No. 609,295. Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

C. L. RAYMOND, JR.

BICYCLE SUPPORT.

(Application filed Aug. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

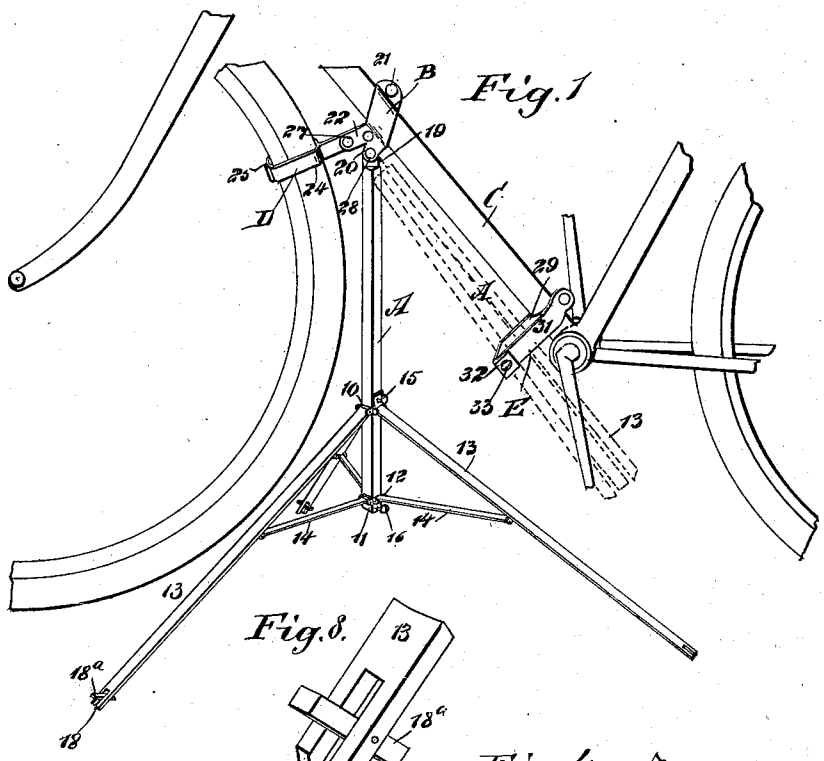


Fig. 8.

Fig. 4.

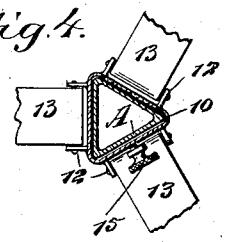


Fig. 2.

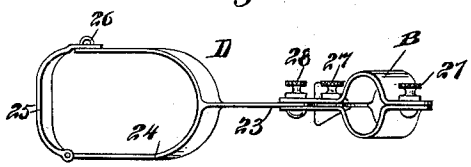


Fig. 5.

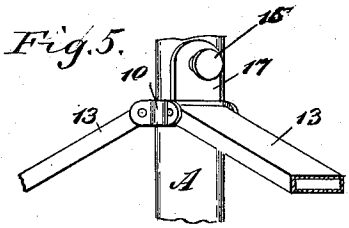


Fig. 3.

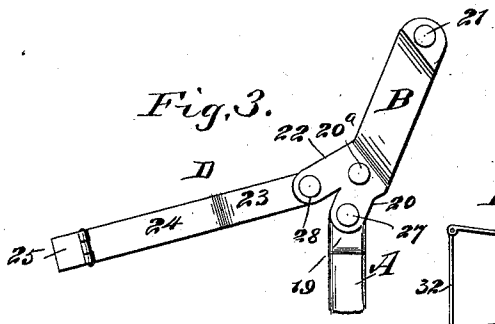


Fig. 6.

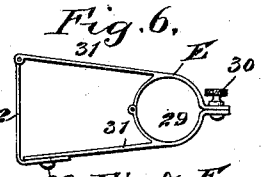
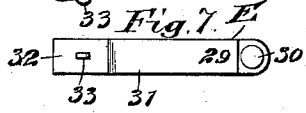


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LEWIS RAYMOND, JR., OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

BICYCLE-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,295, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed August 17, 1896. Serial No. 602,963. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LEWIS RAYMOND, Jr., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and Improved Bicycle-Stand, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a stand for bicycles which will be light, durable, and simple, and which when not in use may be carried on the machine, out of the way of the wheels and the driving-gear, and which may be expeditiously dropped to an engagement with the surface on which the wheel rests.

Another object of the invention is to construct the legs of the device so that the said legs will have a firm bearing on soft ground or grass-covered surfaces, as well as on hard ground.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device and a partial side elevation of a wheel to which the device is applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the collar whereby the stand is attached to the machine, together with a plan view of the wheel-clamp. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through the standard of the stand, the said section being taken above the legs. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the said standard and a portion of the legs. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a hanger used in connection with the standard for the purpose of holding it close to the frame of the machine when not in use. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the said hanger; and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the lower end of a leg, illustrating the construction thereof at that point.

In carrying out the invention the body portion of the stand consists of a standard A. This standard may be given any desired cross-sectional shape, but preferably it is made triangular in cross-section, as illustrated particularly in Fig. 4, and the said standard is hollow and made of the lightest possible material consistent with strength. Two sleeves 10 and 11 are loosely fitted on the said standard, one above the other. These sleeves are of corresponding shape to the cross-sectional shape of the standard, and at each side of each sleeve ears 12 are formed, the legs 13 of the stand being pivoted between the ears of the upper sleeve, and braces 14 for the legs are pivotally attached to the latter and are likewise pivoted between the ears of the lower sleeve 11. The sleeves are held in position on the standard by means of set-screws 15 and 16, each sleeve being provided with an extension 17 parallel with the standard for the reception of the adjusting or set screw. The lower sleeve is permanently secured near the bottom of the standard. The upper sleeve is left free to slide in the adjustment of the legs, but when the said adjustment has been found the upper sleeve is fastened to the standard by means of its set-screw 15. The legs and likewise their braces are ordinarily made hollow, and in order that the legs shall rest as securely on soft as on hard ground each leg at its lower end has a longitudinal slot 18 made therein, and in this slot an arm 18^a is pivoted, which may be contained entirely within the slot; but the said arm will drop at an angle to the slot when a leg is lowered, giving the lower portion of each leg an X formation, as shown in Figs. 1 and 8. The upper end of the standard is preferably closed and provided with an attached flat cap 19. This flat cap is pivotally attached to the lower member of a bifurcated projection 20 from the collar B, and the said collar is permanently secured on the front brace C of the machine-frame. This collar, as shown in Fig. 2, is preferably made in two sections, as is likewise the bifurcated extensions, and the sections are ordinarily held together by a rivet 20^a, passing through the bifurcated extensions, and a set-screw 21, which passes through extensions from the back or upper portion of the collar. The collar is given the inclination necessary to be neatly fitted to the said main brace C of the frame, and the bifurcated extension thereof faces the tire of the front wheel of the machine.

A clamp D is employed for the front wheel,

(shown particularly in Fig. 2,) and the said clamp comprises a shank 23 and a loop-body 24, having a hinged member 25 at its forward end, forming a portion of the loop, the hinged member at its free end being slotted and made to extend over a side fixed member of a loop receiving a staple 26, through which a padlock may be passed when desired, or any other form of lock may be used. The shank of the clamp is pivotally attached to the upper member 22 of the bifurcated extension from the collar B, and the pivotal connection between the collar B and the standard A consists of an adjusting-screw 27, while a similar screw 28 serves as a pivot between the upper member 22 of the collar and the shank of the clamp. A hanger E is likewise employed in connection with the stand, and this hanger, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, consists of a clip-body 29, preferably made in two hinge-connected sections held together by a set-screw 30 and side members 31, which extend from the sides of the clip-body, and the said side members or bars are preferably made to diverge at their outer ends. A latch 32 is hinged to one side member 31 of the hanger and is arranged at its opposite end for engagement with a keeper 33, located on the opposing side member of the hanger. The hanger is located on the lower main brace C adjacent to the crank-hanger, as shown in Fig. 1, the brace passing through the clip-body of the hanger, which is tightened around the brace, the side arms and latch extending downwardly and forwardly from the brace. When the stand is not in use, the clamp D is folded upward between the wheel and the main brace and the legs are folded parallel with and alongside of the standard A, and the lower portion of the stand in its folded position is then carried between the side arms of the hanger E and held within said hanger by the latch 32.

When it is desired to hold the machine in an upright position, the stand is released from the hanger E, whereupon as soon as the adjusting-screw 15 in the upper sleeve 10 is loosened the legs will drop downward to the position shown in Fig. 1 and will engage with the ground. The set-screw 15 is then again tightened on the standard to hold the legs in their spread position. The hinged member 25 of the clamp D is then opened from the loop-body, and the loop-body is passed around the tire of the wheel, as shown in Fig. 1, and the hinged member 25 is then brought to a locking engagement with the loop-body of the clamp, the hinged member embracing the rim of the wheel, and when a lock is applied to the staple 26 it will be impossible for any person not having the key of the lock to wheel the bicycle away.

I desire it to be understood, however, that the loop-body 24 of the clamp may be in the nature of a fork engaging only with the tire of the wheel; but the construction of clamp shown is that which is preferred.

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

1. In a bicycle-stand, legs having slots at their ends, and arms pivoted in the said slots, arranged to fold within the slots or assume a position at an angle to the slots, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a bicycle-stand, the combination with a standard, of legs having sliding movement on said standard, the said legs being each provided at its lower end with an arm adapted to assume a position at an angle to the leg, as and for the purpose specified.

3. A stand for bicycles, consisting of a standard provided with legs adapted to be folded thereon, means for pivotally connecting said standard at its upper end with the bicycle-frame, and a hanger comprising a clip-body made in two sections arranged for attachment to a bicycle-frame, the said hanger having side members formed integral with the respective clip-sections and extending from the sides of the clip-body, the said side members diverging toward their outer ends, and a latch hinged to the outer end of one side member and adapted to engage a keeper on the outer side of the opposing side member, the said hanger being arranged to receive the standard and legs when folded, as set forth.

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