

(No Model.)

M. NEHEMIAS.
FOLDING LITTER.

No. 552,195.

Patented Dec. 31, 1895.

Fig. 1

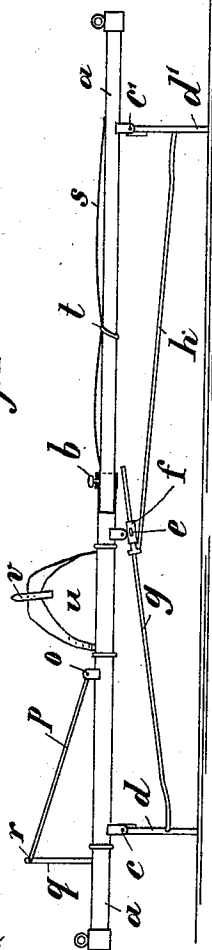


Fig. 4

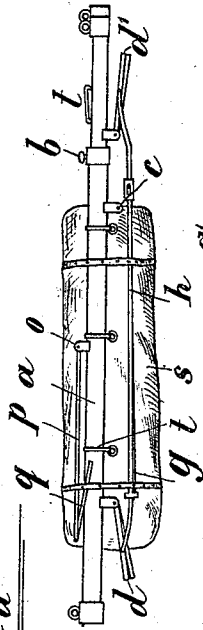


Fig. 3

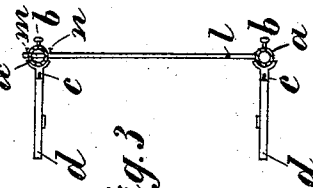
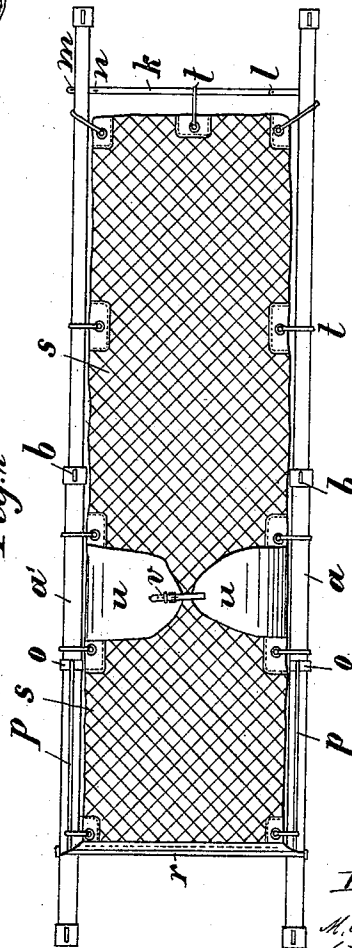


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX NEHEMIAS, OF ALTONA, GERMANY.

FOLDING LITTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,195, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed August 2, 1894. Serial No. 519,302. (No model.) Patented in Germany August 24, 1893, No. 76,516; in England September 16, 1893, No. 17,480; in France September 16, 1893, No. 232,856; in Belgium May 7, 1894, No. 109,906; in Denmark May 21, 1894, No. 481; in Italy June 30, 1894, XXXVIII, 36,245; in Austria July 26, 1894, No. 44/3,534; in Turkey November 13, 1894, No. 419, and in Canada November 14, 1894, No. 47,478.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX NEHEMIAS, merchant, residing at 14 Eimsbüttlerstrasse, Altona, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Folding-Up Litter, (patented in Germany, No. 76,516, dated August 24, 1893; in Belgium, No. 109,906, dated May 7, 1894; in Austria, No. 44/3,534, dated July 26, 1894; in Italy, No. 38/36,245, dated June 30, 1894; in England, No. 17,480, dated September 16, 1893; in Denmark, No. 481, dated May 21, 1894; in Canada, No. 47,478, dated November 14, 1894; in France, No. 232,856, dated September 16, 1893, and in Turkey, No. 419, dated November 13, 1894,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is a folding-up litter for the purpose of carrying wounded and sick persons.

On the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the longitudinal profile of this litter; Fig. 2, the ground plan; Fig. 3, the cross-section when the litter is to be used, and Fig. 4 the plan when it is folded up.

The two long carrying-poles *aa*, consisting of two tubes, are made of metal and each consists of two nearly equal halves, which, owing to their different diameters, can be shoved over each other telescope-like, and which are held in their positions to each other by means of an adjusting-screw *b*. Near the upper and lower ends of these tubes the short carrying-feet *dd* are attached, which fold up in the direction of their axles by means of the hinges *cc*. In the middle of each of the tubes, however, at the wider end of them, attached by a hinge-like connection and provided with an adjusting-screw *e*, is a short coupling-box *f*, in which the turnable draw-pole *g* situated in the middle of the foot *d* can be shoved with the free end, while at the same time the free end of a second draw-pole *h* coming from the foot *d* and shaped into an ear can glide over the pole *g*. The cross-connection between the two chief bearers *aa* is made by the flat sticks *k* consisting of two unequally long halves held together by means of the joint *l*,

the shorter half being fast attached to the tube *a*, while the longer one is held in the slit of the tube *a* by the pegs *m* and *n*.

At the thicker half of each of the carrying-poles *a a*, around a hinge *o* to hold it open and at the side opposite the carrying-feet *dd*, is fixed a pole *p*, which serves as a diagonal truss-bar to a support *q* fastened by removable grooves in a rectangular position to *a* respectively *a'*. A cross-bar *r* connects the upper ends of the two supports *q* to each other. Between the space formed in this way by a part of the two long carrying-poles *a a*, the under cross-connection stick *k*, the two diagonal truss-bars *p* and the upper cross-connection *r* an appropriately-formed cloth *s* made of a light but fast material—sail-cloth or something like it—is stretched out by means of the hooks and eyes *tt*. Underneath the part *p r p*, forming the head-piece, a cross-girth *u* provided with a buckle contrivance is fixed, which serves to strap the bodies which are to be transported respectively to keep the whole structure together when the litter is folded up.

The folding up is made in that manner that after undoing the adjusting-screws *b* and *e*, the two halves of the long carrying-poles *a a* and *a* are shoved into each other and at the same time the two carrying-feet *dd* are folded toward the outside around their hinges *cc* nearly parallel to those tubes. The litter after removal of the upper cross-pole *r* and the pegs *m n* are put fast against each other, whereby their connection with the cross-sticks *k* is kept up, and in this position the tubes are held by the longer halves which are laid around by means of the joints *l*. Finally when the two supports *q* are taken out of their holes and put together with their diagonal truss-bars *p* alongside of the tubes *a a*, all parts of the construction are brought into the position designated in Fig. 4, and including the sail-cloth *s* may be formed by means of the buckle contrivance *v* of the cross-girth *u* to a fast structure which is easily transported and takes only little room.

Having now described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A folding litter consisting of telescoping
5 carrying poles provided with hinged feet at each end, and adjustable draw pole connecting each foot to the center of the carrying pole, jointed cross-bars *k k* rigidly attached to one carrying pole, and adjustably connected
10 to the opposite carrying pole, and a removable sail cloth, substantially as shown and described.

2. A folding litter consisting of telescoping

carrying poles provided with hinged feet, adjustable draw poles, hinged cross-bars *k k*, 15 removable sail cloth *s*, cross girths, adjustable head rest *q*, provided with cross connections *r*, and truss bars *p*, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed 20 my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX NEHEMIAS.

Witnesses:

TH. HAUSKE,

WILLY ECKERT.