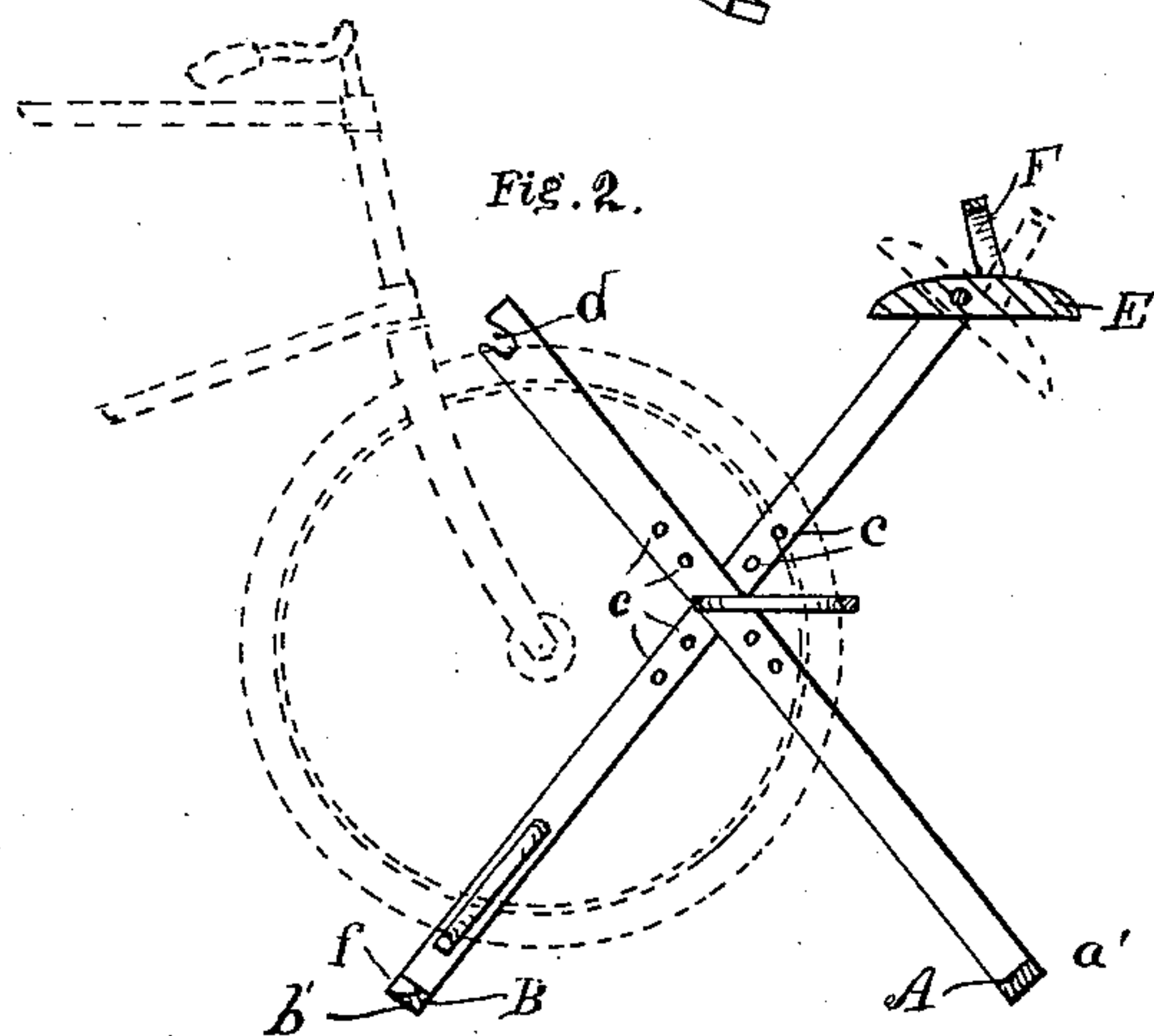
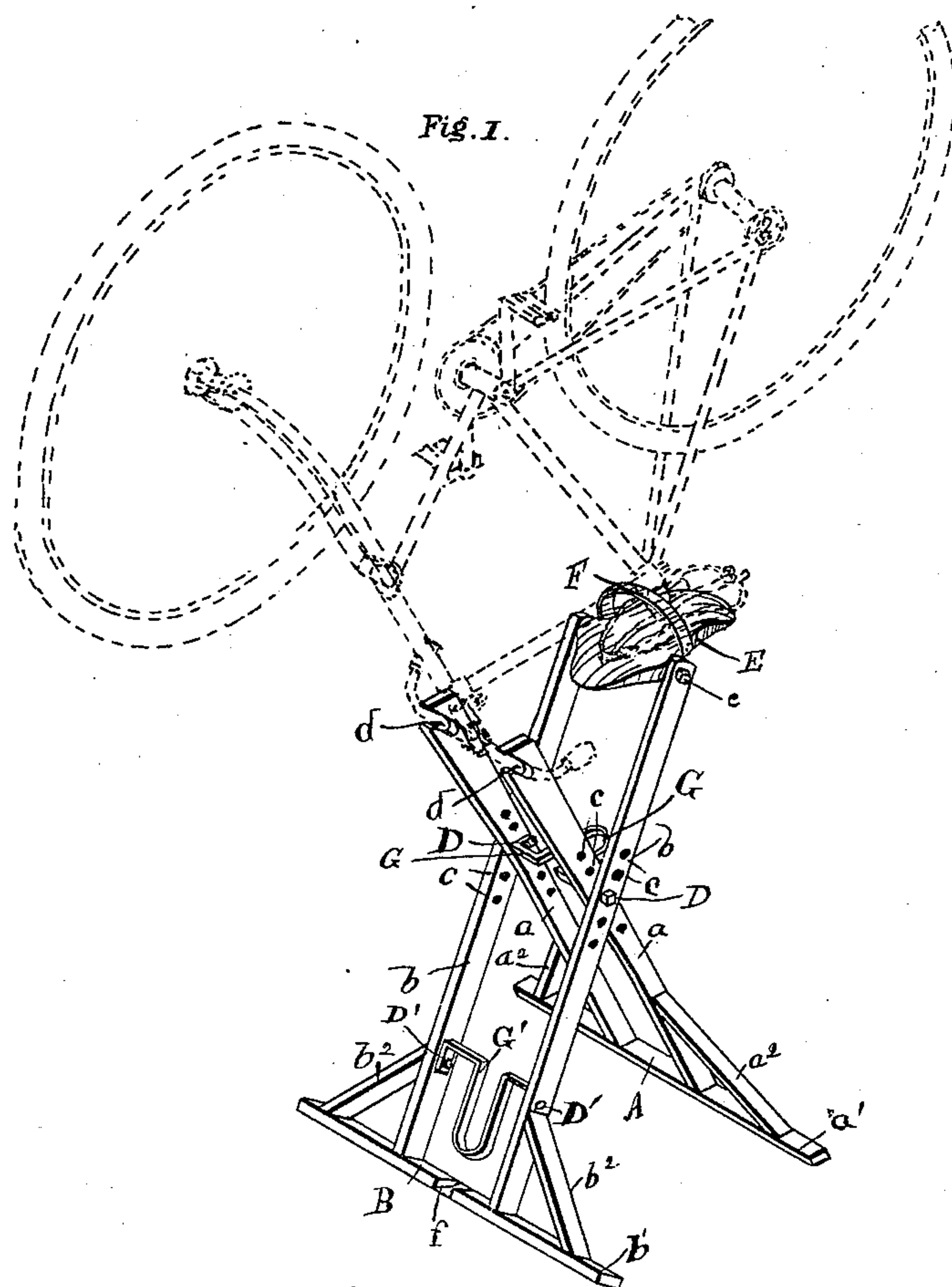


(No Model.)

H. C. PHILLIPS.
BICYCLE STAND OR HOLDER.

No. 574,628.

Patented Jan. 5, 1897.



Witnesses.
Thomas Durant
Wallace Murdock.

Inventor:
Harry C. Phillips
by Charles C. Crenshaw
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY C. PHILLIPS, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE ROCHESTER BICYCLE COMBINATION HOLDER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BICYCLE STAND OR HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,628, dated January 5, 1897.

Application filed July 8, 1895. Serial No. 555,309. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY C. PHILLIPS, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bicycle Stands or Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference-letters marked thereon.

My present invention has for its object to provide an improved stand or holder for supporting bicycles while being cleaned, &c., which is simple and cheap in construction and is adapted to hold any of the ordinary types of machines; and to this end it consists in certain improvements in construction and combinations of parts, all as will be herein- after fully described, and the novel features pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved holder, showing a bicycle thereon, in dotted lines, in position for cleaning. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view showing its capabilities as a rack.

Similar reference-letters indicate similar parts.

The stand embodies a base or support and two members or frames adapted to engage separated parts of a bicycle, (as the seat and handle-bar,) pivoted together below the bicycle, so that the weight of the latter will assist in clamping it to the stand, and the stand is adapted to hold machines in which the distance between the parts vary, and in the preferred form shown herein both these members or frames are extended below the pivot point and form the supporting-base.

The simplest and best form of my invention is shown in the drawings and is composed of the two frames A B, each consisting, preferably, of the two standards *a a b b*, connected to bottom cross-pieces *a' b'*, respectively, and stiffened by braces *a² b²*. Each of the standards *a b* is provided with a series of apertures *c c*, and the frames cross each other, as shown, and are pivoted together by bolts D, passing through the apertures *c*, the

upper ends of the standards projecting in opposite directions. The standards *a a* of the member A are provided with recesses *d* in their upper ends adapted to receive the handle-bar of a bicycle when inverted, as in dotted lines, while between the upper ends of the standards *b b* is a saddle-support E, pivoted on a transverse bolt *e* and adapted to be tilted, as in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to accommodate itself to saddles pitched at various angles, and passing over said support E is a strap or loop F, arranged to engage the under side of the saddle, forward of the saddle-support, and hold it in position. When the stand is spread, as shown, and the bicycle is in position and engaged by the handle-bar and seat, its weight will tend to separate the upper ends of the standards or members and clamp it firmly and in such position that it may be cleaned or repaired without possibility of falling over, the feet or bottom pieces *a' b'* being sufficiently long to prevent tipping sidewise.

This stand is adapted to receive bicycles in which the handle-bar and seat are separated any reasonable distance, and the height of the machine above the floor can be regulated by changing the bolts D in the apertures *c*, as will be readily understood, and the tilting saddle-support will accommodate itself to saddles pitched at any angle relative to the bicycle-frame.

By pivoting the frame-sections together, as shown, the stand may be folded up substantially flat and stored when not in use, occupying but little room.

In order that the stand may also be used as a rack for supporting a bicycle when resting on the wheels, I provide two cross-pieces G G', preferably of metal, extending between the standards of the frame and bent back, as shown, to form a narrow recess for the tire of a bicycle, the one, G, secured by means of the pivot-bolts D and the other, G', to the lower part of one frame by screws, bolts, or other suitable fastenings D', said cross-pieces holding the bicycle firmly and preventing its tipping sidewise when the front wheel is in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

It will be understood that the lower cross-

piece G' could be dispensed with, if desired, the recess in the upper one serving to hold the wheel, but I prefer to employ both, as the wheel is then held positively at two points, or, if desired, the lower cross-piece b' could be notched, as at f, to hold the lower edge of the wheel.

This stand is very simple and efficient and can be made at a nominal cost.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a bicycle-stand, the combination of the two members loosely pivoted together below their upper ends and having at said upper ends devices for positively engaging two separated portions of a bicycle and preventing the movement of the members on their pivot, said pivot being located between the engaging devices, whereby the weight of the bicycle will clamp it to the stand, substantially as described.

2. In a bicycle-stand, the combination of the two intersecting members loosely pivoted together at their crossing-point and their lower ends resting on the ground, one of said members having at its upper end a saddle-support and holding devices thereon, and the other recesses for engaging a bicycle handle-bar, said support and recesses being arranged on opposite sides of the pivot of the members, the bicycle engaged by them serving to prevent the separation of the upper ends of the members and thereby locking itself to the stand by its weight, substantially as described.

3. In a bicycle-stand, the combination of the two members pivoted together below their upper ends, one having recesses for receiving the handle-bar of a bicycle, and the other a pivoted saddle-support and a device on the latter for engaging a saddle, substantially as described.

4. In a bicycle-stand, the combination of

the two members pivoted together below their upper ends, one having the recesses for receiving the handle-bar of a bicycle, and the other a pivoted saddle-support provided with the loop for engaging the under side of a saddle on the support, substantially as described.

5. In a bicycle-stand, the combination of two members loosely pivoted together, and crossing each other intermediate their ends and their lower ends resting on the ground, engaging devices on the upper ends of said members for positively engaging two separated parts of a bicycle, which latter will prevent the separation of said upper ends, and thereby become locked to the stand by its weight, substantially as described.

6. In a bicycle-stand, the combination of the two members pivoted together and crossing each other intermediate their ends, the lower ends resting on the floor, each member consisting of two connected standards, the upper ends of one standard having the recesses, and those of the other having the saddle-support between them, and the loop connected thereto, substantially as described.

7. In a bicycle-stand, the combination with the two members pivoted together below their upper ends, their lower ends resting on the floor and each composed of two connected standards and having at their upper ends devices for positively engaging separated parts of a bicycle and preventing further separation of the members, of a transverse recessed cross-piece between the standards of one member, adapted to receive the rim of a bicycle-wheel and support it when resting on the ground, substantially as described.

HARRY C. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

F. F. CHURCH,
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