

W. M. BEVIS.  
CLINICAL THERMOMETER.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1912.

1,058,840.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

FIG. 1.

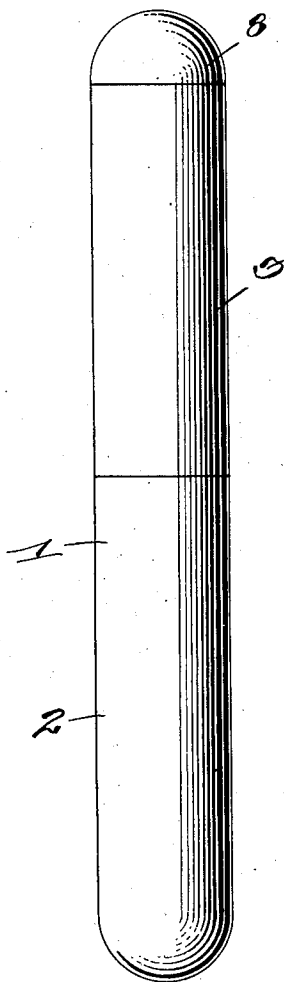


FIG. 2.

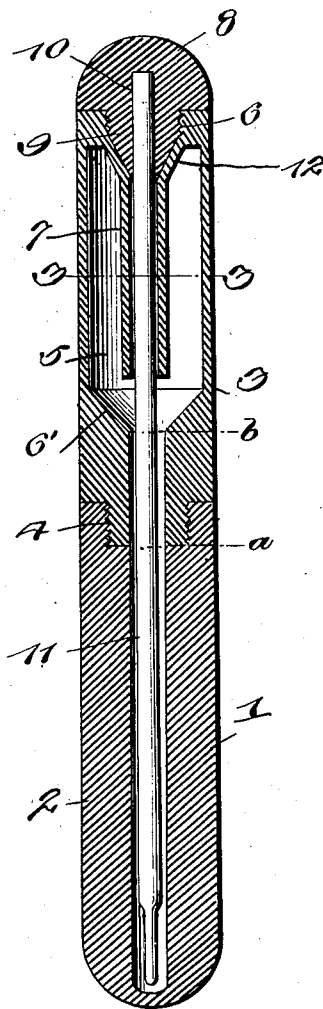
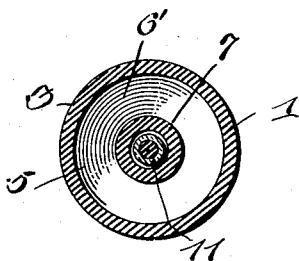


FIG. 3.



Inventor  
W.M. Bevis,

Witnesses

Chas. L. Gristauer,  
A. B. Norton.

By

Watson E. Coleman,  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MARION BEVIS, OF LAKELAND, FLORIDA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

1,058,840.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MARION BEVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lakeland, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clinical Thermometers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in clinical thermometers and more particularly to an antiseptic case therefor, and my object is to provide a case of this character adapted to contain antiseptic fluid which will remove all germs or the like from the thermometer, as the same is placed therein.

A further object of the invention resides in providing a case formed in sections, the one section of which is provided with means to prevent the antiseptic fluid from flowing therefrom.

A still further object of the invention resides in providing a device which is extremely simple and durable in construction, inexpensive to manufacture and one which will be very efficient and useful in operation.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter referred to and more particularly pointed out in the specification and claim.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section therethrough; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the same, as seen on line 3—3, Fig. 2.

In describing my invention, I shall refer to the drawing in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views and in which—

1 indicates a cylindrical barrel or casing formed of the sections 2 and 3 which are threaded into engagement with one another as shown at 4. The bore of the section 2 of said barrel or casing is quite small and the bore of the section 3 at that portion thereof connecting with the section 2, is of a similar diameter, but this restricted bore of the latter section 3 communicates with an enlarged bore or cavity 5 which extends for the greater portion of the length of said section 3, the walls of the bore or cavity 5 tapering toward the restricted bore, as shown

at 6'. The upper or outer end of the section 3 is provided with a contracted opening or neck portion 6 which is threaded, and formed integral with this neck portion of the section is a tube or the like 7 which extends longitudinally into the section 3 and terminates at a point a short distance above the point of communication between the enlarged bore portion 5 and the restricted bore portion thereof.

A cap or head member 8 is adapted to be applied to the upper or outer end of the section 3, said cap or head being provided with a threaded shank or the like 9 to be engaged with the threaded neck portion 6 and said cap member is provided with a central channel 10 to snugly receive therein one end of a clinical thermometer 11. Thus when the cap member 8 with the thermometer 11 applied thereto is properly applied to the section 3, said thermometer will be disposed through the tube 7 and into the restricted bores of the sections 2 and 3 and as the restricted bore of the section 2 is adapted to contain an antiseptic fluid, it will be understood that germs or the like on the thermometer will be readily removed. That portion of the neck 6 of the section 3 connecting the tube 7 thereto is slightly tapered as shown at 12 and the end of the shank 9 is similarly tapered to fit snugly thereagainst when said cap is properly applied to the device and thus it will be practically impossible for the fluid within the device to leak therefrom, should said fluid find a passage-way through the tube 7.

In practice, the section 2 of the barrel or casing is filled with an antiseptic fluid to a point immediately adjacent the neck or threaded portion thereof, whereupon the section 3 is properly applied thereto. The cap 8 with the thermometer 11 properly mounted therein is then applied to the section 3 and as the thermometer 11 is inserted in the section 2, the fluid therein will, of course, rise to the level of the plane at which the tapered portion 6' of the bore 5 communicates with the restricted bore portion of said section 3. Thus it will be seen that the thermometer 11 will have the greater portion thereof inserted in the antiseptic fluid when properly disposed in the casing. When the cap 8 with the thermometer 11 is removed from the casing for practical purposes, the operator may allow the casing to rest horizontally on a flat surface without danger of

the fluid flowing from the same for, as the device is placed on the surface, said fluid will flow into the cavity or enlarged bore 5 surrounding the tube 7. As the space from 5 the wall of the tube 7 to the wall of the section 3 proper, is considerably greater than the diameter of the restricted bore of the section 2, the fluid therein, when the device is in a horizontal position on a flat surface, 10 will never reach a point whereby it may flow through the tube 7 and thus the device may be completely inverted and the fluid therein will entirely surround the tube 7 but will not flow therefrom.

15 It is perfectly natural for one using a clinical thermometer to place the case therefor flatly upon a table or the like, but considerable inconvenience has heretofore been experienced in the placing of such cases 20 upon a table, since the same have not been provided with such means as to prevent the fluid from flowing therefrom. With a device such as I have provided however, no inconvenience will be experienced and furthermore there will be no danger whatsoever 25 of the fluid flowing therefrom under any conditions.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided a simple, inexpensive and efficient means for carrying out the objects of 30 the invention and while I have particularly described the elements most well adapted to perform the functions set forth, it is obvious that various changes in form, proportion and in the minor details of construc-

tion may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the principles of the invention.

Having thus described this invention, what I claim is:—

A case for clinical thermometers comprising a tubular casing closed at one end thereof and provided with a restricted bore extending the greater portion of the length of the same, said restricted bore being adapted 45 to contain a liquid and terminating in an enlarged bore at the upper end of the casing, said enlarged bore having the walls at the lower ends thereof tapered toward said restricted bore, the open end of said casing being threaded, a tubular extension disposed 50 within said enlarged bore to a point above the junction of the enlarged and restricted bores, the upper end of said tubular extension being flared outwardly and formed integral with the walls of the open end of said casing, and a cap having a shank thereon 55 adapted to be disposed in the open end of said casing, said shank being threaded for a portion of its length to engage the threads 60 of the casing and also tapered for a portion of its length to contact with the flaring upper end of said tubular extension.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 65

WILLIAM MARION BEVIS.

Witnesses:

B. M. GUTHRIE,  
BESSIE DAVIS.