A. ST. C. GARMAN.

MEDICINE CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1916.

1,254,132.

Patented Jan. 22, 1918.

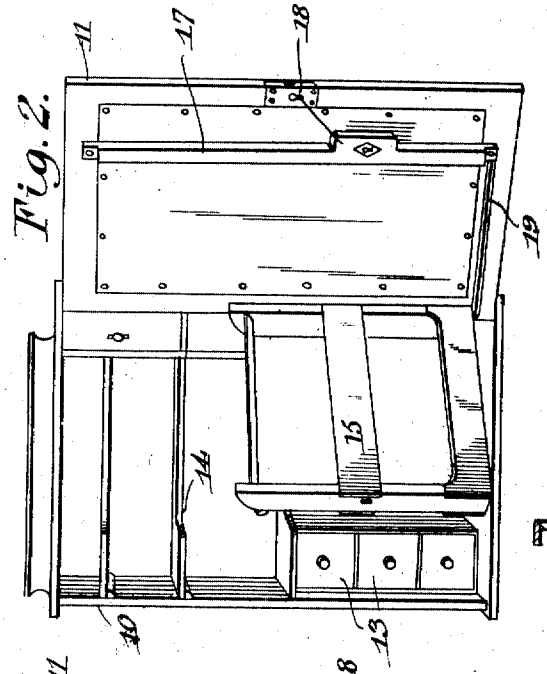


Fig. 2.

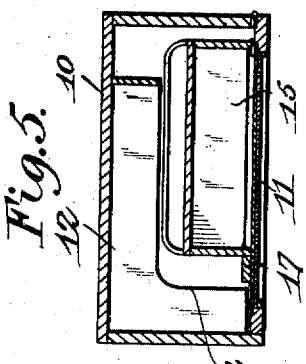


Fig. 5.

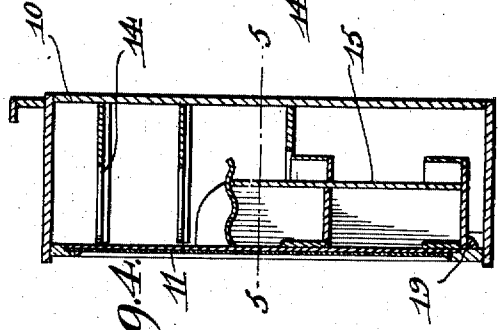


Fig. 4.

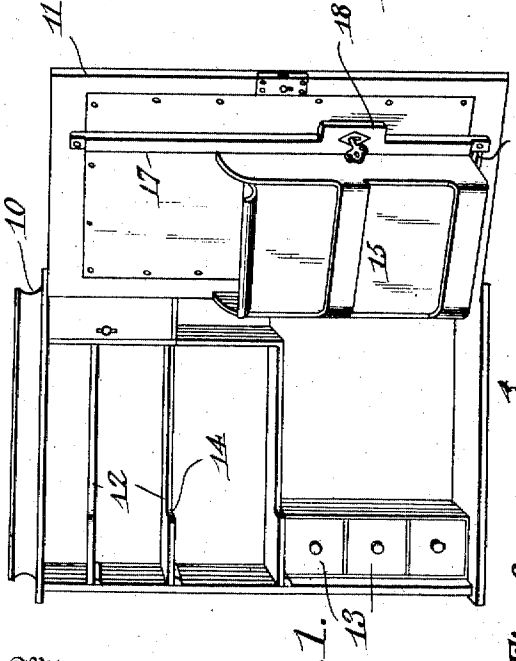


Fig. 1.

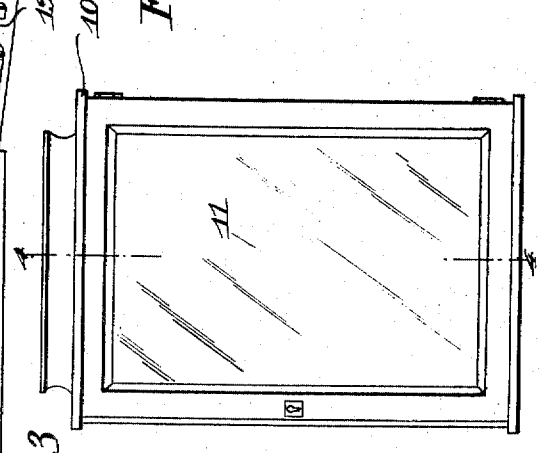


Fig. 3

Witnesses

Frederick W. Dey.

Edward Yeager

Inventor

A. St. Clair Garman.

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADRIAN ST. CLAIR GARMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICINE-CABINET.

1,254,132. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 22, 1918.

Application filed September 19, 1916. Serial No. 121,009.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADRIAN ST. CLAIR GARMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Medicine-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends the provision of a medicine cabinet, including a poison bottle receptacle swingingly mounted upon the door of the cabinet, so that said door constitutes a closure for both the cabinet and said receptacle, the latter being normally under lock and key rendering it impossible to obtain poisonous substances from the cabinet, by accident, misadvertence or mistake.

The invention further provides means for relieving the hinges of the poisonous receptacle of undue strain, by assisting the hinges to support the weight of the receptacle, when the latter is in a position whereby it is closed by the door, or swung outwardly from the latter.

The nature and advantages of the invention will be better understood when the following description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, the invention residing in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as claimed.

In the drawing forming part of this specification like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet with the door opened and showing the poison receptacle locked in its normal position.

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the poison receptacle in its opened position.

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the cabinet with the door closed.

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Referring more particularly to the drawing in detail the cabinet is indicated generally at 10 and while shown of the usual design, it may vary in this respect. The cabinet is provided with a door 11 and may be locked in its closed position in any suitable manner, preferably by means of a key actuated mechanism, the door being hingedly mounted for lateral swinging movement. Arranged within the cabinet is a plurality of shelves 12, while the cabinet is also provided with numerous small sliding drawers 13 which are adapted to contain articles of a smaller size than those placed upon the shelves 12. The number and disposition of the shelves and drawers may vary, but it will be noted that the shelves are cut away as at 14 for the reception of a poison bottle receptacle 15 carried by the door 11, when the latter is closed.

The chief characteristic of the present invention resides in the provision of a poison bottle receptacle 15, which is hingedly mounted upon the inner side of the door 11 adjacent the hinged connection between the latter and the cabinet 10. The receptacle 15 has an open front on that side adjacent the door 11 so that when the door is swung to its closed position it provides a closure for both the cabinet A and the poison receptacle 15. As shown in Fig. 1 the poison bottle receptacle 15 can be arranged in confronting relation to the door 11 and locked in this position to move with the door as a unit. With the receptacle 15 locked in the position as shown in Fig. 1 it is impossible for a person groping in the dark to obtain a poisonous medicine by mistaking the poisonous bottle for the proper bottle they wish to secure from the closet. Secured to the inner side of the door 11 is a vertical strip 17 between which and the hinged edge of the door the poison receptacle 15 is arranged in normal position, the strip 17 being provided with an offset portion 18 including a key actuated mechanism for locking the cabinet in its normal position shown in Fig. 1. Secured to the inner side of the door and arranged at right angles to the strip 17 is a ledge 19 upon which the cabinet 15 is supported when in either its opened or closed position, thereby relieving the hinges of the receptacle 15 of undue strain incident to the weight of the receptacle and its contents. It will be also noted that the shelves are so formed that when the door 11 is closed the receptacle 15 will fit snugly within the cabinet thus eliminating the necessity of enlarging the cabinet to objectionable proportions in order to accommodate the receptacle 15.

It is believed that from the foregoing description the nature and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent without requiring a more extended explanation and therefore the same has been omitted. However I desire to have it understood that I

do not limit myself to the exact construction and arrangement of parts illustrated, and that such changes may be resorted to when desired as fall within the scope of what is claimed.

What is claimed is:—

A medicine cabinet including a body having a plurality of compartments and equipped with a hinged door, an auxiliary body mounted on the lower end of the hinged door and adapted to fit in a corresponding opening in the body when the door is closed, a locking strip secured to the door and having a laterally offset portion to receive locking mechanism which coöperates with the auxiliary body to secure the latter, and a ledge mounted on the door subjacent the auxiliary body to support the latter substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ADRIAN ST. CLAIR GARMAN.