

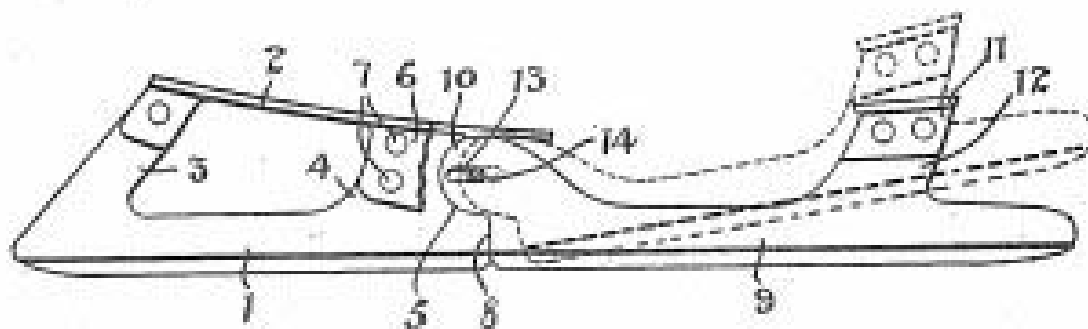
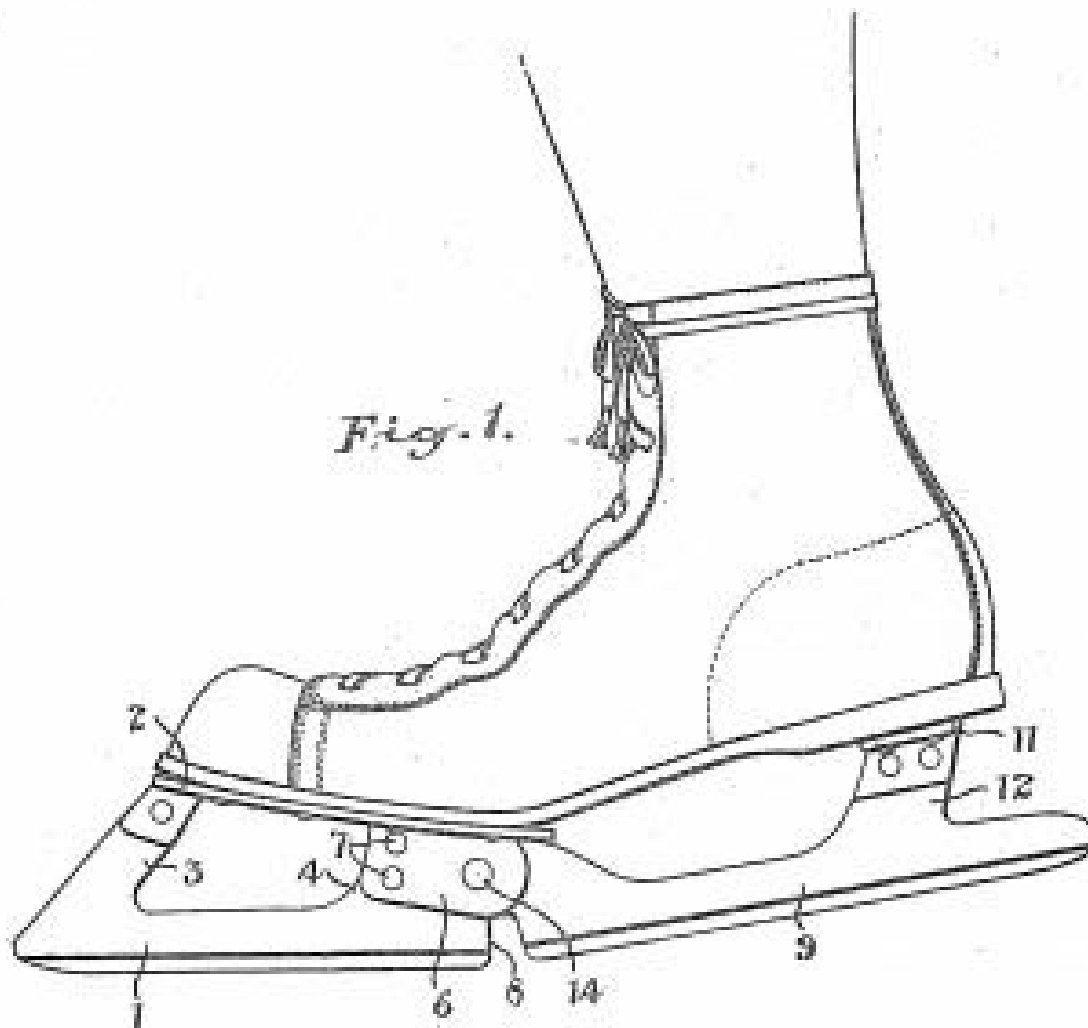
C. L. FALSTREM & J. A. BRAGG.

ICE SKATE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1916.

1,228,544.

Patented June 5, 1917.



*Fig. 2.*

**Inventors.**

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ICE-SKATE.

1,328,544.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 5, 1917.

Application filed April 19, 1914. Serial No. 32,239.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CARL LOUIS FALSTREM and JOHN ALBERT BRAGG, both subjects of the King of Great Britain, and residents of the city of Parry Sound, district of Parry Sound, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Skates, described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, that form part of the same.

The principal objects of the invention are, to enhance the pleasures of ice skating, providing a skate which will allow of freedom of movement of the foot thereby maintaining blood circulation, and also obviating the unpleasant condition to the casual skater of being unable to bend the foot thereby assuring easier conditions for the skater.

The principal feature of the invention consists in the novel construction of the skate and the manner of securing the two parts together to allow the free bending of the foot.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a skate constructed in accordance with this invention shown attached to a shoe and illustrating the manner in which the skate bends when in use.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the skate shown in the flat position and a part of one of the retaining lugs for holding the rear portion being broken away, the rear portion of the skate being shown in dotted lines in the tilted or hinged position.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the front part of the skate which is formed of a blade portion having the sole plate 2 secured to the uprights 3 and 4. The rear end of the blade 1 terminates close to the back end of the sole plate and is adapted to be arranged immediately below the ball of the foot.

5 is a semi-circular recess formed in the back edge of the upright 4.

6 are a pair of lugs secured to or forming part with the sole plate 2 and turned downwardly at right angles thereto and embracing the upright 4 being securely riveted thereto by the rivets 7. The lugs 6 extend rearwardly to cover the recess 5 and to extend beyond the rear edge 8 of the front portion of the skate.

9 is the rear section of the blade of the skate having at its forward end a semi-circular projection 10 formed in the web adapt-

ed to fit into the recess 5 in the front section and to lie between the lugs 6.

The heel plate 11 is secured to an upright 12 formed part with the blade.

13 is a slot extending through the forwardly extending portion 10 of the rear portion of the skate, said slot being arranged substantially horizontal.

14 is a bolt or rivet extending through the rear ends of the downturned lugs 6 and passing through the slot 13.

The rivet 14 is so arranged that when the skate is in the horizontal position, that is, with the back and front portions in horizontal arrangement the pin 14 will be at or near the rear end of the slot, thus allowing the rear end to separate longitudinally from the front end.

This action in the skate is quite necessary in order to allow of the bending of the foot.

We are aware that several forms of skates have been patented showing front and rear sections hinged together and do not claim broadly such features but claim the particular construction and arrangement herein shown and described as producing an entirely novel result and allowing the skate to be actually used in practice.

The slotted connection between the parts is found to be absolutely essential for a proper working device as the pivot upon which the two sections must work is contained in the joint of the ball of the foot, consequently there must be provision for separation and the present construction is designed for that purpose.

What we claim as our invention is:—

1. An ice skate, comprising, a blade formed in two sections and having abutting end surfaces extending upwardly from the bottom of the blade, a sole plate rigidly secured to the toe section of said blade having a pair of downwardly turned lugs embracing the rear end of said toe section and extending rearwardly beyond the blade to form a vertical socket adapted to receive the upper forward end of the heel section, and means for holding said heel section within said socket in sliding engagement.

2. An ice skate, comprising, a blade formed in two sections having abutting end surfaces extending upwardly from the bottom of the blade, a toe section having an arc-shaped recess formed in the rear end thereof at the top, a sole plate having a pair

of downwardly turned lugs embracing the upper part of the rear end of the toe section of the blade, said lugs being rigidly secured to the blade and extending rearwardly beyond said arc-shaped recess, the rear section of said blade having a forwardly projecting arc-shaped portion fitting into said recess in the toe section of the blade, and means for holding the heel section within the socket in sliding and rotating engagement.

3. An ice skate, comprising, a blade formed in two sections having abutting end faces extending upwardly from the bottom

of the blade, a sole plate secured to the toe section and extending over the top of the forward end of the heel section and engaging the top of said heel section to hold it from vertical displacement, lug members extending downwardly from the sole plate at each side of the meeting ends of the toe and heel sections and rigidly connected to the toe section, and a pin extending through said lugs and through a slot in said heel section.

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