

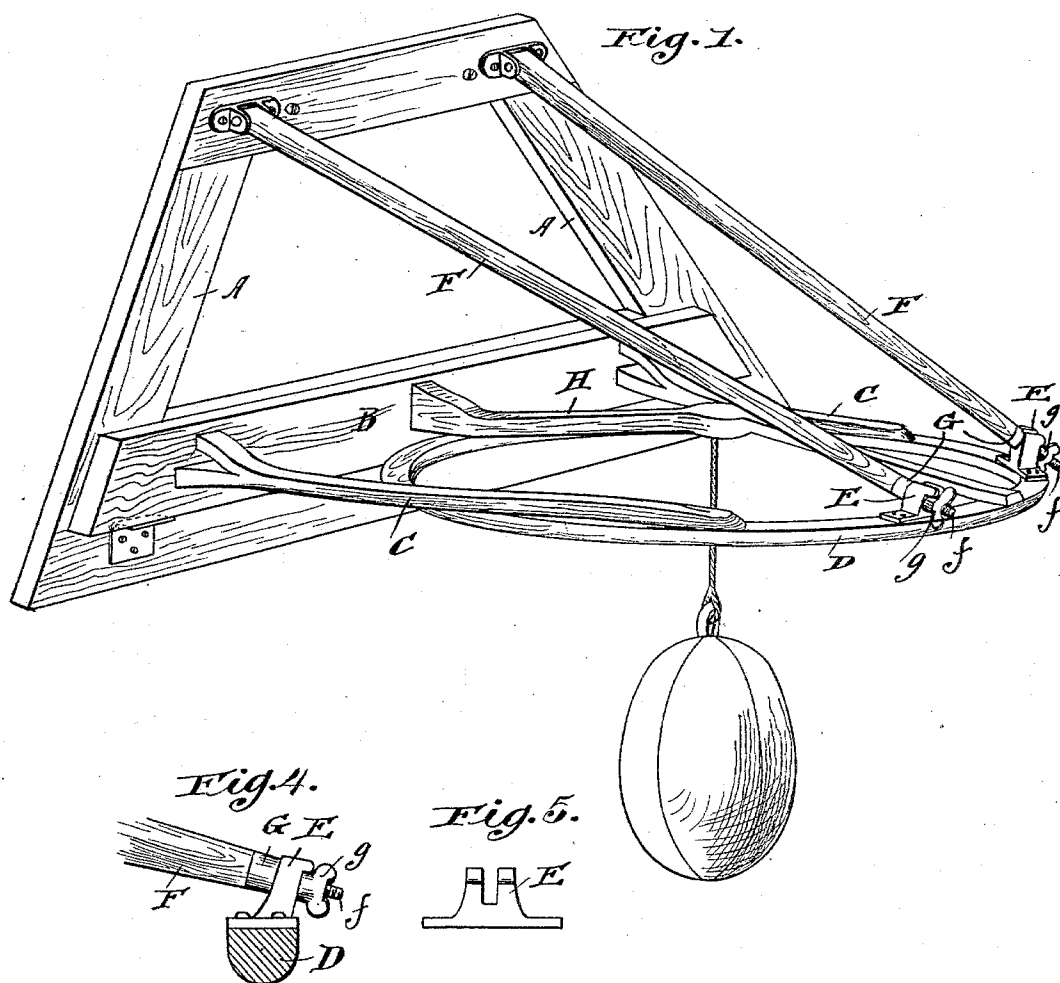
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. B. FRAZIER.
PUNCHING BAG SUPPORT.

No. 571,874.

Patented Nov. 24, 1896.



Witnesses
J. J. Mann
Frederick B. Goodwin

Inventor:
Horace B. Frazier
By J. J. Field, Towle & Luthman
Attys.

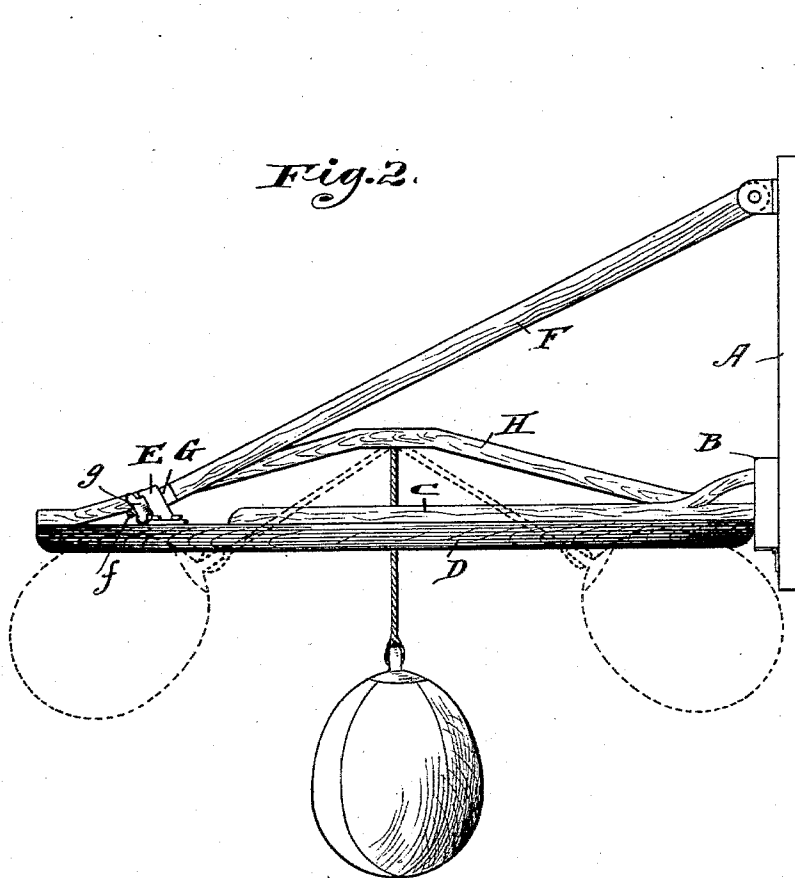
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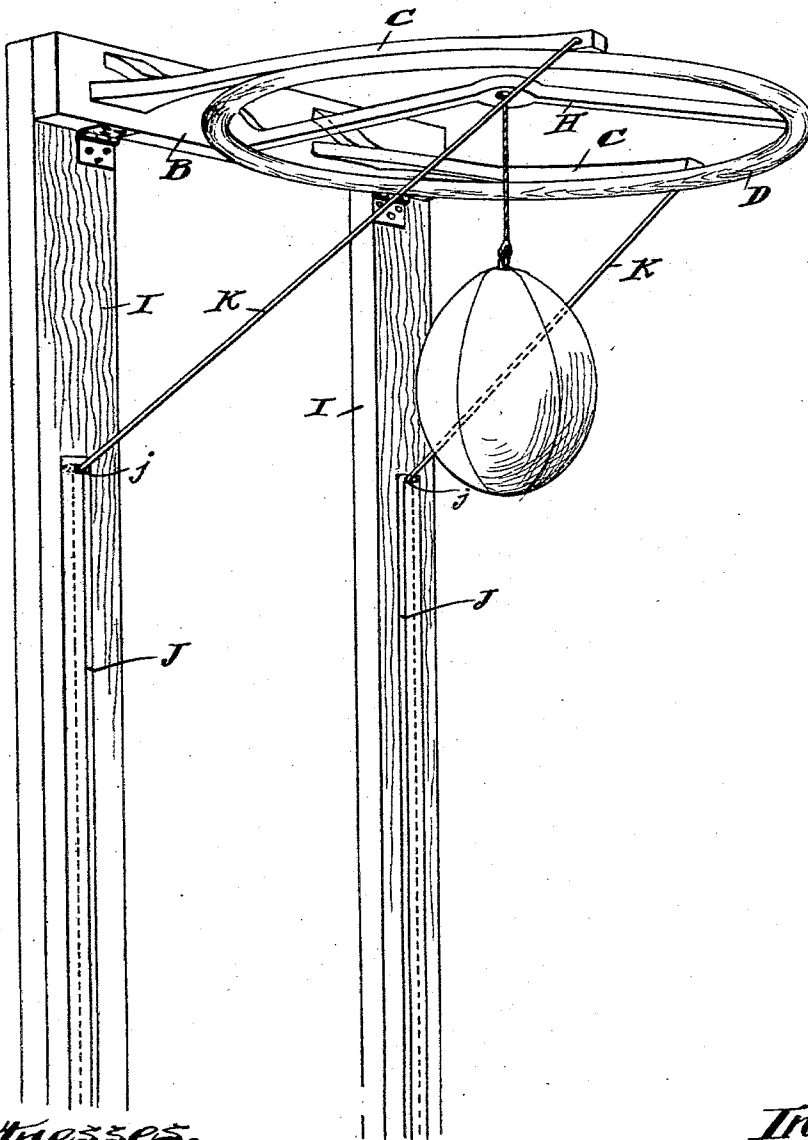
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Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
J. S. Mann
Frederick Goodwin

Inventor,
Horace B. Frazier
By Alfred Towle Lathicum
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE B. FRAZIER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE E. C. COOK
& BRO., OF SAME PLACE.

PUNCHING-BAG SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,874, dated November 24, 1896.

Application filed September 3, 1895. Serial No. 561,341. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE B. FRAZIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Punching-Bag Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a framework or support for punching-bags, and is shown in two forms in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a supporting-framework provided with detachable braces extended over its top. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing by full lines and dotted lines three positions of the bag. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a construction wherein the braces extend from the underside of the projecting framework. Figs. 4 and 5 are details.

The object of my invention is to provide a framework for supporting a punching-bag in such manner as to insure a quick direct return of the bag with little noise, and which framework may be secured to a wall, so as to occupy but little space, and the projecting or overhanging portion of which may be folded down when not in use.

A further object of the invention is to provide a support which will not exclude the light from above.

To these ends my invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter described.

In Fig. 1 is shown an ctangular skeleton base A, which may be secured to the wall by screws or otherwise and which has an overhanging or projecting frame for supporting the bag, said frame comprising a hinged cross-piece B, with extended arms C, carrying an open annular rebound-ring D. Said rebound-ring D is shown in cross-section in Fig. 4, and consists, as there shown, of a bar of wood rounded on its lower edges, so as to present a narrow surface to contact the bag. This ring may have a facing or cushion of rubber or other pliable or elastic material, but it is preferred to construct the ring of wood and form its lower edge substantially in the manner shown. The edge of said ring

farthest from the cross-piece B is provided with the catches E, (shown in Fig. 5,) said catches having upstanding ears and being adapted to receive between them the outer ends of the supporting-braces or tie-rods F, the latter being wooden bars hinged at their inner ends to the frame A. The bars F at their outer ends carry a threaded bolt *f*, over which is sleeved a rubber washer G, and the winged nuts *g* are turned on the extremities of the threaded bolts in order to draw the ring up tight and make it practically rigid. By loosening the nuts the supporting-bars F may be detached from the ring, and the latter may be folded down with the cross-bar B, by which it is carried, the bars also swinging on their pivots, and thus the whole structure may be collapsed and will occupy but a small space against the wall.

I prefer to employ, in order to support the bag from the overhanging frame, a central upwardly-arched bar H, extending from side to side of the ring and arched in order to shorten the distance which the bag will have to swing before it will strike the ring and rebound. The arched form also adds to the strength of the structure. It will be observed that the arms C have a long bearing on the upper surface of the ring, that the arched brace connects the ring at diametrically opposite points, and that the outer ends of the rods F are connected to the extremity of the ring on opposite sides of the central arched bar. The ring is thus supported at several points and is rendered sufficiently rigid.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 I have shown two supporting-posts I, to which the cross-bar B is hinged at the top, and instead of the overhanging braces F, I employ rods K, which are pivoted to the outer ends of the arms C, their lower ends having a sliding bearing in the slots J in the posts I. The ways J are preferably formed by securing a slotted metal plate over a groove or mortise in the posts, and the upper end of said metal plate may have a notch, as at *j*, to engage the rods and form a catch to support the framework in the extended position. In this construction, as well as in that previously described, the overhanging frame and its braces

may be collapsed, so as to occupy but small space.

It will be further observed that in both forms of the construction the supporting-
5 framework may be secured to an upright wall, thus dispensing with the necessity of erecting a separate framework having independent means of support and occupying considerable space when left standing or requiring
10 time to take down and erect it again when wanted for use. The posts I may of course reach down to the floor and be connected to a suitable foundation or base, so as to be capable of self-support. It will also be observed
15 that the overhanging framework is of skeleton form, being open, so as to admit the light from above as well as at the side.

The most important feature of my invention, however, is that of supporting the bag
20 from a point above the plane of the rebound-ring. By reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be seen that this elevated supporting-point is afforded by the arched bar, and that in consequence of this arrangement the
25 arc through which the bag swings is shortened by the distance between planes of the supporting-point and the ring. Further, by arresting the bag before it reaches the horizontal plane of the supporting-point the sus-
30 pending-rope is kept taut and does not slacken and the bag swings back in a direct line instead of dropping.

Another important feature is the provision of a rebound-ring having a narrow contact-
35 surface. If a bag be knocked against a broad surface, it will tip or roll and thus permit the rope to slacken and the bag to drop instead of swing back.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 40 Patent, is as follows:

1. A punching-bag support, comprising in combination a rebound-ring, a support for the bag located above the plane of the ring, and a punching-bag flexibly connected to the 45 support substantially as described.

2. A punching-bag support, comprising a base and a framework hinged thereto, said framework having a rebound-ring and a support-bar extending above the horizontal plane 50 of the ring and suitable braces, substantially as described.

3. A punching-bag support, comprising a base, a hinged cross-piece, supporting-arms rigidly connected with said cross-piece, a re- 55 bound-ring supported upon said arms and braces adjustably connected with the hinged portion of the framework, substantially as described.

4. A punching-bag support, comprising in 60 combination a base adapted to be secured to a wall, an open framework hinged thereto whereby it may be extended at an angle to the supports, side braces for maintaining it in such angular position, and an upwardly- 65 arched bar for supporting the bag, substantially as described.

5. A punching-bag support having a rebound-ring with a narrow rounded contact edge and means for supporting said ring and 70 a punching-bag flexibly connected to the support by a connecting means which permits the bag to contact in its full swing with the rebound-ring only, substantially as described.

HORACE B. FRAZIER.

Witnesses:

C. C. LINTHICUM,
FREDERICK C. GOODWIN.