

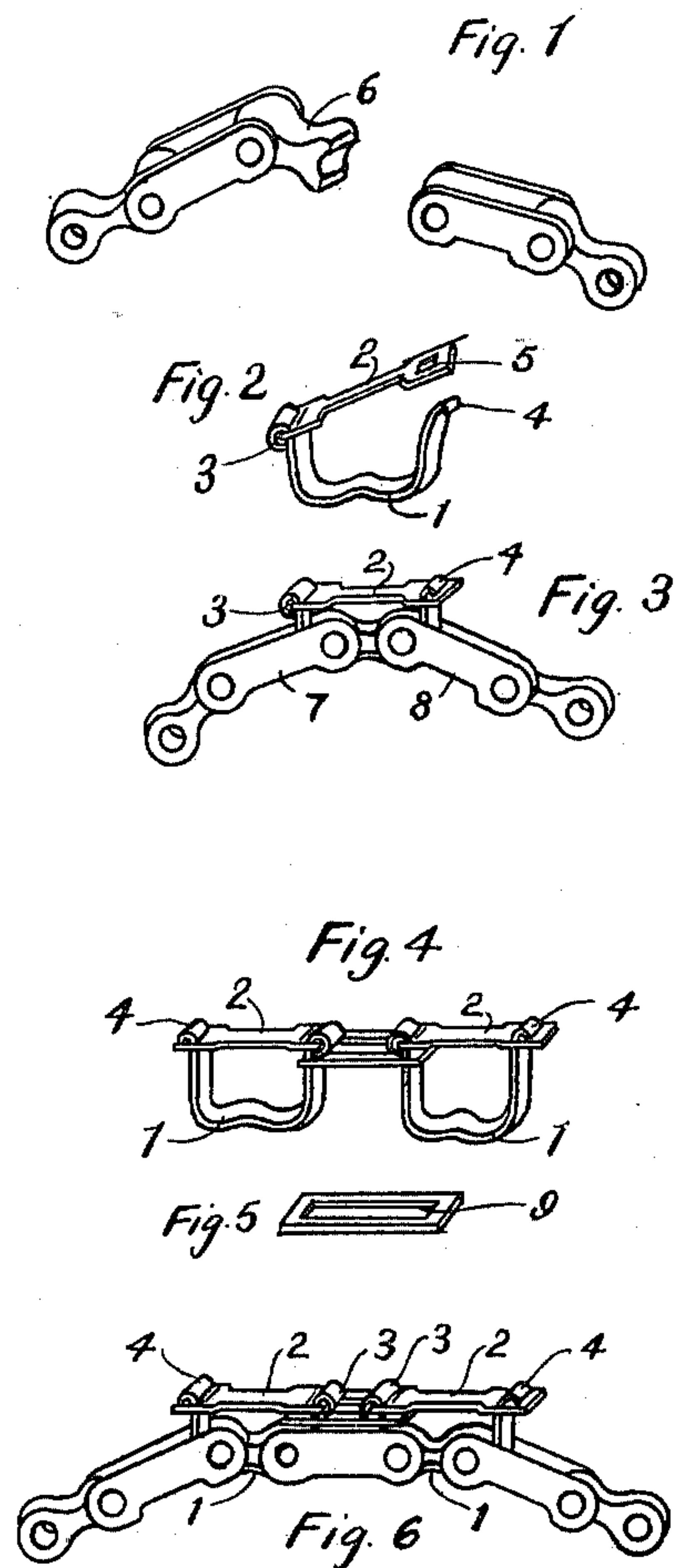
No. 626,383.

Patented June 6, 1899.

J. C. JENKINS.  
BICYCLE REPAIR LINK.

(Application filed Feb. 16, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

D. A. Williamson

H. Eckhardt

Inventor

John Crosby Jenkins  
per Joseph Doust  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CROSBY JENKINS, OF TORONTO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO ALBERT  
BARTON CROSBY, OF SAME PLACE.

## BICYCLE REPAIR-LINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,383, dated June 6, 1899.

Application filed February 16, 1899. Serial No. 705,723. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN CROSBY JENKINS, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at Toronto, in the county of York and Province  
5 of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Bicycle Repair-Links; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention or discovery, such as will enable others skilled in the  
10 art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

15 Figure 1 is a perspective view of five links of a bicycle-chain, showing the central block-link broken. Fig. 2 is a view of the repair-link complete. Fig. 3 is a view of the said broken chain connected by the repair-link.  
20 Fig. 4 is a view of two repair-links joined together by a connecting-link. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the connecting-link. Fig. 6 is a view of a broken chain repaired by means of two repair-links and a connecting-link.

25 This invention relates to bicycle repair-links, and has for its object the production of a device by means of which a broken bicycle-chain can be quickly, easily, and substantially repaired by the rider himself or  
30 herself without the necessity of going to a repair-shop or the use of any tools.

The device is so simple that a child can manipulate it and so easily portable that it can be taken along by the rider without the  
35 slightest inconvenience.

To this end my invention consists in providing a link to take the place of the solid block-link and a connecting-link to be used  
40 in case the other link breaks or in case a rivet breaks.

Reference being made to the numerals on the drawings, 1 indicates a flat piece of spring-steel or other suitable material bent to fit the lower part of the block-link, the ends of which  
45 piece of steel are bent upward nearly at right angles to the lower portion, as shown in Fig. 2.

2 indicates a flat yoke, with a hole or slot

cut in each end for the purpose of connecting the ends of the said piece of spring-steel. One end of the spring-steel, which is bent up-  
50 ward, is put through the hole in one end of the yoke and bent over and downward, so as to form a hinge 3. The other end of the said piece of spring-steel merely has the point bent outward at right angles, so as to form a  
55 catch or fastener to keep it in place when it is put into the slot in the other end of the said yoke.

Fig. 2 represents the repair-link ready for use. The end 5 of the flat yoke 2 is detached  
60 from the end 4 of the piece of spring-steel and the yoke is raised up, it working on the hinge 3. Then in order to repair the disconnected chain caused by the breaking of the block-link 6, Fig. 1, the end 4 of the repair-  
65 link is put down between the two adjacent parts of link 7 and up between the similar parts of link 8 and is then sprung into the slot in the flat yoke 2, where it is detained by reason of the point being bent outward. The  
70 chain is then repaired, as shown in Fig. 3.

In case one or both parts of a link other than the block-link break, or in case a rivet break, I have recourse to a device shown in  
75 Fig. 5, which consists of a square link and is used as a connecting-link to join together two of the said repair-links. (Shown in Fig. 4.) The slot in this connecting-link is of sufficient size as to allow the end 4 of the repair-link to be slipped through it.  
80

In adjusting the connecting-link the ends 4 4 of the repair-links are put through the connecting-link and slipped around to the position shown in Fig. 4. The repair-links  
85 are then adjusted in a manner similar to that described for the adjustment of a single repair-link.

Fig. 6 shows the chain repaired by means of the connecting-link and the two repair-  
90 links.

I am aware that prior to my invention auxiliary links for sprocket-chains have been used having a convex central portion adapted to fit the concave part of the solid link. I

therefore do not claim such a combination broadly; but

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

5 In repair-links for bicycle-chains, the combination of two of the repair-links comprising the bent piece of spring-steel having the hinge 3, and the flat yoke 2, with the connect-

ing-link having the slot 9, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN CROSBY JENKINS.

Witnesses:

H. ECKARDT,

D. A. WILLIAMSON.