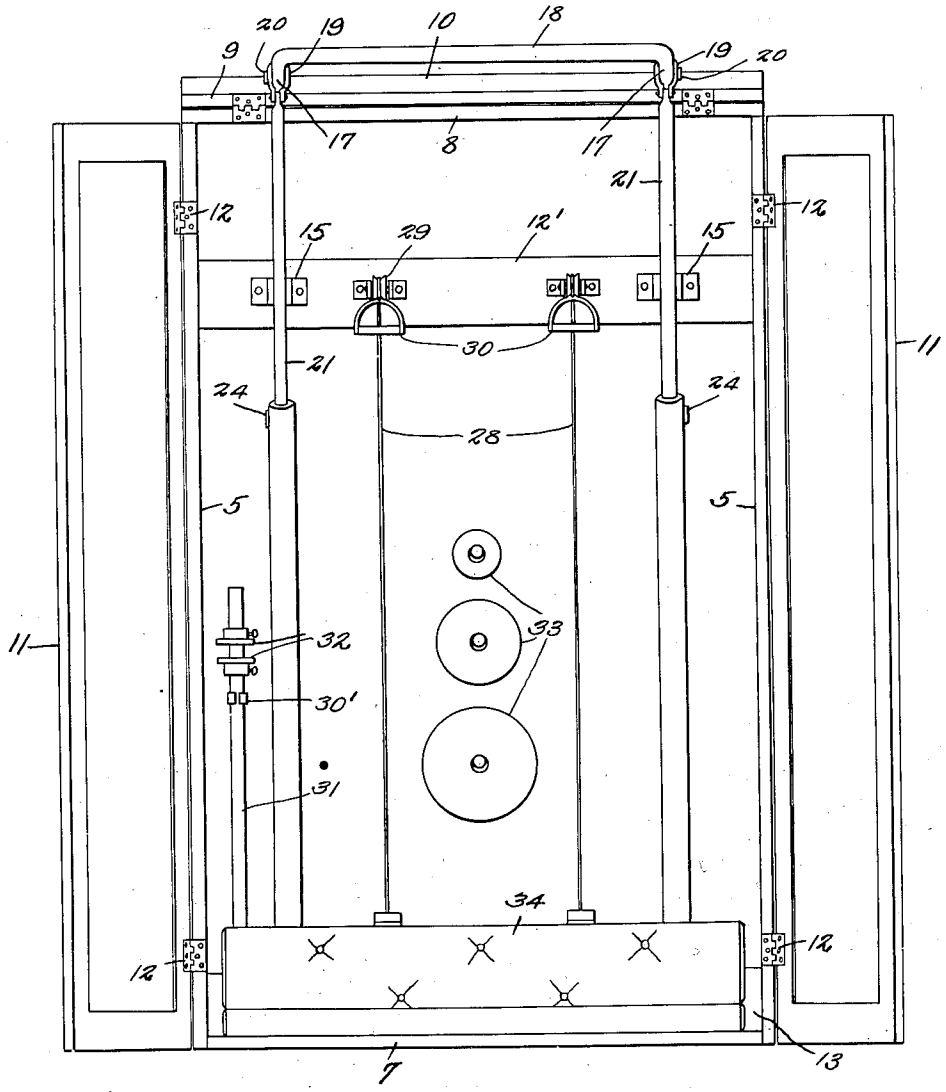
June 21, 1949. J. N. MOSHER 2,474,060

CABINET AND EXERCISING DEVICE

Filed Feb. 13, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



J. N. Mosher

INVENTOR.

BY Albright & Co.

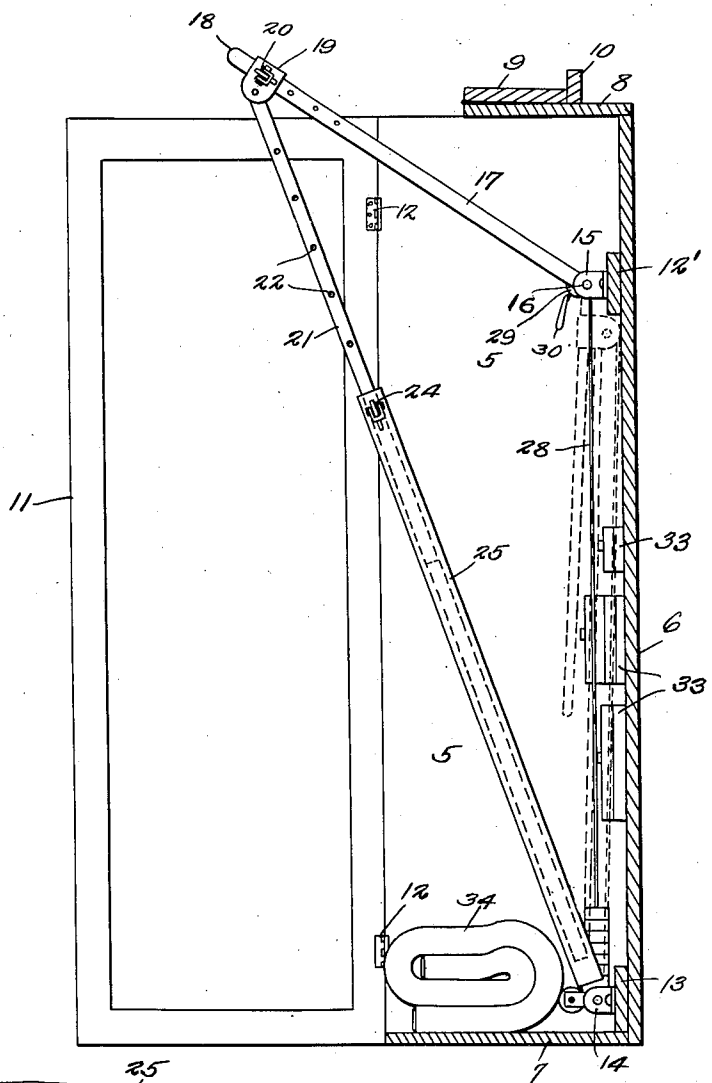
ATTORNEYS.

June 21, 1949. J. N. MOSHER 2,474,060

CABINET AND EXERCISING DEVICE

Filed Feb. 13, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.



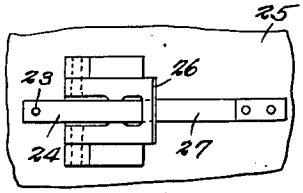


Fig. 3.

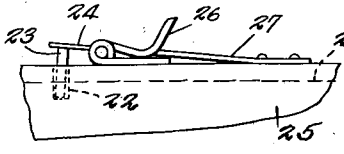


Fig. 4.

J. N. Mosher
INVENTOR.

BY C. C. Thomas.
ATTORNEYS.

Patented June 21, 1949 2,474,060

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,474,060

CABINET AND EXERCISING DEVICE

James N. Mosher, South Bend, Ind.

Application February 13, 1946, Serial No. 647,358

1 Claim. (Cl. 272—62)

1

This invention relates to cabinets designed for housing and providing a support for certain types of devices used in exercising the muscles of the human body.

An important object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of this character including a sectional hinged top, which may be opened and folded upwardly out of the way, so that the horizontal bar housed by the cabinet, may be adjusted vertically and moved to a position above the top of the cabinet, when it is desired to adjust the horizontal bar for height.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a cabinet in which various types of exercising devices used in physical culture, may be stored, and readily brought into use when the cabinet is opened.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawing

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a cabinet constructed in accordance with the invention, the doors of the cabinet being shown in their open positions.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view through the cabinet, the doors of the cabinet being open.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the latch mechanism used in holding the telescoping sections of the horizontal bar, in their positions of adjustment.

Figure 4 is a side elevational view of the latch member.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the cabinet comprises side walls 5 and a rear wall 6, the walls 5 and 6 being connected with the bottom 7.

The top of the cabinet embodies the stationary section 8 and forward hinged section 9, the stationary section being secured to the upper edges of the side walls 5 and rear wall 6, as shown by Fig. 2 of the drawings. Disposed along the forward free edge of the hinged section 9, is a bar 10 that extends an appreciable distance beyond the lower surface of the section 9, so that when the forward hinged section is swung downwardly to close the top of the cabinet, the bar 10 will engage over the upper edge of the doors 11 of the cabinet, to secure the doors in their closed positions. These doors 11 are connected to the forward edges of the side walls 5, by means of the hinges 12.

2

Secured to the inner surface of the rear wall 6, and being disposed near the upper edge thereof, is a transverse bar 12', while at the bottom of the cabinet and secured to the rear wall 6, is another transverse bar 13. These bars 12' and 13, provide supports for the horizontal bar of the exercising device, the horizontal bar being secured to the bars 12' and 13, by means of the brackets 14 and 15.

The brackets 15 extend laterally from the bar 12, and are formed with openings to receive the pivot pins 16 that extend through the ends of the arms 17 of the horizontal bar 18, to the end that the horizontal bar is pivotally mounted for vertical adjustment.

Slidably mounted on the arms 17 of the horizontal bar, are metallic straps 19 on which the latches 20 are mounted, which latches include pivot pins that extend through openings in the straps and pass into openings of the arms 17.

Pivotally connected with the metallic straps 19, are rods 21 that are formed with spaced openings 22, in which the pins 23 of the pivoted latches 24 extend. The pivoted latches 24 are carried by the lower tubular sections 25 of the brace arms of the horizontal bar. Each of these latches includes a swinging arm 26 formed with an opening, through which the spring arm 27 extends, to the end that the swinging arm is either held in the position as shown by Fig. 4 of the drawings to hold the pin within the opening of the rod 21 associated therewith to prevent movement of the telescopic sections of the horizontal bar brace, or when the arm 26 is moved forwardly, the telescoping sections are released for adjustment.

As clearly shown by Fig. 2 of the drawings, the tubular sections 25 of the braces, have pivotal connection with the lowermost bracket 15, so that swinging movement of the brace rods is permitted.

Disposed within the cabinet is an exercising machine embodying flexible members 28 that operate over pulleys 29 mounted on the bar 12, the flexible members being connected with handles 30 so that the flexible members may be pulled. It will of course be understood that these flexible members 28 are tensioned to offer resistance when the handles are pulled.

It might be further stated that instead of flexible members 28, these members may be connected with weights or similar devices to offer

resistance against pulling, to cause exercise of the muscles.

Arranged within the cabinet, are spring clamps 30' adapted to held the bars 31 that are provided with adjustable collars 32, between which the weights 33 may be positioned in providing bar bells. It will be seen that due to this construction, one of the collars 32 may be removed, and any one of the weights 33 secured on the bar 31. The collar may then be repositioned and secured in place to hold the weights on the ends of the bars.

The arrangement of the apparatus within the cabinet, is such that a space is provided at the bottom of the cabinet, to receive the pad 34 which when in use is unrolled and positioned with one end thereof within the cabinet.

From the foregoing it will be seen that due to the construction shown and described, I have not only provided a cabinet suitable for housing exercising devices, but have provided a cabinet which constitutes the support for a horizontal bar and similar permanent exercising devices.

When it is desired to use the horizontal bar, the top of the cabinet is opened to a position as shown by Fig. 2 of the drawings, and the rods 21 of the supports for the horizontal bar, are slid upwardly until the horizontal bar is in its desired elevated position. The tubular sections will of course swing upwardly with the rods, and when the rods and tubular sections have been properly positioned, the latch members are operated to secure the rods in their adjusted positions. The horizontal bar may now be used in the usual way as for example in chinning the bar.

What is claimed is:

An exercising device, comprising a support, a substantially U-shaped horizontal bar, means for pivotally connecting the ends of the horizontal bar to the support, said U-shaped horizontal bar having openings formed therein, lower tubular sections, means for pivotally mounting the lower tubular sections on the support for vertical swinging movement, telescoping rods having openings movable within the lower tubular sections, metallic straps slidable on the horizontal bar and to which the rods are pivotally connected, slidably connecting the rods to the horizontal bar, means for securing the straps in adjusted positions on the horizontal bar, and pivotal latches carried by the lower tubular sections and cooperating with the openings of the rods in securing the rods in their adjusted positions with respect to the lower tubular sections.

JAMES N. MOSHER.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
494,394	Stuart	Mar. 28, 1893
1,003,797	Reach	Sept. 19, 1911
1,646,818	Holland	Oct. 25, 1927
2,048,587	Averill	July 21, 1936