Jan. 27, 1925. 1,524,286

J. A. BRIED

BRAKE FOR ROLLER SKATES

Filed Dec. 6, 1921

Fig. 1

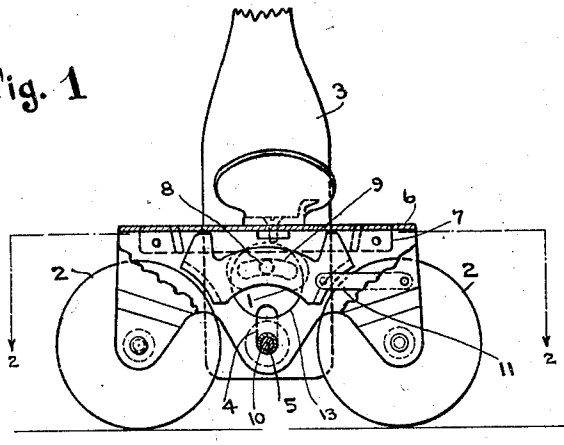


Fig. 3

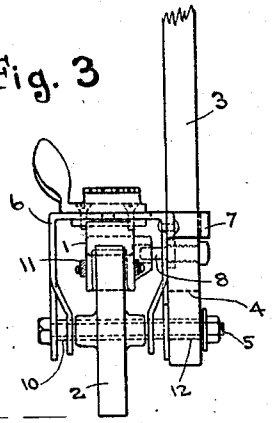


Fig. 2

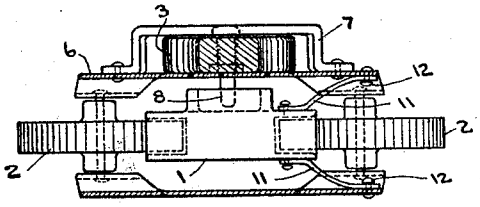


Fig. 4

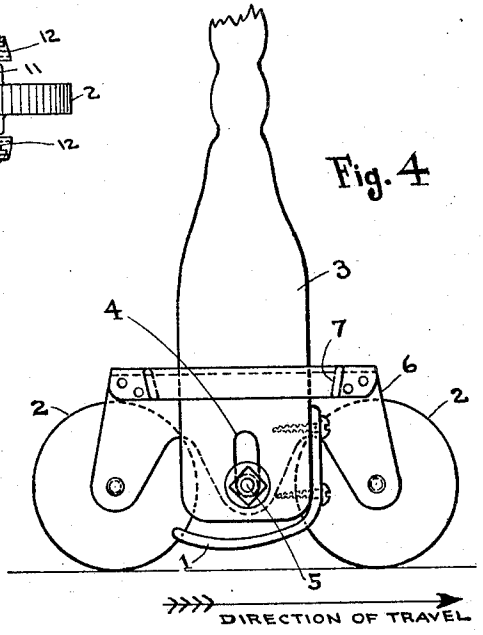
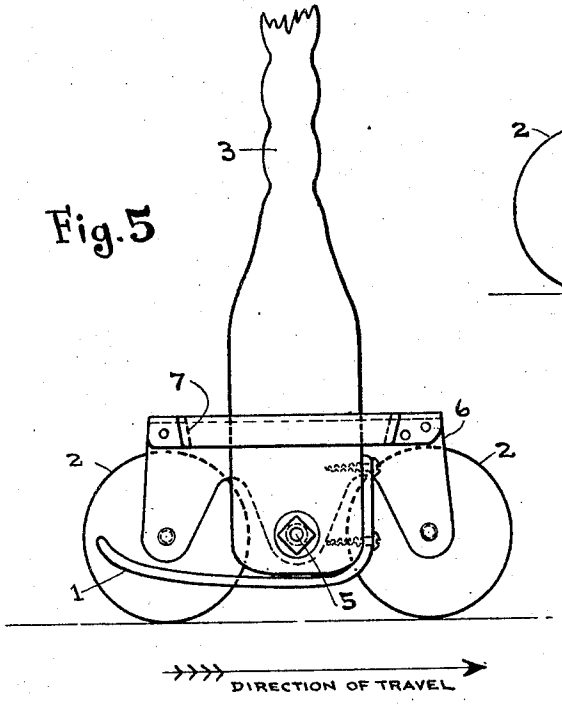


Fig. 5



INVENTOR.

Julien A. Bried

Patented Jan. 27, 1925. 1,524,286

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIEN A. BRIED, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

BRAKE FOR ROLLER SKATES.

Application filed December 6, 1921. Serial No. 520,362.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIEN A. BRIED, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Brake for Roller Skates, of which the following is a specification and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to brakes, for roller skates of a certain type having handles at the sides as shown particularly in Figures 1 and 2 of my former application for patent entitled, "Skates" filed Apr. 13, 1921, Ser. No. 461,048, and the invention has for its object a means of applying brakes to such skates to arrest their motion, the brakes being actuated through the manipulation of the handles of the skates.

In the drawings accompanying this application, Figures 1, 2, and 3 show respectively, elevation, plan, and end view of one form of my new brake, fitted to a handle skate as described in my former application refered to, except that the handle here shown is slidable up and down as well as being pivoted. The brake is actuated by pushing down on the handle, and is released by pulling up on the handle.

Figure 4 shows in side elevation, another form of my handle brake operated as above described, but it operates against the pavement for its braking effect, instead of against the wheels as does the first one.

Fig. 5 shows in side elevation, a similar form of brake to that shown in Figure 4 except that the handle is pivoted only as shown in my former patent application mentioned, and the brake is actuated by pulling back the handles beyond the point normally reached through oscillation of the handle in riding. This last form also operates against the pavement or sidewalk as does the one shown in Figure 4.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 show a brake 1 acting on the rims of the wheels 2 when the handle 3 is pushed downwardly by the rider, and released by pulling up the handle.

To permit up and down movement of the handle as well as the oscillatory motion described in my previous patent application referred to, the handle is slotted at 4 for the pivot bolt 5 and therefore may be oscillated on the bolt or moved bodily up and down between the body of the skate 6 and the sustaining strap 7.

In Figure 1 the front side of the body shell 6 has been broken away to better show the brake mechanism, and Figure 2 a plan of Figure 1 with the upper surface part of the shell removed to show the brake, the pivot bolt 5 also being omitted so as not to obscure the more important features of the mechanism.

A pin 8 projects inwardly from the handle and engages the brake shoe 1 in a curved slot 9 so as to permit the regular oscillatory motion of the handles in riding, yet engage the shoe for application of the brake upon pushing the handles downwards.

The pivot bolt 5 is surrounded by spacer sleeves 10 and 12 so that it may be bolted firmly without clamping the handle, and a hole 13 is cut in the frame side for the pin 8 to operate through.

The brake shoe has extensions or links 11 pivoted to the frame at 12 to insure proper travel of the shoe, and the shoe shown engages both wheel rims, though it may be formed to engage only one wheel rim, or any other portion of a wheel if desired.

In all figures similar parts bear similar numbers, but in Fig. 4 the brake shoe 1 takes the form of a steel band secured to the handle at one end and with a free end adapted to engage the pavement upon pushing the handle downwards.

Fig. 5 shows a similar construction except that the steel band brake shoe 1 is extended rearwardly to give it more movement at its extreme end when oscillating the handle and thus contact the pavement when the handle is pulled far back, tho it is proportioned not to contact the pavement upon the normal oscillation of the handle due to the arm and leg movement of a rider on a pair of the devices.

It will be seen that while I have shown forms of brakes all positively released and applied by the manipulation of the handles secured to the sides of the skate, yet it is evident without further illustration that the handle could operate the brake shoe in one direction only, and automatic means could operate it in the other direction, and any such modifications are intended to be covered by my claims.

I claim:—

1. In a roller skate, a foot supporting body having rollers thereunder, an upwardly extending handle movably secured at the side of the skate and adapted for gripping by a rider for holding the skate to the foot, a brake member arranged under said body connected by suitable means to a portion of said handle and adapted to brake said rollers upon the movement of said handle.

2. In a roller skate, an upwardly extending handle movably secured at the side thereof and adapted for gripping by a rider for holding the skate to the foot, a brake member on said skate connected by suitable means to said handle and adapted to contact with a portion of a roller of said skate upon movement of the handle.

3. In a roller skate, a foot supporting body having rollers thereunder, an upwardly extending handle movably secured at the side of the skate and adapted for gripping by a rider for holding the skate to the foot, a brake for said skate connected with a portion of said handle and adapted to brake said skate upon movement of the handle.

4. In a roller skate, a foot supporting body having rollers thereunder, an upwardly extending handle secured at the side of the body and adapted for pivotal and sliding movement relative to said body, a brake under said body connected with said handle and adapted to contact a portion of a roller of said skate upon sliding said handle.

5. In a roller skate, a foot supporting body having rollers thereunder, an upwardly extending handle secured at the side of the body and adapted for pivotal and sliding movement relative to said body, a brake for said skate connected with a portion of said handle and adapted to brake said skate upon sliding said handle.

6. In a roller skate, a foot supporting body having rollers thereunder, an upwardly extending handle secured at the side of the body and adapted for pivotal and sliding movement relative to said body, a brake under said body connected for actuation to a portion of said handle and adapted to contact the rims of two rollers of said skate upon sliding said handle.

7. In a roller skate, a foot supporting body having rollers thereunder, an upwardly extending handle secured at the side of the body and adapted for pivotal and sliding movement relative to said body, a brake under said body connected for actuation to a portion of said handle and adapted to contact the rims of two rollers of said skate upon sliding the handle downwardly and to move away from said rollers upon sliding said handle upwardly.

JULIEN A. BRIED.

Witnesses:
C. L. BRIED,
W. W. KING.