Feb. 20, 1940. I. G. HANKE 2,191,253

HURDLE

Filed May 1, 1939 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

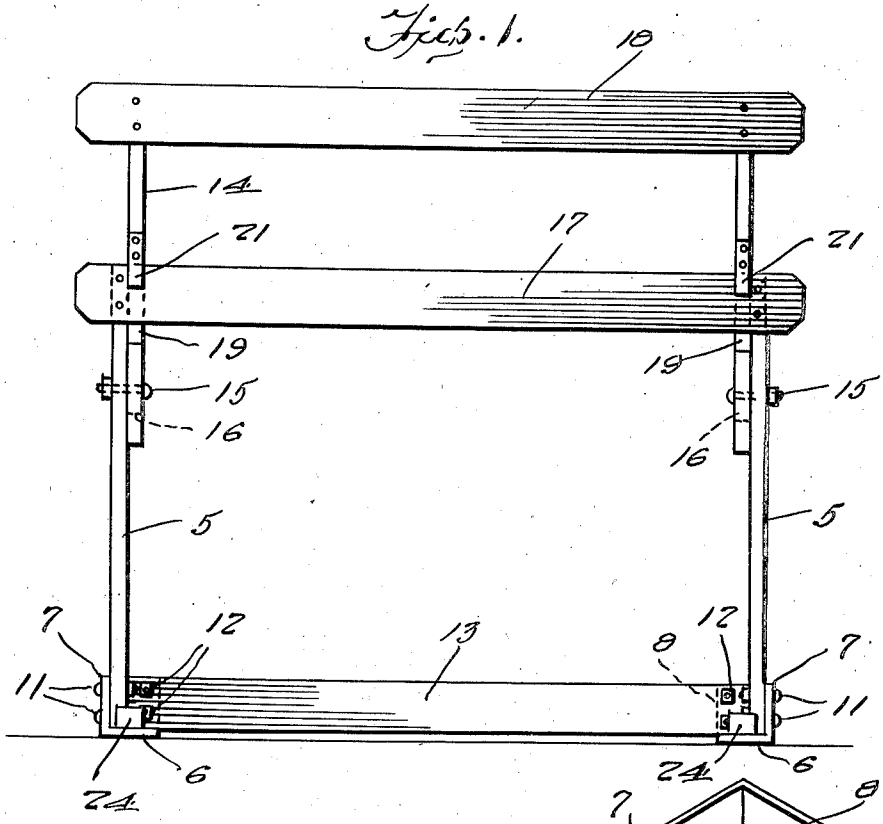
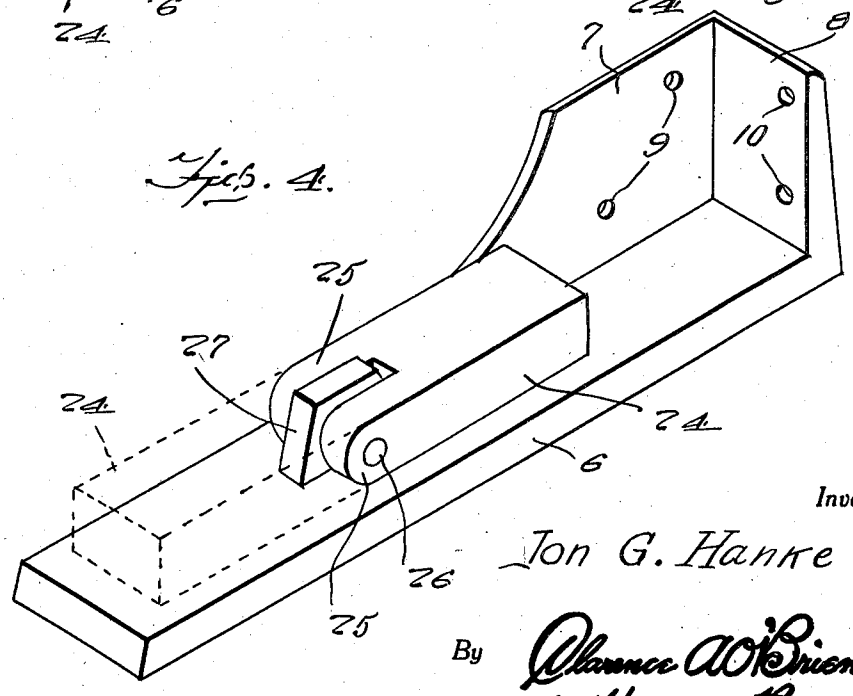


Fig. 4.



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Filed May 1, 1939 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

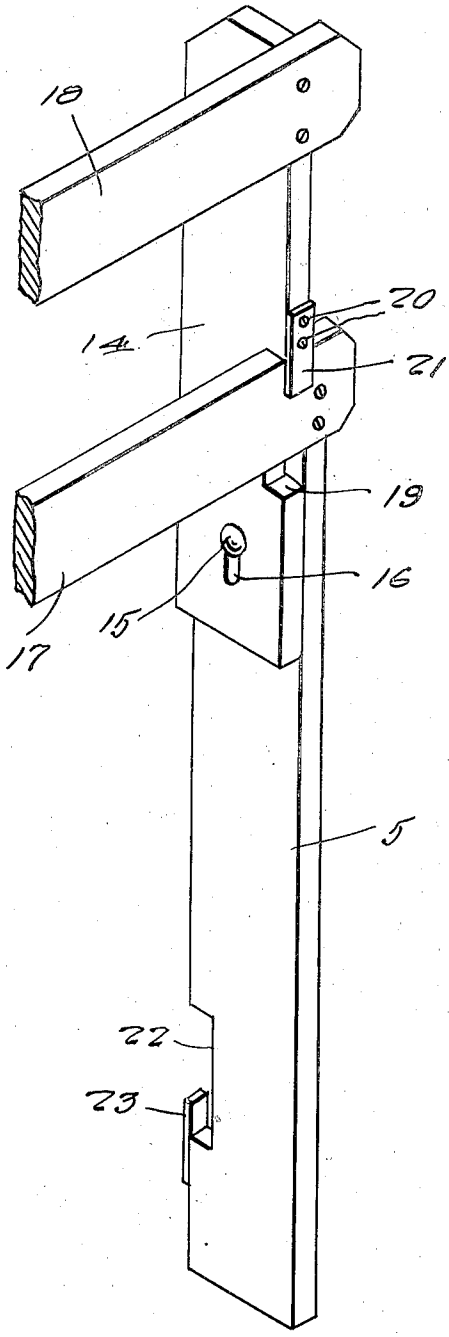
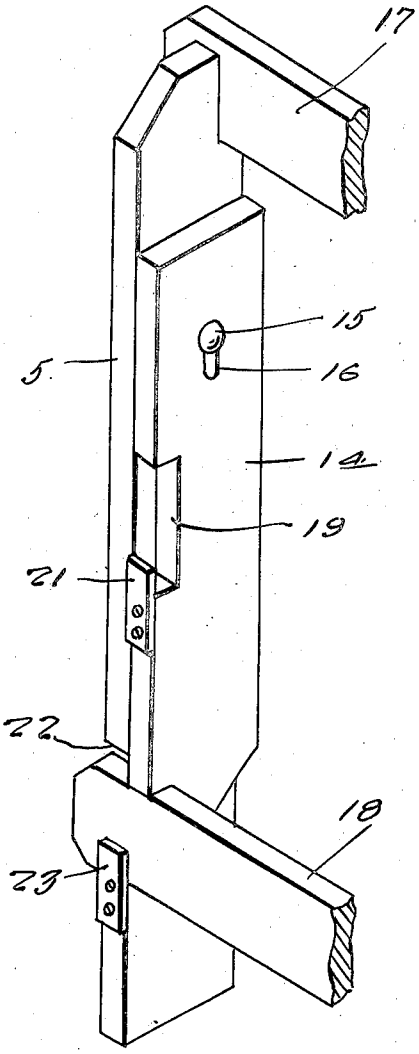


Fig. 3.



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HURDLE

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Application May 1, 1939, Serial No. 271,154

4 Claims. (Cl. 272—59)

This invention relates to hurdles of the type used by athletes in running what are commonly known as hurdle races.

An object of the present invention is to provide a hurdle so constructed as to be readily used either as a "high" or a "low" hurdle; and the invention together with its objects and advantages will be best understood from a study of the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is an elevational view showing the hurdle used as a "high" hurdle.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of one of the standards of the hurdle with the cross-bar shown fragmentarily.

Figure 3 is a view somewhat similar to Figure 2 but showing the parts arranged when the hurdle is used as a "low" hurdle, and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a base member.

Referring more in detail to the drawings it will be seen that in the preferred embodiment thereof the hurdle comprises a pair of opposed parallel standards 5—5.

For each standard 5 there is provided a base 6 of metal or other suitable material which at one corner thereof is provided with right-angularly disposed integral flanges 7 and 8 that are apertured as at 9 and 10, respectively, to receive bolts or other fastening elements 11 for securing the lower end of a standard 5 thereto and bolts or fastening elements 12 for securing thereto one end of a spreader bar 13 that extends between and connects the base members 6.

Also each standard 5 is provided with an extension 14 that at one end thereof is pivoted to its standard 5 through the medium of a pivot bolt 15 the head-equipped end of which is accommodated in a slot 16 provided therefor in one end of the extension 14.

The standards 5 at the upper ends thereof are connected by a cross-bar 17 while the standard extensions 14 are connected at the free ends thereof through the medium of a cross-bar 18.

Each standard extension 14 is provided in one edge thereof with an elongated notch 19, and secured by screws or other fastening elements 20 to said edge of each standard extension at one end of the notch 19 is a keeper plate 21 the free end portion of which overlies the adjacent end of the notch 19 as shown.

Also each standard 5 intermediate its ends is provided with a similar notch 22 in one edge thereof and a keeper plate 23 secured to said one edge and overlying the lower end of the notch 22 as also clearly shown in Figures 2 and 3.

When the hurdle is to be used as a "low" hurdle, the standard extensions 14 are in the downward or depending position shown in Figure 3 and in this position of the standard extensions 14 the cross-bar 18 connecting said standard extensions has the end portions thereof accommodated within the notches 22 of the standards 5, being retained in said notches 22 through the medium of the keeper plates 23 as clearly shown in Figure 3. Thus with the parts so arranged the cross-bar 17 is used as the bar to be hurdled by the runner.

When the hurdle is to be used as a "high" hurdle, the operator pushes upwardly on the cross-bar 18 so as to clear the keeper plates 23, after which the operator then swings the cross-bar 18 and the standard extensions 14 on the pivot bolts 15 to a raised vertical or perpendicular position and in a manner to cause the notches 19 on the extensions 14 to receive the cross-bar 17, permitting the standard extensions 14 to drop down sufficiently to engage the keeper plates 21 with the cross-bar 17 whereby the standard extensions 14 and cross-bar 18 are now supported in the position shown in Figure 2, and the hurdle is in a condition for use as a "high" hurdle, the cross-bar 18 now serving as the bar to be hurdled by the runner.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a hurdle structure which can be readily converted from a "low" hurdle to a "high" hurdle, and vice versa, and which is simple in construction and capable of being readily and easily converted to the type of hurdle desired.

Also completing the structure are weight members 24, there being one weight member 24 for each base 6.

Each weight member 24 at one end is bifurcated to provide a pair of coextensive ears 25 that are pivoted as at 26 to a lug 27 rising from a base 6 as shown in Figure 4.

When the hurdle is used as a "low" hurdle the weight members 24 are in the full line position shown in Figure 4. When the hurdle is used as a "high" hurdle the weight members 24 are in the dotted line position shown in Figure 4, and in this position serve to maintain the hurdle upright and so as not to be easily "tipped" over.

It is thought that a clear understanding of the construction, utility and advantages of a hurdle construction embodying the features of the present invention will be had without a more detailed description.

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

1. In a hurdle of the class described, a pair of standards, a cross-bar secured to and connecting the upper ends of said standards, extensions for said standards pivoted thereto, the pivot means including slots in the extensions and pins in the standards engaging the slots, said slots extending longitudinally, a cross-bar connecting said standard extensions, said extensions having notches in their side edges for receiving portions of the cross bar of the standards, said notches being of greater length than the width of the cross bar and keeper plates connected with the extensions and extending over portions of the notches for holding the said cross bar in said notches, when the extensions are in raised position with the pivot pins engaging the upper ends of the slots.

2. A convertible "high" and "low" hurdle comprising a pair of base members, a spreader bar secured to and extending between said base members, standards rising from said base members, a cross-bar connecting the upper ends of said standards, standard extensions pivotally and slidably connected at one end thereof with said standards, a cross-bar connecting the free ends of said standard extensions, said standard extensions being provided in one edge thereof with notches to accommodate the first-named cross-bar and keeper plates secured on said standard extensions at said one edge thereof and overlying one end of said notches for engaging the first-named cross-bar when said standard extensions are disposed in an extended position with respect to said standards.

3. A convertible "high" and "low" hurdle comprising a pair of base members, a spreader bar secured to and extending between said members, standards rising from said base members, a cross-bar connecting the upper ends of said standards, standard extensions pivotally and slidably connected at one end thereof with said standards, a cross-bar connecting the free ends of said standard extensions, said standard extensions being provided in one edge thereof with notches to accommodate the first-named cross-bar and keeper plates secured on said standard extensions at said one edge thereof and overlying one end of said notches for engaging the first-named cross-bar when said standard extensions are disposed in an extended position with respect to said standards, and said standards being also provided in one edge thereof with a notch, keeper plates secured on said one edge of said standards adjacent the lower ends of the notches in said standards, the notches in said standards being adapted to accommodate the second-named cross-bar when said standard extensions are in a lowered position with respect to said standards, and the keeper plates on said standards serving to engage the cross-bar connected with the standard extensions for retaining said cross-bar within the notches of said standards.

4. In a hurdle of the class described, a lower pair of upright members, an upper pair of upright members, one pair having longitudinally extending slots therein, pins carried by the other pair and passing through the slots for slidably connecting the two pairs together, a cross bar connecting the members of one pair together and the members of the other pair having notches in edge portions thereof of greater length than the width of the cross bar and keeper plates connected with the notched edges and extending over portions of the notches for holding the cross bar in said notches, said plates permitting the cross bar to pass from the notches when the cross bar is moved in the notches in a direction away from the plates.

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