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SUPPORT MEMBER FOR HIGH JUMP CROSS BAR

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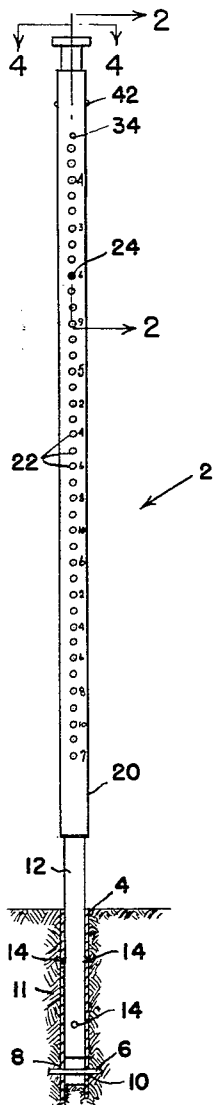


FIG. 1.

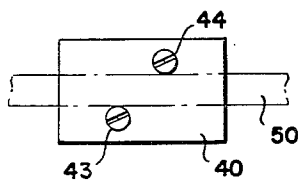


FIG. 4.

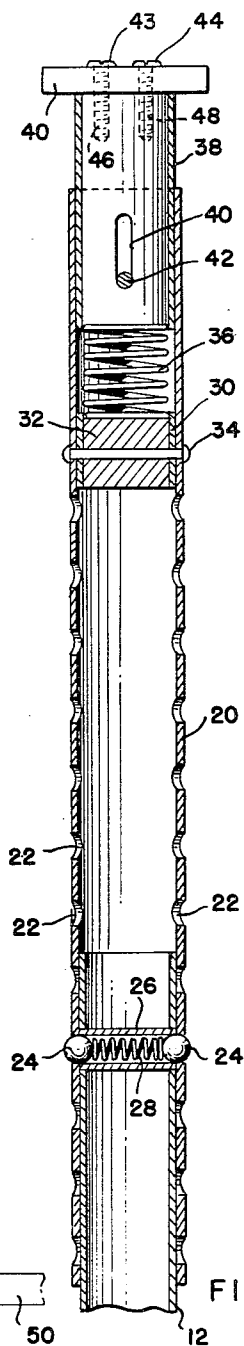


FIG. 2.

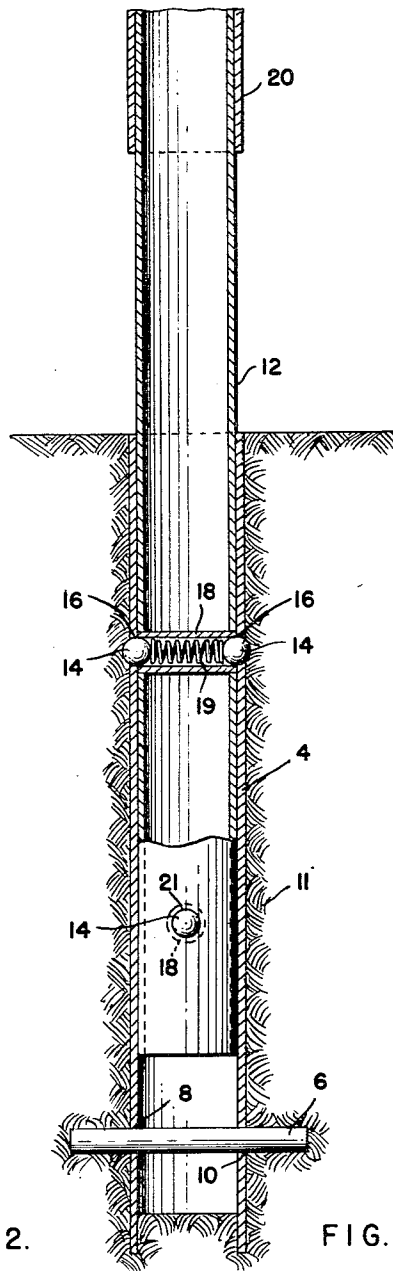


FIG. 3.

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SUPPORT MEMBER FOR HIGH JUMP CROSS BAR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 272—59)

This invention relates to a support for a high jump cross bar such as is used in the field events of track meets.

The heretofore known supports for high jump cross bars are disadvantageous particularly in the event that the jumper falls with his weight substantially directly downwardly on top of the cross bar. When this occurs, the cross bar is generally severely bent and rendered useless. The support in accordance with this invention eliminates this problem.

In addition, the support in accordance with this invention is advantageous in that it is simple to install and can be rapidly adjusted to the desired height.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a support for a high jump cross bar which will prevent damage to the cross bar in the event that the weight of the jumper is directed downwardly against the cross bar.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a support member for a high jump cross bar which is readily installed and can be rapidly adjusted to the desired height.

These and other objects of this invention will become apparent in reading the following description in conjunction with the drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a support member in accordance with this invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken on the plane indicated by the line 2—2 in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged view in vertical section, partially broken away, of the base and support member of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the support member of Figure 1 taken on the plane indicated by the line 4—4 in Figure 1.

It will be apparent that the invention will be used in pairs to support a cross bar. However, only one member need be described.

Referring now to Figures 1 and 3, a high jump cross bar support 2 in accordance with this invention has a hollow tubular base 4. A stabilizing pin 6 is secured in openings 8 and 10 in base 4 by a pressed fit and prevents the base from rotating. Base 4 is buried in the ground indicated at 11.

A standard 12 is telescoped inside base 4 and is secured in position by a pair of opposed detent balls 14, 14 which are adapted to engage opposed openings 16, 16 in base 4. Detent balls 14 are carried by a tube 18 mounted in standard 12 and are urged outwardly by coil spring 19.

A second pair of detent balls 14, 14 which are mounted in a manner identical with those described above are adapted to engage opposed openings 21, 21 in base 4, the axes of openings 21, 21 being substantially at right angles to the axes of openings 16, 16.

Cross bar support member 20 is telescoped over stand-

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ard 12 and is provided with opposed openings 22, 22 which are adapted to receive opposed detent balls 24. Detent balls 24 are mounted in a tube 26 secured in standard 12 and are forced outwardly by a coil spring 28.

In the upper portion of support member 20 there is provided a sleeve 30 within which is mounted a core member 32, sleeve 30 and core member 32 are secured to support member 20 by a rivet 34. A compression coil spring 36 has its lower end engaging core member 32 and its upper end engaging a cushion member 38. Cushion member 38 has a pair of opposed vertical slots 40 (only one of which is shown) which are engaged by a stop pin 42 secured to support member 20 by a pressed fit.

A pad 40 is secured to the top of cushion member 38 and has on its upper surface a pair of bosses 43 and 44 which are secured to pad 40 by threaded shanks 46 and 48. As best seen in Figure 4, a cross bar 50 is adapted to rest on pad 40 between bosses 43 and 44.

Operation

In operation, the standard 12 is inserted inside base 4 and telescoped to position detent balls 14, 14 in opposed openings 16, 16 and opposed openings 21, 21 respectively. After the cross bar support member 20 has been telescoped over standard 12, the height of support member 20 is now adjusted by placing detent balls 24, 24 in the desired opposed openings 22, 22.

This operation is now repeated with an identical high jump cross bar support member and the bar 50 is placed on pad 40 of each support 2 between bosses 43 and 44 on each pad. The cross bar 50 will normally be made of a light metal such as, for example, aluminum. It will be appreciated that any movement against the side or under portion of the cross bar by the jumper will cause its ready dislodgement. In the event that the jumper's weight is exerted downwardly on the cross bar, the cushion members 38 will be forced downwardly against coil springs 36. This will provide ample time for disengagement of cross bar 50 from the pads 40 before the downwardly directed force must be taken up by the cross bar itself.

It is not desired to be limited except as set forth in the following claim.

What is claimed is:

A support for a high jump cross bar comprising a base adapted to be buried in the ground, a substantially horizontal stabilizing pin secured to said base, a standard telescoped within said base and releasably secured to said base, a cross bar support member comprising a tubular member adjustably telescoped with said standard, a member telescoped within the upper end of said tubular member, a pad adapted to support a cross bar and secured to the top of said second mentioned member, a pair of bosses on said pad adapted to engage a cross bar, spring means biasing said second mentioned member upwardly and stop means to limit the upward travel of said second mentioned member.

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