S. GOERKE.

SKATE STAND.

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Fig. 1.

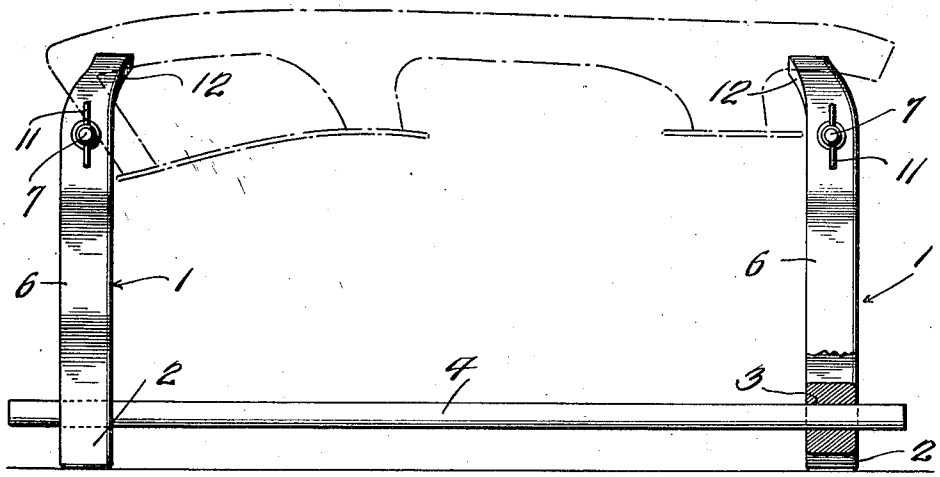
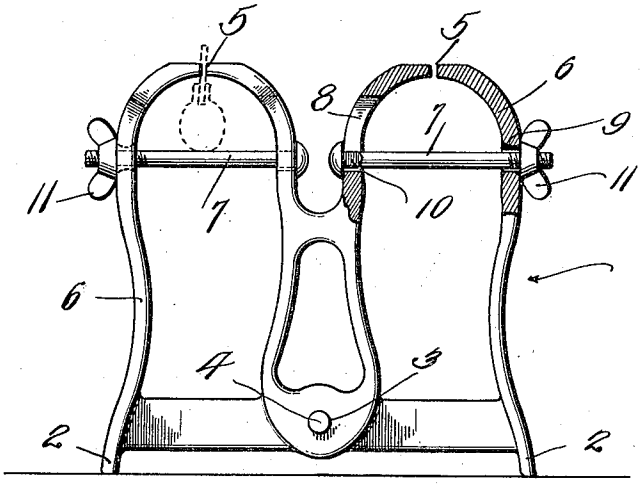


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SKATE STAND.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON GOERKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Skate Stands; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improved skate stand, that is, to a device which is designed for supporting ice skates to permit them to be conveniently held while sharpening or resharpening them as the case may be.

One object of the invention is to provide a stand of the above-mentioned type which is so constructed that a pair of skates may be placed thereon and the runners thereof arranged in the same plane so that they may be simultaneously sharpened.

Another object of the invention is to generally improve upon devices of this class by the provision of one of extreme simplicity and durability which is composed of two separable frames slidably mounted on a connecting rod, permitting the frames to be moved toward and from each other to permit them to be engaged with skates of various sizes, and to permit the frames to be entirely removed from the rod to render the stand entirely compact for packing and shipping.

Another and very important object of the invention is to provide a skate stand embodying the aforesaid parts, the frames including jaws for engaging the skate runners and these jaws being actuated by retaining bolts which are so corelated with the jaws that they have the additional function of providing supports for skates having tubular bodies and constitute stops for limiting endwise movement of the skates which, if not prevented, may permit accidental displacement of the skate during the sharpening operation.

A further object of the invention is to provide a stand of this class wherein the frames are simple metal castings, the device as a whole being extremely inexpensive to both the manufacturer and the user.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are used to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view, with a portion of one of the frames shown in section, of a stand constructed in accordance with this invention, a conventional type of skate being shown supported thereon.

Figure 2 is an end elevational view of the stand, with portions of one of the frames shown in section, showing a different and another conventional type of skate supported on the stand.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 designates a frame-like casting. At this point, I wish to state that the device, as is obvious, includes a pair of such castings and since they are duplicates, a description of one will suffice for both. Proceeding, it is to be said that the castings are of open frame-like construction and include feet 2 adapted to rest on a table or suitable support. The castings are also equipped near their bottoms with bearing openings 3 through which a connecting rod 4, passes, this rod serving to connect the frames or castings together, to hold them in proper upright position, and to permit them to be adjusted on it to accommodate various sizes of skates. The frames are so constructed as to provide a pair of arch-shaped portions which are split intermediate their ends as indicated at 5 to provide a pair of spring jaws 6. Since each frame includes two of such arch-portions, it may be said that pairs of jaws are formed and when the stand is set up for use, these pairs of jaws permit a pair of skates to be clamped therein and so arranged that the runners, when arranged in a true horizontal plane, can be simultaneously sharpened. It is obvious that the runners of the skates are placed between the free ends of the jaws 6 as indicated by the dotted line. For the purpose of retaining the jaws in effective or clamping position, I make use of bolts 7 and these, I pass through the oppositely disposed openings 8 and 9 in the jaws. At this point, I wish to direct attention to the fact that the openings 8 are in the form of elongated slots and the bolts have non-circular portions 10 near their heads which are disposed between the walls of these slots and held against rotation. Wing nuts 11 are placed on the exposed threaded ends of the bolts for conveniently drawing the jaws 6 together against the skate-runners. At this point, I wish to

make it known that this stand is adaptable for use in connection with practically all types of ice skates. In the drawings I have indicated in dotted lines, two common types of skates which may be used in connection therewith. When skates of the type shown in Fig. 2 are used, the tubular bodies thereof are permitted to rest on and are supported by the bolts 7. This gives the bolts an additional and important function and prevents possible slipping of the skates from between the jaws so that friction need not be solely depended upon to retain the skates in position. With this type of skate and also the type shown in Fig. 1 and others of similar construction, the bolts 7 are given a further function of providing stops for preventing endwise shifting of the skates which might otherwise result in accidental displacement thereof. There is another feature of the invention that I wish to direct attention to, and that is that the upper end of the frames, or better say the jaws, are offset laterally at 12 and the jaws of one frame are directed inwardly toward the jaws of the other frame. This particular construction is employed for the purpose of enabling effective use of the device with certain special kinds of skates.

In use, the frames 1 are slid along the connecting rod 4 until they are properly spaced from one another to effectively engage the particular type of skate to be sharpened. The ring nuts 11 are loosened and the jaws 6, being resilient, automatically separate and permit the runners of the skates to be placed in the slits 5, or better say between the free ends of the jaws. When the type of skates shown in dotted lines of Figure 2 are being sharpened, the tubular body thereof rests on the bolts 7, as before indicated, and the latter serve to assist in retaining the skates in position so that friction need not be solely depended upon to accomplish this end. These bolts, as before suggested, also serve as stops and prevent possible endwise displacement of the skates. If the skates being sharpened are extremely small, the headed ends of the bolts may be moved upwardly in the elongated slot 8 to position the bolt in direct contact with the body of the skate. When both skates are in position on the frames and are tightly clamped between the jaws, the sharpening tool may be so used as to simultaneously sharpen the runners of both skates. As is usual, an oil stone is employed to put a fine edge on the skates.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that I have devised an extremely advantageous and simple stand for supporting skates while the latter are being sharpened. It is such that it enables the runners of a pair of skates to be simultaneously sharpened. The parts are so connected together, as before stated, as to permit them to be easily separated for arrangement in a compact package.

At this point, I wish to point out that in addition to the slots 8 serving the function pointed out for them, they permit the bolts 7 to be conveniently inserted and removed, which would otherwise not be an easy proposition. In order to insert one of the bolts into its openings, the bolt is passed thru the elongated slot and held in an angular position, thus permitting the threaded end of the same to be easily passed thru the small opening 9. The bolts can thus be easily arranged in the desired position. Otherwise, the closeness of the inner jaws of the two arches would not permit the bolts to be arranged in a true horizontal position and inserted through their openings.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the invention have been made apparent and it is thought that the description taken in connection with the drawings is sufficient to enable persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates, to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy and detailed description is deemed unnecessary.

Since probably the best results may be obtained with the construction and arrangement herein shown and described, this construction and arrangement is taken as a preferred embodiment of the invention. However, I wish it to be understood that various minor changes coming within the scope of the subjoined claims may be resorted to.

I claim:—

1. A skate stand comprising a pair of spaced frames, each of said frames including spaced arches having their intermediate or bight portion actuated to form jaws for engaging the skate, each arch having a foot at its lower end to engage a support for disposing the frame in a vertical position, said frame being affixed with bearing openings, clamping means passing through the side portions of the arches for binding the jaws together, and a rod sliding through said bearing openings to permit the frames to be adjusted toward and from each other to accommodate different sizes of skates.

2. A skate stand including a pair of spaced frames having integral clamping jaws for engagement with the runner of a skate, and means for actuating said jaws, said means having the additional function of providing a support for the end of skates having tubular bodies.

3. A skate stand comprising a pair of one-piece frame-like castings, each including a pair of spaced resilient jaws for gripping the skate-runners, the upper ends of the pair of jaws of one casting being

laterally offset toward the ones of the other casting, both of said castings including feet to rest on a support and having alined bearing openings, a connecting rod passing loosely thru said bearings, the castings being adjustable on said rod, and retaining bolts for the jaws passing thru the latter, being arranged near the upper ends thereof and serving the additional function of stops and supports as described.

4. A skate stand embodying a one-piece frame-like casting constructed to provide a pair of spaced arches, the intermediate portions of which are slit to provide spaced inturned jaws between which the runners of the skate are clamped, the inner outwardly directed jaws being substantially rigid and the outer inwardly directed jaws being resilient, the jaws of each arch being formed at opposite points with openings to accommodate clamping bolts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

SIMON GOERKE.