

No. 652,286.

Patented June 26, 1900.

J. F. MYERS.
CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

(Application filed Jan. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 3.

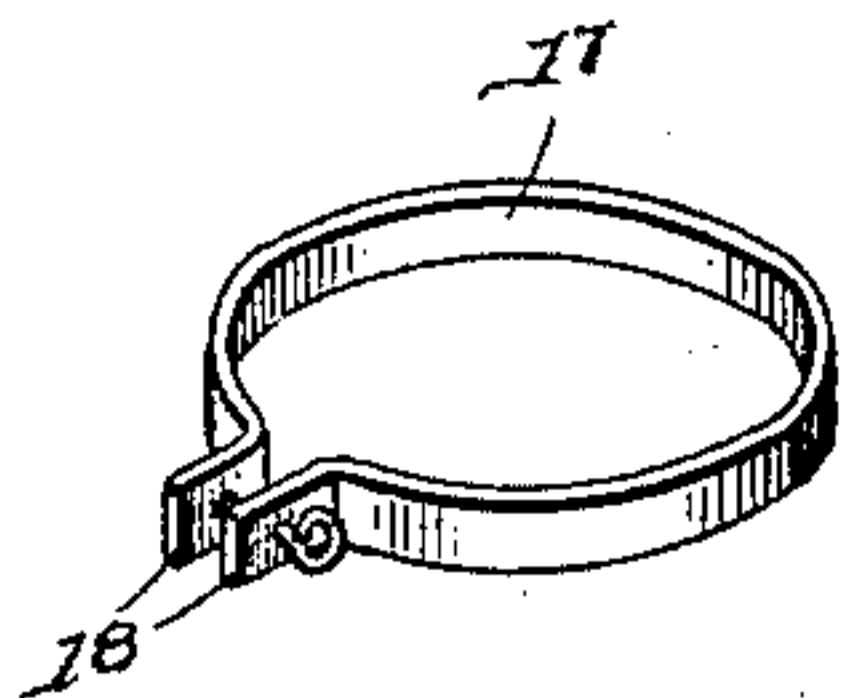


Fig. 1.

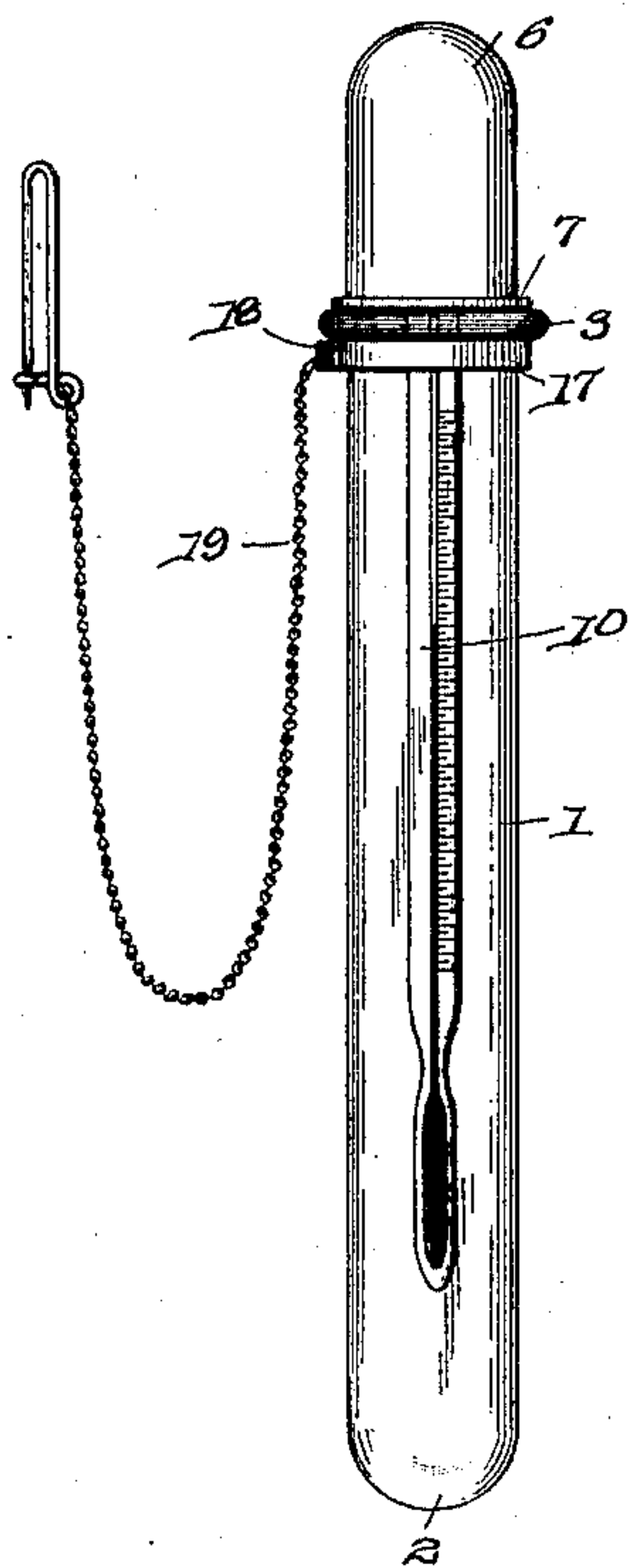


Fig. 2.

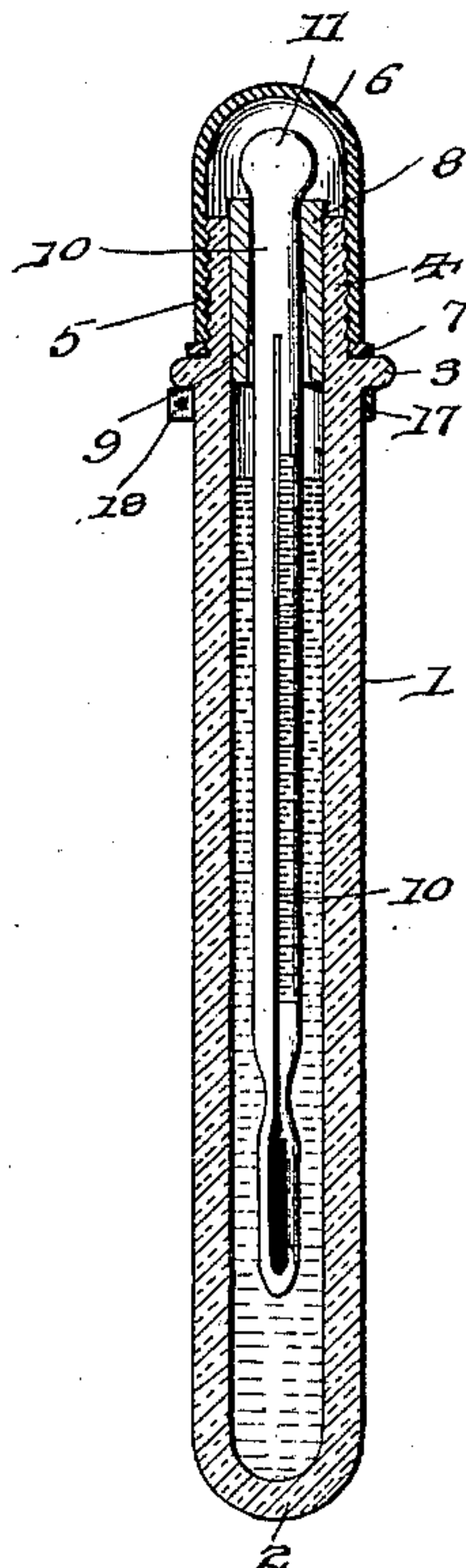
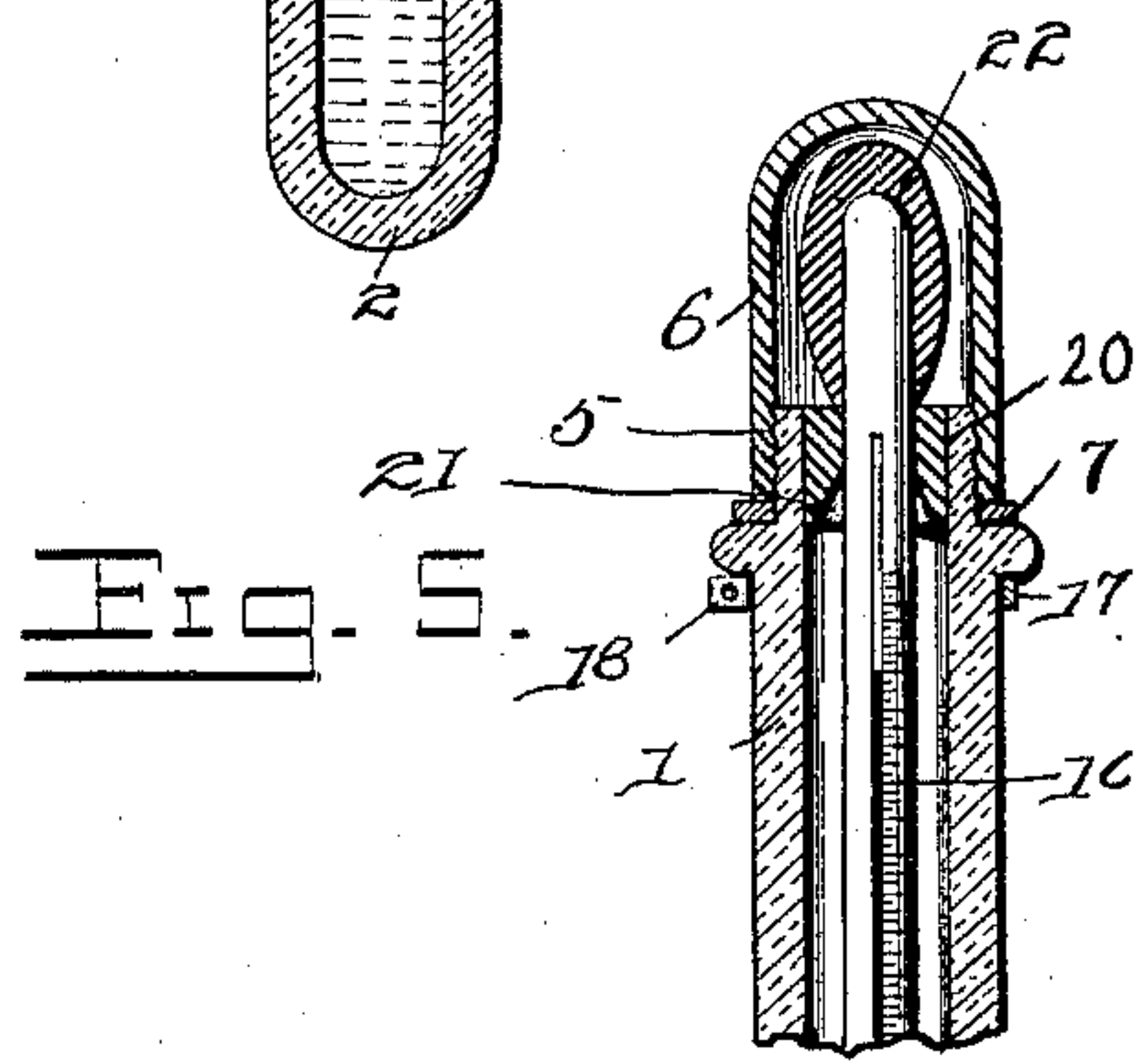
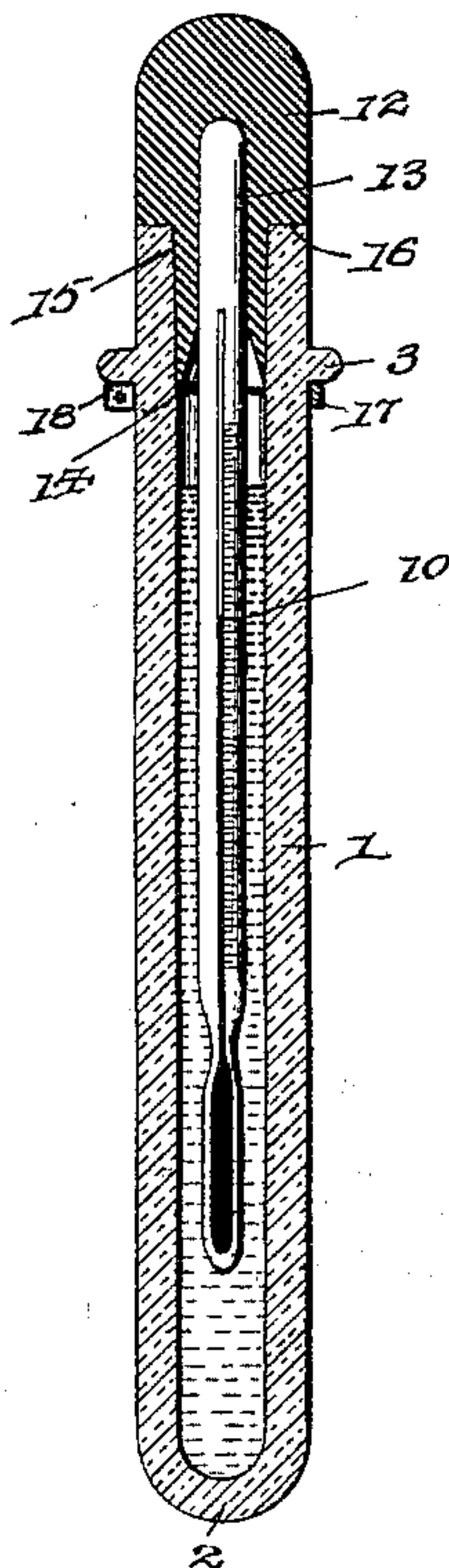


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FRANKLIN MYERS, OF SODUS, NEW YORK.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,286, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed January 9, 1900. Serial No. 909. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FRANKLIN MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sodus, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Clinical Thermometer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a case for a clinical thermometer; and the aim of the same is to provide means for holding an antiseptic in which the major portion of the thermometer is submerged when within the case to thereby prevent transmission of diseases by the use of the thermometer in taking the temperature of different persons by destroying the germs of disease, and, furthermore, to provide a case having a bead adjacent which a clamping-band is applied, with a suspending device connected thereto for application to the person of the physician or surgeon in a convenient manner while the thermometer is in use or during transportation, whereby the antiseptic will be prevented from running out of the case and loss of the same avoided.

Other objects and advantages will hereinafter appear; and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a case embodying the features of the invention and showing a thermometer therein. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the improved device. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a supporting clamping-band used in connection with the improved device. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section of a slight modification. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the upper portion of a further modified form of the device.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the improved case, which is preferably constructed of glass and has one extremity 2 completely closed and the opposite extremity formed with a circumferential bead 3 and a neck 4 with exterior screw-threads or corrugations 5 to removably receive a cap 6, between the edge of which and the bead 3 a gasket or washer 7, of suitable material, is interposed. The con-

struction shown by Figs. 1 and 2 differs from that shown by Fig. 4 in the form of means of closure, and, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, a plug 8, of suitable material, is inserted in the open extremity of the casing 1 and has a tapered bore 9, the largest portion of said bore being at the lower end of the plug, and in the said plug the thermometer 10 is slidingly mounted and held suspended in the casing 1, the upper extremity of the thermometer being formed with a bulb 11 to prevent inward movement into the casing beyond a predetermined extent. The upper part of the plug snugly fits around the thermometer 10, and when the latter is withdrawn through the plug an easy action ensues, and when in position within the casing, as shown, the thermometer is firmly held. When the thermometer is in the plug 8 and the cap is applied, as shown in Fig. 2, leakage of the antiseptic material from the casing 1 will be prevented, and the entire device may be carried with safety from one place to another on the person of the physician or surgeon.

In Fig. 4 a cap 12, of rubber or other elastic material, is provided and formed with a socket 13, which has a lower flared mouth 14, formed in a reduced entrance plug or neck 15 at the lower part of said cap 12, and by the formation of the said neck a circumferential shoulder 16 is provided to bear on the upper extremity of the casing 1 when the neck is fitted within the said casing, as shown, and thereby produce a flush surface or have the surface of the casing above the bead 3 flush with the surface of the cap 12. The thermometer 10 in this instance has its stem or body constructed in the form of an ordinary clinical thermometer and of equal diameter throughout, the upper end of the thermometer being inserted in the socket 13 and held suspended by the cap 12 within the casing 1. The neck 15 snugly fits in the casing and produces a liquid-tight joint, and in view of the adhesion that is set up between the cap and the casing said cap will be prevented from becoming accidentally disengaged.

The casing 1 is made thick enough to resist fracture under ordinary conditions or pressure, and therein a suitable liquid antiseptic is placed, and after use the thermometer for a greater portion of its length is submerged in

said antiseptic, and thereby destroys all germs of disease which may cling to the exterior of the thermometer and permits a subsequent safe use of the thermometer without danger
 5 of poisonous transmissions or the conveyance of infectious or contagious diseases. As a convenient means and positive mode of attaching the case to the person of the physician or surgeon a clamping-band 17 surrounds the
 10 casing immediately under the bead 3 and the terminals are formed into outstanding ears 18, which are apertured and connected by the attachment thereto of one end of a chain or analogous device 19, which is supplied with
 15 a pin or other fastening at its free extremity for securement in the apparel, and thereby suspend the casing in convenient position for using the thermometer and prevent the antiseptic liquid from running out and also avoid-
 20 ing the necessity of properly setting up or supporting the casing on some object at a distance from the patient and incur the danger of having the casing upset and broken.

In Fig. 5 the casing 1 is similar to the pre-
 25 ceding forms and has a bead 3. In all respects the arrangement of parts is the same as in Fig. 2, with the exception that the thermometer 10 has no bulb and, further, that a plug 20 is employed having a bore 21, continuing into an upper extension or top 22 of
 30 the same material, such as rubber, and covering the projected end of the thermometer. The cap 6 is fitted over the extension or top 22 and the thermometer given an additional
 35 protection.

The improved device will be found exceptionally convenient in its use, and it is obviously apparent that changes in the form, proportions, and minor details may be re-

sorted to without in the least departing from 40 the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a device of the character set forth, 45 the combination of a casing to receive an antiseptic material having one end closed and the opposite extremity open, the bore of the casing being continuous and of equal transverse dimension from end to end, and a plug 50 frictionally fitted in the open extremity of the casing for supporting a thermometer in the latter, the plug forming the only structure in the interior of the casing for engaging the thermometer.

2. In a device of the character set forth, 55 the combination of a casing to receive an antiseptic liquid having one end closed and the opposite extremity open, the bore of the casing being continuous and of equal transverse 60 dimension from end to end, and a plug frictionally fitted in the open end of the casing for supporting a thermometer in the latter, and holding a part of the said thermometer above the upper end of the casing, the plug forming 65 the only structure in the interior of the casing for engaging the thermometer, and a cap approximately the same diameter as the casing removably fitted on the end of the casing covering over the exposed end of the ther- 70 mometer.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN FRANKLIN MYERS.

Witnesses:

FRANK T. PERCY,
 EDWARD J. MINCHINTON.