

Cable holding element

The invention relates to a cable holding element.

Any discussion of the prior art throughout the specification should in no way be considered as an admission that such prior art is widely known or forms part of common general knowledge in the field.

Such cable holding elements, also known as cable holders, are used for accommodating cables as well as for constructing cable channels. In particular, such cable holding elements may be used inside electric devices, preferably gaming machines.

Cable guides for gaming machines are known in the current state of technology, whereby cable strands are held together with cable ties and/or cable spirals. The cable strands are connected to the housing of the device by retaining plates or clips.

Here the essential disadvantage occurs that a subsequent disconnecting and renewed connecting of the cable strands within the housing is only possible with difficulty or with much effort.

Another disadvantage or problem of the current state of technology, in particular regarding gaming machines, is that with all congeneric fixed cable harness arrangements inside the housing of a device single cables always lie in the same position. With exact knowledge of the position of the cable, manipulation from outside the case is often possible with such devices. This can occur, for example, by drilling into the case at a suitable position. If a person manipulating the device knows the respective position where a cable or cable strand runs, there is a danger of this person manipulating a plurality of other devices this way.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome or ameliorate at least one of the disadvantages of the prior art, or to provide a useful alternative. It is an object of the present invention in at least one embodiment to create a cable holding element in which the cable strands can be put in easily and can be easily removed again. It is also an object of the present invention in at least one embodiment to reduce of the manipulability of the device.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words “comprise”, “comprising”, and the like are to be construed in an inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of “including, but not limited to”.

Accordingly, a first aspect of the present invention provides a cable holder comprising a number of cable holder elements for receiving one or more cables, which comprises a base body as well as a number of snap-in projections protruding from the base body, which protrude from opposite areas of the base body, the snap-in projections enclosing, delimiting and/or defining a duct area for guiding the cables, wherein the individual cable holder elements are arranged on a common base body and aligned equally, and the common base body is flat and/or plane and the individual snap-in projections protrude from the base body to the same side, and the individual cable holder elements on the base body are aligned equally.

Preferably, the individual cable holder elements on the base body are arranged side by side and/or one behind the other.

A second aspect of the present invention provides a cable holder comprising a number of cable holder elements for receiving one or more cables, which comprises a base body as well as a number of snap-in projections protruding from the base body, which protrude from opposite areas of the base body, the snap-in projections enclosing, delimiting and/or defining a duct area for guiding the cables, wherein the common base body provides a W-shaped angled profile, wherein the cable holder comprises two cable holder elements, and wherein snap-in projections of both cable holder elements protrude from the central crook edge of the W-shaped angled profile and snap-in projections of each one of the cable holder elements also project from the trailing edges of the W-shaped angled profile.

Preferably, projections protrude from the crook edge and/or the trailing edge from which the snap-in projections protrude.

Preferably, the W-shaped angled profile has a right angle in the area of the central crook edge. More preferably, the W-shaped angled profile also has a right angle at the two trailing edges.

Preferably, the base body encloses, delimits and/or defines the duct area.

The snap-in projections preferably interlock without contact and/or in a comb like fashion so that the end of at least one of the snap-in projections protruding from an area is arranged and/or extends between two snap-in projections protruding from the respective opposite area.

At least one embodiment of the invention provides for a cable holding element for the accommodation of one or multiple cables, comprising a base body as well as a number of latching projections projecting from the base body, which are projecting from areas opposite each other, whereby the latching projections, and, if applicable, the base body, enclose, confine and/or determine a channel area for the guiding of the cables, wherein it is foreseen that the latching projections preferably interlock without contact and / or in a comb-like manner, so that the end of at least one of the latching projections, which are projecting from one area, is arranged and / or protrudes between two latching projections of the respective areas opposite each other.

With such a cable holding element a simple laying of cable strands, a simple removal of cable strands from the cable holding element as well as a quick change or a change with relatively little effort of the position of the individual cable strands by removing the cable strand from the cable holding element as well as the insertion of a cable strand into another cable holding element is possible.

Thus quickly or with relatively little effort a configuration or modification of the cable route of one or several cables can be achieved, whereby the cable strands are removed from the cable holding elements inside the housing of the device and are laid in other cable holding elements in the same case. Thus it is possible to remedy manipulation very easily because the cable holding elements allow a plurality of possible configurations and thereby cable strands can be laid in a more or less random position in a device. Hereby a targeted manipulation of the device is made difficult.

In addition, the invention offers the advantage that an easy and flexible installation of multiple cables and cable strands in a device housing of the same electronic device is possible. A particular advantage is given by exchanging cables, such as while exchanging wired components of the device, whereby individual cables can be very easily removed from the cable holding elements through the latching projections.

The cable holding element or the cable channel does not require any separate closing or locking elements, such as closing clips, through which a simple operation is allowed and the installation time is reduced.

A particular embodiment of the invention foresees that the latching projections confining the channel area are L-shaped, which latching projections are at a distance opposite each other, so that the channel area features a closed and/or U-shaped channel cross-section. This advantageous embodiment of the latching projections or of the channel cross-section allows the simple laying or removal of the cable strand, or the cables, into the channel area or out of the channel area.

Furthermore, it can be provided that in the longitudinal direction of the channel area the latching projections are arranged in such a manner, so that these, preferably without contact, interlock in a comb-like manner, so that the end of at least one latching projection is arranged and / or protrudes between two respectively opposite latching projections. Thereby the unintentional falling out of the cables or cable strands, caused for example by shaking, from the cable channel is prevented.

It can be further provided that the latching projections are constructed to be elastically bendable respectively to be resilient, so that these can be swinging against the base body of the cable holding element and after the swinging return to their initial position. Hereby the laying of cables into the cable channel is facilitated, whereby a cable can be pressed through the intermediate area between two latching projections.

A particularly advantageous embodiment of the latching projections, which prevent shifting or sliding of the cable strands from the cable channel, foresees that the latching projections are developed in a curved shape, in particular in an angled-hook shape, and feature two latching projection sections, whereby the first latching projection section projects in an angle of 70° - 90° , preferably 85° - 90° , in particular, exactly vertically and / or normally, from the respective area and whereby the second latching projection section continues at the distant end of the respective area of the first latching projection section and projects in an angle, in particular with an angle between 70° to 110° , preferably 90° , to the first latching projection section in direction towards the latching projections, which project from the respective areas opposite each other.

A constructively particular simple embodiment of the latching projections foresees that the two latching projection sections are developed integrally, in particular developed from a flat body and/or a profile rod, that features an arc between the first and the second latching projection section.

So as to facilitate the penetration of the cable strands into the cable channel or the cable holding element it can be foreseen that the two latching projection sections enclose an angle of less than or equal to 90° .

So as to enable a particular simple cable conduit and enable a development of longer cable holding elements with a longer extension in cable direction it can be foreseen that the two areas of which the latching projections project run parallel to another and / or lie at one level.

So as to achieve a balanced pressure of the base body of the cable channel when inserting the cables or cable strands or the removal of the cables or cable strands and to achieve a simple constructive embodiment of the cable channel it can be foreseen that the respective number of latching projections, which project from both areas, deviate by no more than one from another.

So as to facilitate the positioning of the cable strands into the cable channel or the cable holding element it can be foreseen that the ends of the latching projections or the ends of the second latching projection sections are inclined towards the base body.

So as to prevent an unintentional shifting or sliding of the cable strands or cables, in particular by vibrations, it can be foreseen that for each latching projection, of which the end is arranged between two latching projections projecting from the respective area opposite each other, another projecting latching projection from the opposite area is foreseen, of which the end is approximated to the end of the respective latching projection and is opposite, whereby, in particular, the front sides of the ends of the other latching projection and the latching projection are opposite each other.

So as to achieve a constructively simple embodiment of such a cable channel it can be foreseen that the other latching projections have each a first latching projection section, that projects from the base body in an angle, in particular an angle of 70° to 110° ,

preferably 90°, and feature a second latching projection section that continues the first latching projection section and projects from the first latching projection section.

A simplification of the constructive development foresees that the form and/or the alignment of the first and/or second latching projection section of the other latching projections corresponds to the form and alignment of the first and /or second latching projection sections of the latching projections.

A further added or alternative simplification of the construction foresees that the length of the first latching projection section of the other latching projections corresponds to the length of the first latching projection section of the latching projections.

A further simplification of the structure of the cable holding element according to one embodiment of the invention foresees that the latching projections projecting from the first area and/or the second area are developed and/ or arranged equally, and/or that all latching projections are designed equally.

For the same purpose it can be additionally or alternatively foreseen that the other latching projections projecting from the first area and/or from the second area are constructed and / or aligned equally, and that all other latching projections are developed equally.

For the development of longer cable holding elements, which have a longer longitudinal extension in direction of the cable it can be foreseen that latching projections project from two areas, whereby a number of first latching projections project from the first of the two areas and a number of the second latching projections project from the second of the two areas.

For the prevention of shifting and sliding of cables or cable strands from the cable channel it can be foreseen that the first latching projections project from subareas of the first area, which lie on a first straight line and/or that the second latching projections project from subareas of the second area, which lie on a second straight line, whereby the first straight line and the second straight line are preferably arranged in a parallel manner to each other.

Additionally or alternatively, for the same purpose it can be foreseen that a number of the other latching projections and/or from subareas of the second area project, which lie on the first straight line, and the remaining of the other latching projections project from subareas of the second area, which lie on the second straight line.

So as to obtain a space-saving construction, which prevents a twisting or jamming of cables, which are placed outside the cable holding element, it can be foreseen that between each two latching projections a respective further latching projection is arranged.

Thereby it can be particularly foreseen that the second latching projection section of the latching projections, if applicable, also the second latching projection sections of the other latching projections, lie at the same level.

For the reduction of material requirements of the base body it can be foreseen that the base body has at least one recess in the areas opposite the latching projections.

For the stabilisation of the latching projections as well as the prevention of a breaking-off of the latching projection when inserting and extracting cable strands or cables, it can be foreseen that the base body features at least one, in particular two, in particular vertically and/or normally, projecting projections from it, of which the individual latching projections and, if applicable, the other latching projections project.

For a simplified guiding of the cables it can be foreseen that the channel cross-section of the channel area narrows and/or extends at least in a subarea along the longitudinal extension of the channel area.

So as to achieve a simple insertion and extraction of the cables into the cable holding element or out of the cable holding element it can be foreseen that the latching projections are developed to be elastically bendable and / or to be resilient.

So as to prevent a breaking-off of the latching projection when inserting or extracting the cable strands or cables it can be foreseen that the relation of the width in longitudinal direction of the cable holding element to the thickness of the latching projections is between 4:1 to 4:1.5, in particular 4:1.3.

So as to guarantee a sufficient elastic bendability it can be in particular foreseen that the latching projections, if applicable the other latching projections and/or the entire cable holding element, are made from synthetic materials, in particular polyethylene PE and/or polypropylene PP.

Furthermore, the invention may also relate to a cable holding arrangement comprising a number of cable holding elements in accordance with the above described aspects of the invention.

So as to achieve a cabling non-identifiable or non-predictable for externals it can be foreseen that the individual cable holding elements are arranged equally aligned on a common base body.

So as to achieve an easy or simple fastening of the cable holding element to a device it can be foreseen that the base body features fastening devices, in particular releasable without tools, for the fastening of the cable holding to a device, in particular with a frame of device.

In order to reduce the bill of material it can be foreseen that the common base body has at least one recess in the areas opposite the latching projections.

For the fastening of a cable holding element in corner areas of a device it can be foreseen that the common base body forms a W-shaped angle profile and, in addition, latching projections of each of the cable holding elements project from the central bow edge of the W-shaped angle profile.

Hereby a particular large cable cross-section can be achieved, if projections project from the bow edge and/or the trailing edge of which the latching projections project.

A particularly advantageous adjustment in the corner areas of a right-angled device is achieved if the W-shaped angle profile in the area of the central bow edge, preferably also in both trailing edges, features a right angle.

For the fastening of a cable holding to evenly developed surfaces of the device it can be foreseen that the common base body is developed in a flat manner and/ or even

manner and the individual latching projections project from the same side of the base body.

In order to achieve a plurality of different cabling possibilities and thereby counteract an intentional manipulation by third parties it can be foreseen that the individual cable holding elements are arranged equally and, if applicable, are arranged side by side and/or consecutively.

For the same purpose it can be additionally or alternatively foreseen that the first and the second straight line are arranged in a parallel manner to each other.

Finally, a third aspect of the invention refers to an electronic device, in particular a betting and gaming machine or a betting and gaming device that at least comprehends a cable holding according to the first or second aspects of the invention or at least a plurality of cable holding elements according to the first or second aspects of the invention. Such an electronic device has a plurality of cabling possibilities, which allow the manufacturer of the device to equip his devices with different cable positions so as to prevent a manipulation occurring always in the same manner of his betting and gaming devices.

In the following four embodiments of the invention are described in greater detail with the following drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a cable holding with a W-shaped cross-section in an angled view.

Fig. 2 shows the cable holding shown in Fig. 1 from a different perspective in an angled view.

Fig. 3 shows the cable holding shown in Fig. 1 in a lateral view.

Fig. 4 shows the cable holding shown in Fig. 1 in a lateral view from the other side.

Fig. 5 shows the cable holding shown in Fig. 1 from an above view.

Fig. 6 shows the cable holding shown in Fig. 1 from a below view.

Fig. 7 shows the cable holding shown in Fig. 1 with a view of the channel area.

Fig. 8 shows the interior of an electronic device, in the corner area of which a cable holding element, as shown in Fig. 1, is installed.

Fig. 9 shows a second embodiment of the invention in an angled view.

Fig. 10 shows the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 9 from a different perspective in an angled view.

Fig. 11 shows the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 9 from the side.

Fig. 12 shows the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 9 from the opposite side.

Fig. 13 shows the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 9 with a view of the channel area.

Fig. 14 shows the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 9 from above. **Fig. 15** shows the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 9 from below.

Fig. 16 shows the interior of a device with a number of cable holdings installed therein, as shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 17 shows a third embodiment of the invention from an angled view.

Fig. 18 shows a fourth embodiment of the invention from an angled view.

In **Fig. 1** a first embodiment according to the invention of a cable holding 50 with two cable holding elements 1, 1' is shown. The cable holding elements 1, 1' feature a common base body 100, whereby two channel areas 13, 13' divided from each other are developed. The base body 100 features a W-shaped angle profile 101, which features a central bow edge 102 as well as two trailing edges 103. The central bow edge 102 lies parallel to the trailing edges 103 and lies with these at the same level.

Both channel areas 13, 13' are each confined by one half of the W-shaped profile 101 as well as the projections 17, 18, whereby the projections 17, 18 project from the bow edge 102 and the trailing edges 103. A central projection 17, 18 projects from the central bow edge 102, a respective lateral projection 17, 18 projects from one of the two respective trailing edges 103.

These projections 17, 18 in the present embodiment are developed normally in an upright manner to the level determined by the central bow edge 102 as well as both trailing edges 103 and are attached to the central bow edge 102 or to the trailing edges 103 and continue these. The projections 17, 18 extend in profile longitudinal direction of the W-shaped profile 101 across the entire length of the profile and stand normally at the level determined by the central bow edge 102 and the trailing edge 103.

At the respective distant end of the bow edge 102 or the respective trailing edge 103 of the respective projection 17, 18 a surface with an area 111, 121 is developed, from which individual projections 11, 12 project.

In relation to the first cable holding element 1, which confines the first channel area 13, the area on the distant end of the trailing edge 103 of the projection 17, 18 and the area on the central projection 17, 18 are referred to as areas opposite to each other 111, 121. Similarly, in relation to the second cable holding element 1', that confines the second channel area 13', the area on the distant end of the trailing edge 103 of the projection 17, 18 and the area on the central projection 17, 18 are referred to as areas opposite to each other 111, 121.

As shown in **Fig. 7** the latching projections 11, 12 comprehend each a first latching projection section 113, 123, as well as a second latching projection section 114, 123. The latching projection 11, 12 are developed in an L-shape or in an angled-hook shape and feature each two respective latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124. Each latching projection 11, 12 features each a first latching projection section 113, 123 and a second latching projection section 114, 124. The first latching projection sections 113, 123 stand vertically and/or normally to the areas 111, 121 from which they project. The second latching projection section 114, 124 continues the first latching projection 113, 123 at its respective distant end.

The latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 are developed integrally and are developed from a flat body. In the present case curved profile rods are used as latching projections 11, 12. These profile rods or flat bodies feature between the first and the second latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 each an arc 115, 125. This arc 115, 125 is developed in such a manner that the two latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 enclose an angle of no less than 90°, in the present case approximately 75°.

The second latching projection section 114, 124 project from the end of the first latching projection section in direction of the respective opposite area 111, 121. The individual latching projections 11, 12 are arranged in a comb-like manner, that is they are arranged at a distance from each other and are aligned equally, whereby all latching projections 11, 12 projecting from the same area 111, 121 of the first cable holding element 1, 1' have the same distance to the respectively adjacently arranged latching projections 11, 12.

The latching projections 11, 12 project from points and/or subareas on the areas 111, 121, which are each arranged on a common straight line 116, 117. The latching projections 11, 12 opposite each other interlock without contact, whereby the ends 110,

120 of the latching projections 11, 12 or the ends 110, 120 (**Fig. 2. 5**) are approximated to the second latching projection 114, 124 without contact. Each end 110, 120 of the respective latching projection 11, 12 is arranged between two latching projections 11, 12 of the respective opposite area 111, 121 or protrudes into the intermediate area between two projecting latching projections 11, 12 of the opposite area 11, 12. The individual ends 110, 120 of the latching projections 11, 12 or the second latching projection sections 114, 124 are arranged so that these do not contact the projecting latching projections 11, 12 of the opposite area 111, 121. In the present embodiment all latching projections 11, 12 are equally developed and aligned and do not contact each other.

On the projection 17, 18 projecting from the central bow edge 102 are latching elements 11, 12, which confine the first channel area 13, as well as latching projections 11, 12, which confine the other channel area 13'. The side facing away from the central bow edge 102 of the central projection 17, 18 develops thereby an area 111, 121 from which latching projections 11, 12 for the confinement of the first channel area 13 as well as for the confinement of the second channel area 13' project.

The arrangement of the latching projections 11, 12 occurs in such a manner that the channel area 13, 13' features a close and/or U-shaped channel cross-section.

In the present embodiment both of the two cable holding elements 1, 1' of the cable holding 50 include each four first latching projections 11 and four second latching projections 12. The ends of the second latching projection sections 123, 124 are inclined towards the common base body 100 or to the level determined by the trailing edges 103 as well as the central bow edge 102.

For simple assembly four fastening elements 107 are arranged in the area of the W-shaped profile 101, which facilitate the tool-free and releasable fastening of the cable holder 50 with a device 60 or with its frame 61. A preferred arrangement of the cable holder 50 shown in Fig. 1 to 7 is shown in Fig. 8. The device in this case comprehends a frame 61 and multiple wall elements, which form a device housing and enclose a device interior.

The individual edges of the W-shaped profile 101 of the cable holder 50 are in a right angle to each other. Fig 8. shows the cable holder 50 mounted on an angled corner profile of the frame 61 of a device 60, whereby the individual fastening means 107 engage

into the recesses on the corner profile of the frame 61 and thus allow a releasable fastening of the cable holder 50 on the frame 61. In addition, **Fig. 8** shows a cable 2 that is guided into one of the two channel areas 13 of the cable holder 50.

The base body 10, 100 of the cable holder 50 features a recess at the areas opposite the latching projections 11, 12. Furthermore, additional recesses are foreseen in which the fastening means 107 for the fastening at the frame 61 of the device 60 are located. The channel cross-section of both channel areas 13, 13' of the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 1 to 7 remains the same across the entire longitudinal direction of the respective channel areas 13, 13'.

The latching projections 11, 12 in the present embodiment of the invention are developed to be elastically bendable and to be resilient and consist of synthetic materials, namely polyethylene. The spring effect of the latching projections 11, 12 is such that the latching projections 11, 12 return to their initial position after their deflection and swivelling in the course of the insertion of the cables 2 into the channel area 13, 13'. The consistency of the polyethylene is thereby selected in such a manner so that the latching elements have a bending stiffness and elasticity that allow a swivelling of the individual latching elements 11, 12, so that a cable can be inserted through pressure onto the latching elements 11, 12 in the channel area 13, 13'.

Alternatively the cable holding element 1 can also be made from polypropylene or other elastically bendable and resilient synthetic materials. In the present case not only the latching projections 11, 12 but also the entire cable holder 50 may be developed from synthetic materials.

In **Fig. 9 to 16** a second embodiment according to the invention of a cable holding 50 is shown. The second embodiment of the invention corresponds with the first embodiment of the invention with the exception of the deviations outlined below.

The common base body 100 of this cable holding 50 is developed in a flat and even manner in contrast to the first embodiment, the individual latching projections 11, 12 are also arranged on areas 111, 121 on projections 17, 18, which run in a parallel manner to the level determined by the base body 100. The common base body 100 features a number of fastening means 107 with which the cable holding 50 can be arranged at the frame 61 of a device 60 releasable without tools. As in the first embodiment the cable

holding 50 here shown comprehends two channel areas 13, 13', which are arranged in a parallel manner, and which are divided from each other by a centrally arranged projection 17, 18. As with the first embodiment the three projections 17, 18 of the base body 100 project from it and carry at the distant end to the base body 100 the individual latching projections. The form, shape and alignment of the individual latching projections 11, 12 are identical to the first embodiment.

The essential difference between the first and the second embodiment of the invention is that the base body 100 of the second embodiment features a flat and even shape. The projections are directly attached to the level of the base body 100. Due to the form of the base body 100 the cable holding 50, as shown in the second embodiment of the invention, can be preferably used for assembly at even supports.

In **Fig. 16** an interior cabling of a device 60 is represented in more detail, whereby a plurality of cable holdings, as shown in the second embodiment of the invention in **Fig. 9 to 15**, is used. In contrast to the embodiments of cable holdings 50 shown in **Fig. 9 to 15** in **Fig. 16** cable holdings 50 are used which have four channel areas divided from each other, which are arranged on a common base body 10.

The cable holdings 50 are hereby bolted via the fastening means 107 of the base plate 10 to or with housing parts of the device 60. Alternatively, a tool-free fastening can be foreseen, for example, the fastening means 107 may be formed by a bore, into which flexible segment sections are arranged so that a rod-shaped body inserted into the bore is fixed through the segment section in a barbed-hook manner. The flexible segment section can be developed from the same material as the base plate 10.

As is apparent from the area bearing the mark A in **Fig. 16** the guiding of cables 2, 2', 2'', 2''' or cable harnesses in device 60 can occur in different ways. The cable holding 50 features four different channel areas 13, whereby all of the cables 2, 2', 2'', 2''' only run through two of the four channel areas 13, while the remaining channel areas 13 of the cable holding 50 are free of cables 2. A targeted manipulation of a device 60 would however only be possible, if a person performing a manipulation knows the exact position of the individual cables 2, 2', 2'', 2''' and can conduct an effective interruption from outside. But if the cables 2, 2', 2'', 2''' are (during the production) always guided in a different way, then an effective manipulation is made considerably difficult. Through the simple disconnecting and relaying of cables 2, 2', 2'', 2''' into or out of the channel area 13 a

simple new cabling is possible and a manipulation from outside of the individual cables 2, 2', 2'', 2''' is made more difficult.

The first as well as the second embodiment are developed symmetrically around a level which runs through the central projection 17, 18 and stands normally at the level determined by the trailing edges.

A third embodiment of the invention of a cable holding 50 is shown in **Fig. 17** and features an even and flat common base body 100, which has four fastening means 107 for the fastening of the common base body 100 or the cable holding 50 to the frame 61 of a device 60. On the common base body 10 there are four cable holding elements 1 foreseen, which are aligned equally and are arranged in a parallel manner.

Each of the cable holding elements 1 features two projections 17, 18, which project from the common base body 100 almost vertically or normally. At the end of the projections 17, 18 distant from the base body 100 latching projections 11, 12 as well as other latching projections 15, 16 project. As shown in the previous embodiments the latching projections 11, 12 comprehend each a first latching projection section 113, 114 that essentially runs normally with an angle of 70-90°, in particular 85-90°, to the base body 10, an arc 115, 125 in which the latching projection 11, 12 is curved as well as a second latching projection section 114, 124 running almost in a parallel manner to the base body 10.

The latching projection 11, 12 project in a comb-like manner from the respective projections 17, 18, whereby the ends 110, 120 of the respective latching projections 11, 12 protrude or are aligned each between two opposite areas 111, 121 or from the projection 17, 18 opposite each other.

Those areas 111, 121 of the cable holding 50 at the end of the projections 17, 18 distant to the base body 10 run in a parallel manner and lie at the same level. As in the two previous examples the number of latching projections 11, 12, which project from the areas 111, 121 is equal.

Alternatively, it can naturally be foreseen for all embodiments of the invention that a deviation between the number of latching projections 11, which project from the first area 111, from the number of latching projections 12, which project from the second area

121, is different. It is particularly advantageous if the respective number of latching projections 11, 12 projecting from both areas 111, 121 preferably differ by 1. In particular, in any case a deviation no greater than 1 is possible without detriment to the functionality of the cable holding 50.

In the embodiment shown in **Fig. 17** all second latching projection sections 114, 124 lie at the same level, whereby this level runs parallel to the level of the base body 10.

For each latching projection 11, 12, of which the end is arranged between two latching projections 11, 12 of the respective opposite area 111, 121, another projecting latching projection 15, 16 is foreseen of which the end 151, 161 is approximated to the end of the respective latching projection 11, 12 and lies opposite. In the present embodiment also the other latching projections 15, 16 lie at the same level, which runs parallel to the base body 10, in which also the second latching projections 123, 124 lie. The front sides of the ends 110, 120 151, 161 of the latching projections 11, 12 and the other latching projections 15, 16 lie opposite each other.

The other latching projections 15, 16 feature a first latching projection section 151, 161 that projects from the base body 10 or the projection 17, 18 of the base body 10 essentially normally at an angle of 70°-90°, in particular 85°-90°. The second latching projection 152, 162 of the other latching projections 15, 16 continues the first latching projection section 151, 161 at its end distant to the base body 10. The other latching projections 15, 16 feature each a deflection, hereinafter called arc 153, 163, that connects the respective first and second latching projection sections 151, 152, 161, 162, whereby the first and the second latching projection sections 151, 152, 161, 162 are in an almost right angle to each other. The form and alignment of the first and/or second latching projection sections 151, 152, 161, 162 of the other latching projections 15, 16 corresponds to the form and alignment of the first and second latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 of the latching projections 11, 12.

The length of the first latching projection sections 151, 161 of the other latching projections 15, 16 thereby corresponds to the length of the first latching projection sections 113, 123 of the latching projections 11, 12. The form and alignment of the first and second latching projection sections 151, 152, 161, 162 of the other latching projections 15, 16 correspond to the form and alignment of the first and/or second latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 of the latching projections 11, 12. The other

latching projections 15, 16 are – as well as the latching projections 11, 12 – constructed equally and aligned equally.

As with both previous embodiments, each cable holding element 1 pertaining to the cable holding 50 features each 2 areas 111, 121 on the two projections 17, 18, from which the latching projections 11, 12 project. Those parts of the areas 111, 121 from which the latching projections project lie each on a straight line 116, 117. Each cable holding element 1 of the cable holding 50 shown in **Fig. 17** features two projections 17, 18.

On the first of the two projections 17 a first area 111 is foreseen on which a number of first latching projections 11 project in direction of the second opposite projection 18. Similarly, on the second projection 18 a second area 121 is foreseen from which a number of the second latching projections 12 project in direction of the first projection 17. All first latching projections 11 project from subareas of the first area 111, which lie on the first straight line 116. All of the second latching projection 12 project from subareas of the second area 121 of the second projection 18, which lie on the second straight line 126.

All first straight lines 116 and second straight lines 126 of the cable holding elements 1 of the cable holding 50 in **Fig. 17** lie in a parallel manner to each other.

Also the other latching projections 15, 16 project each from subareas of the first and second area 111, 121, which lie on the respective first of second straight line 116, 126. A number of the other latching projections 15, 16, hereinafter called the first other latching projections 15, project from subareas of the first area 111, which lie on the first straight line 116. The remaining other latching projections, hereinafter called the second other latching projections 16, project from subareas of the second area 121, which lie on the second straight line 126. Between two latching projections 11, 12, which lie adjacently on one area 111, 121 a respective other latching projection 15, 16 is arranged. The second latching projection sections 114, 124 of the latching projections 11, 12 and the second latching projection sections 152, 162 of the other latching projections 15, 16 lie at the same level.

The individual latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 are developed integrally from a flat body or a profile rod, which has between the first and the second

latching projection section 113, 114, 123, 124 an arc 115, 125. The latching projections 11, 12 are developed to be elastically bendable and to be resilient, whereby the relation of the width in longitudinal direction of the channel or the cable holding element 1 to the thickness of the latching projections 11, 12 is between 4:1 and 4:1.5, in the present embodiment the preferable value is 4:1.3.

The entire cable holding 50 consists in the present embodiment of polyethylene. The consistency of the polyethylene is thereby selected in such a manner so that the latching elements have a bending stiffness and elasticity that allow a swivelling of the individual latching elements 11, 12, so that a cable can be inserted through pressure onto the latching elements 11, 12 in the channel area 13, 13'. In addition, in this particular embodiment of the invention the entire cable holding 50 is developed integrally.

Alternatively, the cable holding 50 shown in **Fig. 17** can also be made from polypropylene or another synthetic materials that have a similar consistency or material property, in particular elasticity and bending stiffness.

Another fourth embodiment of the invention shown in **Fig. 18** refers to a single cable holding element 1 with a base body 10. The cable holding element 1, 1' develops a divided channel area 13. The base body 10 is developed in a plate-shaped manner with a base plate where at the trailing edges 103 projections 17, 18 project.

These projections 17, 18 are in the present embodiment developed normally in an upright manner to the level determined by the base plate and are attached to the central bow edge 102 or to the trailing edges 103 and continue these. The projections 17, 18 extend in profile longitudinal direction across the entire length of the cable holding element 1 and stand normally at the level determined by the trailing edges 103.

At the respective end, distant to the respective trailing edge 103, of the respective projection 17, 18 a surface with an area 111, 121 is developed, from which individual latching projections 11, 12 project.

In relation to the first cable holding element 1, which confines the first channel area 13, the areas 111, 121 on the distant end of the trailing edge 103 of the projection 17, 18 and the area on the central projection 17, 18 are referred to as areas opposite to each other 111, 121.

In the present embodiment the latching projections 11, 12 – as well as with the remaining embodiments - comprehend each a first latching projection section 113, 123 as well as a second latching projection section 114, 124. The latching projections 11, 12 are developed in an L-shaped or in an angled-hook shape manner and feature each two respective latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124. Each latching projection 11, 12 features each a first latching projection section 113, 123 and a second latching projection section 114, 124. The first latching projection sections 113, 123 stand vertically and/or normally to the areas 111, 121 from which they project. The second latching projection section 114, 124 continues the first latching projection 113, 123 at its distant end of its respective area 111, 121.

The latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 are developed integrally and are developed from a flat body. In the present case curved profile rods are used as latching projections 11, 12. These profile rods or flat bodies feature between the first and the second latching projection section 113, 114, 123, 124 each an angle section or an arc 115, 125. This arc 115, 125 can be developed in such a manner that the two latching projection sections 113, 114, 123, 124 enclose an angle of no less than 90°, in the present case approximately 75°.

The second latching projection sections 123, 124 project from the end of the first latching projection section in direction of the respective opposite area 111, 121. The individual latching projections 11, 12 are arranged in a comb-like manner, that is they are arranged at a distance from each other and are aligned equally, whereby latching projections 11, 12 projecting all from the same area 111, 121 of the first cable holding element 1, 1' have each the same distance to the respectively adjacently arranged latching projections 11, 12. The latching projections 11, 12 project from point on the areas 111, 121, which each are arranged on a common straight line 116, 117. The latching projections 11, 12 opposite each other interlock without contact, whereby the ends 110, 120 of the latching projections 11, 122 or the ends 110, 120 of the second latching projection section 114, 124 are approximated to each other without contact.

Each end 110, 120 of the respective latching projection 11, 12 is arranged between two latching projections 11, 12 of the respective opposite area 111, 121 or protrudes into the intermediate area between two projecting latching projections 11, 12 of the opposite area 11, 12. The individual ends 110, 120 of the latching projections 11, 12

or the second latching projection sections 114, 124 are arranged so that these do not contact the projecting latching projections 11, 12 of the opposite area 111, 121. In the present embodiment all latching projections 11, 12 are equally developed and aligned and do not contact each other.

The alignment of the latching projections 11, 12 occurs in such a manner that the channel area 13 features a closed and/or U-shaped channel cross-section.

In the present embodiment the cable holding element 1 comprehends in each case four first latching projections 11 and four second latching projections 12. The ends of the second latching projection sections 123, 124 are inclined towards the common base body 100 or to the level determined by the trailing edges 103.

For simple assembly two fastening elements 107 are arranged in the area of the base plate, and which facilitate the tool-free and releasable fastening of the cable holding 50 to and/or with device 60 and/or with its frame 61.

The latching projections 11, 12 in the present embodiment of the invention are developed to be elastically bendable and to be resilient and consist of synthetic materials, namely polyethylene. The consistency of the polyethylene is thereby selected in such a manner so that the latching elements feature a bending stiffness and elasticity that allow a swivelling of the individual latching elements 11, 12, so that a cable 2 can be inserted through pressure onto the latching elements 11, 12 in the channel area 13. After the bending the latching elements 11, 12 return to their initial position. Alternatively, the cable holding element 1 can also be made from polyethylene or other elastically bendable and resilient synthetic materials.

When inserting a cable 2 the latching projections 11, 12 are bent by the pressure of the cable 2 in direction of the base body 10 or the common base body 11 and let the cable 2 enter the channel cross-section. If the cable is in the channel cross-section the latching elements 11 return to their initial position due to their elasticity. The latching projections 11, 12 can thus be resiliently or elastically swivelled at one level normal to the longitudinal direction of the cable holding element 1.

The shown flat-formed latching projections 11, 12 project from the areas 111, 121 and confine the channel area 13. The latching projections 11, 12 are developed in a bent

manner as profile parts and feature in their longitudinal direction a flat profile with a constant cross-section. The proceed direction of the latching projection 11, 12 proceeds at one level normal to the longitudinal direction of the cable holding element 1. The flat profile has in longitudinal direction of the cable holding element 1 an essentially greater extension than in a direction normal to the longitudinal direction of the cable holding element 1. As already mentioned, a relation of 4:1 to 4:1.5, in particular 4:1.3, between the extension of the maximum dimension of the flat profile of the latching projection 11, 12 in longitudinal direction of the cable holding element 1 and the dimension of the profile of latching projection 11, 12 in a direction normal therefore is preferable.

An advantageous embodiment is given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) for the accommodation of one or multiple cables (2) comprising a base body (10) as well as a number of latching projections (11, 12) projecting from the base body (10), that project from areas (111, 121) opposite each other of the base body (10), whereby the latching projections (11, 12) and, if applicable, the base body (10), enclose, confine and/or determine a channel area (13) for the guiding of cables (2), wherein the latching projections (11, 12) preferably interlock without contact and/or in a comb-like manner, so that the end (110, 120) of at least one of the latching projections (11, 12), which project from one area (111, 121), is arranged and/or protrudes between two latching projections (11, 12) projecting from the respective opposite area (111, 121).

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element as aforesaid, wherein the latching projections (11, 12) confining the channel area (13) are formed in an L-shape, which are at a distance opposite each other, so that the channel area (13) features a closed and/or U-shaped channel cross-section,
and/or

in longitudinal direction of the channel area (13) the latching projections (11, 12) are arranged in such a manner that these interlock, preferably without contact, in a comb-like manner, so that the end (110, 120) of at least one of the latching projections (11, 12) is arranged/protrudes between two latching projections opposite each other (11, 12),
and/or

the latching projections (11, 12) are developed to be elastically bendable and to be resilient, so that these can be swivelled against the base body (10) of the cable holding element (1) and after the swivelling return to their initial position.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the latching projections (11, 12) are developed in a curved shape, in particular in an angled-hook shape, and feature two latching projection sections (113, 114, 123, 124), whereby the first latching projection section (113, 123) projects in an angle of 70° - 90° , preferably 85° - 90° , in particular exactly vertically and/or normally, from the respective area (111, 121) and whereby the second latching projection section (114, 124) continues at the distant end of the respective area of the first latching projection section (113, 123) and projects in an angle, in particular in an angle between 70° to 110° , preferably 90° , to the first latching projection section (113, 123) in direction of the latching projections (11, 12), which project from the respective areas (111, 121) opposite each other, and/or

the two latching projection sections (113, 114, 123, 124) are developed integrally, in particular from a flat body and/or a profile rod, which feature between the first and the second latching projection section (113, 114, 123, 124) an arc (115, 125).

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the two latching projection sections (113, 114, 123, 124) enclose an angle of no less than or equal to 90° , and/or that the two areas (111, 121) from which the latching projections (11, 12) project run parallel to another and/or lie at one level, and/or

the respective number of latching projections (11, 12), which project from the two areas (111, 121), deviate by no more than one, and/or

the ends of the latching projections (11, 12) or the ends of the second latching projection sections (123, 124) are inclined towards the base body (10).

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein for each latching projection (11, 12), of which the end is arranged between two projecting latching projections (11, 12) of the respective opposite area (111, 121), another projecting latching projection (15, 16) from the opposite area (111, 121) is foreseen, of which the end (150, 160) is approximated to the end of the respective latching projection (11, 12) and lies opposite, whereby in particular the front sides of the ends (110, 120 150, 160) of the other latching projections (15, 16) and the latching projection (11, 12) lie opposite each other.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the other latching projections (15, 16) each feature a first latching projection section (151, 161), that projects from the base body (10) in an angle, in particular in an angle of 70°-90°, preferably 90°, and features a second latching projection section (152, 162), that continues the first latching projection section (151, 152) and projects from the first latching projection section (151, 152),

in particular the form and/or alignment of the first and/or second latching projection section (151, 152, 161, 162) of the other latching projections (15, 16) corresponds to the form and alignment of the first and /or second latching projection sections (113, 114, 123, 124) of the latching projections (11, 12), and

in particular the length of the first latching projection section (151, 161) of the other latching projections (15, 16) corresponds to the length of the first latching projection section (113, 123) of the latching projections (11, 12).

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the latching projections (11, 12) projecting from the first area (111) and/or from the second area (121) are developed and / or aligned equally, and/or that all other latching projections (11, 12) are developed equally, and/or

the other latching projections (15, 16) projecting from the first area (111) and/or from the second area (121) are developed and / or aligned equally, and/or that all other latching projections (15, 16) are developed equally.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the latching projections (11, 12) project from two areas (111, 121), whereby a number of first latching projections (11) project from the first of both areas (111) and a number of second latching projections (12) project from the second of the two areas (121), and/or

the first latching projections (11) project from subareas of the first area (111), which lie on a first straight line (116) and/or that the second latching projections (12) project from subareas of the second area (121), which lie on a second straight line (126), whereby the first straight line (116) and the second straight line (126) are preferably aligned in a parallel manner to each other, and/or

a number of the other latching projections (15, 16) and/or form subareas of the second area (121) project, which lie on the first straight line (116), and the remaining of

the other latching projections (16) project from subareas of the second area (121), which lie on the second straight line (126), and/or

between each of the two latching projections (11, 12) a respective other latching projection (15, 16) is arranged, and/or

the second latching projection sections (114, 124) of the latching projections (11, 12), if applicable, also the second latching projection sections (152, 162) of the other latching projections (15, 16) lie at the same level, and/or

the base body (10) features in the areas opposite the latching projections (11, 12) at least one recess (105).

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the base body (10) features at least one, in particular two, in particular vertically and/or normally, projecting projections (17, 18) from it, of which the individual latching projections (11, 12) and, if applicable, the other latching projections project (15/16), and/or

the channel cross-section of the channel area (13) narrows and/or extends at least in a subarea along the longitudinal extension of the channel area (13), and/or

the latching projections (11, 12) are developed to be elastically bendable and/or to be resilient, and/or

the relation of the width in longitudinal direction of the cable holding element (1) to the thickness of the latching projections (11, 12) is between 4:1 to 4:1.5, in particular 4:1.3.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding element (1) as aforesaid, wherein the latching projections (11, 12), if applicable, the other latching projections (15, 16) and/or the entire cable holding element (1), are made from synthetic materials, in particular polyethylene PE and/or polypropylene PP.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding (50) comprising a number of cable holding elements (1) as aforesaid, wherein the individual cable holding elements (1) are arranged equally aligned on a common base body (100), whereby preferably the base body (100) features fastening means (107) for, in particular releasable without tools, fastening of cable holdings (50) to a device, in particular with a frame (61) of a device (60), and/or that the common base body

(100) in the areas opposite of the latching projections (11, 12) features at least one recess (105).

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding (50) as aforesaid, comprising in particular two cable holding elements (1), wherein the common base body (100) develops a W-shaped angle profile (101),

whereby the latching projections (11, 12) of the two cable holding elements (1) project from the central bow edge (102) of the W-shaped angle profile (101) and, in addition, latching projections (11, 12) of each of the cable holding elements (1) project from the trailing edges (103) of the W-shaped angle profile, and

whereby, if applicable, projections project from the bow edge (102) and/or the trailing edge (103), of which the latching projections project (11, 12), and/or whereby, if applicable, the W-shaped angle profile (101) features in the area of the central bow edge (102), preferably also in both trailing edges (103, 104), a right angle.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of a:

cable holding (50) as aforesaid, wherein the common base body (100) is developed in a flat and/or even manner and the individual latching projections (11, 12) project towards the same side from the base body (100), and/or

the individual cable holding elements (1) on the base body (100) are arranged equally and, if applicable, are arranged side by side and/or consecutively, and/or

the first and second straight line (116, 117) are arranged in a parallel manner to each other.

A particularly advantageous embodiment is further given in the form of an:

electronic device, in particular betting and/or gaming device, with a cable holding (50) as aforesaid or with a plurality of cable holding elements (1) as aforesaid.

Patent claims:

1. A cable holder comprising a number of cable holder elements for receiving one or more cables, which comprises a base body as well as a number of snap-in projections protruding from the base body, which protrude from opposite areas of the base body, the snap-in projections enclosing, delimiting and/or defining a duct area for guiding the cables, wherein:
 - the individual cable holder elements are arranged on a common base body and aligned equally, and
 - the common base body is flat and/or plane and the individual snap-in projections protrude from the base body to the same side, and
 - the individual cable holder elements on the base body are aligned equally.
2. The cable holder of claim 1, wherein the individual cable holder elements on the base body are arranged side by side and/or one behind the other.
3. A cable holder comprising a number of cable holder elements for receiving one or more cables, which comprises a base body as well as a number of snap-in projections protruding from the base body, which protrude from opposite areas of the base body, the snap-in projections enclosing, delimiting and/or defining a duct area for guiding the cables, wherein:
 - the common base body provides a W-shaped angled profile, wherein the cable holder comprises two cable holder elements, and wherein snap-in projections of both cable holder elements protrude from the central crook edge of the W-shaped angled profile and snap-in projections of each one of the cable holder elements also project from the trailing edges of the W-shaped angled profile.
4. The cable holder of claim 3, wherein projections protrude from the crook edge and/or the trailing edge from which the snap-in projections protrude.
5. The cable holder of claim 3 or 4, the W-shaped angled profile has a right angle in the area of the central crook edge.

6. The cable holder of claim 5, wherein the W-shaped angled profile also has a right angle at the two trailing edges.
7. The cable holder of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the base body encloses, delimits and/or defines the duct area.
8. The cable holder of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the snap-in projections interlock without contact and/or in a comb like fashion so that the end of at least one of the snap-in projections protruding from an area is arranged and/or extends between two snap-in projections protruding from the respective opposite area.
9. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the snap-in projections delimiting the duct area are L-shaped and spaced apart opposite each other so that the duct area has a closed and/or U-shaped duct cross-section, and/or
 - the snap-in projections are arranged in the longitudinal extension of the duct area so that they preferably interlock without contact, in a comb like fashion, so that the end of at least one snap-in projection is arranged and/or extends between two opposite snap-in projections, and/or
 - the snap-in projections are formed elastically bendable and resilient so that they are pivotable with respect to the base body of the cable holder element and return to their initial position after pivoting.
10. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the snap-in projections are bent, preferably with the shape of an angled hook, and have two snap-in projection sections,
 - wherein the first snap-in projection section protrudes at an angle of 70 - 90°, preferably 85-90°, preferably exactly perpendicularly, and
 - wherein the second snap-in projection section is a continuation of the first snap-in projection section at the end distant from the respective area and protrudes at an angle between 70° to 110° , preferably 90°, to the first snap-in projection section in the direction of the snap-in projections protruding from the respective opposite area, and/or

the two snap-in projection sections are formed integrally, preferably of a flat body and/or a profile rod respectively, which has an arch between the first and the second snap-in projection sections.

11. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the two snap-in projection sections enclose an angle of less than or equal to 90° , and/or
the two areas from which the snap-in projections protrude extend in parallel and/or lie in one plane, and/or
the respective number of snap-in projections projecting from the two areas differs by one at the most, and/or
the ends of the snap-in projections or the ends of the second snap-in projection sections are tilted towards the base body.
12. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the end of each snap-in projection is arranged between two snap-in projections of the respective opposite area, another snap-in projection protruding from the opposite area is provided, the end of which is approximated to and opposite of the end of the respective snap-in projection, wherein preferably the front sides of the ends of the further snap-in projection and of the snap-in projection are opposite of each other.
13. The cable holder according to claim 10 wherein the further snap-in projections each have a first snap-in projection section, which protrudes from the base body at an angle, preferably at an angle of 70° to 110° , more preferably 90° , and a second snap-in projection section, which is a continuation of the first snap-in projection section and protrudes from the first snap-in projection section,
preferably the shape and/or orientation of the first and/or second snap-in projection sections of the further snap-in projections correspond to the shape and orientation of the first and/or second snap-in projection sections of the snap-in projections, and
preferably the length of the first snap-in projection sections of the further snap-in projections corresponds to the length of the first snap-in projection sections of the snap-in projections.
14. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the snap-in projections protruding from the first area and/or the second area are formed

and/or oriented equally, and/or that all snap-in projections are formed equally, and/or

the further snap-in projections protruding from the first area and/or the second area are formed and/or oriented equally, and or that all further snap-in projections are formed equally.

15. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the snap-in projections protrude from two areas, wherein a number of first snap-in projections protrude from the first of the two areas and a number of second snap-in projections protrude from the second of the two areas, and/or

the first snap-in projections protrude from partial areas of the first area lying on a first straight line, and/or the second snap-in projections protrude from partial areas of the second area lying on a second straight line, wherein the first straight line and the second straight line are preferably arranged in parallel with each other, and/or

a number of the further snap-in projections protrude from partial areas of the second areas lying on the first straight line and the rest of the other snap-in projections protrudes from the second area lying on the second straight line, and/or

another snap-in projection is arranged between each two snap-in projections, and/or

the second snap-in projection sections of the snap-in projections, and optionally also the second snap-in projection sections of the further snap-in projections, lie in the same plane, and/or

the base body has at least one recess in the areas opposite the snap-in projections.

16. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the base body has at least one, preferably two, projections protruding therefrom, preferably perpendicularly and/or orthogonally, from which the individual snap-in projections and optionally the further snap-in projections protrude, and/or

the duct cross-section of the duct area tapers and/or expands in at least one partial area along the longitudinal extension of the duct area, and/or

the snap-in projections are formed flexible and/or resilient, and/or

the relation of the width in the longitudinal extension of the cable

clams element to the thickness of the snap-in projections lies in a range of 4:1 to 4:1.5, preferably 4:1.3.

17. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the snap-in projections, and optionally the further snap-in projections, and/or the entire cable holder element are made of plastic, preferably polyethylene PE and/or polypropylene PP.
18. The cable holder according to any one of the claims 3 to 17 wherein the base body has fastening means for fastening, preferably without tools, the cable holder to a device, preferably to a mount of a device, and/or that the common base body has at least one recess in the areas opposite the snap-in projections.
19. The cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the first and second straight lines are arranged in parallel with each other.
20. An electronic device, preferably a betting and/or gambling device, having a cable holder according to any one of the preceding claims.