Oct. 9, 1923. 1,470,547

H. A. SCHILLING

POCKET MEDICINE RECEPTACL

Filed Jan. 24, 1923

Fig. 1.

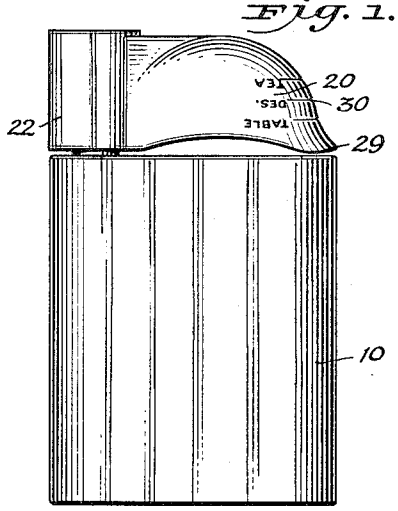


Fig. 2.

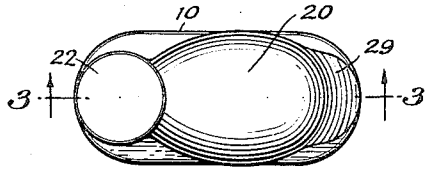


Fig. 3.

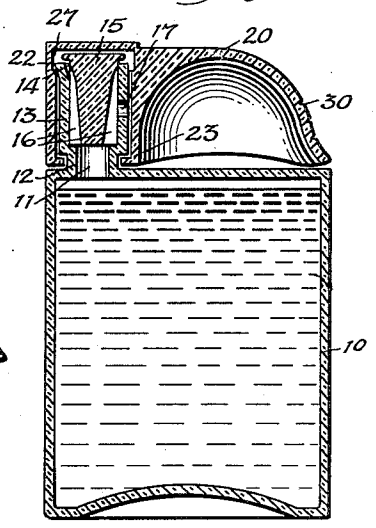


Fig. 7.

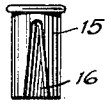
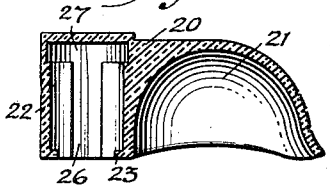


Fig. 6.



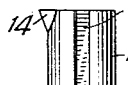


Fig. 4.

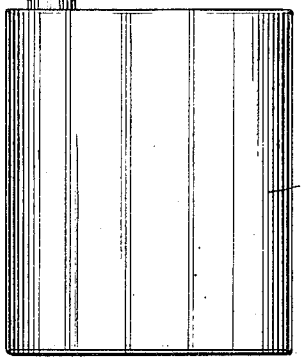
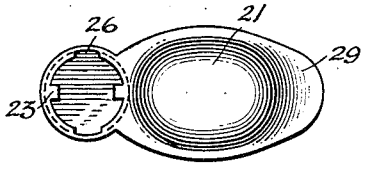


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY A. SCHILLING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POCKET MEDICINE RECEPTACLE.

Application filed January 24, 1923. Serial No. 614,618.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY A. SCHILLING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, Richmond Hill, borough of Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pocket Medicine Receptacle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in pocket receptacles, and it pertains more particularly to a receptacle especially adapted for carrying a small number of doses of medicine.

It is one of the primary objects of the invention to provide in combination with a receptacle, a plurality of elements adapted for use in connection therewith, such, for example, as a dropper and an eye cup and measuring element, which latter is adapted to be used as a drinking vessel, which elements are incorporated in the construction of the device.

It is a further object of the invention to so construct the device that the liquid contained therein may be discharged therefrom in the form of drops or poured therefrom in the ordinary manner.

It is a still further object of the invention to so construct the device that it may be carried in the pocket without discomfort.

With the above and other objects in view, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation with a portion of the device removed;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the cap or cover of the device shown removed from the receptacle;

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view thereof shown in the position which it occupies when secured to the receptacle;

Fig. 7 is a detail elevational view in elevation of the stopper.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the reference numeral 10 designates the receptacle which is of substantially rectangular shape and relatively thin in construction. The receptacle has a discharge opening formed in the neck 12 thereof, and said neck 12 has an enlarged portion 13 provided with a pouring spout 14. The enlarged portion 13 of the neck is adapted to receive a stopper 15, which latter is provided with oppositely-disposed grooves 16. By this construction, it is obvious that when the stopper 15 is positioned as shown in Fig. 3, one of the grooves 16 will register with the pouring spout 14 and will permit liquid contained in the receptacle 10 being discharged therefrom a drop at a time. The enlarged portion 13 of the neck is further provided with a vent opening 17 to permit of displacement of the liquid contained in the receptacle 10 by means of the air which enters the vent 17.

The reference numeral 20 designates a cap which is adapted to be received on the receptacle, such cap being provided with a receptacle portion 21 and a recessed portion 22. This recessed portion 22 is adapted to receive the neck of the receptacle 10, as more clearly shown in Fig. 3, and in order that the cap 20 may be retained thereon, the recessed portion thereof is provided with lugs or pins 23. As more clearly shown in Fig. 4, the enlarged portion 13 of the neck is provided with oppositely-disposed grooves 24, adapted to receive the lugs 23 when the cap 20 is positioned on the receptacle 10. The cap is placed on the receptacle in a position at right angles to that in which it is shown, and as the cap 20 is turned to the position shown, the lugs or pins 23 pass beneath the shoulder formed by the reduced portion of the neck 12 of the receptacle. The recessed portion 22 of the receptacle is provided with slots or grooves 26 adapted to receive the pouring spout 14 and permit of passage of the spout therethrough to the annular groove 27 in the top of the recessed portion 22, as more clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 6.

The cap 20 is formed with a receptacle portion 21 as heretofore stated, which receptacle portion has a projecting lip 29.

When the device is used as an eye cup the material is placed within the receptacle 21 and said receptacle is used in the same manner as an eye cup is ordinarily employed.

When the device is used for taking a dose of medicine, however, the dose is poured into the receptacle 21 to the proper level shown by the graduations 30 thereon, and

the receptacle 21 and its lip 29 serve in the manner of a spoon for administering the dose.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the present invention provides a new and improved form of pocket receptacle adapted for carrying medicine, and the use of the device facilitates the carrying of medicine by a person who finds it necessary to take doses from time to time.

What is claimed is:

In combination with a bottle having a neck formed with an annular channel and oppositely disposed longitudinal channels extending thereinto, a dose-measuring receptacle formed with an offset neck-receiving recess, integral oppositely disposed lugs projecting radially inwardly of said neck-receiving recess, said lugs being diametrically oppositely disposed and adapted to pass through the oppositely disposed longitudinal channels into the annular channel and pass therethrough to locking position behind one of the walls of said annular channel to secure the dose-measuring receptacle in place on the bottle neck.

HARRY A. SCHILLING.