Jan. 3, 1950 H. BRUNT ET AL 2,493,224

SKIPPING HOOP

Filed Feb. 2, 1946

Fig. 1.

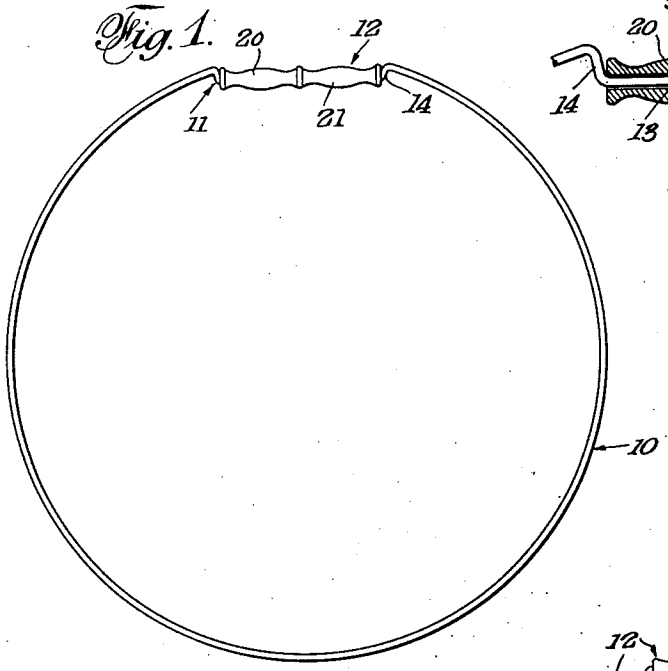


Fig. 2.

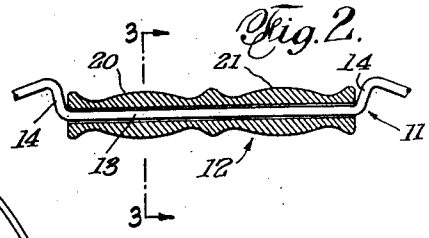


Fig. 3.

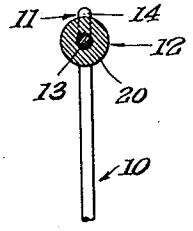


Fig. 4.

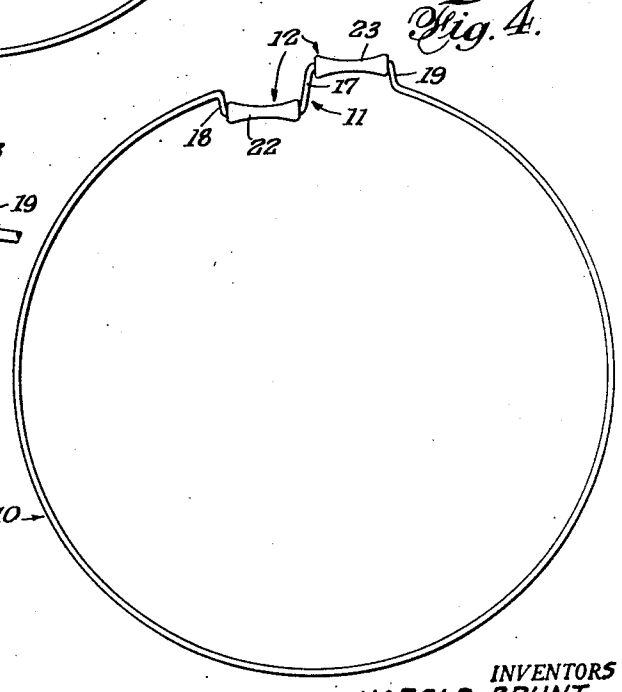


Fig. 5.

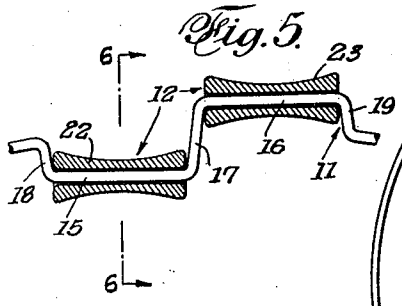
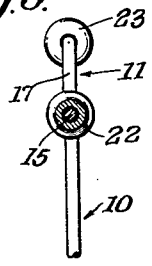


Fig. 6.



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SKIPPING HOOP

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2 Claims. (Cl. 272—74)

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This invention relates to skipping hoops and has for its primary object to provide an improved, simple and effective amusement device for minors and a wholesome exercising device for adults.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a skipping hoop embodying simply constructed and effective means whereby the hoop is readily kept in circular motion by the user thereof.

Our invention also has for its objects to provide such means that are positive in operation, convenient in use, easily installed in a working position and easily disconnected therefrom, economical of manufacture, relatively simple, and of general superiority and serviceability.

The invention also comprises novel details of construction and novel combinations and arrangements of parts, which will more fully appear in the course of the following description. However, the drawings merely show and the following description merely describes embodiments of the present invention, which are given by way of illustration or example only.

In the drawings, like reference characters designate similar parts in the several views.

Fig. 1 is a front view of a skipping hoop embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of the handle portion of the hoop.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view as taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are views respectively similar to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, Fig. 6 being taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

The hoop illustrated in two forms, each comprises a circular endless member 10, offset or crank means 11 integrally formed with the member 10, and handle means 12 provided on said offset or crank means 11.

The member 10 is simply formed of round wire or rod suitably welded at butting ends to be seamless and integral. In practice, the hoop formed by the member 10 is made in a variety of sizes to suit the different heights of users, it being desired that a hoop be substantially waist-high to a user.

In the form of Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the offset means 11 comprises a crank-like portion formed as a straight part 13 and integral crank arms 14 connecting the straight part and the member 10. While shown offset inwardly toward the center of the hoop, said straight part 13 may be offset outwardly or at any desired angle with respect to the hoop.

In the form of Figs. 4, 5 and 6, the offset means

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11 comprises two oppositely offset crank-like portions formed as straight parts 15 and 16, an integral connecting crank arm 17 for the parts 15 and 16 and integral connecting crank arms 18 and 19 for the parts 15 and 16, respectively, and the member 10. In the drawing, the parts 15 and 16 are shown, respectively, inwardly and outwardly offset with respect to the hoop. These parts, however, may be relatively offset at various angles.

As seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the handle means 12 may comprise a single integral member having two side-by-side grips 20 and 21, whereas said means in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 comprise individual handle grips 22 and 23, one on each part 15 and 16. The handle grips are mounted to be freely rotatable and cannot be displaced from their positions, being retained in place by the crank arms 14 or the crank arms 17, 18 and 19, as the case may be.

The hoop is easily and simply rotated by grasping the handle means thereof and twirling or rotating the member 10 so that it passes over the head of the user and under the feet, in the manner of a skipping rope. The offset cranks afford means whereby the hoop can be kept in motion. The structure provided assures that the hoop can be held in a centered position while in use since the location of the handles is retained by the crank arms. The hoop shown in Fig. 4 requires an opposed circular motion of the grips 22 and 23 to keep the hoop in motion, whereas the hoop of Fig. 1 is kept in motion by a circular movement of the dual hand grip by both hands simultaneously.

While we have illustrated and described what we now regard as the preferred embodiments of our invention, the constructions are, of course, subject to modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention. We, therefore, do not wish to restrict ourselves to the particular forms of construction illustrated and described, but desire to avail ourselves of all modifications that may fall within the scope of the appended claims.

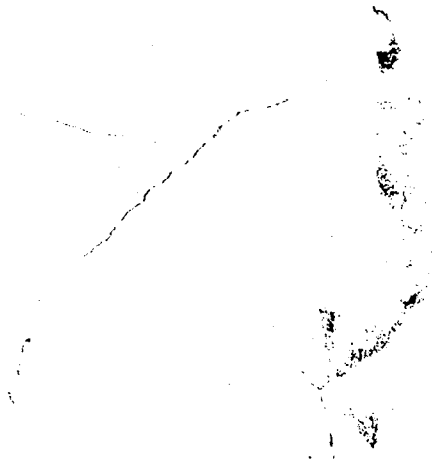
Having thus described our invention, what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A skipping hoop comprising an endless and integral member the major portion of which is formed to comprise a curved loop and the remainder of which is formed as a straight portion offset inwardly toward the center of the loop, crank arm portions integrally connecting the ends of the curved loop and straight portion, and a tubular handle freely rotatable on said straight

portion and held against endwise displacement by the crank arms, said handle having two side-by-side hand grips formed thereon.

2. A skipping hoop comprising an endless and integral member the major portion of which is formed to comprise a curved loop and the remainder of which is formed as a straight portion offset with respect to the curved loop, crank arm portions integrally connecting the ends of the curved loop and straight portion, and a tubular handle freely rotatable on said straight portion and held against endwise displacement by the crank arms, said handle having two side-by-side hand grips formed thereon.

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