

Description

The present invention relates to a cord fastener for adjustably fastening or stopping a fastening cord or string attached to a helmet, a hat, a sack, a garment, or other various articles, and more particularly to such a cord fastener constructed to utilize a spring force in locking a cord in position against displacement.

Various cord or string fasteners are known in the art which are attached to cords or strings on helmets, hats, bags, garments, or other objects for adjustably fastening or stopping the cords. One prior cord fastener is shown in Japanese Utility Model Publication No. 54-11210 published on May 22, 1979. The disclosed cord fastener is composed of an outer tube having an axial blind hole opening upwardly and a diametrical hole defined near its upper end, and an insert movably fitted in the blind hole in the outer tube and having a transverse through-hole. The ends of a cord which are inserted through the diametrical hole and the transverse through-hole are gripped between the outer tube and the insert which is resiliently urged upwardly by a compression coil spring disposed on the bottom of the blind hole in the outer tube.

Such prior cord fastener is disadvantageous in that it is costly to manufacture and tedious and time-consuming to assemble because there are three separate component parts to be assembled. Another problem is that when the cord ends are removed, the outer tube, the insert, and the spring are disassembled and tend to get lost.

With the foregoing difficulties of the prior art in view, the present invention is aimed at the provision of an improved cord fastener which is composed of only two structural components that are easily assembled together and then are retained firmly together against displacement from each other, and which can be manufactured at less cost.

The foregoing and other objects of the present invention are attained by a cord fastener comprising: a male member composed of a head having a transverse through-hole for receiving therein a cord, and at least two resilient legs extending integrally and downwardly from the head and having feet projecting laterally outwardly from lower ends of the respective legs; and a female member composed of a hollow body having an axial hole for receiving therein the legs and the head, the hollow body having a pair of diametrically opposite cord insertion holes communicating with the axial hole, and at least two locking teeth disposed below the cord insertion holes and projecting into the axial hole, the locking teeth being lockingly engageable with the feet, respectively, to couple the male and female members together when the male member is inserted into the female member, the hollow body further having a downwardly tapered inner surface extending downwardly of the locking teeth for engaging said feet of said legs to urge said male member upwardly.

Many other advantages and features of the present invention will become manifest to those versed in the art upon making reference to the detailed description and the accompanying sheets of

drawings in which preferred structural embodiments incorporating the principles of the present invention are shown by way of illustrative example.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a male member of a cord fastener according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a bottom view of the male member shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front elevational view of the male member;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line IV - IV of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a plan view of a female member of the cord fastener of the first embodiment;

Figure 6 is an elevational view of the right side of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along line VII - VII of Figure 5;

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view taken along line VIII - VIII of Figure 5;

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view of the cord fastener of the first embodiment, with the male and female members coupled together;

Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view taken along line X - X of Figure 9;

Figure 11, appearing with Figure 9, is a view similar to Figure 10 but showing the cord fastener in operated position; and

Figure 12, appearing with Figure 10, is a plan view of a cord fastener according to a second embodiment, with male and female members coupled together.

Identical parts are denoted by identical reference characters throughout several views.

Figures 1 through 11 illustrate a cord fastener according to a first embodiment, the cord fastener being composed of a male member 10 and a female member 20, both molded of synthetic resin.

As shown in Figures 1 through 4, the male member 10 generally comprises a cylindrical head 11 and a plurality (two in the illustrated embodiment) of parallel spaced resilient legs 12, 12 extending integrally and downwardly from a lower surface of the head 11. The legs 12, 12 are disposed in diametrically opposite relation to one another.

The cylindrical head 11 includes a pair of diametrically opposite axial guide grooves 13, 13 extending from the lower surface toward an upper surface of the head 11 and terminating short of the upper surface, respectively, at a pair of downwardly facing stop surfaces 14, 14 (Figures 3 and 4). The head 11 further has a transverse through-hole 15 extending diametrically through the head 11 for receiving a cord. The through-hole 15 is disposed closer to the lower surface of the head 11 than to the upper surface and extends perpendicular to an axial plane extending parallel to the guide grooves 14. As shown in Figure 4, the through-hole 15 has an oblong shape whose major or longer axis extends parallel to the axis of the head 11.

The legs 12 are disposed below opposite ends of the through-hole 15 in staggered relation to the guide grooves 13, 13, and they are resiliently de-

formable inwardly toward each other. The legs 12 have a generally segmental shape in transverse cross section and, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, each leg 12 includes an arcuate outer surface 12a lying flush with a peripheral surface of the head 11, and a flat inner surface 12b extending parallel to the flat inner surface 12b of the opposite leg 12. The leg 12 has an enlarged foot 16 projecting radially outwardly from a lower end of the leg 12. As shown in Figure 3, the foot 16 includes an arcuate outer surface 16a extending parallel to the arcuate outer surface 12a of the leg 12, an upper locking surface 16b extending normal to the outer surface 16a, a bevelled lower surface 16c extending contiguously to and downwardly from the outer surface 16a, and a slanted inner surface 16d inclined progressively outwardly in the downward direction. With the slanted inner surfaces 16d, the legs 12 are prevented from interfering with each other when they are forced to flex resiliently inwardly toward each other.

As illustrated in Figures 5 through 8, the female member 20 is essentially composed of a hollow tubular body 21 having an axial blind hole 22 opening upwardly for insertion therein of the legs 12 and the head 11 of the male member 10. The tubular body 21 has two diametrically opposite cord insertion holes 23, 23 communicating at their inner ends with the axial blind hole 22, and a pair of locking teeth 24, 24 disposed immediately below the respective cord insertion holes 23, 23 and projecting into the blind hole 22, the locking teeth 24 being respectively engageable with the feet 16 of the male member 10 for retaining the male and female member 10, 20 in assembled condition as described later.

The axial blind hole 22 is defined jointly by an upper inner peripheral surface 21a of a uniform diameter which is slightly larger than the diameter of a common circle of the arcuate outer surfaces 16a of the male member 10, a downwardly tapered inner surface 21b extending downwardly from the upper peripheral surface 21a to the bottom of the hollow body 21, and a pair of diametrically opposite elongate ridges 25, 25 slidably receivable in the corresponding guide grooves 13, 13 of the male member 10. With this construction, the male member 10 is receivable in the axial blind hole 22 of the female member 20 and, after insertion thereof, it is prevented from rotating with respect to the female member 20. The blind hole 22 has a length or depth selected such that the head 11 slightly project from the upper surface of the hollow body 21 when the male member 10 is fully inserted into the female member 20 until the stop surfaces 14 of the head 11 abut against upper ends of the respective guide ridges 25. The upper inner peripheral surface 21a has a length substantially equal to the length of the cylindrical head 11, and the tapered surface 21b has a length smaller than the length of the legs 12. The guide ridges 25 project into the axial blind hole 22 in staggered relation to the locking teeth 24 and extend downwardly from the upper surface of the hollow body 21 toward the bottom of the hollow body 21, the ridges 25 terminating short of the bottom of the hollow body 21. Thus, the guide ridges 25 extend across the upper inner peripheral surface 21a and blend into the ta-

pered inner surface 21b, as shown in Figures 7 and 8.

The cord insertion holes 23, 23 have an oblong shape substantially the same as the shape of the through-hole 15 of the male member 10 and they are located such that the through-hole 15 and the cord insertion holes 23, 23 are brought into alignment with one another when the male member 10 is inserted into the female member 20 until the stop surfaces 14 of the head 11 engage the upper ends of the guide ridges 25, 25.

As shown in Figure 7, each of the locking teeth 24 includes an arcuate inner surface 24a having a radius of curvature which is substantially the same as or slightly greater than that of the peripheral surface of the head 11 of the male member 10. The locking tooth 24 further has a bevelled upper surface 24b extending upwardly outwardly from the inner surface 24a and inclined radially outwardly in the upward direction, and a lower retaining surface 24c extending normal to the inner surface 24a. The hollow tubular body 21 of the female member 20 further includes a pair of diametrically opposite slots 26, 26 disposed immediately below the respective locking teeth 24 and communicating with the axial blind hole 22. The slots 26 have a width which is substantially the same as the width of the locking teeth 24 and which is smaller than the width of the feet 16 of the legs 12 so that the feet 16 are slidably movable along the tapered inner surface 21b of the hollow body 21 without being trapped in the slots 26 when the male member 10 is forced into the socket member 20. The slots 26 are utilized as finger- or tool-insertion apertures through which the user's fingers or tips of a suitable tool are inserted to force the legs 12 inwardly toward each other until the feet 16 are released from interlocking engagement with the locking teeth 24 when the male member 10 is to be disassembled from the female member 20 for some reasons.

To assemble the male and female members 10, 20 into a cord fastener, the resilient legs 12 of the male member 10 are inserted downwardly into the axial blind hole 22 in the female member 20 while the guide grooves 13 are held in alignment with the guide ridges 25. In the course of inserting the male member 10 into the female member 20, the lower bevelled surfaces 16c of the feet 16 are brought into contact with the upper bevelled surfaces 24b of the locking teeth 24. As the male member 10 is forced into the female member 20, the legs 12 are caused to be elastically deformed inwardly about their upper ends, and the annular outer surfaces 16a of the feet 16 are brought into sliding engagement with the arcuate inner surfaces 24a of the locking teeth 24. A further downward movement of the male member 10 causes the outer surfaces 16a of the feet 17 to move downwardly past the inner surfaces 24a of the locking teeth 24, whereupon the legs 12 are allowed to spring back radially outwardly. Now, the male and female members 10, 20 are coupled together as shown in Figure 9. The male member 10 cannot easily be released from the female member 20 since the upper locking surfaces 16b of the feet 16 engage the lower retaining surfaces 24c of the locking teeth 24. In this coupled condition, the guide

ridges 25 of the female member 20 are fitted in the guide grooves 13 in the male member 10, thereby preventing the male member 10 from rotating about its own axis within the female member 20.

In use, the cord fastener is gripped endwise by the user's fingers and then the male member 10 is displaced downwardly against the resiliency of the legs 16 until the upper ends of the guide ridges 25 of the hollow tubular body 21 abut against the stop surfaces 14 of the head 11. At this time, the through-hole 15 in the head 11 and the cord insertion holes 23 in the tubular body 21 extend in coaxial alignment with each other. Then a cord or string 27 shown in Figure 11 is threaded through one of the cord insertion holes 23, the through-hole 15 and the other cord insertion hole 23. When released from the downward pressure, the male member 10 is moved upwardly as the feet 16 of the legs 12 are urged by the resilient forces stored in the inwardly flexed legs 12 to slide upwardly along the tapered inner surface 21a of the tubular body 21. The cord 27 is therefore gripped firmly by and between the male and female members 10, 20 against accidental displacement, as shown in Figure 11.

If it is desired to adjust the degree to or the position in which the cord 27 is fastened while the cord fastener is in use as shown in Figure 11, then the male member 10 should be displaced downwardly against the resiliency of the legs 16 until the through-hole 15 and the cord insertion holes 23 are brought into coaxial alignment with one another. The cord 27 can now be adjusted to change its position with respect to the cord fastener or vary the degree to which the cord 27 is fastened by the cord fastener. In case the cord 27 is removed from the cord fastener, the male member 10 is moved upwardly under the resilient forces stored in the legs 12 until the feet 17 engage the locking teeth 24. With this engagement, the male and female members 10, 20 are kept in the coupled condition shown in Figure 9.

Figure 12 illustrates a cord fastener according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The cord fastener includes a male member 30 non-rotatably received in a female member 31. The male member 30 includes a partially flattened cylindrical head 32 having a pair of diametrically opposite flat surfaces 33, 33 extending axially therealong. The female member 31 is composed of a hollow tubular body 34 having an axial blind hole 35 of a generally oblong shape. The tubular body 34 has a pair of opposed flat lands 36, 36 extending axially on an inner surface thereof. When the male and female members 30, 31 are coupled as shown in Figure 2, the flat surfaces 33 and the flat bands 36 confront each other, leaving a clearance therebetween with the result that the male member 30 is held non-rotatable with respect to the female member 31. The other structural details of the male and female members 30, 31 are the same as those of the male and female members 20, 20 of the first embodiment.

As described above, the cord fastener of the present invention is composed of only two cooperative component parts, i.e. the male and female members and hence can be manufactured at less cost. The male and female members can easily be coupled

together through snapping engagement of the resilient legs of the male member with the locking teeth of the female member, and once coupled, they are firmly retained together against displacement from each other. Due to the resiliency of the legs, the male member is normally urged in a direction to grip the cord between the male and female members, therefore, by merely displacing the male member in the opposite direction, the cord can easily be adjusted to change its position with respect to the cord fastener or to vary the degree to which the cord is fastened by the cord fastener.

15 Claims

1. A cord fastener comprising:

(a) a male member (10) composed of a head (11) having a transverse through-hole (15) for receiving therein a cord (27), and at least two resilient legs (12, 12) extending integrally and downwardly from said head (11) and having feet (16, 16) projecting laterally outwardly from lower ends of the respective legs (12, 12); and

(b) a female member (20) composed of a hollow body (21) having an axial hole (22) for receiving therein said legs (12, 12) and said head (11), said hollow body (21) having a pair of diametrically opposite cord insertion holes (23, 23) communicating with said axial hole (22), and at least two locking teeth (24, 24) disposed below said cord insertion holes (23, 23) and projecting into said axial hole (22), said locking teeth (24, 24) being lockingly engageable with said feet (16, 16), respectively, to couple said male and female members (10, 20) together when said male member (10) is inserted into said female member (20) said hollow body (21) further having a downwardly tapered inner surface (21b) extending said feet (16, 16) of said legs (12, 12) to urge said male member (10) upwardly.

2. A cord fastener according to claim 1, said head (11) having a cylindrical shape and having at least one guide groove (13) extending axially in a peripheral surface of said cylindrical head (11), said hollow body (21) having a tubular shape and having at least one guide ridge (25) extending axially on an inner peripheral surface of said tubular body (21), said guide ridge (25) being slidably receivable in said guide groove (13).

3. A cord fastener according to claim 2, said guide groove (13) extending from a lower surface of said cylindrical head (11) toward an upper surface of the same and terminating at a downwardly facing stop surface (14) of said head (11) located near an upper surface of said head (11), said guide ridge (25) extending from an upper end of said tubular body (21) toward a lower end of the same, said through-hole (15) in said head (11) and said cord insertion holes (23, 23) in said tubular body (21) extending in coaxial alignment with each other when said stop surface (14) engages an upper end of said guide ridge (25).

4. A cord fastener according to claim 2 or 3, said guide groove (13) being disposed in staggered rela-



ridges 25 of the female member 20 are fitted in the guide grooves 13 in the male member 10, thereby preventing the male member 10 from rotating about its own axis within the female member 20.

In use, the cord fastener is gripped endwise by the user's fingers and then the male member 10 is displaced downwardly against the resiliency of the legs 16 until the upper ends of the guide ridges 25 of the hollow tubular body 21 abut against the stop surfaces 14 of the head 11. At this time, the through-hole 15 in the head 11 and the cord insertion holes 23 in the tubular body 21 extend in coaxial alignment with each other. Then a cord or string 27 shown in Figure 11 is threaded through one of the cord insertion holes 23, the through-hole 15 and the other cord insertion hole 23. When released from the downward pressure, the male member 10 is moved upwardly as the feet 16 of the legs 12 are urged by the resilient forces stored in the inwardly flexed legs 12 to slide upwardly along the tapered inner surface 21a of the tubular body 21. The cord 27 is therefore gripped firmly by and between the male and female members 10, 20 against accidental displacement, as shown in Figure 11.

If it is desired to adjust the degree to or the position in which the cord 27 is fastened while the cord fastener is in use as shown in Figure 11, then the male member 10 should be displaced downwardly against the resiliency of the legs 16 until the through-hole 15 and the cord insertion holes 23 are brought into coaxial alignment with one another. The cord 27 can now be adjusted to change its position with respect to the cord fastener or vary the degree to which the cord 27 is fastened by the cord fastener. In case the cord 27 is removed from the cord fastener, the male member 10 is moved upwardly under the resilient forces stored in the legs 12 until the feet 17 engage the locking teeth 24. With this engagement, the male and female members 10, 20 are kept in the coupled condition shown in Figure 9.

Figure 12 illustrates a cord fastener according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The cord fastener includes a male member 30 non-rotatably received in a female member 31. The male member 30 includes a partially flattened cylindrical head 32 having a pair of diametrically opposite flat surfaces 33, 33 extending axially therealong. The female member 31 is composed of a hollow tubular body 34 having an axial blind hole 35 of a generally oblong shape. The tubular body 34 has a pair of opposed flat lands 36, 36 extending axially on an inner surface thereof. When the male and female members 30, 31 are coupled as shown in Figure 2, the flat surfaces 33 and the flat bands 36 confront each other, leaving a clearance therebetween with the result that the male member 30 is held non-rotatable with respect to the female member 31. The other structural details of the male and female members 30, 31 are the same as those of the male and female members 20, 20 of the first embodiment.

As described above, the cord fastener of the present invention is composed of only two cooperative component parts, i.e. the male and female members and hence can be manufactured at less cost. The male and female members can easily be coupled

together through snapping engagement of the resilient legs of the male member with the locking teeth of the female member, and once coupled, they are firmly retained together against displacement from each other. Due to the resiliency of the legs, the male member is normally urged in a direction to grip the cord between the male and female members, therefore, by merely displacing the male member in the opposite direction, the cord can easily be adjusted to change its position with respect to the cord fastener or to vary the degree to which the cord is fastened by the cord fastener.

Claims

1. A cord fastener comprising:

(a) a male member (10) composed of a head (11) having a transverse through-hole (15) for receiving therein a cord (27), and at least two resilient legs (12, 12) extending integrally and downwardly from said head (11) and having feet (16, 16) projecting laterally outwardly from lower ends of the respective legs (12, 12); and

(b) a female member (20) composed of a hollow body (21) having an axial hole (22) for receiving therein said legs (12, 12) and said head (11), said hollow body (21) having a pair of diametrically opposite cord insertion holes (23, 23) communicating with said axial hole (22), and at least two locking teeth (24, 24) disposed below said cord insertion holes (23, 23) and projecting into said axial hole (22), said locking teeth (24, 24) being lockingly engageable with said feet (16, 16), respectively, to couple said male and female members (10, 20) together when said male member (10) is inserted into said female member (20) said hollow body (21) further having a downwardly tapered inner surface (21b) extending said feet (16, 16) of said legs (12, 12) to urge said male member (10) upwardly.

2. A cord fastener according to claim 1, said head (11) having a cylindrical shape and having at least one guide groove (13) extending axially in a peripheral surface of said cylindrical head (11), said hollow body (21) having a tubular shape and having at least one guide ridge (25) extending axially on an inner peripheral surface of said tubular body (21), said guide ridge (25) being slidably receivable in said guide groove (13).

3. A cord fastener according to claim 2, said guide groove (13) extending from a lower surface of said cylindrical head (11) toward an upper surface of the same and terminating at a downwardly facing stop surface (14) of said head (11) located near an upper surface of said head (11), said guide ridge (25) extending from an upper end of said tubular body (21) toward a lower end of the same, said through-hole (15) in said head (11) and said cord insertion holes (23, 23) in said tubular body (21) extending in coaxial alignment with each other when said stop surface (14) engages an upper end of said guide ridge (25).

4. A cord fastener according to claim 2 or 3, said guide groove (13) being disposed in staggered rela-



disposed in staggered relation to said locking teeth (24, 24).

5. A cord fastener according to claim 2, 3 or 4, said guide groove (13) extending in a plane perpendicular to the axis of said through-hole (15).

6. A cord fastener according to claim 1, said head (32) having a partially flattened cylindrical shape and having at least one flat surface (33) extending axially along said partially flattened cylindrical head (32), said hollow body (34) having a generally tubular shape including at least one flat land (36) extending axially on a inner surface of said tubular body (34), said flat surface (33) of said head (32) confronting said flat land (36) of said tubular body (34) with a clearance defined therebetween.

7. A cord fastener according to one of the claims 1 to 6, each said foot (16) including an upper locking surface (16b) and a bevelled lower surface (16c), each said locking tooth (24) including a lower retaining surface (24c) lockingly engageable with said upper surface (16b) of said foot (16) and a bevelled upper surface (24b) frictionally engageable with said lower bevelled surface (16c) of said foot (16).

8. A cord fastener according to claim 7, said foot (16) further including an outer surface (16a) extending between said upper locking surface (16a) and said bevelled lower surface (16c), said tooth (24) further including an inner surface (24a) extending between said upper bevelled surface (24b) and frictionally engageable with said outer surface (16a) of said foot (16).

9. A cord fastener according to one of the claims 1 to 5, said head (11) having a cylindrical shape, said feet (16, 16) having a pair of arcuate outer surfaces (16a, 16a) respectively, said hollow body (21) including an upper inner peripheral surface (21a) having a diameter slightly larger than the diameter of a common circle of said feet (16), said locking teeth (24) having a pair of arcuate inner surfaces (24a, 24a), respectively extending in a common circle having a diameter slightly larger than the outside diameter of said cylindrical head (11).

10. A cord fastener according to claim 1, said hollow body (21) having a pair of slots (26, 26) disposed immediately below said locking teeth (24), respectively, and communicating with said axial hole (22), said slots (26) having a width smaller than the width of said feet (16).

Patentansprüche

1. Seilklemme, umfassend:

(a) ein Einsteckteil (10), bestehend aus einem Kopf (11), der eine Querboreung (15) zur Aufnahme eines Seils (27) aufweist, und aus mindestens zwei elastischen Schenkeln (12, 12), die mit dem Kopf (11) einstückig ausgebildet sind und sich von diesem nach unten erstrecken und Füße (16, 16) haben, die von den unteren Enden der betreffenden Schenkel (12, 12) seitwärts nach außen vorspringen; und

(b) ein Aufnahmeteil (20) bestehend aus einem hohlen Körper (21), der eine Axialbohrung (22) zur Aufnahme der Schenkel (12, 12) und des Kopfes (11) aufweist, wobei der hohle Körper (21) zwei

diametral gegenüberliegende, mit der Axialbohrung (22) in Verbindung stehende Seil-Einführöffnungen (23, 23) und mindestens zwei Sperrzähne (24, 24) aufweist, die unterhalb der Seil-Einführöffnungen (23, 23) angeordnet sind und in die Axialbohrung (22) hineinragen, wobei die Sperrzähne (24, 24) mit den Füßen (16, 16) in Sperreingriff bringbar sind, um das Einsteckteil (10) und das Aufnahmeteil (20) miteinander zu kuppeln, wenn das Einsteckteil (10) in das Aufnahmeteil (20) eingesetzt wird, wobei der Hohlkörper (21) eine sich von den Sperrzähnen (24, 24) nach unten erstreckende und nach unten verjüngende Innenfläche (21b) hat, die mit den Füßen (16, 16) der Schenkel (12, 12) in Eingriff gelangt, um das Einsteckteil (10) nach oben zu drücken.

2. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Kopf (11) zylindrisch geformt ist und mindestens eine Führungsnut (13) aufweist, die sich in einer Umfangsfläche des zylindrischen Kopfes (11) axial erstreckt, wobei der Hohlkörper (21) rohrförmig ist und mindestens eine Führungsrippe (25) aufweist, die sich an einer inneren Umfangsfläche des Hohlkörpers (21) axial erstreckt, wobei diese Führungsrippe (25) in die Führungsnut (13) verschiebbar einsetzbar ist.

3. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 2, wobei sich die Führungsnut (13) von einer Unterseite des zylindrischen Kopfes (11) zu einer Oberseite desselben erstreckt und in einer nach unten gekehrten Anschlagfläche (14) des Kopfes (11) endet, die nahe einer Oberseite dieses Kopfes (11) angeordnet ist, wobei sich die Führungsrippe (25) von einem oberen Ende des rohrförmigen Körpers (21) zu einem unteren Ende desselben erstreckt, wobei die Durchgangsbohrung (15) des Kopfes (11) und die Seil-Einführöffnungen (23, 23) des rohrförmigen Körpers (21) miteinander fluchten, wenn die Anschlagfläche (14) am oberen Ende der Führungsrippe (25) zur Anlage gelangt.

4. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei die Führungsnut (13) gegenüber den Schenkeln (12, 12) versetzt angeordnet ist und wobei die Führungsrippe (25) gegenüber den Sperrzähnen (24) versetzt angeordnet ist.

5. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 2, 3 oder 4, wobei sich die Führungsnut (13) in einer zur Achse der Durchgangsbohrung (15) rechtwinkligen Ebene erstreckt.

6. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Kopf (32) eine teilweise abgeflachte zylindrische Form hat und mindestens eine ebene Fläche (33) aufweist, die sich längs des teilweise abgeflachten zylindrischen Kopfes (32) axial erstreckt, wobei der hohle Körper (34) im allgemeinen rohrförmig ist und mindestens einen ebenen Steg (36) aufweist, der sich an einer Innenfläche des rohrförmigen Körpers (34) axial erstreckt, wobei die ebene Fläche (33) des Kopfes (32) dem ebenen Steg (36) des rohrförmigen Körpers (34) unter Ausbildung eines Spaltes gegenüberliegt.

7. Seilklemme nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei jeder Fuß (16) eine obere Sperrfläche (16b) und eine konische untere Fläche (16c) hat und wobei jeder Sperrzahn (24) eine mit dieser oberen Fläche



(16b) des Fußes (16) in Sperreingriff bringbare untere Haltefläche (24c) und eine konische obere Fläche (24b) hat, die mit der unteren konischen Fläche (16c) des Fußes (16) in Reibeingriff bringbar ist.

8. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Fuß (16) ferner eine äußere Fläche (16a) hat, die sich zwischen der oberen Sperrfläche (16a) und der konischen unteren Fläche (16c) erstreckt, und wobei der Zahn (24) ferner eine innere Fläche (24a) hat, die sich zwischen der oberen konischen Fläche (24b) erstreckt und die mit der äußeren Fläche (16a) des Fußes (16) in Eingriff bringbar ist.

9. Seilklemme nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei der Kopf (11) eine zylindrische Form hat, wobei die Füße (16, 16) jeweils eine gekrümmte Außenfläche (16a, 16a) haben, wobei der hohle Körper (21) eine obere innere Umfangsfläche (21a) hat, deren Durchmesser geringfügig größer ist als der Umfangskreis der Füße, und wobei die Sperrzähne (24) jeweils eine gekrümmte Innenfläche (24a, 24a) haben, die sich in einem gemeinsamen Kreis erstrecken, dessen Durchmesser geringfügig größer ist als der Außendurchmesser des zylindrischen Kopfes (11).

10. Seilklemme nach Anspruch 1, wobei der hohle Körper (21) zwei Schlitze (26, 26) hat, die unmittelbar unter den Sperrzähnen (24) angeordnet sind und mit der Axialbohrung (22) in Verbindung stehen, wobei die Schlitze (26) eine kleinere Breite haben als die Füße (16).

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'attache de cordon comprenant:
(a) un élément mâle (10) composé d'une tête (11) ayant un trou de passage transversal (15) pour recevoir au dedans un cordon (27), et au moins deux jambes élastiques (12, 12) s'étendant de façon intégrante et vers le bas à partir de ladite tête (11) et ayant des pieds (16, 16) dépassant latéralement vers l'extérieur depuis les extrémités inférieures des jambes respectives (12, 12); et
(b) un élément femelle (20) composé d'un corps creux (21) ayant un trou axial (22) pour recevoir au dedans lesdites jambes (12, 12) et ladite tête (11), ledit corps creux (21) ayant une paire de trous d'insertion de cordon (23, 23), diamétralement opposés, communiquant avec ledit trou axial (22), et au moins deux dents de verrouillage (24, 24) placées sous lesdits trous d'insertion de cordon (23, 23) et s'avancant dans ledit trou axial (22), lesdites dents de verrouillage (24, 24) pouvant venir en contact de verrouillage avec lesdits pieds (16, 16), respectivement, pour accoupler lesdits éléments mâle et femelle (10, 20) ensemble lorsque ledit élément mâle (10) est inséré dans ledit élément femelle (20), ledit corps creux (21) ayant en outre une surface intérieure effilée vers le bas (21b) s'étendant vers le bas desdites dents de verrouillage (16, 16) pour venir au contact desdits pieds (16, 16) desdites jambes (12, 12) afin de pousser ledit élément mâle (10) vers le haut.

2. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 1, ladite tête (11) ayant une forme cylindrique

et ayant au moins une rainure de guidage (13) s'étendant axialement dans une surface périphérique de ladite tête cylindrique (11), ledit corps creux (21) ayant une forme tubulaire et ayant au moins une nervure de guidage (25) s'étendant axialement sur une surface périphérique intérieure dudit corps tubulaire (21), ladite nervure de guidage (25) pouvant être reçue de façon coulissante dans ladite rainure de guidage (13).

3. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 2, ladite rainure de guidage (13) s'étendant depuis une surface inférieure de ladite tête cylindrique (11) vers une surface de butée (14), orientée vers le bas, de ladite tête (11) placée près d'une surface supérieure de ladite tête (11), ladite nervure de guidage (25) s'étendant depuis une extrémité supérieure dudit corps tubulaire (21) vers une extrémité inférieure de celui-ci, ledit trou de passage (15) dans ladite tête (11) et lesdits trous d'insertion de cordon (23, 23) dans ledit corps tubulaire (21) s'étendant dans un alignement coaxial les uns avec les autres lorsque ladite surface de butée (14) vient au contact d'une extrémité supérieure de ladite nervure de guidage (25).

4. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 2 ou 3, ladite rainure de guidage (13) étant placée de façon échelonnée par rapport auxdites jambes (12, 12), ladite nervure de guidage (25) étant placée de façon échelonnée par rapport auxdites dents de verrouillage (24, 24).

5. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 2, 3 ou 4, ladite rainure de guidage (13) s'étendant dans un plan perpendiculaire à l'axe dudit trou de passage (15).

6. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 1, ladite tête (32) ayant une forme cylindrique partiellement aplatie et ayant au moins une surface plate (33) s'étendant axialement le long de ladite tête cylindrique partiellement aplatie (32), ledit corps creux (34) ayant une forme généralement tubulaire comprenant au moins une face plate (36) s'étendant axialement sur une surface intérieure dudit corps tubulaire (34), ladite surface plate (33) de ladite tête (32) faisant face à ladite face plate (36) dudit corps tubulaire (34) en définissant un espace entre elles.

7. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon l'une des revendications 1 à 6, chacun desdits pieds (16) comprenant une surface de verrouillage supérieure (16b) et une surface inférieure chanfreinée (16c), chacune desdites dents de verrouillage (24) comprenant une surface de retenue inférieure (24c) pouvant venir en contact de verrouillage avec ladite surface supérieure (16b) dudit pied (16) et une surface supérieure chanfreinée (24b) pouvant venir en contact de frottement avec ladite surface inférieure chanfreinée (16c) dudit pied (16).

8. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 7, ledit pied (16) comprenant en outre une surface extérieure (16a) s'étendant entre ladite surface de verrouillage supérieure (16b) et ladite surface inférieure chanfreinée (16c), ladite dent (24) comprenant en outre une surface intérieure (24a) s'étendant entre ladite surface chanfreinée supérieure (24b) et pouvant venir en contact de frotte-



ment avec ladite surface extérieure (16a) dudit pied (16).

9. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon l'une des revendications 1 à 5, ladite tête (11) ayant une forme cylindrique, lesdits pieds (16, 16) ayant une paire de surfaces extérieures courbes (16a, 16a), respectivement, ledit corps creux (21) comprenant une surface périphérique intérieure supérieure (21a) ayant un diamètre légèrement supérieur au diamètre d'un cercle commun desdits pieds (16), lesdites dents de verrouillage (24) ayant une paire de surfaces intérieures courbes (24a, 24a), s'étendant respectivement dans un cercle commun ayant un diamètre légèrement supérieur au diamètre extérieur de ladite tête cylindrique (11).

10. Dispositif d'attache de cordon selon la revendication 1, ledit corps creux (21) ayant une paire de fentes (26, 26) placées immédiatement sous lesdites dents de verrouillage (24), respectivement, et communiquant avec ledit trou axial (22), lesdites fentes (26) ayant une largeur inférieure à la largeur desdits pieds (16).

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