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Patented Nov. 20, 1900.

A. A. WHITELY & W. A. DUNCAN.

PUNCHING BAG SUPPORT.

(Application filed Feb. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.

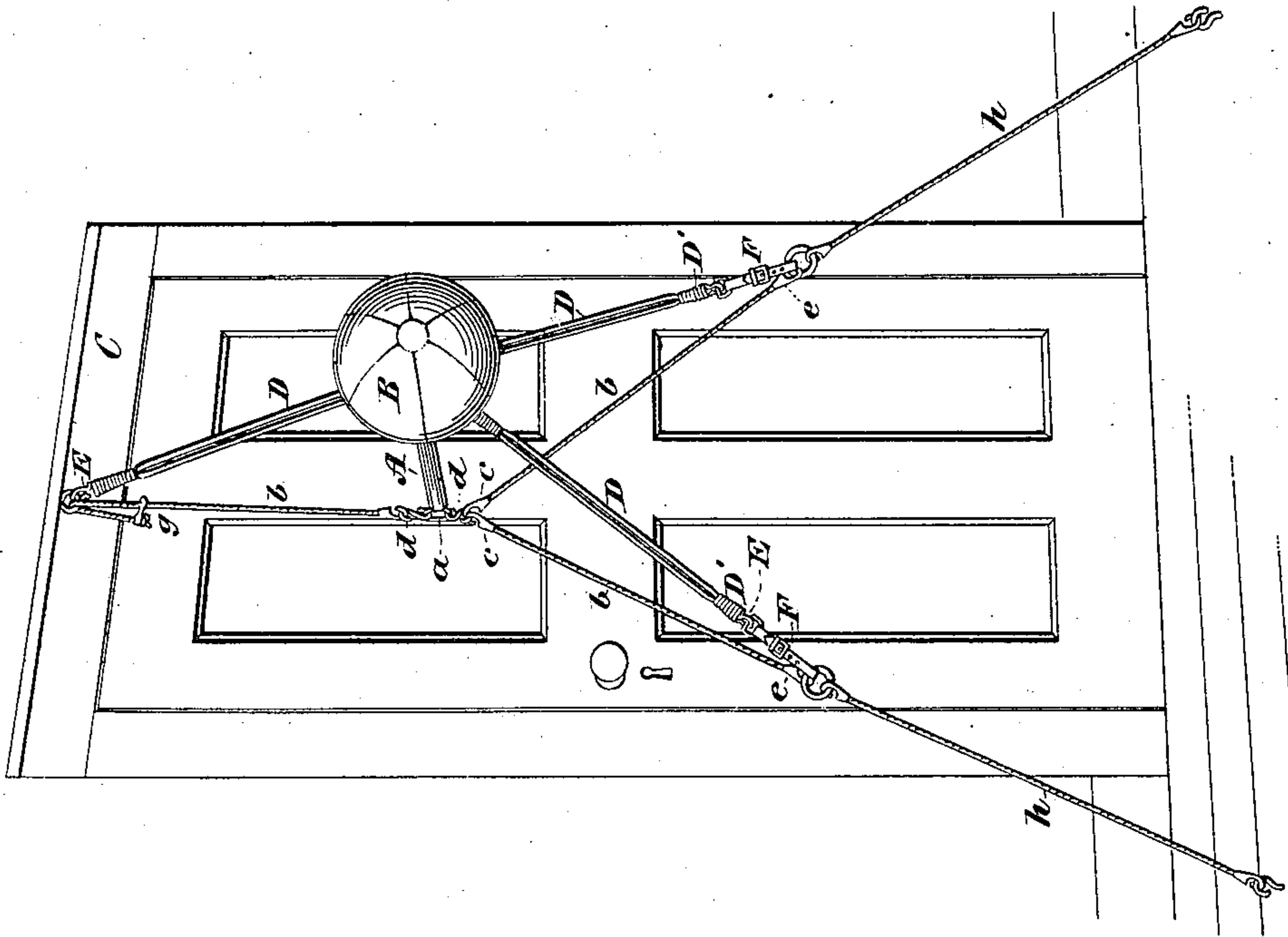
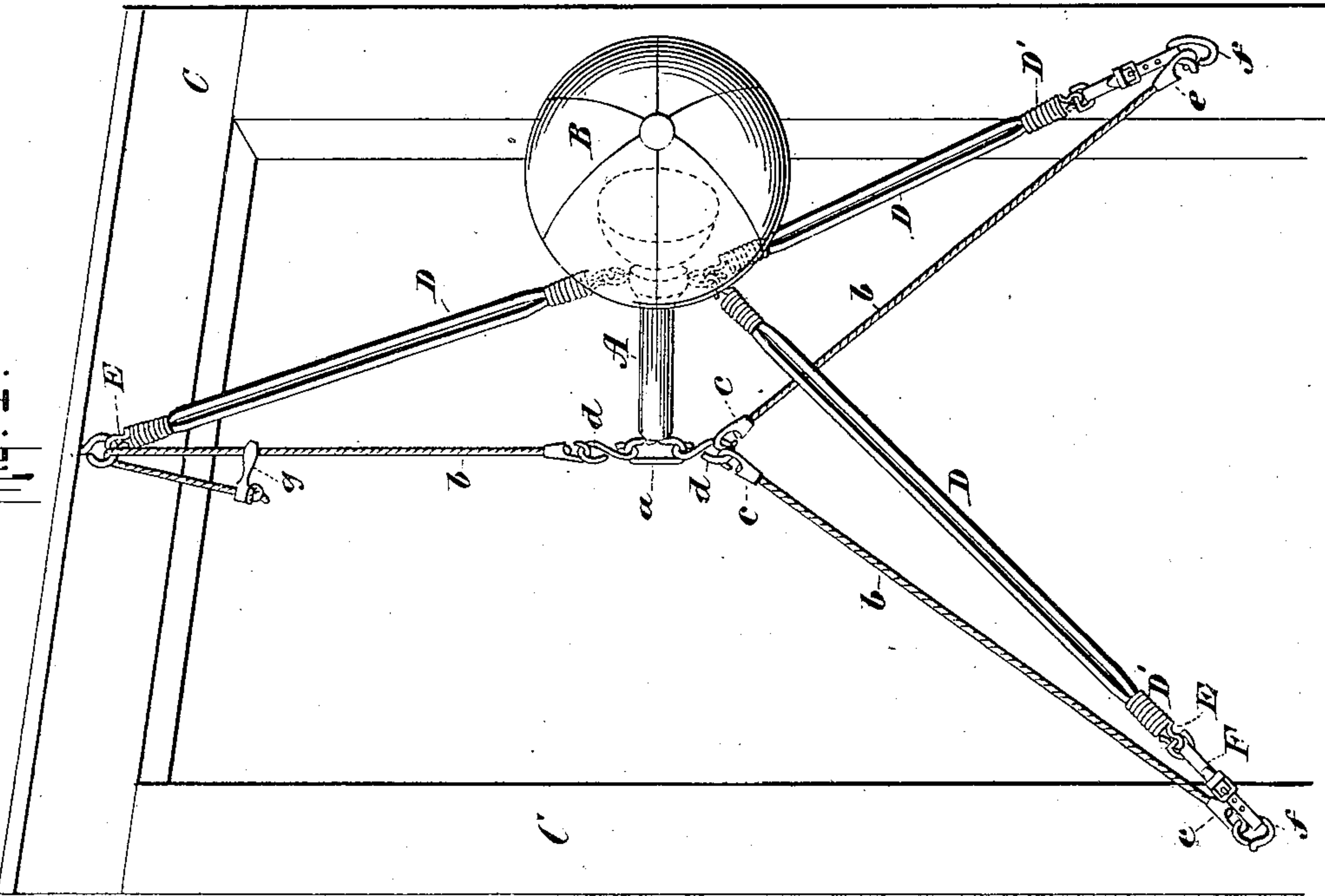


Fig. 1.



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ALEXANDER A. WHITELEY AND WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
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PUNCHING-BAG SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,045, dated November 20, 1900.

Application filed February 19, 1900. Serial No. 5,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALEXANDER A. WHITELEY, a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, county of New York, and WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, a resident of New York, (Long Island City,) county of Queens, State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Punching-Bag Exercising Devices, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of exercising apparatus known as "punching-bag exercisers," and has for its object to produce a simple, cheap, and efficient punching-bag exerciser and one which is light in weight, easily and quickly set up and dismantled, whose resistance to blows can be adjusted, and which when in operation reduces to a minimum the vibrations transmitted to the wall ordinarily caused by the punches or blows.

By our invention we produce an improved punching-bag exerciser in which the base of the bag-carrying standard is free from the wall or not jointed thereto, the said base being suspended and supported by a plurality of non-elastic cords or connections.

To these ends our invention consists in the novel details of improvement and the combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an exercising device embodying our invention shown mounted upon an open doorway, part of the bag-carrying standard being shown in dotted lines; and Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, showing the door closed and the lower cords or connections attached to the floor and only the upper cords or connections fastened to the door-frame.

In the drawings, A indicates a rod or standard, preferably made of light material, as wood, to one end of which is affixed a suitable inflatable punching-bag B, adapted to be punched or struck by an operator. At the opposite or non-bag-carrying end the standard A is provided with a loop or eye *a*, of

wire or other suitable material. One part of the standard A is supported by non-elastic connections, whereby a joint or pivotal point is established for the standard, and the other part of the standard is connected with elastic or yielding connections, whereby to maintain the standard in a normal position and resist the punches or blows given to the bag B. For this purpose we have shown the loop or eye *a* as connected with cords, wires, or the like *b*, that extend at an angle to each other at or near the end of the standard A and that are connected to a support, such as a door-frame, wall, or the like. The cords or connections *b* are shown provided at their ends with hooks *c*, adapted for connection with links *d*, connected to the eye *a*, and at their opposite ends two of the cores *b* have hooks *e* for connection with staples or eyes *f*, attached to the support or frame C. One of the cords or connections *b* is shown provided with a take-up *g*, which may be in the form of a tent-cord tightener or other suitable device, whereby the plurality of cords can be drawn taut, so as to hold the end of the standard A in a definite position. It will be seen that by having the cords *b* arranged in substantially triangular relation the movements to which the standard A may be subjected are resisted by said cords in various directions, and thus the standard is maintained normally in an operative position, and yet so that it may have slight movement at its non-bag-carrying end.

The standard A is maintained normally in a substantially horizontal position by resilient or yielding connections D, which may be in the form of elastic cords or other yielding medium, and, if desired, spring-couplings D' may be used in conjunction with the elastic or yielding cords. We have shown the ends of the elastic connections D provided with hooks E, adapted to be connected with the eyes or staples *f* either directly or by interposed straps that may be used to adjust the tension of the yielding connections D. We have shown the elastic connections D as arranged in triangular relation, practically similar to the cords *b*, and the elastic connections D as so arranged that by preference the standard A can remain in a substantially horizon-

tal position, whereby when the bag B receives a blow the connections D will yield, so that the bag may move in any direction and be restored to its normal position.

5 It will be noticed (see Fig. 1) that by having the standard A suspended by the cords or connections *b* D the bag B may be hit a blow in line with the axis of the standard A, whereby a greater resistance will be afforded
10 than when a side blow is given, and at the same time the operator's hand will not be injured by such end thrust relatively to the standard, owing to the fact that the standard is supported by the cords *b*, which will yield
15 slightly under such blow, as contradistinguished to a standard that is held by a rigid joint to a wall, floor, or the like. The triangular arrangement of the elastic connections D causes the bag B to return to a normal cen-
20 tral point, while at the same time it enables the bag to move in every direction.

In Fig. 2 we have shown the punching-bag and its connections arranged substantially similar to the arrangement shown in Fig. 1,
25 with the exception that instead of attaching the lower cords and connections *b* D directly to the frame C said connections each extend to a ring, and a cord or connection *h* extends from each ring to the floor, the connections *h*
30 having hooks for engaging staples or the like on the floor. By this means the device can be attached to the frame C at its upper end, while it can be held at a suitable distance from the door, so that the door may remain
35 closed, and whereby the device can be connected or mounted upon a solid support, as a wall, instead of an open frame. In this case it is evident that by suitably inclining the cords or connections the bag B will be free to
40 have movement in various directions without the bag or standard encountering the door or wall.

It will be seen that our punching-bag standard is carried by supports that are movable
45 in all directions within certain limits and that no rigid resistance is presented to the bag, such as would occur were the standard pivoted or jointed directly to a metal or other rigid supporting-base. It will also be under-
50 stood that by adjusting the length of the opposed cords or connections the standard and its bag can be adjusted to any desired angle—that is, in a position other than the normal horizontal position—whereby persons of dif-
55 ferent heights may conveniently operate the same device when once applied to a frame or wall without readjustment of the staples or hooks.

60 We do not limit our invention to the precise details of construction shown and described, as they may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention; but

What we do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An exercising apparatus comprising a 65 standard, a bag at one end thereof, a plurality of non-elastic connections extending from the other end of the standard, means for attaching said connections to a support, and a plurality of elastic connections also extending 70 from the standard at a point near the bag and provided with means for attaching them to a support, a pair of said connections being arranged to support the standard in a substantially horizontal position, the non-bag- 75 carrying end of the standard and the connections supporting said end being free from a separate base-piece.

2. An exercising apparatus having a stand- 80 ard, a bag at one end thereof, the other end of the standard having a plurality of diverging connections, a plurality of diverging elastic connections extending from said standard, pairs of said connections extending to a com- 85 mon point of support, and means for stretching said connections outwardly to support the standard in a substantially horizontal position, a pair of the connections extending down- 90 wardly from an overhead support to sustain the standard.

3. An exerciser comprising a standard, a bag at one end thereof, a set of non-elastic cords connected to the opposite end of the standard, means for sustaining said cords in triangular relation to each other, means for 95 adjusting the tension of said cords, a plurality of elastic connections extending from said standard and adapted to be arranged in triangular relation to each other, means for attaching said elastic connections to a sup- 100 port, pairs of said connections each extending to a ring, and a connection extending from each ring to a support for holding said pairs of connections in a diverging position.

4. In an exerciser, the combination of a 105 standard, a punching-bag attached thereto at one end, a loop at the opposite end thereof, a plurality of cords connected with said loop and provided with hooks at their outer ends, and means for supporting said hooks, with 110 a plurality of elastic connections attached to said standard at a point near the bag and provided with means at their outer ends to connect them with a support, and means connected with one of the first-mentioned 115 connections for stretching the corresponding connections to suspend the standard in a substantially horizontal position.

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Witnesses:

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