April 14, 1959 L. A. SEASE ET AL 2,882,114

MEDICINE CABINET WITH ROTARY MAGAZINE

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Fig. 1

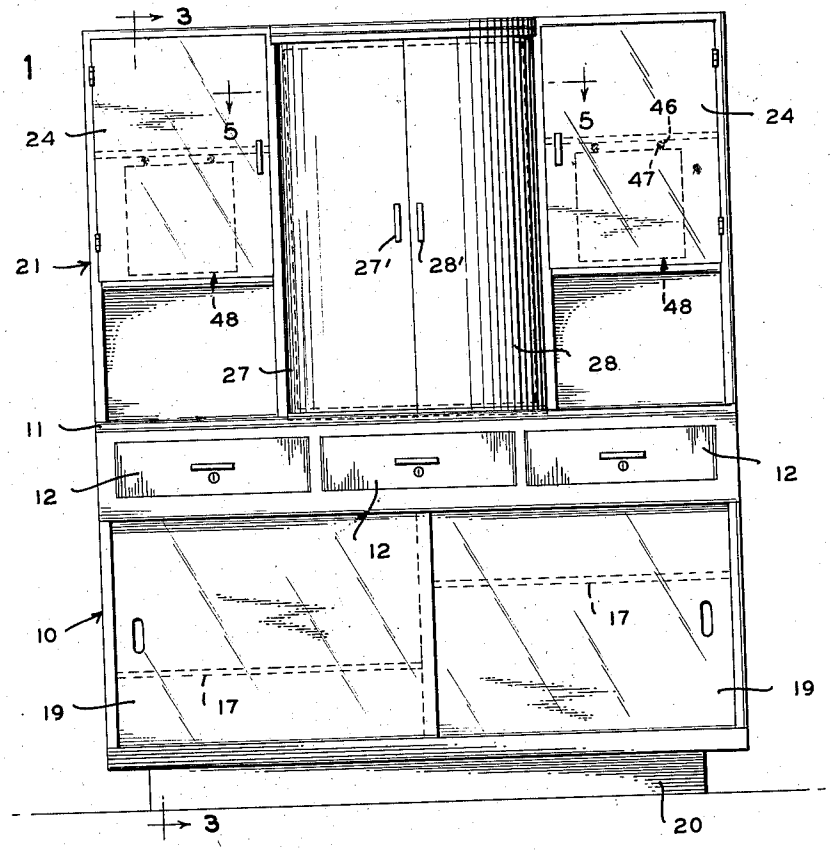


Fig. 2

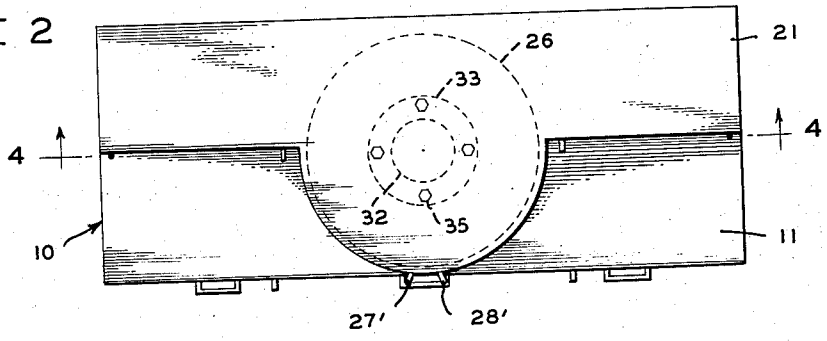
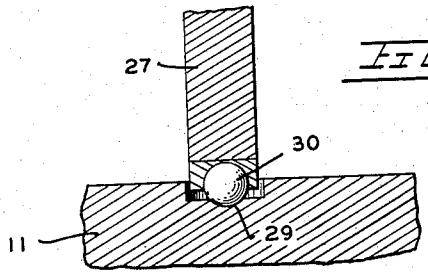


Fig. 8



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Fig. 3

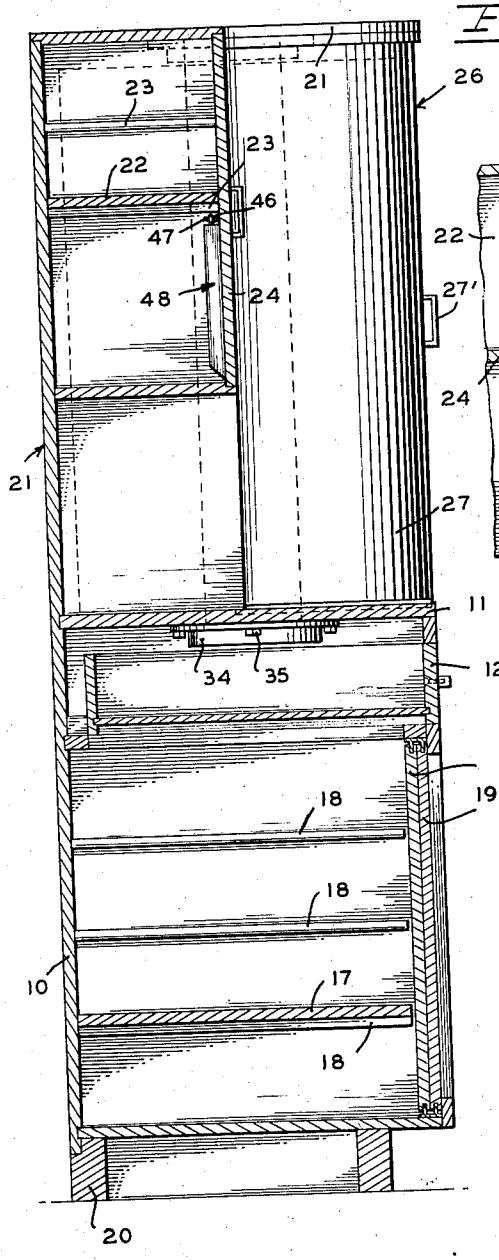


Fig. 5

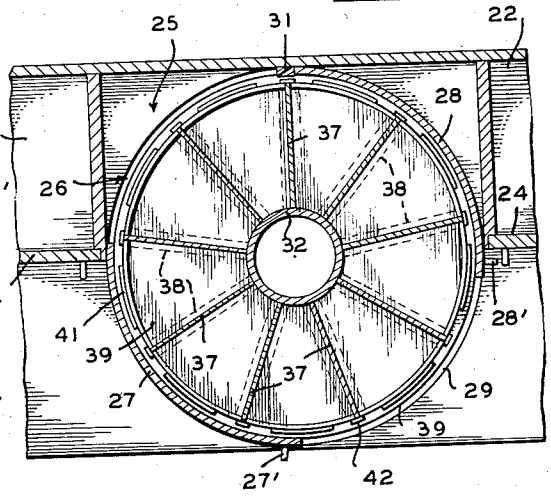


Fig. 6

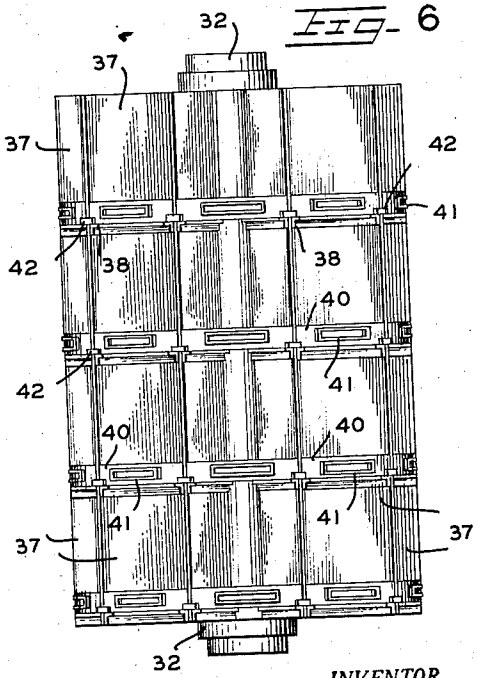
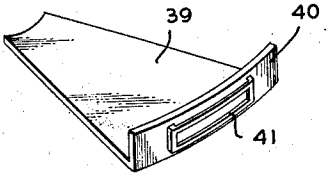


Fig. 7



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Fig. 4

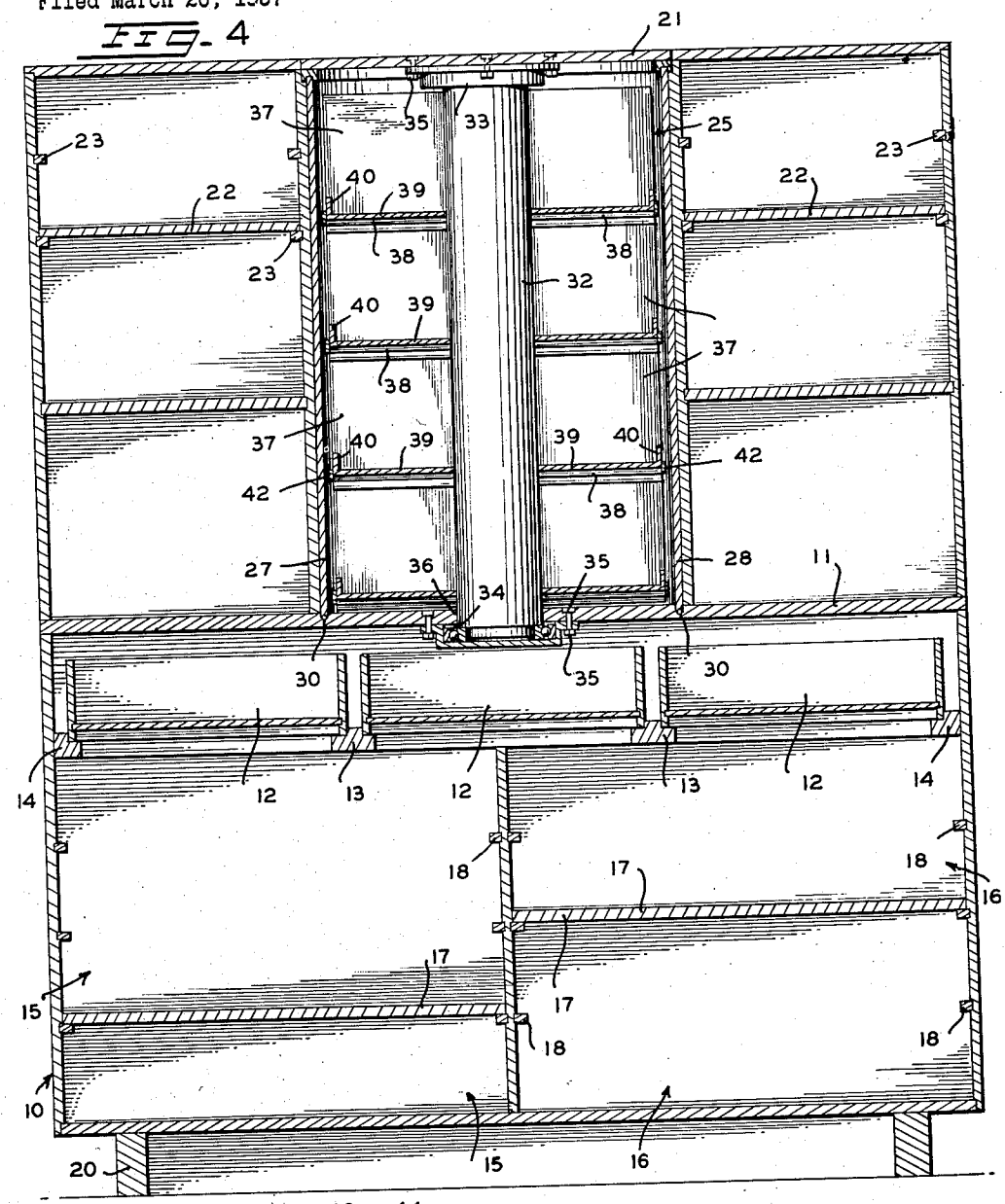
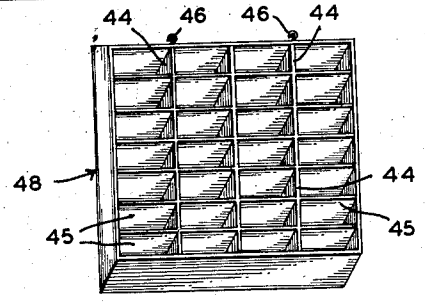


Fig. 9



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2,882,114

MEDICINE CABINET WITH ROTARY MAGAZINE

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Application March 20, 1957, Serial No. 647,438

1 Claim. (Cl. 312—279)

This invention relates to the care, storage and safe keeping of commodities including medicines and the like, administered and used by doctors, nurses and the like, in locations and enterprises particularly dedicated to the treatment and alleviation of human ills.

The invention relates more particularly to a medicine cabinet of the character employed in doctors' offices, hospitals and the like where the traffic is particularly heavy and convenience and the saving of time in gaining access to necessary supplies is of great importance.

Medical supplies have been stored and handled in various ways and widely kept so that intimate knowledge of the areas and places of storage frequently have been necessary all of which has resulted in delay and loss of time and making it important that supplies be arranged conveniently so that they are readily available, particularly in cases of emergency, as necessary in view of the times and the pressure of modern living.

It is an object of the invention to overcome the difficulties heretofore experienced and to provide a medicine cabinet which will serve as an article of furniture, which is of pleasing appearance, having storage compartments for items ranging from small to bulky, conveniently located work space, and a rotary magazine for smaller articles.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of the character indicated in which the rotary magazine is mounted for relatively free rotation, but with radial partitions providing wedge-shaped areas, with supports thereon for correspondingly shaped trays, and with sliding doors affording access to such rotary magazine.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation;

Fig. 2, a top plan view;

Fig. 3, an enlarged section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4, an enlarged section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5, an enlarged section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6, an enlarged side elevation of the rotary magazine;

Fig. 7, an enlarged perspective of one of the trays;

Fig. 8, a fragmentary vertical section of the track for the curved sliding doors; and

Fig. 9, an enlarged perspective of a tray for file cards.

Briefly stated, the invention comprises a cabinet having a base of the general conformation of a flat-top desk with a series of drawers slidably mounted at the front beneath the desk top, such drawers of a size to extend preferably from one side of the base to the other. Beneath the drawers are storage compartments with adjustable shelves and with a pair of sliding doors of glass to permit a view of the interior of the cabinet, the base having a reduced floor portion inset to permit the toes of the operator to extend beneath the main portion of the base for working closer to the work space on the top of the base.

Above the base is mounted an upright section, preferably of a width corresponding to the width of the base and approximately one-half of the depth thereof, such section having adjustable shelves and doors pivoted at the remote sides of the section to afford access to the adjustable shelf, but with the bottom edges of such doors spaced above the top surface of the main portion of the cabinet so that a working area is provided.

A central revolving magazine is provided in the top section of the cabinet and comprises a semi-cylindrical rear wall and a circular front wall of two sections slidable to telescopic relation with regard to the rear wall to expose the front of such magazine to view. The rotary magazine comprises a center post, a series of horizontal shelves, and a series of radial partitions forming wedge-shaped storage areas on which similarly shaped trays are adapted to be disposed.

Also, in connection with the cabinet, a card file is employed detachably mounted upon the interior of one or both of the doors of the upper section, such card file being adapted to be supported on edge on the doors, but being adapted to be carried in horizontal position so that the cards may be readily observed.

With continued reference to the drawings, the invention comprises a cabinet having a base **10** with a flat top **11**, a series of drawers **12** slideably mounted at the front beneath the top on supports **13** and **14** (Fig. 4), the drawers **12** preferably are relatively shallow and of a size to expand or fill the space from one side of the base to the other.

Beneath the drawers **12** are storage compartments **15** and **16** with an adjustable shelf **17** mounted on supports **18** and with sliding doors **19** which may be of glass if desired to permit a view of the interior of the cabinet although the doors may be of other material. The base of the cabinet has a reduced floor-engaging portion **20** inset sufficiently to permit a person to stand beside the cabinet close to the work space provided on the top of the base.

On and above the base is mounted an upright upper section **21**, preferably of a width corresponding to the width of the base and of a depth substantially one-half of that of the base, such section providing a pair of cabinets in which are disposed adjustable shelves **22** on supports **23**, and with doors **24** mounted on hinges located at opposite sides of the section **21** to afford access to adjustable shelves **22** but with the bottom of such doors spaced above the flat top **11** so that a working area on such top is provided.

The upper or top section of the cabinet **21** is provided with a central storage area **25** in which is mounted a central revolving magazine including a semi-cylindrical rear wall **26** (Figs. 2 and 5) and a circular front wall composed of cooperating quarter sections **27** and **28** mounted in trackways **29** on roller bearings **30** so that said quarter sections may slide into telescopic relation with the rear wall to expose the magazine to view.

The curved front walls or doors **27** and **28** are provided with handles **27'** and **28'** by means of which they may be moved along their tracks until their rear ends engage a vertical stop **31** at the rear.

Mounted within the curved rear wall **26** and the front walls **27** and **28** is a rotary magazine comprising a center post **32**, the upper and lower ends of which are mounted in bearings **33** and **34**, packed in grease and attached closely beneath the flat top **11** and beneath the top of the upper section **21** by means of bolts or other fasteners **35**, the top **16** having an opening **36** in which the post **32** is snugly received.

On the post **32** are mounted a series of radial partitions **37** and radial shelf ledges **38** for receiving a wedge-

shaped tray **39** having upwardly turned front flanges **40** with identification holders **41** in which patients' medications and the like may be identified. Stops **42** are mounted on the outer radial portions of the partitions and tray supports to retain the trays **39** against accidental displacement as a result of centrifugal force. A cabinet containing the revolving mechanism is centrally located between the smaller side cabinets having the doors **24** which open away from the cylindrical unit.

An in-a-door card file **48** (Figs. 3 and 9) is provided having vertical and transverse partitions **44** and **45**, respectively, to provide compartments, of which there are preferably **28** in number, for holding the medicine cards, one for each hour of the day and four for miscellaneous use. A cabinet of this character may be mounted by means of mounting loops **46** for engaging studs **47** on the doors **24** and **25**.

The device just described has maximum shelf, drawer and table top space, which provide extensive accommodation for materials of different kinds. Such a cabinet is particularly useful for hospital use although it can be used in pharmacies, pathological laboratories, doctors' offices and other places where drugs and solutions are used. The individual divisions facilitate keeping medications separately and accurately, promoting efficiency, especially in hospital use where patients have their own individual medicines. The compartments are adequate for keeping the maximum amount of medications required for any single patient. The drawers, equipped with locks, can be used for narcotics, valuable drugs, syringes, needles, and other equipment desired to keep under lock and key. The lower section of the cabinet can be used for storing large jugs, containers and stock supplies of various kinds, the smaller cabinets being used for drug supplies which are frequently used.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made in the invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof and therefore the invention is not limited by that which is illustrated in the drawings and described in the specification, but only as indicated in the accompanying claim.

What is claimed is:

A medical supply cabinet comprising a base having a substantially flat top including a forward edge and providing a work surface, a series of drawers in side-by-side relation across said base closely beneath said top, storage space in said base beneath said drawers and opening to the front of said base, sliding doors for said storage space, walls providing a cylindrical center section and a pair of side sections on said base immediately above said flat top, said center section terminating adjacent the forward edge of said flat top and said side sections being parallel to and rearwardly of said front edge, adjustable drawers and shelves for the upper portion of said side sections, a pair of arcuate quarter-circle doors for the front of said cylindrical center section forwardly of said side sections adjacent the work surface of said flat top, a center post within said cylindrical section, radial partitions mounted on said center post, radially extending shelf ledges spaced vertically between contiguous radial partitions, sector shaped trays removably mounted on said ledges, and retaining stops carried by said partitions engageable with the arcuate edge of said trays for preventing accidental centrifugal discharge of said trays from said cabinet when the center section is rotated.

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