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(54) **Suspension system for exercise apparatus**

Federungssystem für ein Übungsgerät

Système de suspension pour appareil d'exercice

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Description

Technical Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to exercise equipment, and more particularly to exercise treadmills, and still more particularly to suspension systems for supporting the deck of the exercise treadmill above an underlying frame structure.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Exercise treadmills are widely used in spas, exercise clubs and also in individual residences to enable users to walk, jog or run indoors. This is especially useful during inclement weather and also at night or at other times when exercisers do not desire to run outdoors. Most exercise treadmills include first and second roller assemblies that are transversely mounted at the ends of a frame. An endless belt is trained about the roller assemblies. The upper run of the belt is supported by an underlying deck positioned between the belt and the frame.

[0003] Efforts have been made to reduce the impact on the user's limbs and joints when jogging or running on a treadmill. One method of reducing the impact on an exerciser's body is disclosed by U.S. Patents Nos. 4,974,831 and 4,984,810. In the treadmills disclosed by these patents, the rear end of the deck is pivotally mounted to the frame, with the forward end of the deck supported by a suspension system. In the '831 patent, the suspension system consists of a fairly complicated lever arm assembly and cooperating shock absorbers. Striding on a deck results in pivoting of the lever arms and extension of the shock absorbers, thereby to dampen the impact of the user's feet. A drawback of this shock absorption system is its complex nature, rendering it costly to manufacture.

[0004] In the '810 patent, the forward end of the treadmill deck was supported by a conventional compression spring and separate shock absorber. Placement of the spring and shock absorber at the very front of the deck imposes considerable bending stress on the deck.

[0005] Other conventional treadmills have utilized rubber blocks positioned between the deck and the underlying frame to absorb impact. One such conventional treadmill is disclosed in French Patent No. 2616132. A treadmill deck is mounted above the frame members on a plurality of flexible pads. Bushings are inserted into the top and bottom of each pad, and bolts depending downwardly from the deck and upwardly from frame are received within the corresponding bushings. The bolts serve to position the flexible pads between the deck and frame for shock absorption.

[0006] US Patents Nos. 5336144 and 5454772 disclose a deck supported above a frame by a plurality of cup-shaped elastomeric springs. The elastomeric springs reversibly deform during downward deflection

of the deck toward the frame. The elastomeric springs have side walls of tapering thickness. As a result, the resistance to the downward travel of the deck provided by the elastomeric springs is proportional to the degree of deflection of the deck toward the frame. One drawback of this particular treadmill construction is that the elastomeric springs are fixed in place and individually define a rather small bearing area.

[0007] There is also known from WO97/2147 an exercise machine in which the deck is supported by a resilient pad of material at one end of the bed which extends generally parallel to the plane of the deck and transverse to the deck. Since this pad is provided at the very front end of the deck considerable bending stress is placed on the deck.

[0008] According to a first aspect the invention provides:

- (a) a frame;
- (b) first and second roller assemblies rotatably mounted on the frame;
- (c) an endless belt trained around the first and second roller assemblies;
- (d) a deck disposed between the frame and the upper run of the endless belt, the deck having a first end portion and a second end portion;
- (e) a pivot connection to pivotally connect the second portion of the deck to the frame to pivot about an axis generally transversely to the length of the deck; and
- (f) at least one elongated spring disposed between the frame and the deck at a location between the first and second end portions of the deck to absorb loads imparted on deck by the exerciser, the spring being disposed so that the length of the spring is generally parallel to the plane of the deck;

characterized in that the spring is disposed lengthwise of the deck.

Summary of the Invention

[0009] The present invention therefore provides an exercise treadmill having a frame, first and second roller assemblies rotatably mounted on the frame, and an endless belt trained about the first and second roller assemblies. The exercise treadmill also includes a deck disposed between the frame and the upper run of the belt. A pivot connection pivotally connects the rearward end portion of the deck to the frame. Elongate elastomeric spring members are disposed between the frame and the deck at a location intermediate the ends of the deck to support the deck spaced above the frame. The elastomeric springs reversibly deform to resist a deflection (downward movement) of the deck toward the frame when the exerciser strides on the endless belt. The resistance provided by the elastomeric spring members is proportional to the extent of deflection of the deck.

[0010] In a further aspect of the present invention, the elastomeric spring members are mounted on the side rails of the frame and underlie marginal side portions of the deck.

[0011] In another aspect of the present invention, the elastomeric springs include a base portion and a bulbous body portion extending upwardly from the base portion. The body portion is domed or crowned at its top to define an outwardly convex shape. The interior of the elastomeric spring between the base portion and the body portion is hollow or partially hollow. As a result, the body portion deflects downwardly under the force imposed on the deck by the exerciser.

[0012] In an additional aspect of the present invention, the wall thickness of the body portion of the elastomeric spring is greater at the intersection of the body portion with the base of the elastomeric spring. The wall thickness of the body portion decreases in the direction away from the base portion, reaching a minimum thickness at the top of the domed body portion. As a result, when the deck imparts a downward load on the elastomeric springs, the top central portion of the body portion of the elastomeric spring deflects downwardly into the hollow interior, rather than the body portion deflecting sideways, which could occur if the elastomeric spring was of solid construction. Also, the resistance imposed on the deck by the elastomeric spring increases as the deck deflects downwardly, thereby providing a variable rate spring.

[0013] In another aspect of the present invention, the spring may be constructed so that its rate of deformation may be selectively altered. In this regard, a compressible insert is sized and shaped to be selectively insertable to a desired degree into the hollow body portion of the spring. In cross-section, the insert may correspond to the cross-sectional shape of the hollow body portion of the spring. Also, the spring may be tapered along its length. In another configuration, the body portion of the spring may be adapted to receive a compressible fluid thereby serving as a bladder. In a more specific aspect of the present invention, the compressible fluid may be composed of air, with the air being supplied to the bladder by an air pump. Also in a more specific aspect of the present invention, a valve or other means may be provided for discharging the compressible fluid from the bladder.

[0014] In a further aspect of the present invention, the pivot connection at the rearward end of the deck includes a spindle mounted on the frame side member to engage with a hinge bracket mounted to the underside of the deck. By this construction, the rearward end portion of the deck is pivotally attached to the frame about an axis extending transversely to the length of the deck.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0015] The foregoing aspects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will become more read-

ily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a pictorial view of an exercise treadmill constructed in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is an exploded pictorial view of the frame, deck, pivot connection and elastomeric springs of the exercise treadmill of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a partial cross-sectional view of the exercise treadmill shown in FIGURE 1 taken substantially along lines 3-3 thereof,

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged fragmentary pictorial view of a portion of the frame of the exercise treadmill in the location of an elastomeric spring;

FIGURE 5 is a further enlarged fragmentary pictorial view of the exercise treadmill of the present invention, specifically illustrating the pivot connection between the deck and the frame;

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged elevational schematic view of another preferred embodiment of the present invention

FIGURE 8 is a cross-sectional view of the embodiment shown in FIGURE 7 taken substantially along lines 8-8 thereof,

FIGURE 9 is an enlarged elevational schematic view of a further preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGURE 10 is a cross-sectional view of FIGURE 9 taken substantially along lines 10-10 thereof.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

[0016] Initially referring to FIGURE 1, a treadmill 10 constructed in accordance with the present invention includes a frame 12 on which is mounted a forward roller assembly 14 and a rearward roller assembly 16 are transversely mounted to the frame. For purposes of the present application, including the claims therein, the designation "forward end" refers to the direction in which the exerciser faces when using the treadmill. The terms "rear" and "forward" refer to opposite directions. An endless belt 18 is trained about the forward and rearward roller assemblies 14 and 16. A deck 20 is positioned between the upper run of the belt 18 and the frame 12. Referring additionally to FIGURES 2, 3 and 5, the rearward portion of the deck 20 is pivotally mounted to the frame by a pivot connection 24 to allow the rearward portion of the deck to pivot transversely to the frame about an axis extending relative to the length of the deck. Elongate, deformable springs 26 are mounted on the frame to underlie side margins of the deck to support the deck in conjunction with the pivot connection 24.

[0017] Describing the foregoing aspects of the present invention in greater detail, the frame 12 includes a pair of longitudinal, formed side rails 30A and 30B that are disposed in laterally spaced apart, parallel relationship to each other by a rearward cross member 32, an intermediate cross member 34 and a forward cross member 36. Ideally, the cross members are formed from hollow metal extrusions so as to provide a high strength to weight ratio. Brackets 38 are positioned on the frame side rails 30A and 30B to engage the ends of the roller assemblies 14 and 16; see FIGURES 2 and 3.

[0018] The frame 12 also includes a pair of planar mounting plates 40A and 40B that extend upwardly from a position between the intermediate and forward cross members 34 and 36 to support an upwardly extending post 40. The post 40 extends upwardly and forwardly from the forward end of the frame 12 to support the transverse section 42 of railing 44. The railing 44 extends rearwardly and slightly downwardly from transverse section 42 and thereafter extends primarily downwardly to terminate at lower ends that are secured to the frame by attachment brackets 46. The railing is manually graspable by the exerciser during walking, jogging or running on the treadmill 10.

[0019] The post 40 also supports a display panel 41 that displays various information during use of the treadmill, including speed of the belt, duration of the exercise, calories being burned, the course being run by the exerciser, etc. The display panel typically also includes various control knobs or buttons, for example, a start button, a speed control, an emergency shut off, etc.

[0020] The treadmill 10 further includes a motor 50 having a drive shaft 52 engaged by a drive belt 54 mounted on one end of forward roller assembly 14. The motor 50 rotatably drives the forward roller assembly 14 thus causing movement of the treadmill belt 18 on which an exerciser strides during use of the treadmill 10. The motor 50 is located within a formed housing cover 56 extending transversally across the forward end of the treadmill.

[0021] Next referring primarily to FIGURES 2-4, the side rails 30A and 30B are constructed as mirror images of each and thus the same part numbers will be used for the components of the side rails with the understanding that such part numbers refer to a corresponding components of the side rails. As shown most clearly in FIGURE 4, the side rails 30A and 30B are composed of multi-cavity metal extrusions having an outward section 60 and an inward section 62 which share a common generally upright extending wall 64. In cross section, both the outward section 60 and the inward section 62 are constructed as closed box sections with the configuration of the outward section being somewhat more complicated than the inward section. In this regard, the outward section 60 includes a curved, outwardly convex, outer wall 66 extending downwardly from an upper lip 68 to a bottom horizontal wall 70. Between the upper lip 68 and the bottom wall 70, the outer wall defines an

inwardly extending slot 72 having an entrance section 74 somewhat narrower than the height of the slot proper. Slot 72 is sized to slidably receive a corresponding shaped inward key portion (not shown) of bracket 46 which secures the lower ends of the railing 44 to the frame side rails.

[0022] Still referring specifically to FIGURE 4, the side rail inward section 62 includes a substantially horizontal upper wall 76, a substantially vertical inward wall 78 and a substantially horizontal bottom wall 80, which cooperate with common wall 64 to define a closed, substantially rectangular, box-like cross section. As shown in FIGURE 3, the rear cross member 32 bears against the bottom of the bottom wall 80. In addition, the lower edge of the intermediate cross member 34 is substantially flush with bottom wall 80, and the upper surface of the forward cross member 36 is substantially flush with the top wall 76. Moreover, as shown most clearly in FIGURES 2 and 3, the brackets 38 used for mounting the forward and rearward roller assemblies 14 and 16 are positioned on the top wall 76, which top wall functions as a shoulder member. Further, as will be discussed more fully below, of the elongate elastomeric springs 26 are also mounted on the top wall 76. It will be appreciated that the side rails 30A and 30B can be constructed differently than shown in the drawings and described above without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0023] Referring primarily to FIGURES 2 and 3, the deck 20 is formed as a flat, rectangular, substantially rigid panel having smooth upper and lower surfaces. Suitable materials for forming the deck 20 include plywood or other reinforced wood structures, reinforced thermal set plastic materials, metal and other substantially rigid materials. Ideally the stiffness of the deck as defined by its EI (Modulus of Elasticity N/m² (lb/in²) x Moment of Inertia m⁴ (in⁴)) is from about 7,2 x 10² to 28,8 x 10² Nm² (0.5 x 10⁶ and 2.0 x 10⁶ lb.in²). Preferably at least the upper surface of the deck is coated with or imbedded with a low friction coating, for instance, a wax composition.

[0024] As illustrated in FIGURE 5, a formed trim strip 84 is mounted on each side margin of the deck 20 to protect the edge portions of the deck as well as to laterally constrain the belt 20. The trim strip 84 includes a top section 86 overlapping the top side margins of the deck, a side section 88 bearing against the side edges of the deck and a lower shoulder 90 overlapping the bottom side edge of the deck. Ideally, the trim strip 84 is formed from an extruded metallic or plastic material.

[0025] Still referring specifically to FIGURE 5, pivot connection 24 includes two hinge assemblies, one at each side of the rearward portion of the deck, for mounting the deck rearward end portion to the frame side rail inward section 62 so as to pivot about a transverse axis 94. More specifically, each hinge assembly includes a mounting spindle 96 affixed to the inward surface of frame wall 78. A flange bearing 98 is mounted on a reduced diameter shoulder formed in the distal portion of

spindle 96, with the web portion of the flange bearing closely fitting within a circular opening formed in the lower section of the vertical leg 102 of hinge bracket 104. The hinge bracket 104 includes an upper horizontal mounting plate portion 106 having clearance openings formed therein for receiving threaded fasteners that extend downwardly through the deck to engage hardware members 108 beneath plate 106.

[0026] It will be appreciated that other methods may be utilized to pivotally attach the rearward portion of the deck 20 to the frame 12. For example, a piano hinge, not shown, could be mounted to the underside of the deck 20 and to a frame cross member, not shown.

[0027] Next referring specifically to FIGURE 4, the spring 26 is illustrated as being of a generally "d" cross-sectional shape. The spring 26 includes a base portion 112 that lies on top of frame top wall 76, and a bulbous, upwardly projecting, crowned or domed body section 114 that extends upwardly from the base portion to bear against the underside of the side margins of deck 20, see also FIGURES 2 and 3. The interior 116 of the spring 26 preferably is hollow or substantially hollow, to allow the downward deformation of the body section 114. Ideally, the body section 114 is not formed of a uniform wall thickness, rather the wall thickness decreases in the direction away from base portion 112, so that at the domed top of the body section 114 the wall thickness is approximately 1/3 to 1/2 the thickness of the body section at the intersection thereof with the base section 112.

[0028] The characteristics of spring 26 may also be altered by changing its cross-sectional dimensions. It is to be understood that the overall cross-sectional dimensions and size of the spring 26 may be increased to provide a stiffer spring or decreased to provide a less stiff spring. Also, the wall thickness at various positions about the cross section of the body section may be altered to change the characteristics of the spring.

[0029] In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the width of the spring is approximately 25,4 to 38,1 mm (1.0 to 1.5 inches) wide, and the thickness of the base portion 112 is approximately 5,08 to 10,16 mm (0.2 to 0.4 inches) thick. Also the overall height of the spring is approximately 25,4 to 31,7 mm (1 to 1.25 inches) high. In addition, the wall thickness of the body section at its intersection with the base may be from 7.62 to 10,16 mm (0.3 to 0.4 inches) thick, and decreasing in thickness to approximately 2,54 to 5,6 mm (0.1 to 0.2 inches) at the top of the body section. It is to be understood that the foregoing dimensions were illustrative of a preferred embodiment of the present invention and are not considered to be restrictive of the scope of the present invention.

[0030] Ideally, the spring 26 is composed of an elastomeric material, such as a natural or synthetic rubber compound. It would be appreciated that the hardness of the rubber can be altered to thereby alter the spring rate and other characteristics of the spring 26. The spring 26 may be formed in selective lengths depending on the

level of resistance to downward deformation of the spring desired.

[0031] Also, the spring 26 may be placed at a selected position along the length of the side rails 30A and 30B to achieve the desired the manner in which deck 26 reacts to impact loads imposed thereon by the exerciser. Ideally, the spring 26 is placed at the location along the side rails coinciding to where the exerciser's foot strikes the belt 18 above the deck 20.

[0032] The spring 26 is held in position by an elongate strap 120 that extends through a longitudinal slot formed in the base portion 112 of the spring. The ends of the strap 120 extend beyond the ends of the elastomeric spring to provide mounting tabs having clearance holes formed therein for receiving a threaded fastener extending downwardly through the tab and into the interior of frame rail wall 76. Other methods may be provided for securing the spring 26 to the frame rail.

[0033] Also, as noted above, the springs 26 may be selectively placed along the length of the frame rail to alter the energy absorbing and cushioning effects provided by the elastomeric spring. This may be accomplished by simply loosening the threaded fasteners 122 and re-engaging them within wall 76 at a different location along the frame rail.

[0034] Although the spring 26' is illustrated as mounted on the frame side rail, it could be instead mounted to the underside of deck 20, for instance, by engaging the threaded hardware member 122 upwardly into the underside of the deck 20.

[0035] Spring 26 may be adapted to slide along the frame rail. This may be accomplished, for instance, by configuring the upper wall 76' of the frame rail to define an upwardly open channel 130 for receiving the spring 26' shown in FIGURE 6. In FIGURE 6 the components of the present invention are numbered to correspond to like components in the embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGURES 1-5, but with the addition of the prime "" designation. Any convenient method may be used to retain the spring 26' stationary with channel 130 in the lengthwise direction.

[0036] When the treadmill 10 of the present invention is in use, as the exerciser's foot lands on belt 18, the treadmill deck is deflected (moves) downwardly toward frame 12. This deflection is resisted by compression of the springs 26. The springs 26 act to absorb the shock of the impact of the exerciser's feet. Because the treadmill deck is pivotally mounted at its rearward end and otherwise supported only by the springs, the treadmill deck 20 is free to move (pivot) up and down relative to the treadmill frame 20. Downward deflection of the deck 20 towards the frame 12 results in a reversible compression of the springs 26. In particular, the top central section of the spring body section 114 initially deflects centrally downwardly due to this portion of the bulbous section being thinner than at the intersection of the spring base portion 112. However, as the deck 20 continues to travel downwardly toward frame 12, increasingly thicker

sections of the body section 14 must be compressed or deformed. The springs 26 thus become increasingly "stiffer" with further compression, offering a degree of resistance to the downward movement of the deck 20 that increases in proportion to the extent of travel of the deck 20.

[0037] Moreover, the body section 114 of the elastomeric spring is thinnest at the top of the body section. As a result, the body section 114 deflects centrally downwardly rather than tending to deflect sideways as it deforms, which in turn would place a lateral load on the deck 20. This tendency to deflect laterally or sideways is not present by virtue of constructing the body section 114 with an increasingly thinner wall section in a direction from base 112 to the top or crown of the bulbous section.

[0038] Because the degree of resistance to the downward movement of the deck 20 provided by springs 26 is proportional to the extent of the deflection or downward movement of the deck, the treadmill 10 provides a suitable shock absorption for exercisers of varied weights. Individuals who are lighter in weight do not impart as great an impact force on the treadmill deck during foot fall. Nevertheless, the treadmill deck 20 deflects downward toward the treadmill frame because of the relatively "easy" initial compression of the springs 26', thereby providing suitable shock absorption for lighter weight individuals. When individuals of greater weight use treadmill 10, greater impact loads are imparted to the treadmill deck 20, which loads are met with proportionally greater resistance by the springs 26 because of the proportionally greater downward deflection of the deck 20.

[0039] The embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGURES 7 and 8 pertains to a spring assembly 132 composed of a bulbous or hollow spring 26" that may be constructed similarly to springs 26 and 26' described above. The spring assembly 132 also includes an insert member 134 shaped and sized to be receivable within the hollow interior 116" of spring 26". Preferably, but not mandatorily, the exterior shape of insert 134 generally corresponds to the interior shape of the hollow interior 116" of the spring 26". Also ideally the insert 134 is of a length coinciding with the significant portion of the length of the hollow interior of the spring 26". It will be appreciated that spring 26" and insert 134 cooperatively form an assembly 132 to support the treadmill deck 20".

[0040] The purpose of insert 134 is to alter the characteristics of spring assembly 132. To this end, the insert 134 may be formed from material either similar to or dissimilar from the material of which spring 26" is composed. For example, the insert 134 may be formed from material that is harder or softer, less or more elastic, etc. relative to the material of which spring 26 is composed. Also, the insert may be of solid, hollow or partially hollow construction depending on how stiff or flexible it is desired to construct the insert. The particular material com-

position and construction of insert 134 is selected to cooperate with spring 26" to achieve the desired overall characteristics of spring assembly 132.

[0041] In addition to the material from which insert 134 is composed, the overall characteristics of the spring assembly 132 can be altered by changing the extent to which the insert 134 is engaged within the interior of spring 26". As shown in FIGURE 7, ideally insert 134 may be selectively engaged within and disengaged from the exterior spring 26" by an actuator system 136. The actuator system 136 is illustrated as including a powered actuator 138 interconnected with the adjacent end wall 140 of the insert 134 through a connecting shaft 142. Actuator 138 may be of various types, for instance, a linear push-pull actuator in the form of a fluid cylinder or a magnetic coil assembly. Alternatively, the actuator 138 may be of a rotary type, for instance, powered by an electrical rotary motor. In this instance, connecting shaft 142 would be in the form of a lead screw to threadably engage end wall 140. The actuator 136 may be remotely operated by the user through control buttons or other interface device located on display panel 41, see FIGURE 1.

[0042] As further shown in FIGURE 7, the insert 134 may be tapered along its length to provide a variable gap 144 between the top of the insert 134 and the underside of the spring 26". By this construction, the spring 26" is deformable downwardly at a particular spring rate, which spring rate will increase when the top wall of spring 26" collapses sufficiently to bear against the top of the insert 134. As would be appreciated, by this construction the spring assembly 132 could initially provide a relatively low level of resistance to the downwardly movement of deck 20" and then provide a relatively higher level of resistance to the further downward movement of the deck once spring 26" has collapsed sufficiently to eliminate gap 144.

[0043] Another embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIGURES 9-10 wherein a spring 26"" is in the form of a fluid bladder sized to be receivable within an upwardly open channel 130"" formed in upper wall 76"" of the frame rail. As shown in FIGURE 9, the bladder 26"" is adapted to bear against the underside of deck 20"" thereby to support the deck. Although the bladder is shown as having a generally oval cross-section, the bladder can be formed in other cross-sectional shapes, such as round, square or rectangular.

[0044] A compressible fluid, e.g., air, is supplied to the bladder 26"" through a supply hose 150 connected to an inlet formed in the bladder 26"". If air is used as the compressible fluid, an air compressor 154 may be employed as a supply source. The compressible fluid may be expelled from the bladder 26"" through an outlet valve 156 in fluid flow communication with the bladder. Alternatively, valve 156 may be connected in fluid flow communication with supply hose 150 or incorporated into the construction of compressor 154. As will be appreciated, the "stiffness" of bladder 26"" will be depended on the pres-

sure of the compressible fluid within the bladder, which may be remotely controlled by depressible buttons 158 and 160 located on display panel 41 "".

[0045] It will be appreciated that by constructing springs 26, 26', 26", 26''' in the elongated configuration as described above and as illustrated in the drawings, and by placing the spring between the frame and the deck, a substantial interface length or area is achieved between the spring and the deck thereby reducing or minimizing bearing or contact stresses, while at the same time requiring very little vertical height, which enables the springs to be readily and conveniently installed. Also, the construction of the springs of the present invention comprise very few components which facilitates their manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance and reliability.

[0046] The present invention has been described above in terms of a preferred embodiment and several variations thereof It is to be understood that other modifications, alternations and substitutions are possible within the scope of the present invention. It is thus intended that the scope of the Letters Patent granted hereon is to be limited only by the limitations of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An exercise treadmill (10) comprising:

- (a) a frame (12);
- (b) first and second roller assemblies (14, 16) rotatably mounted on the frame;
- (c) an endless belt (18) trained around the first and second roller assemblies;
- (d) a deck (20), disposed between the frame and the upper run of the endless belt, the deck having a first end portion and a second end portion;
- (e) a pivot connection (24) to pivotally connect the second portion of the deck to the frame to pivot about an axis generally transversely to the length of the deck; and
- (f) at least one elongated spring (26) disposed between the frame and the deck at a location between the first and second end portions of the deck to absorb loads imparted on deck by the exerciser, the spring being disposed so that the length of the spring is generally parallel to the plane of the deck;

characterized in that the spring is disposed lengthwise of the deck.

2. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein the spring (26) provides resistance to the movement of the deck towards the frame under loads imposed by the exerciser in proportion to the extent of move-

ment of the deck towards the frame.

3. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein the spring (26) has a variable spring rate, the spring rate increasing with deflection of the spring.

4. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein the spring rate of the spring is adjustable.

5. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein:

the spring (26) is reversibly deformable under loads imposed on the deck by the exerciser; and

the extent of deformation of the spring per unit load imposed thereon by the deck decreases with increasing loads imposed on the elastomeric spring.

6. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein the spring (26) comprises elastomeric material having a base portion (112) and a hollow, concave deformable portion (114) extending from the base portion.

7. The exercise treadmill of Claim 7:

wherein the concaved deformable portion (114) is at least partially hollow; and further comprising a compressible insert (134) sized and shaped to be selectively insertable to a desired degree into the hollow concave portion.

8. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein the spring comprises: a bladder (26''' adapted to receive a compressible fluid; means (184) for supplying compressible fluid to the bladder; and means (156) for removing the compressible fluid from the bladder.

9. The exercise treadmill of Claim 1, wherein the deck (20) is substantially rigid, having an EI of between 7.2×10^2 to $28.8 \times 10^2 \text{ Nm}^2$ (0.5×10^6 and $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ lb.in}^2$).

10. The exercise treadmill (10) of claim 1, further **characterized by** means (134, 154) for selectively altering the spring rate of the spring.

Patentansprüche

1. Trainings-Laufband (10) mit:

- (a) einem Rahmen (12);
- (b) einer ersten und einer zweiten Walzenanordnung (14, 16), die drehbar am Rahmen angebaut sind;

- (c) einem Endlosband (18), das um die erste und zweite Walzenanordnung geführt wird;
- (d) einem Laufdeck (20), das zwischen dem Rahmen und der oberen Lauffläche des Endlosbandes angeordnet ist, wobei das Laufdeck einen ersten Endabschnitt und einen zweiten Endabschnitt hat;
- (e) einer Drehverbindung (24), um den zweiten Abschnitt des Decks schwenkbar mit dem Rahmen zum Schwenken um eine Achse zu verbinden, die allgemein quer zur Länge des Laufdecks verläuft;
- (f) mindestens einer Langfeder (26), die zwischen dem Rahmen und dem Laufdeck an einer Stelle zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Endabschnitt des Laufdecks angeordnet ist, um die vom Trainierenden auf das Deck ausgeübten Lasten aufzunehmen, wobei die Feder so angeordnet ist, dass die Länge der Feder allgemein parallel zur Ebene des Laufdecks verläuft;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

die Feder in Längsrichtung des Laufdecks angeordnet ist.

2. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Feder (26) der Bewegung des Laufdecks in Richtung des Rahmens unter den vom Trainierenden aufgebrachtten Lasten einen Widerstand entgegengesetzt, der proportional zum Ausmaß der Bewegung des Laufdecks zum Rahmen ist.
3. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Feder (26) eine variable Federkonstante hat, wobei die Federkonstante mit der Biegung der Feder zunimmt.
4. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem Federkonstante verstellbar ist.
5. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem:
 - die Feder (26) unter den vom Trainierenden aufgebrachtten Lasten reversibel verformbar ist; und
 - das Ausmaß der Verformung der Feder pro darauf durch das Laufdeck aufgebrachtter Lasteneinheit mit zunehmenden auf die Elastomer-Feder aufgebrachtten Lasten abnimmt.
6. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Feder (26) ein Elastomermaterial mit einem Bodenabschnitt (112) und einem sich vom Bodenabschnitt aus erstreckenden hohlen, konkaven, verformbaren Abschnitt (114) aufweist.
7. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 6, bei dem der

konkave verformbare Abschnitt (114) zumindest teilweise hohl ist; und

das ferner einen kompressiblen Einsatz (134) aufweist, der so dimensioniert und geformt ist, dass er wahlweise in einem gewünschten Ausmaß in den hohlen konkaven Abschnitt eingeführt werden kann.

8. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Feder aufweist: eine Blase (26'''), die so ausgeführt ist, dass sie ein kompressibles Fluid aufnehmen kann; ein Mittel (184) zur Förderung des kompressiblen Fluids zur Blase; und ein Mittel (156) zum Entfernen des kompressiblen Fluids aus der Blase.
9. Trainings-Laufband nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Laufdeck (20) mit einem EI zwischen $7,2 \times 10^2$ und $28,8 \times 10^2 \text{ Nm}^2$ ($0,5 \times 10^6 - 2,0 \times 10^6 \text{ lb.in.}^2$) im Wesentlichen steif ist.
10. Trainings-Laufband (10) nach Anspruch 1, ferner durch Mittel (134, 135) zur wahlweisen Änderung der Federkonstante gekennzeichnet.

Revendications

1. Tapis (10) d'exercice, comprenant :
 - (a) un bâti (12) ;
 - (b) des premier et second ensembles (14, 16) de rouleaux montés mobiles en rotation sur le bâti ;
 - (c) une bande sans fin (18) entraînée autour des premier et second ensembles de rouleaux ;
 - (d) une plate-forme (20) disposée entre le bâti et la section supérieure de la bande sans fin, la plate-forme comportant une première partie d'extrémité et une seconde partie d'extrémité ;
 - (e) une liaison pivotante (24) ayant pour rôle de relier de manière pivotante la seconde partie de la plate-forme au bâti pour pivotement autour d'un axe globalement transversal à la longueur de la plate-forme ; et
 - (f) au moins un premier ressort allongé (26) disposé entre le bâti et la plate-forme, à un emplacement qui se trouve entre les première et seconde parties d'extrémités de la plate-forme, destiné à absorber des charges communiquées à la plate-forme par la personne qui fait de l'exercice, le ressort étant disposé de sorte que la longueur du ressort est globalement parallèle au plan de la plate-forme ;

caractérisé en ce que le ressort est disposé dans le sens de la longueur de la plate-forme.
2. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans le-

- quel le ressort (26) fournit une résistance au mouvement de la plate-forme, en direction du bâti, sous des charges imposées par la personne qui fait de l'exercice, résistance proportionnelle à l'ampleur du mouvement de la plate-forme en direction du bâti. 5
3. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le ressort (26) a une constante de rappel variable, la constante de rappel augmentant avec la déflexion du ressort. 10
4. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la constante de rappel du ressort peut être réglée. 15
5. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :
- le ressort (26) peut se déformer de manière réversible sous des charges imposées à la plate-forme par la personne qui fait de l'exercice ; et l'amplitude de déformation du ressort par unité de charge qui lui est imposée par la plate-forme diminue avec l'augmentation de charges imposées au ressort en élastomère. 20
25
6. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le ressort (26) comprend une matière élastomère comportant une partie (112) de base et une partie creuse, concave, déformable (114) s'étendant de la partie de base. 30
7. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 6 :
- dans lequel la partie concave, déformable (114) est au moins partiellement creuse ; et comprenant en outre un insert compressible (134) dimensionné et formé pour pouvoir être introduit sélectivement, dans une mesure souhaitée, dans la partie creuse, concave. 35
40
8. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le ressort comprend :
- un poche (26'') apte à recevoir un fluide compressible ; un moyen (184) servant à délivrer un fluide compressible à la poche ; et un moyen (156) destiné à retirer le fluide compressible de la poche. 45
50
9. Tapis d'exercice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la plate-forme (20) est sensiblement rigide, en ayant un EI situé entre $7,2 \times 10^2$ et $28,8 \times 10^2 \text{ Nm}^2$ ($0,5 \times 10^6$ et $2,0 \times 10^6 \text{ lb. in}^2$) . 55
10. Tapis (10) d'exercice selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en outre par** un moyen (134, 154) destiné à altérer sélectivement la constante de rappel du

ressort.

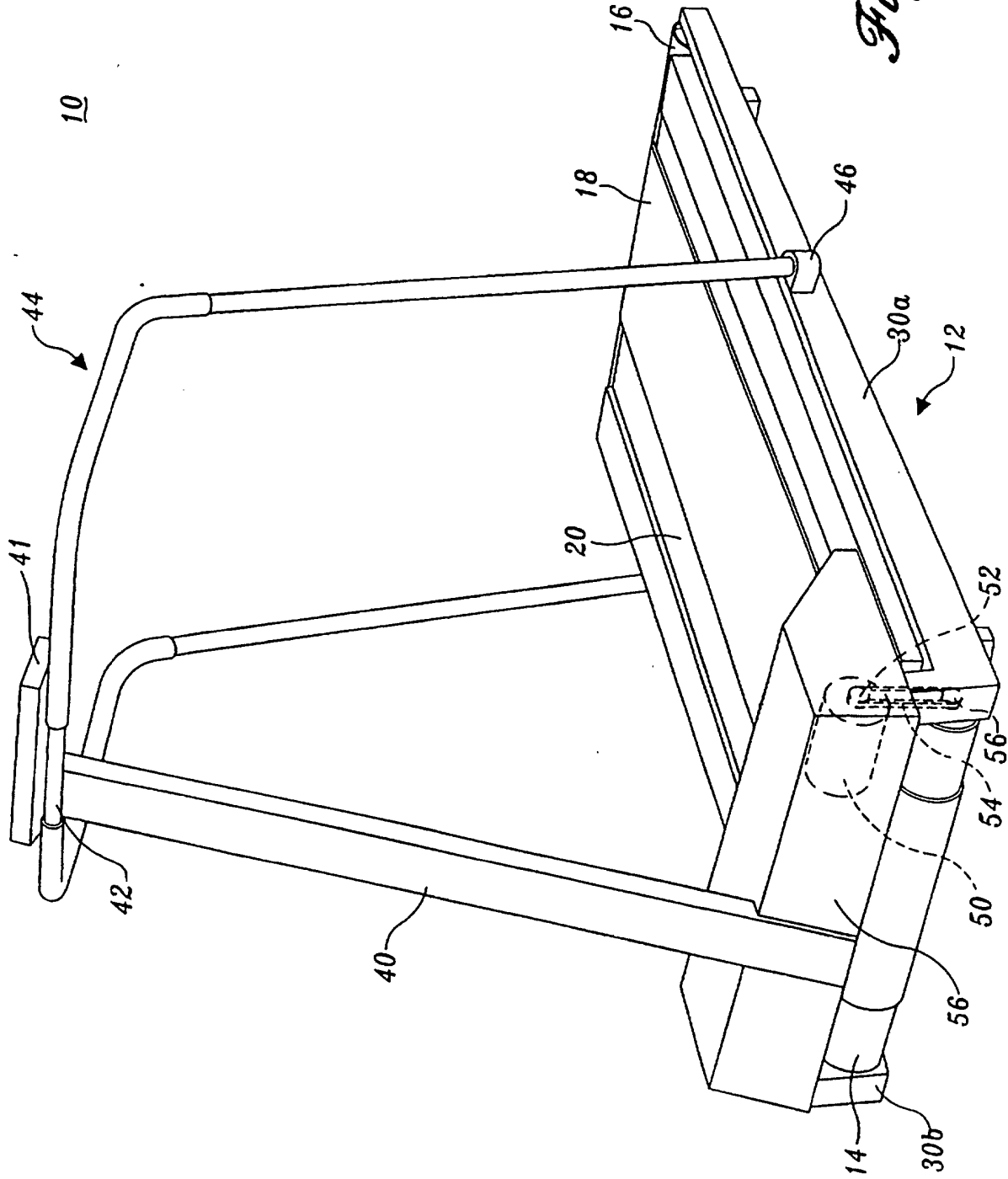


Fig. 1.

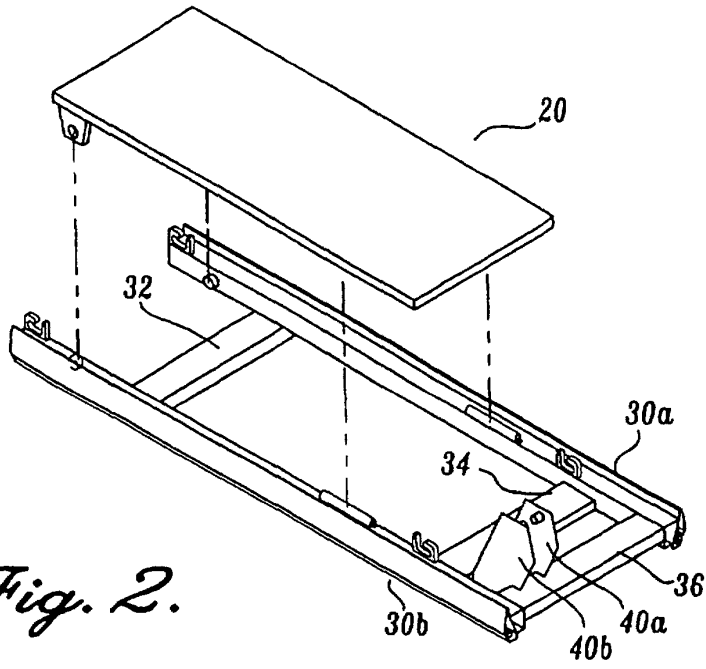


Fig. 2.

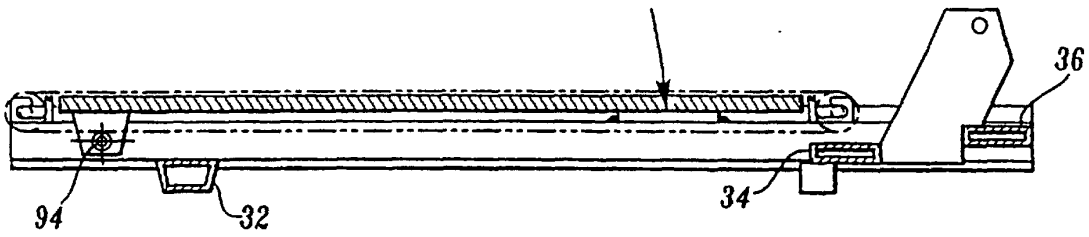


Fig. 3.

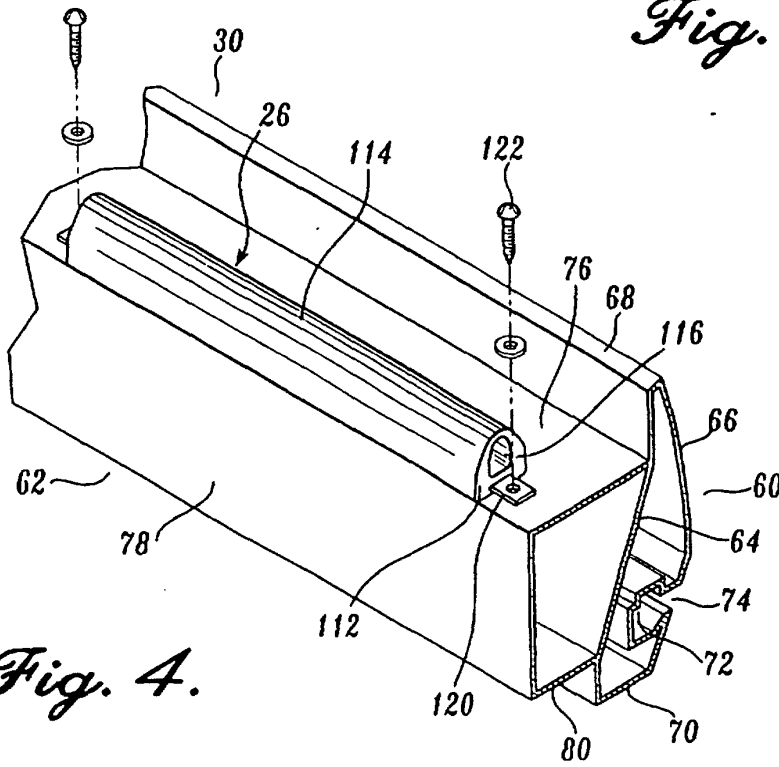


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

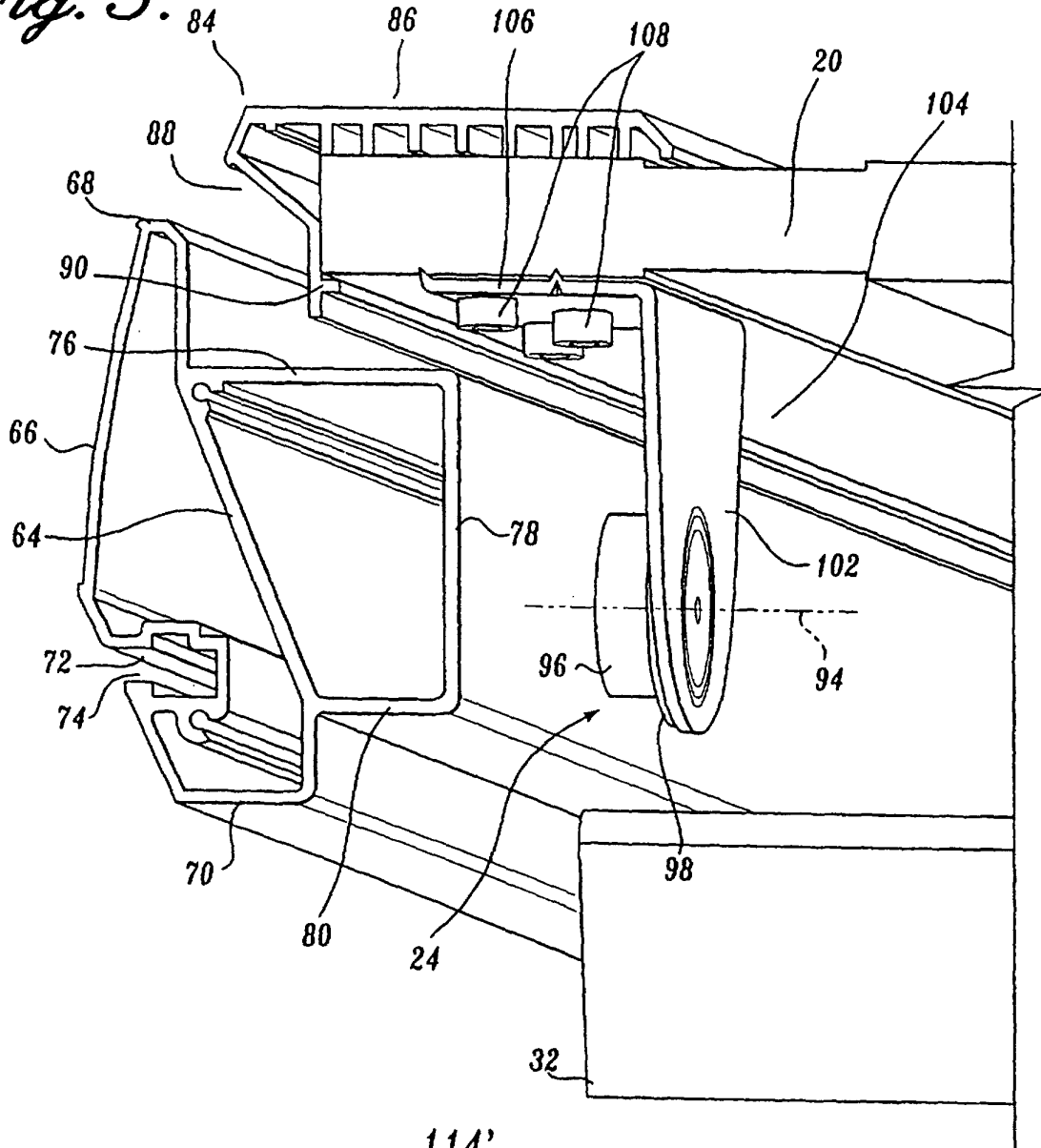
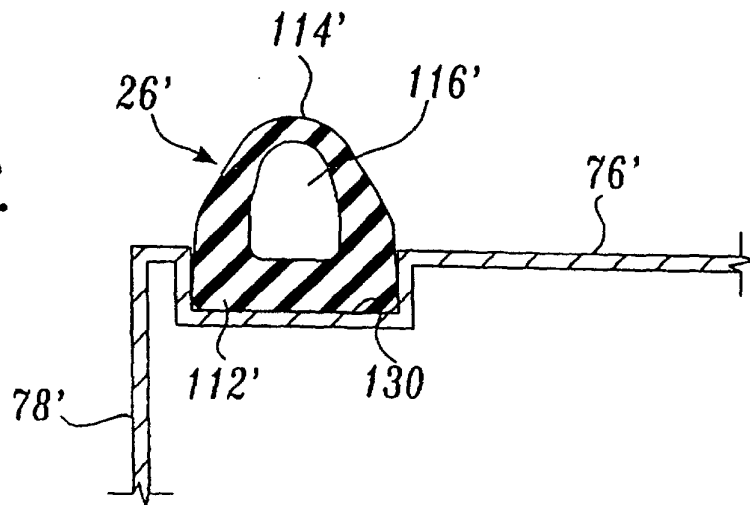
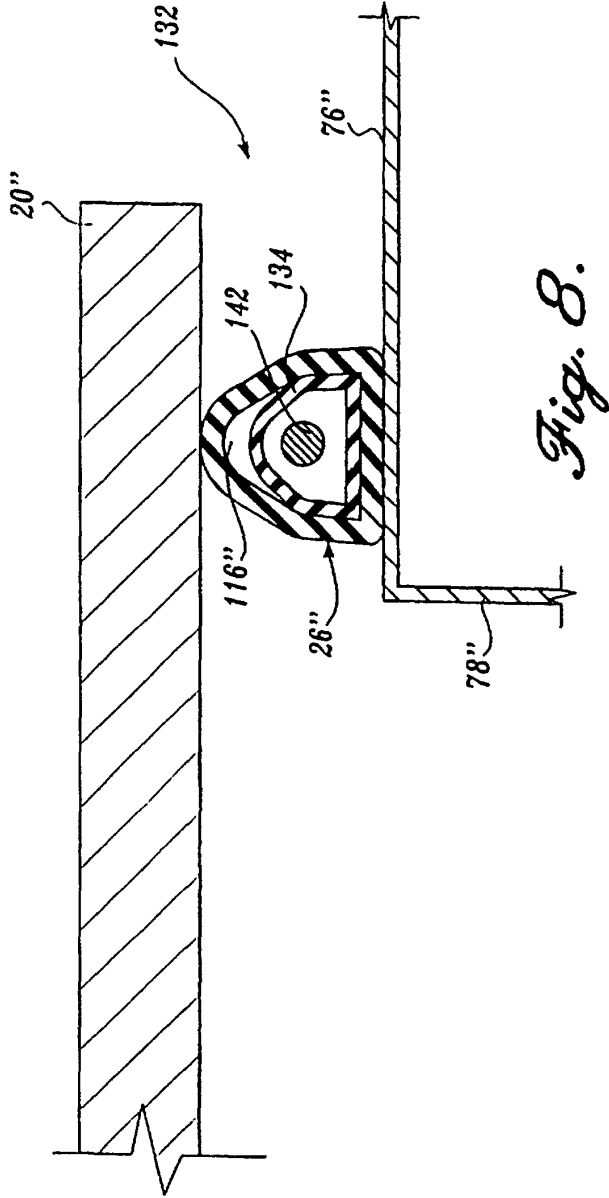
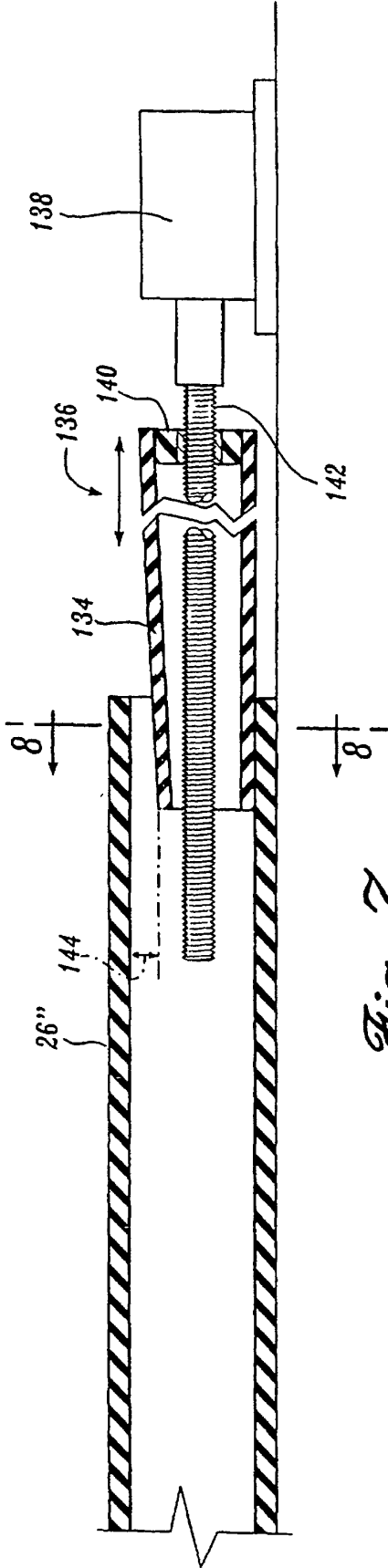


Fig. 6.





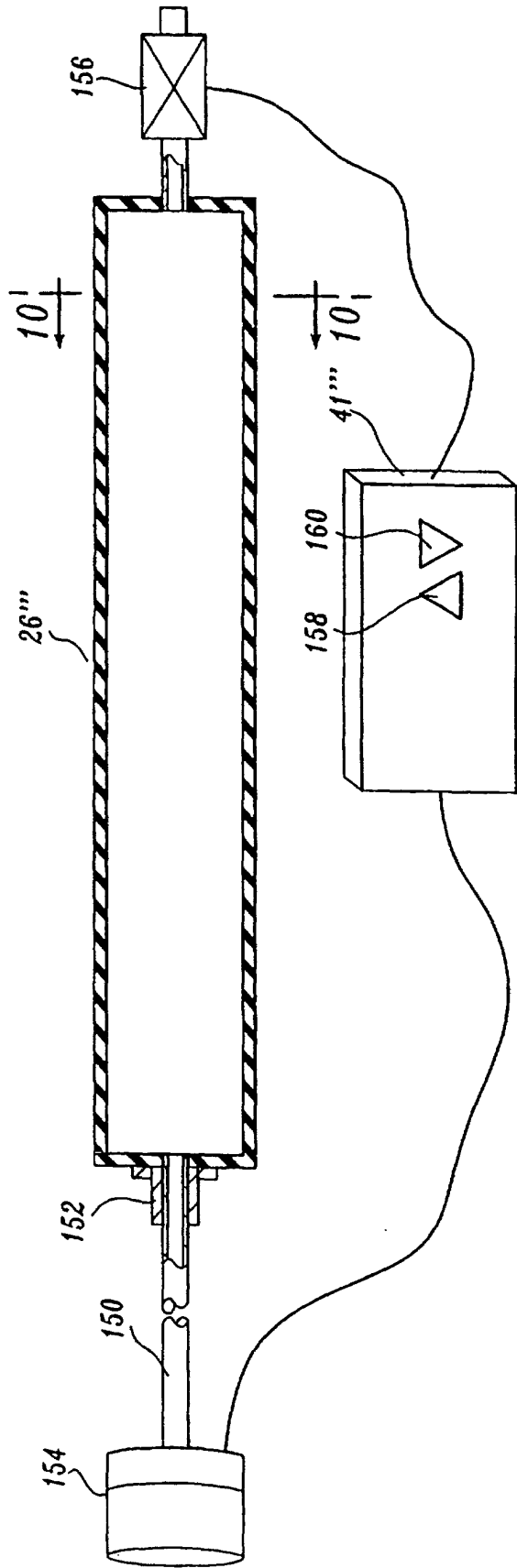


Fig. 9.

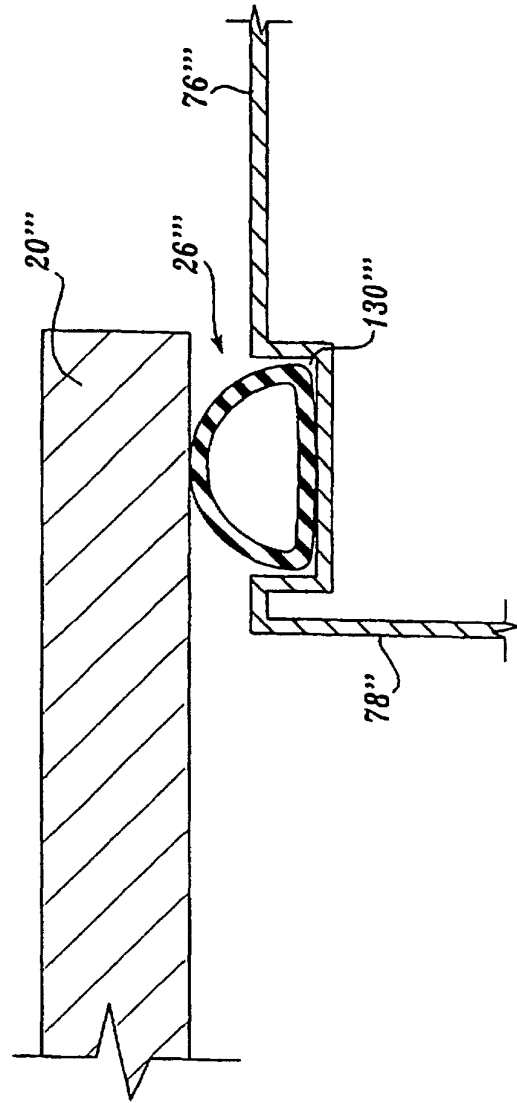


Fig. 10.