No. 616,845. Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

G. JOHNSON.

BICYCLE LOCK.

(Application filed Oct. 24, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 3.

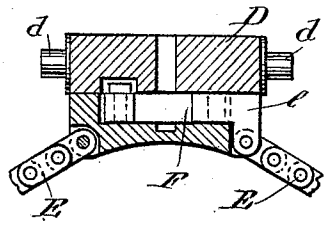


FIG. 4.

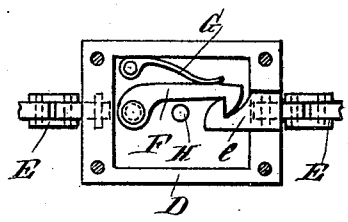
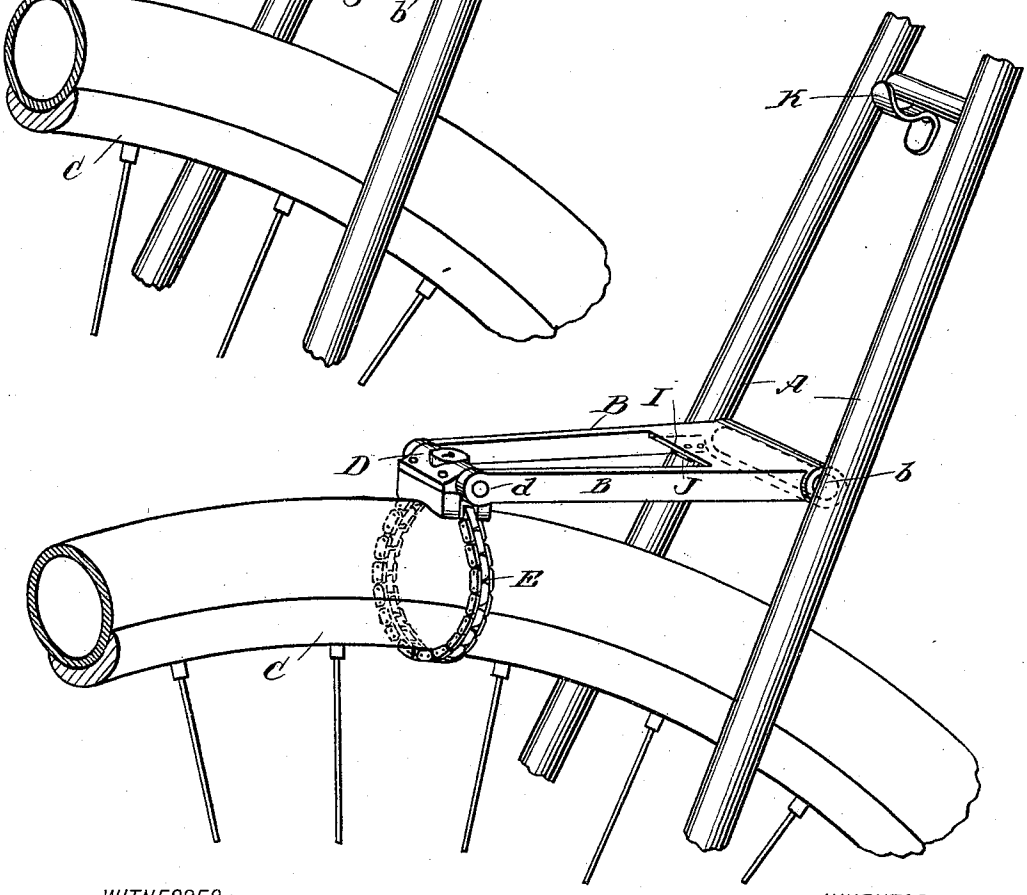


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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BICYCLE-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,845, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed October 24, 1898. Serial No. 694,446. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUST JOHNSON, of the city of New York, (Willets Point, borough of Queens,) in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bicycle-Lock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in devices for locking bicycles of that class which are permanently mounted upon the bicycle-frame and may be swung down into engagement with a wheel.

My invention comprises the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

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 views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a section of the wheel-rim and the frame of a bicycle adjacent to the lock and showing the lock in its raised position. Fig. 2 is a similar perspective view showing the lock in use. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the lock; and Fig. 4 is a plan of the lock, one face being removed.

Between the upper portion of the upper rear braces A of a bicycle-frame and just above the rim of the rear wheel C is pivoted an arm or arms B, which are adapted to lie between the two braces. The pivot *b* at the lower end of the arm B may in some forms of construction of the frame be the bar which connects the two braces. As herein shown, the arm B is made double or in two parts, each part lying close alongside the rear braces when the device is thrown up and out of use, as shown in Fig. 1. Between the outer ends of these arms B is pivoted a block D, which is so constructed as to form a lock, and said block D is provided with pivots *d* at each end by which it is secured to the ends of the arms B, so that it may turn freely thereon. To this block D is attached one end of a chain E, said chain being of sufficient length to pass downward and about the wheel-rim and then upward and engage its free end with the lock. The lock may be of any suitable construction, and the end of the chain may be provided with a hook or other means adapted to engage the lock. A convenient means for securing this engagement is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. As therein shown, the block D is made hollow and is provided with a hooked bar F, which is pivoted by one end within the hollow of the lock. Said bar is held in locking position by a spring G, which holds the bar down against a stop or pin H. The outer hook end of the bar is beveled, and the free end of the chain is provided with a hook *e*, having also a beveled end and adapted to enter an opening in one end of the lock and engage the hooked bar F. The parts will thus be held locked together until released by a key or other device. The upper portion of the lock is provided with a keyhole adapted to receive a suitable key by which the hooked bar F may be raised from engagement with the hook *e* upon the chain.

Between the lower ends of the two swinging arms B is placed a plate I, upon which is secured a spring-catch J, so located as to engage and securely hold the doubled end of the chain when the device is thrown into inoperative position, as shown in Fig. 1. This holds the chain tightly and prevents rattling. The upper end of the swinging arms B or the lock D (which is secured between them) is engaged by a spring-catch K, similar in construction to that described and adapted to hold the arms in place.

In using my device the arms are swung downward until near the wheel-rim, as shown in Fig. 2. One end of the chain is then released and is passed about the wheel-rim, the end being then inserted within the lock and secured in place. While secured in this manner it will be impossible to revolve the rear wheel of the bicycle.

The device is always in place on the bicycle, does not take up any room which would otherwise be serviceable, weighs but little, and makes it possible to always secure the bicycle so as to prevent its being stolen.

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

1. A bicycle-lock, comprising an arm pivotally attachable to the upper back braces of a bicycle-frame, a chain attached to the outer end of said arm and adapted to pass about the wheel-rim, a lock for securing the free end

of said chain, and a catch on the pivot end of the arm engaging and holding the loop of the chain when the lock is not in use.

2. A bicycle-lock, comprising an arm pivotally attachable to the upper back braces of a bicycle-frame, a chain attached to the outer end of said arm and adapted to pass about the wheel-rim, a lock for securing the free end of said catch, a catch on the pivot end of the arm, engaging and holding the loop of the chain when the lock is not in use, and a catch upon the frame, engaging and holding the end of the arm when swung upward between the braces.

3. A bicycle-lock, comprising two arms pivotally attachable to the upper back braces of a bicycle-frame, a lock pivoted between the outer or free ends of the arms, and a chain attached by one end to the lock and adapted to pass about the wheel-rim, the lock being adapted to receive and hold the other end of the chain.

4. A bicycle-lock, comprising two arms pivotally attachable to the upper back braces of a bicycle-frame, a lock pivoted between the outer or free ends of the arms, a chain attached by one end to the lock and adapted to pass about the wheel-rim, the lock being adapted to receive and hold the other end of the chain, and catches for securely holding the arms and chain in place when swung upward.

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Witnesses:
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