Oct. 30, 1934. R. C. LOVERIDGE 1,978,499

STRIKING BAG

Filed May 17, 1933

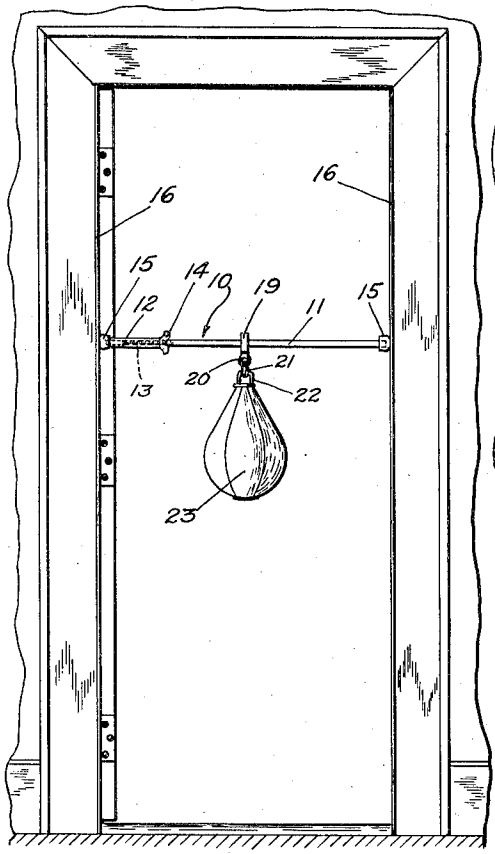


Fig. 1

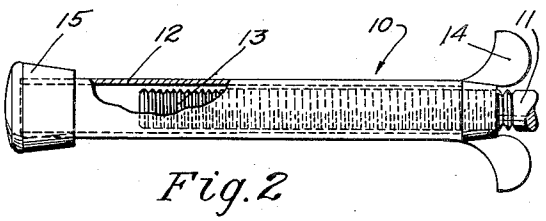


Fig. 2

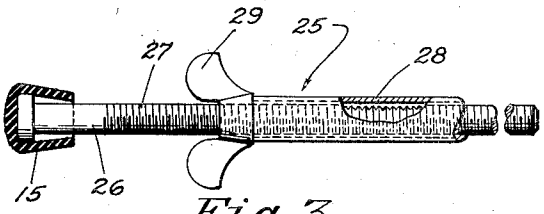


Fig. 3

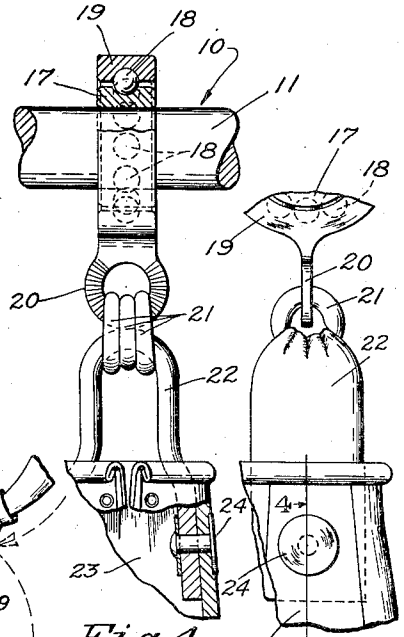


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

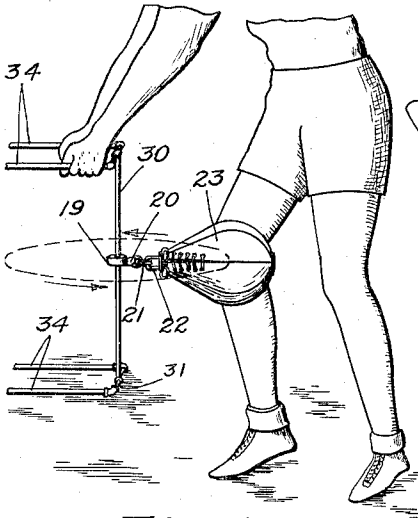


Fig. 7

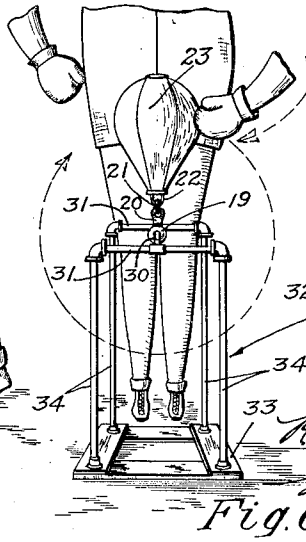


Fig. 6

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STRIKING BAG

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Application May 17, 1933, Serial No. 671,485

1 Claim. (Cl. 272—78)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in striking bags and has particular relation to mountings for such bags.

An object of the invention is to provide a means for mounting a striking bag whereby striking of the bag may cause it to rotate about a support.

Another object is to provide a striking bag mounting which is so constructed that a bag may be easily and quickly, either temporarily or permanently, mounted or supported between a pair of spaced uprights, as for example, the jambs of a door frame, a pair of posts or the like.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein satisfactory embodiments of the invention are shown. However, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the details disclosed but includes all such variations and modifications as fall within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claim.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view illustrating the improved mounting in place supporting a bag between the jambs of a door frame;

Fig. 2 is an elevational view on an enlarged scale showing one end portion of the mounting, a part being broken away;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing a slight modification;

Fig. 4 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section and showing a detail of the mounting;

Fig. 5 is a detail elevational view taken at right angles to Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the mounting as applied to the supporting of a bag on a stand or frame; and

Fig. 7 is a similar view showing the device of Fig. 6 in a different position.

Referring in detail to the drawing and at first particularly to Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5, the improved mounting as shown includes a bar generally designated 10 and comprising a pair of sections 11 and 12 of which the section 11 is formed of a length of rod while the section 12 comprises a short piece of tubing. Section 11 is arranged to telescope into the section 12 and the inner end portion of the section 11 is screw threaded as at 13. A wing nut or other nut 14 is threaded onto the rod 11 and is of a diameter to abut the inner end of the tubular section 12. This nut will therefore limit the extent to which the sections may telescope and the nut is to be used as a chaser since turning of the nut in a direction to feed it along the bar section 11 will result in the nut forcing the tube section 12 in a direction to carry it off the bar section and therefore increase the effective length of the bar.

On the outer end of each of the bar sections 11 and 12 there is arranged a cushioning member 15 which preferably takes the form of a cap-like structure yielding material, such for example as live rubber. When the bar 10 is to be mounted between a pair of uprights, as for example the door jambs 16, the nut is adjusted into position so that when the inner end of the tubular bar section is in engagement with the nut the bar will be of a length substantially equal to the distance between the door jambs 16. The bar is then positioned between the jambs and the nut threaded along the section 11 so as to force the section 12 off the section 11 to cause the cushioning members to be forced tightly against the jambs 16. When this last has been accomplished, the bar will be securely mounted in place. On loosening of the nut the bar may, of course, be taken down and put in an out of the way position.

A bearing means is provided on the rod for supporting the bag. It is preferably an anti-friction bearing, such as a ball bearing, but not necessarily so as it may be a plain bearing. In the form illustrated a ring 17 is pressed onto the bar 10, as on the section 11 thereof, and this bearing means has a tight fit, preferably a forced fit, and is non-rotatable with respect to the bar. In its outer surface means 17 is provided with an annular groove partially receiving anti-friction means as ball bearings 18 which ball bearings also partially enter an annular groove in the inner face of a ring-like member 19. From this it will be understood that the ring 19 is freely rotatable about the bearing member 17 in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the supporting bar 10.

The ring 19 carries an eye or loop 20 through which is passed a series of rings 21. Through these rings 21 there is passed a strap 22 the lower end portions of which are secured to a bag 23 as by rivets or other fastening means 24. It will be apparent that when the bag is mounted on the bar 10 and said bar is secured between a pair of uprights the bag is freely rotatable bodily about the bar. This is due to the fact that the bag is connected with the ring 19 and that said ring is freely rotatable about the bearing member 17. Of course, it will be understood that the bar 10 may be mounted between

horizontals or other means, it simply being necessary that a pair of spaced rigid surfaces be provided against which the cushion caps 15 may be jambed by turning of the nut 14.

Fig. 3 shows a slight variation in the construction of the mounting bar and in this figure the bar is generally designated 25 and includes a relatively short section of rod 26 threaded for substantially its entire length as at 27. Also, the bar includes a tubular section 28 to telescope over the section 26 and a wing nut 29 is threaded on section 26 to abut the inner end of the tubular section 28 so as to force the sections apart to vary the over-all length of the bar. The cushioning caps 15 are applied to the outer end of each bar section as will be understood. In the device of Fig. 3 the bearings means 17 and ring 19 would be mounted on the tubular section 28 and the operation would be the same as that already described.

Fig. 6 shows the anti-friction mounting means including the bearing 17 and ring 19 applied to a horizontal bar 30 mounted between the cross end bars 31 of a frame or stand 32. This frame or stand 32 includes a base 33 supporting four uprights 34, the said uprights being arranged in pairs and the upper end portion of the uprights of the respective pairs are connected by the cross end bars 31. When the stand 32 is disposed on its base as in Fig. 6, the bag 23 may be struck by the hands or if desired the elbow and may be caused to rotate or oscillate about the bar 30. That is, if the bag is continually driven in one direction it will continue to rotate about the bar whereas if it is struck to drive it first in one direction and then the opposite direction it will have an oscillatory movement imparted to it.

Fig. 7 shows the arrangement of Fig. 6 with the stand or frame 32 turned on its side so as to dispose the bar 30 in a vertical position. With the stand so arranged the upper pair of bars 34 may be grasped in the hands as suggested in that figure and the ball may be operated by striking it with the knees. Of course, the ball may be struck to give it a continuous motion as suggested in the drawing or it may be struck to cause it to swing first in one direction and then in the opposite direction.

Having thus set forth the nature of my invention, what I claim is:

In combination, a striking bag, a supporting bar, said bar comprising a pair of sections arranged to telescope one within the other, a cushion means on the outer end of each of said sections, screw threads on one of said sections, a nut threaded on said screw threads to abut the other of said sections and turnable on said threads to adjust the telescopic relation of said sections, a bearing means on and rigid with one of said sections, a ring on said bearing means and turnable about the same in a plane normal to the horizontal axis of the bar, and means connecting the striking bag to said ring.

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