

E. LAWSON FENERTY.

Improvement in Skate Fastenings.

No. 121,092.

Patented Nov. 21, 1871.

Fig. 1.

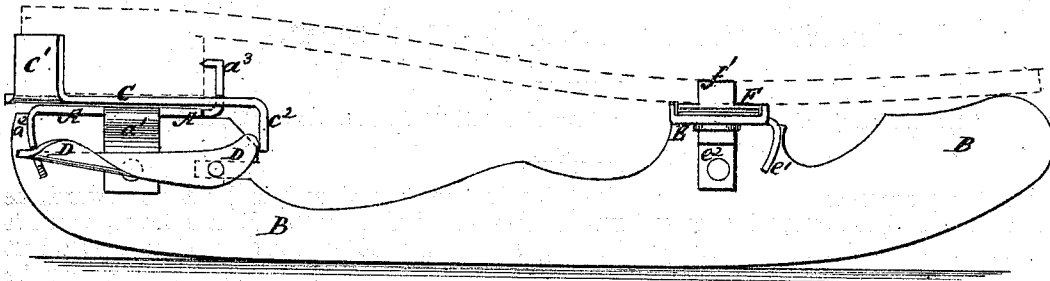
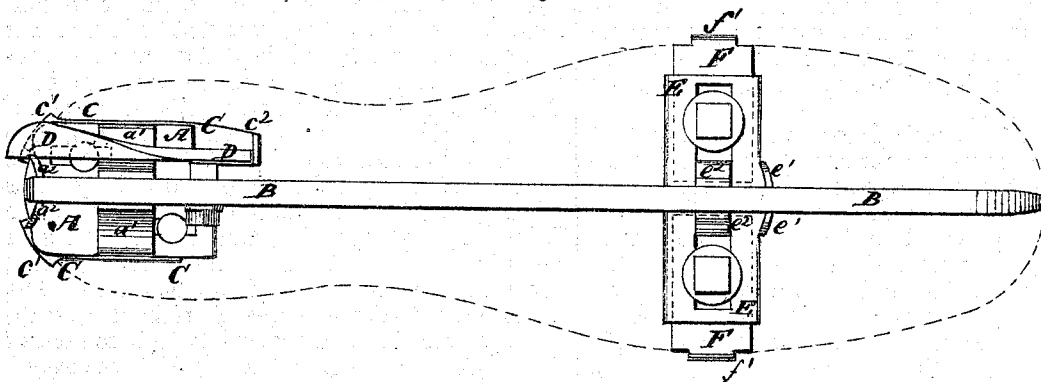


Fig. 2.



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EDWARD LAWSON FENERTY, OF HALIFAX, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SKATE-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,092, dated November 21, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LAWSON FENERTY, of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Skate-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of a skate to which my improved fastening has been attached. Fig. 2 is an under-side view of the same.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved skate-fastening which shall be light, strong, and simple in construction, inexpensive in manufacture, and reliable in operation, and which shall be so constructed that it may be firmly secured to the boot by a single motion; and it consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as hereinafter more fully described.

A is a plate attached to the rear end or heel of the skate-iron or runner B. a^1 are projections upon the side edges of the plate A, which are bent downward and inward, and their ends are bolted or riveted to the sides of the iron B. a^2 is a projection upon the rear edge of the plate A, which is slotted and bent downward to receive and fit upon the rear end of the skate-iron B. The forward end a^3 of the plate A is bent upward and then to the rearward, and has teeth formed upon its edge to take hold of the front side of the boot-heel and hold it securely. C is a plate placed upon the upper side of the plate A, and secured to it by bolts or rivets attached to the plate C and passing through longitudinal slots in the side parts of the plate A, so that the plate C may be slid back to receive and forward to clamp the boot-heel, the said slots being made sufficiently long to adapt the fastening to be used upon smaller or larger boot-heels. c^1 are projections formed upon the side parts of the rear end of the plate C, which are bent or project upward to rest against the rear part of the boot-heel. Upon one side of the forward end of the plate C is formed a projection, c^2 , which passes forward through a

slot in the jaw a^3 and is bent downward, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. D is a lever, which is pivoted to the side of the skate-iron B by a bolt passing through a slot in the iron B, so that the said lever may be adjusted according to the adjustment of the plate C. The forward end of the lever D is rounded off or made cam-shaped to rest against the projection c^2 . The rear end of the lever D is secured in place to lock the jaws a^3 c^1 upon the boot-heel by entering a notch in the outer edge of the projection a^2 , as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. E is a plate attached to the forward part of the skate-iron B. e^1 are projections formed upon the middle part of the forward edge of the plate E, which projection is bent downward, and is slotted to receive and fit upon the skate-iron B. e^2 are pieces cut out of the body of the plate E to form slots in said plate. The pieces e^2 are left fast at their inner ends to the plate E, are bent downward and inward, and are riveted or bolted to the sides of the skate-iron B. The front and rear edges of the plate E are turned upward to form a groove or channel to receive the sliding plates F. The plates F are secured to the plate E by bolts which pass through the slots in the said plate E, so that by loosening the nuts of the said bolts the plates F can be conveniently adjusted according to the width of the boot-sole. The outer ends f' of the plates F are bent upward, and are corrugated transversely to take hold of the edges of the boot-sole and hold it securely.

When the fastenings have been adjusted to the boot the skate is placed upon the boot-sole with the rear side of the boot-heel resting against the jaws c^1 . The lever D is then brought up to its catch. This forces the jaw a^3 back against the forward side of the boot-heel and draws the forward fastening back from a narrower to a wider part of the boot-sole, so that the jaws f' may clamp the edges of the said sole and hold it firmly, so that the skate is secured to the boot by a single movement of the lever D. The lever D may be replaced with a screw, if desired; but I prefer the lever, as being more conveniently operated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The plate A $a^1 a^2 a^3$ and plate C $c^1 c^2$, constructed and operating in connection with each other and the skate-iron B, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the lever D with the plate A $a^1 a^2 a^3$, plate C $c^1 c^2$, and skate-iron B, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The plate E $e^1 e^2$ and plates F f' , constructed and operating in connection with the skate-iron B and heel-fastening A $a^1 a^2 a^3$ C $c^1 c^2$, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

EDWARD LAWSON FENERTY.

Witnesses:

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