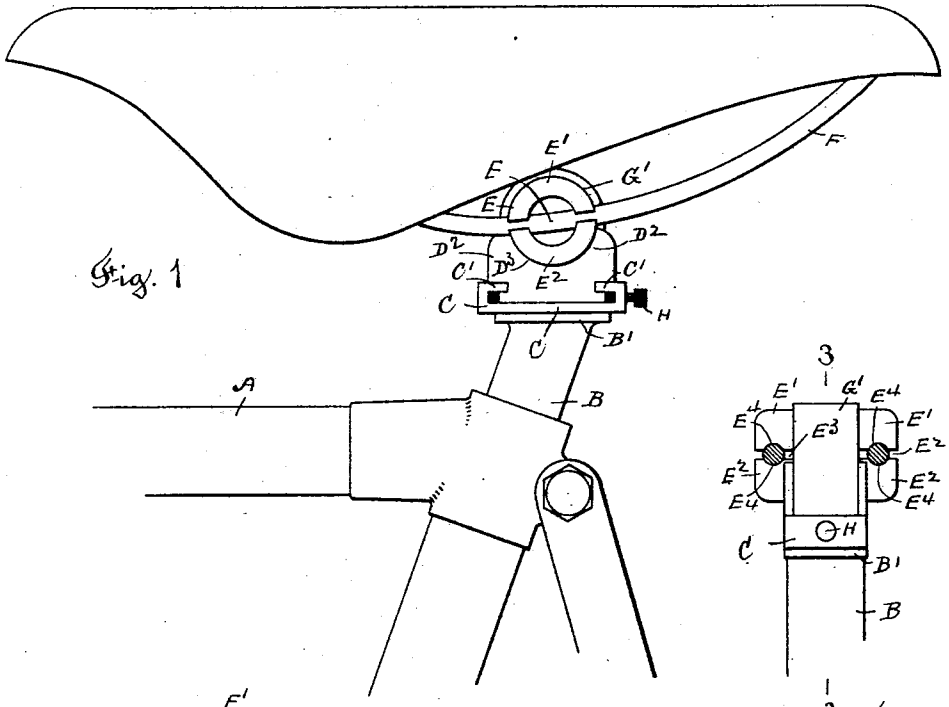
(No Model.)

W. L. DECKER.

SADDLE SUPPORT FOR BICYCLES.

No. 587,711. Patented Aug. 10, 1897.

Fig. 1



3 Fig. 2

Fig. 3.

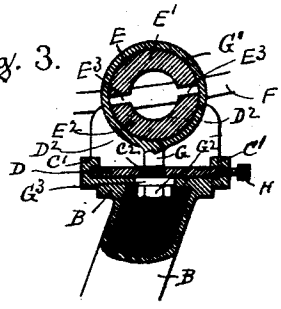


Fig. 6.

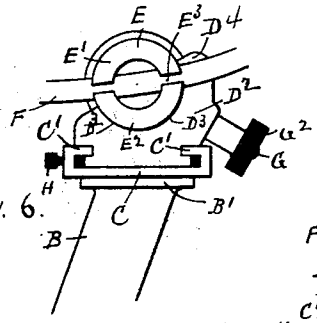


Fig. 4.

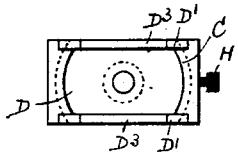


Fig. 5

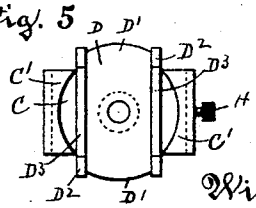
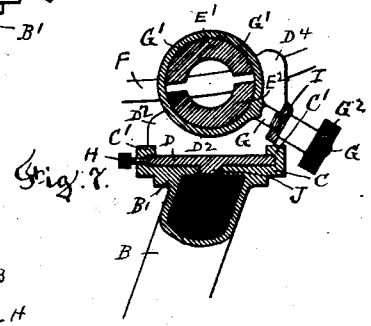


Fig. 7.



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SADDLE-SUPPORT FOR BICYCLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,711, dated August 10, 1897.

Application filed March 9, 1896. Serial No. 582,319. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. DECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Saddle-Supports for Bicycles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved saddle-support with a bicycle-saddle carried thereby. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the saddle-support. Fig. 3 is a central sectional view on line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top view of the detachable latch-plate represented as locked in position upon the end of the saddle-post. Fig. 5 represents a top view of the detachable plate turned in position to release it from the seat-post. Fig. 6 is a side view of the saddle-support, showing a slight modification in form; and Fig. 7 is a central vertical sectional view of the support as represented in Fig. 5.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the different figures.

My present invention relates to the device by which a bicycle-saddle is connected with and supported upon the end of the saddle-post; and it has for its object to provide means for detachably connecting the saddle with the saddle-post, so that it can be readily removed without the saddle-post, and also to provide means by which the saddle can be moved forward or rearward and also tilted and securely locked in any desired position; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as set forth in the following description and annexed claims.

Referring to the drawings, A denotes a portion of the framework of the bicycle; B, the seat-post, vertically adjustable in the bicycle-frame in the usual manner. The upper end of the saddle-post is enlarged at B′ to provide a surface upon which a plate C is brazed, its opposite ends turned upward and inward, forming the lips C′ C′.

Supported upon the plate C is a plate D, having its ends D′ D′ extending beneath the lips C′ C′ and filling the space between the lips C′ and the plate C. The width of the plate D is slightly less than the space between the ends of the lips C′, so that when the plate D is turned one-quarter of a revolution and brought into the position shown in Fig. 5 its ends become disengaged from the lips C′ and the plate D is capable of being lifted off and detached from the plate C. Extending upward from the sides of the plate D are the lugs D^2, provided with curved recesses D^3, forming a seat for a cylindrical rocking bar E, which consists of two clamping-bars E′ E^2, each being slightly less than a half-cylinder leaving a space E^3 between the bars E′ and E^2. The ends of the bars E′ E^2 project over the lugs D^2 D^2 upon each side and are provided upon their opposing faces with recesses E^4 to receive the bars F F, upon which the saddle is mounted. The central part of the rocking bar E is inclosed within the eye G′ of an eyebolt G, which extends downward through the hole C^2 in the plate D and carries a nut G^2, bearing against the under side of the plate D, by which the eyebolt is drawn down, thereby clamping the rocking bar E upon the lugs D^2 D^2, so as to hold it against rotation, and at the same time clamping the two parts E′ E^2 upon the bars F F.

The plate C, which is securely attached to the upper end of the saddle-post B, is provided with a central circular opening C^2, and the nut G^2 is provided with a circular flange G^3. The ends D′ D′ are curved concentrically with the axis of the eyebolt G, as represented in Fig. 5, and when the saddle has been clamped in the rocking bar E, as above described, the plate C is placed in the position shown in Fig. 5, with the circular flange G^3 of the nut G^2 inserted in the central opening C^2 of the plate C. The plate D is then rotated one-quarter of a revolution, bringing the ends D′ D′ beneath the lips C′ C′ and attaching the plate D to the plate C.

A tightening-screw H is held in the plate C with its point arranged to bear against the end of the plate D, thereby holding the plate D against rotation. In order to remove the saddle from the machine, the screw H is released and the plate D rotated one-quarter of a revolution into the position shown in Fig. 5.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown a slight modification of my device by connecting the lugs

D^2 D^2 by a cross-bar I, provided with a hole through which the eyebolt G passes, with the nut G^2 bearing against the side of the cross-bar I instead of the under side of the plate D, and the rear side of the lugs D^2 D^2 is extended upward, as at D^4, to provide a surface against which the rocking bar E is clamped by the pressure of the eyebolt. This disposition of the eyebolt renders the nut G^2 accessible without requiring the saddle to be removed from the post, and when the eyebolt is arranged as shown in Figs. 6 and 7 I form a boss J upon the under side of the plate D, fitting the central opening C^2 and forming a bearing upon which the plate D is turned, the boss J taking the place of the flange G^3 and serving to center the plate D upon the plate C. The rocking bar E is tubular in order to reduce its weight and also to limit the area in contact with the bars F F, so that either straight or slightly-curved sections of the bars F F may be clamped between the clamping-bars E' E^2.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with the saddle-post of a bicycle, of a plate attached to said post and provided with lips and a central hole, a saddle-support adapted to clamp the frame of the saddle and having a bearing fitting the hole in said plate, whereby said support is capable of being rotated, said saddle-support having a plate with its ends arranged to be brought beneath said lips and means for locking the plate attached to said saddle-support against rotation, substantially as described.

2. In a saddle-support the combination of a plate D, having lugs D^2 D^2 provided with curved recesses D^3 D^3 a rocking bar held in said recesses and formed of the clamping-bars E' E^2 an eyebolt inclosing said clamping-bars, and means for drawing said eyebolt toward said lugs D^2 D^2, whereby said bars E' E^2 are drawn together and at the same time held from rotation, substantially as described.

3. In a saddle-support the combination of a plate D having lugs D^2 D^2 provided with curved recesses D^3 D^3, a rocking bar held in said recesses, and consisting of the clamping-bars E' E^2, a cross-bar as I connecting said lugs and provided with a hole to receive an eyebolt inclosing said clamping-bars E' E^2 and a nut held upon said eyebolt by which said clamping-bars are drawn into said recesses, substantially as described.

Dated the 12th day of January, 1896.

WILLIAM L. DECKER.

Witnesses:

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LENA KESTER.