

HEEL GROUNDING DEVICE**Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to devices
5 for dissipating electrostatic voltages from the wearer to
earth ground, and more particularly to such devices worn
around the heel portion of the wearer's shoe to be in
electrical contact with conductive flooring.

Background of the Invention

10 In the assembly of electronic components, a major
threat to the quality of such assemblies is the
electrical potential difference existing between the
electrical part assembly and the operator which may cause
15 the part to be damaged. The fundamental solution to this
electrostatic discharge problem in the work place is to
provide a means to directly ground the operator to zero
electrical potential. Wrist strap devices are the most
common prior art means to ground operators at their work
20 stations, but these devices suffer from the disadvantage
of limiting operator movement between work stations.

As such, various foot wear has been developed in the
prior art having the capability of conducting electrical
charges to ground while still offering operators,
25 supervisory personnel, individuals on tours, etc.,
mobility throughout the work place. The typical prior
art heel grounders for comprise a unitary conductive
rubber "cup" that fits over the heel of a shoe, and a
conductive fabric strap which extends therefrom to be in
30 electrical contact with the wearer's leg. Such heel
grounder typically is held on the wearer's foot by an
elastic strap or a hook-and-loop (Velcro™) fastening
arrangement. Such devices are relatively durable,
usually lasting several months, but are also costly.
35 Additionally, such devices often do not accommodate
differing size and configurations of worker's shoes which
vary greatly, especially between men and women.

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Because the heel grounder is in intimate contact with the wearer, heel grounders are generally not passed from one person to another. The heel grounder for a visitor or a temporary employee is usually discarded, regardless of its condition. Disposable short-term use devices have been developed for transient visitors or personnel, typically consisting of a conductive strip which adheres to the heel of the shoe and is tucked into the shoe or sock to make contact with the wearer. These devices tend to become easily damaged, however, and thus their utility is limited.

Recognizing that the conductive rubber "cup" portion of conventional heel grounder devices may become soiled from the conductive flooring over which the operator moves about, it has been proposed to add flush head metal rivets or other enhancements to insure electrical contact with the floor. Such devices may cause discomfort, however, as the operator walks over hard flooring, and additionally add to the cost of manufacture of the device.

Although the available prior art heel grounders have proven generally suitable for their intended purposes, based on the inherent deficiencies discussed above, it is desirable to provide a heel grounder offering improved fitting and wearing to the user, and further having replaceable components to meet the needs of a single user over time or the needs of multiple users.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention specifically addresses and alleviates the above-mentioned deficiencies associated with the prior art. More particularly, the present invention comprises an electrical grounding device adaptable to worn around the heel portion of the wearer's shoe and further extending to be attached to the wearer's leg. The device includes a pair of buckles, each having a hook member or cup that rapidly attaches to the upper

portion of the wearer's shoe. The device further includes a conductive strip extending from the first buckle around the shoe heel through the second buckle, and then into electrical contact with the wearer. The
5 device provides effective discharge of electrostatic voltages from the wearer to ground.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the second buckle of the grounding device has adjustment means, preferably a locking flap, such that the length of
10 conductive strap from the first buckle may be adjusted and then locked into place. The conductive strap is preferably a reinforced vinyl material providing some stretchability. Additionally, the conductive strap provides a resistance preferably in the range from 10^6 to
15 10^8 ohms.

The grounding device provides improved fitting and wearing over existing heel grounders, in that it is readily adaptable to a wide range of shoe styles and sizes. The conductive strap portion is additionally
20 disposable and easily replaced, thereby reducing the costs associated with effective control of electrostatic discharge.

These, as well as other advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following
25 description and drawings. It is understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

30 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art heel grounder as installed on a wearer's shoe;

Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the components of the heel grounder of the present invention;

35 Figure 3 is a perspective view of the heel grounder of the present invention as installed on the wearer's shoe; and

Figure 4 is a partial front section view of the heel grounder of the present invention as installed on the wearer's shoe.

5 **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment**

 The detailed description set forth below in connection with the appended drawings is intended as a description of the presently preferred embodiment of the invention, and is not intended to represent the only form
10 in which the present invention may be constructed or utilized. The description sets forth the functions and sequence of steps for constructing and operating the invention in connection with the illustrated embodiment. It is to be understood, however, that the same or
15 equivalent functions and sequences may be accomplished by different embodiments that are also intended to be within the spirit and scope of the invention.

 First, referring to Figure 1, a typical prior art heel grounder 110 is depicted. The prior art heel
20 grounder 110 generally includes a conductive carbonized rubber cup having a heel band 112 and a counter band or garter band 114. The prior art device 110 additionally includes a fabric grounding tab 116 generally of a woven polyester material coated with a conductive elastomer
25 (such as neoprene loaded with 30% carbon), or alternatively metallic thread (such as silver yarn) is interwoven into the fabric of the grounding tab 116. The prior art device also includes a plastic fastening strap 118 typically having a hook and loop fastener 120. The
30 conductive rubber band 112, garter band 114, and fastening strap 118 are permanently tied together at the junction points with a strong adhesive or by sewing. The prior art device 110 may also include a 1 meg ohm chip resistor 122 for additional safety of the wearer against
35 electric shock, the resistor 122 installed at the connection between the grounding tab 116 and the conductive rubber heel band 112.

In use, the prior art device 110 is pulled over the heel portion of the wearer's shoe, the fastening strap 118 is tightened and the Velcro fastener 120 engaged, and the grounding tab 116 is tucked inside the wearer's sock.

5 The wearer is preferably standing or walking on conductive vinyl flooring or a conductive vinyl mat, which is electrically grounded to a zero potential. Due to the variety of sizes and styles of shoes however, often the conductive rubber heel band 112 and garter band
10 114 do not fit the shoe snugly, even after the fastening strap 118 is tightened. As can also be appreciated the heel band 112 tends to become quickly soiled and wear thin, shortening the effective life of the prior art device 110.

15 Now referring to Figures 2-4, the improved heel grounding device 10 of the preferred embodiment of the present invention may now be described. The heel grounder 10 includes a first buckle 20 and a second buckle 30, and a conductive strap 40 extending from the
20 first buckle 20 through the second buckle 30 and into electrical contact with the wearer's leg. The buckles 20 and 30 include a hook member or clip 22 and 32 respectively, or other means, to attach the buckles 20 and 30 to the upper portion of the wearer's shoe as shown
25 in Figures 3 and 4. The buckles 20 and 30 are preferably fabricated of an insulating plastic material. The hook members or clips 22 and 32 could optionally be fabricated of a conducting material, for providing a second path to dissipate electrostatic charges. The end of the
30 conductive strap 40 extends past the second buckle 30 for tucking inside the wearer's sock as is conventional in the use of heel grounders.

The second buckle 30 preferably includes adjustment means, such as a locking flap 32, through which the
35 length of the conductive strap 40 between the buckles 20 and 30 may be adjusted, and through which the conductive strap 40 is retained in the buckle 30. The first buckle

20 may optionally also include such a locking flap 32. The conductive strap 40 is preferably fabricated of reinforced vinyl material, having a resistance in the range from 10^6 to 10^8 ohms. Conductive straps 40 having
5 such resistance will not expose the wearer to severe and painful electrical shocks from inadvertent contact with high potential current sources, while still efficiently draining electrostatic charges. The conductive strap 40 is of a texture and thickness to provide abrasion
10 resistance and tear strength to withstand continued contact and sliding over the conductive flooring. The conductive strap 40 may further includes a plurality of flush-head metal rivets (not shown) in that portion of the conductive strap 40 underlying the heel of the
15 wearer's shoe, to counteract soil buildup on the conductive strap 40 which acts as an insulator.

The assembly, operation and use of the heel grounder 10 of the preferred embodiment of the present invention may also be described. Initially a section of the
20 conductive strap 40 approximately 18 inches long is cut to length. One end of that conductive strap 40 is inserted and locked into place in the first buckle 20, while the other end of the conductive strap 40 is inserted and pulled through the second buckle 30 having
25 the flap 34. The first hook member or clip 22 is attached to the upper portion of the wearer's shoe, preferably just below the wearer's ankle (see Figure 3). The conductive strap 40 is pulled around the heel portion of the shoe. The second hook member or clip 32 is
30 similarly placed over the upper portion of the wearer's shoe. The conductive strap 40 is pulled through the second buckle 30 and moderately stretched until it is held in tension against the heel, after which the locking flap 34 is closed. The loose end of the conductive strap
35 40 is then tucked inside the wearer's sock so as to touch his or her skin.

The heel grounder 10 fits well on nearly any

conventional shoe, regardless of style or size. The
conductive strap 40 is replaceable upon collecting up
debris or wearing thin, or for subsequent use by
different individuals. The wearer when standing or
5 walking on a grounded conductive surface is himself or
herself effectively grounded to zero electrical
potential. Electrical components to be assembled are
also maintained at zero potential, thus there is no
static discharge to the component to cause damage.

10 It is understood that the improved heel grounding
device 10 described herein and shown in the drawings
represents only a presently preferred embodiment of the
invention. Indeed, various modifications and additions
may be made to this embodiment without departing from the
15 spirit and scope of the invention. These and other
modifications and additions may be obvious to those
skilled in the art and may be implemented to adapt the
present invention for use in a variety of different
applications.



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A grounding device adaptable to be worn around the heel portion of the wearer's shoe, said grounding device comprising:

5 a first and a second buckle, said buckles each having a hook member attaching the buckle to the upper portion of the wearer's shoe; and

a conductive strap extending from the first buckle around the heel portion of the wearer's shoe to the second buckle, said conductive strap further
10 extending to be in electrical contact with the wearer's leg;

whereby electrostatic voltages are dissipated from the wearer to ground.

15 2. The grounding device of Claim 1, wherein the second buckle has adjustment means, such that the length of the conductive strap between the two buckles may vary.

3. The grounding device of Claim 2, wherein the second buckle adjustment means are a locking flap to
20 retain the conductive strap.

4. The grounding device of Claim 1, wherein the conductive strap is a reinforced vinyl material.

5. The grounding device of Claim 1, wherein the conductive strap provides a continuous ohmic path having
25 a resistance in the range of from 10^6 to 10^8 ohms.

HEEL GROUNDING DEVICE

Abstract

An improved heel grounding device includes a pair of
5 buckles, each having a hook member or clip that attaches
to the upper portion of the wearer's shoe. The device
further includes a conductive strip extending from the
first buckle around the shoe heel through the second
buckle, and then into electrical contact with the wearer.
10 The second buckle preferably has a locking flap, such
that the length of conductive strap between the buckles
may be adjusted and locked into place, prior to tucking
the end of the strap inside the wearer's sock. The
grounding device of the present invention is readily
15 adaptable to a wide range of shoe styles and sizes,
offering improved fitting and wearing over existing heel
grounders. Additionally, the conductive strap portion is
disposable and easily replaced, thereby reducing the
costs associated with effective control of electrostatic
20 discharge.

FIGURE 2

