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(54) **HEALTH CARE KIOSK WITH
HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE SEAT**

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294, 223.1, 223.3, 7.2, 211, 234

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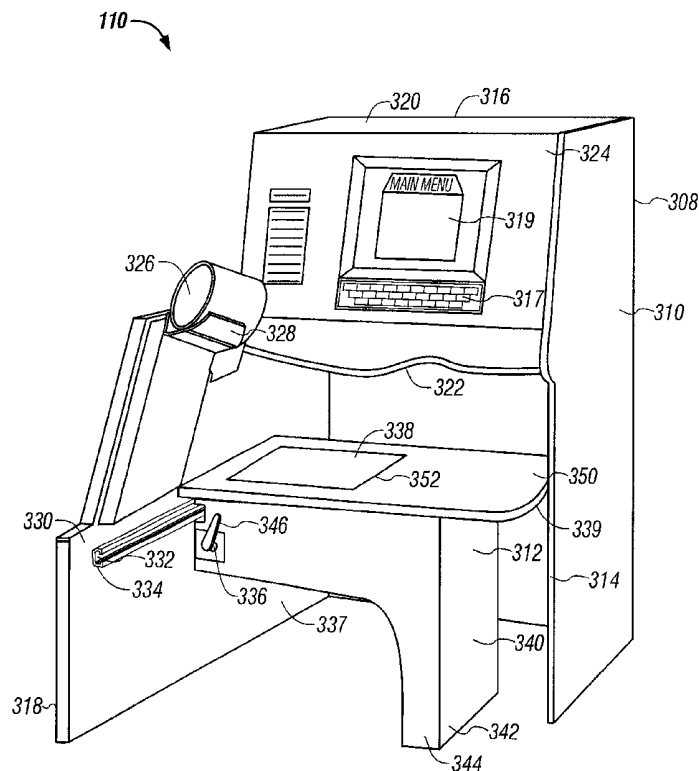
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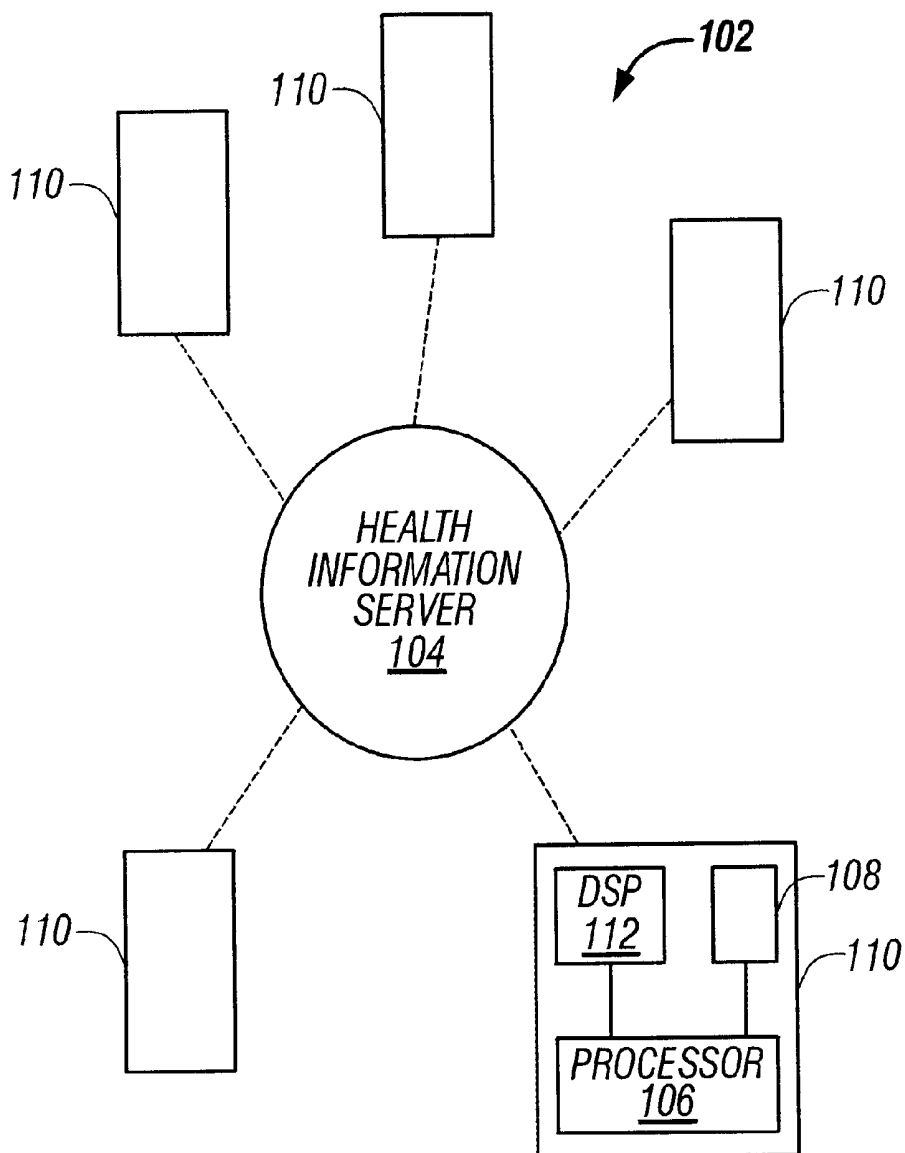
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A health care test kiosk includes a carrel body that supports a console housing and has a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing. The carrel body includes a support side panel forming a lateral side and extending beyond the console housing and the knee-space. A physiological test interface is connected to and supported by the carrel body on the support side panel. A retractable seat is movably connected to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

26 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



**FIG. 1**

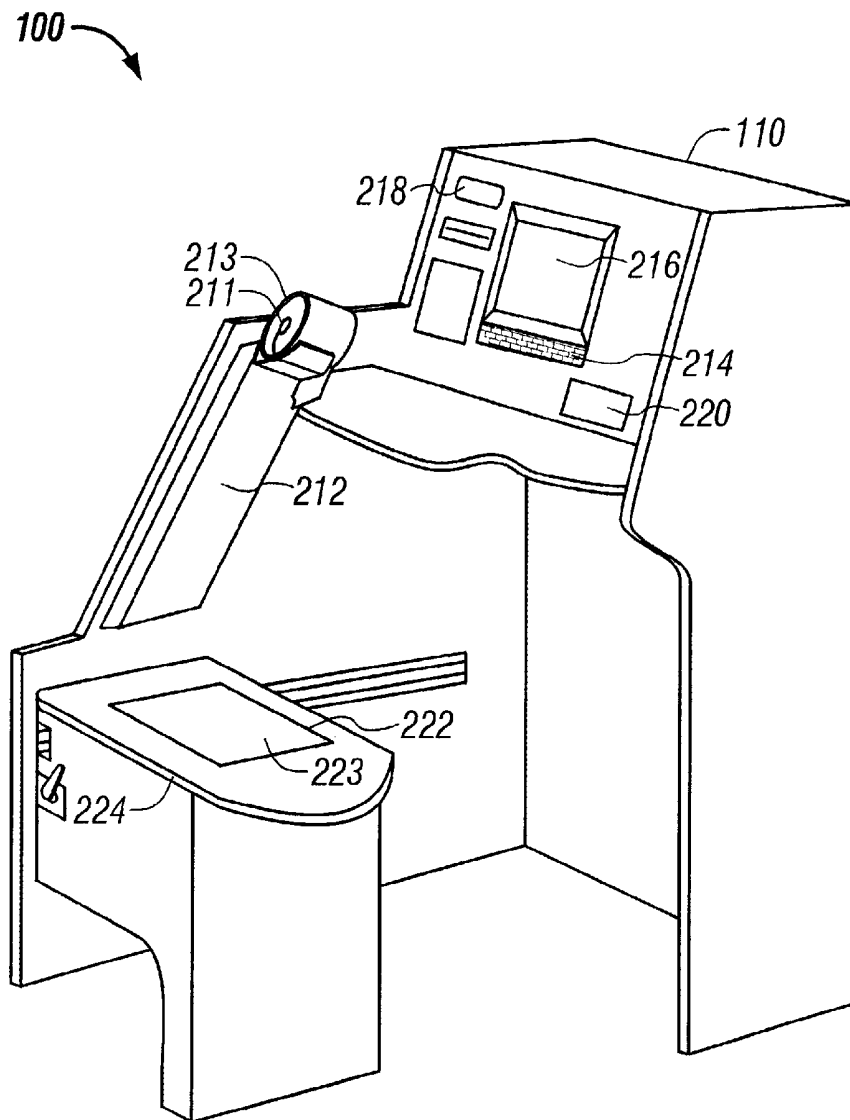


FIG. 2

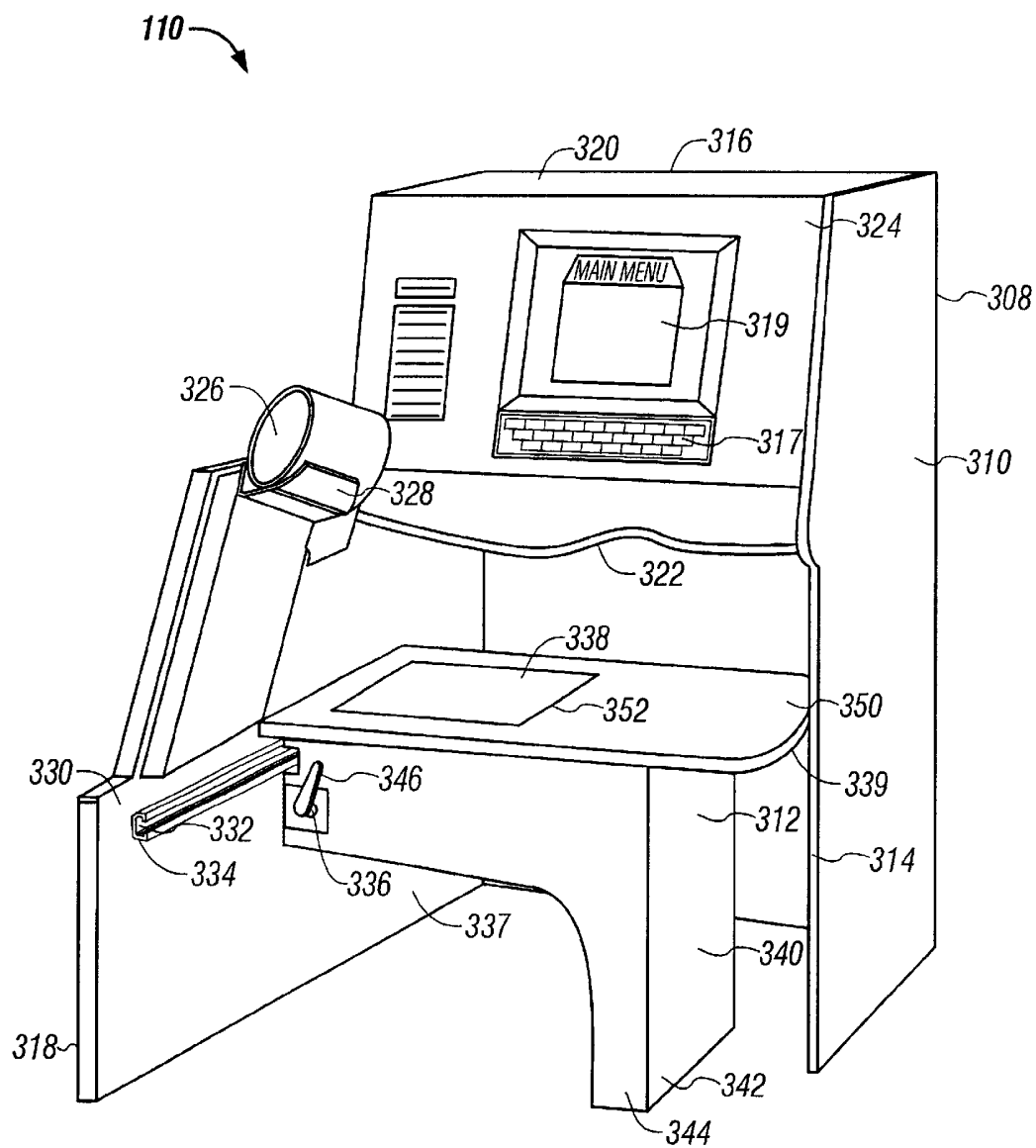
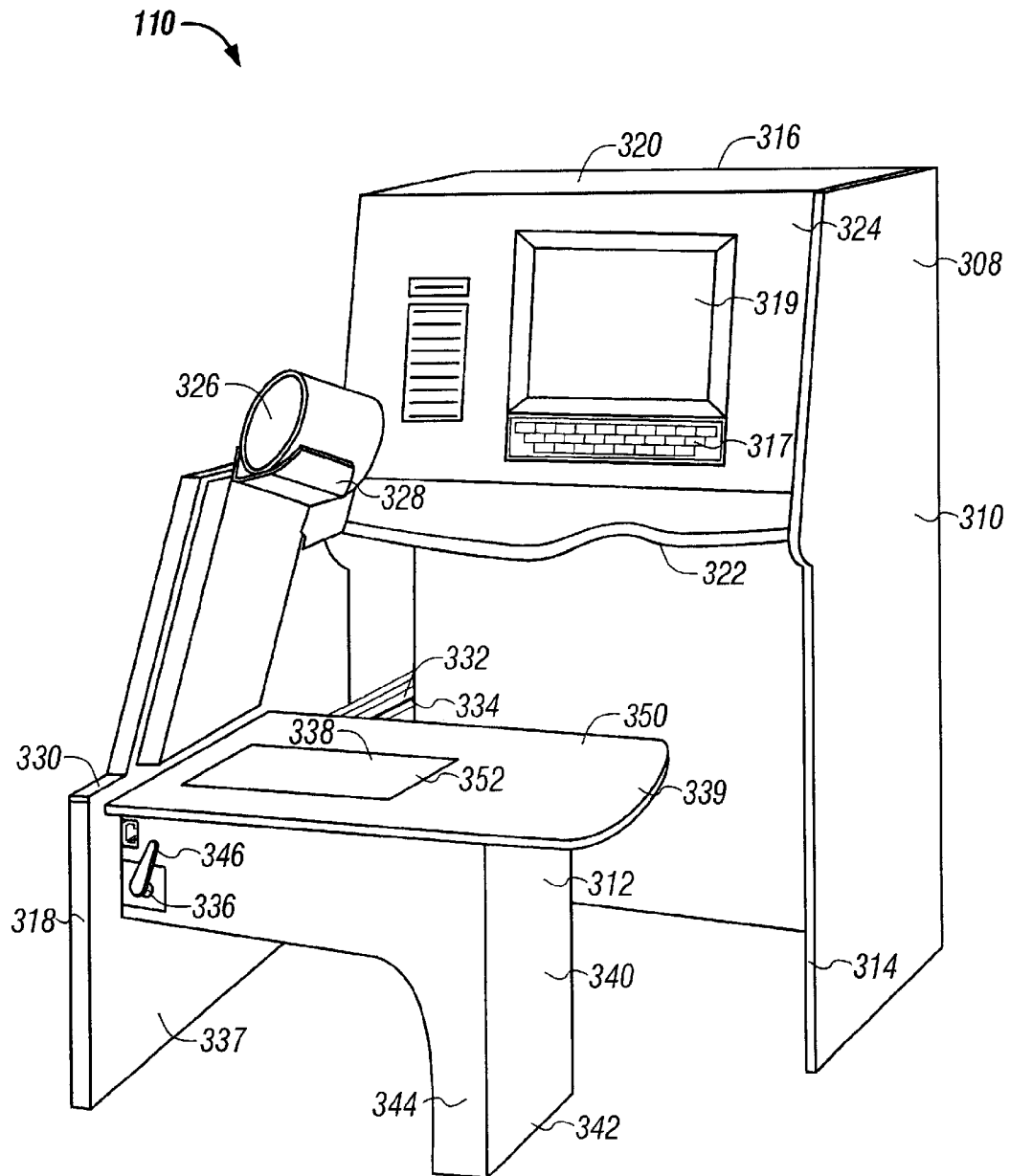


FIG. 3A

**FIG. 3B**

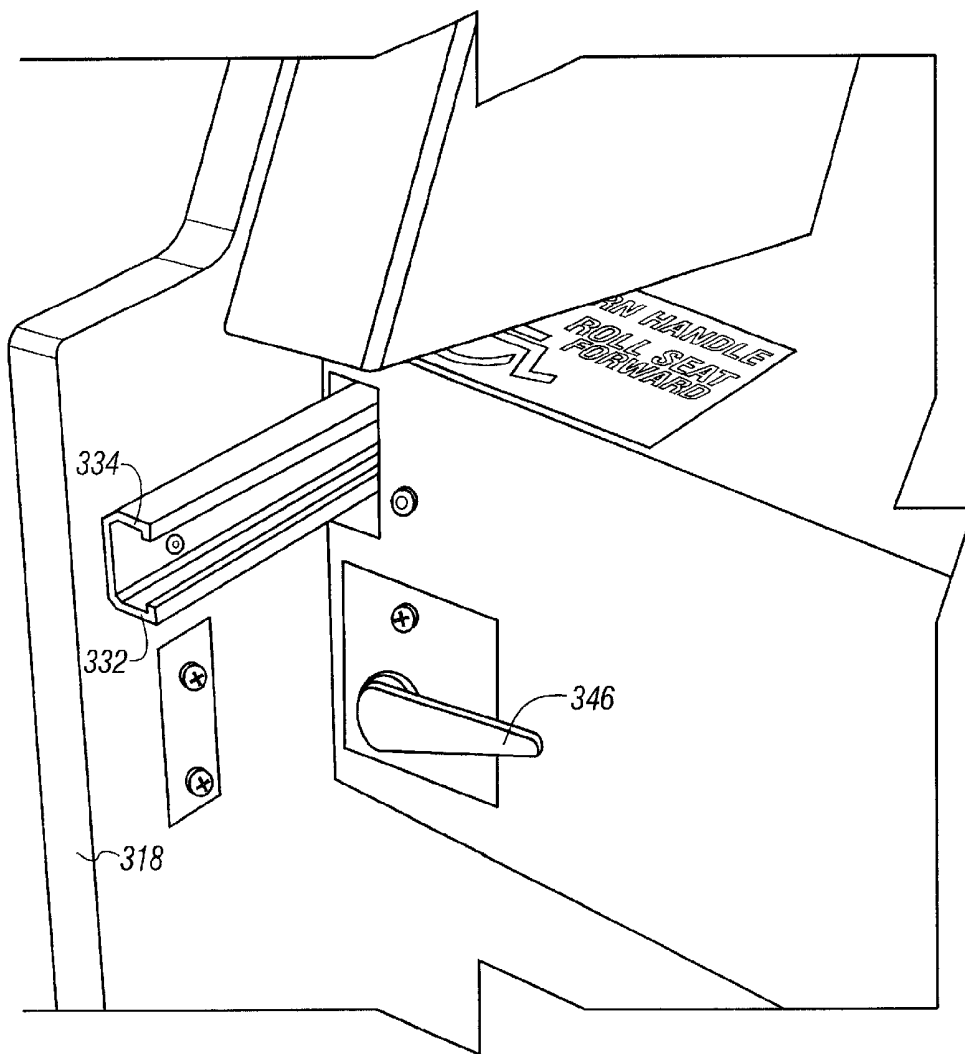


FIG. 3C

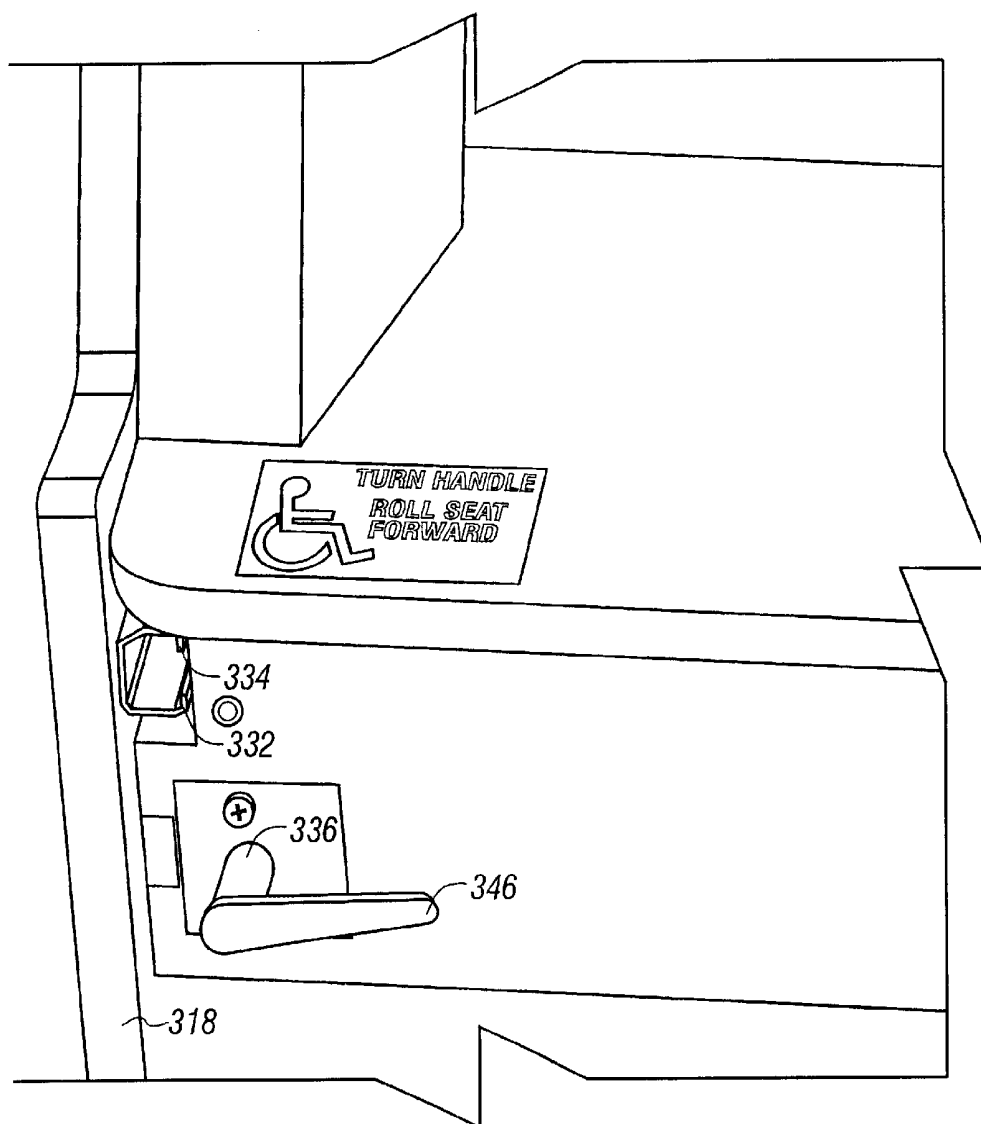


FIG. 3D

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HEALTH CARE KIOSK WITH HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE SEAT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The field of medicine has long employed health care screening to diagnose and tract patients' health. An annual physical examination is a well-known part of patient medical care.

Hospitals, health clinics, and pharmacies, in addition to an active role is supplying medical supplies and pharmaceuticals, have actively promoted various health care screenings and wellness programs. Programs are sometimes offered with the help of other health care providers or coordinated on a national basis with groups such as the American Lung Association, the American Diabetes Association and the American Podiatric Medical Association.

To increase attention to the health care screening category, many medical and health produce retailers offer medical tests and screening for consumers visiting their stores. Most commonly, the retailers check cholesterol levels and blood pressure, although many other tests are available. In addition to supplying a valuable customer service, in-store testing effectively educates consumers about various health problems that can be better managed by a regimen that includes monitoring. Typically consumers are unaware of the technological advances that have made health care screenings feasible in the clinical, retail, and home settings. Pharmacies and drug retailers have generally found that point out that the availability of screening test devices in the stores increases traffic and cultivates customer loyalty.

The offer of in-store testing commonly is highly popular among customers and greatly boosts the number of people visiting the store. In-store testing is valuable for positioning stores as health and wellness centers as well as retailers of health care products. In-store testing increases sales since a consumer who learns of a health problem through screening in the store has some likelihood of purchasing a home test kit to monitor the problem. For example, a customer who discovers a problem of high blood pressure through an in-store test is a likely candidate to purchase a home test kit.

In-store health care screening expands the pharmacist's role in patient care through education. Test device manufacturers have advanced the design and functionality of products to simplify usage and improve accuracy. The challenge for further improvements in health care screening is to educate consumers about the need for medical tests, and demonstrate that many tests are effectively performed by publicly available devices or at home.

A present concern is that health screening is performed on an insufficient segment of the population to efficiently prevent or treat ailments. Other concerns are that health screening is too costly, limited in scope, and time-consuming both for individual patients and health care providers. Despite these deficiencies, a strong awareness exists of a need and desire for improved health screening procedures and equipment. Health care providers, insurance companies, and employers that ultimately pay for health care have encouraged development and usage of improved, accurate yet economic health screening facilities both for treatment and prevention of health care problems.

Generally individual doctors and small groups of doctors have insufficient capital to maintain a complete health screening facility. Even if more health care providers were suitably equipped, typically only a small part of the population exploits health screening facilities due to time and cost considerations and apathy.

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Health screening devices and facilities, to be most useful to the public in general, should have a capability to serve a wide range of patient and user needs and situations. For example, health-screening devices such as blood pressure measurement stations typically have a fixed seat that obstructs a user in a wheel chair from easily accessing the blood pressure cuff and the test controls.

What is needed is a health screening device or facility that allows easy access to patients with various mobilities.

SUMMARY

A health care test kiosk includes a carrel body that supports a console housing and has a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing. The carrel body includes a support side panel forming a lateral side and extending beyond the console housing and the knee-space. A physiological test interface is connected to and supported by the carrel body on the support side panel. A retractable seat is movably connected to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

In accordance with an aspect of the health care test kiosk, a retractable seat assembly includes a retractable seat and a connector fixedly coupled to the retractable seat and capable of moveable coupling to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

In accordance with another aspect of the health care test kiosk, a method of fabricating the health care test kiosk includes forming a carrel body supporting a console housing and having a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing, and attaching a support side panel as a side of the carrel body. The support side panel forms a lateral side and extends beyond the console housing and the knee-space. The method further includes attaching a physiological test interface to the carrel body on the support side panel, and movably coupling a retractable seat to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features of the described embodiments believed to be novel are specifically set forth in the appended claims. However, embodiments of the invention relating to both structure and method of operation, may best be understood by referring to the following description and accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a suitable network for interconnecting one or more health care test kiosks and a health information server.

FIG. 2 is a pictorial diagram illustrating a suitable health care test kiosk for usage in interfacing to a health care information system.

FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D are four three-dimensional pictorial diagrams showing various frontal views of a health care information kiosk with a retractable seat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1, a schematic block diagram illustrates a suitable network 102 for interconnecting one or more health care test kiosks 110 and a health information server

104. Typically, an individual health care test kiosk 110 includes a processor 106 or controller with a storage 108 or memory that maintains a local archive of user information that stores a relatively small number of relatively recent test results, measurements, and possibly other information. The processor 106 executes a logic (not shown), typically a computer program, that is stored as software, firmware, control logic or other executable forms as are known by one of ordinary skill in the art. In an illustrative health care information system 100, the health care test kiosk 110 employs additional computing power by adding a digital signal processor (DSP) 112 that operates in conjunction with the processor 106 to perform computation-intensive operations such as various health test operations.

The local archive includes tracking of health reading including blood pressure, heart rate and weight. Individual users also have an individual personal health site on the health information server 104. The health information server 104 is generally used to store a long-term archive of user results, measurements, and information received from the individual health care test kiosks 110. In one example, the local health care test kiosk 110 stores information from many users and all information that is generated on the health care test kiosk 110 is automatically loaded, for example on a daily basis, to the central health information server 104. The results are sent to the health information server 104 for long-term storage and archiving. The information for the individual users are stored on corresponding personal health sites that are assigned to the particular individual users so that accurate and current information are available for all of the individual users.

In the illustrative example, the individual users determine the degree and level of health care information to be acquired and stored on the site. The individual user assigns a privilege level to allow the user's physician to enter information to the site with a desired level of security. Using the secured access to the user's site, the physician can be allowed to download health care information to the user site. Information is not changed on the site so the physician's level of security insures accuracy of the downloaded information. The physician's security specification permits the physician to transmit secured prescription orders and records to the individual health care site.

The health care information system 100 benefits the individual users by permitting secured accessibility of health care information and prescription needs anywhere in the world through usage of the internet. The health care information system 100 supplies accurate and current individual health care information that is accessible in a crisis or emergency situation.

In one example, the health information server 104 includes a layered security program for protecting user data from privacy violations. In an example of a layered security program, a user's personal health site can have a sixteen digit security card for entry into the health care test kiosk 110 and an individual personal identification (PID) number to access the user's personal health site on the health information server 104. The level of security is equivalent to the security of an ATM machine in which the only person having access is the user since the user establishes the PID number.

The health care test kiosks 110 are generally accessible to the public. For example, pharmacies or drug stores are suitable facilities for supplying floor space for a health care test kiosk 110. Other suitable facilities include other retail outlets, health care providers such as physician offices,

clinics, hospitals, and the like. The facilities housing a health care test kiosk 110 typically have an agreement with the kiosk supplier to supply information, services, and products. The health care test kiosk 110 executes various functions such as health testing and health evaluation. In some systems, the health care test kiosk 110 supports operations including health testing and measurement, health and fitness evaluation, and various health care information sources. Various health tests may be supported. Common health tests include blood pressure testing, heart rate testing, and the like. For example, some systems may support various non-invasive blood analyses using pulse oximetry data acquisition. Measurements may include simple or complex measurements. One common measurement is a weight measurement that is supplied using a seat scale that is installed into the seat of the health care test kiosk 110. Health care information sources may include a drug encyclopedia, a vitamin and supplement encyclopedia, an electronic health care library, health care provider directories, and the like.

The health care test kiosk 110 interfaces to a server such as a store computer system or to a centralized server that services a wide geographical area. For example, the health care test kiosk 110 may interface to a local pharmacy, or drug store computer. The health care test kiosk 110 may alternatively interface to a main frame health information server 104 that services a large area such as a country or region of the world. The health care test kiosk 110 in combination with the health information server 104 typically includes a highly comprehensive pharmacy library covering prescription drugs and over-the-counter remedies.

The individual health care test kiosks 110 commonly include display software that displays a selected idle presentation, an attract screen with still-frame or dynamic graphics, or plays video clips that promote a selected party such as the sponsoring store or medical service providers.

Software programs in the individual health care test kiosks 110 is updated by downloading, for example via internet access, or media transfer such as flexible disk loading.

The health information server 104 commonly supports Internet sites for user access of health information, storage of personal history information, and to shop for products that are not available local to the health care test kiosk 110.

Referring to FIG. 2, a pictorial diagram shows a suitable health care test kiosk 110 for usage in interfacing to a health care information system 100. The health care test kiosk 110 includes a test interface 212, a user interface 214, and a display 216. Some examples of the health care test kiosk 110 can include a measurement interface 222 such as a weighing scale. The test interface 212 and user interface 214 are connected to a processor or controller (not shown) that executes diagnostic test operations using data acquired using the test interface 212. In an illustrative example, the test interface 212 is a blood pressure cuff 213 for acquiring blood pressure measurements. A microphone 211 is attached to the blood pressure cuff 213 to measure a sound or audio signal. The user interface 214 is used to acquire patient data and other information from the user. The processor includes communication interfaces for communicating with the test interface 212, the user interface 214, and a remote terminal so that the health care test kiosk 110 can be connected into a communication network (not shown). In some systems, the health care information system 100 includes a telephone handset 218 that a user may employ to receive information from the health care information system 100 in privacy or for usage in telephone communication. Some versions of the

health care test kiosk **110** optionally include a printer **220** for printing test results, information materials, advertisements, coupons, and the like.

The illustrative test interface **212** is a blood pressure cuff **213** with one or more pressure transducers (not shown) for acquiring blood pressure waveforms from the user. The pressure transducer has an electrical connection to the processor via the communication interface so that pressure waveform data is supplied to the processor. The processor executes a computerized blood pressure detection algorithm to produce highly accurate measurements of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and mean blood pressure. The processor also analyzes the blood pressure waveforms to detect heart rate information.

The processor executes software programs including data analysis routines that produce highly accurate blood pressure and heart rate measurements. The health care information system **100** acquires other health care information from the patient and from various health care databases via network communication linkages to generate a full health appraisal. The health care information system **100** includes local storage and the network communication link to external storage resources to allow a user to access pertinent health care information. For example, the health care information system **100** permits the user to access a full drug encyclopedia that lists pharmaceutical drugs that are currently available on the market. A health care provider directory is accessible via the network interconnection, either on the kiosk or by an Internet connection, to enable the user to find area physicians, specialists, clinics, hospitals, health maintenance organizations (HMOs), and the like.

One example of a suitable display **216** is a high-resolution Active Matrix color touchscreen display. The display **216** is used to present menus and controls, as well as to present information including test results, measurements, health information such as seasonal health tips. A text display shows text in one or more of various selected languages. Many other displays of various sizes, specifications, and utilizing various technologies are also suitable.

One example of a suitable test interface **212** is a blood pressure cuff **213** including a nylon washable exterior cuff with a seamless inner natural latex bladder that is inflated using a pneumatic power system. A suitable cuff size is 30×12.5 cm. The cuff can be constructed of medical grade silicone tubing that is non-reactive, and thus allergy-free, to body tissue. Cuff pressure is regulated by pressure monitors (not shown) that are inherently stable and are calibrated to function accurately with cuff pressure variations of less than +/-1% over a full operating range of systolic maximum pressure 250 mm-Hg and minimum pressure 80 mm-Hg, and diastolic maximum pressure 130 mm-Hg and minimum pressure 38 mm-Hg, a differentiation of 8 points between systolic and diastolic pressure, and a heart rate from 38 to 200 bpm. The monitors use automatic zero pressure variations to prevent accuracy from being affected by altitude level or other changes in atmospheric pressure, temperature, and humidity. The exemplary test interface **212** also detects sound signals for usage with Korotkoff sound detection. Both pressure signals and sound signals are converted to digital form and transmitted to the processor to perform blood pressure measurements using both oscillometric and auscultatory analysis. The pressure and sound signals can be processed to determine heart rate measurement using a beat-to-beat averaging method. In some examples, tests are activated using a touch screen in which a virtual green start button initiates a test procedure by inflating the cuff that the patient has positioned around the arm. Touching the display

screen halts the test and returns the pneumatic cuff to the open position. Various other specifications, materials, and technologies or combinations of technologies that are known by those having ordinary skill in the art are also suitable.

An illustrative measurement interface **222** is a weighing scale formed into a moveable seat **224** that is attached to the health care test kiosk **110**. The seat scale has accuracy within one pound. The seat **224** of the health care test kiosk **110** is moveable so that the test interface **212** and display **216** are wheel chair accessible and easily used by the disabled without assistance.

Referring to FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D, four three-dimensional pictorial diagrams show various frontal views of a health care information kiosk **110**. FIG. 3A illustrates a frontal view of the full health care information kiosk **110** with a retractable seat assembly **312** in a enclosed position within the kiosk. FIG. 3B illustrates a frontal view of the full health care information kiosk **110** with a retractable seat assembly **312** in a withdrawn from the enclosed position with respect to the kiosk. FIG. 3C shows a locking mechanism of the retractable seat assembly with the seat enclosed into the kiosk. FIG. 3D shows the locking mechanism of the retractable seat assembly **312** with the seat assembly in an extended position. The health care test kiosk **110** includes a carrel body **310** and a moveable and retractable seat assembly **312**.

The carrel body **310** has an entry side panel **314** and a support side panel **318** that are opposing and connect at right angles to a back panel **316**, forming three sides of a console housing **308**. The console housing **308** contains a health care test controller (not shown) with input interface **317** and display **319** that respectively control a test acquisition and display a test result. The console housing **308** also includes a planar top panel **320** connected at right angles to top edges of the entry side panel **314**, the back panel **316**, and the support side panel **318**. The console housing **308** also includes a planar bottom panel **322** that forms a plane parallel to the plane of the top panel **320** and is affixedly attached at a position medial to the top and bottom edges of the entry side panel **314**, the back panel **316**, and the support side panel **318**. The bottom panel **322** is interposed at the medial position at a suitable height from the floor to allow sufficient vacant knee-space for a person seated on the seat assembly **312**. The structure of the console housing **308** is completed by a display panel **324** that opposes the back panel **316**, connects to edges of the top panel **320** and the entry side panel **314**, connects to an edge and surface of the support side panel **318**, and connects to a surface of the bottom panel **322**. A portion of the bottom panel **322** extends forward beyond the display panel **324** to form a resting surface for the convenience of a user.

The support side panel **318** extends forward beyond the forward edges of the display panel **324** and the entry side panel **314**. The support side panel **318** supports a physiological test structure **326** that, in the present example, is a blood pressure test interface **328**. The physiological test structure **326** is moveable or positionable to permit testing of different sized users. For example, the illustrative physiological test structure **326** is connected to the support side panel **318** at a pivot point so that a test acquisition element, such as a blood pressure cuff, can be moved to various positions along a radius to allow testing of users ranging from large adults to small children. The moveable or positionable characteristics of the physiological test structure **326** are also useful for allowing test access to users in different positions. For example, a user in a wheel chair may position the seat assembly **312** in the knee-space beneath the

console housing **308**, move the wheel chair into a position near the physiological test structure **326**, and pivot the physiological test structure **326** into a suitable position for acquiring a measurement.

The support side panel **318** has a mounting surface **330** upon which is mounted a seat track **332**. In the illustrative health care test kiosk **110**, the seat track **332** is an elongated bar with a C-shaped cross-sectional form **334**. The seat track **332** extends longitudinally from front to back of the support side panel **318** in a horizontal configuration so that the seat assembly **312** that is movably attached to the health care test kiosk **110** can move horizontally beneath the console housing **308** and retracted forward from the console housing **308**. The physiological test structure **326** is positioned so that the seat assembly **312** is clear from obstruction whether the seat assembly **312** is pushed beneath the console housing **308** or extended from the console housing **308**. A seat lock **336** is also affixed to the mounting surface **330** of the support side panel **318**, typically positioned near a forward portion of the seat track **332**. The seat lock **336** permits the seat assembly **312** to be held firmly in place when a user is using the health care test kiosk **110**.

The illustrative seat assembly **312** has a top seat panel **338**, supported on a support side **337** by a moveable connection to the seat track **332** and supported on an entry side **339** by a fixedly attached seat support **340**. The illustrative top seat panel **338** is shown as a planar panel, generally in the form of a rectangle except with corners rounded on the entry side of the health information kiosk **110**. The top seat panel **338** in other examples may take various other forms. For example, instead of a planar surface, the top seat panel **338** may have a contoured top surface for comfort of the user. In the exemplified seat support **340** includes a side seat support **342** and a front seat support **344** that are firmly attached at an angle, such as a right angle, that supports the top seat panel **338** in two dimensions. Top surfaces of the seat support **340** lie in a single plane and are fastened to the top seat panel **338**. The seat assembly **312** is removably and retractably attached to the carrel body **310** by a moveable connector (not shown) that is firmly affixed to the top seat panel **338** and movably connects to the seat track **332**. The seat assembly **312** is generally a suitable size to fit completely within the cavity beneath the console housing **308** when the seat assembly **312** is positioned in a withdrawn position.

In an illustrative example, the moveable connector is a horizontal bar (not shown) with a T-shaped cross-section so that the T-connector is movably held within the C-shaped cross-section of the seat track **332**. In other suitable examples, the moveable connector may be a plurality of T-brackets (not shown) that are affixed at regular (or otherwise) intervals along the side of the top seat panel **338**. In other examples, the seat track **332** may include a horizontally-disposed rod (not shown) that is disposed within one or more cylindrical hinges that are attached to the top seat panel **338** and have a hollow cylindrical central lumen encasing the rod. A lock handle **346** is attached to the seat assembly **312** and is operated to engage the seat lock **336**. Other moveable attachment structures, which are known to one having ordinary skill in the art, may be used to movably connect the seat assembly **312** to the carrel body **310**.

An alternative structure may include more than one seat lock **336** disposed at various positions on the support side panel **318** to selectively hold the seat assembly **312** at a plurality of positions. For example, one seat lock **336** may be disposed near the forward edge of the support side panel

318 to permit a large adult to sit a comfortable distance from the console housing **308**. A second seat lock may be positioned a few inches back from the first seat lock to permit a smaller adult to more easily reach the console housing **308**. A third seat lock may be positioned a few more inches back from the second seat lock to fit a child within the health care test kiosk **110**. A seat lock may or may not be positioned at an innermost location closest to the back panel **316** so that the seat assembly **312** may be fully pushed into the health care test kiosk **110** to permit a user in a wheel chair to use the physiological test structure **326**. An inner seat lock may be omitted in consideration of allowing a weaker user to withdraw the seat assembly **312** without reaching beneath the carrel body **310** knee-space and having to disengage the lock. Alternatively, an inner seat lock may be employed to prevent the seat assembly **312** from inadvertently rolling from beneath the carrel body **310** knee-space and interfering with a wheel chair user.

While the invention has been described with reference to various embodiments, it will be understood that these embodiments are illustrative and that the scope of the invention is not limited to them. Many variations, modifications, additions and improvements of the embodiments described are possible. For example, those skilled in the art will readily implement the steps necessary to provide the structures and methods disclosed herein, and will understand that the process parameters, materials, and dimensions are given by way of example only and can be varied to achieve the desired structure as well as modifications which are within the scope of the invention. Variations and modifications of the embodiments disclosed herein may be made based on the description set forth herein, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as set forth in the following claims.

In the claims, unless otherwise indicated the article "a" is to refer to "one or more than one".

What is claimed is:

1. A health care test kiosk comprising:

a carrel body supporting a console housing and having a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing, the carrel body including a support side panel forming a lateral side and extending beyond the console housing and the knee-space;

a physiological test interface coupled to and supported by the carrel body on the support side panel; and

a retractable seat that is movably coupled to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

2. A health care kiosk according to claim 1 further comprising:

a seat track coupled to the support side panel and extending along a horizontal line from an inner end in the knee-space beneath the console housing to an outer end extended out from the knee-space.

3. A health care kiosk according to claim 2 wherein:

the seat track is an elongated bar having a C-shaped cross-sectional form, the seat including one or more elements having a T-shaped cross-sectional form that fits and is restrainable within the C-shaped cross-sectional form of the seat track.

4. A health care kiosk according to claim 1 further comprising:

a seat lock coupled to and positioned at a locking location on the support side panel; and

a lock handle coupled to the seat, the lock handle for actuation by a user to engage and disengage with the seat lock.

5. A health care kiosk according to claim 1 wherein: the physiological test interface is moveable and position-
able to permit acquisition of physiological data from
different sized users.

6. A health care kiosk according to claim 1 wherein: the physiological test interface includes a blood pressure test cuff and is movably and positionably attached to the support side panel at a pivot point to permit acquisition of physiological data from different sized users.

7. A health care kiosk according to claim 1 wherein the seat includes:
a top seat panel supported on a support side by a moveable connection to a seat track coupled to the support side panel, and supported on an entry side by a fixedly attached seat support.

8. A health care kiosk according to claim 7 wherein: the top seat panel is a planar panel in a generally rectangular form except with corners rounded on the entry side.

9. A health care kiosk according to claim 7 wherein: the top seat panel has a contoured top surface.

10. A health care kiosk according to claim 7 wherein the seat support includes:
a side seat support; and
a front seat support, the front and side seat supports being fixedly attached at an angle that supports the top seat panel in two dimensions, the top surfaces of the seat support adjoining in a single plane and being fastened to the top seat panel.

11. A health care kiosk according to claim 7 wherein: the seat is removably and retractably attached to the support side panel of the carrel body by a moveable connector that is affixed to the top seat panel and movably connects to the seat track.

12. A health care kiosk according to claim 7 wherein: the seat is a size that fits completely within the cavity beneath the console housing when the seat is in a withdrawn position.

13. A retractable seat assembly for use in a health care test kiosk that includes a carrel body supporting a console housing and having a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing, the carrel body including a support side panel forming a lateral side and extending beyond the console housing and the knee-space, the health care test kiosk further including a physiological test interface coupled to and supported by the carrel body on the support side panel, the retractable seat assembly comprising:
a retractable seat; and
a connector fixedly coupled to the retractable seat and capable of moveable coupling to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

14. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 13 wherein:
the connector is capable of moveable coupling to a seat track coupled to the support side panel and extending along a horizontal line from an inner end in the knee-space beneath the console housing to an outer end extended out from the knee-space;

the seat track is an elongated bar having a C-shaped cross-sectional form; and
the retractable seat includes one or more elements having a T-shaped cross-sectional form that fits and is restrainable within the C-shaped cross-sectional form of the seat track.

15. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 13 wherein the carrel body further includes a seat lock coupled to and positioned at a locking location on the support side panel, the retractable seat assembly further comprising:
a lock handle coupled to the seat, the lock handle for actuation by a user to engage and disengage with the seat lock.

16. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 13 wherein the retractable seat includes:
a top seat panel supported on a support side by a moveable connection to a seat track coupled to the support side panel, and supported on an entry side by a fixedly attached seat support.

17. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 16 wherein:
the top seat panel is a planar panel in a generally rectangular form except with corners rounded on the entry side.

18. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 16 wherein:
the top seat panel has a contoured top surface.

19. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 16 wherein the seat support includes:
a side seat support; and
a front seat support, the front and side seat supports being fixedly attached at an angle that supports the top seat panel in two dimensions, the top surfaces of the seat support adjoining in a single plane and being fastened to the top seat panel.

20. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 16 wherein:
the seat is removably and retractably attached to the support side panel of the carrel body by a moveable connector that is affixed to the top seat panel and movably connects to the seat track.

21. A retractable seat assembly according to claim 16 wherein:
the seat is a size that fits completely within the cavity beneath the console housing when the seat is in a withdrawn position.

22. A method of fabricating a health care test kiosk comprising:
forming a carrel body supporting a console housing and having a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing;
attaching a support side panel as a side of the carrel body, the support side panel forming a lateral side and extending beyond the console housing and the knee-space;
attaching a physiological test interface to the carrel body on the support side panel; and
movably coupling a retractable seat to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.

23. A method according to claim 22 further comprising:
fixedly attaching a seat track to the support side panel and extending along a horizontal line from an inner end in

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the knee-space beneath the console housing to an outer end extended out from the knee-space, the seat track being an elongated bar having a C-shaped cross-sectional form;

fixedly attaching one or more elements having a T-shaped cross-sectional form to the seat; and

inserting and restraining the one or more elements into the C-shaped cross-sectional form of the seat track.

24. A method according to claim **22** further comprising: positioning a seat lock at a locking location on the support side panel;

attaching the seat lock to the support side panel at the position;

attaching a lock handle to the seat; and

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actuating the lock handle to engage and disengage with the seat lock.

25. A method according to claim **22** further comprising: movably and positionably attaching the physiological test interface to the support side panel at a pivot point; and pivoting the physiological test interface to permit acquisition of physiological data from different sized users.

26. A method according to claim **22** further comprising: fixedly attaching a seat support to a top seat panel; movably connecting the top seat panel to a seat track coupled to the support side panel; and supporting the top seat panel by the moveable connection to the seat track and by the seat support.

* * * * *



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(54) **HEALTH CARE KIOSK WITH
HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE SEAT**

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297/217.2; 297/217.3; 297/143; 312/211;
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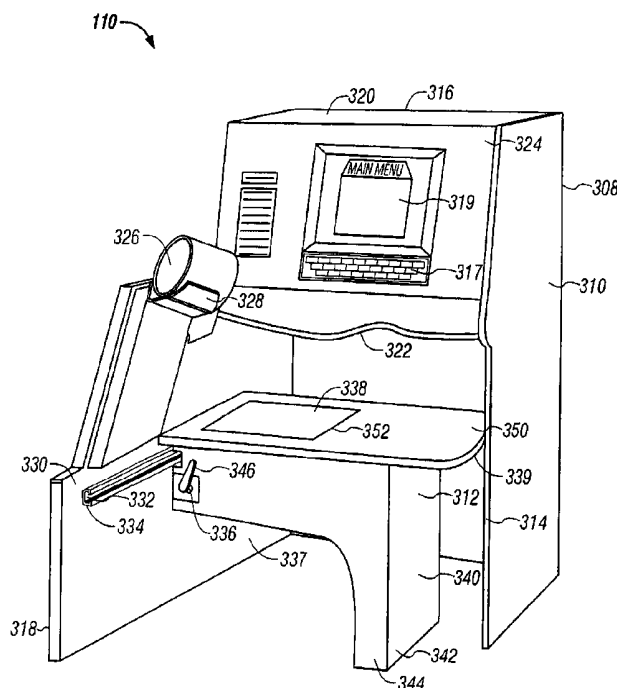
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ABSTRACT

A health care test kiosk includes a carrel body that supports a console housing and has a vacant knee-space beneath the console housing. The carrel body includes a support side panel forming a lateral side and extending beyond the console housing and the knee-space. A physiological test interface is connected to and supported by the carrel body on the support side panel. A retractable seat is movably connected to the support side panel of the carrel body for selective positioning in a location ranging from withdrawn into the knee-space beneath the console housing to extended completely from the knee-space.



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EX PARTE
REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE
ISSUED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 307

NO AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO
THE PATENT

2
AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN
DETERMINED THAT:

5 The patentability of claims **1-26** is confirmed.

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摘要(译)

医疗保健测试亭包括支撑控制台外壳的支架主体，并且在控制台外壳下方具有空置的膝盖空间。托架主体包括支撑侧板，支撑侧板形成侧面并延伸超出控制台外壳和膝盖空间。生理测试界面连接到支撑侧板上的支架体并由支撑体支撑。可伸缩座椅可移动地连接到车架主体的支撑侧板上，用于选择性地定位在从收回到控制台壳体下方的膝盖空间到完全从膝盖空间延伸的位置。

