73. MEASURING AND TESTING
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No. 837,339. PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

J. PETERSON.

INSTRUMENT FOR READJUSTING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1904.

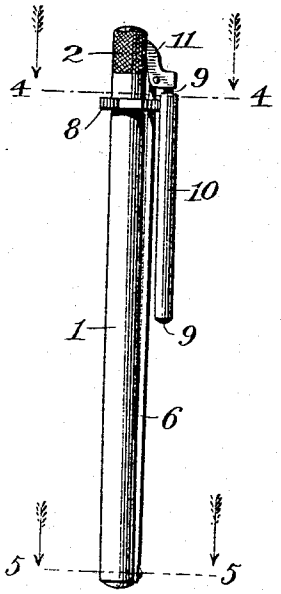


Fig. 1.

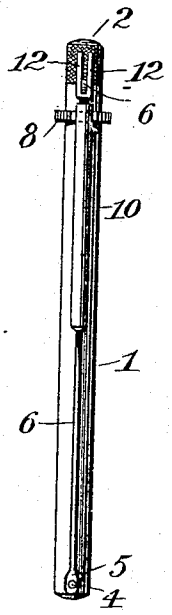


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

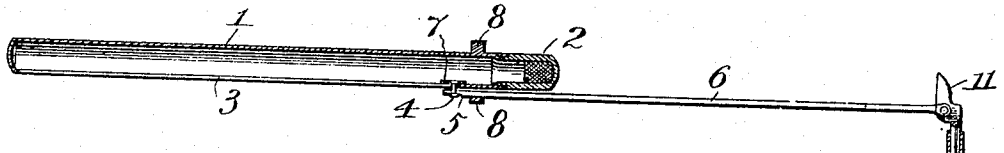


Fig. 4.

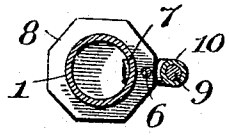
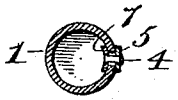


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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INSTRUMENT FOR READJUSTING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

No. 837,339. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed October 10, 1904. Serial No. 227,853.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JENS PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Instruments for Readjusting Clinical Thermometers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to improvements in instruments for readjusting clinical thermometers, and is more especially designed as an improvement upon that form of such devices illustrated, described, and claimed in United States Letters Patent No. 785,635, granted to me March 21, 1905.

The object of the present invention is the provision of an instrument of the class described designed primarily for pocket use, so that physicians and others employing clinical thermometers may conveniently carry the same, the instrument performing the function also of a case for the thermometer.

The invention also contemplates the provision of an instrument of the character stated which is so constructed as to be readily collapsed for insertion into a pocket and to remain so until required for use, thus adapting the instrument to occupy but minimum space and preventing the same becoming bulky and unwieldy when in the pocket.

With these general objects in view and others which will appear as the nature of the improvements is better understood the invention consists, substantially, in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

While the form of the invention herein shown and described is what is believed to be a preferable embodiment thereof, it will of course be understood that the invention is susceptible of various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction, and the right is therefore reserved to vary or modify the invention as falls within the spirit and scope thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an instrument constructed in accordance with the present invention and illustrated in its collapsed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof, the instrument being extended as when in use. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view on the line 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar view on the line 5 5, Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the carrier of the herein-described instrument, which carrier is in the form of a tube, preferably of metal, having its lower end permanently closed and its upper end open and into which is fitted a cap 2. To the cap 2, if desired, a clinical thermometer may be attached, so that with the removal of the cap the thermometer will also be removed. The carrier 1 thus performs the function of a case for the thermometer, and whether attached to the cap 2 or separated therefrom it is obvious that the thermometer may be readily removed when required for use. It is obvious, however, that the cap 2 retains the thermometer in position within the carrier.

Extending longitudinally of the carrier 1 is an elongated slot 3, through which a pin 4 passes, said pin being arranged in a head 5, located at one end of a stem 6, and upon which stem the carrier 1 is slidably mounted, as will presently appear. Arranged at the inner end of the pin 4 is a fastening-plate 7, which conforms to the contour of the interior of the carrier 1, and through the medium of the fastening-plate 7 the head 5 is maintained in close relation with the carrier 1, but enabling a free sliding motion between these parts.

Adjacent to the upper end of the carrier 1 is an exterior flange 8, through which the stem 6 freely slides, and said flange, coacting with the head 5, limits movement of the carrier upon said stem. The flange 8 also guides the carrier 1 in its movements upon the stem 6.

Pivotally connected to the upper end of the stem 6 is a handle 9, having a rotatable sleeve 10 thereon, and said handle is provided with a bifurcated head 11, which receives the end of the stem 6 and in which said end is pivoted. It will be observed, however, that the head 11 has a pair of parallel lugs 12, which lugs 12 in the collapsed position of the instrument and when the cap 2 is placed in the open end of the carrier rest against the side of the cap 2, thus locking the handle 9 in a position parallel with the stem 6 and carrier 1. This prevents the handle being swung upon the stem until the latter is moved a sufficient distance to clear the lugs of the cap 2. The locking of the handle, as noted, also enables the instrument when

collapsed to occupy only minimum space and prevents it becoming bulky and unwieldy in a pocket.

In the use of the present invention the normal position of the same is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, and if the carrier is employed as a case for the thermometer it is obvious that the thermometer is contained within the carrier. In this position the lugs 12 contact with the cap 2 and prevent the handle 9 swinging upon the same. When, however, the thermometer has been used and it is desired to restore its mercurial column to its normal or contracted position, the stem 6 is slid along the carrier 1 until the lugs 12 are moved beyond the cap 2, when the handle 9 is moved to the position shown in Fig. 3. The thermometer having been placed within the carrier 1, a whirling motion is imparted to the stem, and immediately the carrier 1 slides to the position shown in Fig. 3, at which point the same is limited in its sliding movement through the medium of the head 5 contacting with the flange 8. The whirling motion being continued, the mercury in the thermometer is caused to resume its normal or contracted position through centrifugal force, as is obvious, and when this has been accomplished the whirling motion is stopped and the parts caused to assume their relative positions, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. An instrument of the class described, comprising a stem, a tubular carrier slidably mounted on said stem, said carrier being adapted to move upon the stem under the influence of centrifugal force induced by a whirling action imparted to the instrument from said stem, said carrier being provided with a flange through which said stem passes, said flange guiding the carrier in its movements upon said stem, a head carried by said stem and coöperating with said flange for limiting movement of the carrier upon said stem, and means for holding a thermometer in said carrier.

2. An instrument of the class described, comprising a handle, a stem pivotally connected thereto, a tubular carrier slidably mounted upon said stem and adapted to move thereon under the influence of centrifugal force induced by a whirling action imparted to the instrument from said handle, said carrier being provided with a longitudinally-extending slot, a pin carried by said stem and extending through said slot, said carrier also having a flange through which said stem passes, said flange guiding the carrier in its movement upon said stem, a head carried by said stem and coöperating with said flange for limiting movement of the carrier upon said stem, and means for holding a thermometer in said carrier.

3. An instrument of the class described, comprising a handle, a stem pivotally connected thereto and provided with a head, a tubular carrier slidably mounted upon said stem and adapted to move thereon under the influence of centrifugal force induced by a whirling action imparted to the instrument from said handle, said carrier being provided with a longitudinally-extending slot, a pin carried by said stem and extending through said slot, means for holding the carrier upon said pin, and a flange carried by said tubular carrier and coacting with the head of the stem for limiting movement of the carrier upon said stem.

4. An instrument of the class described, comprising a handle provided with a bifurcated head, said head having a pair of parallel locking-lugs, a stem pivotally connected in said head, a tubular carrier slidably mounted upon said stem and adapted to move thereon under the influence of centrifugal force induced by a whirling action imparted to the instrument from said handle, and a cap for closing said carrier, the locking-lugs of said handle, when the instrument is collapsed, lying parallel with said cap, and preventing the handle swinging upon said stem until the latter is moved beyond said cap.

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

JENS PETERSON.

Witnesses:
A. A. KNIGHT
S. E. CROCKER.