

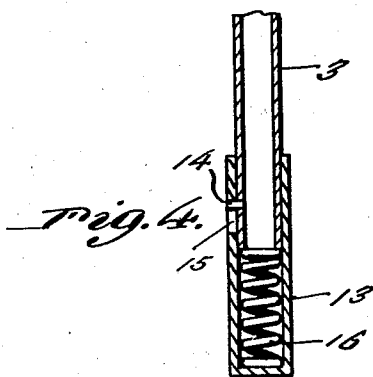
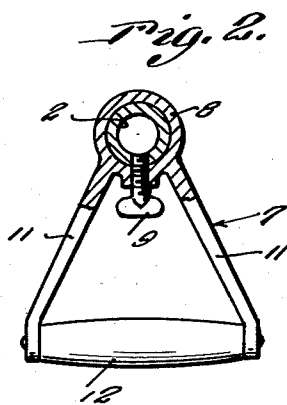
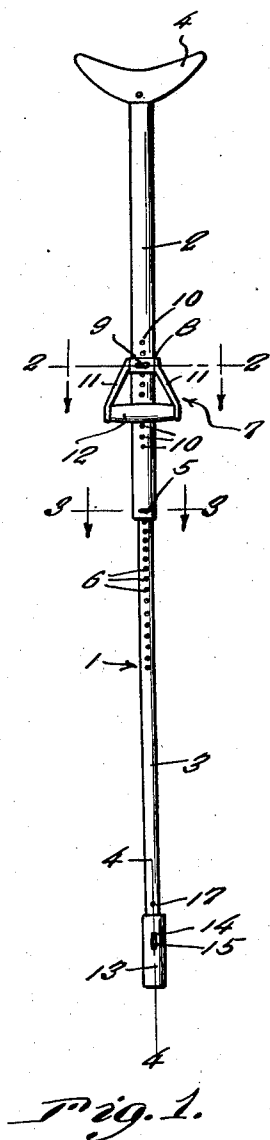
May 10, 1938.

E. L. MENTON

2,116,730

CRUTCH

Filed June 12, 1936



Inventor

E. L. Menton

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Hyman Berman
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,116,730

CRUTCH

Ernest L. Menton, Deer River, Minn.

Application June 12, 1936, Serial No. 84,969

1 Claim. (Cl. 135—50)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in crutches and has for one of its important objects to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a crutch embodying a novel construction and arrangement through the medium of which said crutch may be expeditiously adjusted to any desired length within a given range.

Another very important object of the invention is to provide a crutch embodying means for thoroughly absorbing the shock which ordinarily occurs each time the device is engaged with the ground.

Still another important object of the invention is to provide a crutch the staff of which may be expeditiously telescoped in a manner to require a minimum of space when said crutch is not in use.

A still further important object of the invention is to provide a crutch embodying an adjustably mounted hand grip.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a crutch of the aforementioned character which will be comparatively simple in construction, strong, durable, highly efficient and reliable in use, light in weight, attractive in appearance and which may be manufactured at low cost.

All of the foregoing and still further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a study of the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a crutch constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a view in horizontal section, taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view, taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view through the lower portion of the invention, taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, it will be seen that the embodiment of the invention which has been illustrated comprises a staff which is designated generally by the reference numeral 1, said staff being tubular and being formed from suitable light metal, such as aluminum. The staff 1 includes an upper section 2 and a lower section 3, the latter telescoping into the former. On the upper end of the upper staff section 2 is a shoulder rest 4.

Mounted in the lower end portion of the upper

section 2 is a wing screw 5 which is selectively engageable in the spaced holes 6 which are provided therefor in the upper portion of the lower section 3 for releasably securing said lower section in adjusted position. The reference numeral 7 designates generally a hand grip which is adjustably mounted on the upper section 2. The hand grip 7 comprises a sleeve 8 which is slidable on the upper section 2, said sleeve having mounted therein a wing screw 9 which is selectively engageable in holes 10 which are provided therefor in said upper section 2 for releasably securing the hand grip 7 in adjusted position thereon. Projecting from the sleeve 8 are inclined, diverging arms 11 between the free end portions of which a handle 12 is mounted. The handle 12 may be of any suitable material, such as sponge rubber.

Slidably mounted on the lower end portion of the lower staff section 3 is a foot 13. A pin 14 projects from the lower end portion of the lower staff section 3 and is engaged in a vertical slot 15 which is provided therefor in the foot 13 for limiting the movement of said foot. Mounted in the foot 13 and engaged with the lower end of the lower staff section 3 is a comparatively short, stiff shock absorbing coil spring 16.

It is thought that the manner of using the device will be readily apparent from a consideration of the foregoing. The crutch may be conveniently made to accommodate persons of different heights by simply adjusting the lower section 3 in the upper section 2 and adjusting the hand grip 7 on said upper section 2. As the crutch engages the ground the comparatively short, stiff coil spring 16 absorbs the shock which is ordinarily sustained while at the same time not permitting too much resiliency such as would occur should a comparatively long, weak spring be used. When not in use the crutch may be telescoped in a manner to occupy a minimum of space by simply withdrawing the securing screw 5, sliding the lower section 3 upwardly into the upper section 2 and then engaging said securing screw 5 in an opening 17 which is provided therefor in the lower end portion of said lower section 3.

It is believed that the many advantages of a crutch constructed in accordance with the present invention will be readily understood, and although a preferred embodiment of the device is as illustrated and described, it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:—

A crutch of the class described comprising an upper straight tubular member, a transversely extending shoulder piece fastened directly to the upper end thereof, a lower straight tubular member telescoping into the lower end of the first member and being but slightly longer than the first member so that when the second member is placed in the first member but a short piece of the second member will project from the lower end of the first member, a screw at the lower end of the first member and the upper portion of the

second member having a longitudinal extending row of spaced threaded holes, any one of which is adapted to receive the screw, said second member having a threaded hole adjacent its lower end for receiving the screw when the second member is shoved fully into the upper member, a hand grip adjustably connected to an intermediate part of the upper member and a spring tip slidably connected to the lower end of the second member.

ERNEST L. MENTON.