

G. P. PITKIN.
 LUMINOUS THERMOMETER.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1919.

Patented Apr. 27, 1920

1,338,524.

Fig. 1.

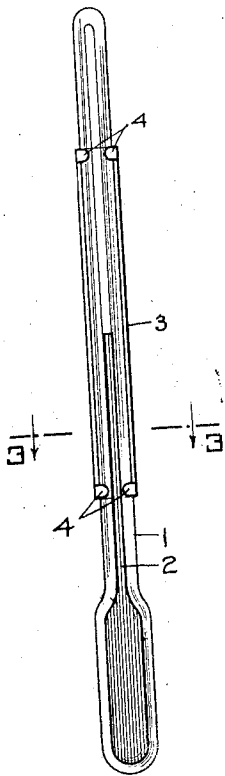


Fig. 2.

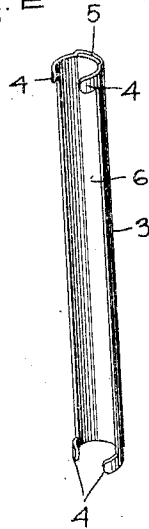


Fig. 4.

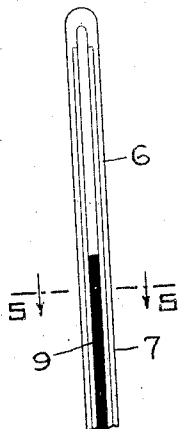


Fig. 3.

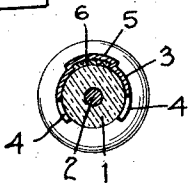
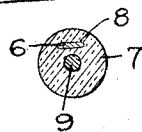


Fig. 5.



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LUMINOUS THERMOMETER.

1,338,524.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 27, 1920.

Application filed August 30, 1919. Serial No. 320,814.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. PITKIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Bergenfield, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and improved Luminous Thermometer, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in luminous thermometers, an object of the invention being to provide a thermometer which can be easily read in the dark.

A further object is to provide an improved attachment which can be placed on any ordinary thermometer tube and which will disclose the position of the expansible column or registering agent in the tube, in the dark as well as in the light.

A further object is to provide a device of the character stated which is especially adapted for use with a radiator thermometer for automobiles, such as disclosed in my co-pending application filed August 22, 1919, and given Serial Number 319,172.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation illustrating my improvements.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the attachment.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view in section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view in elevation illustrating a modification.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged view in section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

1 represents an ordinary thermometer tube containing an expansible liquid 2.

3 represents my improved attachment which is of general semi-cylindrical form adapted to fit around the rear portion of the tube 1, and having curved spring tongues 4, at its ends to grip the tube and hold the attachment securely clamped thereon.

The intermediate portion of the attachment is depressed or grooved, forming a pocket 5 to receive the luminous material 6. The pocket 5 extends throughout the length of the attachment and is of a width appreciably greater than the column of liquid in the tube, so that the luminous material 6 plainly discloses the position of the column, even in the dark.

The attachment can be easily and quickly attached to the tube and the luminous material can be replaced as occasion may require.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the tube 7 is provided with a longitudinal pocket 8 wider than the liquid column 9 and this pocket is filled with luminous material 6 to expose the column in the dark.

Various slight changes might be made in the general form of the parts described without departing from my invention, and hence I do not limit myself to the precise details set forth but consider myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. The combination with a thermometer tube having therein an expansible liquid, of a semi-cylindrical casing fitting the tube, curved spring tongues on the casing engaging the tube and clamping the casing thereagainst, said casing having at its intermediate portion a longitudinal groove, and luminous material located in said groove, said luminous material and groove wider than the internal diameter of the tube.

2. The combination with a thermometer tube having therein an expansible liquid, of a semi-cylindrical casing fitting the tube, curved spring tongues at the ends of the casing at the edges thereof engaging the tube and clamping the casing thereagainst, said casing having at its intermediate portion a longitudinal groove, and luminous material located in said groove, said luminous material and groove wider than the internal diameter of the tube.

GEORGE P. PITKIN.