

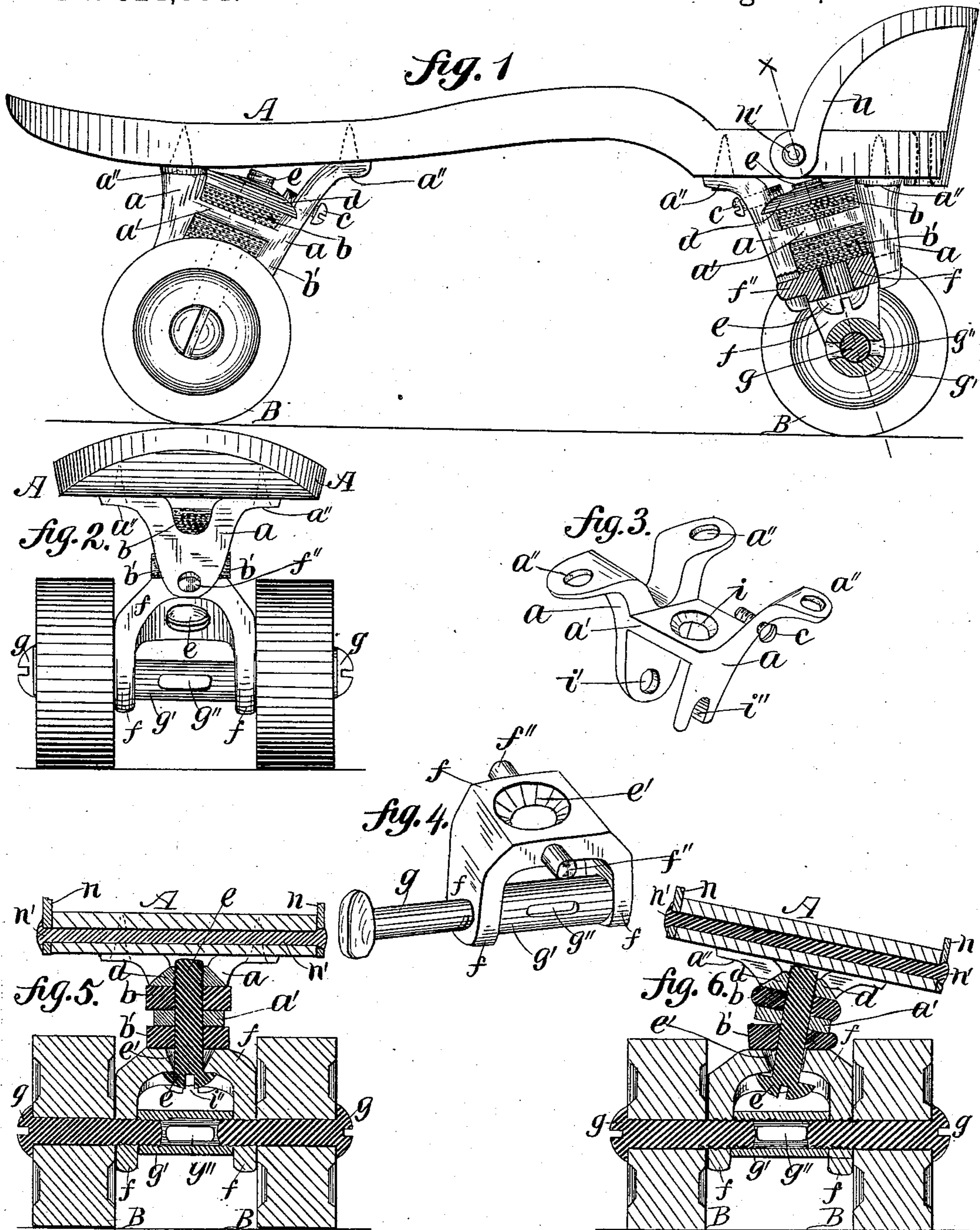
(No Model.)

W. F. CORNELIUS.

ROLLER SKATE.

No. 324,364.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBER F. CORNELIUS, OF MUNCIE, INDIANA.

## ROLLER-SKATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,364, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed January 19, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILBER F. CORNELIUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muncie, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roller-Skates, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in roller-skates; and the objects of my invention are to construct a cheap and durable roller-skate that will be scientific in action and easy to operate. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the skate with one rear wheel and a part of the hanger removed. Fig. 2 is a view looking at the front end of the skate longitudinally with the bottom. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a hanger-plate. Fig. 4 is a view of a hanger and axle. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the axles and hanger mechanism, taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 is a view taken on the same line when the skate is in the act of turning.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The bottom *A* is made of wood with a heel-band, *n*, secured to it by a rivet, *n'*, passing through the bottom from side to side, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, which prevents the bottom from splitting, and a screw or rivet, *n''*, passes through the rear of the said bottom and the under-turned part of the band *n*, as shown in Fig. 1.

To the front and rear ends of the bottom *A* are secured hanger-plates *a*. The said plates are exactly the same, and they are secured to the bottom *A* by screws at places marked *a''* and in opposite angles, all as shown in Fig. 1. The lower ends of the said hanger-plates *a* are provided with a hole, *i*, and slot *i''*, in which the studs *f''* on the hangers *f* work, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Above and below the cross-bar *a'* of the hanger-plate is placed a block of rubber, *b b'*, as shown in Fig. 1. The top of hanger *f* presses up against the lower rubber, *b'*, and the cap *d* is held over the top rubber, *b*, by the screw *e*, which passes up through the hanger *f*, rubber *b'*, bar *a'*, rubber *b*, and cap *d*, all as

shown in Fig. 1, and the lateral inclination of the bottom is regulated by tightening or loosening said screw. The cap *d* rests on the top rubber, *b*, and it can work up and down sufficiently when the skate is in use, or when the bottom is tilted to one side, as shown in Fig. 6. A screw, *c*, is passed through one side of the plate *a* over the cap *d*, so that when the center screw, *e*, is loose the cap can only raise up so far, (as one end strikes the bottom *A* and the other the said screw *c*,) and cannot get out of line with the holes through which the said center screw *e* passes.

The hanger *f* is most clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The axles *g* are passed through the wheels and screwed into the lower arms of the hangers, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and they project through the arms sufficient to engage in the coupling-nut *g'*, which is provided with right and left threads and slot *g''*, so that it can be turned up solid against the hanger-arms, thereby locking the axles firmly in the hangers and preventing them from turning or coming loose, and forming a connection between the said axles, whereby the said hangers are strengthened and prevented from spreading.

The hanger-plates and axles are clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the hole *e'* is reamed or beveled out, so as to allow the screw *e* room to work when the skate is inclined or in the act of turning, as shown in Fig. 6.

The skate is secured to the foot by straps or clamps, as desired, and the bottom can also be made of iron with the hanger-plates *a* cast or otherwise secured to it. When the axles are screwed into the hanger-arms and into the nut *g'*, the screw-driver is then inserted in the slot *g''* and nut turned about one-fourth around, which locks the axles *g* firmly, and they cannot be loosened or turned until the said nut *g'* is turned back.

In Fig. 5 the position of the rubbers and hanger mechanism is shown as in a normal position, or as when the skate is moving in a straight line, and Fig. 6 shows the same view when the skate is in the act of turning or running in a curved line, showing that the cap *d* is pulling down on the top rubber, *b*, and that the bar *a'* is pressed down on the lower rubber, *b'*, the hole *e'* being beveled, so that the

bottom can only rock over until the screw *e* strikes the side of said bevel, as shown, which prevents the bar *a'* from cutting the rubber *b'*, all as shown in said figure.

- 5 By removing the center screw *e* the hangers can be turned half way around, which makes the wheels stand farther apart, making it suitable for a longer foot.

Having thus described my invention, I claim  
10 the following, and desire to secure the same by Letters Patent:

1. In a roller-skate having a plate, *a a'*, in combination with hanger *f*, studs *f''*, beveled

hole *e'*, axles *g*, nut *g' g''*, rubbers *b b'*, screw *e*, cap *d*, bottom A, and wheels B, all for the 15 purpose set forth.

2. The heel-rim *n*, secured to the wood bottom A by a rivet, *n'*, passing through the said bottom from side to side and secured at rear by a rivet passing through the under-turned 20 part, all as shown.

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