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Aug. 25, 1925.

C. L. FALSTREM ET AL

1,550,895

TUBE SKATE

Filed Aug. 13, 1920

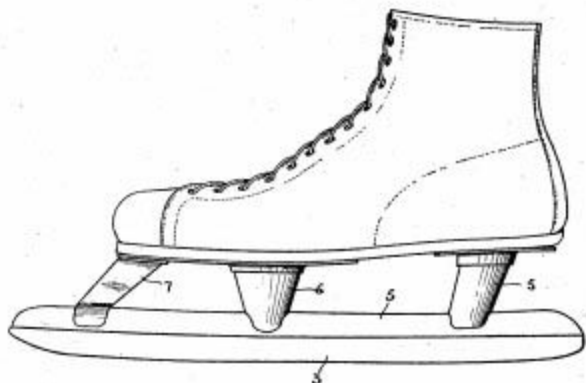


Fig. 1.

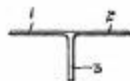


Fig. 2.

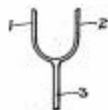


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

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By J. J. Dennis, Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL LOUIS FALSTREM AND JOHN ALBERT BRAGG, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

TUBE SKATE.

Application filed August 13, 1920. Serial No. 403,129.

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, residents in the city of Toronto, county of York, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tube Skates, described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, that form part of the same.

The principal objects of this invention are to overcome the difficulties met with in the use of skates of the tube form through the loosening of the blade in the tube, and to provide a tube skate which will be extremely strong and durable and may be manufactured at a comparatively low cost.

The principal feature of the invention consists in the novel construction of the tube blade, whereby the blade and tubular portion are formed of a unitary member.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevational view of our improved tube skate.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view showing the construction of the unitary member from which the blade is formed.

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view illustrating the manner of forming the tubular portion.

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view of the completed blade.

The usual method of manufacturing tube skates is to insert a steel blade into a longitudinally split tube and to solder or braze the edges of the tube to the sides of the blade. This construction is faulty as the brazing or soldering frequently separates from the blade under the heavy strains to which it is subjected. Further the brazing spoils the temper of the steel and both blade and tube frequently buckle and bend.

In order to overcome this condition we form our blade from a T-shaped section of steel, such as shown in Figure 2. The flanges 1 and 2 are rolled upwardly to form a semi-cylindrical shape as shown in Figure 3, the blade 3 being arranged centrally thereof. The edges 4 of the flanges are then rolled together to form a tube 5 as shown in Figure 4. The meeting edges of the flanges are then brazed together if desired, in order to secure the tube against corrosion and to add to the strength of the tube, though it is really quite strong enough without being so secured. The ends of the tube may be swaged inwardly in the ordinary manner and the heel, centre and toe supports 6, 7 and 8 may then be secured on the tubular portion.

It will be readily understood that a skate constructed in the manner described will be extremely strong as the blade and tube are of a unitary piece of rolled metal. Consequently, the blade may be made very light and yet will be strong and durable as the blade cannot part from the tubular structure.

What we claim as our invention is:—

1. A skate having a blade formed of a unitary piece of steel having lateral flanges which are rolled into tubular form so that the edges of the flanges are brought together at the top to form a tube extending from end to end of the blade.

2. A skate having a blade formed from a T-shaped section of steel, the flanges of which are bent upwardly and inwardly to form a continuous tubular top, the edges of said flanges being sealed together.

CARL LOUIS FALSTREM,
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