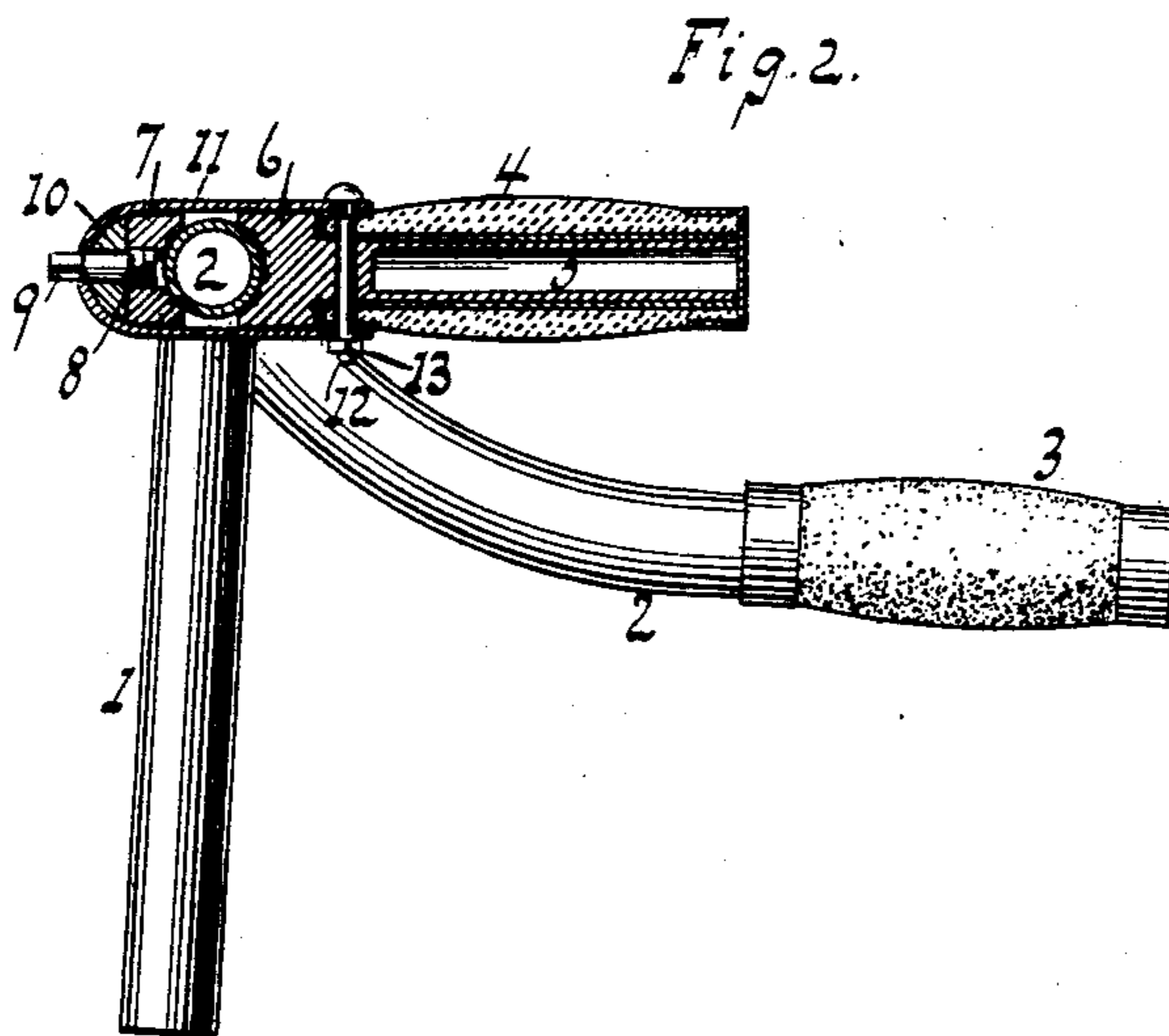
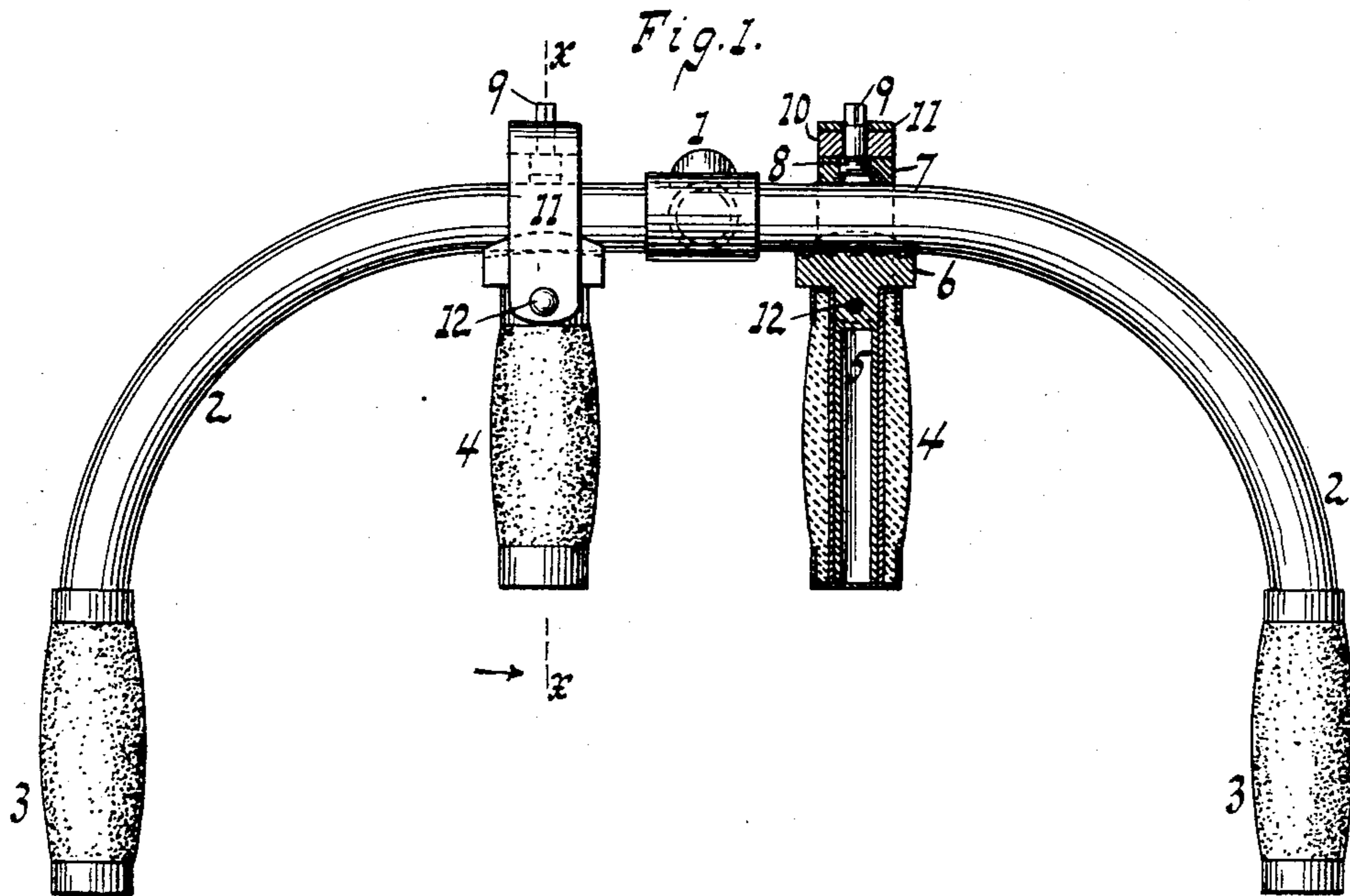


(No Model.)

F. VOLLMER.
ADJUSTABLE BICYCLE HANDLE.

No. 587,626.

Patented Aug. 3, 1897.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Chas. E. Poesgen.

INVENTOR

Fred Vollmer

BY

Hauff & Hauff,
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED VOLLMER, OF CHESTER, NEW YORK.

ADJUSTABLE BICYCLE-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,626, dated August 3, 1897.

Application filed March 25, 1897. Serial No. 629,254. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED VOLLMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chester, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Bicycle-Handles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a handle which is capable of adjustment along a handle-bar; and the invention resides in the novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of handles, one shown sectioned. Fig. 2 is a section along *x x*, Fig. 1.

The steering-post 1 has the handle-bars 2 projecting therefrom, the free ends of these bars having handles 3, as shown. Sometimes a rider wants to place one or both hands on a handle-bar intermediate the steering-post and main handles 3. An adjustable handle or handles 4 can be set for this purpose along bars 2 at any point intermediate post 1 and main handles 3.

Each supplementary handle 4 is hollow for the insertion of a stem 5, carrying a bearing face or block 6. The handle-bar 2 passes between this block 6 and another bearing-block 7, which latter is tapped for the engagement of screw 8. This screw 8 is shown provided with a stem 9, adapted for the engagement of a key or tool for turning the screw. This screw 8 is of somewhat larger diameter than its stem 9, so that the screw 8 forms a shoulder at its meeting-point with such stem. Sitting snugly about stem 9 and resting on screw part 8 is a filling-block 10, in which said stem 9 can rotate. The blocks 7 and 10, it is understood, are not intended to rotate. This stem 9 projects loosely or rotatively through a perforation at the top or bow part of a yoke or bail 11, jointed to handle 4, as by a pivot 12. When the screw 8 is rotated to screw out of the tapped block 7, it will carry or press block 10 against bail 11 and press block 7 against handle-bar 2 to grip the latter between blocks 7 and 6; or, in other words, to fix the supplemental handle 4 on the bar 2. A reverse turn of screw-stem 9 frees bar 2 from the grip of blocks 6 and 7 to enable the

handle 4 to be slid or adjusted along bar 2. The swinging or pivoted bearing or yoke enables the handle 4 to pass or be fixed on curved or non-rectilinear parts of the bar 2.

The block 6 is supported by or forms part of the stem 5, and the latter, when made hollow, will not add unnecessarily to the weight of the device. The block 6, when corrugated at its face contacting with bar 2, can be made to insure a tight grip or prevent the handle 4 slipping accidentally along the bar. The blocks 6 and 7 can be conveniently termed "gripping-blocks," as they grip the handle-bar sitting between such blocks. The block 10 may be termed a "filling-block," as it fills the space between block 7 or between the shoulder of the screw-stem and the bow or yoke 11. The pivot 12 is shown passed through the handle 4 and block-stem 5, so as to lock these two parts together or prevent their rotating with respect to one another. When made as a bolt, this pin or pivot 12, with the yoke 11, is practically formed with engaging angular or non-circular parts, so as to cause the bolt 12 to rotate as the yoke is swung, thus preventing the nut of this bolt being unscrewed or worked loose by the movements of the yoke. The angular part of the bolt is shown in Fig. 2 at the head end of the bolt, the other end of the bolt being adapted to receive the nut 13.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A handle-bar and a handle having blocks between which the bar can sit, combined with a screw-stem for moving one of the blocks toward and from the other block, and a swinging bow or yoke for the reception of the screw-stem substantially as described.

2. A hollow handle combined with a stem in said handle, a gripping-block supported by said stem, a yoke jointed to the handle, a shouldered screw-stem made to extend or project through the yoke, a second gripping-block tapped for the engagement of the screw-stem, and a filling-block seated on the stem-shoulder and through which said stem rotatively extends, said filling-block being interposed between the tapped block and the yoke substantially as described.

3. A hollow handle combined with a stem

in said handle, a pin or pivot extended
through said handle and stem to lock the two
together, a gripping-block carried by said
stem, a swinging yoke on said pivot, a screw-
5 stem rotatively extended through said yoke,
and a second gripping-block actuated by said
screw-stem substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

FRED VOLLMER.

Witnesses:

FRANK DURLAND,
GEORGE R. VAIL.