June 12, 1928.

1,673,405

L. V. DAVIS

ROLLER SKATE

Filed Nov. 13, 1926

Fig. 1.

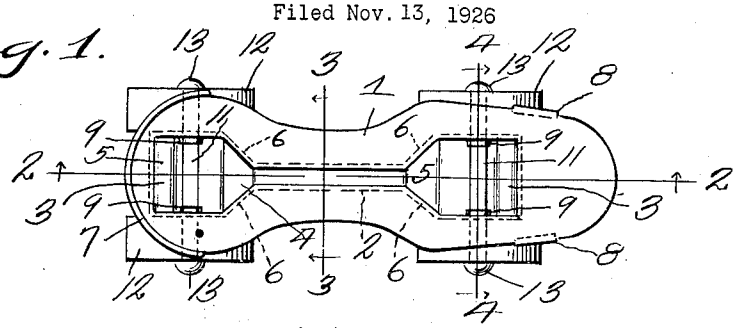


Fig. 2.

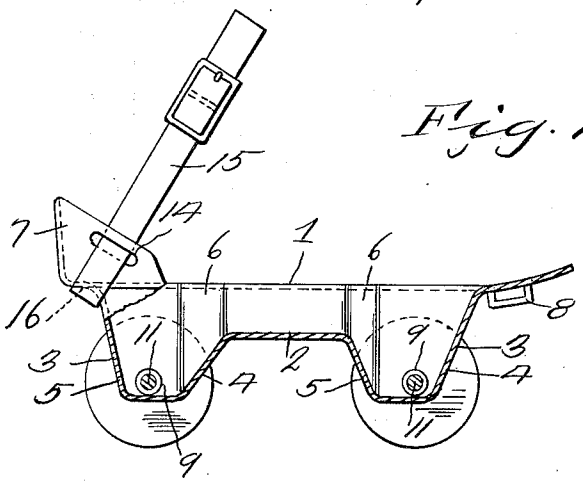


Fig. 3.

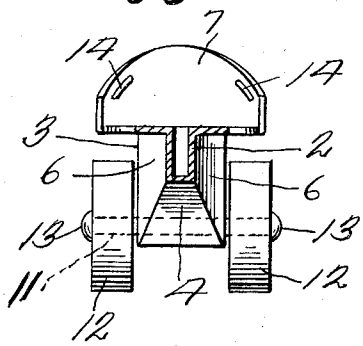
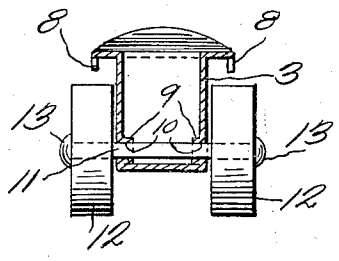


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAWRENCE V. DAVIS, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA; AMERICAN TRUST CO. ADMINISTRATOR OF SAID LAWRENCE V. DAVIS, DECEASED.

ROLLER SKATE.

Application filed November 13, 1926. Serial No. 148,199.

The invention relates to roller skates and has for its object to provide a device of this character wherein the number of parts in the complete skate are reduced to a minimum, and one which may be cheaply manufactured and sold, thereby supplying a demand for an extremely cheap roller skate.

A further object is to stamp the body of the skate from a single piece of metal, stamped to form as integral parts thereof, the heel plate, the toe strap loops, and the downwardly extending axle receiving members.

A further object is to provide the skate body with a downwardly struck channeled reinforcing member which reinforces the skate body centrally thereof and which reinforcing member merges into the downwardly struck axle receiving members, thereby bracing said members.

A further object is to form the walls at the forward and rear sides of the downwardly extending axle receiving members in upwardly diverging relation whereby said downwardly extending members are angularly braced.

A further object is to provide a complete skate body and axle receiving members from a single piece of sheet material stamped to form.

With the above and other objects in view the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawing, described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the roller skate.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the skate taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the rear end of the skate body in elevation.

Figure 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the skate body, taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the skate taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 1 designates the body of the skate, which is formed from sheet metal. The body 1 is provided with a downwardly extending and longitudinally disposed reinforcing channel 2, which channel not only braces the central portion of the body of the skate, but also connects the downwardly struck axle receiving members 3, thereby forming a rigid skate body. The downwardly struck members 3 have their forward and rear walls in upwardly diverging relation to each other, thereby forming rigid structures which are angularly braced. The adjacent central walls 4 and 5 terminate in outwardly diverging walls 6 which further brace the downwardly extending members 3 and connect said members to the sides of the channel 2. It will be seen that the body 1 is thoroughly braced and formed from a single stamping, and at the same time a rigid durable structure is provided. The heel plate 7 is also formed from the same stamping and during the same operation, as well as the strap receiving loops 8 adjacent the forward end of the body, therefore it will be seen that the complete body including the axle receiving members 3, the heel plate 7 and the toe strap receiving loops 8 are formed from a single piece of metal, stamped to form, and consequently can be cheaply manufactured and sold, thereby supplying a demand for an extremely cheap skate.

Extending inwardly from opposite sides of the downwardly extending members 3 are annular flanges 9, which form relatively wide bearings at 10 for the axles 11, and which flanges 9 are struck inwardly, thereby obviating any machining operation, and allowing for a stamping operation which may be cheaply accomplished. Axles 11 extend transversely through the downwardly extending members 3 and have rotatably mounted thereon wheels 12 of a conventional construction, preferably a cheap, simple construction, so as not to materially increase the cost of the skate as a whole, however applicant does not limit himself in this respect. The outer ends of the axles 11 are provided with heads 13, which are preferably of a permanent nature, for instance said heads are formed by upsetting or riveting the same, therefore the use of nuts and cotter keys or lock nuts is obviated.

The heel plate 7 is provided with oppositely disposed slots 14, through which the heel strap 15 extends, and which heel strap extends under the rear end of the body 1 at

16 for holding said rear end of the skate in close engagement with the heel of the user of the skate.

The invention having been set forth what is claimed as new and useful is:

1. A skate comprising a body, said body having a heel plate, toe strap receiving loops adjacent the forward end of the body, downwardly extending axle receiving members, a downwardly extending reinforcing channel connecting the axle receiving members, all of said parts being formed from a single piece of material, axles extending through the axle receiving members and wheels carried by said axles at opposite sides of the axle receiving members.

2. A skate body comprising a foot plate, a heel engaging plate carried by the rear end of the foot plate, toe strap receiving loops carried by the forward end of the foot plate, a downwardly extending channeled member carried by the foot plate and longitudinally disposed, downwardly extending axle receiving members carried by the foot plate, said channeled member connecting the axle receiving members, said foot plate, heel plate, toe receiving loops, channeled member and axle receiving members being formed from a single piece of material stamped to form.

3. A skate body comprising a plate, downwardly extending chambered axle receiving members carried by said plate and formed integral therewith, a downwardly extending integral channeled member carried by the plate and formed integral with the axle receiving members, all of said parts being formed from a single stamping.

4. A skate body comprising an elongated plate, downwardly struck chambered axle receiving members carried by said plate, a downwardly struck channeled member connecting the axle receiving members, walls connecting the channeled member and the axle receiving members, said walls diverging outwardly from the ends of the channel to the adjacent ends of the axle receiving members.

5. A skate body formed from a single stamping, said body comprising a plate, a downwardly struck reinforcing channel carried by said plate, downwardly struck chambered axle receiving members carried by said plate, said channels connecting said axle receiving members below the plate and inwardly struck annular members carried by opposite sides of the axle receiving members and forming axle bearings.

6. A skate comprising a body having a heel plate, toe strap receiving loops, a reinforcing channel and chambered axle receiving members formed from a single piece of material, axles extending transversely through the axle receiving members, wheels on said axles at opposite sides of the axle receiving members, the ends of said axles terminating in integral heads.

7. A skate body comprising a plate, and downwardly extending chambered front and rear axle supporting members carried by said plate, all of said parts being formed from a single stamping.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LAWRENCE V. DAVIS.