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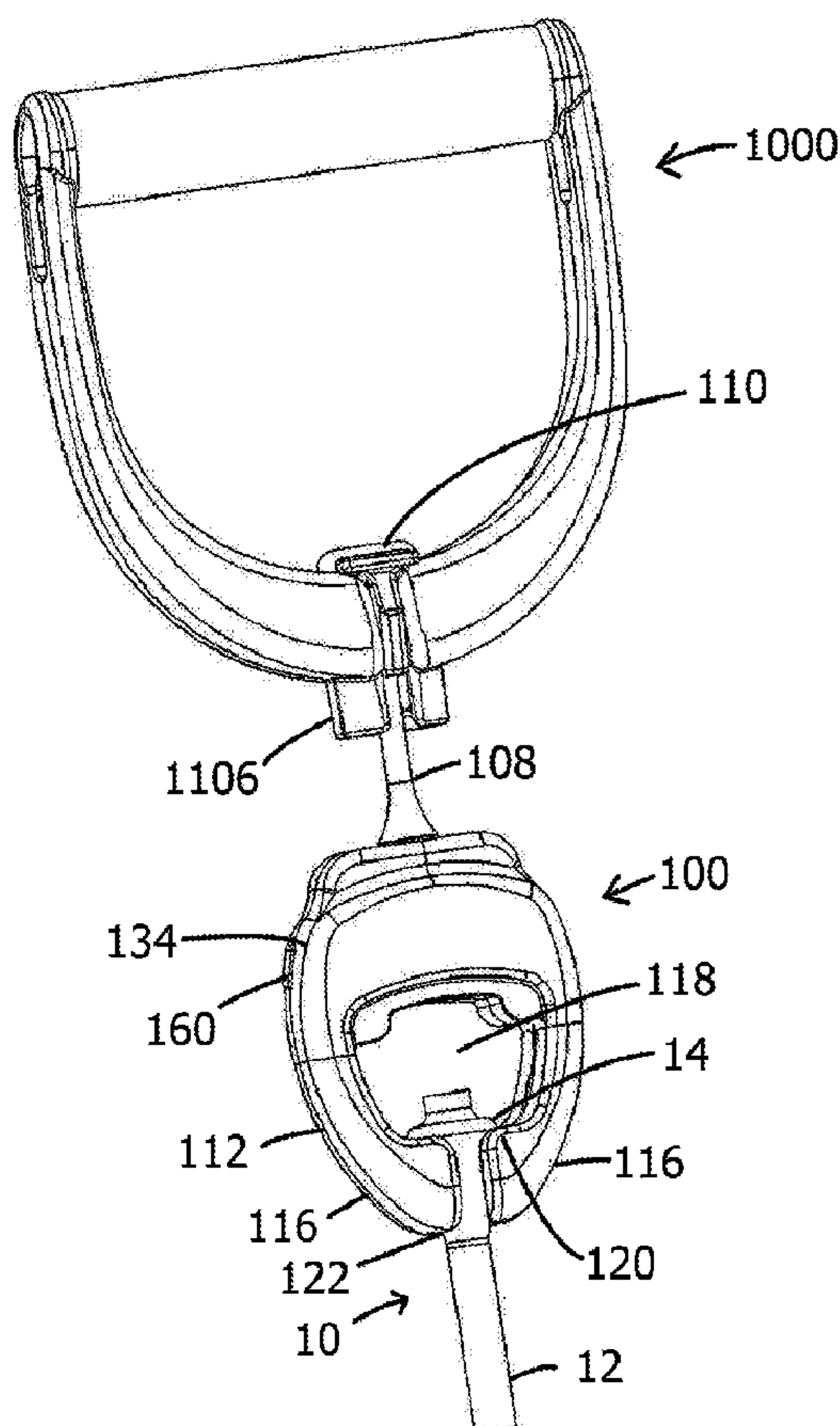
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(54) Title: EXERCISE DEVICES WITH FORCE SENSORS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An exemplary exercise device includes a handheld force sensor with complementary male and female connectors extending from opposite sides thereof. The force sensor senses pulling and/or pushing forces exerted between the opposing sides. The male



(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

connector may be resistant to travel through the female connector except in limited orientations. The connectors allow the exercise device to interface with any mobile or immobile device having complementary connectors. Non-complementary connectors can connect with the exercise device through a body passage. Depending on devices interfaced with the exercise device, force readings can be taken during a vast variety of motions using different muscle groups during training, exercise, and rehabilitation / physical therapy in homes, schools, healthcare facilities, health clubs, etc. Force readings from the force sensor may be communicated via wired and/or wireless technologies to other devices for live (real-time) processing and display as well as additional historical analysis and reporting.

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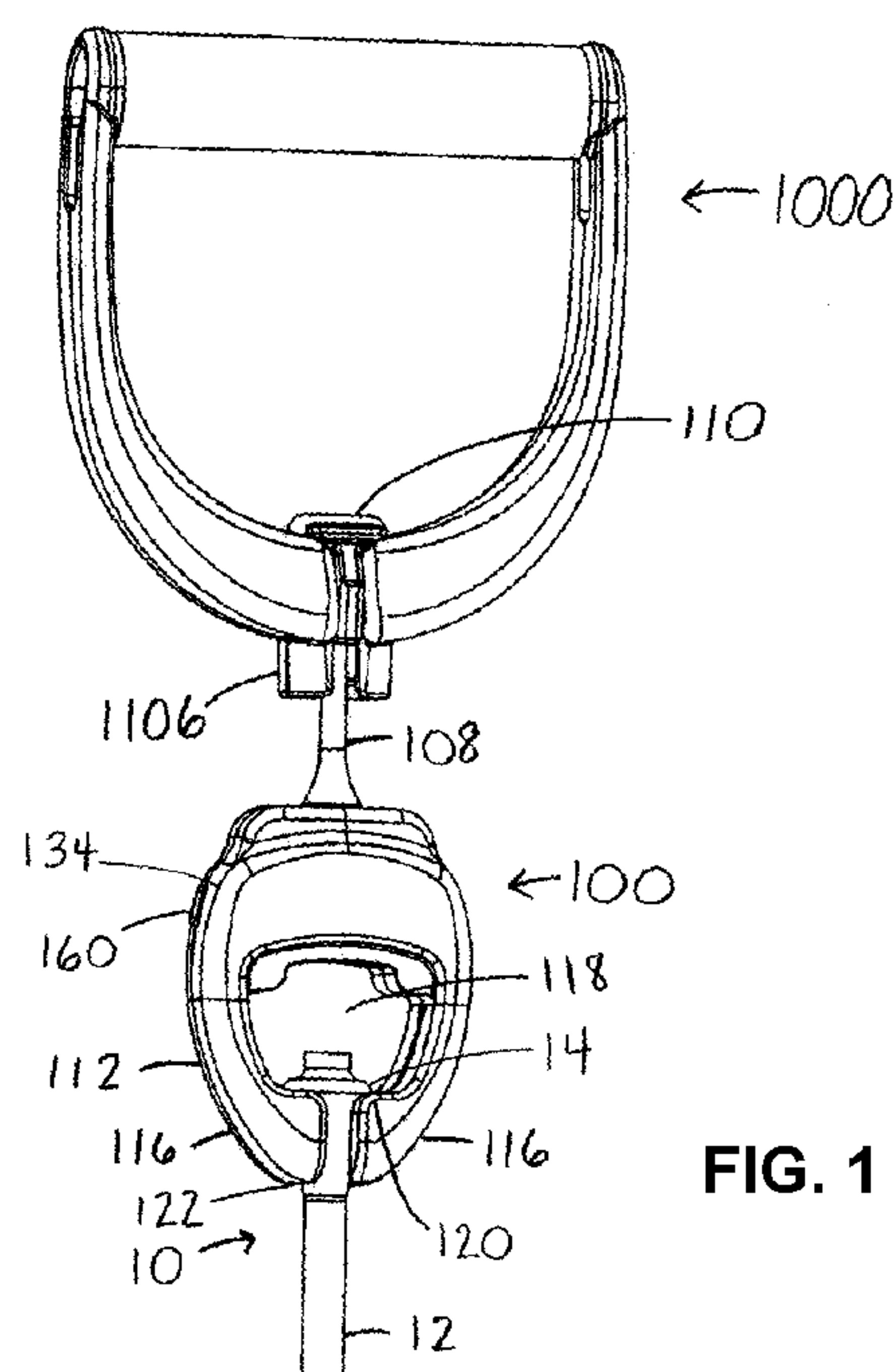


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An exemplary exercise device includes a handheld force sensor with complementary male and female connectors extending from opposite sides thereof. The force sensor senses pulling and/or pushing forces exerted between the opposing sides. The male connector may be resistant to travel through the female connector except in limited orientations. The connectors allow the exercise device to interface with any mobile or immobile device having complementary connectors. Non-complementary connectors can connect with the exercise device through a body passage. Depending on devices interfaced with the exercise device, force readings can be taken during a vast variety of motions using different muscle groups during training, exercise, and rehabilitation / physical therapy in homes, schools, healthcare facilities, health clubs, etc. Force readings from the force sensor may be communicated via wired and/or wireless technologies to other devices for live (real-time) processing and display as well as additional historical analysis and reporting.

EXERCISE DEVICES WITH FORCE SENSORS

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Field of the Invention

This document concerns an invention relating generally to exercise devices, and more specifically to exercise devices having force sensors for measuring, recording, and/or providing feedback regarding a user's activity.

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Background of the Invention

Force sensors are sometimes incorporated into exercise devices for monitoring user activity, e.g., the amount of force applied, the duration of exercise, etc. The force sensors can allow a user (or others, e.g., trainers or physical therapists) to quantify, record, and analyze the user's activity with greater ease and certainty. For example, a sensor might precisely measure and record the amount of weight lifted during one exercise session, as well as the number of times it was lifted, the time over which it was lifted, etc., and the recorded data can then be compared to the results of a later exercise session to determine the user's progress.

Often, the force sensors are built directly into the structures of the exercise devices. (See, e.g., U.S. Patents 5,271,416; 6,612,170; 6,662,651; 7,510,509; and U.S. Patent Publications 2004/0176226 and 2008/0242509.) In this case, the force sensing functionality suffers from many drawbacks present in the exercise devices themselves. In particular, if the device is dedicated to the performance of only a single particular type of exercise, or a few types of exercises, the user's activity – which will often involve other types of exercise, and thus other exercise devices, as well – may not be fully captured by the force sensor. While a user might have a number of different exercise devices, each bearing its own force sensor for monitoring activities on its particular device, such an arrangement leads to greater expense, and to difficulties with collecting and organizing data from the various devices.

Some sensors are designed to be retrofit into preexisting exercise devices, as exemplified by U.S. Patent 5,538,486 and U.S. Patent Publication 2008/0119763. These devices suffer from the drawback that they are not easily installed in preexisting exercise devices, and moreover tend to be installable in only a limited
5 number and type of exercise device. They also tend to add bulk, restrict range of motion, or otherwise detract from the utility of the exercise devices.

It would therefore be useful to have available inexpensive exercise devices which are capable of accommodating a wide variety of different exercises, and which allow rapid and convenient installation and removal of force sensors for monitoring
10 user activity, wherein the force sensors (when installed) do not interfere with the functionality and usage of the exercise devices.

Summary of the Invention

Referring to **FIGS. 1** and **2**, an exemplary version of the exercise device includes a sensor body **100** having one or more force sensors therein (as seen at **102** in
15 **FIG. 3**) or thereon, with means for connecting the sensor body **100** to other items – here illustrated as complementary male and female connectors **104** and **106** (best seen in **FIG. 2**) – situated on opposite sides of the sensor body **100**. The force sensor(s) **102** sense pulling and/or pushing forces exerted between the two connectors **104** and **106**, and communicates the measured forces to “client” devices via wireless
20 communications (e.g., radio frequency or infrared) or wired interconnects (e.g., Universal Serial Bus interconnects) for recording, display, and/or processing. The connectors **104** and **106** allow the sensor body **100** to interface with other components having complementarily-shaped connectors, such as the elastic member **10** (which is shown having a member length **12** terminating in a member male connector **14**, an
25 arrangement which is often formed by inserting a plug within an end of an elastic tube) and the grasping loop / handle **1000** (which is shown with a loop female connector / socket **1106** which is configured to complementarily receive the member male connector **14**). Looking to **FIG. 1**, if the elastic member **10** extends to an anchor (such as a wall or floor), and a user grips the grasping loop **1000** and pulls on it to
30 extend the elastic member **10**, the force sensor(s) **102** between the grasping loop **1000** and the elastic member **10** detect the force exerted along the elastic member **10**

between the grasping loop **1000** and the anchor. Since a wide variety of different forms of elastic members **10** are available, as well as components configured to easily connect and disconnect to such elastic members **10** (such as grasping loops **1000**, bars, harnesses, etc.), the sensor body **100** can be inserted between selected elastic members **10** and components to measure the forces generated by users during exercise. Since the sensor body **100** can be readily installed and removed between many different combinations of elastic members **10** and components, a single sensor body **100** used as a standalone device (used, for example, alternatively between two or more limbs) – or two or more sensor bodies **100**, one for each limb and/or other parts of the body – can be used across all (or most) of the exercises within a user's routine to capture characteristics of the user's activity. This greatly simplifies issues with data capture and calibration, since one need not compile data collected from numerous sensors having different calibration points. Further, since the sensor body **100** is easily retrofit into existing elastic member exercise devices, a user can incorporate one or more sensor bodies into his/her equipment to add force-monitoring capabilities, and can easily remove the sensor bodies if and when desired. In addition, the cost of force-monitoring exercise equipment is greatly reduced, particularly when the low cost of elastic member exercise devices is taken into account.

Referring to **FIG. 2**, the male connector **104** can take the form of a neck **108** extending from the sensor body **100** along a neck axis, with the neck **108** terminating in a male plug **110** having a configuration resembling that of the member male connector **14**. As a result, the male plug **110** can be removably and replaceably inserted within the loop female connector **1106** of the grasping loop **1000** in the same manner as the member male connector **14**. The female connector **106** can take the form of a socket body **112** having a socket passage **114** configured similarly to the loop female connector **1106** of the grasping loop **1000**, and can therefore removably and replaceably receive the member male connector **14** in complementary fashion (or the male plug **110**, though the male plug **110** is not ordinarily inserted within the female connector **106** during normal use). Thus, the sensor body **100** is readily installable between the elastic member **10** and the grasping loop **1000**, or between any other components having complementary connections (again, with examples being noted in the patents referenced in this document).

To review the female connector 106 of FIG. 2 in greater detail, the socket body 112 includes a pair of opposing socket body sides 116 spaced by a body passage 118 extending between opposite sides of the sensor body 100. The body passage 118 may be oriented along an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of the neck 108, and also perpendicular to the length of the socket passage 114 (which is preferably parallel with the axis of the neck 108). The socket passage 114 extends between an inner socket passage end 120 opening onto the body passage 118, and an opposing outer socket passage end 122. The socket body 112 has a slot 124 opening onto the socket passage 114, with the slot 124 extending along the length of the socket passage 114 from the outer socket passage end 122 to the inner socket passage end 120 (the socket passage 114 preferably has an enlarged inner diameter which effectively defines a pocket for receiving the member male connector 14). The slot 124 is preferably sized such that male connectors 104, such as the member male connector 14 of the elastic member 10, cannot pass through the slot 124. An elastic member 10 bearing a member male connector 14 can then be easily installed into the socket passage 114 by situating the member male connector 14 in the body passage 118, and then pulling the length of the elastic member 10 along the slot 124 (while holding the member male connector 14 within the body passage 118), such that the member length 12 (whose diameter decreases with elongation) can fit through the slot 124 and into the socket passage 114. The member male connector 14 can then be released to fit within the socket passage 114 or adjacent to the inner socket passage end 120, with the length of the elastic member 10 extending from the outer socket passage end 122 (as seen in FIG. 1).

To review the male connector 104 of FIG. 2 in greater detail, the neck 108 is preferably flexible such that it will not contain any appreciable moment / bending forces during usage (e.g., if the grasping loop 1000 is rocked about the axis of the neck 108 in FIG. 1), which could distort the force measurements generated by the force sensor(s) 102. In similar respects, the plug 110 and/or neck 108 are preferably rotatable with respect to the sensor body 100, such that the neck 108 will not contain any appreciable torsional forces (e.g., if the grasping loop 1000 is rotated about the axis of the neck 108 in FIG. 1). The plug 110 may include structure which assists in firmly engaging it within a female connector, e.g., in the loop female connector 1106

of the grasping loop **1000**. As an example, **FIG. 2** depicts the plug **110** with a protruding longitudinal flange **126** having a length oriented parallel to the neck axis, with the longitudinal flange **126** deterring rotation of the plug **110** within the loop female connector **1106**. A protruding lateral flange **128** then has a length oriented
 5 perpendicularly to the neck axis (and to the longitudinal flange **126**) to resist slippage of the plug **110** through the passage of the female connector **1106**.

Keeping in mind that the foregoing discussion merely summarizes features of one exemplary preferred version of the invention, further details, variations, and advantages will be apparent from the remainder of this document in conjunction with
 10 the associated drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows an exemplary exercise device featuring a sensor body **100** connected to a grasping loop (handle) **1000** and elastic member **10**.

FIG. 2 shows the exercise device of **FIG. 1** with the grasping loop **1000** and
 15 elastic member **10** disconnected from the sensor body **100**, and with alternative components **2000**, **3000**, **4130**, and **5130** that can be engaged with the male and female connectors **104** and **106** of the sensor body **100**.

FIG. 3 shows an exploded view of the sensor body **100** of **FIGS. 1** and **2**.

FIG. 4 schematically depicts the components and operation of the sensor body
 20 **100** of **FIGS. 1-3**.

FIG. 5 provides a more detailed view of the female connector section **4130** of **FIG. 2**.

Detailed Description of Preferred Versions of the Invention

Expanding on the discussion above, **FIG. 3** illustrates an exploded
 25 (disassembled) view of the sensor body **100** of **FIGS. 1** and **2**. The sensor body **100** includes a female connector section **130** having bars **132** extending upwardly from the socket body sides **116**, with the ends of the bars **132** being sandwiched and pinned between the depicted halves **134A** and **134B** of a male connector section. These bars **132** each can bear a force sensor (a load cell) **102**, such that tension (or compression)
 30 between the male connector section **134A / 134B** and the female connector section **130** – and thus on the bars **132** and the force sensors **102** thereon – results in a

measurable signal representative of the force between the male and female connectors **104** and **106** of the sensor body **100**.

The plug **110** and neck **108** of the male connector **104** are then shown in **FIG. 3** between the halves **134A** and **134B** of the male connector section **134**. The neck **108** is formed of a cable **136** terminating in crimped-on bosses **138** and **140**, with the portion of the cable **136** extending between the male connector section **134A** / **134B** and the plug **110** being sheathed in a flexible sleeve **142** to define the portion of the neck **108** extending from the sensor body **100** to the plug **110**. One boss **138** serves to retain the plug **110** on the cable **136**, and the other boss **140** serves to retain a washer-like retention ring **144** next to the end of the cable **136** situated within the male connector section **134A** / **134B**. When the retention ring **144** is installed within and between the halves **134A** and **134B** of the male connector section, the plug **110** and neck **108** are firmly mounted on the sensor body **100**. It is noted that while boss **140** and retention ring **144** help prevents the cable **136** of the neck **108** from being pulled out of the male connector section **134**, cable **136** and/or neck **108** are preferably nonetheless rotatable with respect to the sensor body **100**.

Other components depicted in **FIG. 3** include a circuit board **156** which communicates with the force sensors **102**, a power supply (battery) **158** which supplies power to the force sensors **102** and circuit board **156**, a power button **160** for turning the aforementioned components on and off, and (optional) output devices (such as speaker **162**, which rests below the circuit board **156** to emit sound through a grille **164** opening onto the body passage **118**, light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or other sources of light, vibrator(s), etc.). The power button **160** may also be provided with one or more LEDs configured to indicate status or other information to the user. For example, a tricolored (RGB) LED may emit blue light when the force sensors **102** are powered on and attempting to establish a connection with a client device, green light when a connection has been established, and red light if no connection is made after a certain period of time (or if the connection is lost after it is made). Fasteners **166** are provided for fixing the halves **134A** and **134B** of the male connector section together. Components of the circuit board **156** are then illustrated schematically in **FIG. 4** (and are discussed in greater detail below), and include an analog to digital converter (A/D converter), a power sensor, a processor (CPU), and a communications module in

connection with a wireless transmitter and a wired port. **FIG. 3** does not depict these components, but the half **134A** of the male connector section includes an aperture **168** in which the wired port is situated (the wired port preferably taking the form of a Universal Serial Bus connector or other connector allowing communication by wire
5 with an external device).

Turning then to **FIG. 4**, the foregoing components cooperate as follows. The force sensors **102** of **FIG. 3** (merely depicted as “force sensor” **102** in **FIG. 4**) are supplied with an input voltage from the power supply **158**, and generate an output voltage dependent on the input voltage and on any force exerted on the connection
10 means (e.g., the male and female connectors **104** and **106**). The output voltage is supplied to the analog to digital converter (A/D converter), which converts the output voltage into digital form and supplies it to the processor (CPU). The processor (CPU) also receives a calibration voltage signal from a power sensor in communication with the power supply **158**. This calibration voltage signal allows the processor (CPU) to
15 determine the concurrent input voltage to the force sensor **102**, such that if the voltage of the power supply **158** decreases over time, the CPU can properly scale the output voltage provided by the force sensor **102** (and the A/D converter). The CPU converts the output voltage from the force sensor **102** into a force measurement, and may also perform additional processing steps, e.g., breaking the force readings into time-
20 stamped packets, manipulating the force readings (e.g., integrating them over time to obtain power measurements), storing a history of force readings onto an on-board memory (not shown in **FIG. 4**) and performing analyses on recorded readings (related to, for example, progress over time), etc. The resulting data is then provided from the CPU to the communications module, which translates the data into a transmittable
25 signal for communication to a “client” device via a wireless transmitter and/or via a wired port (with details of these devices being discussed below).

The client device illustrated in **FIG. 4** may take the form of one or more of a variety of devices which are capable of storing, displaying, and/or transmitting the data from the sensor body **100**, including personal computers, mobile devices (such as
30 mobile telephones like IPHONE manufactured by Apple Inc. of Cupertino, California, USA, personal digital assistants, handheld computers like IPAD manufactured by Apple Inc., and multimedia devices like IPOD manufactured by Apple Inc.), and

game consoles (such as a PLAYSTATION console manufactured by the Sony Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, a NINTENDO console manufactured by Nintendo Co., Ltd., of Kyoto, Japan, or an XBOX console manufactured by the Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, USA). These are merely preferred client
5 devices, and a wide variety of other clients are also possible, e.g., various types of monitors / displays (such as digitally-enabled televisions), web-based applications (accessible via net-enabled devices), wearable devices (such as sport watches and ankle bracelets), etc. The ability to supply data to mobile telephones and other mobile devices is particularly useful since this allows a user to readily store and transport
10 both a data capture device (i.e., the sensor body 100) and a data review device (i.e., the mobile device and its associated visual and/or audio output components). In this respect, it is notable that the sensor body 100 might transmit exercise data to a web application, and the user might then be able to direct the browser of his/her mobile device to the web application, or call in to the web application, to obtain a visual
15 and/or audio presentation of the data.

The client device may then perform data recordation, audiovisual feedback, and other functionality, such as displaying live (real-time) force values in graphical form; tracking progress of the user and his/her exercise routine; indicating milestone force values using audiovisual cues; providing long-term data storage; reporting real-
20 time and historical (or cumulative) data trends, calculations, and analyses; instructing users on proper exercise techniques and recommended exercise routines; providing a user interface allowing for the specification and adjustment of workout parameters, alarms, routines, etc.; and correlating data from the sensor body 100 with data from other devices, e.g., heart monitors or other physiological sensors. It is possible to
25 change the configuration of the sensor body 100 to perform some or all of these functions as well, e.g., by incorporating input and output devices (see, e.g., FIG. 4) into the sensor body 100 (such as input buttons / scroll wheels, an LCD display screen, a bank of LED lights, etc.), but it is preferred to restrict the functionality of the sensor body 100 to (primarily) the collection of force data, with most other functions
30 being moved to a separate client device. This arrangement reduces the cost, complexity, and fragility of the sensor body 100, and also allows for easier upgrades in functionality because the client device might be reprogrammed or replaced as

needed to provide desired functionality.

Where audiovisual feedback of force measurements (or other information) is provided, it can be supplied by, for example, the aforementioned speaker **162** of **FIG. 3**, LEDs or other sources of light, and/or LCD displays, as well as (or instead of) by a client device. Most preferably, the processor (CPU) of **FIG. 4** is configured such that it can provide output via one or more output devices (such as the speaker **162** outputting sounds and/or voices, light sources, vibrators, etc.) in circumstances where no client device is available via wireless or wired communications and the sensor body **100** is made usable by itself as a standalone device. In this case, various audio messages can be associated with different information or events, with (for example) a first sound indicating that the measured force has met or exceeded a target force level, or a maximum force limit; a second sound signalling the time for which a pose or a motion should be sustained (“hold time”); a third sound if the measured force falls below the relaxation force for a given repetition; a fourth sound indicating the completion of an exercise, or the completion of an entire workout routine, or the attainment of a workout milestone (for example, total calories burned, total work done, etc.); and so forth. Audio cues in user-selected languages (as well as visual and/or tactile cues using various output devices) can provide instructions on (for example) how to perform various exercises, to move in various directions, or to use different muscles. Sound can also be used to provide rhythmic output, like that of a metronome, to assist with user timing of actions. Usefully, audio feedback permits a user to obtain feedback without needing to face and view a display.

Regarding the aforementioned possibility of using the sensor body **100** where no client device is available, it can be useful for the sensor body **100** to include sufficient onboard memory that it can store the results of at least one of the user’s exercise sessions for later downloading / transmission. In this respect, if a removable memory is desired, the location of the wired port might be changed (if necessary) from that shown at **168** in **FIG. 3** to, for example, the body passage **118**, so that a removable memory device might be more securely affixed to the sensor body **100** in a non-protruding and relatively sheltered location. In similar respects, a removable display or the like (e.g., a small LCD display) might be installed on the sensor body **100** via a wired port situated at an appropriate location (though it is preferred that the

sensor body **100** omit such components for the sake of durability, compactness, and being light weight).

Turning back to **FIGS. 1** and **2**, it should be understood that the sensor body **100** may be interposed between a wide variety of components other than the grasping loop **1000** and the elastic member **10**. **FIG. 2** illustrates a variety of components which can be attached to the male connector **104** in lieu of the rigid grasping loop **1000**. A flexible belt-like grasping loop **2000** suitable for attachment about a wrist or ankle is shown connected to a female connector **2106** for receiving an elastic member **10**, or for receiving the plug **110** of the male connector **104**. Grasping loops can assume forms other than those provided by the grasping loops **1000** and **2000**, and can include any rigid and/or flexible loop which is able to engage, or be engaged by, a part of the user's body, such as a handle loop which can be grasped by the user's hand, a stirrup that can be engaged by a user's foot, or a loop which can be engaged about a user's wrist, ankle, waist, head, neck, torso, etc. **FIG. 2** also illustrates a female connector **3106** having three socket passages **3114**, any one or more of which can receive an elastic member **10** or the plug **110**, and it carries a strap **3000** bearing a carabiner **3170** (for attachment to a user's belt, to a suspended bar, a ring anchored to a wall or floor, etc.). Other components for attachment to the male connector **104** are also possible, including simply a structure which bears a female socket configured to complementarily receive the male plug **110**, and which is anchored to a floor, wall, or other surroundings. The attachment of the foregoing and other components to the sensor body **100** can occur at the female connector **106** instead of (or in addition to) at the male connector **104**, as by providing the components **1000**, **2000**, and **3000** with male plugs similar to plug **110** rather than female connectors, and engaging them within the socket passage **114** of the female connector **106**.

FIG. 2 also illustrates a possible arrangement wherein a variety of female connector sections **130**, **4130**, and **5130** are provided, each having a different form of connection means for attachment to elastic members **10** / **20** / **30** or other structures. The female connector sections **130**, **4130**, and **5130** may be interchangeably installable and removable on the male connector section **134**, such as by using latches **4174** as discussed below for female connector section **4130**. Initially refer to the female connector section **4130**, which is illustrated in greater detail in **FIG. 5**. This

female connector section **4130** is configured generally similarly to the female connector section **130** shown in **FIGS. 1-3**, but contemplates that the force sensor-bearing bars **132** seen in **FIG. 3** protrude from the male connector section **134** rather than the female connector section **4130** to be received and pinned (or otherwise engaged) within the female connector section **4130**. The female connector section **4130** bears slots **4172** for receiving the bars **132**, and latches **4174** are pivotally connected to the female connector section **4130** near the slots **4172**. The latches **4174** can be urged from the disengaged position shown in **FIG. 5** to an engaged position (not shown) wherein pins or other structure (not shown) provided on or in connection with the latches **4174** engage the bars **132** to fix the male connector section **134** to the female connector section **4130**. The female connector section **4130** also differs from the female connector section **130** in that it has a bearing member **4176** pivotally affixed at hinges **4178** such that it may move between a bearing position situated along the path of the socket passage **4114**, and a non-bearing position situated outside (or to a lesser extent within) the path of the socket passage **4114**. In the bearing position, the bearing member **4176** is able to bear against any elastic member **20** extending through the socket passage **4114**, and the bearing member **4176** is pivotally mounted with respect to the female connector section **4130** such that any attempt to withdraw the elastic member **20** from the socket passage **4114** (i.e., downwardly in **FIG. 5**) will tend to pull the bearing member **4176** into the socket passage **4114**, thereby more tightly bearing against the elastic member **20**. This arrangement is useful when the elastic member **20** lacks a member male connector (as shown in **FIG. 5**), or when one wishes to adjust the length of the elastic member **20** extending through the socket passage **4114**, since the elastic member **20** may be extended through the socket passage **4114** to a desired extent, and the bearing member **4176** may then be urged against the elastic member **20** to fix it within the socket passage **4114**. When desired, the bearing member **4176** may be moved to the non-bearing position to disengage the elastic member **20** to allow the elastic member **20** to freely travel through the socket passage **4114**.

FIG. 2 also illustrates a female connector section **5130** which resembles the female connector section **4130** of **FIG. 5**, except it bears a female connector **5106** resembling the female connector **3106** shown at the upper right-hand side of **FIG. 2**,

with three socket passages **5114** that allow installation of one to three elastic members **30**.

Preferred versions of the invention have been reviewed in the foregoing discussion to illustrate different possible features of the invention and the varying
5 ways in which these features may be combined. Apart from combining the different features of the foregoing versions in varying ways, other modifications are also considered to be within the scope of the invention. Following is an exemplary list of such modifications.

Initially, it must be kept in mind that the exercise devices and sensor body **100**
10 shown in the accompanying drawings and discussed above are merely exemplary, and may assume a wide variety of configurations different from those noted, and may use components different from those noted. Regarding components, the force sensor **102** may take the form of single or multiple sensors, and need not take the form of a load cell. As examples, piezoelectric sensors, accelerometers, linear variable differential
15 transformers (LVDTs), or any multi-axis sensors capable of measuring quantities such as torque, bending, stretching, pressure, etc. where desired, and/or other sensors may be used instead of or in addition to load cells. The wireless transmitter can take the form of a radio frequency transmitter (e.g., WiFi, Bluetooth, ANT, ANT+, ZigBee, etc.), an optical transmitter (e.g., an infrared transmitter), an ultrasonic transmitter, or
20 the like. The wired port can take the form of an Ethernet port, a serial port, a parallel port, an IEEE 1394 interface (a "FireWire" port), or any other known connector suitable for allowing wired transmission of data.

The power supply **158**, while preferably taking the form of a rechargeable battery (which might be charged via the wired port or another connector), could
25 instead be a replaceable battery, or might even be omitted in lieu of power supply via a wired connection (again via the wired port or another connector). The device may also be partly or entirely powered by converting pulling and/or pushing forces into energy that can power its components. That is, the energy expended while using the device could be harvested, such that kinetic energy is transduced into electrical and/or
30 chemical energy that can be used to power its various parts and/or otherwise stored for later use (such as by recharging a battery). This can be accomplished by any suitable means available, such as by incorporating piezoelectric crystals that generate

voltage when mechanically deformed, or through the movement of magnets in an electromagnetic generator (caused by movements of the device) providing a rate of change of magnetic flux and inducing an electromagnetic field (EMF) on the coils.

As noted previously, the female connector section **5130** of **FIG. 2** may be
5 used if it is desirable to attach one or more male members to the sensor body **100**. In similar respects, the male connector section **134** might bear more than one male connector **104**, e.g., more than one neck **108** and plug **110**. It is also possible that different sides of the sensor body **100** can bear different combinations of one or more male and/or female connectors **104** and **106**. As an example, the sensor body **100**
10 might bear a male connector **104** extending along one axis, and multiple female connectors **106** spaced from the male connector **104** about the sensor body **100** (and the connectors **104** / **106** need not be situated along a common plane).

The male connector **104** need not take the form of a flexible neck **108**, and the neck **108** could be rigid instead. Such an arrangement is useful in situations where the
15 sensor body **100** might be used to monitor forces subjecting the sensor body **100** to compression rather than tension. The neck **108** might also be extensible and retractable with respect to the sensor body **100**, such that when the plug **110** and neck **108** are installed in a loop female connector **1106** (as in **FIG. 1**), the neck **108** might be withdrawn into the sensor body **100** such that the female connector **1106** is tightly
20 sandwiched between the plug **110** and the sensor body **100**. A simple way to attain such an arrangement is to provide the neck **108** as a threaded shaft which can be rotated to retract and extend it with respect to the sensor body **100**. As an alternative, the neck **108** could be defined by a shaft bearing a protruding boss near its end opposite the plug **110**, with the boss sliding within a keyway in the sensor body **100**
25 as the neck **108** is pushed into a passage within the sensor body **100**. An annular groove might then be defined about the passage at a certain depth therein, such that when the boss encounters the groove, the shaft can be rotated to move the boss out of the keyway and into the groove, preventing withdrawal of the shaft / neck **108** until the boss is rotated back into the keyway. Other retractable neck arrangements will be
30 apparent to an ordinarily skilled designer.

More generally, the connection means need not take the form of a plug **110** and neck **108** and/or a female passage **114**, and can be any structure suitable for

attaching the sensor body **100** to an elastic member **10**, to an anchor (i.e., a relatively immovable structure), or to components such as grasping loops **1000**. As an example, looking to **FIG. 2**, the depicted male connector **104** or female connector **106** might be replaced with a strap, cord, chain, or other flexible member which can be tied or otherwise affixed to an anchor or other structure (with the male connector section **134** or female connector section **130** bearing a buckle, ring, insertion passage, or other structure for attaching such flexible members). Alternatively, the depicted male connector **104** or female connector **106** might be replaced with a ring, carabiner, hook, clamp, or other structure allowing attachment to an anchor or other structure (either directly or indirectly, for example, via an intermediate elastic member **10**). As an illustration, in **FIG. 2**, the strap **3000** of the female connector **3106** might be directly mounted to the male connector section **134** so that the carabiner **3170** defines the connection means thereon. The reader is referred to the patents and other publications noted in this document for examples of other forms of connection means that might be used.

It is noted that other components and/or devices need not have complementary male and/or female connectors to interface with the exercise device. Other components may have members that are able to enter through the body passage **118** to connect to the exercise device. For example, a cord, rope, chain, flat band, etc., can enter the body passage **118** and loop around the socket body **112**, socket body sides **116**, and/or the male connector section **134** and be tied to itself (via a knot) or otherwise attached to the exercise device. Alternatively or additionally, one or more rings, hooks, etc. (such as carabiner **3170**) can be used to hook onto, for example, one or more socket body sides **116**. The force sensor **102** would then be able to measure force exerted between, for example, a grasping loop and a member so attached. This greatly enhances the versatility, convenience, and usability of the exercise device by allowing it to interact with and engage even more types of components and devices.

As another exemplary variation, the grasping loops **1000 / 2000** of **FIG. 2** (or other forms of grasping loops) could be joined directly (e.g., by welding) or indirectly (e.g., via webbing or other connection means) to the male connector section **134** or the female connector section **130**. The other connector section could then be connected to an elastic member **10**, an anchor, or another structure, whereby a user

can grasp (or be grasped by) the grasping loop to exert force on the sensor body **100**.

The body passage **118** extending between opposite sides of the sensor body **100** might have one side blocked by a barrier. For example, the side of the exercise device opposite the side with the slot **124** can include a wall extending from the sensor body **100** to the inner socket passage end **120**, and extending between socket body sides **116**. This would provide a confined space via which the socket passage **114** can be accessed by a male connector. Alternatively, the exercise device need not be provided with a body passage, in which case the sensor body **100** might be continuous with the socket body **112**.

While the foregoing discussion has generally spoken of the use of grasping loops **1000** for gripping by a user (or gripping of a user) to act on the sensor body **100**, other forms of grips – e.g., a simple bar with an elastic member **10** mounted to its length – can be used instead.

The bearing member **4176** of **FIGS. 3** and **5** is not restricted to the depicted ball-like form, and may take the form of a tongue, hook, or any other structure capable of impeding the socket passage **4114** and/or pressing against an elastic member **20**. Further, the bearing member **4176** may move between bearing and non-bearing positions by other than pivotal motion, e.g., a bearing member **4176** might additionally or alternatively translate within the path of the socket passage **4114**. Examples of additional or alternative bearing members include those found in U.S. Patents 6,398,698; 6,663,544; 7,147,592; and 7,316,636.

Finally, while this document has generally discussed the use of elastic members in the form of elastic tubes with embedded plugs defining male connectors, it should be understood that other forms of elastic members can be used instead, e.g., elastic tubes without male connectors (such as the one in **FIG. 5**), elastic cords, elastic straps, springs (made of, e.g., steel or other materials), or the like. Where no member male connector (such as the member male connector **14** of **FIG. 2**) is present, these can be used in conjunction with a female connector **106** having a bearing member **4176** (as in **FIG. 2**), or they could simply be inserted through a socket passage **114** of a female connector **106** and then tied about the female connector **106**, or they could be knotted to prevent their travel through the socket passage **114**, to engage them to the sensor body **100**. Further, the invention could utilize inelastic members rather than

elastic members – e.g., inelastic cords / cables, chains, straps, and the like – with the inelastic members being installed in generally the same manner as the aforementioned elastic members.

5 The invention is not intended to be limited to the preferred versions of the invention described above, but rather is intended to be limited only by the claims set out below. Thus, the invention encompasses all different versions that fall literally or equivalently within the scope of these claims.

Claims

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. An exercise device including:
- a) an elastic member having a member male connector thereon;
 - b) a grasping loop having a loop female connector thereon, the loop
10 female connector being configured to removably and replaceably
 receive the member male connector in complementary fashion,
 whereby the grasping loop can be installed on the elastic member to
 allow a user to act on the grasping loop to stretch the elastic member;
 and
 - c) a sensor body having:
 - 1) a force sensor;
 - 15 2) a sensor body male connector configured to be removably and
 replaceably received within the loop female connector in
 complementary fashion, whereby the grasping loop can be
 installed on the sensor body to allow a user to act on the
 grasping loop to exert force on the sensor body; and
 - 20 3) a sensor body female connector configured to removably and
 replaceably receive the member male connector in
 complementary fashion, whereby the sensor body can be
 installed on the elastic member to allow a user to act on the
 elastic member to exert force on the sensor body;
- 25 the sensor body being removably and replaceably installable between
 the grasping loop and elastic member, whereby the force sensor senses
 force exerted between the grasping loop and the elastic member.

2. The exercise device of claim 1 wherein:
- a) the sensor body is connected to an anchor via the sensor body female connector, and
 - b) the force sensor senses force exerted between the anchor and the grasping loop.
- 5
3. The exercise device of claim 1 wherein the sensor body female connector:
- a) defines a terminal end of the sensor body, and
 - b) is removable and replaceable from the sensor body.
- 10
4. The exercise device of claim 1 wherein:
- a) the sensor body male connector includes a neck extending from the sensor body, the neck terminating in a male plug, and
 - b) the sensor body female connector is configured to removably and replaceably receive the male plug in complementary fashion.
- 15
5. The exercise device of claim 4 wherein the neck is flexible.
6. The exercise device of claim 4 wherein the male plug is rotatable with respect to the sensor body.
- 20
7. The exercise device of claim 4 wherein the male plug is configured with a nonuniform circumference such that when it is complementarily received within the loop female connector, it cannot rotate therein.
- 25

8. The exercise device of claim 1 wherein:
- a) the sensor body female connector further includes a socket passage configured to removably and replaceably receive the member male connector in complementary fashion,
 - 5 b) the socket passage includes a slot opening thereon, the slot:
 - 1) extending along the length of the socket passage, and
 - 2) being configured to inhibit the member male connector from entering the socket passage through the slot.
- 10 9. The exercise device of claim 8 wherein:
- a) the socket passage extends between an inner socket passage end and an opposing outer socket passage end, and
 - b) the inner socket passage end opens onto a body passage:
 - 1) extending along an axis which is perpendicular to the length of
15 the socket passage, and
 - 2) having a diameter greater than the diameter of the socket passage.
- 20 10. The exercise device of claim 8 further including a bearing member movably affixed to the sensor body, the bearing member being movable between:
- a) a bearing position adjacent to the socket passage, wherein the bearing member may bear against any elastic member extending through the socket passage to inhibit the elastic member from being pulled through the socket passage, and
 - 25 b) a non_bearing position spaced from the bearing position.
11. The exercise device of claim 1 wherein:
- a) the sensor body male connector includes a neck extending from the sensor body, the neck terminating in a male plug, and
 - 30 b) the neck is retractable with respect to the sensor body such that the distance between the sensor body and the male plug is adjustable.

12. The exercise device of claim 1 wherein:
- a) the sensor body male connector includes an elongated neck extending from the sensor body along a neck axis, and
 - b) the sensor body includes two force sensors therein, the force sensors being situated on opposite sides of the neck axis between the sensor body female connector and the neck.
13. An exercise device including:
- a) a sensor body having a force sensor;
 - b) a neck having a length extending from the sensor body, the neck having a male plug situated thereon spaced from the sensor body, with the male plug having portions extending outwardly from the circumference of the neck; and
 - c) a socket body spaced from the neck wherein:
 - 1) the force sensor is situated between the male plug and the socket body, whereby the force sensor senses force exerted between the male plug and the socket body; and
 - 2) the socket body is defined by a socket passage configured such that the socket passage can receive the neck therein, but prohibits passage of the male plug through the socket passage, whereby the male plug prevents pulling of the neck and male plug through the socket passage.
14. The exercise device of claim 13 wherein:
- a) the socket body is connected to an anchor via one of the socket passage and the male plug of the neck, and
 - b) the force sensor senses force exerted between the anchor and the socket body.
15. The exercise device of claim 14 wherein the neck is flexible.
16. The exercise device of claim 15 wherein the male plug is rotatable with

respect to the neck.

17. The exercise device of claim 14 wherein the socket body:
- a) defines a terminal end of the sensor body, and
 - 5 b) is removably and replaceably affixed to the sensor body.
18. The exercise device of claim 13 wherein the neck is retractable with respect to the sensor body, such that the distance between the sensor body and the male plug is adjustable.
- 10
19. The exercise device of claim 13 wherein the socket passage:
- a) extends between opposing socket passage ends, and
 - b) includes a slot extending between the opposing socket passage ends and opening onto the socket passage.
- 15
20. The exercise device of claim 13 wherein the exercise device further includes a bearing member movably affixed to at least one of the socket body and the sensor body, the bearing member being movable between:
- a) a bearing position adjacent to the socket passage, and
 - 20 b) a non_bearing position spaced from the bearing position.
21. The exercise device of claim 13 wherein the socket body includes a pair of opposing socket body sides extending from the sensor body, with a body passage:
- 25 a) defined between the socket body sides, and
 - b) extending between opposite first and second faces of the exercise device from an intermediate face defined at an end of the socket body.
22. The exercise device of claim 13 wherein the outwardly extending portions of the male plug include a longitudinal flange having a length oriented at least
- 30 substantially parallel with the length of the neck.

23. The exercise device of claim 22 wherein the outwardly extending portions of the male plug further include a lateral flange having a length oriented at least substantially perpendicular to the length of the neck.
- 5 24. The exercise device of claim 13 further including an elastic member having a member male connector thereon, wherein the member male connector is:
- a) removably insertable within the socket passage, and
 - b) configured such that it cannot be pulled through the socket passage.
- 10 25. The exercise device of claim 24 further including a grasping loop having a loop female connector thereon, wherein:
- a) the male plug of the neck is removably insertable within the loop female connector, and
 - b) the force sensor senses force exerted between the elastic member and
- 15 the grasping loop.
26. An exercise device including:
- a) a sensor body having a force sensor;
 - b) a socket body on the sensor body, the socket body having:
 - 20 1) opposing socket body sides spaced by a body passage extending between opposite first and second faces of the socket body;
 - 2) a socket passage:
 - (i) extending from an intermediate face of the socket body:
 - 25 A. defined at an end of the socket body, and
 - B. situated between the first and second faces;
 - (ii) extending through the socket body between the socket body sides, and
 - (ii) opening onto the body passage,
- 30 wherein the socket passage is configured to have an elongated elastic member secured therein; and
- c) connection means for connecting the sensor body to an anchor,

wherein the force sensor senses force exerted between the socket body and the connection means.

27. The exercise device of claim 26 wherein the socket body is removably and
5 replaceably affixed to the sensor body.
28. The exercise device of claim 26 wherein the connection means includes a neck
terminating in a male plug, the male plug configured to be removably and
replaceably receivable within the socket passage in complementary fashion.
- 10 29. The exercise device of claim 28 wherein:
a) the neck is flexible, and
b) the male plug is rotatable with respect to the sensor body.
30. The exercise device of claim 29 wherein the male plug is configured with a
15 nonuniform circumference such that it is not rotatable with respect to the
anchor when connected thereto.
31. The exercise device of claim 26 wherein:
a) the sensor body further includes a neck terminating in a male plug, and
20 b) the neck is retractable, such that the distance between the male plug
and the sensor body is adjustable.
32. The exercise device of claim 26 further including an elastic member having a
member male connector thereon, wherein the member male connector is
25 configured to be removably and replaceably receivable in complementary
fashion within the socket passage such that it cannot be pulled through the
socket passage when situated therein.

1/5

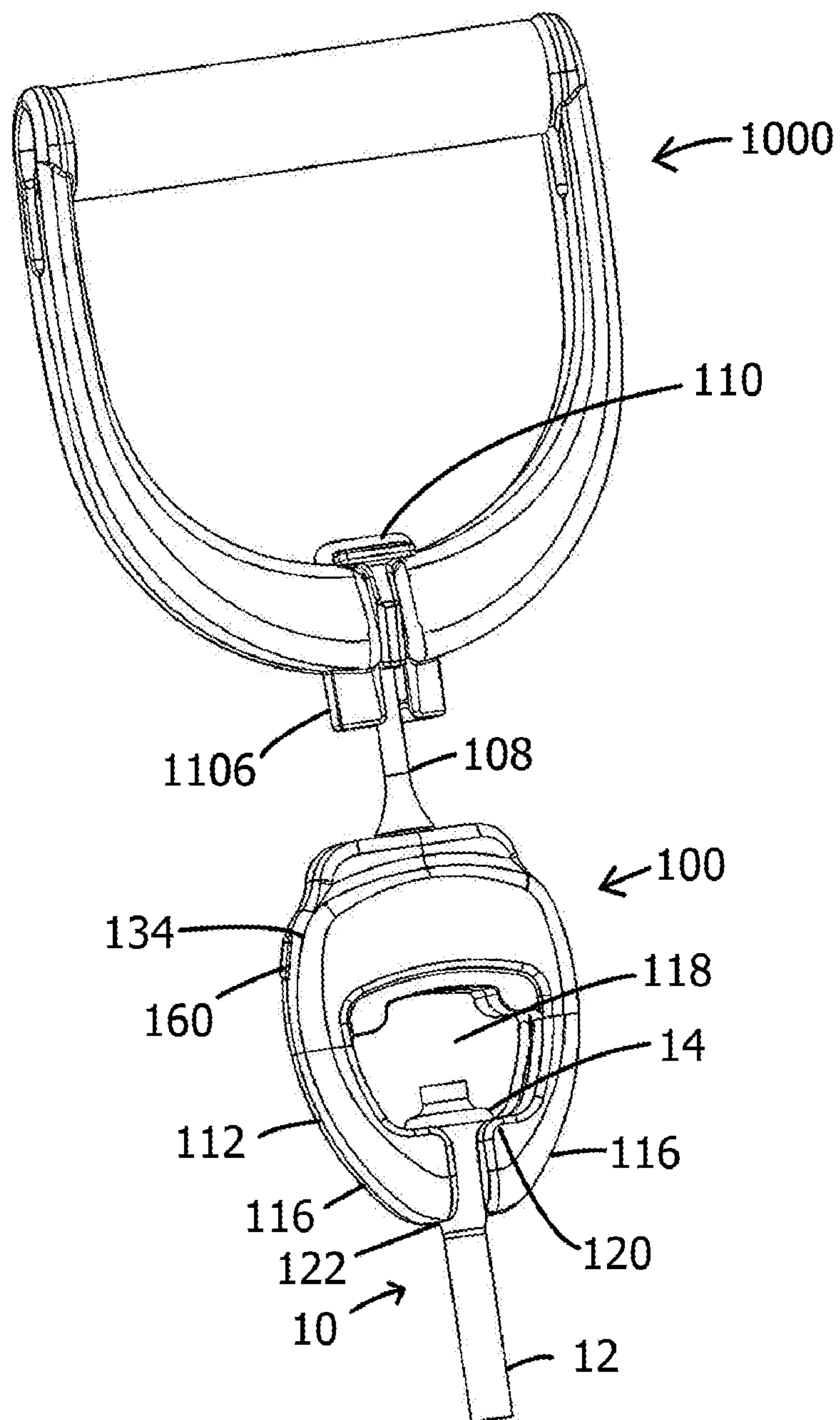


FIG. 1

2/5

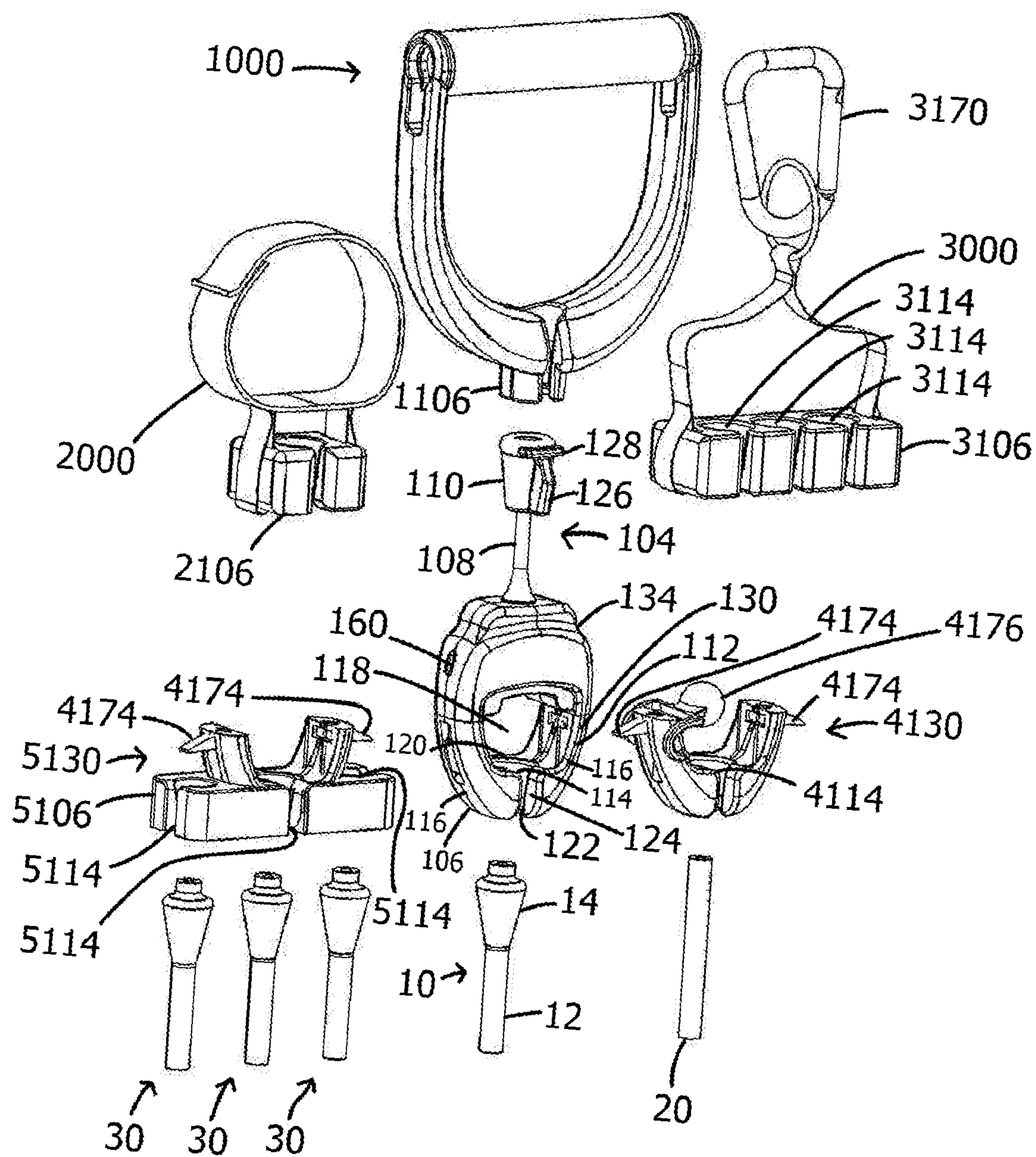


FIG. 2

3/5

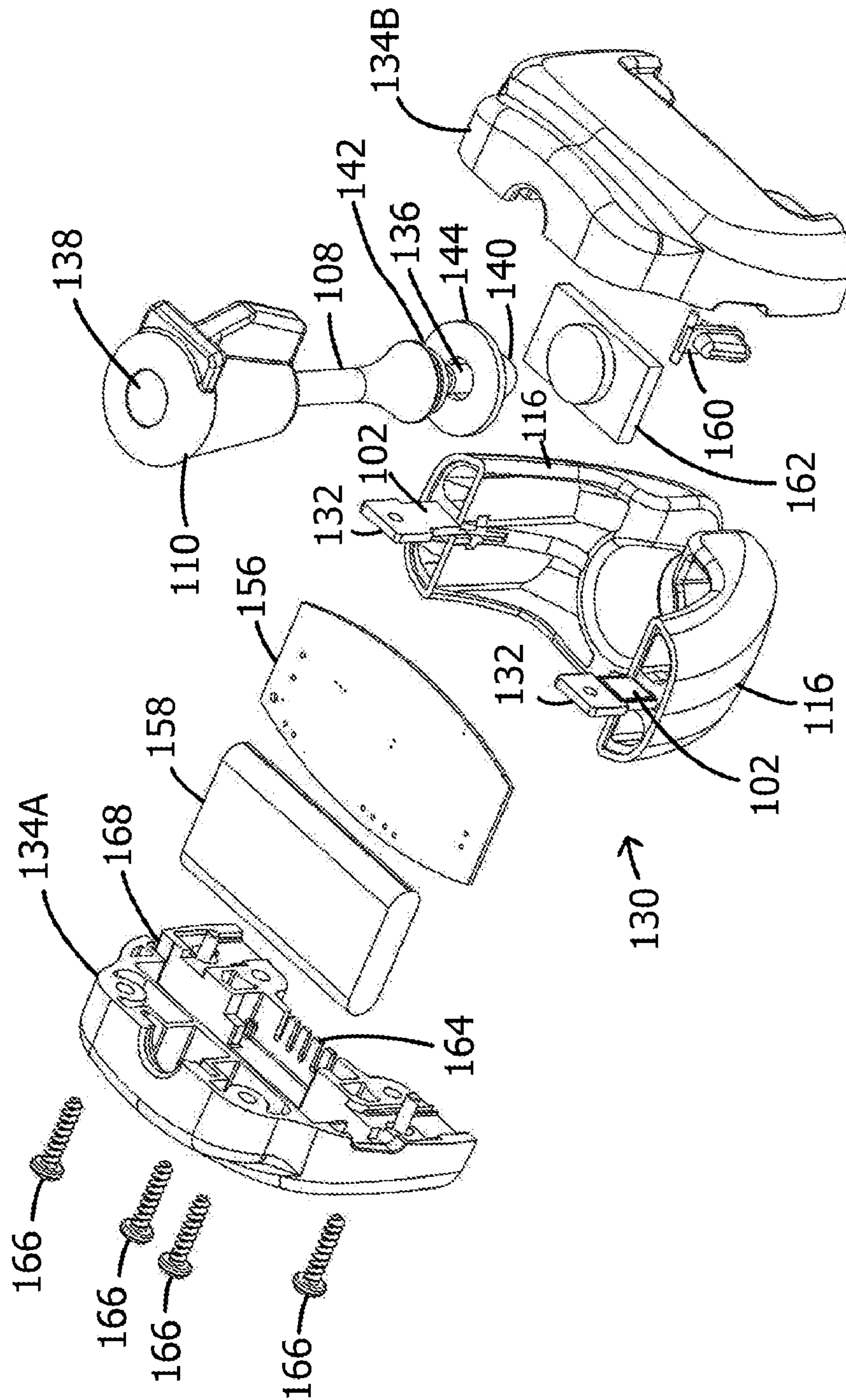


FIG. 3

4/5

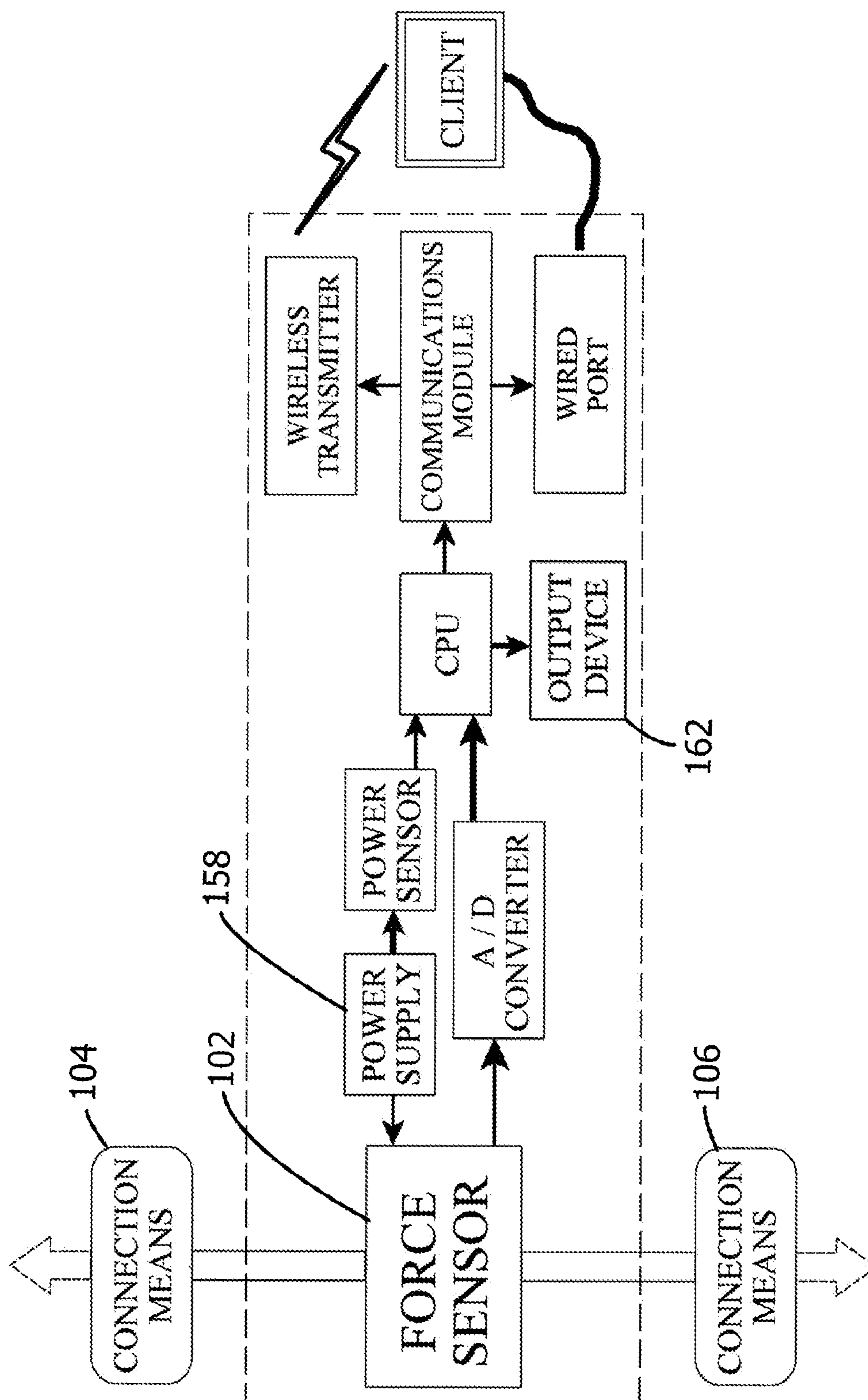


FIG. 4

5/5

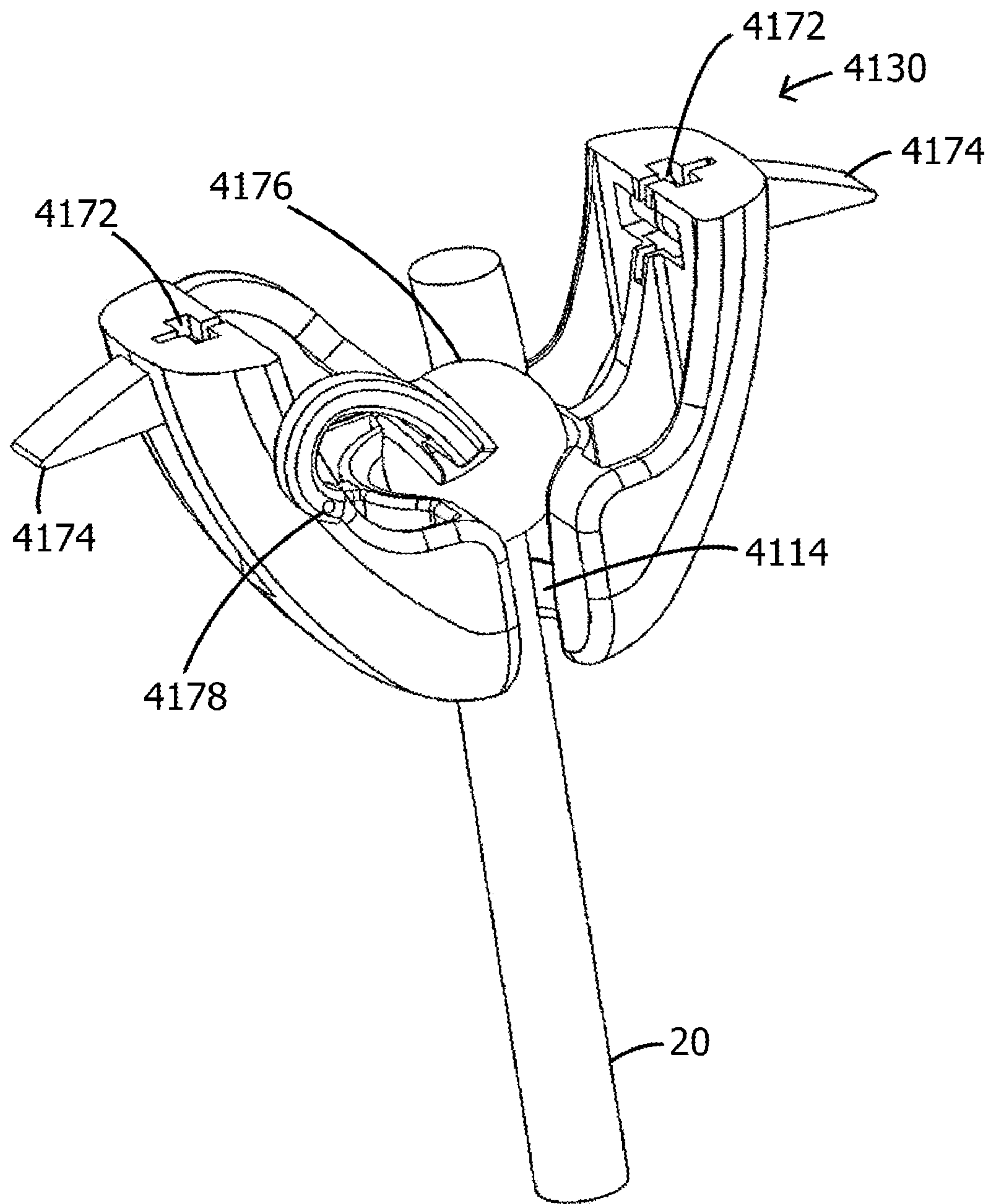


FIG. 5

