

(No Model.)

B. D. MINER & H. H. ELBREG.
PHYSICIAN'S CABINET.

No. 553,473.

Patented Jan. 21, 1896.

Fig. 1.

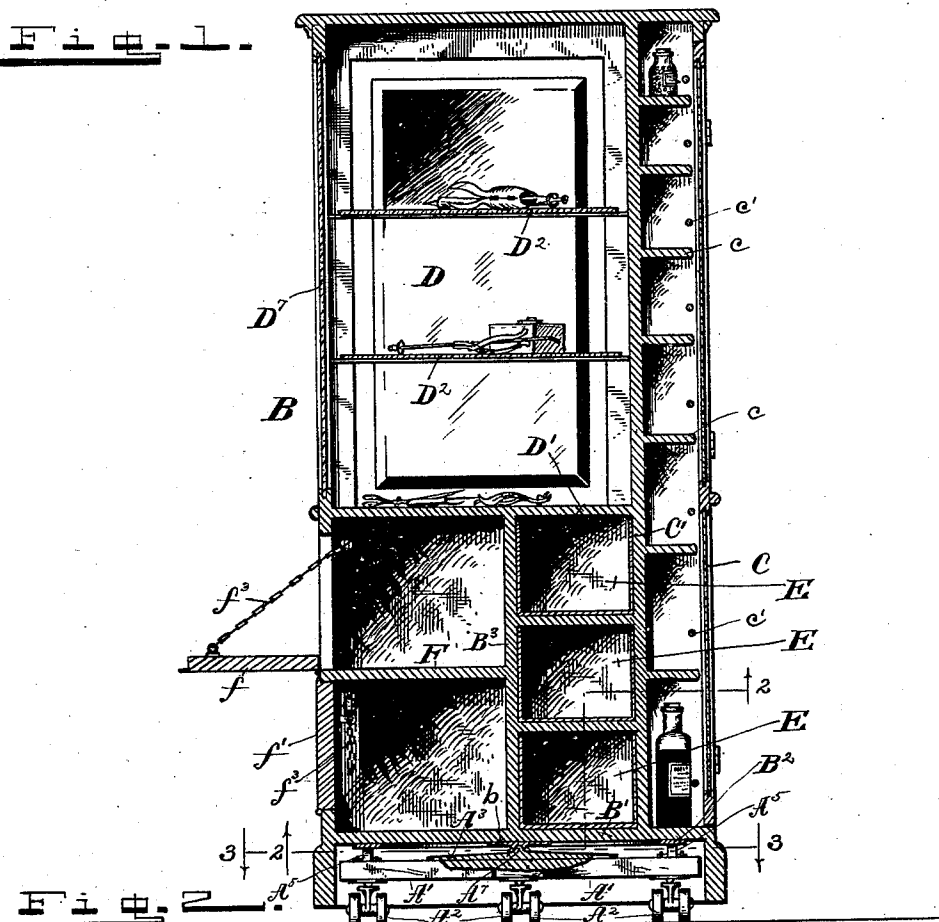
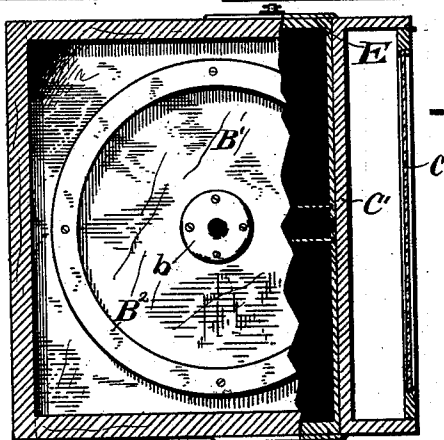


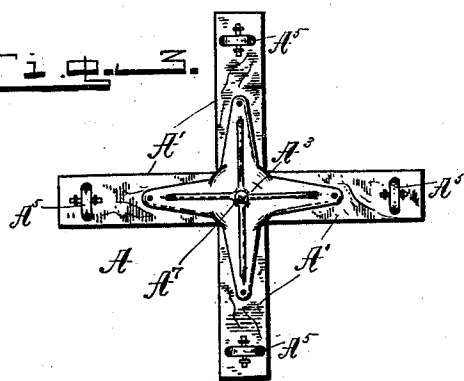
Fig. 2.



Witnesses: E

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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PHYSICIAN'S CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,473, dated January 21, 1896.

Application filed June 8, 1895. Serial No. 552,064. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN D. MINER and HENRY H. ELBREG, citizens of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Physicians' and Surgeons' Cabinets; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in cabinets for the use of physicians and surgeons, and has for its object the construction of a handsomely-appearing case, such as will be an ornament as a piece of office furniture, combining a place for the safe-keeping and display of surgical instruments with a dispensing-cabinet and receptacles for the storage of hand-bags, &c., when the latter are not in use.

The object further is to provide a revolving cabinet whereby the several compartments will be rendered accessible from one position.

We accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in longitudinal vertical section of our improved cabinet; Fig. 2, a transverse section of Fig. 1 on the line 2 2, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a top or plan view of the base, the top or cabinet portion being removed.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A represents the base upon which the cabinet rests and consists of the four arms A' having their inner ends united.

A² are roller-casters of usual construction secured to the under side of the arms near the outer ends of same.

A³ is a casting which is bolted to the four arms of the base, thereby uniting them securely together and greatly strengthening them. It is provided with the centrally upwardly-projecting pin A⁷, which forms the pivot about which the cabinet revolves.

A⁵ are friction-wheels mounted upon the arms A' near the outer ends of same.

B represents the cabinet, preferably square

in cross-section. It is provided with the cast-iron socket *b*, which is fastened by means of screws to the under side of the bottom B' of the cabinet and forms the seat for the pivot A⁷ of the base.

B² is a circular track secured to the under side of the bottom B' and contacts with the wheels A⁵.

By the construction as above described the cabinet B can be turned or rotated on its pivot with the greatest ease, so as to bring any desired side of the case next to the operator.

In the arrangement and construction of the cabinet the partition B³ will be provided approximately over the pivotal point of the base, as shown in Fig. 1, in order to support and strengthen the bottom B'.

C is a glass door extending the full length of the cabinet, and C' is a dividing wall or partition parallel with the door and a sufficient distance from it to receive a series of medicine-bottles, for which purpose this space, provided with shelves *c* correctly spaced for the reception of standard bottles, will be used. The rods *c'* will hold the bottles from falling off or against the door by the rotary movement of the cabinet.

D' is a horizontal division which forms the floor of a compartment D. The front and two sides of this compartment will be of glass, preferably beveled plate as shown, and the compartment will be provided with the shelves D², preferably of glass, upon which surgical instruments may be displayed to excellent advantage. The two sides will be hinged to form doors for access to the interior.

The compartments between the partitions B³ and C' will be divided into three parts, which will be occupied by the sliding drawers E. Each of the spaces will contain two drawers which slide out in opposite directions—that is, three on a side—as shown in the drawings.

The compartment on the opposite side of the partition B³ will be divided by the horizontal partition F into two spaces, each of which will have outside communication by means of the drop-doors *f* and *f'*. The doors *f* and *f'* will be supported by the chains *f*³, as clearly shown. These two compartments are

well adapted for the convenient storage of hand-bags and medicine-cases required for outside practice.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit of our invention.

What we claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A medicine case having the door C, partition C' parallel with said door, the shelves c and rods c' in combination with a revolving cabinet of which the medicine case is a part said cabinet having the bottom B' and horizontal partition D' separating the cabinet into upper and lower compartments, the upper of which is provided with glass sides, the doors D' affording communication with the interior and the shelves D² and forming a place for the storage and display of instruments, and the lower compartment having the vertical partition B³ approximately aligned with the central point of the bottom of the cabinet and

dividing the lower compartment of said cabinet into two parts the inner of which is provided with a plurality of drawers arranged in series to pull out from opposite sides of the cabinet, and the other of which parts will be divided into an upper and a lower compartment having the outside drop doors f and f' respectively, and the said bottom B' having the metal socket b and the circular track B², in combination with the base A' having the casters A² and the plate A³ having the pivotal pin A⁷ to enter the socket b, and the wheels A⁵ mounted on the base and contacting with the track B² when the cabinet is in its operative position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN D. MINER.
HENRY H. ELBREG.

Witnesses:

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