

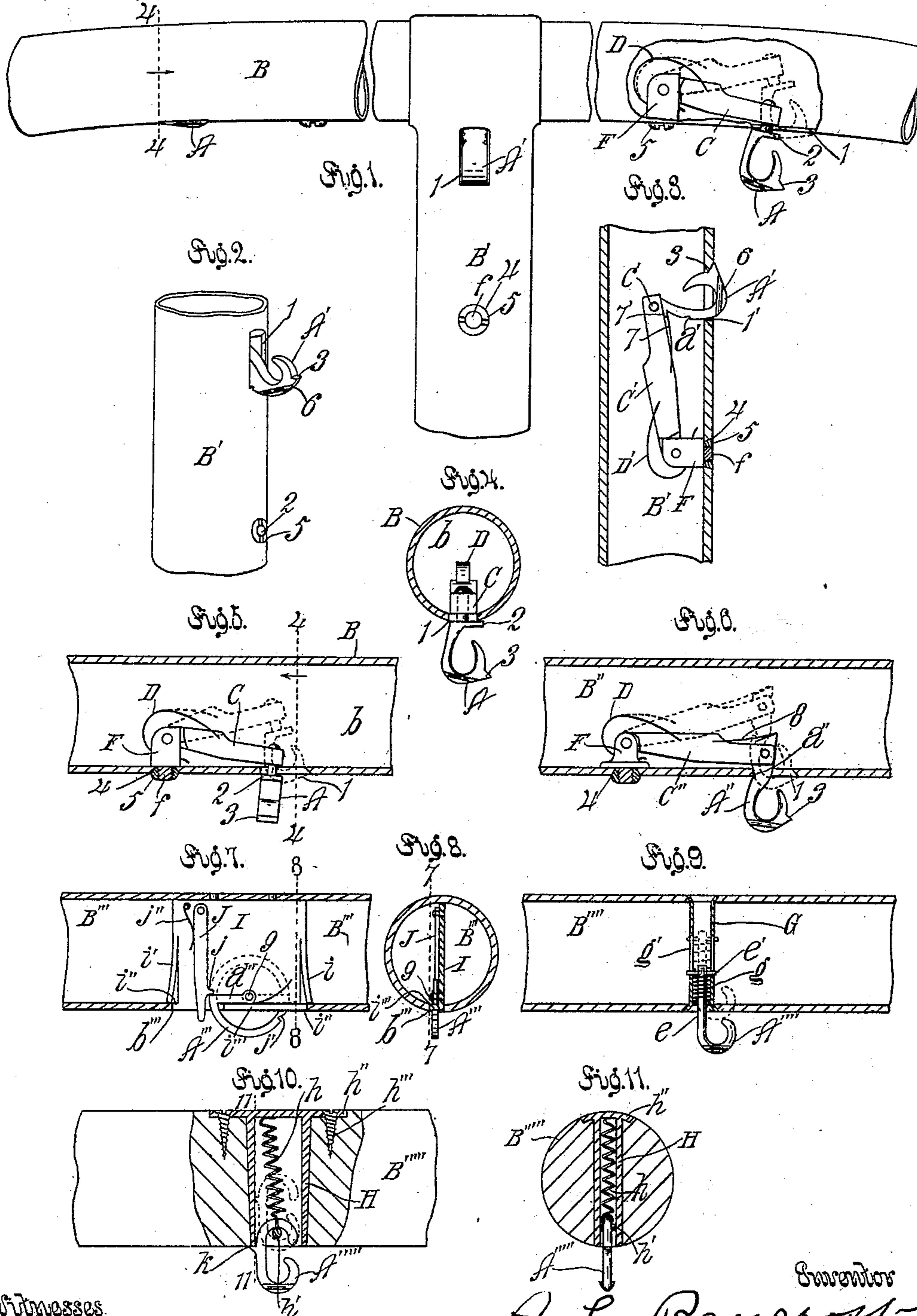
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Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

A. L. BANCROFT.  
PARCEL CARRIER FOR BICYCLES.

(Application filed Oct. 6, 1897.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PARCEL-CARRIER FOR BICYCLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,772, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed October 6, 1897. Serial No. 654,287. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. BANCROFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Walnut Creek, in the county of Contra Costa and State of California, have invented a new and useful Parcel-Carrier for Bicycles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide as a permanent part of the bicycle means which will be always available for conveniently attaching parcels or packages to the bicycle, such means being out of the way and practically invisible when not in use, also to provide for easily applying the attaching device to any bicycle.

This invention is adapted for attaching to bicycles various articles, bags, nets, and other receptacles, as well as packages.

It consists in a disappearing hook chambered in a suitable portion of the bicycle, which forms a support for the hook, and the hook is arranged to play in and out through a hole or opening in the support, means being provided to prevent the complete withdrawal of the hook, but to allow the point of the hook to be pulled out sufficiently so that a string or other attaching appliance can be passed into the hook when the hook is in its extended position.

My invention is adapted to be applied in various ways too numerous to be shown in detail and includes the various features, combinations, and parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a view showing a fragment of a bicycle provided with my invention. In this view the bicycle is provided with three parcel-carrying hooks, two of which in the view are in their retracted or indrawn position and the third is shown drawn out. A portion of the handle-bar is broken to expose the parts that would otherwise be concealed. It is to be understood that the hooks can be chambered in any suitable portion of the bicycle and the bicycle may be supplied with any desired number of hooks. Fig. 2 is a fragmental perspective view showing one form of hook fastened in its extended position ready for the reception of a cord, ring, or other appliance for holding the parcel, bag, &c. Fig. 3 is a

side elevation of such form with the chambered support in longitudinal mid-section and the hook retracted. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the preferred form with tube in cross-section on line 4 4, Figs. 1 and 5. Arrows show the direction of sight. The hook is shown extended and turned to hold it in its extended position. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the preferred form, the support being shown in longitudinal mid-section. The positions of parts when extended and when retracted are shown in solid and dotted lines, respectively. Fig. 6 shows another modification of my invention. Figs. 7 and 8 show in elevation and in cross-section another modification in which my invention may be applied. The extended and retracted positions are shown in solid and dotted lines, respectively. The support is shown in section in each view. Fig. 9 shows another form in a handle-bar, a fragment of which is shown in longitudinal section. Fig. 10 shows another form in a wooden handle. Fig. 11 is a cross-section on line 11 11, Fig. 10.

A A', &c., in the several views indicate disappearing hooks chambered in any suitable part or portion B B', &c., of the bicycle. Each of these hooks is arranged to be moved into and out of its chamber. Suitable means are provided for holding the hook in the chamber, and these means may be of various forms, a few of which I have illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5 an arm C within the chamber b of the support B is hinged to the support, and the hook A is fastened to the free end of the arm and is arranged to play through the hole 1, opening from the chamber, and a spring D is provided for throwing the arm to draw the hook into the chamber. The arm allows the point of the hook to be withdrawn from the chamber sufficiently to admit into the hook a string, wire, ring, or other fastening appliance, but prevents the hook from being withdrawn from the support. In these figures the hook is swiveled to the arm and has a shoulder 2 to catch upon the outside of the support to hold the hook in its extended position. 3 indicates a shoulder which fits against the outside of the support when the hook is in its retracted position, thus to prevent the hook from being

drawn too far into the chamber. *F* indicates a hinge-post, being one member of the hinge by which the arm or lever *C* is hinged to the support inside the chamber. *f* is a screw projecting from the hinge post or member *F* through a hole 4 in the wall of the support. *f'* indicates a shoulder at the base of the screw *f* to seat against the support. (See Figs. 3, 5, and 6.) The hole 4 is preferably countersunk, and the nut 5, which is screwed on the screw *f*, is tapering to fit the tapering countersink and extends through the wall of the support, so as to give bearing to the threads the full length of the screw. When fully screwed home, the nut clamps the support firmly between it and the shoulder *f'*. This mode of fastening to the support the arm which carries the hook is also shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. In the form shown in detail in Fig. 3 the hook *A'* is pivoted to the arm *C'* by a pivot *c'* and is provided with a thumb-catch or shoulder 6, by which it is drawn outward against the pressure of the spring *D'*. The spring 7 presses against the shoulder 7' on the hook *A'* to throw the hook back toward the arm *C'*, so that when the hook is drawn outward the catch *a'* will catch over the margin of the hole 1', thus to retain the hook in its extended position.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 a spring 8 performs the same office to cause the shoulder *a''* to catch on the support *B''* and holds the hook in its extended position.

In the form shown in Figs. 7 and 8, *I* indicates a plate at the sides of which are two springs *i i'*, which may be formed integral with the plate, as shown, and fit behind projections or shoulders *i''* at the lower edge of the plate, so that the plate can be shoved into a hole *b'''* in the support *B'''* until the springs have passed inside the chamber within the support *B'''*. Then the springs spring outward from the ends of the plate, thus to prevent the withdrawal of the plate, while the shoulders *i''*, fitting the hole *b'''*, prevent any movement of the plate laterally or endwise. *A'''* indicates a hook which is pivoted to the plate *I* by a pivot 9 above a ledge *i'''* at the lower edge of the plate *I*. The hook *A'''* is the arc of a circle carried by a straight arm *a'''*, by which it is pivoted to the plate by the pivot 9. *J* indicates a latch with a projection to hold the hook *A'''* in its extended and retracted positions. When the hook *A'''* is retracted, the catch *j* will fit into the notch *j'* in the hook. *j''* indicates a spring to hold the latch in operative position.

In the form shown in Fig. 9, *A''''* is a hook the stem or shank *e* of which is mounted in a tube *G* and is carried by a spring *g*, which acts on the cross-bar *e'*, which plays in grooves *g'* in the tube *G*. The tube *G* may be fixed in the support by turning out the ends of the tube or in any other suitable way.

In the form shown in Figs. 10 and 11, *H* is a tapering case let into the wooden handle-bar *B''''*, and *h* indicates a spring fastened

to the case and carrying the hook *A''''*. *h'* indicates a pin in the case to form a stop to prevent the hook *A''''* from being drawn too far out. *k* indicates a shoulder on the hook to catch on the case when the hook is drawn out, thus to prevent its being retracted until the hook is thrown sidewise to release the catch *k* from the case. The case is provided at its upper end with a flange *h''*, let into the wood of the handle-bar and fastened by screws *h'''*.

By preference this invention will be applied to bicycles in the course of manufacture; but it can be applied to bicycles already manufactured.

To apply the devices shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, the holes 1 and 4 will be cut into the support, and the arm *C*, with hook *A* and hinge *F* fastened thereto, will be inserted through the holes 1 and adjusted to bring the screw *f* into and through the hole 4. Then the nut 5 will be screwed onto the screw and the attachment will have been completed.

In practical operation the hooks are ordinarily held retracted, drawn into the support by the springs which are provided for that purpose. When the rider wishes to fasten a parcel or other article to the bicycle, he draws out the hooks and hitches the string, cord, or other fastening appliance thereto. When not in use, the hooks are allowed to be drawn back into the support.

The spring-and-hook case *H* for use with a wooden handle, as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, has tapered sides, so as to give a wedge shape to the case, the edges of the wedge converging, as shown in Fig. 10. By this construction the pressure of the case will be against the ends of the grain of the wood and will not tend to split the handle, the sides of the case being parallel, as shown in Fig. 11.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A parcel-carrier for bicycles comprising a disappearing hook chambered in a suitable portion of the bicycle and arranged to be moved into and out of its chamber; and means for holding the hook in the chamber.

2. The combination of the chambered support; an arm hinged in the chamber; a hook swiveled to the arm and arranged to play through a hole opening from the chamber; and a spring to throw the arm to draw the hook into the chamber.

3. The combination of a chambered support; a hook arranged in the chamber; yielding means to normally hold the hook in the chamber and to allow it to be partially withdrawn from the chamber; means to prevent the hook from being fully withdrawn from the chamber; and a catch to retain the hook in its extended position.

4. The combination of the arm and a hook thereon; the hinge-post pivoted to the arm and provided with a screw inserted through a support and fastened by a nut; the hook

being arranged in a hole in the support substantially as set forth.

5 5. The combination of the pivoted arm fastened inside the support; and a hook swiveled to the end of the arm and arranged to play through a hole in the support and provided with a shoulder to engage the support

to temporarily hold the hook in extended position.

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