

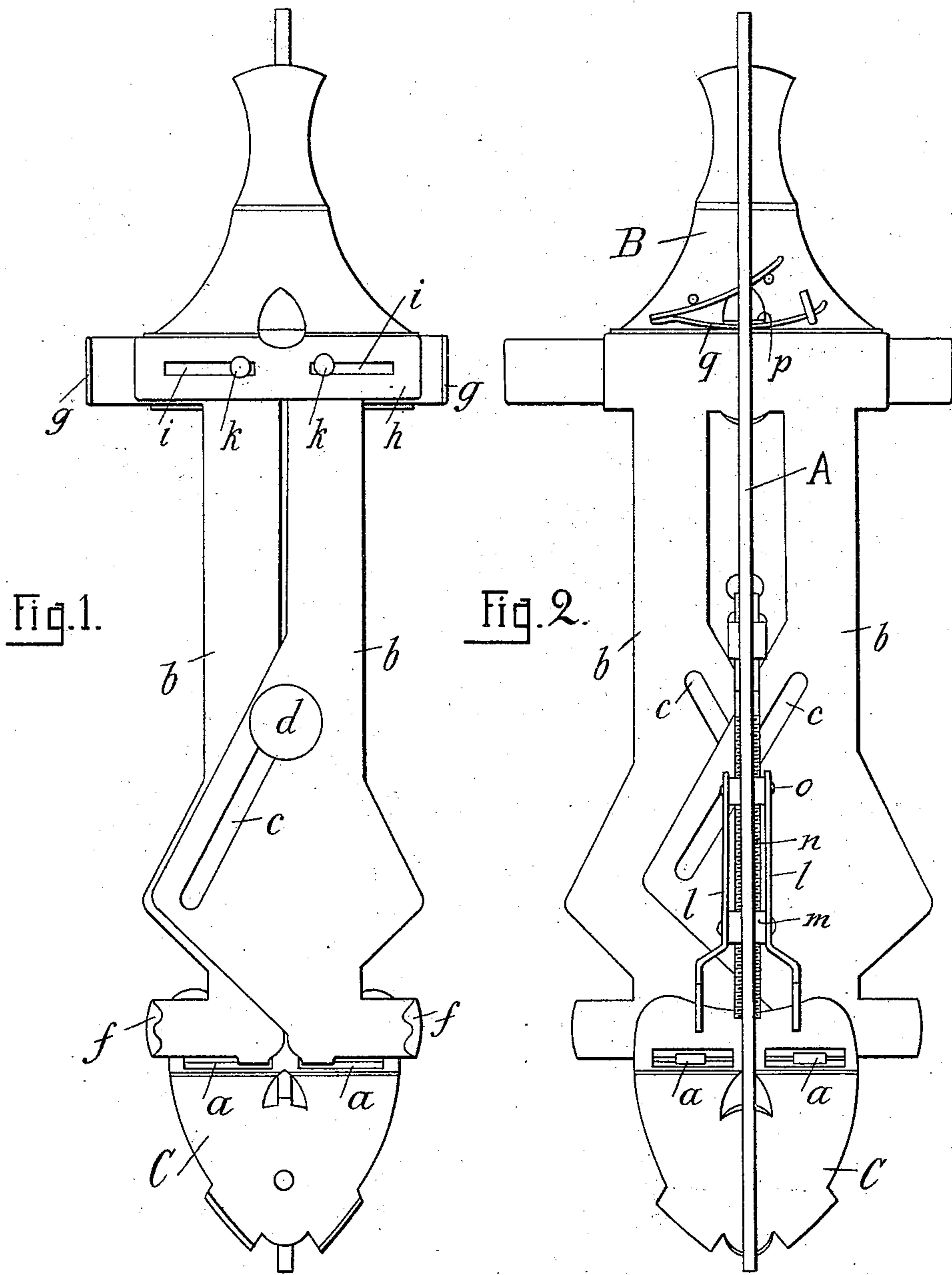
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. F. MORSBACH.
SKATE WITH AUTOMATIC FASTENING.

No. 551,136.

Patented Dec. 10, 1895.



Witnesses:
Jordan and Koblitz,
Hermann Jurek

Inventor:
Hugo Friedlieb Morsbach
per Gerson & Sachse
his Attorneys.

(No Model.)

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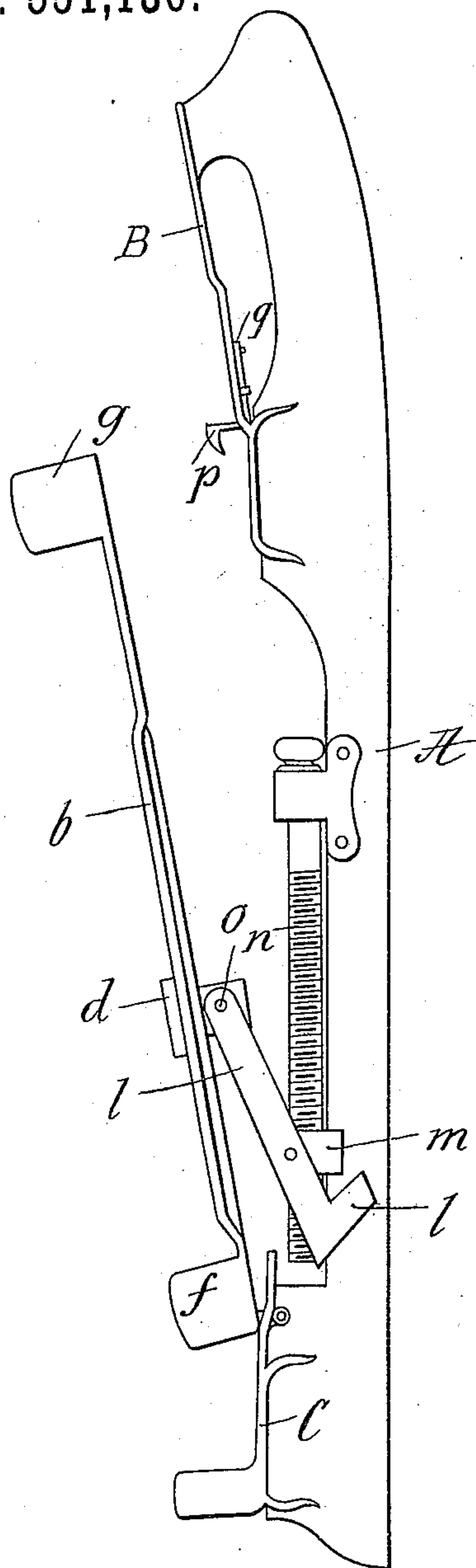


Fig. 3.

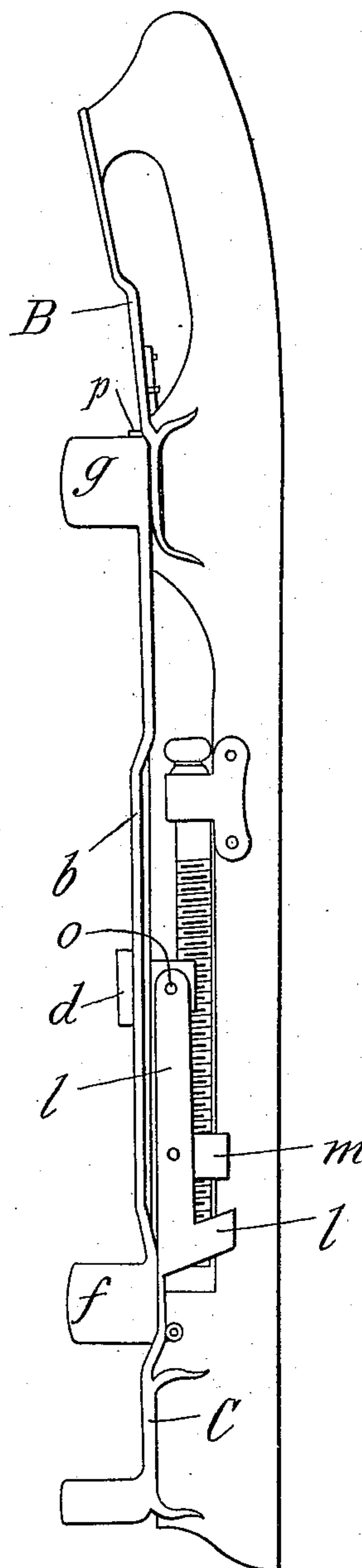


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
Ernst August Kolitzsch
Hermann Jurek

Inventor:
Hugo Friedlieb Morsbach
per Gerson & Backse
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO FRIEDLIEB MORSBACH, OF SOLINGEN, GERMANY.

SKATE WITH AUTOMATIC FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,136, dated December 10, 1895.

Application filed June 8, 1895. Serial No. 552,182. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO FRIEDLIEB MORSBACH, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Solingen, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Skate with Automatic Fastening Arrangement, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of this arrangement is to securely fasten the skate to the boot by downward pressure of the foot.

Figure 1 on the drawings shows the skate in top view, and Fig. 2 shows the same in bottom view, while Figs. 3 and 4 show side views in two different positions.

The skate consists of the skate iron or runner A, upon which the two rests B and C for the toes and heel of the foot are fastened. On the part C are two hinges *a a*, in which two plates *b b*, lying one above the other, can move upward and downward. The hinges are so wide as to admit of a lateral movement of the plates *b b*. The plates *b b* are of the form shown in Fig. 1, each having slots *c*, which are in slanting position to each other. The two plates *b b*, carrying the cheek-pieces *f f* and *g g*, are held together by a pin *d*, which is in the slots *c c*. Over the front end of the plates a plate *h* is arranged in the two slots *i i*, of which the plates *b b* receive the proper

guidance by the pins *k k*. At the lower end of the pin *d* are pivoted two single-armed levers *l l* on the right and left, and which are pivoted near the other end to a nut *m*, through which passes the adjustable screw *n*.

If the skate in its position as shown in Fig. 2 is brought into the position as shown in Fig. 1 by downward pressure of the foot, then the pin *d* in the slots *c c* is pushed toward the front by the levers *l l* turning on their axle *o*. Through the slanting position of the slots to each other the plates *b b* are drawn together, whereby the cheek-pieces *f f* and *g g* are pressed against the boot, thus firmly and securely fastening the skate. In this position the plates *b b* are prevented from lifting by the hook *p*, which is subject to the influence of the spring *q*.

The skate can easily be set to suit any width of boot by the adjustable screw *n*.

What I claim is—

In a skate the combination of the two plates *b b* lying one above the other, the two levers *l l*, hinged to the nut *m*, the pin *d* moving in the slots *c c* of the plates *b b*, as set forth.

HUGO FRIEDLIEB MORSBACH.

Witnesses:

C. REMNEY,
K. HOLLWEG.