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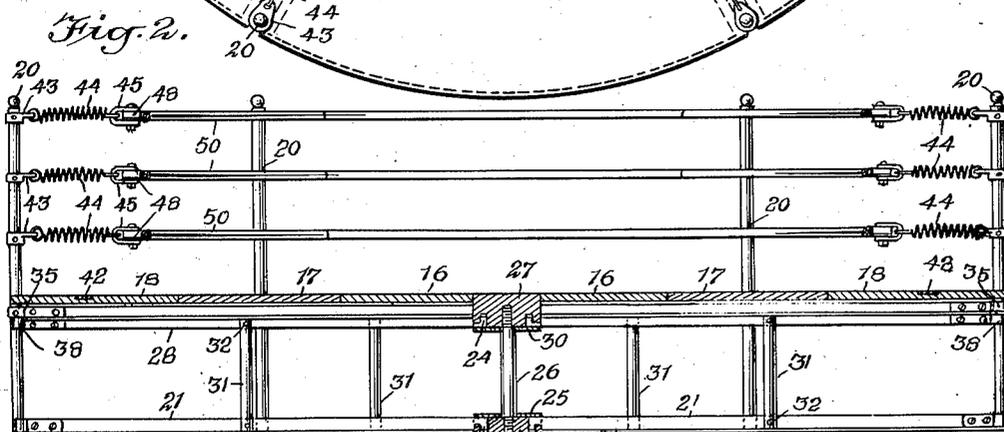
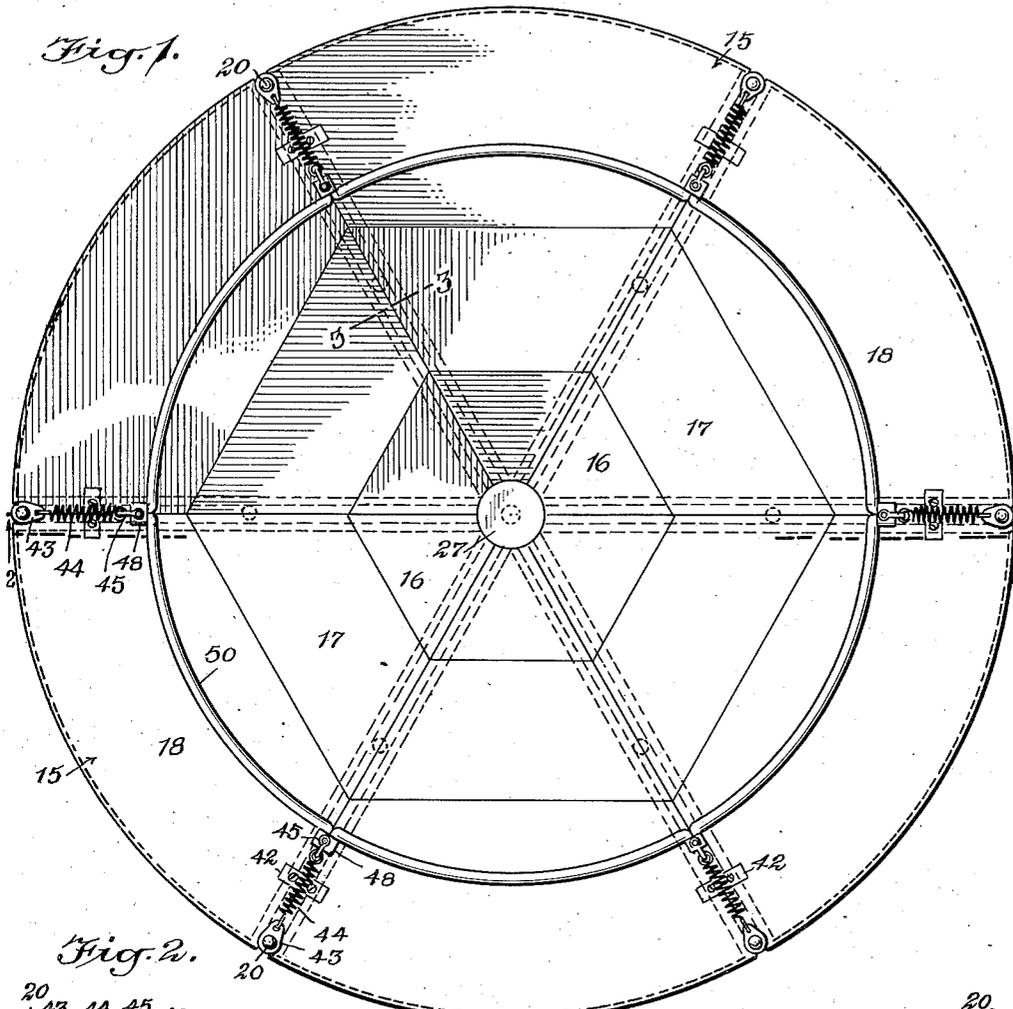
E. C. GUNNARSON

2,119,327

DEMOUNTABLE RING

Filed July 27, 1936

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



WITNESSES
Joseph ...
John V. Slacum

Fig. 3.
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May 31, 1938.

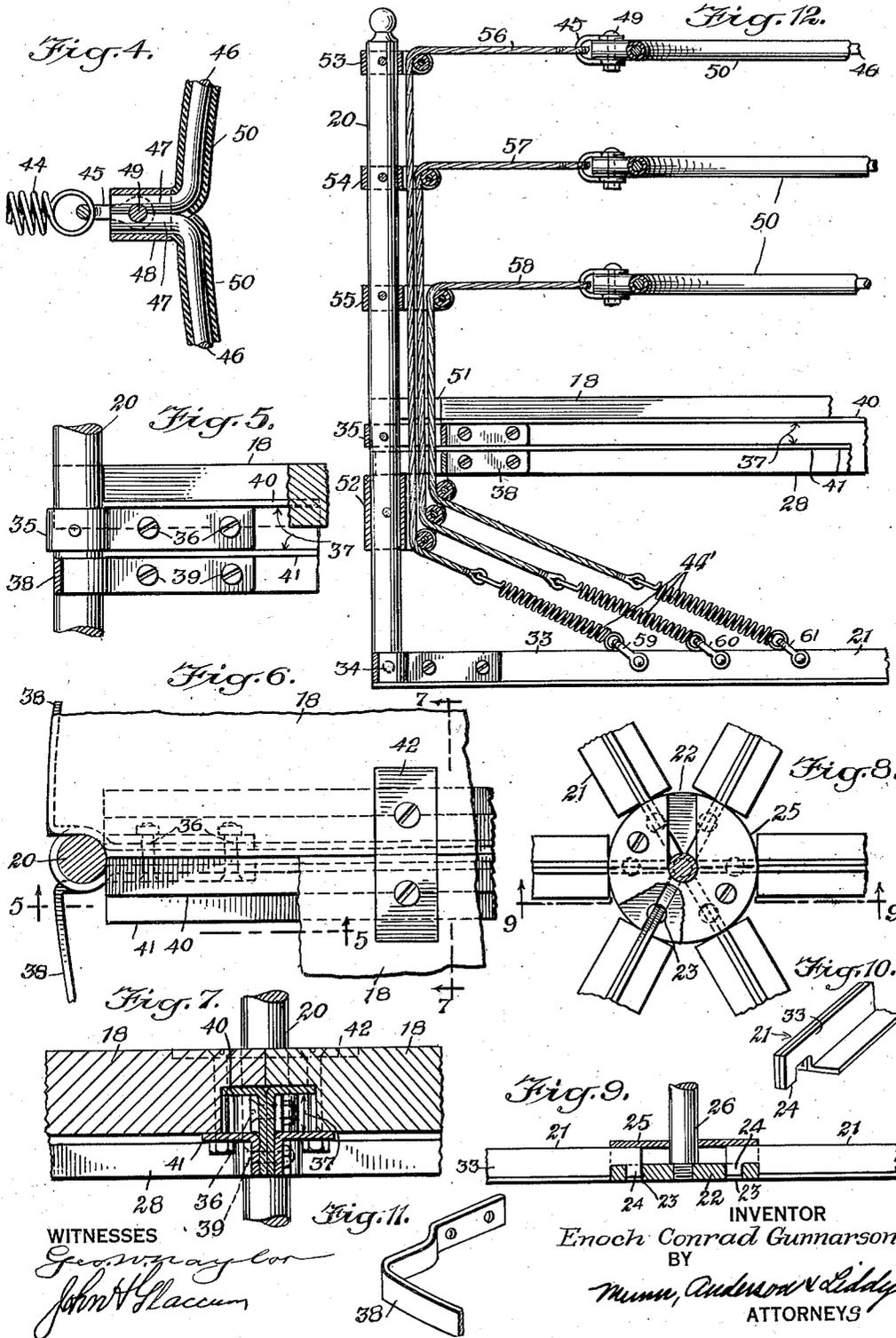
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DEMOUNTABLE RING

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DEMOUNTABLE RING

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Application July 27, 1936, Serial No. 92,824

5 Claims. (Cl. 272-3)

This invention relates to an improvement in rings or arenas used for boxing or wrestling exhibitions, athletic contests and the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a round ring which is adaptable for boxing, wrestling and other exhibitions.

Another object of the invention is to provide a ring which may be dismantled, transported from place to place, and conveniently reassembled.

A further object of the invention is to provide a ring in which a fairer contest may be staged and which provides a greater degree of safety for the contestants.

The rings now in use are ordinarily built at the place where they are intended to be used and are not easily dismantled or stored. These rings, due to their temporary nature and due to the difficulty of constructing them, are square in shape, having four corners outlined by ropes. In boxing and wrestling exhibitions the contestants quite often receive serious rope burns and are often thrown from the ring to the floor below, suffering serious injury.

The present invention is designed to provide a greater margin of safety for the contestants and at the same time present a ring which may be dismantled or adjusted for various purposes. The invention also presents a ring which overcomes many of the disadvantages found in the rings now in use and one which is economical and sturdy in construction.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a plan view of the ring showing the shape thereof,

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the supporting girders taken on the line 3-3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional detailed view of the covered ring members which take the place of ropes in the ordinary ring,

Figure 5 is an enlarged view showing the manner in which the supporting members are fastened to the posts,

Figure 6 is a partly sectional plan view of the posts shown in Figure 5,

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 7-7 of Figure 6,

Figure 8 is a detailed sectional view of the floor plate at the center of the ring,

Figure 9 is an enlarged view showing the manner in which the supporting members or framework of the ring are joined at the center thereof,

Figure 10 is a detailed view of the end of one of the supporting members.

Figure 11 is a detailed view of the end of one of the circular supporting members, and

Figure 12 is a sectional view similar in some respects to Figure 2, but showing a modified means of fastening the ring members shown in Figure 4.

By referring to the drawings, it will be seen that I provide a floor 15 which is built in sections having an inner portion 16, a middle portion 17 and an outer portion 18. This floor is built upon a framework 19 which consists of a series of girders and posts fastened to a plurality of outer posts 20. The lower part of the framework 19 consists of a series of girders 21 running from the posts 20 to a disc 22. The disc 22 is provided with grooves 23, while the girders 21 are provided with hooks 24 which fit into the grooves 23. A plate 25 fastens over the ends of the girders and is held in place by means of screws fastened through said plate 25 into the disc 22 to hold them in place. The disc 22 is provided with a spindle or center post 26 which connects the disc 22 to a similar disc 27. Extending from the disc 27 to the posts 20 there are girders 28 similar to the girders 21. They are similar in construction and are provided with the hook 24 to hook into the recesses or grooves 29 in the disc 27 and are held in place by the plate 30 which is fastened to the disc 27 by means of screws. The length of the spindle 26 will vary in accordance with the height of the ring. Intermediate the posts 20 and the spindle 26 there is a series of supporting posts 31 which hold or support the ring. These posts are connected with the girders 21 and 28 and are fastened to said girders by rivets or bolts 32. The girder 21 is fastened to the post 20 by a bolt or rivet 34 at its outer end, the post 20 being recessed to fit over the upwardly extending flange 33 of the girder 21. The girder 28 is fastened by a ring plate 35 bolted thereto by the bolts 36, as shown in Figure 5.

The girder 28 is preferably made of four angular beams bolted together so that the angles form a groove 37, as may be most clearly seen in Figure 12. Circular supporting members 38 extend from post to post, both at the upper and lower sections of the frame, and are bolted thereto by the bolts 39. The floor portions 16 and 17 are grooved to cooperate with the groove 37 formed by the flanges 40 and 41 of the beam 28, and are thus held from slipping, as shown in Figure 3. The outer floor portions 18 are not grooved, but are made to rest upon the flange 40 and are held in

place by sunken plates 42, as shown in Figure 7. A rectangular recess is made in each floor portion 18 so that the floor portions 18 must be in correct position for the plate 42 to register. This plate is bolted to the girder 28.

In the form shown in Figures 1 and 2, shackle members 43 are fastened to the posts 20. To these are fastened springs 44 which in turn cooperate with shackle members 45. Circular ring members 46, preferably of steel and having angular ends 47 surrounded by a collar 48, are fastened to the shackle 45. The ends 47 of the circular ring members are notched, so that a bolt or rivet 49 through the collar 48 will hold them firmly. The circular ring members 46 are covered with rubber or other flexible resilient material 50, so that a person thrown against the ring members will not be burned.

In the modification shown in Fig. 12, the outer ends of the girder 28 and of the floor portions 18 are provided with a groove 51 and a pulley-carrying block 52 is fastened to the post 20 immediately under the girder. The springs 44' are not fastened directly to the shackles 45 nor to the posts 20, but the posts 20 are equipped with three pulleys 53, 54 and 55. These pulleys have their wheels off-set, so as to permit the passage of the cables 56, 57 and 58 through the ends of the shackles 45 to the slot 51 and through the pulleys on the block 52. In this modification the springs 44' are fastened to shackles 59, 60 and 61 bolted to the beam 21. Obviously, turnbuckles or other adjustable means may be interposed between the springs and the cables in order to increase or lessen the tension of the springs.

When it is desired to dismantle the ring, the springs or cables are removed from the ring members 46 and the floor plates 42 are loosened and removed. The floor portions 16, 17 and 18 can then be slid out and removed. The plates 25 and 30 may then be loosened and the bolts 36 and 39 removed. The girders 21 and 28 can then be removed from the discs 22 and 27 and from the poles 20. In this way the ring is quickly collapsed for removal to another place and may be set up by the reversal of the procedure outlined.

It will be understood, of course, that while I have shown six posts in the ring, it is within the concept of the invention to increase or decrease the number of posts and floor sections if desired. It is likewise within the concept of the invention to make the circular ring members in one or more pieces and to make them of any suitable material,

although I have found steel to be the most adaptable. There are obviously many detailed parts which may be substituted without materially changing my conceptive idea.

I claim:

1. A ring including an understructure supporting a platform, said understructure including a central spindle, a grooved disc at either end of said spindle, radially extending supporting members detachably fastened to said discs and having upwardly extending posts at their outer ends, rigid members extending between said posts, and means for dismantling said understructure and for disconnecting said radial members from said discs and from said rigid members.

2. A ring including an understructure supporting a platform, said understructure including a central spindle having radially extending supporting members, said platform comprising a plurality of sections, said sections being grooved, and means on the radially extending supporting members to cooperate with the grooves to hold the sections and platform in place.

3. A ring comprising an understructure supporting a floor, ring members supported above said floor, said understructure having a plurality of posts at its periphery and each of said posts having pulleys thereon, cables extending from the ring members through the pulleys, and means for resiliently fastening said cables to the understructure.

4. A ring comprising a supporting understructure, a floor on said understructure, said floor being composed of a plurality of sections, and means on said understructure for detachably holding the floor sections in place, said means consisting of flanges on said supporting understructure and grooves on said floor sections, said flanges being adapted to co-operate with said grooves to hold the floor firmly in place.

5. A ring including an understructure supporting a platform comprising a plurality of platform members, said understructure including a central spindle, a grooved disk at either end of said spindle, radially extending supporting members detachably fastened to said disks and having upwardly extending posts at their outer ends, rigid members extending between said posts, flanges on the upper radially extending supporting members and grooves in the platform members adapted to co-operate with said flanges to hold the platform firmly in place.

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