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W. A. COPSON

2,306,780

GLIDER FOR SKATERS

Filed March 9, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

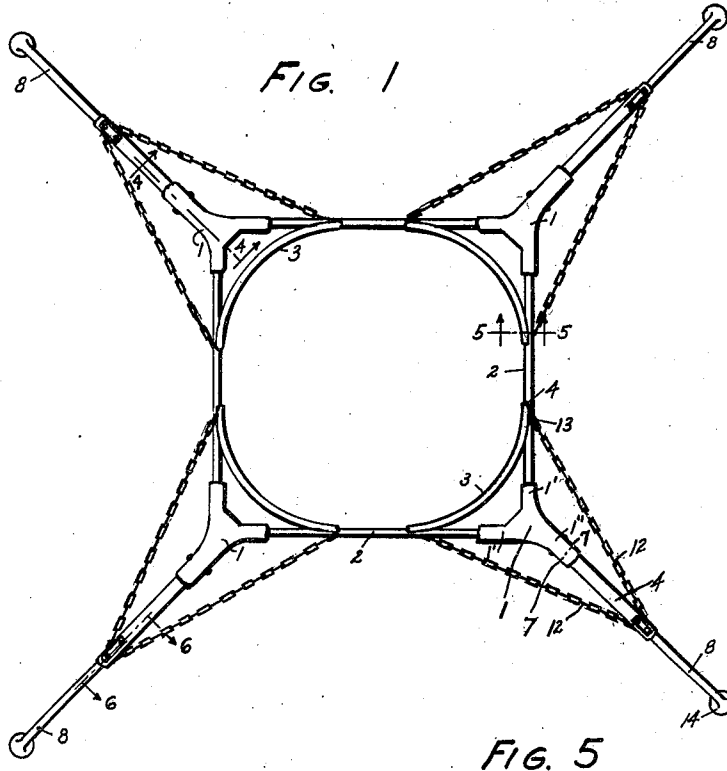


FIG. 7



FIG. 4

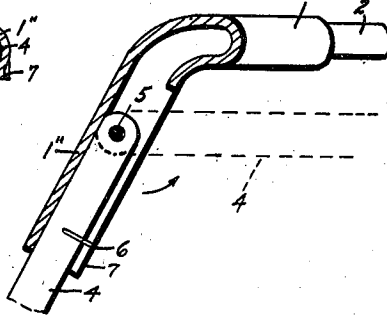
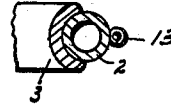


FIG. 5



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A technical drawing of a square frame structure. The frame consists of four main members forming a square, with two diagonal members crossing at the center. The members are labeled with numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The drawing shows a square frame with diagonal cross-bracing. The frame is composed of four main members (1, 2, 3, 4) forming the outer square, and two diagonal members (5, 6) crossing at the center. The members are connected by a series of chains (7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) and other components (11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The drawing is a perspective view showing the frame from an angle.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GLIDER FOR SKATERS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 155—22)

This invention relates to a glider or support for skaters either when skating on the ice or roller skating, the general object of the invention being to provide a frame for fitting around the body of the skater with outwardly and downwardly extending legs connected with the frame and having means at their lower ends for sliding over the skating surface, whereby the device will support the skater.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the invention.

Figure 2 is a side view thereof.

Figure 3 is a bottom view thereof with the legs folded.

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Figure 1.

As shown in these views I provide a frame A of rectangular shape and which is composed of the brackets 1, portions of which form the four corners of the frame, the rods 2 extending between the brackets and the arcuate members 3 connecting the rods together in pairs at the corners of the frame and making the opening formed by the frame substantially circular so as to fit around the body of the user.

As shown, each bracket 1 is of substantially Y-shape with the arms 1' arranged at right angles to each other and lying in a horizontal position and these arms are of tubular construction to receive the inner ends of the rods 2. The shank 1'' of the Y-shaped bracket extends downwardly and outwardly and is of substantially channel-shape in cross section with the channel opening downwardly to receive the upper portions of a leg member 4, which is pivoted to an intermediate part of the shank 1'' by a pin 5. The lower end of each part 1'' is slitted as shown at 6 so that the edges of the flanges formed by the channel part, below the slit, can be pushed inwardly to form the latch parts 7, as shown

more clearly in Figure 7, these latch parts holding the leg section 4 in the channel as shown in Figures 4 and 7. However, by exerting force on the leg section it can be swung out of the channel and into the substantially horizontal position shown in dotted lines in Figure 4. The members 3 are of arcuate shape in cross section as shown in Figure 5, with the end receiving portions of the rods 2, and the parts 2 and 3 can be connected together at the ends of the part 3 in any suitable manner. A second leg section 8 telescopes into the section 4, which is of tubular construction as shown in Figures 6 and 7, and each member 4 carries a spring member 9 having a projection 10 at its free end which passes through a hole in the lower end of the member into any one of a row of holes 11 formed in the upper part of the member 8 so that the length of the legs formed by the parts 4 and 8 can be adjusted.

A pair of chains is connected to the lower end of each member 4, and these chains pass upwardly and are connected with the rods 2 by the eye members 13 which are arranged adjacent the points where the members 3 join the rods 2, these chains acting as braces between the upper leg members and the frame.

Knob-like enlargements 14 are formed at the lower end of each of the members 8 so that these enlargements can readily slide over the skating surface, though if desired, wheels can be substituted for these enlargements.

It will be seen that the legs can be folded to the dotted line position shown in Figure 4 from the full line position shown in Figure 3 when the device is not in use so that the device can be readily carried from one point to another. When in use the legs are, of course, extended as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and the person has the frame fitting around him, and the length of the legs can be adjusted to suit the height of the person using the device. Then, as he skates about, the frame will slide over the skating surface so as to keep the person from falling.

Of course, the device is mainly intended for one learning to ice skate or roller skate.

It is thought from the foregoing description, that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction, and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A support for a skater comprising a frame including Y-shaped corner members, rods fitting in the corner members, arcuate members in the corners of the frame and connecting the rods together in pairs, the shanks of the Y-shaped brackets extending downwardly and outwardly

and being of channel shape in cross section, leg members pivotally connected to intermediate portions of the shanks, latch means removably holding the leg members in the channel and bracing chains connecting portions of the leg members with the frame.

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