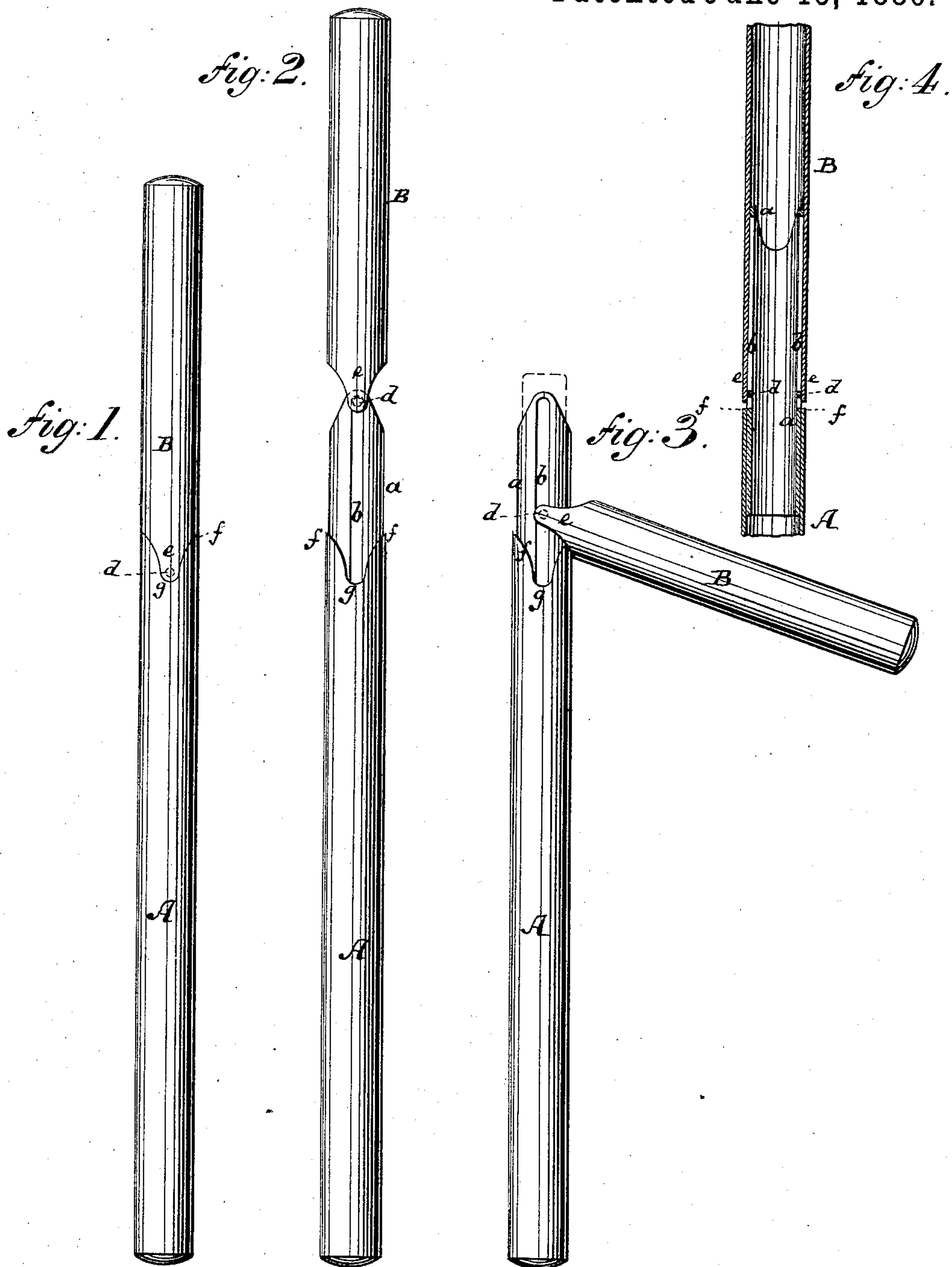


(No Model.)

C. A. TATUM.
THERMOMETER CASE.

No. 343,678.

Patented June 15, 1886.



WITNESSES:

A. Schuhl.
John M. Speer.

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. TATUM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WHITALL, TATUM
& CO., OF SAME PLACE.

THERMOMETER-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,678, dated June 15, 1886

Application filed February 24, 1886. Serial No. 192,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. TATUM, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Thermometer-Case, of which the following is a complete description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved thermometer-case, showing it closed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing it partly open. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same, showing it wholly open. Fig. 4 is a central section of the upper part of the same.

The object of this invention is to prevent the loss of cases for thermometers, and the like, and of their covers when the contents have been taken out.

As heretofore constructed, the cases or shells for thermometers or analogous articles are provided with detachable covers, and when a physician, for example, who carries such an instrument takes the same out of the shell for use he is liable to place the shell and cover separately on a suitable support, whence either one or both are apt to roll off or become lost or misplaced.

By my invention, which consists in pivotally connecting the tubular cover of a shell having a shoulder and recess with the body thereof, their complete separation is prevented, and the annoyance above stated obviated. Moreover, by the use of such a pivotally-connected cover the cylindrical shell is prevented from rolling when open.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a shell of cylindrical or other form. At its open end this shell has a projecting neck, *a*, which is slotted longitudinally, as at *b*. Into the slots *b* are received inwardly-projecting pins *d*, that

extend from ears *e*, that are formed at the lower end of the tubular cover B. The shoulder *f* of the shell A, where the neck *a* joins, is of such a shape as to conform to the shape of the ears *e*, so that when the cover B is slid down, as in Fig. 1, said ears will enter into the recesses of said shoulder, and make a tight joint. These recesses are shown at *g*.

When the shell is to be opened, the cover B is slid up until the pins *d* reach the upper portions of the slots *b*, and thereupon the cover B is turned over sidewise on said pins and slid down again until it reaches the position shown in Fig. 3. In this position the shell, when placed on any support, will be unable to roll off, and the entire arrangement is such as to prevent the separation of the cover from the body of the shell.

The upper end of the neck *a* may have tapered or rounded edges to allow the cover to be easily turned from the upright position which is shown in Fig. 2 into the side position shown in Fig. 3.

The shell A may be made of metal and in one piece with the neck *a*, or the neck *a* may be slid or sprung into the body of the shell, in which case the latter may be made of other substances than metal.

In Fig. 4 the neck *a* is represented as a separate piece from the body of the shell A.

I claim—

The shell A, having slotted neck *a*, and shoulder *f*, with recesses *g*, in combination with the cover B, having pins *d*, as described.

C. A. TATUM.

Witnesses:

GUSTAV SCHNEPPÉ,
C. G. M. THOMAS.