

DESCRIPTION

of the invention having the TITLE "Bicycle saddle" to "Saddles SMP s.a.s. di Maurizio Schiavon".

The present finding concerns a bicycle saddle, according to the general part
5 of claim 1.

It is known that anybody who rides bicycles professionally or as an amateur faces substantial problems in using the saddle, particularly if they do so for many hours consecutively, like in the case of competitions or even just to carry out their recreational activities.

10 Indeed, sitting for many hours on a saddle, worsened by the bumps that the user inevitably receives in his perineal area due to the unevenness of the ground, results in a substantial vascular compression of the perineal structures, which can lead to a substantial reduction in sensitivity of the penis.

15 In order to avoid these drawbacks one of the inventors of the present finding has devised saddles that were the object of various patents, including documents EP 1590229 A and EP 1781528 A. In the introductory part of these patent documents numerous documents of the state of the art are quoted, just as some scientific studies concerning the reduction of blood
20 flow in the penis due to prolonged use of a bicycle saddle are quoted.

Basically, the aforementioned two patents describe a bicycle saddle of the type that has two identical portions, separated for a long portion by a longitudinal channel that is open from the bottom to the top. In their rear part said saddles allow the optimal housing of the ischiatic tuberosities,
25 while the user's penis has an optimal housing at the central and front part of

the saddle, also thanks to the particular bird's beak configuration of the front end of the saddle itself.

All of this is well described and illustrated in the aforementioned documents.

5 Many tests and experiments carried out have made it possible to indisputably ascertain how good and effective the solutions described in such patent documents are and, in fact, the saddles described in them have had substantial commercial success in a great many countries. In particular, the saddles described in such documents have an inclined rear portion,
10 precisely to allow optimal positioning of the user's ischiatic tuberosities. However, it should be considered that the users who use bicycles and therefore sit on their saddles do so in a great variety of ways and different situations; let us consider, for example, the enormous variety of weight, height and physical structure of the torso that can be found among the
15 various users. Moreover, these same users can have different habits and preferences, even if they do have similar physical structures.

Finally, it is also worth considering the fact that bicycles are used both by male and female users, as well as by children, and also the fact that, sometimes, users have problems in the perineal – genital area (for example,
20 consider the widespread problem of prostatic hypertrophy of male users, especially those of a certain age).

In particular, the rear part of the saddle quoted above, once placed in the conditions of actual use, is inclined forwards with respect to the horizontal and this prevents movements from being carried out on the saddle that some

cyclists appreciate in the case of extra effort, sliding the torso backwards and forwards.

In other words, for some types of cyclist, the saddles according to the aforementioned documents, whilst being extremely effective and useful for
5 most cyclists, are uncomfortable and “awkward” to use.

Other documents of the state of the art are: EP 2673183 A, EP 1778537 A and US 2007 210625 A.

The purpose of the present finding is to foresee a bicycle saddle that is structurally similar to those illustrated in the aforementioned documents,
10 but that has special characteristics suitable for making it particularly suitable for a certain type of user, both due to their particular physical characteristics, and due to their particular usage habits of the bicycle.

This is obtained, according to the finding, by shaping the saddle according to the characteristics of the characterising part of claim 1.

15 The present finding will now be illustrated and described in detail, with reference to a particular embodiment thereof, given as a non-limiting example, with the help of the attached tables of drawings, where:

- figure 1 (table I) illustrates a perspective view of the saddle according to the finding;
- 20 - figure 2 (table II) illustrates a perspective view of the support body of the saddle according to the finding;
- figure 3 (table III) illustrates a longitudinal middle section of the saddle according to the finding;

- figure 4 (table IV) illustrates a cross section of the rear part of the saddle according to the finding, where the ischiatic tuberosities are rested;
- figure 5 (table V) illustrates a cross section of the middle portion of the saddle according to the finding, in particular of the area in which the pubic arch is rested;
- figure 6 (table VI) illustrates a plan view from below of the saddle according to the finding;
- figure 7 (table VII) illustrates a dissected view of the structures of the perineal floor, of the ischiatic tuberosities and of the pubic arch arranged above the saddle.

In this figure such elements are indicated with the following references:

- a – anus
- b-b – gluteal muscles
- c – coccyx
- d-d – ischiatic tuberosities
- e – prostate
- f-f – pudendal arteries
- g – deep dorsal vein of the penis
- h – deep dorsal artery of the penis
- i-i – pubic arch
- l – penis
- m – testicles
- n – body of the penis.

As can be seen in fig. 1, the saddle 60 according to the finding longitudinally has two identical portions 30, 31 arranged symmetrically with respect to its longitudinal axis. At said longitudinal axis there is a channel 15 that is open from above to below, which separates said two portions from the intermediate part of the saddle up to the front part thereof. At the rear said channel has a greater width equal to about 30-35 mm, to then narrow and proceed with a constant width equal to about 10-20 mm, until it reaches the front end 13 of the saddle.

Going back to the rear part, the two identical portions 30, 31 are separated from one another by a recess 6, defined at the side by two points 7, 8 that give the rear part of the saddle the dovetail shape. Said recess 6 proceeds towards the front part of the saddle with a depression 5, which ends right at the rear edge of the central channel 15. At the side of the recess 6 there are the areas 1, 2 where the gluteal muscles (ref. b-b of figure 7) are rested. These areas 1, 2 proceed at the front with the areas 3, 4 in which the ischiatic tuberosities (ref. d-d of figure 7) are rested. Going back to figure 1, it can be seen that the areas 3, 4 proceed with the extensions 9, 10 and then 11, 12.

At the line y-y (see also figure 5) the pubic arch (ref. i-i of figure 7) also rests on the saddle. In this position the extensions 9, 10 have a total length equal to about 40-50 mm and then start to go downwards with the extensions 11-12, with an inclination of about 30°-45°, gradually narrowing, until the end 13 is reached, which is substantially semi-circular shaped. The front part of the saddle, seen from the side, substantially takes up a bird's beak configuration.

Observing figure 3 it can be seen that in the saddle according to the finding the upper surface of areas 1 and 2, where the gluteal muscles rest, is arranged substantially horizontally (line z-z) with respect to the ground (w-w) when the saddle is arranged in conditions of actual positioning on the bicycle. This allows the cyclist to move without any problem back and forth without modifying the pedalling position even during extreme rides. Moreover, this “horizontal” condition is more comfortable and practical with respect to the use of the saddles according to the aforementioned documents.

10 This applies in particular for cyclists who like to be able to move back and forth on the saddle during pedalling.

Again in figure 3 it can be seen that the support fork 14 of the saddle is fixed to the body 50 thereof with a portion 14' inclined by about 10° with respect to the ground (w-w).

15 In figure 4 it can be seen that, in a particular embodiment, it is possible to foresee for the ischiatic tuberosities to be supported at the areas 3, 4 through a padding 40 made, for example, from foamed polyurethane elastomer having a thickness equal to about 10-15 mm. However, it is possible to foresee for the saddle not to have such padding. In figure 2 it can be seen
20 that on the bearing body 50, made from plastic material, beneath the visible portion of the saddle, there are two concavities 16-17, right at the aforementioned areas 3, 4, which have a concavity going upwards, to better aid the housing of the ends of the ischiatic tuberosities.

Observing figure 5 it can be seen that also the pubic arch (i) is supported by
25 a padding 40 made from foamed polyurethane elastomer of thickness equal

to about 10-15 mm, which allows said pubic arch, under the weight of the torso of the human body, to not touch the underlying body 50, vice-versa consisting of rigid plastic material.

The presence of the padding 40 in the areas 3-4, as well as in the extensions 5 9-10 is important in the saddle according to the finding; indeed, due to the lack of the support, which should come from the body of the penis (n), from the prostate (e), as well as from the penis (l), which in the case of the saddle according to the finding are housed inside the channel 15, the padding 40 allows the ischiatic tuberosities and the pubic arch to support the weight of 10 the torso of the human body without touching the underlying body 50 made from rigid plastic material, which would make the use of the saddle according to the finding extremely difficult and painful.

It should be noted that in bicycle saddles, in particular for racing bicycles, found on the market, which have the upper surface horizontal and which 15 lack housing means for the structures of the perineum, the ischiatic tuberosities (and particularly the pubic arch) take advantage of the support of the prostate, of the body of the penis, as well as of the penis. Clearly, the aforementioned physiological elements undergo the squashing due to the presence of the weight of the torso of the human body (particularly the 20 neuro-vascular structures). This in the long term causes serious problems for the uro-genital tracts, both in men and in women.

In figure 6 it is possible to see in particular the bearing body 50, the fork 14 where the clamp of the seat tube is fixed, the pre-made front pockets 21 and 22, inside which the ends of the fork 14 are slotted and, at the rear, the

plates 18 and 19 fixed with four screws 23, each of which is above the fork, to keep it firmly fixed to the body 50.

Tests carried out have made it possible to establish that many users, both competitive and amateur, prefer to use the saddle according to the finding
5 with respect to the saddles described in the aforementioned documents and this can be either due to their particular physical characteristics or due to their particular style of pedalling and sitting on the saddle.

Basically, with the saddle according to the present finding it is also possible for users who do not find the saddles described in the aforementioned
10 patents to benefit from the clearly advantageous and innovative characteristics present in such saddles (mainly the central channel with its inclined front portion, the particular configuration of its intermediate part, the support fork, etc...), for the sole reason that, otherwise, they would feel forced to remain in a position that is too forced and they would have no way
15 to be able to move easily back and forth.

CLAIMS

1. BICYCLE SADDLE, which has two identical portions (30, 31) arranged symmetrically with respect to its longitudinal axis, a channel (15) being foreseen at said longitudinal axis, said channel being open from above to
5 below, which separates said two portions that extends from the intermediate part of the saddle up to the front part thereof, said channel having the width of its rear part substantially wider than that of its front part, said two portions being separated at the rear by a recess (6), defined at the side by two points (7, 8), which give the rear part of the saddle the dovetail shape,
10 said recess continuing with a depression (5), which ends in the rear edge of the central channel, said two portions continuing with extensions (9, 10 and 11, 12) intended to gradually narrow, which laterally define the channel (15), said extensions joining together with a substantially circular-shaped front end (13) that, seen from the side, takes on a bird's beak configuration,
15 said saddle being characterised in that the two portions (30, 31), at the rear ends, until they reach the extensions (9, 10) that are beside the central channel, have substantially flat areas (1, 2), on which the gluteal muscles of the user are intended to be placed while the saddle is being used, which are substantially parallel to the ground on which the wheels of the bicycle rest.
- 20 2. SADDLE, according to claim 1, characterised in that it does not have any padding at the entire upper surface.
3. SADDLE, according to claim 1, characterised in that it has a padding (40) in some areas (3, 4).
4. SADDLE, according to claim 3, characterised in that it has a bearing
25 body (5), above which there is a padding (40), with it being foreseen that in

the body, right in the part corresponding to that in which there are the areas (3, 4) that have a padding, there are concavities (16, 17) facing upwards.

5. SADDLE, according to claim 1, characterised in that it has a bearing body (50), above which there is a padding (40), said bearing body being
5 supported at the bottom by a fork (14) to be fixed to the seat post of the bicycle, wherein in the body there are two front pockets (21, 22), inside which the ends of the fork (14) are slotted and, at the rear, some plates (18, 19), fixed through screws (23) to keep it firmly fixed to the body (50).