

(No Model.)

J. L. BENTON.
BICYCLE SUPPORTING STAND.

No. 577,592.

Patented Feb. 23, 1897.

Fig. 1.

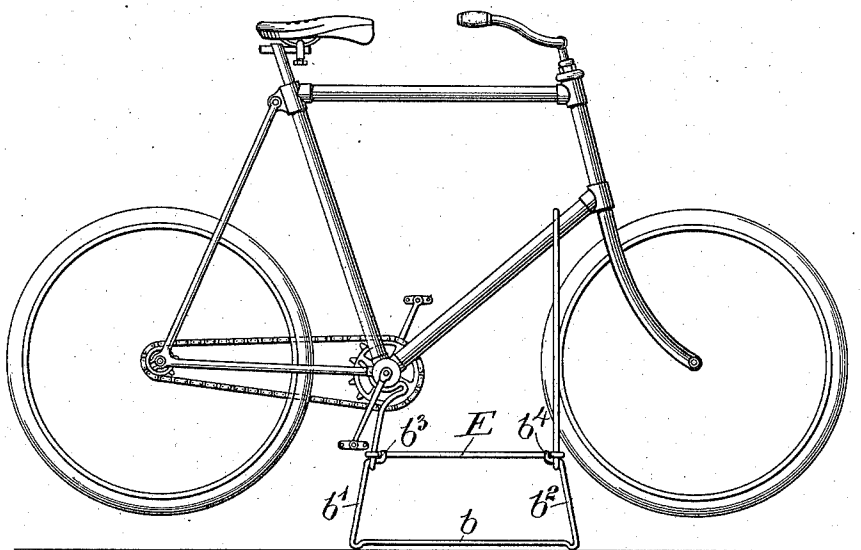


Fig. 2.

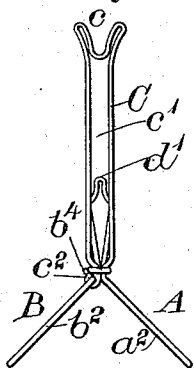


Fig. 3.

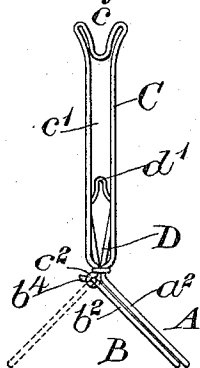


Fig. 4.

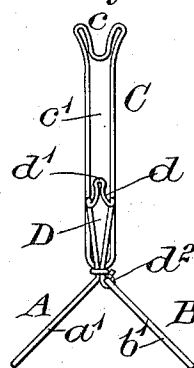
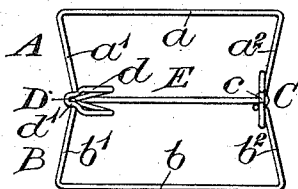


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. BENTON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO CHARLES R. BISHOP, OF SAME PLACE.

BICYCLE-SUPPORTING STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,592, dated February 23, 1897.

Application filed December 11, 1896. Serial No. 615,269. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. BENTON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Bicycle-Supporting
Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in bicycle-supporting stands in which the bicycle is adapted to be supported with its wheels
10 spaced from the floor or ground, the bicycle being at the same time securely held in its position upon the stand against toppling over.

The object of my invention is to provide a
15 stand of the above character which will, when the bicycle is supported thereby, engage the steering-wheel to prevent the steering-head from turning.

A further object is to provide a stand
20 which is composed of a very few parts and in which the said parts are preferably formed of wire bent to the required shapes.

A further object is to provide a stand in which one section of its base is hinged, so
25 that the stand may be folded into a small compass when it is not in use.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

30 Figure 1 is a side view of the stand as in use, showing a bicycle supported thereby. Fig. 2 is a front view of the stand, the swinging section of the base being shown at the limit of its outward movement, the position
35 which it assumes when the stand is in use. Fig. 3 is a front view of the stand, the swinging section of the base being shown in its folded position against the stationary section. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the stand as in
40 use, and Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the same.

The stand as a whole consists of a base composed of a stationary section A and a swinging section B, a front upright C, a rear upright D, and a connecting-rod E. The
45 several parts which compose the stand are preferably formed of strong wire, bent into the desired shapes, the stationary section of the base, the front upright, and the rear upright being preferably of a single length of
50 wire. The stand therefore consists of only three separate pieces, the other two being the

swinging section B of the base and the connecting-rod E.

The stationary section A of the base consists of a horizontal portion *a*, which extends
55 along the floor or ground, and two end portions *a'* *a''*, uprising from the ends of the horizontal portion *a*. The part of the horizontal portion *a* between the uprising end portions *a'* *a''* is preferably bent, so as to be spaced a
60 slight distance from the ground or floor, so that the said section A engages the floor only at its ends, for the purpose of causing the section to rest firmly upon the floor even
65 should the floor be uneven.

The front or forward upright C is provided with a suitable socket *c* at its top, which socket is adapted to engage the front lower brace-tube of the bicycle. The said upright
70 is further provided with a vertically-elongated loop *c'*, which is adapted to receive a portion of the periphery of the steering-wheel of the bicycle when the bicycle is in position upon the stand. The said front upright is preferably formed by extending the end portion *a'*
75 of the stationary section of the base upwardly a sufficient distance, when the wire may be bent to form the socket *c*, then downwardly to the base of the upright, the end of the wire being bent, as shown at *c''*, to form one of the
80 hinges for the swinging section B.

The rear upright D is provided with a suitable socket *d* in position to receive the crank-hanger or bottom bracket of the bicycle. The upright D and socket *d* are preferably
85 formed by extending the end portion *a'* of the stationary base-section upwardly, the wire being so bent at the socket to support the bottom bracket near its opposite ends, and also having an upwardly-extended portion *d'*,
90 which is adapted to enter the space between the rear lower brace-tube of the bicycle, whereby the bicycle is supported very firmly in position upon the stand. The lower end of the rear upright D is bent, as shown at *d''*,
95 to form the other hinges for the swinging section B of the base.

The swinging section of the base consists of a horizontal portion *b*, having end portions *b'* *b''* uprising therefrom, the end portions being
100 hinged at the top of the base at *c''* and *d''*, as heretofore described. The swinging sec-

tion is provided with suitable stops b^3 b^4 for limiting the outward movements of the said section. These stops are preferably formed by extending the tops of the end portions b' b^3 up into position to engage the connecting-rod E when the swinging section is swung outwardly. The horizontal portion b of the swinging section is preferably spaced from the floor between its ends for causing the swinging section to rest squarely upon the floor, even should the same be uneven.

The connecting-rod E extends between the front rear uprights at the top of the base, and has one of its ends embracing the two portions of the wire which forms the front upright and its other end rigidly embracing the two portions of the wire which forms the rear upright. This bar gives the stand rigidity, and also serves as an abutment for the stops upon the swinging section of the base.

The base may be of sufficient length and the sections of the base may be given the required angle relative to each other laterally as to cause the stand to be very stable and reduce the liability of the bicycle supported therein from being upset to a minimum. Another advantage is the capability of the section B being swung inwardly against the section A when the stand is not in use, thereby allowing the stand to occupy much less floor-space.

What I claim is—

1. A bicycle-supporting stand comprising a suitable base consisting of a stationary section and a swinging section, a rear upright

uprising from the base in position to engage the crank-hanger, and a front upright of loop form uprising from the base, adapted to engage the front lower brace-tube and also the steering-wheel of the bicycle, substantially as set forth.

2. A bicycle-supporting stand comprising a suitable base consisting of a stationary section and a swinging section, a rear upright uprising from the base, adapted to engage the crank-hanger, a front upright of loop form uprising from the base, in position to engage the front lower brace-tube and the steering-wheel of the bicycle, and a connecting-rod rigidly connecting the front and rear uprights at the top of the base, substantially as set forth.

3. A bicycle-supporting stand comprising a suitable base consisting of a stationary section and a swinging section, a rear upright uprising from the stationary section in position to engage the crank-hanger, a front upright of loop form uprising from the stationary section in position to engage the front lower brace-tube and the steering-wheel of the bicycle, and a rod rigidly connecting the front and rear uprights at the top of the base, the stationary section, the front upright and the rear upright being formed of a single strip of wire, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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