An assembly structured to facilitate the practice of various martial art techniques by an individual such as kicks, punches and other physically delivered blows associated with various forms of the martial arts. An elongated stanchion operatively disposed in a substantially vertical upright position comprises a plurality of support assemblies extending outwardly therefrom and adjustable at various heights along the length thereof. Each or a predetermined number of the support assemblies include a mounting structure secured to an outer end thereof at a predetermined orientation. Each of the mounting structures is dimensioned, disposed and configured to have a striking target, such as a Thai pad, or like structure disposed in an exposed, accessible location to facilitate the delivery, by the individual, of different types of martial art blows.
MARTIAL ARTS PRACTICE ASSEMBLY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates to a post-like assembly for the removable support and selective disposition of a plurality of striking targets such as, but not limited to, Thai pads. Selective adjustability and other structural features of the post-like assembly facilitate the positioning of the striking targets in a preferred, exposed, accessible location and at predetermined orientations so as to facilitate the execution of various types of kicks, punches and other blows or like martial art techniques.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] The practice and performance of martial arts has enjoyed increasing popularity not only in its one or more countries of origin but in the United States as well as other locations throughout the world. While frequently considered a sport or type of physical exercise, it is well understood that various forms of the martial arts also involve significant mental discipline resulting in an overall physical and emotional well being of a participating individual. Perhaps the most popular categories of the martial arts include Tai Kwon Do, Kung Fu, karate and others. A related sport or like physical discipline may also include kick boxing, which while not strictly recognized as a formal martial arts category, does incorporate various martial art techniques such as kicking, punching, etc. Serious participation in any of the martial arts including, but not limited to those set forth above, involves concentrated practice comprising repetitious performance of various types of martial art techniques of the type set forth above. The ability of participants in the martial arts, including students and instructors alike, to maintain a preferred and rigorous practice schedule typically requires the delivering or performance of such blows in a real life atmosphere.

[0005] Clearly a significant factor in the practice of martial arts involves mental discipline. As such, the practice of this aspect of martial art techniques may be performed mentally, at least in part, wherein phantom or at least partially imaginary targets are used in the practice procedures. However, it is equally well recognized that in order to become increasingly proficient and perhaps reach the level of a martial arts master in one or more of the above-noted disciplines, an individual must recreate, as much as possible, real situations where kicks, punches and like blows are actually delivered with force. Therefore, in order to create or accomplish a real life environment of the type generally described above, participants of the martial arts interact with one another at least to the extent of one individual holding or otherwise supporting boards, pads, and other “striking targets”. In accordance with these conventional practices, one individual delivers real life blows to the striking targets held or supported by a cooperating individual.

[0006] While such techniques are considered at least minimally effective for the continued improvement of various forms of martial arts, certain obvious problems and disadvantages do exist. By way of example, one martial art technique involves one individual delivering an appropriate kick, punch or like blow to a board or other target held by another individual. The purpose is to deliver the blow with sufficient force and accuracy to break the board or otherwise strike the held target at a predetermined location. While effective such practices are frequently dangerous and oftentimes result in injuries to the individual holding the board or other striking target. In order to overcome problems and disadvantages of the type set forth above, a plurality of conventional “exercise devices” are known and believed to be commercially available. Such devices are structured and utilized in a manner somewhat similar to other known strengthening or exercise machines found in well equipped gymnasiums, exercise rooms and even some home or domestic environments.

[0007] The similarity between exercise devices associated with the practice of martial art techniques and strengthening or cardiovascular machines may be all too similar. Such similarity is evident in the fact that a number of conventional martial arts practice devices lack the versatility in terms of effective and adjustable structuring to allow an individual to practice a number of the required techniques in a meaningful manner. Also, unlike conventional exercise or strengthening machines, exercise devices associated with the practice of various forms of martial arts must have a somewhat increased or enhanced structural integrity. This is due because the various martial art techniques primarily, if not exclusively, involve delivery of extremely high force kicks, punches, blows, etc.

[0008] Accordingly, there is a need in this area for an assembly structured to facilitate the practice of various martial art techniques including, but not necessarily limited to, the performance of various types of kicks, punches, blows, etc. As such, a proposed practice assembly should be able to efficiently and preferably adjustable position at least one, but more practically, a plurality of “striking targets”. Such striking targets could include, but are not intended to be limited to, padded structures such as those conventionally known in the martial arts field as “Thai pads”. In addition, a proposed practice assembly would have structural and operative features which would allow the adjustable and accurate disposition of the one or more striking targets in an exposed, accessible location to facilitate the real life practicing of the various martial art techniques associated with one or more forms of martial arts. Further, a proposed martial arts practicing assembly could be structured to duplicate, as much as practical, real life positions and orientations, where selective blows are delivered to individual and appropriate ones of the striking targets. As such, the proposed practice assembly would efficiently and effectively position individual ones of the striking targets in a variety of different angular orientations, such that the practiced techniques would closely resemble real life situations.

[0009] Also, a proposed and preferred practice assembly should be sufficiently lightweight to be transported to and used in a variety of appropriate locations. Finally, practice assemblies of the type proposed should demonstrate sufficient structural integrity to absorb forces delivered by an individual during a practice session, where numerous martial art blows are delivered to various ones of the aforementioned striking targets in a repetitive fashion.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention is directed to a practice assembly structured to facilitate the practice of various
kicks, punches, blows or like martial art techniques through the support and adjustable positioning of at least one, but more practically, a plurality of "striking targets." While the structural and operational details of the practice assembly of the present invention will be primarily described for use in the attachment, support and positioning of striking targets in the form of "Thai pads," other types of targets can also be utilized. As is known in the martial arts field, targets such as Thai pads provide a cushioned or padded structure intended to absorb the force form various blows. Conventionally, such pads are held or supported by one individual, while another individual delivers various types of blows to the pad being held. While the use of Thai pads or other striking targets in this manner are functional and operative for their intended purpose, it is believed that a more efficient utilization of such padded structures, or other striking targets, could be accomplished by the one or more preferred embodiments of the practice assembly of the present invention.

[0011] More specifically, the assembly of the present invention comprises an elongated stanchion or similar post-like structure operatively disposed in a freestanding, upright, substantially vertical orientation when in use. A base is integrally, fixedly or otherwise securely connected to a lower end of the stanchion and is structured to provide stable support thereto when positioned on any of a variety of different supporting surfaces. As will be apparent, utilizing of the one or more preferred embodiments of the practice assembly of the present invention involves the selective positioning and support of a plurality of striking targets, of the type generally described above. As such, the stanchion, as well as other components associated therewith should have sufficient stability, strength and overall structural integrity to absorb the force of repeated blows of the type involved in the practice of various martial art techniques. Therefore, the base includes structural features which facilitate the stable support of the stanchion and the one or more striking targets supported thereon. More specifically, the base is structured to include a securing assembly disposed and configured to support or otherwise be connected to a stabilizing assembly.

[0012] The base may include a variety of different structural modifications each of which are adaptable for use with one or more different stabilizing assemblies. However, a most preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises the base including one or more securing members attached to each of a plurality of support legs which collectively define the base. The securing members are disposed, dimensioned and configured to receive one or more weight members thereon. As such, a sufficient amount of weight is removably applied to the base to accomplish the desired degree of stability of the stanchion as the striking targets supported thereby absorb the forces from various martial art techniques practiced on the assembly. Structural details of the one or more weight members may vary significantly from customized weights to conventional weights of the type associated with barbell devices. Therefore such weight structures may not necessarily be considered an integrated part of the most preferred embodiment of the practice assembly of the present invention, but rather an auxiliary component to be used or otherwise associated therewith.

[0013] Additional structural and operative features of the assembly include at least one but more practically a plurality of support assemblies each of which include at least one elongated support arm. An inner or proximal end of each of the support arms is adjustable connected to the stanchion and includes a sufficient connecting apparatus, such as a spring loaded or other structured quick connect/disconnect device to adjustably attach the support arms at various positions along the length of the stanchion. Accordingly, the support arms may be disposed at substantially any preferred height relative to the supporting surface on which the stanchion is positioned.

[0014] In addition, the outer or distal end of each of the support arms defining the one or more support assemblies is secured to a mounting structure. The mounting structure is dimensioned and configured to facilitate a supportive interconnection with at least one or a plurality of different striking targets. As set forth above, one striking target of the type intended to be used with at least one preferred embodiment of the present invention is a Thai pad. As such, the one or more mounting structures include a sufficient dimension and/or configuration to securely, but preferably removably, mount the Thai pad or like striking target on the mounting structure. In addition, individual ones of the mounting structures associated with different ones of the support arms are preferably disposed at a predetermined orientation as relates to the substantially upright and/or vertical orientation of the stanchion. Accordingly, the various orientations of the mounting structures, as well as the striking targets mounted thereon, are such as to best facilitate the practice or exercise of various types of kicks, punches, blows or like martial art techniques to which individual ones of the striking targets may be subjected. Accordingly, the selective and preferred positioning of a plurality of striking targets at exposed, accessible locations and at preferred orientations provides an efficient and effective martial arts practice assembly. Further, such a preferred assembly overcomes many of the disadvantages and problems recognized with conventional devices, structures and related assemblies associated with the practicing of martial arts techniques and/or the procedures associated therewith.

[0015] These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become clearer when the drawings as well as the detailed description are taken into consideration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] For a fuller understanding of the nature of the present invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0017] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the martial arts practice assembly of the present invention in an assembled form absent normally accompanying auxiliary components, including striking targets and a stabilizing assembly as represented FIG. 2.

[0018] FIG. 1A is a rear perspective view in partial cut-away of a portion of the practice assembly of the preferred embodiment and a quick connect device associated therewith.

[0019] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the martial arts practice assembly of the present invention in an assembled form and in an operative position with various auxiliary components mounted thereon.
FIG. 3 is a perspective view in detail of one embodiment of a support assembly associated with the preferred embodiment of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view in detail of yet another embodiment of a support assembly associated with the preferred embodiment of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIG. 5 is yet another embodiment of a support assembly associated with the preferred embodiment of FIGS. 1 and 2.

Like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In accordance with the accompanying Figures, the present invention is directed to a practice assembly generally indicated as 10 specifically, but not exclusively, intended for the practice of various martial art techniques such as kicks, punches and like blows. More specifically, the assembly 10 includes an elongated stanchion 12 formed of a high strength, rigid material. Because of its intended use, the material from which the stanchion 12 is formed, along with the other structural and operative components of the present invention, must demonstrate sufficient strength and overall structural integrity to withstand the forces of various, repetitive blows or other martial art techniques practiced on the assembly 10.

Additional stability is provided by lower end of the stanchion 12 being integrally, fixedly or otherwise securely connected to a base, generally indicated as 14. An obvious purpose of the base 14 is to support the stanchion 12 and the various structural components associated therewith on any one of a plurality of different supporting surfaces. Further, the base 14 is preferably dimensioned, configured and structured to provide sufficient stability to the assembly 10, such as resisting swiveling, tipping, etc., as the various blows or other martial art techniques are practiced thereon. Therefore, the base 14 comprises a plurality of support legs 16 being relatively disposed and appropriately elongated or otherwise configured to provide the required stability during a practice session. As represented in the FIGS. 1 and 2, the base 14 may include a variety of configurations and as such the number and relative positions of the legs 16 may differ. One preferred structural configuration of the base is represented in FIG. 1 and includes the two elongated legs 16 interconnected by a brace structure 16′. In contrast, the base of FIG. 2 includes a plurality of preferably three legs 16 each extending substantially radially outward from a lower end of the stanchion 12.

Stability of the base 14 and remaining portions of the assembly are further facilitated by the provision of an adjustment assembly comprising at least one, but more practically, a plurality of adjustment members, represented in FIG. 1, and movably connected to under portions of the different legs 16. Each of the one or more adjustment members may be movable positioned to facilitate a substantially level or other preferred or predetermined orientation of the stanchion 12 on a supporting surface, as represented in FIG. 1. Also, the base structures 14 of both FIGS. 1 and 2 are structured to include a securing assembly, generally indicated as 18, which is disposed, dimensioned and configured to connect or otherwise support a stabilizing assembly 20 represented in FIG. 2.

In order to accommodate the stabilizing assembly 20 a most preferred embodiment of the practice assembly 10 comprises at least one but more practically a plurality of securing members in the form of elongated rods 22. Each of the one or more rods 22 are secured to and extend upwardly or outwardly from a correspondingly disposed support leg 16. Further, the dimension of each of the rods 16 is such as to removably receive at least one weight member or structure 24 thereon. As such, the one or more weight structures 24 define the aforementioned stabilizing assembly 20. Further, the one or more weight members 24 may be conventionally structured weight members of the type associated with barbell devices or alternatively may be somewhat customized so as to be adaptable for use with the base 14. Accordingly, in a most preferred embodiment of the present invention the stabilizing assembly 20, comprising one or more conventional weight structures or members 24, is not considered a part of the present invention. It is emphasized that weight structures or members 24 of various types may define the stabilizing assembly 20 and be adapted for use with the securing assembly 18. As should be apparent, the support members 22 would be correspondingly adapted in terms of structure, dimension and configuration to support or otherwise connect various types of stabilizing assemblies 20 and/or weight members 24 to the base 14.

Another feature of the present invention is the provision of at least one but more practically a plurality of support assemblies generally indicated as 30, 32 and 34. Each of the support assemblies 30, 32 and 34 are preferably, but not necessarily, formed from a high strength, rigid and preferably non-flexible material, as is the material from which the stanchion 12 is formed. As such, various components of the practice assembly 10 demonstrate sufficient strength and structural integrity to absorb the forces from the blows exerted thereon, as set forth above. Further, each of the support assemblies 30, 32 and 34 include a support arm having a proximal end interconnected to the stanchion 12 and a distal end connected in supporting relation to a different one of a plurality of mounting assemblies 40, 41, 43 and 44. As will also be explained in greater detail hereinafter, each of the mounting assemblies 40 through 44 comprise an appropriate dimension, configuration and overall structure to support at least one type of striking target 50 thereon. As set forth above, a most preferred striking target to be used in combination with the assembly 10 comprises a pad or like cushioned device, conventionally known in the martial arts area as a “Thai pad”. It is emphasized, however, that other types of striking targets, which may or may not include a padded or cushioned structure, may be used with the assembly 10. Therefore, structural modifications to the mounting assemblies 40 through 44 in order to adapt to different types of striking targets may be minimal or non-existent.

Each of the support assemblies 30, 32 and 34 preferably include at least one elongated arm 52, 54, 60 and 64 extending transversely outward from the stanchion 12 in various predetermined and preferably different directions. In addition, the inner or proximal end of each of these support arms is associated with a mounting or connecting collar generally indicated as 56. Each of the collars 56 is dimensioned and configured to be movably and/or adjustably connected to the stanchion 12 by placement in substantially surrounding relation thereto as clearly demonstrated in FIGS. 1 through 3. In addition, at least one connector 58 is
mounted on or otherwise associated with each collar 56 so as to quickly and easily connect or disconnect the collar 56, as well as the corresponding support arm, relative to the stanchion 12.

[0030] With primary reference to FIG. 1A, each of the connectors 58 may include a spring biased structure associated with a connecting pin (not shown for purposes of clarity) dimensioned to fit within any of the plurality of holes or apertures 59 extending in spaced relation to one another along the length of the stanchion. An outward pulling force exerted on the pull handle or knob 58' will serve to remove the associated connecting pin from a corresponding one of the holes 59, thereby detaching the collar 56 from the stanchion 12. Reconnecting the collar 56 involves a reverse procedure, including a release of the handle when the connecting pin is aligned with an appropriate aperture. This results in a passage of the pin into the aperture due to a biasing force exerted on the connecting pin by the aforementioned spring biased structure. Therefore, each of the support arms and their associated support assemblies 30, 32 and 34 may be selectively disposed at any one of a plurality of preferred locations along the length of the stanchion 12. As such, the height of the support assemblies 30, 32 and 34, relative to the supporting surface of the stanchion, may be adjusted so as to properly position the corresponding striking targets 50 at a location which best facilitates the performance of intended kicks, such as side kicks, or other martial art techniques.

[0031] As represented in FIG. 3 the support assembly 30 includes twin support arms 52 and 54 each having a different one of the mounting assemblies 40 and 41 fixedly, integrally or otherwise connected to an outer or distal end thereof. As will be explained with primary reference to different structural embodiments of the support assemblies 30, 32 and 34, as represented in FIGS. 3 through 5, the structural features may vary while the intended operative purpose of each of the support assemblies 30, 32 and 34 are substantially similar. With further reference to FIG. 3, it is noted that each of the mounting assemblies 40 and 41 comprise a substantially elongated configuration secured to the distal ends of the arms 52 and 54 respectively at a predetermined angular orientation relative to the upright, substantially vertical orientation of the stanchion 12. In doing so, the angular orientation of the mounting assemblies 40 and 41 determine the corresponding attitude or angular orientation of the corresponding striking targets 50 thereby further facilitating the efficient practice or performance of sidekicks or other martial art techniques practiced thereon.

[0032] With primary reference to FIG. 4, the support assembly 32 includes an elongated arm 60 having its distal end fixedly, integrally or otherwise connected to the mounting assembly 43. The opposite or inner, proximal end of the support arm 60 is secured to the mounting or connecting collar 56 as represented in detail in FIG. 1A. Also, one or more connecting structures 58 are connected to or otherwise associated with the collar 56 for purposes of adjustably securing the support assembly 32 and the corresponding mounting assembly 43 along the length of the stanchion 12. The support assembly 32 and the mounting assembly 43 may be removably and/or adjustably disposed at any preferred or predetermined height relative to the supporting surface on which the assembly 10 is positioned. A preferred structural variation of the embodiment of FIG. 4 is represented in FIG. 1, wherein the support arm further includes a spacer arm or like structure 60' secured to the outer extremity thereof. The spacer arm 60' is disposed, dimensioned and configured to provide a predetermined spacing between the mounting assembly 43 and the support arm 60, thereby reducing the possibility of a user's foot accidentally engaging the support arm 60 instead of the intended striking target 50.

[0033] With primary reference to FIG. 5, one embodiment of the support assembly 34 includes an at least minimally elongated support arm 64 having its outer or distal end secured to mounting assembly 44 and its inner end secured to mounting or connecting collar 56. The collar 56 and the connecting device 58 have the structural and operative features described with relation to the embodiment of FIG. 1A. One or more connecting devices 58 and 58' are associated with the collar 56 so as to adjustably dispose and connect the support assembly 34 and its associated mounting assembly 44 at various locations along the length of the stanchion 12 and at various heights relative to the supporting surface on which the assembly 10 is positioned. It is of course noted that the support arm 64 has a significantly less longitudinal dimension than the support arms 52, 54 and 60 associated with the support assemblies 30 and 32 of the embodiments of FIGS. 3 and 4. However, the support arm 64 is considered to be at least minimally elongated to the extent of positioning the mounting assembly 44 in a preferred, transversely outward position relative to the stanchion 12 as clearly demonstrated in FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0034] A preferred structural modification of the mounting assembly 34, as represented in FIG. 5, is represented in FIG. 1. More specifically, the support arm 64, the collar 56 and the mounting assembly 34 are cooperatively disposed, dimensioned and configured to position the lowermost end 35 of the mounting assembly 34 beneath or substantially level with the corresponding end 56'. This will reduce the possibility of a portion of the user's body inadvertently coming in contact with the collar 56 or adjacent structure, rather than a corresponding striking target 50 mounted on the mounting assembly 44.

[0035] The three support assemblies 30, 32 and 34 and their respective mounting assemblies 40 through 44 have been described for use with the most preferred embodiments of the assembly 10 as represented in FIGS. 1 and 2. However, it should be noted that other and/or additional support assemblies may be utilized. If other and differently structured support assemblies are used with the practice assembly 10, the overall dimension and configuration thereof may differ in order to support additional striking targets or Thai pads 50 in different orientations or positions so as to further facilitate the practice of martial art techniques as should be apparent. Also, depending upon the intended location and preferred orientation of each of the plurality of striking targets 50 their specific angular orientation relative to the upright, free standing stanchion 12 is purposely varied or preselected in order to facilitate the practice or performance of various kicks, punches, blows or other martial art techniques as also should be apparent.

[0036] By way of example, the support assembly 30 includes twin support arms 52 and 54 sharing a common mounting or connecting collar at their innermost, correspondingly positioned ends. Also, the mounting assemblies
40 and 42 are angularly oriented in a skewed or other appropriate angle relative to the substantially vertical axis of the stanchion 12 in order to practice or perform sidekicks or other techniques. In contrast, the support assembly 32 extends transversely and/or radially outward from the stanchion 12 and has its mounting assembly 43 oriented in substantially perpendicular relation to the axis 12. Therefore, the Thai pad or like striking target 50 assumes the same perpendicular attitude. As such, the Thai pad associated with the support assembly 32 and the mounting assembly 43 facilitates the practice of utilizing an individual’s knee to deliver blows to the striking target 50. In further contrast, the support assembly 34 includes the mounting assembly 44 arranged in substantially parallel orientation to the length or longitudinal axis of the stanchion 12 in order to deliver various types of punches, kicks or like blows associated with martial art techniques.

[0037] As set forth above, the dimension, configuration and overall structure of each of the mounting assemblies 40 through 44 are such as to be adapted for the removable support of striking targets 50 preferably, but not exclusively, in the form of Thai pads. As such, each of the Thai pads conventionally comprise a grip or handle like member 70 designed to fit over and in at least partially surrounding relation to an appropriately disposed, dimensioned and configured adaptor plates 72 associated with at least one but preferably all of the mounting assemblies 40 through 44. Removable connection of each of the Thai pads or like striking targets 50 may be further accomplished by belts or straps disposed in surrounding relation to various portions of the respective lengths of the mounting assemblies 40 through 44 as also represented in FIG. 1.

[0038] Since many modifications, variations and changes in detail can be made to the described preferred embodiment of the invention, it is intended that all matters in the foregoing description and shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense. Thus, the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents.

[0039] Now that the invention has been described,

1. An assembly structured to facilitate the practice of martial art techniques, said assembly comprising:

an elongated stanchion and a supporting base connected thereto,

said base disposed and structured to facilitate a freestanding, substantially upright orientation of said stanchion on a supporting surface,

at least one support assembly adjustably connected to said stanchion and including a mounting structure fixedly secured in non-adjustable relation to said support assembly, and

said support assembly and said mounting structure cooperatively structured to fixedly position a striking target in an exposed, accessible location and at a predetermined orientation to facilitate selective striking thereof.

2. An assembly as recited in claim 1 wherein said support assembly comprises an elongated configuration and extends transversely outward from said stanchion at a variable height from a supporting surface.

3. An assembly as recited in claim 2 wherein said mounting structure is fixedly connected in non-adjustable relation to an outer end of said support assembly.

4. An assembly as recited in claim 3 wherein said stanchion is formed from a rigid, substantially non-flexible material.

5. An assembly as recited in claim 2 wherein said support assembly is disposed in substantially perpendicular relation to said stanchion, said mounting structure fixedly secured in non-adjustable relation to an outer end of said support assembly.

6. An assembly as recited in claim 5 wherein said mounting structure comprises an elongated configuration of sufficient length to accommodate stable securing of a striking target thereto.

7. An assembly as recited in claim 5 wherein said mounting structure is disposed at an orientation relative to said stanchion substantially corresponding to said predetermined orientation of a striking target.

8. An assembly as recited in claim 7 wherein said support assembly and said mounting structure are formed of a rigid, substantially non-flexible material, said mounting structure fixedly maintained in said orientation relative to said stanchion corresponding to said predetermined orientation of a striking target.

9. An assembly as recited in claim 7 wherein said mounting structure is fixedly maintained in a non-adjustable substantially angular relation to said stanchion.

10. An assembly as recited in claim 7 wherein said mounting structure is fixedly maintained in a non-adjustable substantially perpendicular relation to said stanchion.

11. An assembly as recited in claim 7 wherein said mounting structure is fixedly maintained in a non-adjustable substantially parallel relation to said stanchion.

12. An assembly structured to facilitate the practice of martial art techniques, said assembly comprising:

an elongate stanchion and a supporting base connected thereto,

said base disposed and structured to facilitate a freestanding, substantially upright orientation of said stanchion on a supporting surface,

a plurality of support assemblies connected to and extending outwardly from said stanchion and adjustably positionable along the length thereof,

a plurality of mounting structures each fixedly connected in a non-adjustable relation to an outer end of a different one of said plurality of support assemblies,

each of said plurality of mounting structures dimensioned and configured to removably support a striking target on said stanchion,

each of said mounting structures being fixedly disposed and maintained in a substantially common orientation as a corresponding striking target, relative to said stanchion, and

said plurality of support assemblies and corresponding ones of said mounting structures cooperatively structured to position a plurality of striking targets in different, exposed, accessible locations and at fixed predetermined orientations to facilitate selective striking thereof.

13. (canceled)
14. An assembly as recited in claim 12 wherein at least one of said mounting structures is fixedly disposed at an angular orientation relative to said stanchion.

15. An assembly as recited in claim 14 wherein at least one of said mounting structures is fixedly disposed in a substantially perpendicular relation to said stanchion.

16. An assembly as recited in claim 15 wherein at least one of said mounting structures is fixedly disposed in substantially parallel relation to said stanchion.

17. An assembly as recited in claim 12 wherein at least one of said mounting structures is fixedly disposed in substantially perpendicular relation to said stanchion.

18. An assembly as recited in claim 13 wherein at least one of said mounting structures is fixedly disposed in substantially parallel relation to said stanchion.

19. An assembly as recited in claim 12 wherein at least one of said plurality of support assemblies comprises a single, elongated, rigid support arm having a proximal end adjustably connected to said stanchion and a distal end integrally connected to a corresponding one of said plurality of mounting structures.

20. An assembly as recited in claim 19 wherein at least one of said plurality of support assemblies comprises a plurality of elongated, rigid support arms having a substantially common proximal end and adjustably connected to said stanchion, each of said plurality of support arms having a distal end integrally connected to a different one of said plurality of mounting structures.

21. An assembly as recited in claim 20 wherein at least two of said plurality of elongated support arms have correspondingly disposed inner ends.

22. An assembly as recited in claim 20 wherein at least some of said plurality of support arms include a collar disposed in surrounding relation to said stanchion, said collar adjustably connected to said stanchion and selectively positionable along the length thereof at different heights relative to the supporting surface.

23. An assembly as recited in claim 12 wherein said base comprises a securing assembly structured to at least partially support a stabilizing assembly thereon.

24. An assembly as recited in claim 23 wherein said base further comprises a plurality of support legs secured to a lower end of said stanchion and extending radially outward therefrom.

25. An assembly as recited in claim 24 wherein said securing assembly is connected to at least some of said plurality of support legs and is structured to removably secure the stabilizing assembly thereto.

26. An assembly as recited in claim 25 wherein said securing assembly comprises a plurality of rods each mounted on a different one of said support legs.

27. An assembly as recited in claim 26 wherein each of said plurality of rods are structured to removably engage at least one weight member, whereby one or more of the weight members at least partially define the stabilizing assembly.

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