June 12, 1928.

1,673,513

G. L. JACQUOT

SPHYGMOMANOMETER

Filed Sept. 29, 1924

Fig. 1.

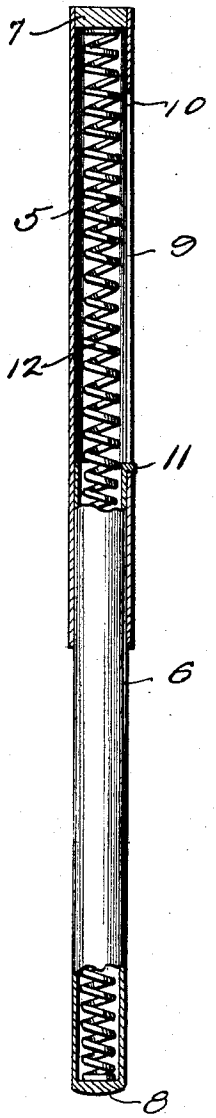


Fig. 2.

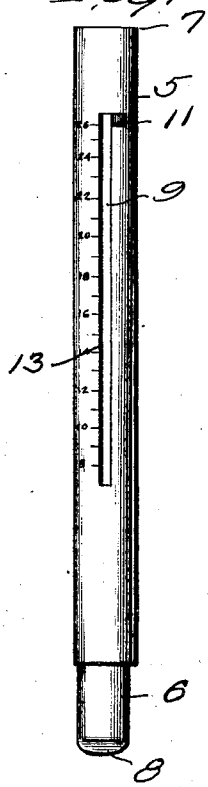
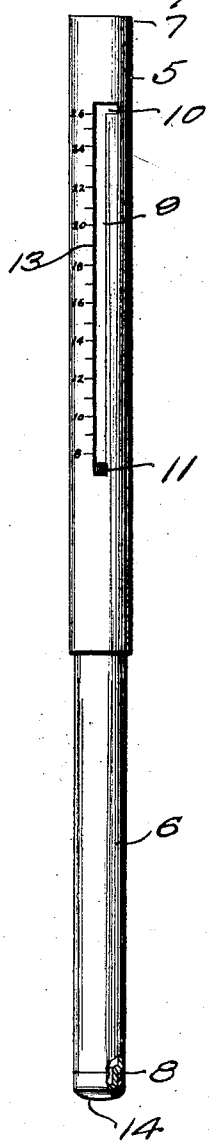


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPHYGMOMANOMETER.

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The present invention appertains to a sphygmomanometer and has for its prime object to provide an instrument of this nature possessed of precision, accuracy, marked simplicity and reliability.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device of this nature which is quick and efficient in its performance and which is easy to handle and of such a size that it may be readily carried about in the vest pocket or the like.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a device of this nature which may be manufactured at a very low cost and yet be strong, durable, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

With the above and numerous other objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction, and in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view of the sphygmomanometer in an extended position showing portions in section,

Figure 2 is a view thereof in a contracted position, and

Figure 3 is an elevation thereof in an extended position.

Referring to the drawing in detail it will be seen that the sphygmomanometer is composed of two telescopically associated tubes 5 and 6. The tube 6 is movable within the tube 5. The outer ends of these tubes are closed as is indicated at 7 and 8. The larger tube 5 is provided with an elongated longitudinally extending slot 9 intermediate its ends, the outer portion thereof being slightly offset as at 10 as in a bayonet slot. The open end of the tube 6 which is disposed inside of the tube 5 is provided with a projection 11 adapted to extend through the slot 9. A compressible coil spring 12 having a predetermined tension is disposed in the two tubes 5 and 6 so as to impinge against the closed ends 7 and 8 thereof and normally hold the tubes in the extended position shown in Figures 1 and 3. When the device is not in use it is contracted to the position shown in Figure 2 with the projection 11 positioned in the offset 10 of the slot 9 and the device may thus be conveniently carried about in the vest pocket or the like. The slot 9 is calibrated along one edge by means of suitable indicia indicated at 13. If desired, as shown in Figure 3, the lower end of the smaller tube 6 may be reduced and a pad cap 14 placed thereon.

This sphygmomanometer is utilized for measuring blood pressure in a living body and in using the same the closed end of the smaller tube 6 is placed in approximation to an artery, usually the radio artery at the wrist and by increasing the pressure of the instrument against the artery ultimately cut off the circulation in it by closing its lumen which closure is determined by the palpation of the distal portion of the artery with the index finger. The pressure required to shut off the flow of blood in the artery is determined by the projection 11 which forms an indicator. By reading the position of this indicator in respect to the indicia of the calibrated slot 9 the pressure may be accurately determined.

While the preferred embodiment of my invention has been described in detail, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the particular construction set forth, since various changes in the form, material, proportions, and arrangement of parts, and in the details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

A sphygmomanometer of the class described including a pair of telescopically associated tubes having their outer ends closed and their inner ends open, a spring positioned within the tubes and impinged against the closed outer ends thereof to normally hold said tubes in an extended position, the outer tube being provided with a longitudinal calibrated slot, and a projection carried by and extending outwardly from the inner end of the inner tube into the slot and forming an indicator, the inner one of said tubes having the free outer end thereof reduced, and a rubber cap fitted over the said reduced end of the inner tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GASTON L. JACQUOT.