

(No Model.)

J. C. HARRINGTON.
CLINICAL THERMOMETER SHIELD.

No. 599,179.

Patented Feb. 15, 1898.

FIG. 1.

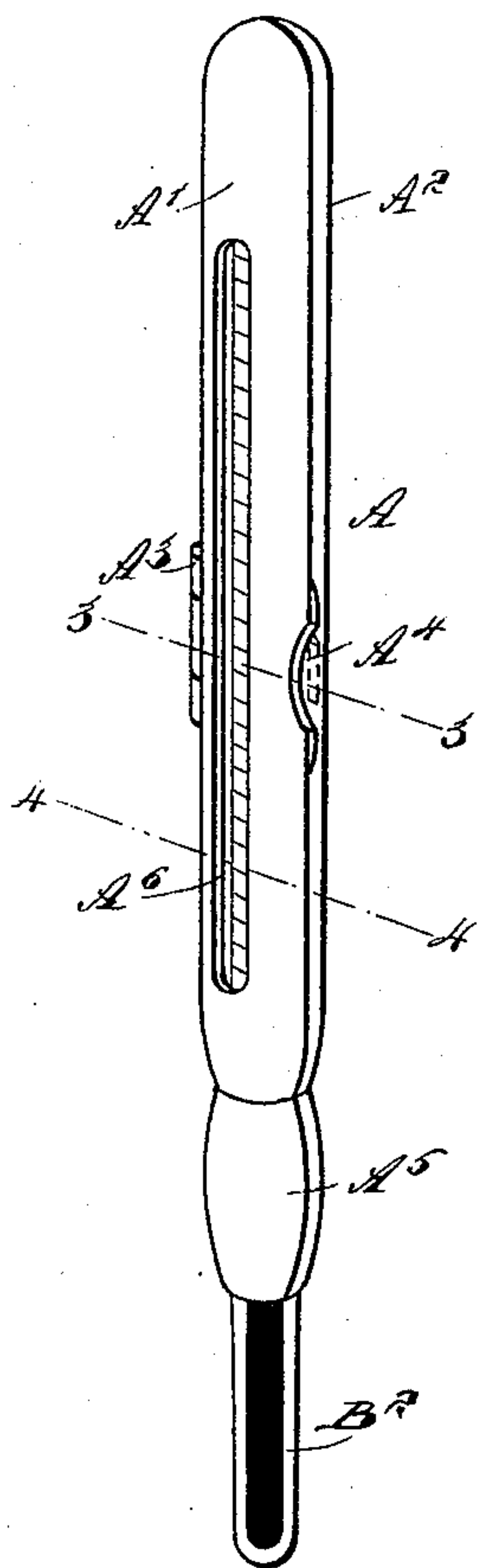


FIG. 3.

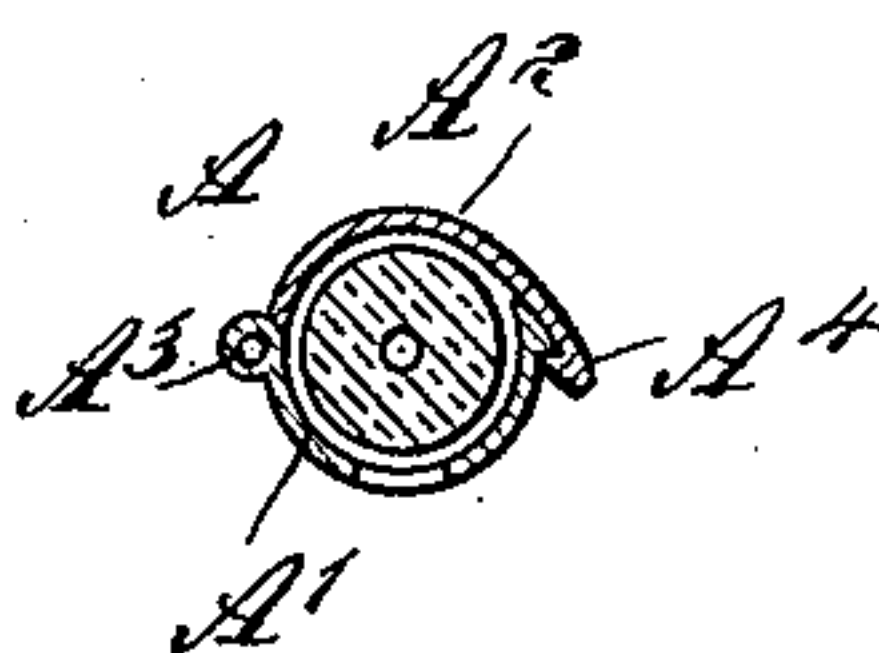


FIG. 4.

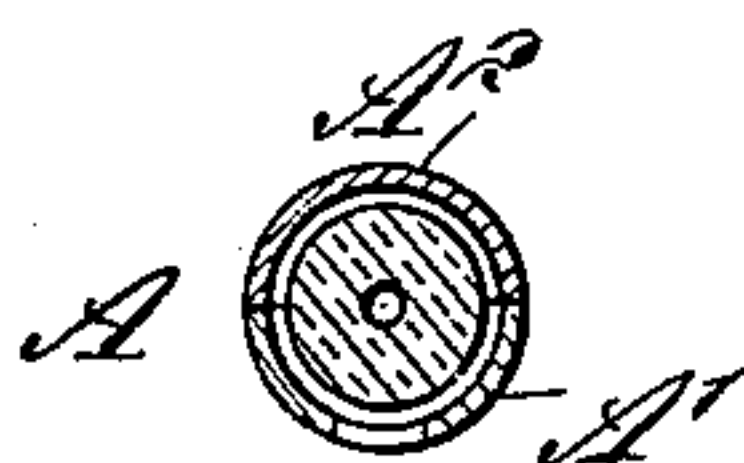
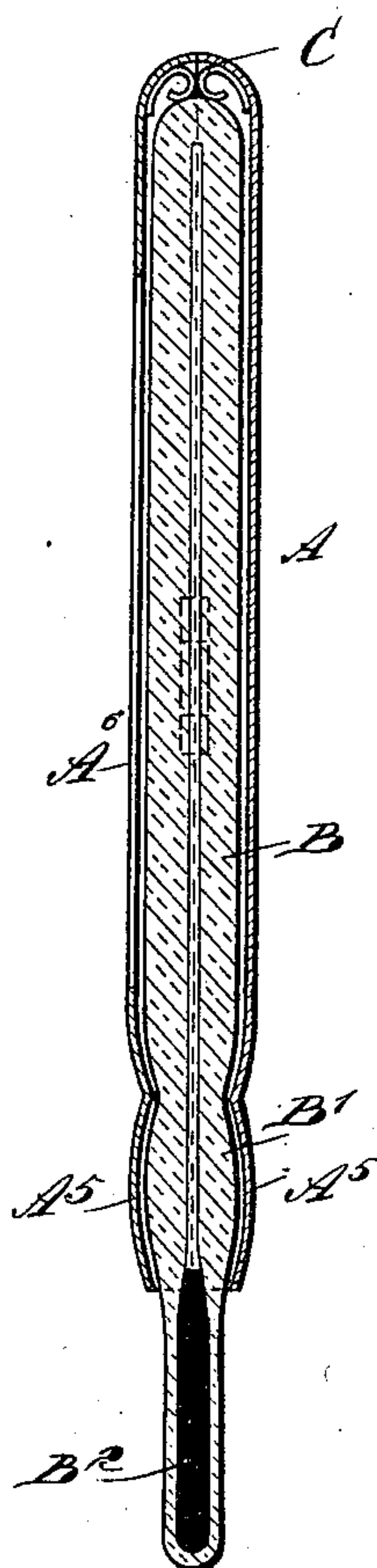


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENNIE C. HARRINGTON, OF OSSIAN, IOWA.

CLINICAL-THERMOMETER SHIELD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,179, dated February 15, 1898.

Application filed February 16, 1897. Serial No. 623,707. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JENNIE C. HARRINGTON, of Ossian, in the county of Winneshiek and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Clinical-Thermometer Shield, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved shield especially designed for use on fever-thermometers to prevent patients from breaking the instrument while it is in use in the mouth and thus avoid injury to the patient, which would result should the patient swallow broken glass or mercury.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the same on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

The improved shield is provided with a casing A, preferably made of a suitable metal—such as aluminium, silver, or the like—the casing being formed in two sections A' and A², hinged together at or near their middle A³ to permit of conveniently opening the sections to place the thermometer B in the casing or to remove the same therefrom. The free ends of the sections A' and A² are provided with a suitable spring-catch A⁴, serving to fasten the two sections together after the thermometer B is placed in the casing.

The lower ends of the sections A' and A² are formed with concaved offsets A⁵, adapted to engage corresponding convexed offsets on the lower end B' of the thermometer B, as plainly illustrated in Fig. 2, to prevent longitudinal displacement of the thermometer after the same is placed in the casing. The extreme lower ends of the offsets A⁵ are open to permit the mercury-bulb B² of the thermometer to project a suitable distance beyond this open end of the casing, so that the bulb

can be readily placed in contact with the parts of the human body the temperature of which is to be measured. In the upper closed ends of the sections A' and A² are held springs C, adapted to engage the upper end of the thermometer B, so as to press the latter downwardly in the casing to securely hold the thermometer in place against the offsets A⁵ and to take up any shock or jar and prevent the breaking of the thermometer.

In one of the sections A' or A² is arranged a longitudinally-extending slot A⁶ to permit of reading the degrees of temperature indicated by the mercury on the graduation of the thermometer B.

Now it will be seen that by the arrangement described the shield can be readily placed around the thermometer to protect the same from being broken by the patient closing the teeth down on the shield at the offsets A⁵, at the same time leaving the mercury-bulb sufficiently free to properly measure the temperature of the human body.

By the arrangement described the shield and the thermometer can be readily separated for cleaning and disinfecting purposes.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A clinical-thermometer shield, consisting of a casing made in two longitudinal sections hinged directly together and provided with a fastening device, the said sections being arranged to receive and hold a thermometer, the said casing being open at one end to permit the mercury-bulb of the thermometer to extend beyond this end, and springs arranged in the opposite closed end of the casing and adapted to engage the end of the thermometer, substantially as shown and described.

2. A clinical-thermometer shield, consisting of a casing made in two hinged sections adapted to be fastened together and arranged to receive and hold a thermometer, the sections being provided with offsets to engage the correspondingly-shaped lower end of the thermometer, the bulb of which extends beyond the lower open end of the said offsets, and a spring in the other closed end of the said casing to engage the outer end of the

thermometer, substantially as shown and described.

3. A clinical-thermometer shield, consisting of a casing made in two longitudinal sections hinged together at or near their middle and provided with a spring-catch to fasten the sections together, the said sections being shaped to inclose the thermometer with the exception of the mercury-bulb thereof, one

of the sections being provided with a longitudinal slot to expose the graduation of the thermometer to permit of reading the indicated degrees of temperature, substantially as shown and described.

JENNIE C. HARRINGTON.

Witnesses:

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