



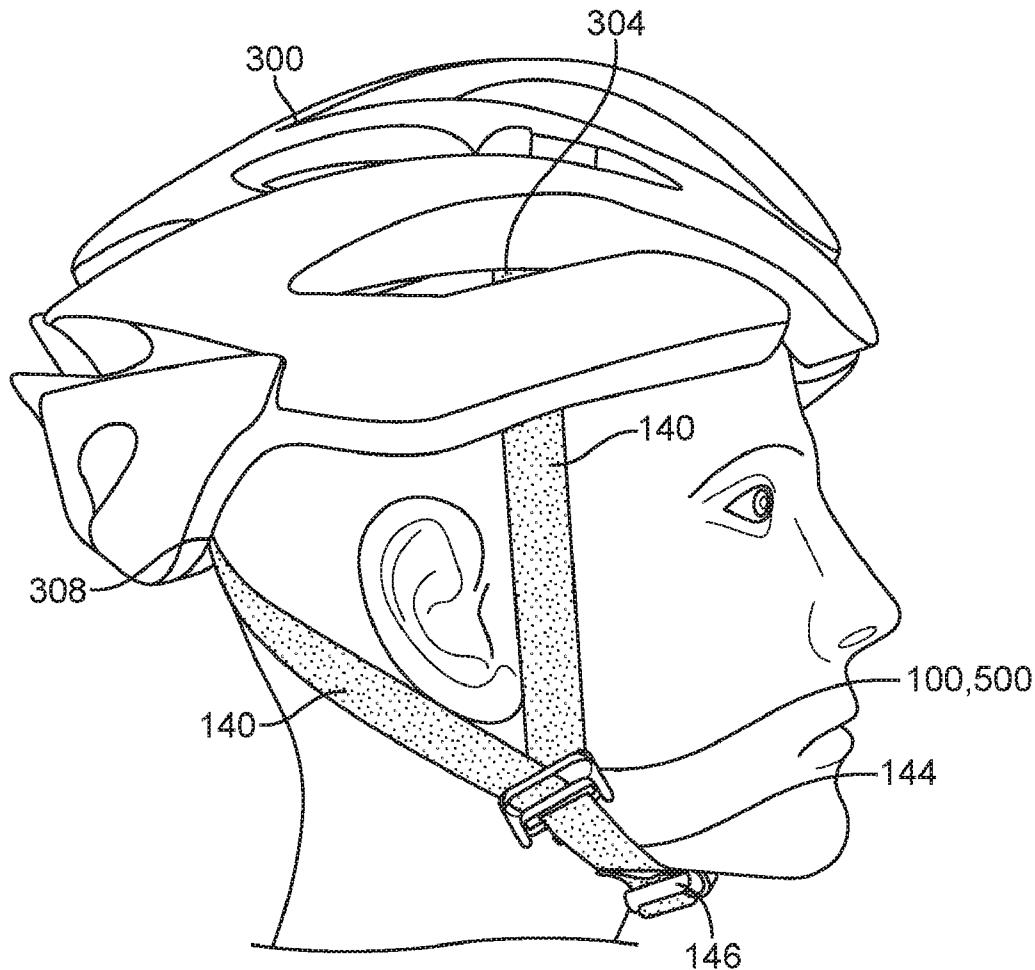
US 20160366987A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**Jacobsen**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2016/0366987 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 22, 2016**(54) **WEBBING ADJUSTER AND HELMET STRAP  
SYSTEM INCLUDING SAME****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **Bell Sports, Inc.**, Scotts Valley, CA  
(US)(72) Inventor: **Gregg T. Jacobsen**, Santa Cruz, CA  
(US)(21) Appl. No.: **15/257,753**(22) Filed: **Sep. 6, 2016****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 14/061,795, filed on  
Oct. 24, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,433,259.(51) **Int. Cl.***A44B 11/12* (2006.01)*A44B 11/10* (2006.01)*A42B 3/06* (2006.01)*A42B 3/08* (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC ..... *A44B 11/125* (2013.01); *A42B 3/08*  
(2013.01); *A44B 11/10* (2013.01); *A42B 3/066*  
(2013.01)

(57)

**ABSTRACT**

A webbing adjuster for maintaining orderly, adjustable strap arrangement and secure connections in, e.g., a helmet, which allows for strap adjustment and, upon cinching, secures straps in place. The adjuster can be used in mountaineering, with motorcycle and bicycle helmets, and in other applications that benefit from orderly, adjustable strap arrangement and/or secure connections.



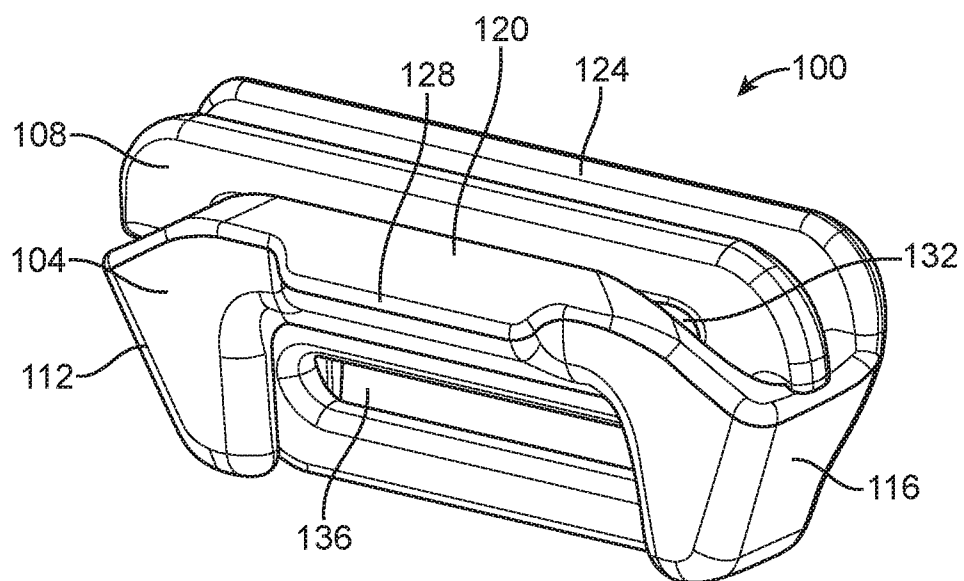


FIG. 1

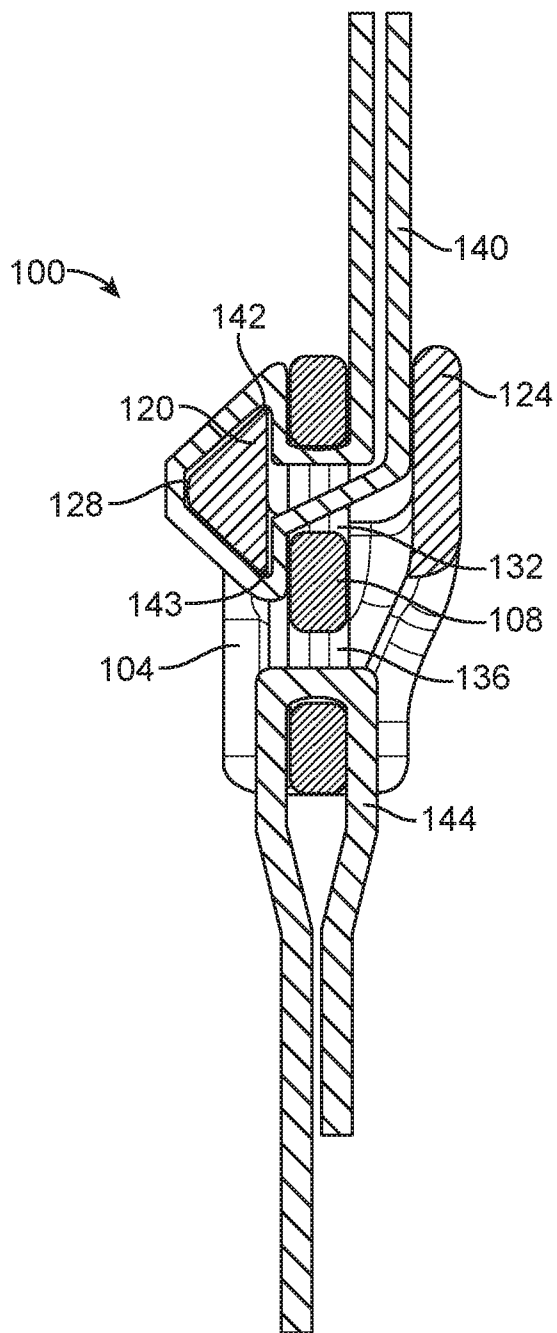


FIG. 2

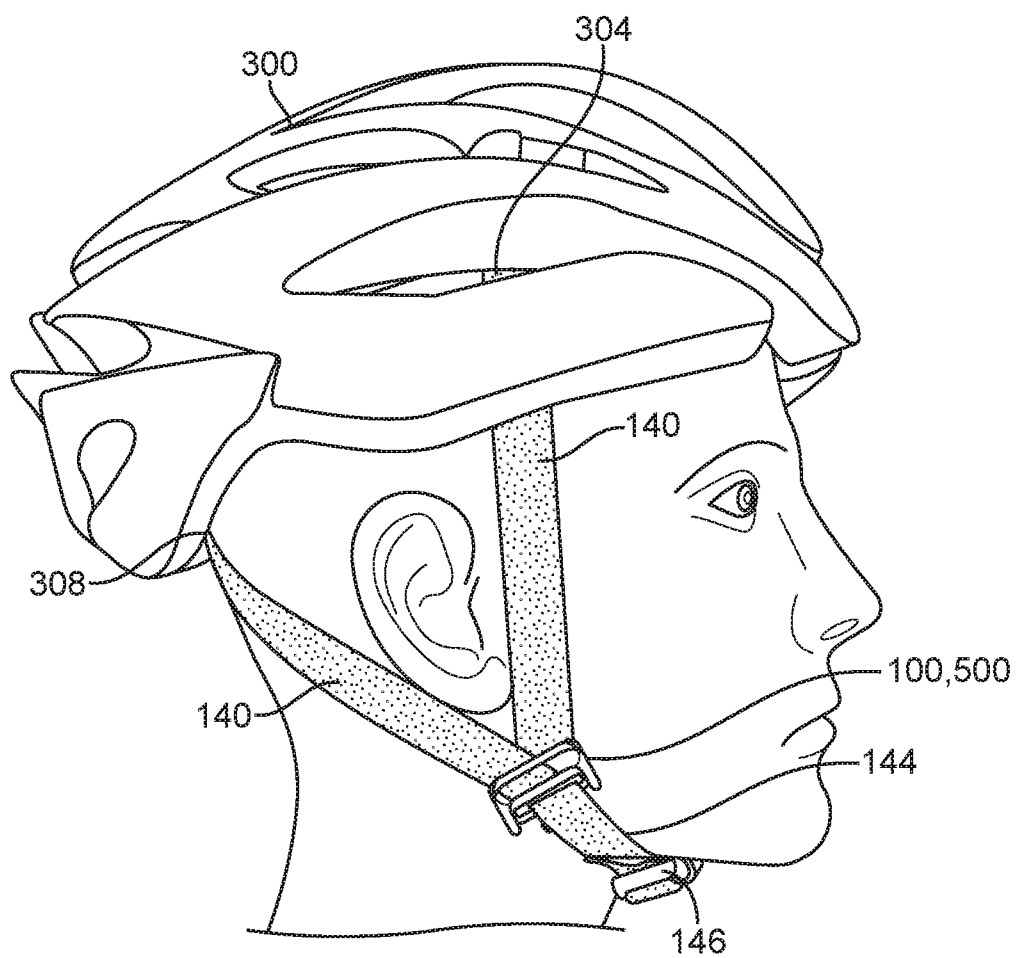


FIG. 3

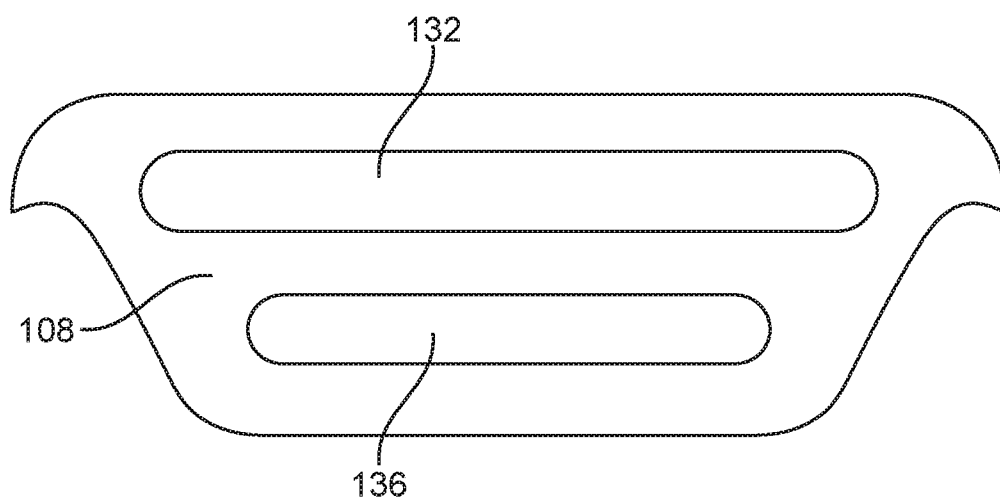


FIG. 4

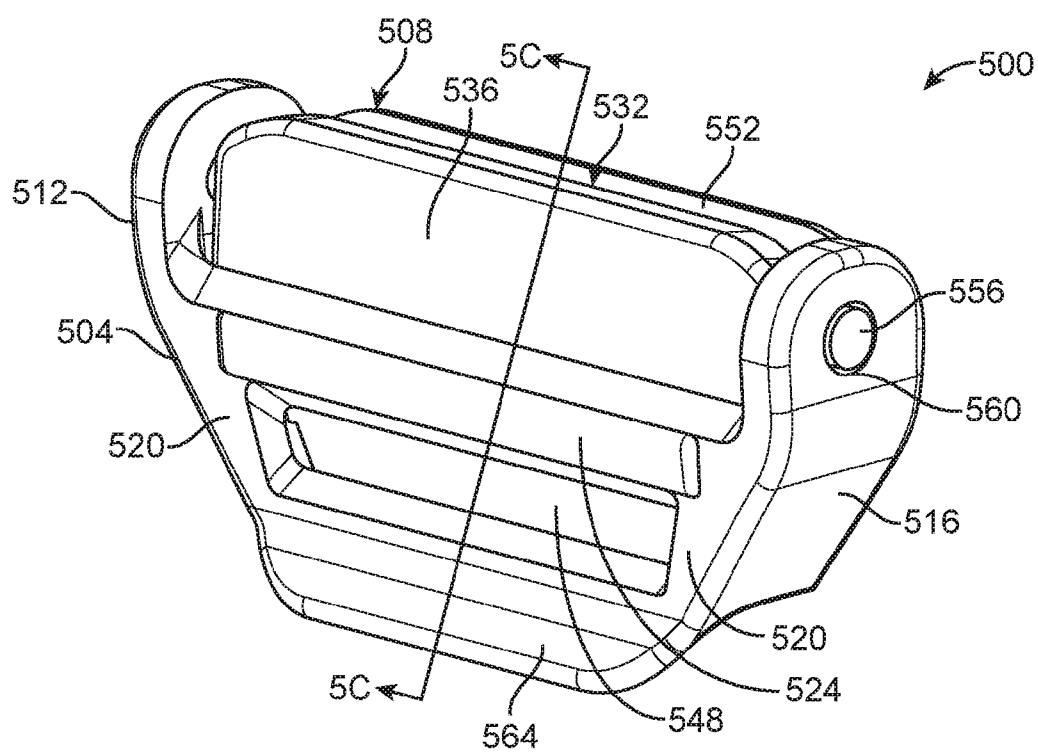


FIG. 5A

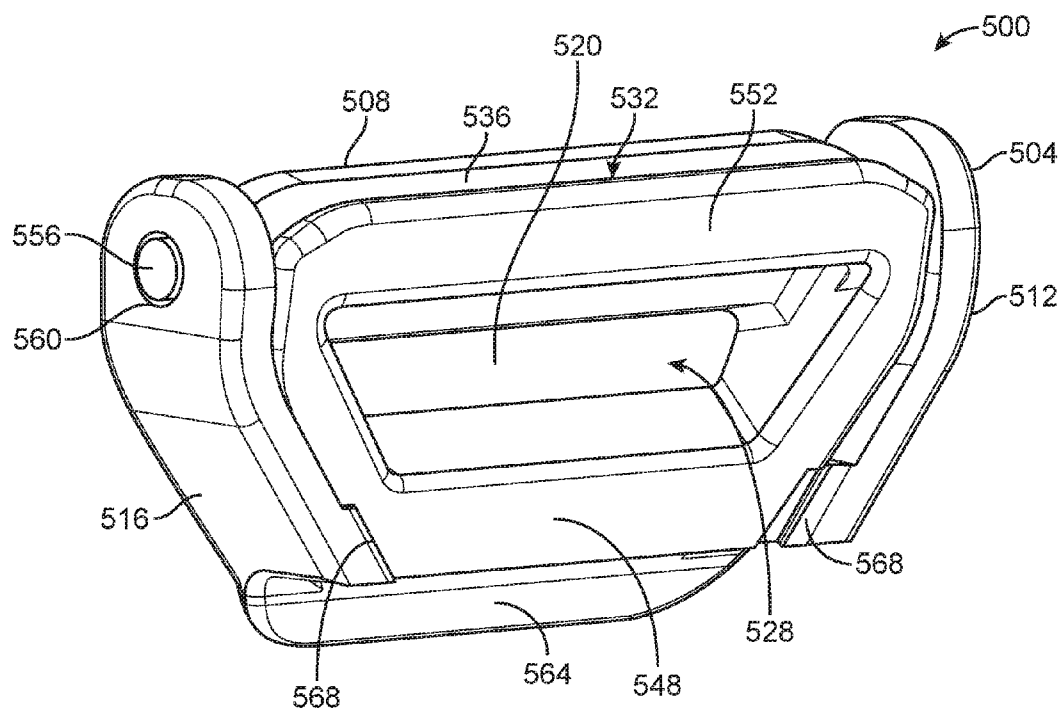


FIG. 5B

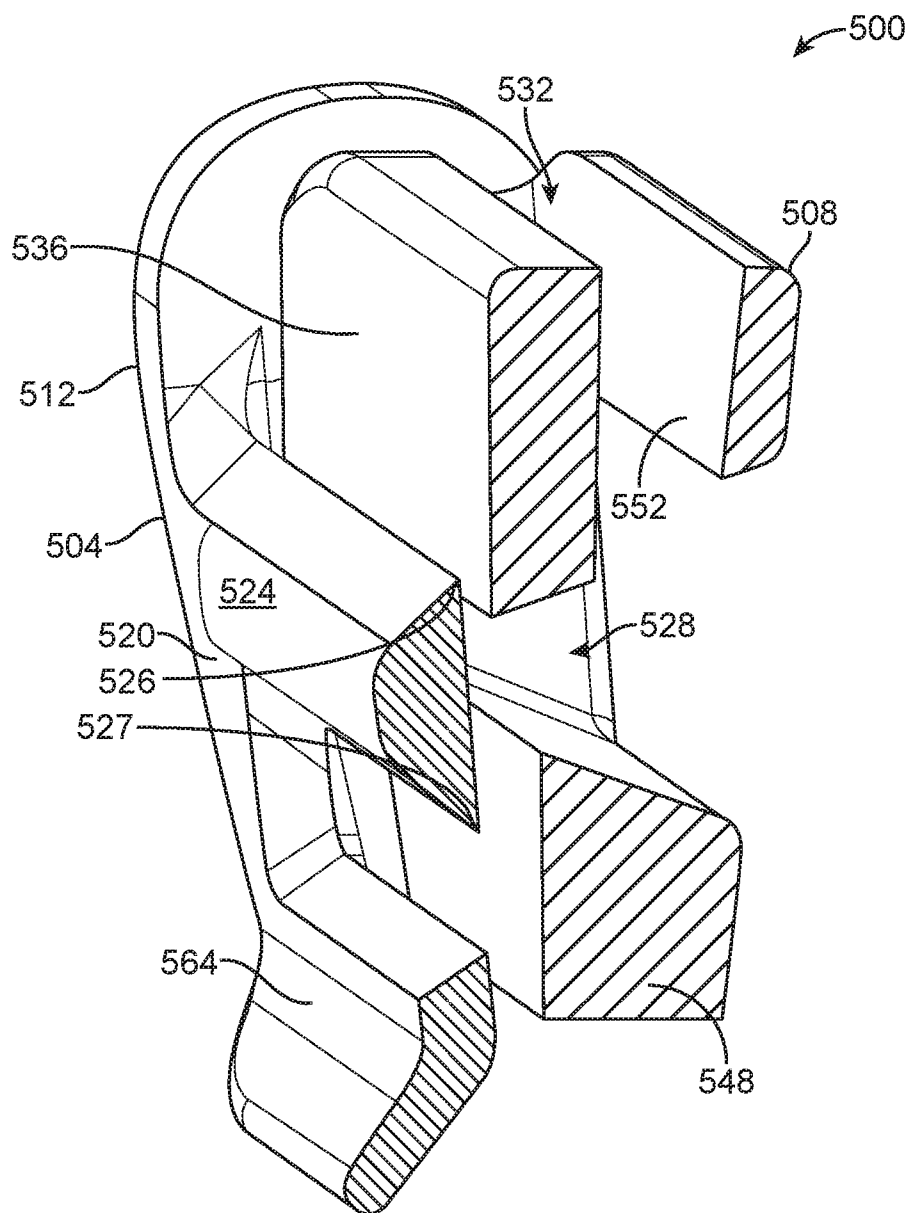


FIG. 5C



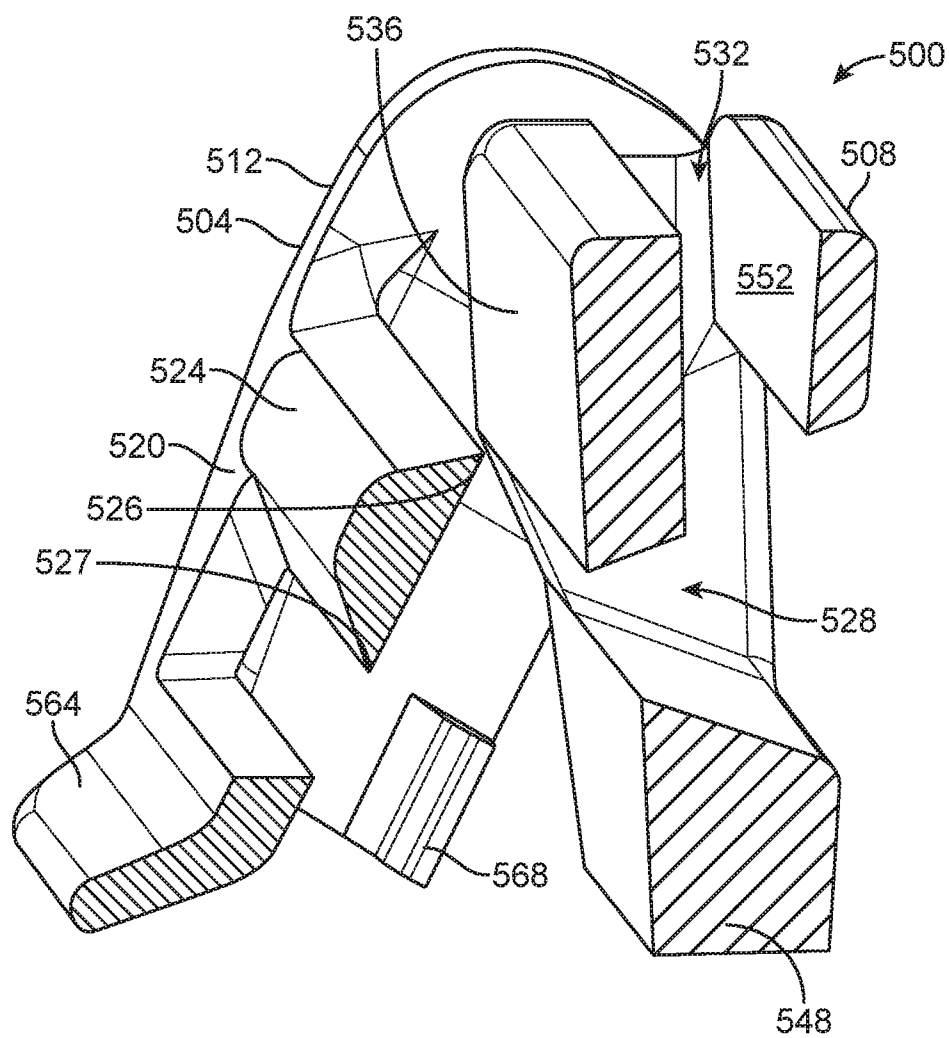


FIG. 5D

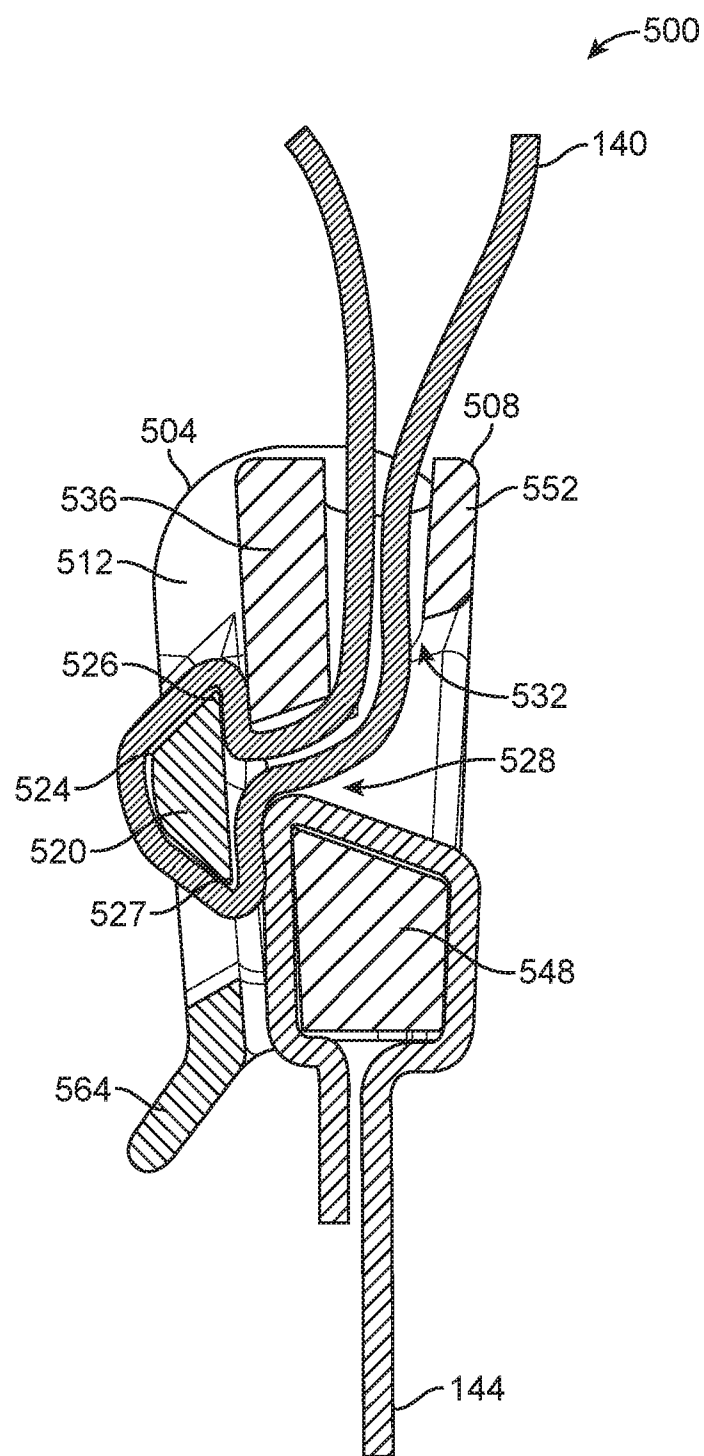


FIG. 6A

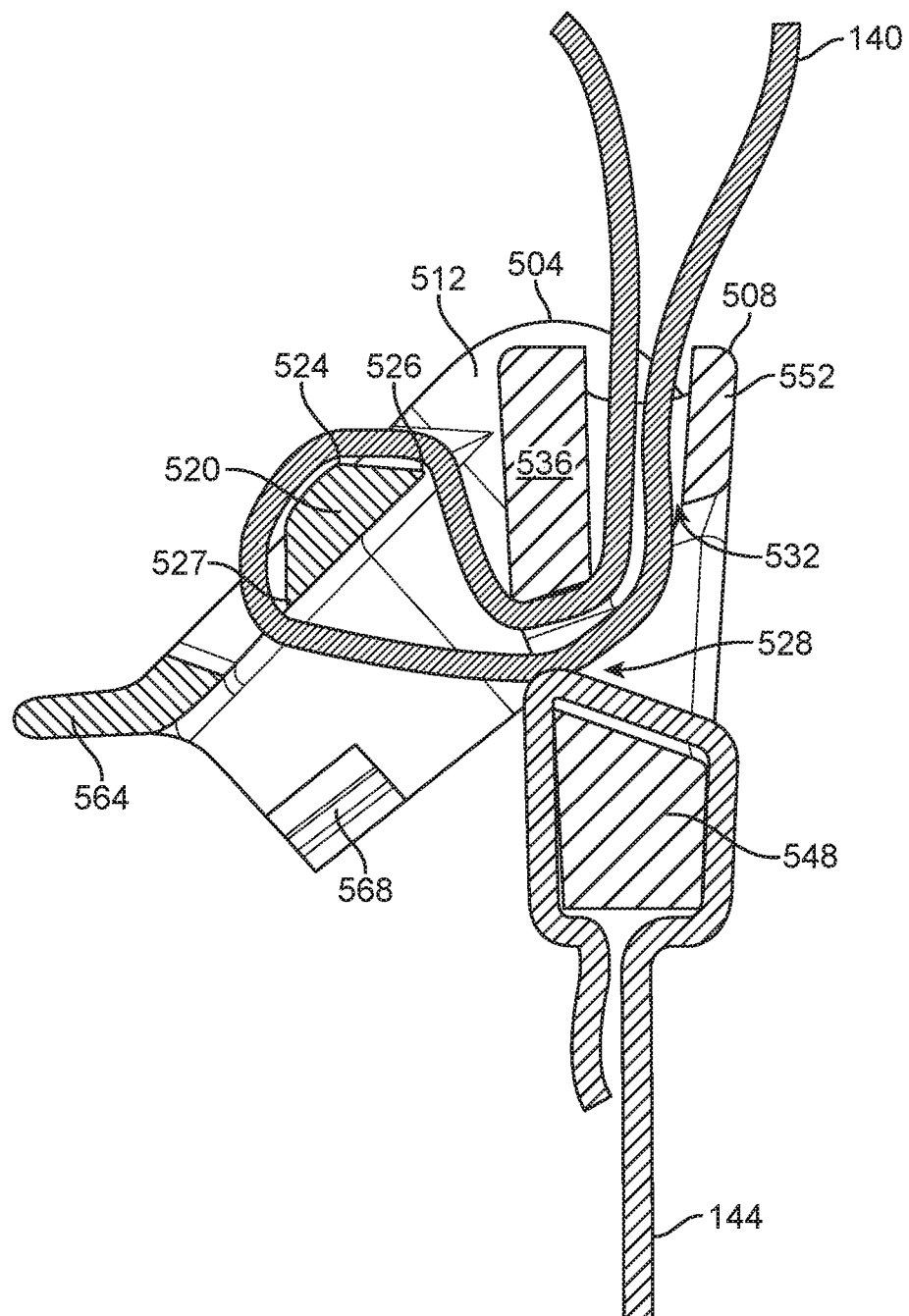


FIG. 6B

## WEBBING ADJUSTER AND HELMET STRAP SYSTEM INCLUDING SAME

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] This application is a continuation to earlier U.S. application Ser. No. 14/061,795, filed Oct. 24, 2013, now pending, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention generally relates to the field of webbing adjustment. In particular, the present invention is directed to a self-actuating webbing adjuster, and a protective helmet strap system employing same.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Webbing adjusters have been used in mountaineering, motorcycle and bicycle helmets, and other applications that benefit from orderly, adjustable strap arrangements and/or secure connections. Many different strap arrangements, buckles and adjusters are employed in different types of helmets.

[0004] Bicycle helmets in particular often have strap arrangements that are inconvenient or difficult to adjust. Bicycle helmet strap arrangements commonly involve two straps on each side of the helmet. The straps on each side are typically mounted to anchor points at the front and rear of the helmet, fed together through a webbing adjuster and attached to a buckle. The two straps are brought together through the buckle for added security and strength.

[0005] One function of a webbing adjuster is to adjust the fore and aft position of the straps so that the helmet sits properly on different wearer's heads. Since, in a conventional arrangement, separate straps are attached to different points on the helmet and fed through a single adjuster, the portions of the straps between the helmet anchor points and the adjuster can become twisted. Twisted straps can make the helmet difficult to adjust and may lead to undesirable effects such as additional aerodynamic drag, wind noise, and/or jammed adjusters. Conventional webbing adjusters are also frequently difficult to adjust because the separate fore and aft straps are cinched together to form the chin strap, thus terminating in a buckle.

[0006] Another challenge in the design of bicycle helmets is consideration of various safety standards such as European Standard EN 1078:201 or the CPSC Safety Standard For Bicycle Helmets (16 CFR Part 1203) in the United States. Among other things, these standards set requirements for design and testing of qualifying products, and thus may limit design choices available to persons of ordinary skill in the design of helmets and helmet retention systems.

### SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0007] Embodiments of the present invention variously address the issue of undesirable strap arrangement. In exemplary embodiments, the invention provides orderly, adjustable strap arrangement and secure connections for bicycle helmet straps.

[0008] In one implementation, the present disclosure is directed to a webbing adjuster selectively positionable and securable on a bight of webbing, the webbing having a width and a thickness. The adjuster includes a strap securing

component comprising opposed sidewalls with a securing beam extending lengthwise between the sidewalls, the securing beam having a height in a direction perpendicular to the lengthwise direction; and a strap guiding component movably received between the sidewalls adjacent the securing beam, the strap guiding component defining at least a first opening with a width sufficient to receive a width of webbing and a height sufficient to receive at least two thicknesses of webbing; wherein the securing beam height is greater than the first opening height and the strap securing and guiding components are configured and dimensioned to slidably receive the bight of webbing around the securing beam and through the at least one opening, and to trap the bight of webbing between the securing beam and strap guiding component in response to a force applied to the strap guiding component when tensioned in a direction opposite the bight of webbing.

[0009] In another implementation, the present disclosure is directed to a helmet strap system. The system includes a first helmet strap adapted to be secured at fore and aft positions on a helmet forming a bight therebetween, the strap having a width and a thickness; a strap securing component comprising opposed sidewalls with a securing beam extending lengthwise between the sidewalls; a strap guiding component movably received between the sidewalls adjacent the securing beam, the strap guiding component defining at least one opening with a height and a width sufficient to receive therethrough the bight of the first helmet strap, the bight passing through the at least one opening and around the securing beam; and a chin strap looped through the at least one opening in the strap guiding component in a direction away from the bight of helmet strap; wherein (i) the securing beam and strap guiding component trap the helmet strap bight therebetween when the chin strap is tensioned away from the helmet strap bight, and (ii) the securing component and the strap guiding component are slideable on the helmet strap bight when untensioned.

[0010] In still another implementation, the present disclosure is directed to a method of adjusting a helmet strap system wherein the system includes at least one helmet strap configured to be anchored at fore and aft positions on a helmet forming a bight of webbing there between, a webbing adjuster slidable on the at least one helmet strap, and a chin strap secured to the webbing adjuster. The method includes positioning the webbing adjuster at a desired position on the at least one helmet strap by sliding the adjuster along the helmet strap, and securing the webbing adjuster at the desired position by trapping the helmet strap between cooperating parts of the webbing adjuster in response to tension applied to the chin strap in a direction away from the helmet strap and webbing adjuster.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] For the purpose of illustrating the invention, the drawings show aspects of one or more embodiments of the invention. However, it should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown in the drawings, wherein:

[0012] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention;

**[0014]** FIG. 3 is a side view of a helmet strap system including a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to exemplary embodiments of the invention;

**[0015]** FIG. 4 is a plan view of a strap guiding component of a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2;

**[0016]** FIGS. 5A-D are various perspective views of a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to another exemplary embodiment of the invention; and

**[0017]** FIGS. 6A-B are cross-sectioned views of a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention as shown in FIGS. 5A-D.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0018]** Embodiments of the present invention overcome disadvantages of conventional webbing adjusters, such as aerodynamic drag, wind noise, and jammed adjusters associated with twisted helmet straps by, inter alia, mounting a strap of webbing between anchor points at the front and rear of each lateral side of a bicycle helmet, folding the strap back on itself to form a bight received in an upper portion of a self-actuating webbing adjuster and mounting a second strap of webbing to a lower portion thereof to form, for example, a chin strap. Advantageously, embodiments of the invention provide users of the invention with the ability to slide the self-actuating webbing adjuster ventrally and dorsally (i.e., forward and backward or fore and aft) as desired for maximum comfort when the chin strap is untensioned while maintaining the helmet straps in a flat and ordered arrangement.

**[0019]** In one exemplary embodiment, a self-actuating webbing adjuster 100 according to the invention may comprise a strap securing component 104 and a strap guiding component 108, as shown, for example, in FIGS. 1, 2, and 4. Strap securing component 104 may comprise a housing or sleeve-like member with opposed lateral sidewalls 112, 116 and opposed medial sidewalls 120, 124. In one embodiment, the lateral sidewalls are disposed in a lower portion of the strap securing component and the medial sidewalls in an upper portion. Securing component 104 also may define an open center between the sidewalls and form notch-like openings in or below medial sidewalls 120, 124 between lateral sidewalls 112, 116 as well as in or above lateral sidewalls 112, 116 between medial sidewalls 120, 124. One sidewall, for example, sidewall 120 in FIGS. 1 and 2, may be formed as a strap securing beam. The securing beam will have at least a height and/or stiffness sufficient to prevent it from deforming into the aligned opening of the strap guiding component (e.g., slit 132 of guiding component 108 in one embodiment) when the helmet and chin straps are tensioned up to a maximum intended design load. Other securing features may be included on or as part of the securing beam, such as one or more sharp edges, angled or shaped surfaces, protrusions and/or other suitable strap engaging features to assist in securing a strap against sliding when guided in place and trapped by cooperation between the strap securing and strap guiding components as discussed below.

**[0020]** As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the securing beam 120 may include a protrusion 128, which may provide a substantially triangular or trapezoidal shape to the cross-section of the securing beam. In alternative embodiments, protrusion 128 may have any other suitable shape including angled edges to engage webbing wrapped therearound. To assist in

properly positioning the helmet strap on the wearer's head, the interior surfaces of lateral sidewalls 112, 116 may be angled with respect to one another at about 50 to about 80 degrees, or more preferably at about 60 to about 70 degrees. This angled arrangement will facilitate positioning of the helmet strap 140 in a configuration generally as shown in FIG. 3. The interior surfaces of medial sidewalls 120, 124 may be substantially flat and parallel with one another. Securing component 104 may be made of nylon in an exemplary embodiment, though any other suitably durable and corrosion-resistant polymer, metal, material, or coated material may be used. In some cases, as will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art, stiffening materials such as glass or carbon fiber may be added to increase the stiffness of the securing beam.

**[0021]** A strap guiding component 108 according to an embodiment of the invention may comprise a relatively thin, flat and somewhat mushroom-shaped member as shown in FIG. 4. The guiding component may be shaped and sized such that it can be received within the open center defined by securing component 104, thus the angle of the outer lateral edges will at least approximately match the angle of the interior surfaces of lateral sidewalls 112, 116 of the securing component. In an exemplary embodiment, guiding component 108 may have two slits 132, 136 formed medially therethrough, one above the other. In alternative embodiments, a single slit may be used. The distance between the medial sidewalls 120, 124 of securing component 104 may have a thickness about equal to the combined thickness of three straps and strap guiding component 108. Guiding component 108 may be fabricated from nylon in an exemplary embodiment, though any other suitably durable and corrosion-resistant polymer, metal, material, or coated material may be used, as well as stiffening materials as mentioned above.

**[0022]** In one exemplary embodiment, for use with nylon or nylon/polyester webbing with a width of about 16 mm and thickness of about 0.7 mm, strap guiding component 108 may comprise the following relative dimensions: overall width—32 mm; overall height—12 mm; overall thickness 1.5 mm; slit 132 width—22.5 mm; slit 132 height—2 mm, slit 136 width—16 mm; slit 136 height—1.8 mm. Strap securing component 104 will have complimentary dimensions. It is emphasized, however, that these relative dimensions are not required to practice the invention. For example, different relative slit thicknesses may be required based on the material(s) and/or thickness(es) of straps used; other dimensions may also be varied within the scope of the invention.

**[0023]** A helmet strap system according to embodiments of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 3. On each lateral side of helmet 300, a strap 140, sometimes referred to as a "helmet strap," is attached to a front helmet anchor 304 and a rear helmet anchor 308, thus forming a bight in the strap between the two anchor points. The two ends of the bight lay flat against each other and the bight is received through guiding component 108 and around a securing beam, for example, wall 120 of securing component 104, as illustrated in FIG. 2 (or FIG. 6A). As will be apparent to persons of ordinary skill in the art, if strap 140 is to be permanently fixed at anchor helmet anchors 304 and 308, then the strap may be threaded through the adjuster as part of the helmet manufacturing process prior to provision of the helmet to an end user.

[0024] In an exemplary embodiment as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, strap 140 is passed through upper slot 132 of guiding component 108 and around trapezoidal protrusion 128 of sidewall 120 and its upper and lower sharp edges 142, 143. The strap is then fed back through the slit 132, out of the self-actuating webbing adjuster 100, and anchored to a helmet anchor 304 or 308. A separate strap 144, sometimes referred to as a “chin strap,” may be fed through the lower slit 136 and may be secured using a bar-tack, over-molding with the adjuster, or any other suitable securing means. Chin strap 144 may be provided with a user openable connector or buckle 146 as known in the art. In an alternative embodiment, guiding component 108 may only have a single slit (see, e.g., FIGS. 6A-B) that receives both helmet strap 140 and chin strap 144.

[0025] While self-actuating webbing adjuster 100 is in a non-actuated, or unsecured state, strap guiding component 108 may move relative to strap securing component 104. In this arrangement, the self-actuating webbing adjuster can slide freely anteriorly and posteriorly (forward and backward or fore and aft) along helmet strap 140. However, when chin strap 144 pulls down on guiding component 108, force is applied to helmet strap 140 causing it to forcibly engage the securing beam, thus trapping the helmet strap between securing beam 120 and guiding component 108 and securing the fore and aft position of webbing adjuster 100 on helmet strap 140. As such, the self-actuating webbing adjuster is secured in response to tension applied to the chin strap, but allows for ease of adjustment of the fore and aft positioning when the chin strap is untensioned, such as by unbuckling. In this arrangement, helmet strap 140 also tends to lay flat against the wearer’s head regardless of the positioning of the webbing adjuster.

[0026] In another exemplary embodiment, a self-actuating webbing adjuster 500 may comprise a strap securing component 504 and a strap guiding component 508, as shown for example in FIGS. 5A-D and 6A-B. Securing component 504 may comprise opposed lateral sidewalls 512, 516 with a medial sidewall 520 on one side. In this embodiment, medial sidewall 520 forms the securing beam, which is generally configured in the same manner and with the same materials as the securing beam in the embodiment of FIGS. 1 and 2. Medial sidewall 520 may have a trapezoidal protrusion 524, which may have a substantially triangular or trapezoidal shape and upper and lower sharp edges 526, 527 (see, cross-section in FIGS. 5C-D and 6A-B). In alternative embodiments, trapezoidal protrusion 524 may have other suitable shapes including angled edges capable of further engaging webbing wrapped therearound.

[0027] Strap guiding component 508 may comprise three elongate members connected at their ends and may be shaped and sized such that it fits at least partially between the sidewalls of securing component 504. When three elongate members are employed, two slits will be formed: horizontal slit 528 and vertical slit 532. Horizontal slit 528 is a space between elongate member 536 and a lower elongate member 548. Vertical slit 532 is a space between elongate member 536 and elongate member 552, which may be considered as forming a medial sidewall of guiding component 508. Pivots 556 may extend laterally from elongate member 536 and rotatably interface with corresponding bores 560 in lateral sidewalls 512, 516 of securing component 504. Strap securing component 504 may further include a grip 564 and retaining members 568 to facilitate operation

as described further below. Both components 504 and 508 may be fabricated from nylon in an exemplary embodiment, though any other suitably durable and corrosion-resistant polymer or metal materials or coated materials may be used.

[0028] In an exemplary embodiment, for use with nylon or nylon/polyester webbing with a width of about 16 mm and thickness of about 0.7 mm, strap guiding component 508 may comprise the following relative dimensions: overall width—30 mm; overall height—16 mm; slit 528 width—18 mm; slit 528 height—2.2 mm, slit 532 width—25 mm; slit 532 height—2.2 mm. Strap securing component 504 will have complimentary dimensions. It is emphasized, however, that these relative dimensions are not required to practice the invention. For example, as with strap guiding component 108, different relative slit thicknesses may be required based on the material(s) and/or thickness(es) of straps used; other dimensions may also be varied within the scope of the invention.

[0029] With reference again to FIG. 3, adjuster 500 operates in a manner similar to adjuster 100. Thus, only different features of adjuster 500 are mentioned herein below. Helmet strap 140 may be fed from front helmet anchor 304 through vertical slit 532 of strap guiding component 508 (see FIG. 6A), through horizontal slit 528, around trapezoidal protrusion 524 of medial sidewall 520 of housing 504, back through horizontal slit 528 and vertical slit 532 of the strap guiding component 508, out of self-actuating webbing adjuster 500, and anchored to rear helmet anchor 308. Helmet strap 140 may also be fed through the adjuster in the opposite direction. Chin strap 144 may be fed through the horizontal slit 528 and may be secured using a bar-tack, over-molding with the adjuster, or any other suitable securing means as previously described.

[0030] While self-actuating webbing adjuster 500 is in an unsecured state, such as is shown in FIG. 6B, helmet strap 140 can slide relatively freely there through. When self-actuating webbing adjuster 500 is in a secured state, such as is shown in FIGS. 5A-C and 6A, with chin strap 144 exerting a downwards force, helmet strap 140 is trapped and secured by the cooperation of components 504 and 508.

[0031] In an exemplary, non-limiting embodiment, when the self-actuating webbing adjuster 500 is in a secured state, such as is shown in FIG. 6A, the opening between the lower elongate member 548 of strap guiding component 508 and the medial sidewall 520 of the housing 504 may have a thickness about equal to the combined thickness of two straps and the opening between elongate member 536 of strap guiding component 508 and the medial sidewall 520 of the housing 504 may have a thickness about equal to the thickness of one strap (see FIG. 6A).

[0032] In a further exemplary embodiment, angularly protruding grip 564 may be used to move strap securing component 504 towards or away from guiding component 508 to secure (FIGS. 5A-C and 6A) and unsecure (FIGS. 5D and 6B), respectively, self-actuating webbing adjuster 500. Retaining members 568 maintain the secured position by resisting movement through cooperative engagement with guiding component 508. Though shown in FIGS. 5B, 5D, and 6B as protrusions or tab-like structures, retaining members 568 may be implemented by any suitable retaining means known in the art, for example, as detents.

[0033] Further advantages, including decreased cost and increased manufacturing speed, may be realized by aspects of the invention. Due to its particular two-piece arrange-

ment, a self-actuating webbing adjuster according to the invention allows for simple strap threading. Since conventional adjusters had to have their associated straps threaded through difficult turns and narrow slots during helmet assembly, the self-actuating webbing adjuster **100** may increase manufacturing speed and reduce materials as compared to conventional adjusters.

**[0034]** Though described primarily in the context of bicycle helmets, after reviewing this disclosure in its entirety, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that a self-actuating webbing adjuster made according to the invention can be used in mountaineering scenarios, with motorcycle helmets, or in any other applications that benefit from orderly, adjustable strap arrangement and/or secure connections.

**[0035]** Exemplary embodiments have been disclosed above and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, omissions and additions may be made to that which is specifically disclosed herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

1. A webbing adjuster selectively positionable and securable on a bight of webbing, the webbing having a width and a thickness, said adjuster comprising:

a strap securing component comprising opposed sidewalls with a securing beam extending lengthwise between the sidewalls, the securing beam having a height in a direction perpendicular to the lengthwise direction; and a strap guiding component movably received between said sidewalls adjacent the securing beam, the strap guiding component defining at least a first opening with a width sufficient to receive a width of webbing and a height sufficient to receive at least two thicknesses of webbing;

wherein said securing beam height is greater than said first opening height and said strap securing and guiding components are configured and dimensioned to slidably receive the bight of webbing around the securing beam and through said at least one opening, and to trap the bight of webbing between the securing beam and strap guiding component in response to a force applied to the strap guiding component when tensioned in a direction opposite the bight of webbing.

2. The webbing adjuster according to claim 1, wherein said strap guiding component is designed and configured to slide between said securing component sidewalls relative to said securing beam.

3. The webbing adjuster according to claim 1, wherein said strap guiding component is designed and configured to rotate between said securing component sidewalls relative to said securing beam.

4. The webbing adjuster according to claim 1, wherein said strap guiding component defines at least a second opening below said first opening, said second opening having sufficient width and height to receive one thickness of webbing.

5. The webbing adjuster according to claim 1, wherein the securing beam is comprised of a material having sufficient stiffness so as not to deform into said first opening in response to tensioning of the strap guiding component away from the bight of webbing.

6. The webbing adjuster according to claim 5, wherein the securing beam comprises at least one longitudinally directed sharp edge for engaging the bight of webbing.

7. The webbing adjuster according to claim 5, wherein the securing beam has a trapezoidal cross section.

8. The webbing adjuster according to claim 5, wherein the securing beam has at least one protrusion configured to engage the bight of webbing.

9. A helmet strap system, comprising:

a first helmet strap adapted to be secured at fore and aft positions on a helmet forming a bight therebetween, the strap having a width and a thickness;

a strap securing component comprising opposed sidewalls with a securing beam extending lengthwise between the sidewalls;

a strap guiding component movably received between said sidewalls adjacent the securing beam, the strap guiding component defining at least one opening with a height and a width sufficient to receive therethrough the bight of said first helmet strap, said bight passing through said at least one opening and around said securing beam; and

a chin strap looped through said at least one opening in the strap guiding component in a direction away from said bight of helmet strap;

wherein (i) said securing beam and strap guiding component trap the helmet strap bight therebetween when the chin strap is tensioned away from the helmet strap bight, and (ii) said securing component and said strap guiding component are slideable on the helmet strap bight when untensioned.

10. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein said strap guiding component is designed and configured to slide between sidewalls relative to securing beam.

11. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein said strap guiding component is designed and configured to rotate between sidewalls relative to securing beam.

12. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein said strap guiding component has at least two openings with a first opening having a height sufficient to receive two thicknesses of helmet strap and a second opening having a height sufficient to receive one thickness of chin strap, the bight of helmet strap being passed through said first opening and the chin strap being secured in a loop through said second opening.

13. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein the securing beam is configured and dimensioned to not deform into said at least one opening in response to tensioning of the chin strap up to maximum design load.

14. The helmet strap system according to claim 13, wherein the securing beam height is greater than at least one opening height.

15. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein the securing beam comprises at least one longitudinally directed sharp edge for engaging the helmet strap bight.

16. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein the securing beam has a trapezoidal cross section.

17. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, wherein the securing beam includes at least one protrusion configured to engage the helmet strap bight.

18. The helmet strap system according to claim 9, further comprising:

a second helmet strap adapted to be secured at fore and aft positions on an opposite side of the helmet from the first helmet strap; and

a second said strap guiding component and second said strap securing component positioned on said second helmet strap with a second end of said chin strap secured thereto;

wherein the chin strap comprises at least two pieces joined by a user openable connector.

**19.** The helmet strap system according to claim **18**, further comprising the helmet secured to said helmet straps.

**20.** A method of adjusting a helmet strap system wherein the system includes at least one helmet strap configured to be anchored at fore and aft positions on a helmet, a webbing adjuster slidable on the at least one helmet strap, and a chin strap secured to the webbing adjuster, the method comprising:

positioning the webbing adjuster at a desired position on the at least one helmet strap by sliding said adjuster along said helmet strap; and

securing the webbing adjuster at the desired position by trapping the helmet strap between cooperating parts of the webbing adjuster in response to tension applied to the chin strap in a direction away from the helmet strap and webbing adjuster.

\* \* \* \* \*