(No Model.)

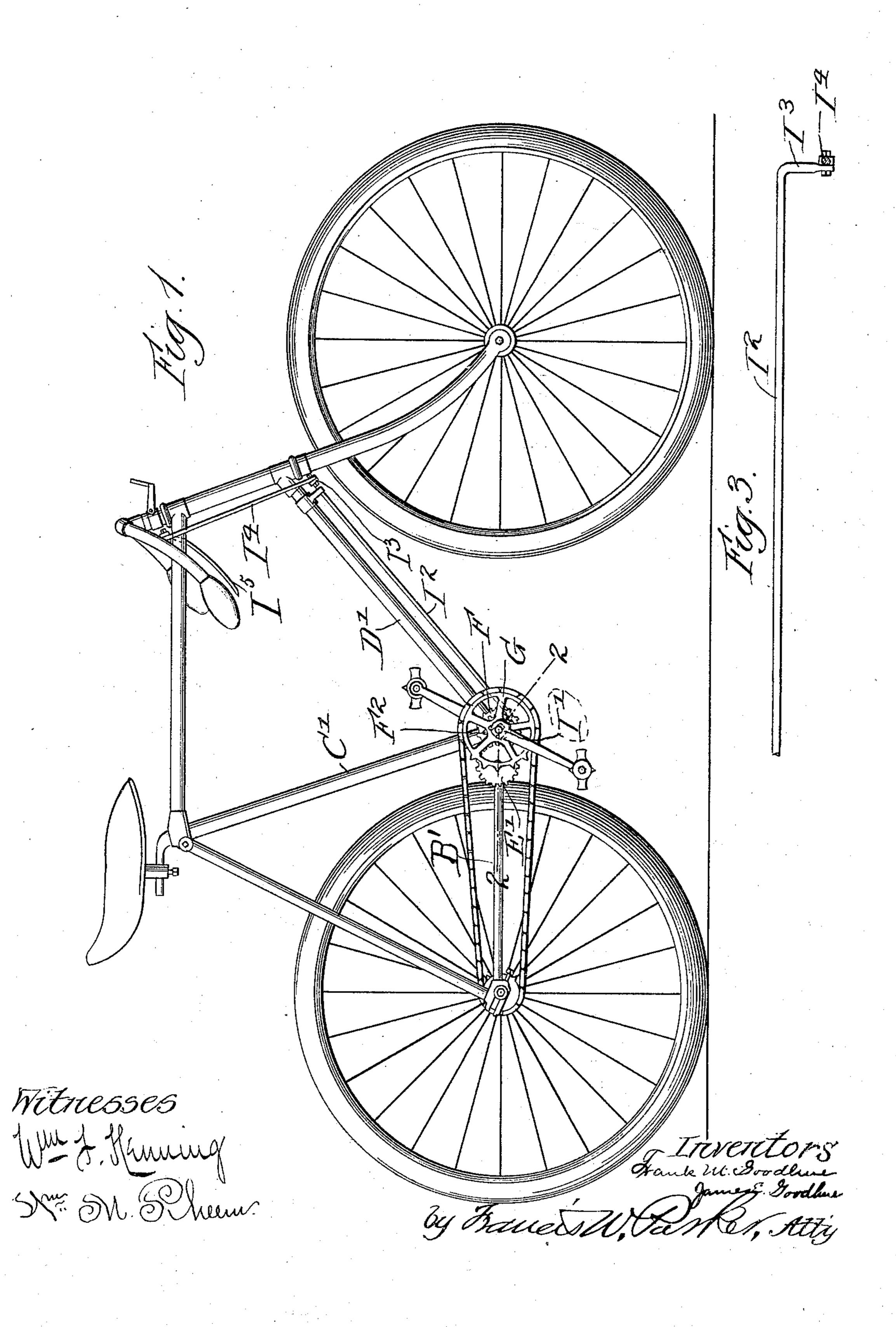
F. M. & J. E. GOODHUE.

BICYCLE.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

No. 542,637.

Patented July 16, 1895.



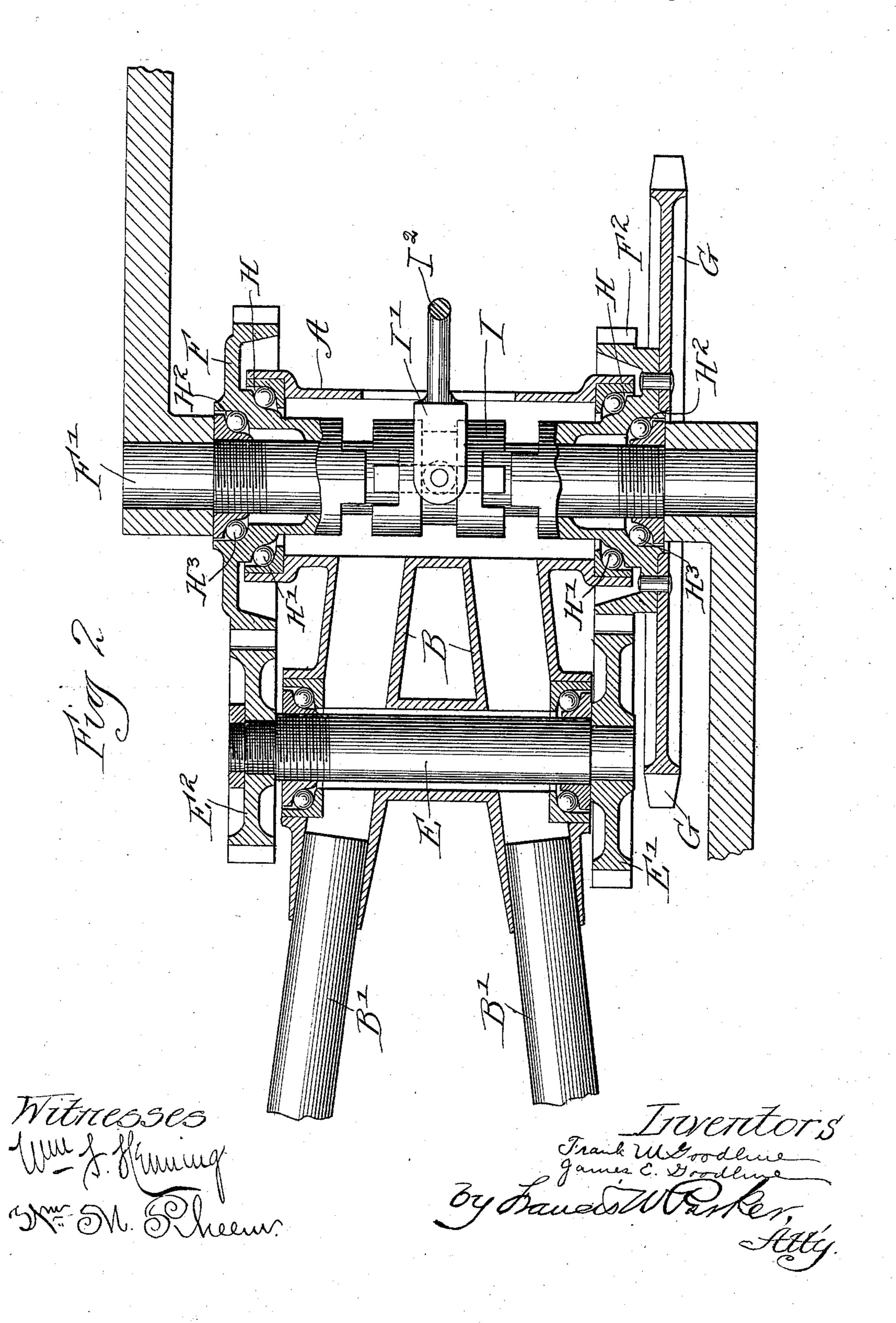
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2.

F. M. & J. E. GOODHUE. BICYCLE.

No. 542,637.

Patented July 16, 1895.



INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK M. GOODHUE AND JAMES E. GOODHUE, OF ST. CHARLES, ASSIGNORS TO THE TWO-SPEED BICYCLE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BICYCLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,637, dated July 16, 1895.

Application filed October 23, 1894. Serial No. 526,711. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK M. GOODHUE and JAMES E. GOODHUE, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Charles, in the county 5 of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bicycles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to bicycles, and has for its object to produce a new and improved 10 device by which the speed of the bicycle may be varied with relation to the speed of the pedal-shaft.

We have illustrated our invention in the

accompanying drawings, wherein-

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bicycle embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout

the several figures.

Our device is preferably used on a bicycleframe in which the fork of the rear wheel and the seat-post are connected in the usual manner to the sleeve that acts as a bearing for the pedal-shaft. This construction is set forth in 25 the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown the sleeve A provided with the projecting arms B B for the members B' B' of the fork of the rear wheel, and the arms for the seatpost C' and the brace D'. The sleeve A with 30 its projecting arms is preferably forged from one piece and drilled out so as to leave a hollow shell, and thus make the parts as light as possible.

In applying our device to a bicycle, we pro-35 vide a bearing in each of the arms BB for an auxiliary shaft E. This shaft is provided with the gear-wheels E' E2 and works in ballbearings in the usual manner. The gearwheel E² meshes with the gear-wheel F, loosely 40 mounted on the pedal-shaft F'. Another gearwheel F2 is loosely mounted on the other end of the pedal-shaft and meshes with the gear E' on the auxiliary shaft E. The sprocket-wheel G is rigidly connected to the gear-wheel F2. 45 The gear-wheels F and F2 are provided with the external grooves H H for the balls H', which form the ball-bearing between said gear-wheels and the sleeve, and also with the grooves H² H² for the balls H³, which form a 50 ball-bearing between the said gear-wheels

pedal-shaft F' is the sliding clutch-block I. This clutch-block is moved by means of the bifurcated shifting-arm I'. Said shifting-arm is connected to the rod I2 running along the brace 55 D'. The upper end of the rod I² is provided with the projecting arm I3, (see Fig. 3,) to which is pivotally connected the rod I4. Said rod I4 is connected to the lever I5, which is pivotally connected to the handle of the bi- 60 cycle. By this construction the clutch-block I may be moved by moving the lever I⁵. We have shown a construction by which the clutch-block can be moved by a lever near the hand of the rider, but it will be understood 65 that any other construction that will accomplish the object may be used if desired. It will be seen that by this construction the ordinary form of sleeve for the pedal-shaft may be used, and a light and compact two-speed 70 bicycle produced.

We do not wish to be limited to the exact construction shown, as it is evident that the several parts may be modified to a considerable extent without departing from the spirit 75

of our invention.

The use and operation of our invention are as follows: When the clutch I is moved so as to engage the gear-wheel F2, said gear-wheel, and hence the sprocket-wheel G attached 80 thereto, will rotate with the pedal-shaft F'. If now the rider desires to speed up, he moves the lever I⁵ which, through the agency of rod I⁴ and arm I³, rotates the rod I² and moves the shifting-arm I' and clutch I until such clutch 85 engages the gear-wheel F. The motion of the pedal-shaft is then conveyed by clutch I, gearwheel F, gear-wheel E2, shaft E, gear-wheel E', and gear-wheel F² to the sprocket-wheel G, and when the gear-wheels are made as shown 90 in the drawings, the sprocket-wheel will be driven at a greater speed than the pedal-shaft.

It will be seen that we have here a speedchanging device in which there are no gears to be moved out of mesh with each other and 95 which may be easily applied to the ordinary bicycle without adding very materially to its weight. This construction also allows the bearings to be made ball-bearings.

The gear-wheels F and F² are provided with 100 external and internal ball-bearings, the interand the pedal-shaft F'. Feathered upon the I nal ball-bearing being used to decrease the

friction between the pedal-shaft and the gearwheels when said gear-wheels move at a speed different from that of the pedal-shaft.

We claim—

The combination of a bicycle frame, with the usual wheels and a connecting piece at about the point where the pedal-shaft is located, said connecting piece comprising two sleeves rigidly connected by parts of such connection, and sockets or the like for the various forks and rods of the frame, a pedal-shaft in the first mentioned sleeve, two gear-wheels of different sizes toward the ends of the pedal-shaft and loose thereon, bearings therefor in the ends of the sleeve, a sprocket-wheel rigid with one gear, a clutch within the

sleeve between the gears and adapted to slide on but rotate with the shaft, and thus to operatively connect it with either gear, a moving device for the clutch, under the control of 20 the operator, an auxiliary shaft in the other sleeve and thus in rigid relation to the pedalshaft, bearings therefor within the sleeve and gears of different sizes thereon simultaneously meshing with the gears of the pedalshaft, substantially as shown and described.

> FRANK M. GOODHUE. JAMES E. GOODHUE.

Witnesses:
E. H. LYMAN,
W. R. GOODMAN