

Device for constructing a barrier made of barbed wire

5 The invention relates to a device for constructing a barrier made of barbed wire according to the preamble to claim 1. In particular, the invention relates a device for constructing a barrier made of razor barbed wire or so-called NATO wire, wherein said barbed wire can be compressed in the manner of a helix in a first direction and can be pulled apart in a second, opposite direction.

10 From patent US 5 996 504 A there is known a device for constructing a barrier made of barbed wire, in particular of razor barbed wire, which can be compressed in the manner of a helix in a first direction and can be pulled apart in a second, opposite direction. The device comprises a container to which a first end of the barbed wire (see left end in Fig. 3 in this patent) is attached and which is
15 designed to house the barbed wire compressed in the first direction at least partially. The device comprises a lid-shaped element matching the container to which a second end of the barbed wire (see right end in Fig. 3) is attached and which is designed to pull the barbed wire apart by moving the element away from the container in the second direction to construct the barrier. The container is
20 embodied as a first half-shell-shaped container which houses half of the compressed barbed wire; the lid-shaped element is embodied as a second half-shell-shaped container which houses the other half of the compressed barbed wire. A piece of pipe is mounted inside each of the half-shell-shaped containers said pieces of pipe being dimensioned such that one piece of pipe can be pushed
25 into the other. An impact propellant charge ("impact detonator 28") is inserted into one piece of pipe and is ignited in order to cause an explosion, which drives the two pieces of pipe, and hence the two half-shell-shaped containers, apart in opposite directions (see Fig. 4 in this patent). This in turn causes the barbed wire to unwind to form a barrier. This construction and the use of explosive only
30 enable a haphazard and also dangerous construction of barriers. Moreover, this known solution cannot practically be used to construct lengthy barriers since the

targeting of the explosion is very poor and since the explosive force must not be so high that the construction itself is destroyed or damaged.

5 The patent US 4 484 729 describes a device for constructing a barrier made of barbed wire, in particular of razor barbed wire, in which a drum-shaped container houses a coil of barbed wire. The container comprises a holder for mounting on the tail of a vehicle. When vehicle moves, an end of the coil is pulled out of the container and the coil is extended to form a barrier.

10 The patent CH 191 265 discloses a device for blocking off areas of land with which a square bent spring (see spring 5 in Fig. 2) made of barbed wire is formed and accommodated in a housing. In particular, several pieces of barbed wire are connected to each other by elastic articulated elements. When a cover is removed, the tensioned spring flies out of the housing and the interconnected
15 barbed wire pieces form a barrier.

DE 1 933 030 A discloses a barbed tape unit which is deployed in a screw shape or in the manner of a helix to form a barrier. No device that can be accommodated at least partially in the barbed tape unit is described therein.
20 Further barbed wire barriers are described in DE 601 636, DE 1 162 234 and AT 159 161 for example.

From US 2009/0200415 A1 there is known a further device of the type mentioned in the introduction. The device disclosed therein substantially
25 comprises a so-called carrying structure (see Fig. 3), which can be attached to a vehicle, in particular a tractor, wherein the structure can carry at least one piece of barbed wire wound in the manner of a helix. To establish a barrier, it is necessary to move the vehicle so that the barbed wire carried on the structure can be unwound or pulled apart winding-by-winding (see Fig. 11 in this patent).
30 Consequently, this known device is substantially a transport device for barbed wire, which is suitable for unwinding the barbed wire from the carrying structure in order to establish a protective wall or a barrier. Therefore, the device disclosed

therein is at best suitable for use on a navigable surface, ie in open terrain or in town squares. However, it is frequently also necessary to erect barriers or protective walls made of barbed wire for example on buildings or other installations, such as, for example, on ships or the like in order to safeguard the installations. However, this known device is not suitable for this kind of use.

Therefore, it is the object of the invention to suggest a device for constructing a barrier made of barbed wire, in particular razor barbed wire, which can be used on fixed or moving installations in particular on ships. In particular, a device is to be suggested that permits the establishment of a barrier made of barbed wire that has the greatest possible manipulability. In addition, it should inter alia be achieved that the risk of injury when handling the barbed wire for the purpose of establishing the barrier is avoided wherever possible.

The object is achieved by a device with the features of claim 1.

Accordingly, a device is suggested which is characterised by the fact that a container is provided to which a first end of the barbed wire is attached and that the container is designed such that it can house the barbed wire compressed in a first direction at least partially. Also provided is a lid-shaped element matching the container to which a second end of the barbed wire is attached, wherein the element is designed such that the barbed wire is pulled apart by moving this element away from the container in the second direction. The device comprises a guiding element extending in the first and second directions, in particular a tensioning cable or a sliding rail, which is designed to guide the motion of the lid-shaped element.

Accordingly, therefore a device with container and matching lid element is suggested that facilitates the secure retention of the barbed wire in compressed condition and simultaneously facilitates the manipulable and secure deployment of the barbed wire when it is guided out for the purpose of constructing a barrier.

Advantageous embodiments may be derived from the subclaims.

According to these, it is advantageous for a tensioning element to be provided for tensioning the tensioning cable. This ensures that, for the pulling apart and compression of the barbed wire wound in the manner of a helix, a guidance means extending in longitudinal direction is provided, which, for example on an installation, such as for example a ship, can be mounted in accordance with the desired course of the barrier. The tensioning element can be operated mechanically, pneumatically or hydraulically.

Preferably, the lid-shaped element comprises a sliding element, which cooperates with the guiding element in order to guide the motion of the lid-shaped element and/or of the barbed wire. The guiding element can for example be a cable, in particular a tensioning cable, or a rail. To this end, the sliding element can be suitably embodied as a tubular element or as a sliding shoe. In addition, the lid-shaped element can preferably comprise at least one handle. This enables a rapid and low-friction motion for the purpose of pulling apart the barbed wire, wherein the user can use the at least one handle on the lid-shaped element in order to avoid coming into direct contact with the barbed wire.

In a further preferred embodiment, the container is embodied as drum-shaped, in particular as a drum that is open on one side, wherein the lid-shaped element is embodied as round, dish-shaped and/or drum-shaped and is designed such that it seals the container. Hence, the shape of the container is matched to the coiled roll of barbed wire and is securely sealed by a matching lid-shaped element. This prevents contact with the compressed barbed wire. In addition, the container can be designed such that its interior and hence also the barbed wire contained therein is protected from spray water or the like. In addition, the drum-shaped container can be considered overall to be a transport container for the compressed barbed wire thus enabling mobile application of the device.

Preferably, the container can be formed from two half-shell-shaped part containers which are connected pivotably to each other. This makes it very simple to fold the container open and equip it with barbed wire.

5 To mount the device on an installation, such as, for example, on the side wall of a ship, the container is preferably mounted on a first holder from which the guiding element or tensioning cable extends. The lid-shaped element is in turn mounted on a second holder toward which the guiding element or tensioning cable extends. Hence, the guiding element, which is preferably embodied as a
10 tensioning cable, is located between two holders, which can, in turn, be mounted on the side wall of ship, for example.

The holders can also be embodied such that they are designed for the mounting of a plurality of containers or a plurality of lid-shaped elements in each case. This
15 enables the construction of multistage barriers comprising two and more pulled apart rolls of barbed wire.

The device can also be equipped with one or more defence wires, in particular with current-carrying alarm wires and/or wires or strips carrying high voltages
20 (for example electric fence wires). These defence wires are used for additional defence against attackers and can in particular be used for alerting or deterrence (electric shock).

Preferably, the device is equipped with a first wire holder for the defence wires, in particular with a ring-shaped wire holder comprising a plurality of holder
25 elements for one end of the defence wires and is arranged mountably on the container. The device preferably also has a second wire holder, which is displaceable on the tensioning cable to which on the other end of the defence wires are attached. It is also possible for winding coils to be provided on one of
30 the wire holders to wind up the defence wires when the two wire holders are brought together.

It can also be provided that the tensioning cable is embodied as current-carrying and together with the defence wires forms an electrical defence system and /or alarm system.

5 The device can also be designed such that the container is sunk in a floor, in particular in the deck of a ship. This enables regions, such as for example stairways, to be safeguarded quickly.

10 The container has dimensions such as those that are standard for the transport of containers, such as, for example, the dimensions of so-called Euro pallets. For example, depending upon the standardised size of the container, two or four containers can be transported on one Euro pallet.

15 The following describes the invention and the advantages resulting therefrom with reference to exemplary embodiments, wherein reference is made to the attached drawing.

Fig. 1 shows the device according to the invention in a first condition in which the barbed wire is compressed;

20 Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b show in transverse views the structure of the container and of the subsequent lid-shaped element;

Fig. 3 shows the device in a second condition, in which the barbed wire is pulled apart and hence represents a barrier;

Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b show in transverse views the container in its two-part form in

25 a folded-open condition;

Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b show an exemplary embodiment, in which the container in a is sunk into the deck of a ship;

Fig. 6 shows an exemplary embodiment, in which the device comprises a rail as a guiding element for the barbed wire or the lid-shaped

30 element;

Fig. 7a and Fig. 7b show the structure of a multistage or multi-step barrier and assembly on the side wall of a ship;

Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b show a barrier equipped with additional alarm wires;

Fig. 9 shows a further embodiment of a barrier equipped with additional alarm wires;

Fig. 10a and Fig. 10b show details of the embodiment shown in Fig. 9;

5 Fig. 11a, Fig. 11b and Fig. 11c illustrate the attachment of the barbed wire inside the container;

Fig. 12 shows an embodiment of a transportable device for constructing a barrier;

Fig. 13 shows a holder for a plurality of containers attached pivotably to a side wall;

Fig. 14a and Fig. 14b show the holder shown in Fig. 13 in a downward-pivoted or upward-pivoted position; and

Fig. 15 shows the device similarly to that in Fig. 3, wherein the container comprises a centring means that simplifies the combining of the barbed wire.

Fig. 1 shows a device 100 for constructing a barrier or a protective wall, which is here to be constructed along a side wall 140 of a ship, for example. To this end, the device comprises a container 110, which houses barbed wire 101 or razor barbed wire wound in the manner of a helix. The device also comprises a lid-shaped element 115, with which the container 110 that is open on one side can be closed. Hence, the container 110 with the lid 115 represents a closed retention system for the barbed wire 101. The barbed wire 101 itself is attached by a first end 102 to a container, namely to the floor part of the drum container. The other end 103 of the barbed wire 101 is attached to the drum-shaped lid 115. Hence, the motion of the lid-shaped element 115 away from or back toward the container 110 enables the barbed wire 110 to be pulled apart and compressed again in a comfortable and safe way. For safe handling, the lid 115 comprises at least one handle 117.

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In order now to pull the barbed wire 101 apart in a specific direction for constructing the barrier, a tensioning cable is provided as a guiding element 120,

which is attached between a first holder 131 and a second holder 132. The holders are in turn mounted on the side wall of the ship. Hence, a barrier made of barbed wire can be constructed simply and quickly parallel to the side wall.

5 The container 110 is mounted by means of a mounting element 111 on the first holder 131 and the lid-shaped element 115 is arranged movably on the tensioning cable 120 by means of a sliding element 116. If the lid 115 is now removed from the container 110 and moved in direction B, the lid 115 is guided along the tensioning cable 120 as far as the second holder 132 in order then to be attached
10 there (see Fig. 3). This enables the barbed wire to be pulled apart in a simple and safe way so that finally a barrier extending over the length of the tensioning cable is constructed. The tensioning cable can be several metres long, for example 10 to 50 metres.

15 As shown in Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b, for better handling, the container 110 comprises a handle 112 with which the container can be carried when it is dismounted from the holder. The lid-shaped element 115 in turn comprises at least one handle 117 with which the lid can be moved in order to be able to pull the barbed wire apart without the risk of injury.

20 Fig. 3 shows the device in the condition of the ready constructed barrier. As this shows, the lid 115 was moved along the tensioning cable 120 as far as the second holder 132 and locked in this position, for example by means of a cotter pin, trunk lock etc; additional securing by means of a padlock etc. is also possible.
25 Hence, due to the fixing 102 and 103, the barbed wire 101 is also pulled apart in direction B and hence now represents a barrier extending over the entire length of the tensioning cable 120. To improve the guidance along the tensioning cable, a tensioning element 121 is also provided. Fig. 3 shows a shortened depiction of the constructed barrier and is only intended to demonstrate that the entire length
30 of the barrier can easily be several metres, for example 10 to 50 metres.

As Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b show, the container itself is constructed in two parts and consists of half-shell-shaped part containers 110a and 110b connected pivotably to each other. This means the drum-shaped container 110 (see Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b) can be easily opened in order to be equipped with a barbed wire 101. The barrier can for example be constructed as follows:

Firstly, the container 110 is mounted on the first holder 131 (see Fig. 1). Then, the upper half shell 110a of the container is opened so that a compressed helix made of barbed wire 101 can be introduced into the lower half shell 110b (see Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b). Then, the tensioning cable 120 between the first holder 131 and the second holder 132 is tightened parallel to the side wall or ship's rail (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 3). The upper half shell 110 of the container can then be closed again; it is also ensured that the lid-shaped element 115 is located on the container and closes said container (see Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b). The container 110 can also be already equipped with the barbed wire 101 in advance. In each case, the device is at all times ready to use for quick construction a barrier. Hence, for example in the event of an alarm, a barrier made of barbed wire can be pulled along the tensioning cable 120 very quickly in that the user pulls on the handles 117 of the lid 115 and hence pulls the roll of barbed wire located in the container apart (see Fig. 3).

Finally, the lid 115 is mounted on the second holder 132. This enables a barrier extending over the entire length of the cable 120 to be constructed simply and safely. Due to the suggested construction, the user does not come directly into contact with the barbed wire 101 during the construction of the barrier thus significantly reducing the risk of injury. The container also provides protection against external influences such as spray water or sea water, for example. The container 110 can also be transported as a mobile unit and mounted at any point on an installation to be secured, in particular on a ship. The use of one or also a plurality of such devices enables a complete installation to be provided with all-round protection. The suggested invention is in particular suitable for use on ships to protect against pirate attacks and the like, but is not restricted thereto.

Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b show an exemplary embodiment, in which the container can be sunk into the deck of a ship. The container 110' in the device 100' is designed such that it can be completely sunk, or integrated, in a floor, here into a deck of a ship D. The lid 115' serves as closure of the container 110' and hence forms a part of the deck of the ship D. The container 110' contains one or more compressed rolls of wire 101' (see Fig. 5a). One end 102' of the respective roll of wire is connected to the floor of the container; the other end 103' is connected to the lid 115'.

If the lid 115' is now removed from the container 110' (see Fig. 5b), the rolls of wire 110' are simultaneously pulled apart and can be used immediately to safeguard an object, here a staircase T. Since the lid 115' comprises one or more handles 117', the rolls of wire can be pulled apart to form a barrier without any risk of injury for the user, here, for example, in direction B to the upper end the staircase T.

The container of the suggested device (see exemplary embodiments from Fig. 1 to Fig. 4a/b and Fig. 5a/b) can have the standard dimensions for the transport of containers in order in particular to enable them to be transported on standard transport pallets. For example, the floor area of the container measures 800 mm x 600 mm so that two containers can be transported on a Euro pallet. This facilitates not only transport, but also storage and installation of the device in situ.

Fig. 6 shows an exemplary embodiment, in which the device comprises a rail 120*, which serves as a guiding element for the barbed wire or the lid-shaped element. The rail 120* can be deployed on the ground, for example on a road and can for example be secured on the ground with firing bolts. A plurality of sliding shoes 116* that match the profile of the rail slide on the rail 120*. In the example shown, the rail 116* has a T-profile and the sliding shoes 116* have a clamp-shaped profile engaging in the profile. The sliding shoes 116* are connected to

the barbed wire with a prespecified spacing. This enables a barrier made of barbed wire to be constructed very quickly along the (previously laid) rail. It is also possible to attach a sliding shoe to the lid 115' (see Fig. 5b); however, this is not necessarily the case.

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As soon as the barbed wire has been pulled out along the rail 120*, the sliding shoes 116* can be fixed or locked in their respective position on the rail 120*. To this end, at least one locking element is provided. This can, for example, be mechanical bracing and/or screw elements, such as, for example, screws, locking handles and the like. In the example shown here, an elastic and expandable pneumatic hose PS (alternatively a hydraulic hose) is attached to the rail 120*. Pumping up the hose PS, causes the hose located between the rail 120* and the sliding shoes 116* to expand and press against the rail and the respective sliding shoe, so that quick and simultaneous locking of all sliding shoes can take place.

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Fig. 7a and Fig. 7b show the construction of a multistage or multi-step barrier and mounting on the side wall of a ship. The barrier in each case comprises three pieces of barbed wire 101, 101' and 101" pulled out parallel to a side wall 140. To this end, holders 131* and 132* for mounting in each case three containers 110 to 110" and three lids 115 to 115" (see Fig. 7a) are provided. The holders are mounted underneath the railing on the side wall 140 of the ship and stretch three parallel guiding cables to a length of about 10 m. Therefore, when the pieces of barbed wire 101 to 101" have been pulled apart to this length, a multi-step barrier is formed. The barriers can also be equipped with alarm or warning wires – this will now be explained in more detail with reference to the following examples.

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Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b show a device equipped with additional alarm wires 160 for constructing a barrier. The holders 131 and 132 and the containers 110 and lids 115 correspond to the components described above. Since the lids are clearly container-shaped, they are also referred to as containers. In each case, two containers can be fitted together (Fig. 8b). When the two containers 110 and 115 are pulled apart along the guiding cable 120 (Fig. 8a), an arrangement of alarm

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wires 160 extending parallel thereto is stretched (see Fig. 8a; the barbed wire itself is not shown here). The alarm wires 160 and the barbed wire and/or the guiding cable 120 can be current-carrying or voltage-carrying so that contact between an alarm wire 160 and the barbed wire or the guiding cable 120 closes an alarm circuit, which triggers an alarm. Alternatively, the alarm wires can also be replaced by wires or strips carrying a high voltage, such as are known, for example, for electrical fences. The result of this is that even with non extended barbed wire, a barrier made of high-voltage-carrying wires remains to deter attackers. Therefore, the alarm wires and high-voltage-carrying wires will also be referred to as defence wires. As Fig. 8a shows, the defence wires 160 can be arranged integrated in the container in that wire holders and winding coils are arranged here. When the two containers 110 and 115 are joined together, the defence wires are pulled in and are located in wound-up state in the interior of the container.

Fig. 9 shows a further embodiment of a barrier equipped with additional defence wires. For this, the device for constructing the barrier (see Fig. 1) is equipped with additional rings 150 and 155 which are used to extend the defence wires 160 (outside the container). Here, the first ring 150 is placed around the container 110 and attached thereto; although the second ring 155 could be attached to the lid 115, here it is not, but can be moved along on the guiding cable 120. For this, this second ring 155 comprises a guiding element 156 in the form of a piece of pipe through which the guiding cable 120 extends and which can be mounted on the second holder 132. This construction enables the second ring 155 to be guided independently of the lid 115 and attached to the holder 132 in order, therefore, to clamp the defence wires 160 independently of the pulling apart of the barbed wire and thus to construct a barrier of defence wires.

Fig. 10a and Fig. 10b show to this end an exemplary embodiment of the ring 150 in detail, wherein said ring is provided with 6 holder elements 151 on which in each case one of the defence wires can be attached and/or guided (outside the container and of the barbed wire located therein). As in particular Fig. 10b

shows, the ring can also comprise several parts and, for example, consist of two ring segments. The ring segments are laid [on] the container and joined together and tightened at the desired position. The mounting elements 153 for joining the ring parts or ring segments can have a hinge function and here also serve to clamp the ring 150 on the container. The holder elements 151 for the defence wires (see also Fig. 9) can also be equipped with (not shown) winding coils, which enable the defence wires to wind up automatically when the rings 150 and 155 are brought together (see Fig. 9). The defence wires installed can be wires or strips carrying current or exposed to high voltage (electric fences). The additional defence wires enable the construction of an independent fence system. It is possible to use self-regulating electric-fence devices or generators, which adapt their pulse energy to the circumstances (length of the fence, earthing capacity etc). It is also possible to integrate alarm functions, such as, for example siren alarms, signalling lamps, alarm notifications etc. The power supply can be provided by rechargeable batteries, for example by means of solar panels, or by a connection to the shipboard power supply system. It is also possible to use flexible solar foils (thin film, CIGS, CIS) and for example attach them to the surface of the container etc. It is also possible to provide a detector which recognises if a defence wire has been severed (electric fence loop).

Fig. 11a, Fig. 11b and Fig. 11c illustrate the fastening of the barbed wire 101 inside the container 110 by means of a multi-part fastening device B mounted in the interior of the container on the sliding element 116 (see also Fig. 1 and 3). The fastening device B substantially comprises a middle piece, on which a plurality of arm elements B1, B2 and B3 are attached and extend from the middle of the container 110 toward the edge. A fastening element BK for fastening the barbed wire 101 is provided on the end of each arm element B1, B2 or B3. The fastening element can, for example, be a piece of wire or a bracket, which is guided through bores on the end of the respective arm element. The middle piece is in the form of a metal plate provided with a hole or a bore for insertion on the tubular sliding element 116. The middle piece is mounted with a fixing ring BM with a lock nut (transverse screw pin). The fastening device B can also be used

many times along the pulled out barbed wire in order to support and secure it in sections (to prevent the wire helix being cut) etc. Here, the fastening devices can be arranged in a slideable manner on the tensioning cable so that they follow when the wire helix is pulled out. The respective fastening device comprises at least one arm, to which the wire can be attached.

Fig. 12 shows an embodiment of a transportable device for constructing a barrier. The device substantially comprises the container 110 described above with reference to Fig. 1 and 3 with a lid 115 and the wire located therein. A frame construction in the form of a rack RG, which can comprise several parts, supports the device and can be installed anywhere. The rack G can be embodied as a two-part or multi-part lattice tube frame (for example two part racks jointed together), wherein the container 110 is attached to one side (part rack) and the lid 115 is attached to the other side. The container and lid can also be embodied as two half-shells. Straps can be attached to one or both part racks in order to connect them to the foundation (ground anchor), for example with the aid of a bolt firing tool or the like.

Fig. 13 shows a holder 131* for a plurality of containers 110, 110' and 110'' fastened pivotably on a side wall. This arrangement is used to construct a multi-stage barrier (see Fig. 7a/b) and can be mounted very quickly on a side wall 140 or railing of a ship. The holder 131* comprises in particular a lever HB, which is arranged in a mountable and removable way on the holder 131* itself. The lever HB is housed displaceably in a receptacle HB'. A safety bar ST prevents the arrangement from slipping. A further safety bar ST' secures the arrangement against mechanical blows against the side wall 140 (for example in the case of strong wave action) and against sabotage. It can be secured by using chains, pipe clips or the like.

Fig. 14a shows the holder 131* or the entire arrangement as shown in Fig. 13 in a downward pivoted position, ie in the position for constructing a barrier. Fig. 14b shows the holder 131* or the entire arrangement in an upward-pivoted position,

ie in the position suitable for maintenance, repair and for equipping the container with barbed wire and/or alarm wires.

5 Fig. 15 shows the device similarly to that in Fig. 3, wherein the container 110 comprises a centring means ZT in the form of a cone-shaped built-in element, which simplifies the assembly of the barbed wire 101. This because the centring means ZT performs a centring function on the compression of the barbed wire.

Claims

1. Device (100) for constructing a barrier made of barbed wire (101), in particular razor barbed wire, wherein said barbed wire can be compressed in the manner of a helix in a first direction (A) and can be pulled apart in a second, opposite direction (B), wherein the device comprises a container (110) to which a first end (102) of the barbed wire (101) is attached and which is designed to house the barbed wire (101) compressed in the first direction (A), and wherein the device comprises a, lid-shaped element (115) matching the container (110) to which a second end (103) of the barbed wire (101) is attached and which is designed to pull the barbed wire (101) apart by moving the element (115) away from the container (110) in the second direction (B) to construct the barrier,

characterised in that

the device (100) comprises a guiding element, in particular a tensioning cable (120), which extends in the first and second directions (A, B) and which is designed to guide the motion of the lid-shaped element (115) and/or of the barbed wire (101) away from the container (110) in the second direction (B) and toward the container in the other direction.
2. Device (100) according to claim 1, characterised in that the device (100) comprises a tensioning element (121), in particular a mechanically, pneumatically or hydraulically operated tensioning element, for tensioning the tensioning cable (120).
3. Device (100) according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that at least the lid-shaped element (115) or the barbed wire (101) comprises a sliding element (116), which cooperates with the guiding element (120) in order to guide the motion of the lid-shaped element (115) away from the container (110) in the second direction (B) and toward the container in the opposite direction.
4. Device (100) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the lid-shaped element (115) comprises at least one handle (117).

5. Device (100) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the container is embodied as drum-shaped, in particular as a round drum (110) which is open on one side, and that the lid-shaped element (115) is embodied as round, dish-shaped and/or drum-shaped and is designed to seal the container (110).
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6. Device (100) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the container (110) is formed from two half-shell-shaped part containers (110A, 110B), which are connected pivotably to each other.
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7. Device (100) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the container (110) is mounted on a first holder (130) from which the guiding element, in particular the tensioning cable (120), extends and that the lid-shaped element (115) can be mounted on a second holder (131) toward which the guiding element, in particular the tensioning cable (120), extends.
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8. The device (100) according to claim 6, characterised in that the holders (131, 132; 131*) can be mounted on the side wall (140) of a ship, in particular in a pivotable manner.
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9. Device (100) according to claim 7 or 8, characterised in that the holders (131*, 132*) are designed for mounting in each case a plurality of containers (110-110") or lid-shaped elements (115-115').
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10. Device (100) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the device comprises one or more defence wires (160), in particular current-carrying alarm wires and/or wires carrying high voltage.
11. Device (100) according to claim 10, characterised in that the device comprises a first wire holder for the defence wires (160), in particular a ring-shaped wire
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holder (150) comprising a plurality of holder elements (151) and is arranged mountably on the container (110).

12. Device (100) according to claim 10 or 11, characterised in that the device
5 comprises a second wire holder (155) for the defence wires (160) which is displaceable on the tensioning cable (120).
13. Device (100) according to any one of claims 10 to 12, characterised in that the
10 tensioning cable (120) is embodied as current-carrying and together with the defence wires forms an electrical defence and/or alarm system.
14. Device (100') according to any one of claims 3 to 9, characterised in that the
guiding element is a rail (120*) that can be laid on the floor and that the at least
one sliding element is a sliding shoe (116*) that can be moved on the rail (120*)
15 and which can be connected to the barbed wire (101') or the lid-shaped element (115').
15. Device (100') according to claim 14, characterised in that a locking element, in
particular an extendable pneumatic hose (PS), is arranged on the rail (120*) in
20 order to act between the rail (120*) and sliding shoe (116*) to lock the sliding shoe.
16. Device (100) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that
the container (110) comprises a centring means, in particular a cone-shaped built-
25 in element (ZT), which performs a centring function on the compression of the barbed wire (101).