

Trampoline

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Specification

The invention relates to a trampoline having a frame, a plurality of stubs that are disposed on the frame, and having a plurality of legs for supporting the frame on the floor.

The invention is directed in particular toward so-called mini trampolines. These are comparatively small trampolines which have a maximum diameter of 2 to 3 meters and are used in physiotherapy and in the fitness sector.

In the case of so-called mini trampolines, a distinction is made between trampolines having a spring suspension and those having a rubber-cord suspension. In the case of the spring suspension the bounce mat is fastened to the frame by way of coil springs. To this end, the bounce mat as a receptacle installation has, for example, a bracket or an eyelet, respectively, which is fastened to the bounce mat by means of a loop, in each case one coil spring engaging in said receptacle installation. The coil spring at the other end thereof is hooked into the frame. A trampoline having a spring suspension makes available significant acceleration forces.

In the case of the rubber-cord suspension, one or a plurality of elastic cord rings or (open) cords which connect the bounce mat to the frame are employed. The receptacle installation here can be configured as a hook element, in each case one suspension being hooked thereinto. Alternatively, a loop through which a cord which connects the bounce mat to the frame is pulled through can also be considered. The comparatively high

elasticity of a rubber-cord suspension of this type ensures a "comparatively soft" deceleration of the body and to this extent is not only gentle on the joints but also prolongs the phases of muscular stress and relaxation when jumping, this entailing advantageous training effects.

The invention is directed toward both, trampolines having spring suspensions as well as trampolines in which the suspension is configured as an elastic cord or an elastic cord ring. In principle, the invention can be used in any type of trampoline, independently of the type of the suspension of the bounce mat and of the geometry of the frame.

It is a common feature of the known trampolines that the latter possess a (frequently round) frame on which stubs are disposed. The stubs are most typically welded to the frame and serve for receiving in each case one leg which is screw-fittable into the stub, for example.

Straight rigid legs as well as folding legs are known from the prior art. The straight rigid legs sit rigidly in or on the stubs and can be released, for example unscrewed, from the stubs when the trampoline is to be disassembled. The folding legs are alternatively used. Said folding legs are likewise securable in the stubs but, as opposed to the rigid legs, are capable of being folded such that the trampoline can be stored in a relatively simple and space-saving manner.

Both types of trampolines have proven successful in practical use. However, it is sought to reduce both productions costs as well as inventory costs.

Proceeding from the known prior art, the invention is based on the object of achieving a trampoline which permits a more cost-effective production.

In order for this object to be achieved, the trampoline mentioned at the outset according to the invention is characterized in that in each case one insert to which
5 in each case one leg is secured is received in the stubs.

In terms of production and logistics, the trampoline according to the invention opens up entirely new
10 potentials. It is possible for the first time for a basic construction which permits both the production of a trampoline having rigid legs as well as of a trampoline having folding legs to be made available. This basic construction according to the invention
15 comprises the frame and the stub. The respective insert is chosen depending on which leg construction is to be used. As a result, the invention achieves a considerably more flexible production of the final product and a significant reduction in inventory costs.

20 Stubs known from the prior art have a thread into or onto which, respectively, the respective leg is screw-fitted. In a refinement of the invention, the stub at least in part has a cylindrical internal face which
25 preferably interacts with the insert, in particular when the insert has a cylindrical base by way of which the insert is plug-fitted into the stub. The cylindrical internal face of the stub entails advantages in terms of production technology and thus
30 also costs. Moreover, the insert according to the invention does not only find a firm seat in a cylindrical internal face, this being a precondition for the stability of the construction, but is also easy to insert. To this end, the internal face expediently
35 interacts with the stub. This applies also when the internal face is configured so as not to be fully cylindrical but partially cylindrical, wherein the

partially cylindrical faces (of the insert and of the stub) extend in the axial direction.

As has been alluded to above, it is essential in terms of the durability of the trampoline that the insert is firmly received in the stub. Indeed, significant forces are created in the use of the trampoline, specifically not only vertical forces but (depending on the exercise regime on the trampoline) also lateral forces which exert a bending momentum on the legs and thus also on the insert. Against this background it is seen as advantageous for the stub and the insert in each case to be interconnected in a force-fitting and/or materially-integral manner. Adhesive bonding of the insert in the stub is a primary consideration. Additionally or alternatively, the insert can be press-fitted into the stub. The press-fit can also be achieved by shrinking or partial-forming of the stub. Adhesive bonding as well as press-fitting have the advantage of a connection across a large area, which has a positive effect on the durability. Additionally or alternatively, securing the insert in the stub in a form-fitting manner is conceivable. A bayonet connection is to be mentioned in an exemplary manner here. An anti-rotation safeguard such as will be explained hereunder as an advantageous refinement can also achieve a form-fitting connection.

The construction according to the invention is to enable the production of both, trampolines having rigid as well as having folding legs, using only one main frame. A correct orientation of the respective folded up leg is desirable in particular in the case of folding legs, in order for the folded up legs to point toward the center of the trampoline in a uniform manner.

The stub and/or the insert preferably have/has a first anti-rotation safeguard. The latter can be an internal profile of the stub that interacts with a corresponding external profile of the insert. It is considered particularly advantageous for the stub to have a recess in which the insert engages. The insert preferably has a cam which engages in the recess. The anti-rotation safeguard at all times permits an identical orientation of the insert and thus of the respective leg in relation to the frame.

However, an anti-rotation safeguard in the context of the invention can also be understood to be an orientation aid for the insert. The orientation aid is preferably configured as a marking which is disposed on top of or on the insert. The marking advantageously permits the insert to be oriented in relation to the main frame and is configured as an arrow symbol, for example. It is understood that other symbols can also be considered.

In a substantial refinement of the invention it is proposed that the insert is composed of a material that is different from that of the stub. Trampolines in the prior art are often composed of a steel-tube frame construction, the stubs from steel being welded to the latter. Inserts from another material, in particular from a plastics or from a non-ferrous metal, have the advantage of prolonging the service life of the trampoline. Tests have demonstrated that in the case of frequent use of known trampolines there is the risk of the anti-corrosion protection in the thread or the folding leg, respectively, by virtue of the relative movement between the leg and the stub being abraded and the steel material being exposed after a certain time. On account thereof the legs become susceptible to corrosion. There have been cases in practice in which corroded leg threads by virtue of corrosion to some

extent could no longer be unscrewed or untwisted. Inserts from another material (not susceptible to corrosion) prevent any abrasive contact between the leg and the stub such that the service life is
5 significantly extended.

Moreover, it has been demonstrated that noises which can be traced back inter alia to the increasing play between the leg and the frame develop during the
10 service life of a trampoline. The insert according to the invention also ensures to this extent that the leg does not come into direct contact with the stub. Against this background it is considered advantageous for the insert to be configured such that the latter is
15 disposed between the leg and the stub. The insert preferably has a shoulder by way of which said insert bears on the stub. The assembled leg expediently comes to bear on this shoulder.

20 The insert can be composed of aluminum, for example, in particular of a high-tensile aluminum, or of a plastics. Both materials have sufficient durability and stress resistance. Moreover, plastics, in particular, is producible in a simple manner, for example by
25 injection molding.

The insert advantageously has an internal thread. The leg is screw-fittable in the thread.

30 The leg can be configured so as to be integral. Alternatively, the leg has an elongate leg portion and a leg insert, wherein the leg insert is received in the leg portion. The leg insert can be configured from the same material as the insert (of the stub) or from
35 another material. The leg insert enables a particularly flexible production of the leg. Specifically, the leg insert enables the use of a uniform elongate leg insert for both, rigid screw-legs as well as for folding legs.

For example, the elongate leg portion comprises a tube which can be composed of steel or aluminum, for example. The matching leg insert is simply chosen in order for the leg portion (screw-leg/folding leg) to be adapted in each case. By way of the flexibility in production as already mentioned, this achieves a particularly favorable inventory control.

In terms of the rigid legs it is advantageous for the first leg insert to have an external thread. The external thread expediently interacts with the internal thread of the insert (of the stub).

Fastening the first leg insert in the elongate leg portion is of particular importance in two respects. On the one hand, torques which are not insignificant arise when screw-fitting the leg in the insert. On the other hand, the construction, as has already been explained, when in use is subjected to significant forces. To this extent it is considered advantageous for the leg insert and the elongate leg portion to be connected in a materially integral and/or force-fitting manner. In particular, the leg insert can be adhesively bonded and/or press-fitted in the leg portion.

Additionally, the elongate leg portion and/or the leg insert can have an anti-rotation safeguard. The anti-rotation safeguard is preferably configured as a recess in the elongate leg portion in which the leg insert engages. To this end, the leg insert preferably has a cam which engages in the recess.

In the case of folding legs, the anti-rotation safeguard serves for orienting the folding legs, as will yet be explained in more detail hereunder. In particular, the insert can also have an anti-rotation safeguard. In this context it has already been explained above that the anti-rotation safeguard can

also be configured as a positioning aid. Alternatively or additionally, the anti-rotation safeguard achieves a form-fitting engagement by way of the stub.

5 In order for the forces that arise in the use of the trampoline to be absorbed it is advantageously provided that the leg insert protrudes into the elongate leg portion by at least 1 cm, preferably at least 2 cm, in particular at least 3 cm. Moreover, it is seen as
10 advantageous for the leg insert to have a cylindrical external face. This measure guarantees a maximum contact face with the likewise preferably cylindrical internal face of the elongate leg portion, such that an advantageously stress-resistant connection is achieved.

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The elongate leg portion and the leg insert are preferably composed of different materials. It can be provided in particular that the elongate leg portion is configured from steel or aluminum, and the leg insert
20 is preferably composed of a non-ferrous metal or from plastics. It is moreover also conceivable for the leg insert and the elongate leg portion to be composed of the same material, preferably from aluminum.

25 By way of the invention it is advantageously possible for both, trampolines having rigid screw-legs as well as having folding legs, to be made available.

One advantageous embodiment of the invention is
30 characterized in that the insert has an appendage onto which the leg is releasably plug-fittable. The leg can thus be plug-fitted onto the insert and be removed therefrom again. This embodiment is advantageous in particular in the case of folding legs, as will yet be
35 explained in more detail hereunder.

The appendage of the insert is preferably configured so as to be substantially cylindrical. A geometry of this

type offers a maximum bearing face for the elongate leg portion, or the leg insert thereof, respectively. The choice of the wording "substantially cylindrical" is intended to take into account that the appendage has
5 depressions for a pivot axle and/or clearances for the pivotability of the leg and/or grooves for potential O-rings, for example, said items interrupting the cylindricity. Said O-rings can be provided for receiving the leg portion in a damping manner (the O-
10 ring being compressed herein) and for securing said leg portion against being released from the appendage. In the case of folding legs, as will yet be explained in more detail hereunder, the O-rings also have the task of improving the sliding capability of the elongate leg
15 portion.

In a substantial refinement of the invention it is proposed that the elongate leg portion is mounted so as to be longitudinally displaceable on a receptacle
20 installation. On account thereof, the leg portion can be plug-fitted onto the receptacle installation and can be pulled off therefrom at least partially. The receptacle installation is preferably connected to the insert in a pivotable manner. To this end, the insert
25 has a pivot axle. It can be advantageously provided that the leg portion is plug-fittable onto the insert beyond the pivot axle.

The external diameter of the receptacle installation
30 advantageously corresponds substantially to the external diameter of the appendage. This is in each case that portion that contacts the elongate leg portion. The elongate leg portion thus contacts equally well the receptacle installation and the insert, and on
35 account thereof makes available a stress-resistant and durable connection. The external diameter of that portion of the receptacle installation that bears in the leg portion is optionally slightly smaller than the

appendage of the insert. The receptacle installation for equalization can have at least one groove in which in each case an O-ring is received. The at least one O-ring achieves a durable connection, on the one hand, and said O-ring by virtue of the flexibility thereof permits partial removal of the elongate leg portion from the appendage of the insert, on the other hand.

The preferred embodiment described above relates to a trampoline having folding legs. In order for the legs to be folded up, the legs are pulled off from the insert in each case, the pivot axis being exposed on account thereof. The legs can subsequently be folded down toward the center of the trampoline. The trampoline can be stored in a space-saving manner on account of the folding legs.

In order for the folding legs to be unfolded, the legs are folded to an upright position. It can be advantageous herein for the insert and/or the receptacle installation to have a detent for delimiting the pivoting movement of the receptacle installation. It is ensured by virtue of the detent that the receptacle installation and the appendage are oriented in relation to one another and are in mutual alignment such that canting and unintentional damage caused thereby to the respective components does not arise when the elongate leg portion is plug-fitted onto the appendage.

In order to avoid that the elongate leg portion is unintentionally released from the frame, it is proposed in a refinement of the invention that the elongate leg portion is biased in the direction toward the receptacle installation. The bias is preferably made available by way of a tensioning installation which is disposed in the elongate leg portion and is preferably hooked into the receptacle installation. The tensioning

installation can be a spring. However, an elastic cord which per se is lighter and more cost-effective and moreover causes less noise when in use is seen as more advantageous. The latter point is of significant
5 importance in particular in the therapeutic use of the trampoline, since noises during the use of the trampoline cause distraction and thus have a negative effect on the therapeutic outcome.

10 The tensioning installation is preferably configured as a cord ring. The tensioning installation can advantageously be hooked into a hook of the receptacle installation, specifically and preferably by way of a
15 bias.

The elongate leg portion preferably has an end-side cap, the tensioning installation being hooked into the latter. The cap can have two functions. Said cap makes available the termination of the leg, on the one hand.
20 A rubber buffer is optionally also pulled over the free end of the leg. Said cap forms a counter bearing for the tensioning installation, on the other hand.

One advantageous embodiment of the invention is
25 characterized in that the elongate leg portion has a second leg insert which at the end side is at least partially plug-fitted into the leg portion. The second leg insert reinforces the elongate leg portion to a significant extent. At the same time, the second leg
30 insert improves the fit and reduces the susceptibility to corrosion, as has already been explained above.

The leg insert preferably has a shoulder which delimits the plug-in depth of the leg insert into the elongate
35 leg portion.

In a refinement of the invention it is proposed that the leg insert has a cylindrical receptacle and that

the internal diameter of the receptacle corresponds substantially to the external diameter of the appendage. On account thereof, it is guaranteed that the leg is supported securely on the appendage and that
5 no skewed positions of the leg and/or tolerance-related wear arise during use. The cylindrical receptacle of the leg insert in the case of a plug-fitted elongate leg portion preferably bears on the second insert and extends beyond the pivot axle. It is thus ensured that
10 the receptacle installation during operation cannot buckle in relation to the second insert.

The invention will be explained in more detail hereunder by means of preferred exemplary embodiments
15 with reference to the appended drawing in which:

figure 1 in a schematic exploded illustration shows a partial view of a first exemplary embodiment according to the invention, without a leg;
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figure 2 in a schematic exploded illustration shows the partial view as per figure 1, with a leg;

figure 3 in a schematic illustration shows the partial view of the first exemplary embodiment as per figure 2, in an assembled state;
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figure 4 in a schematic exploded illustration shows a partial view of a second exemplary embodiment according to the invention, without a leg;
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figure 5 in a schematic exploded illustration shows the partial view as per figure 4, but with a receptacle installation and without a leg;
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figure 6 in a schematic exploded illustration shows the partial view as per figure 5, but with a receptacle installation and with a leg;

figure 7 in a schematic exploded illustration shows the partial view as per figure 6, but with a receptacle installation and with a leg;

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figure 8 in a schematic exploded illustration shows the partial view of the second exemplary embodiment as per figure 7, in an assembled state with a folded leg, wherein the leg is illustrated in a partially sectioned manner; and

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figure 9 in a schematic exploded illustration shows the partial view of the second exemplary embodiment as per figure 7, in an assembled state with the plug-fitted leg, wherein the leg is illustrated in a partially sectioned manner.

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Figure 1 in a detailed illustration shows a fragment of a first exemplary embodiment of the trampoline according to the invention. The trampoline has a frame 1 which in the drawing is illustrated in only a partial manner. Encircling round or angular, for example rectangular, square, or triangular, frame shapes are known in practice.

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A plurality of stubs, of which one stub 2 is illustrated, are fastened, for example welded, to the frame 1. The stub 2 has a cylindrical external face 3 and a cylindrical internal face 4.

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An insert 5 which is press-fitted, shrunk-fitted, and/or adhesively bonded into the stub is provided according to the invention. In order for the insertion depth of the insert 5 into the stub 2 to be delimited, and in order for the end face 6 of the stub to be

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covered, the insert 2 has a shoulder 7 by way of which the stub extends across the end face 6.

The insert 5 is provided for a screw-leg (see figure 2). To this end, the insert 5 has an internal thread 8 into which the leg can be screw-fitted. The stub 2 furthermore has a recess 9 in which the insert 5 engages by way of a cam 10. The recess 9 forms an anti-rotation safeguard and prevents that the insert 5 is conjointly rotated in the stub 2 when the leg is screw-fitted into the insert. Moreover, the recess 9 achieves an unequivocal orientation of the insert 5 in the stub 2. This applies in particular also to other inserts (for example to folding legs), in the case of which the orientation plays an important part.

Figure 2 shows the exemplary embodiment as per figure 1, but now with a leg. The leg has an elongate leg portion 11 and a first leg insert 12 which is plug-fitted into the leg portion 11 and is secured in the latter for example by adhesive bonding and/or press-fitting. The elongate leg portion 11 has a recess 13 which makes available an anti-rotation safeguard. The first leg insert 12 has a cam 14 by way of which the leg insert 12 engages in the recess 13.

The elongate leg portion 11 is advantageously configured as a tubular portion having a preferably round cross section. Adapting thereto, the insert 12 has a cylindrical receptacle portion 15 by way of which the insert is plug-fitted into the leg portion 11. The receptacle portion 15 extends into the elongate leg portion 11 by at least 1 cm, preferably at least 2 cm, in particular at least 3 cm, in order for the required stability to be made available. In order for the plug-fitting depth to be delimited, and in order for the end faces of the leg portion 11 to be covered, the insert has a shoulder 16 which at the end side is adjoined by

an external thread 17 which interacts with the internal thread 8.

Figure 3 shows the leg assembled on the frame 1. As can be readily seen, the shoulders 7, 16, the stub 2, and the leg portion 11 have the same external diameter. As can furthermore be seen, the leg portion 11 and the stub 2 are mutually separated by the two inserts 5, 12. On account thereof the susceptibility to corrosion is minimized in particular when the stub 2 and the leg portion 11 are composed of steel.

Figure 4 shows a second exemplary embodiment which has the same frame 1 and stub 2 as the first exemplary embodiment. Said second exemplary embodiment differs from the first exemplary embodiment in terms of the specific configuration of the insert 18, the latter being configured for folding legs, such as will yet be explained in more detail hereunder. The insert 18, like the insert 5 (see figure 1), has a cylindrical base 19 which is plug-fitted into the stub 2 and secured therein. The insert 18 furthermore has a shoulder 20 which comes to bear on the end face 6 of the stub 2 and covers the latter when the insert 18 is plug-fitted. A cam which interacts with the recess 9 is identified by the reference sign 21. The recess 9 and/or the cam 21 form/form an anti-rotation safeguard for the insert 18, said anti-rotation safeguard being of great importance in particular in the case of the present folding leg. It is to be pointed out at this stage that the term anti-rotation safeguard for folding legs also is understood to be a positioning aid which prevents a twisted malposition of the insert.

Reference is made to figure 5 which shows the insert 18 in the installed state. The cam 21 herein engages in the recess 9 such that the insert 18 is unequivocally positioned in the stub 2. This unequivocal positioning

is of significant importance for the orientation of the folding legs, as will yet be explained in more detail hereunder.

- 5 The insert 18 has a pivot axle 22 which runs through the insert 18. The insert 18 furthermore has a clearance 23 in which a receptacle installation 24 is mounted so as to be pivotable about the pivot axle 22. The pivot axis 22 in the assembled state runs through
10 an opening 25 of the receptacle installation 24.

The receptacle installation 24 has a pivot appendage 26 which comprises two parallel side walls 27 by way of which the receptacle installation 24 is guided in the
15 clearance 23. A detent 28 which delimits the pivoting movement of the receptacle installation 24 to the upright position is provided on the end side.

Figure 6 shows how the receptacle installation 24 and
20 the insert 18 are pivotably interconnected. The receptacle installation 24 is illustrated in an upright position. In this position, the receptacle installation 24 and the insert 18 can receive an elongate leg portion 29.

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The elongate leg portion 29 can have a second leg insert 30 which is composed of plastics or aluminum, for example. The second leg insert 30 serves for reinforcing the elongate leg portion and has a
30 preferably cylindrical portion 31 by way of which the leg insert 30 is plug-fitted into the leg portion 29. The second leg insert 30 is preferably sleeve-shaped. Said second leg insert 30 expediently has a cylindrical receptacle 32. The elongate leg portion 29 and the
35 second leg insert 30 are connected in a rotationally secured manner by way of a recess 33 and of a cam 34. The second leg insert 30 is preferably adhesively bonded and/or press-fitted into the leg portion 29.

The receptacle installation 24 in figure 6 is illustrated in the upright position. The elongate leg portion 29, in said upright position, by way of the second leg insert 30 thereof can be plug-fitted over the receptacle installation 24. To this end, the receptacle installation 24 has a receptacle appendage 35 which preferably carries at least one O-ring 36 which serves as an anti-rotation safeguard for the plug-fitted leg. The insert appendage 37 and the receptacle appendage 35 preferably have substantially the same external diameter. The external diameter of the insert appendage 37 can optionally be configured so as to be slightly larger than the diameter of the receptacle appendage 35, specifically as a consequence of the at least one O-ring 36. The external diameter is understood to be that diameter which comes to bear on the elongate leg portion 29, or on the leg insert 30 of the latter, respectively. This definition takes into account the fact that in particular the insert appendage 37 does not possess a fully encircling cylindrical external face, since the external face is interrupted by the clearance 23 (see figure 5).

The receptacle installation 24 furthermore possesses a preferably end-side hook 38 which serves for receiving a tensioning installation which is configured as a cord ring 39, for example, such as is explained in more detail in the context of figure 7.

Reference is made to figure 7 which shows all the components of an exemplary embodiment of a folding leg. The cord ring 39 is hooked into the hook 38 and within the elongate leg portion is routed to the other end of the latter where said cord ring 39 is again hooked into the hook 40 of an end cap 41. A cord portion having end-side eyelets, or a spring can also be used instead of the cord ring. An elastic cord (optionally having a

textile covering) is seen as preferable to a metal spring, with a view to the noise emission during jumping. The cord ring 39 is received with a bias in the leg portion 29. This means that the end cap 41 is
5 biased in the direction toward the leg portion 29, and the leg portion 29 is biased in the direction toward the insert 18. It is nevertheless possible for the leg portion 29 to be pulled off the insert 18 in order for the leg to be folded over. This state is illustrated in
10 figure 8.

Reference is made to figure 8 in which the elongate leg portion 29 and the second leg insert 30 for the sake of improved clarity are illustrated in a partially
15 sectioned manner. If the folding leg is to be folded, the elongate leg portion 29 can be pulled off the insert 18 to this end. The O-rings 36 (located in the leg portion 29) prevent the leg portion 29 from sliding back onto the insert 18.

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Figure 9 shows that in order for the legs to be unfolded the elongate leg portion 29 is unfolded and plug-fitted onto the insert 18. The shoulder 20 herein serves for supporting the elongate leg portion or the
25 insert 30 of the latter, respectively.

List of reference signs

	1	Frame
	2	Stub
5	3	External face
	4	Internal face
	5	Insert
	6	End face
	7	Shoulder
10	8	Internal thread
	9	Recess
	10	Cam
	11	Elongate leg portion
	12	First leg insert
15	13	Recess
	14	Cam
	15	Receptacle portion
	16	Shoulder
	17	External thread
20	18	Insert
	19	Base
	20	Shoulder
	21	Cam
	22	Pivot axle
25	23	Clearance
	24	Receptacle installation
	25	Opening
	26	Pivot appendage
	27	Side walls
30	28	Detent
	29	Elongate leg portion
	30	Second leg insert
	31	Portion
	32	Receptacle
35	33	Recess
	34	Cam
	35	Receptacle appendage
	36	O-ring

- 37 Insert appendage
- 38 Hook
- 39 Cord ring
- 40 Hook
- 5 41 End cap

Patent claims

1. A trampoline having
 - a frame (1),
 - 5 - a plurality of stubs (2) that are disposed on the frame (1), and having
 - a plurality of legs for supporting the frame (1),**characterized in that**
10 in each case one insert (5; 18) to which in each case one leg is secured is received in the stubs (2).
- 15 2. The trampoline as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the stub (2) has a cylindrical internal face (4).
- 20 3. The trampoline as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the insert (5; 18) has a cylindrical base (19) which is received in the stub (2).
- 25 4. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the stub (2) and the insert (5; 18) are interconnected in a materially integral, form-fitting, and/or force-fitting manner.
- 30 5. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the stub (2) and/or the insert (5; 18) have/has a first anti-rotation safeguard.
- 35 6. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the insert (5; 18) is composed of a material that is different from that of the stub (2), in particular of plastics or aluminum.

7. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the insert (5; 18) is disposed between the leg and the stub (2).

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8. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the insert (5; 18) has a shoulder (7; 20) by way of which said insert (5; 18) bears on the stub (2).

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9. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the leg has an elongate leg portion (11; 29) and preferably a leg insert (12; 30) which is received in the leg portion.

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10. The trampoline as claimed in claim 9, in that the leg insert (12; 30) and the elongate leg portion (11; 29) are connected in a materially integral, form-fitting, and/or force-fitting manner.

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11. The trampoline as claimed in either of claims 9 and 10, characterized in that the elongate leg portion has a second anti-rotation safeguard which is preferably configured as a recess (13; 33) in which the leg insert (12; 30) engages.

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12. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 9 to 11, characterized in that the elongate leg portion (11; 29) and the leg insert (12; 30) are composed of dissimilar materials.

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13. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 9 to 12, characterized in that the leg insert (12; 30) has a cylindrical receptacle portion (15; 31).

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14. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 1 to 13, characterized in that the insert (5) has an internal thread (8).

15. The trampoline as claimed in claim 14,
characterized in that the leg insert (12) has an
external thread (17) which engages in the internal
5 thread (8) of the insert (5).
16. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 9 to
13, characterized in that the insert (18) has a
preferably substantially cylindrical appendage
10 (37) onto which the leg is releasably plug-fitted.
17. The trampoline as claimed in claim 16,
characterized in that the elongate leg portion
(29) is mounted so as to be longitudinally
15 displaceable on a receptacle installation (24),
and in that the receptacle installation (24) is
pivotably connected to the insert (18).
18. The trampoline as claimed in claim 17,
20 characterized in that the external diameter of the
receptacle installation (24) corresponds
substantially to the external diameter of the
appendage (37).
- 25 19. The trampoline as claimed in either of claims 17
and 18, characterized in that the insert (18)
and/or the receptacle installation (24) have/has a
detent (28) for delimiting the pivoting movement
of the receptacle installation.
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20. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 17 to
19, characterized in that the elongate leg portion
(29) is biased in the direction toward the
receptacle installation (24).
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21. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 17 to
20, characterized by a tensioning installation
(39) which is disposed in the elongate leg portion

(29) and is preferably hooked into the receptacle installation (24).

- 5 22. The trampoline as claimed in claim 21, characterized in that the receptacle installation (24) has a hook (38) for receiving the tensioning installation (39).
- 10 23. The trampoline as claimed in either of claims 21 and 22, characterized in that the elongate leg portion (29) has an end-side cap (41), the tensioning installation (39) interacting with the latter and preferably being hooked into the latter.
- 15 24. The trampoline as claimed in one of claims 9 to 12 and 16 to 23, characterized in that the leg insert (30) has a cylindrical receptacle (32), and in that the internal diameter of the receptacle
- 20 corresponds substantially to the external diameter of the appendage (37).