to the cup, it is then held over the lamp in the position shown in Fig. 7, until the water is boiled, the user grasping one of the locking wires for a handle. The operation being completed, the several parts are replaced as described.

I do not wish to be confined to the specific

construction shown, as it may be modified without departing from the principle involved.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a physician's hypodermic syringe case, the combination with a plurality of bottle-holding containers, of means for yieldingly projecting the bottles from the open ends of the containers to provide for access to the respective bottles, a closure in permanent connection with said case, said closure being arranged to move up and down to pass over the tops of the bottles when the latter are projected, a sterilizing cup arranged to fit upon the lower portion of the case, and means for detachably locking said cup to said closure.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a series of containers, a closure therefor, a sterilizing cup arranged to fit the lower end of one of said containers, and a locking element upon said cup arranged to engage and lock said closure when said cup is rotated.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a series of containers, a closure therefor, a sterilizing cup detachably connected with the lower end of one of said containers, and locking means for connecting said cup with said closure.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a series of containers, a closure therefor, an alcohol lamp detachably connected with the lower end of one of said containers, a removable sterilizing cup arranged to inclose said lamp, and locking means for connecting said cup with said closure.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of a plurality of containers open at the top, closures hinged upon the outermost containers to swing toward each other and close all but the central container, a cup rotatably mounted upon the lower portion of the central container, and means thereon for simultaneously engaging and locking said closures.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of a plurality of containers open at their upper ends, closures hinged upon the outermost containers to swing toward each other and close all but the central container, an element rotatably mounted upon the central container, and means thereon for engaging said closures to lock them in position when said element is rotated.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination with a central syringe container, of a plurality of open topped con-

tainers arranged upon opposite sides thereof, a hinged closure for each opposite set of containers, a cup detachably mounted upon the lower end of said central container, and locking elements for connecting said cup with said closures.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination with a central syringe container, of a plurality of open topped containers arranged upon opposite sides thereof, a hinged closure for each opposite set of containers, said closures being hinged at their outer ends respectively, a revoluble cup mounted upon the lower end of said central container and hooked arms upon diametrically opposite sides of said cup for engaging said closures.

9. In a device of the class described, the combination with a central syringe container, of a plurality of open topped bottle-containers arranged upon the opposite sides thereof, a hinged closure for each opposite set of containers, a cup detachably mounted upon the lower end of said central container, locking elements for connecting the same with said closures, and means for yieldingly pressing the bottles upwardly in each set of containers against the closures to prevent displacement of the corks.

10. In a device of the class described, the combination with a central syringe container, of a plurality of open topped bottle-containers arranged upon opposite sides thereof, a closure for each opposite set of containers, each closure being hinged in a vertical slot at its outer end to permit vertical movement, a bottle supporting spring at the bottom of each set of containers common to all the containers of each set for pressing the bottles upwardly to hold the corks against the closures with a yielding pressure, a cup detachably mounted upon the lower end of said central container, and locking means for connecting the same with said closures.

11. In a device of the class described, the combination with a plurality of bottle containers, of a central syringe container, means therein for yieldingly pressing against the body of the syringe to hold the same therein by frictional contact, closures for said bottle containers, and means for locking said closures to permit the insertion or removal of the syringe independently of the action of said locking means.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 30th day of April 1909.

SAMUEL SINKLER.

Witnesses:

D. H. FLETCHER,
CARRIE E. JORDAN.