(No Model.)

J. A. HAUSER, Jr. & J. A. RITZLER.

AMBULANCE SPRING.

No. 359,388. Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.

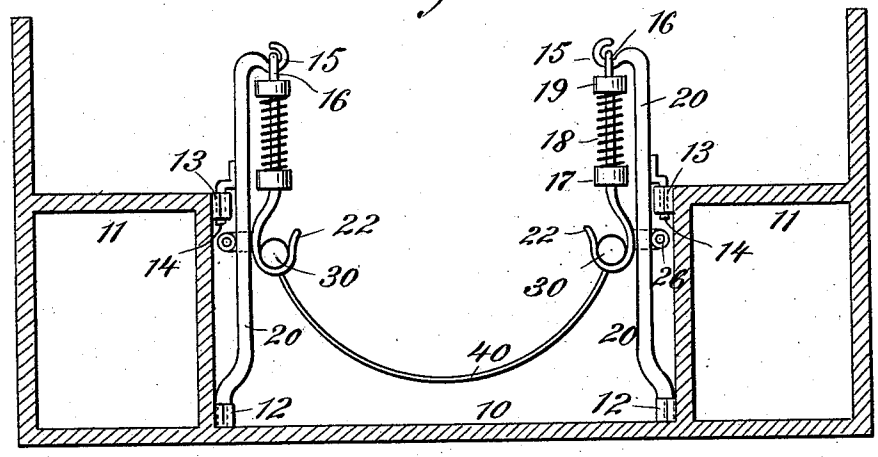


Fig. 2.

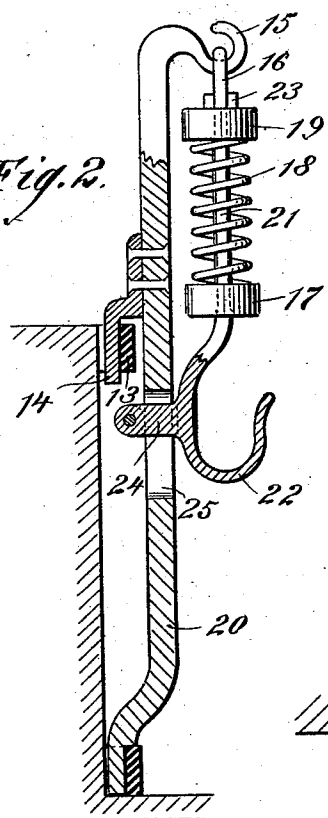


Fig. 4.

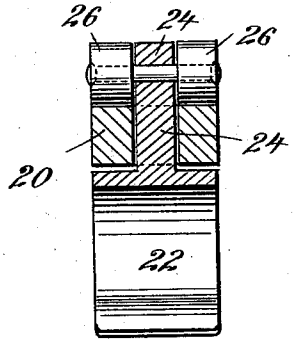


Fig. 5.

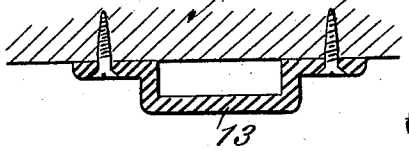
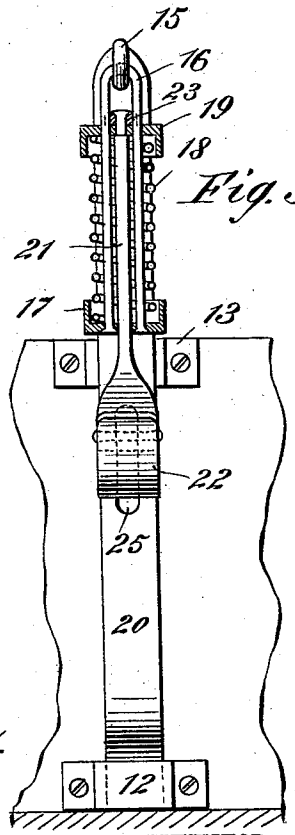


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ADAM HAUSER, JR., AND JOSEPH A. RITZLER, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES AND CHARLES E. RITZLER, OF SAME PLACE.

AMBULANCE-SPRING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,388, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed January 25, 1887. Serial No. 225,462. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN ADAM HAUSER, Jr., and JOSEPH ADRIAN RITZLER, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Ambulance-Spring, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The ordinary form of vehicle-spring, which is necessarily arranged to support the weight of a wagon-body, is not adapted to insure that perfect freedom from all jolt or jarring which is so desirable in the transportation of the sick or wounded, and it is to provide for the comfortable transportation of those who are too ill to sit up or who have met with accidents that we have devised a novel ambulance-spring, that is illustrated in the drawings, and which will be hereinafter described, and specifically pointed out in the claims, the object of the present invention being, as above intimated, to provide a spring which will act to relieve the patient from all undue shock or jar.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of an ambulance-body that is provided with our improved form of spring. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view, certain portions of the apparatus being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a face view of one of the springs and its attachments, the spring-caps being shown in section. Fig. 4 is a still further enlarged detail view of one of the spring-supported hooks, the hook-shank, its roller-supporting lug, and the main standard of the apparatus being shown in section; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of one of the supporting-brackets.

In the drawings, 10 represents the body of an ordinary form of ambulance, the side lockers of the ambulance being shown at 11. To the approaching faces of the locker-walls we secure two lower brackets, 12, and two upper brackets, 13, the brackets 12 being arranged to receive the lower ends of standards 20, while the brackets 13 are arranged to receive downwardly-extending lugs or projections 14, that are riveted or otherwise rigidly secured to the standards 20. The upper ends of the standards 20 are formed with hooks 15, upon which there are suspended stirrups 16, which carry lower spring-caps, 17, said caps supporting springs 18, which carry caps 19. The caps 17 and 19 are centrally apertured, and within each aperture so formed there is arranged the shank 21 of a hook, 22, the upper end of said shank being secured to a block, 23, that rides between the parallel lengths of the stirrup 16. The hook 22 is formed with a lug or projection, 24, which extends through a vertical slot, 25, that is formed in the standard 20, and to the inner end of this lug or projection 24 there are secured two anti-friction rolls, 26, (see Fig. 4,) which are arranged to bear against the outer face of the standard 20 upon either side of the slot 25.

From the construction described it will be seen that the standards 20 and the parts carried thereby may be readily removed from their connection with the ambulance-body, and when not in use the said parts may be stored away in the lockers, but when needed the standards may be quickly adjusted to place.

In operation the standards are set up as indicated in Fig. 1, the four standards being arranged in pairs, two being located at the forward end and two at the rear of the vehicle, the hooks 22 being arranged to receive the side poles, 30, of a stretcher, 40, and when the stretcher has been placed as indicated in Fig. 1 the springs 18 will act to relieve the patient carried by the stretcher from all undue shock or jar.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a standard formed with a hooked upper end, of a stirrup connected to the standard, a spring supported by the stirrup, and a hook supported by the spring and provided with a projection engaging the standard and holding the same loosely thereto, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with a standard, of a stirrup supported thereby, a spring supported by the stirrup, a hook supported by the spring and formed with a projection which extends

through a slot formed in the standard, and anti-friction rolls carried by the said projection, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a standard formed with a hooked upper end, of a stirrup carried thereby, a spring-cap connected to the stirrup, a spring seated within the cap, an upper spring-cap supported by the spring, a hook the shank of which passes upward through the spring-caps to engage with a block or plate arranged above the upper spring-cap, a projection formed upon the hook and extending through a slot formed in the standard, and anti-friction rolls carried by the projection, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a vehicle, of brackets, standards supported by the brackets, springs suspended from the standards, hooks supported by the springs and provided with projections which extend through slots formed in the standards, and anti-friction rolls carried by said projections, substantially as described.

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