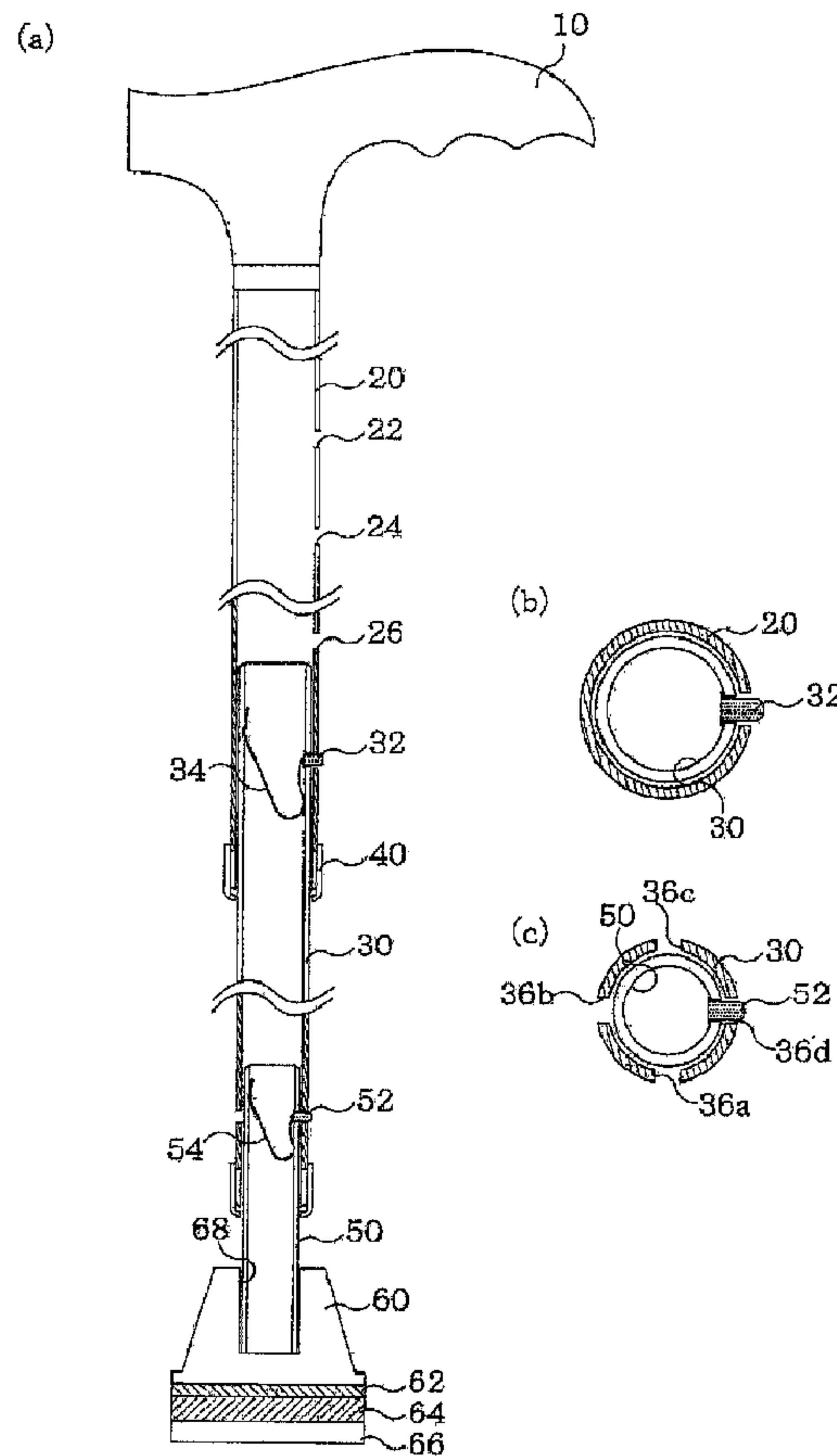




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A cane that can efficiently use a rubber tip is provided from the aspect of ecology. The cane comprises a grip part located at the upper end of a first cane body, the rubber tip located at the lower end of the first cane body, and a button and holes for rotating the

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

grip part and rubber tip in four steps, wherein the button and holes also serve as a fixing part for fixing the grip part and rubber tip after those have been rotated.

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ABSTRACT

A cane that can efficiently use a rubber tip is provided from the aspect of ecology. The cane comprises a grip part located at the upper end of a first cane body, the rubber tip located at the lower end of the first cane body, and a button and 5 holes for rotating the grip part and rubber tip in four steps, wherein the button and holes also serve as a fixing part for fixing the grip part and rubber tip after those have been rotated.

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Cane

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is related to a cane, and in particular, it is related
5 to a cane to assist walking.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Conventionally, as a cane that can steplessly adjust the length, there is,
for example, a cane comprising a length adjuster. In this adjuster, a screw body
provided in a protruding condition integrally with the screw shaft at the center of a
10 cone having a conical periphery, is secured to the upper end of the lower pipe, and
the screw shaft of this screw body is screwed together with a cylindrical brake
member having an elasticity of opening and expanding in the circumferential
direction. In addition, an eccentrically rotatable cam disk is provided, and the cam
disk is attached by pressure against the inner periphery of the upper pipe by rotating
15 the lower pipe so as to brake the rotation of the upper pipe. At the same time, the
upper pipe and the lower pipe are configured to be fixed with each other by attaching
by pressure against the inner periphery of the upper pipe through opening and
expanding the brake member with the conical periphery of the cone.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 [0003] Regarding a cane disclosed in JPB 1995-49004, there is no description
or suggestion about the countermeasure for the case that a rubber tip provided at the
lower end of the lower pipe has been worn out. Since a specific part of the rubber tip
usually contacts with the ground etc., only the corresponding part is worn out. In such
a case, it is compelled to replace the rubber tip in a relatively short period of time.
25 This is not desirable from the aspect of ecology.

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[0004] Therefore, the problem to be solved by some embodiments of the present invention is to provide a cane that can efficiently use the rubber tip.

[0005] In order to solve the above problem, the cane according to the present invention comprises a cane body having an upper end and a lower end, the cane
5 comprising: a grip part located at the upper end of the cane body; a rubber tip located at the lower end of the cane body; a rotating part that rotates the grip part and rubber tip in four steps; and a fixing part that fixes the grip part and rubber tip after those have been rotated by the rotating part.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 [0006] Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 1 according to the present invention.

[0007] Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 2 according to the present invention.

[0008] Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 3
15 according to the present invention.

[0009] Fig. 4 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 4 according to the present invention.

[0010] Fig. 5 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 5 according to the present invention.

20 [0011] Fig. 6 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 6 according to the present invention.

[0012] Fig. 7 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 7 according to the present invention.

[0013] Fig. 8 shows a schematic diagram illustrating an alternative example of
25 the cane of Fig. 7.

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[0014] Fig. 9 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 8 according to the present invention.

[0015] Fig. 10 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 9 according to the present invention.

5 DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS

[0016] 10 Grip part

[0017] 20 The first cane body

[0018] 30 The second cane body

[0019] 40 Cap

10 [0020] 50 The third cane body

[0021] 60 Rubber tip

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0022] Referring to drawings, embodiments according to the present invention is described hereinafter. Wherein like numerals denote like parts in each drawing.

15 Note that some of the scales of the drawings may be different from those based on the actual size for convenience of explanation. Furthermore, an element explained in one drawing can be replaced with the corresponding element in another drawing.

EMBODIMENT 1

[0023] Fig. 1(a) shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 1 according to the present invention. Fig. 1(b) shows a section view of the button 32 of Fig. 1(a). Fig. 1(c) shows a section view of the button 52 of Fig. 1(a).

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[0024] As shown in Fig. 1(a), the cane of this embodiment is provided with a grip part 10 located at the upper end thereof. A pipe-shaped first cane body 20 is

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connected to the lower end of the grip part 10. The first cane body 20 is provided with a plurality of holes 22, 24 and 26 along the axial direction thereof.

[0025] A second cane body 30 which is likewise in a pipe shape is located inside the first cane body 20, and a third cane body 50 is located inside the second cane body 30. The upper part of the second cane body 30 is provided with a button 32, which fits into any one of the plurality of holes 22, 24 and 26, and is also provided with a spring 34, which defines the location of the button 32. The location to fit the button 32 may be determined in accordance with the required length of the cane. That is to say, the length of the cane can be changed by the hole 22 etc. and the button 32.

[0026] Fig. 1(b) shows a status that the button 32 is fit into a hole. Once the button 32 is fit into any one of the holes 22, 24 and 26, the connection between the first cane body 20 and the second cane body 30 is achieved. In addition, a cap 40 for retaining the connection is attached to the connection part between the first cane body 20 and second cane body 30 so that the connection between the first cane body 20 and second cane body 30 will not be disconnected even if unexpected external force is applied to the button 32.

[0027] The upper part of the third cane body 50 is provided with a button 52, which fits into any one of a plurality of holes (depressions) 36a - 36d, and is also provided with a spring 54, which defines the location of the button 52. The location to fit the button 52 may be determined in accordance with the reduced amount at the bottom of the rubber tip 60.

[0028] Fig. 1(c) shows a status that the button (protrusion) 52 is fit into the hole 36d. Once the button 52 is fit into any one of the holes 36a - 36d, the connection between the second cane body 30 and the third cane body 50 is achieved. The holes 36a -36d are circumferentially aligned in the second cane body 30.

[0029] The rubber tip 60 is attached to the lower end of the third cane body 50. The rubber tip 60 is provided with a groove part 68 that receives the third cane body

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50. Information areas 62, 64 and 66 with, for example, a different color from each other are formed in the side of the rubber tip 60 to inform the indication for changing the location of the button 52.

[0030] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a user walks along holding the grip part 10, a specific part of the rubber 60 is worn out by the friction with the ground etc. as described above. Then, when the information area 64 appears due to a partial wear on the information area 66, the button 52 is pushed down, and the rubber tip 60 side and the third cane body 50 are rotated by, for example, 90degrees (or 180 degrees) to change the location of the button 52 in relation to the holes 36a - 36d.

[0031] Therefore, when subsequently using the cane, a new part of the information area 66 of the rubber tip 60 hits the ground etc. Likewise, when the information area 64 appears due to the subsequent use, the button 52 is pushed down, and the rubber tip 60 side and the third cane body 50 are rotated by, for example, 90 degrees to change the location of the button 52 in relation to the holes 36a - 36d. Although it depends on how to use the cane, typically after three rotations, if the cane is used for a while, all of the information area 66 will be worn out.

[0032] Hereafter, likewise, when the information area 62 appears due to a partial wear on the information area 64, the button 52 is pushed down, and the rubber tip 60 side and the third cane body 50 can be rotated by, for example, 90 degrees (or 180 degrees) to change the location of the button 52 in relation to the holes 36a - 36d.

[0033] In such a case, the necessity of replacing the rubber tip 60 in a relatively short period of time due to local wear can be avoided.

25 EMBODIMENT 2

[0034] Fig. 2(a) shows a schematic section view of the cane of Embodiment 2 according to the present invention. Fig. 2(b) shows an enlarged side view of a clamp

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part (protrusion) 12 of Fig. 2(a). Fig. 2(c) shows an exploded perspective view of the grip part 10 of Fig. 2(a). Figs. 2(d) - 2(f) show explanatory drawings of the rubber tip 60 of Fig. 2(a).

[0035] The cane shown in Fig. 2(a) is significantly different from that of Fig. 1
5 in terms of the following two points. First, this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Second, a replacement information plate 92 made of metal is provided inside the rubber tip 60.

[0036] Firstly, the first difference is described. The grip part 10 is provided with
10 a first opening of which the side connected to the first cane body 20 is relatively large, and the upper side of the first opening in the drawing is provided with a relatively small second opening in the direction perpendicular to the opening direction of the first opening.

[0037] A receiving part 14 is attached to the first opening via an adhesive etc. A
15 screw hole is formed in the second opening, and a clamp part 12 comprising a screw-threaded shaft is attached to this. As shown in Fig. 2(c), the other end of the shaft of the clamp part 12 is provided with a knob part 12a that is put up straight when rotating the clamp part 12 and is folded down when using the cane.

[0038] In addition, a constriction is formed in the upper part of the receiving
20 part 14, wherein a plurality of grooves (depressions) 14a are formed (for example, four). The clamp part 12 and the receiving part 14 are joined with each other by receiving the tip of the shaft of the clamp part 12 into any one of the grooves 14a formed in this constricted part. A first connection part 16 is provided at the lower end of the receiving part 14 via a base 18. The upper side of the base 18 is fixed to the bottom of the grip part 10 with an adhesive etc. In addition, a screw hole is formed in
25 the bottom of the first connection part 16, realizing the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 together with the second connection part 27 on the first cane body 20 side.

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[0039] The second connection part 27 is attached to the upper part of the first cane body 20 via an adhesive etc or by press-fitting. A screw part that extends upward is formed at the center of the top end of the second connection part 27, and said screw part is screwed into the screw hole in the first connection part 16.

5 [0040] This embodiment is designed to retain the joint between the first connection part 16 and the second connection part 27. Specifically, a screw-threaded section is formed in the outer circumference of the lower end of the base 18. In contrast, a cap part 28 is placed along the outer circumference of the second connection part 27, and a screw-threaded section is formed along the inner
10 circumference of this part. Therefore, the first connection part 16 and the second connection part 27 are prevented from coming loose from each other by connecting these screw-threaded sections with each other.

[0041] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a specific part of the rubber tip 60 has been worn out due to
15 wearing, firstly, the knob part 12a of the clamp part 12 is put up straight and then the clamp part is turned anticlockwise so that the connection between the clamp part 12 and the receiving part 14 is released. Next, the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are rotated from each other by about 90 degrees. Subsequently, the connection
20 between the clamp part 12 and the receiving part 14 is resumed by rotating the clamp part 12 clockwise, and then the knob part 12a is folded down. Through the above series of operations, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed.

[0042] Next, the second difference from the cane of Embodiment 1 is described. As shown in Figs. 2(d) - 2(f), a cane body receiving part 69 having a
25 replacement information plate 92 located at the bottom is provided inside the rubber tip 60 in the manufacturing stage of the rubber tip 60. The rubber tip 60 is manufactured by using, for example, a metal mold in which a clamp part for the replacement information plate 92 and the cane body receiving part 69 has been

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formed. A screw hole is formed at the center of the upper part of the cane body receiving part 69.

[0043] In addition, a mesh pattern is formed in the bottom surface of the replacement information plate 92 to prevent from slipping off even if it is exposed and
5 contacts with the ground etc. due to wear on the rubber tip 60. When the rubber tip 60 is worn out to the degree that the replacement information plate 92 is exposed, the contact between the replacement information plate 92 and the ground etc. causes a metallic sound, allowing to encourage the replacement of the rubber tip 60.

[0044] In contrast, a third connection part 38 is attached to the lower end of the
10 second cane body 30 via an adhesive etc. or by press-fitting. A screw part is formed at the center of the lower part of the third connection part 38, realizing the mutual connection with the cane body receiving part 69 by screwing together.

[0045] For example, the bottom end part of the third cane body 30 may be screw-threaded and the screw hole may be formed in the inner wall of the cane body
15 receiving part 69 without providing the third connection part 38.

EMBODIMENT 3

[0046] Fig. 3(a) shows a schematic section view of the lower part of the cane of Embodiment 3 according to the present invention. Fig. 3(b) shows an enlarged view of the buttons 61a and 61b (protrusions) of Fig. 3(a). Fig. 3(c) shows an
20 enlarged perspective view of the rotation auxiliary part 31 of Fig. 3(a). Fig. 3(d) shows an enlarged perspective view of the rubber tip 60 of Fig. 3(a).

[0047] As shown in Fig. 3(a), the cane of this embodiment is designed so that the second cane body 30 and the rubber tip 60 rotate in relation to each other. In addition, this cane is designed so that the second cane body 30 and the rubber tip 60
25 can rotate in relation to each other by pressing the buttons 61a and 61b through the side of the rubber tip 60.

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[0048] The rubber tip 60 is provided with a step-shaped cylindrical cavity, and its upper part is attached to the rotation auxiliary part 31 made of rubber or resin, etc. by press-fitting. A through-hole is formed in the center of the bottom of the rotation auxiliary part 31, and the rubber tip 60 and the second cane body 30 are fixed with
5 each other by a screw 65 therethrough.

[0049] As explained in Fig. 1, for example, four holes are formed in the circumference of the second cane body 30. Among them, the buttons 61a and 61b are received by two opposed holes. The locations of the buttons 61a and 61b are mutually defined by a spring 75. A screw receiving part 63 that is screwed with a
10 screw 65 is press-fitted to the bottom of the second cane body 30.

[0050] In addition, dents 31a and 31b are formed at the locations corresponding to the buttons 61a and 61b in the slope of the rubber tip 60 so that the buttons 61a and 61b can be easily pushed down.

[0051] As shown in Fig. 3(c), an approximate cylindrical cavity is formed in the
15 rotation auxiliary part 31. A through-hole 37 for putting the screw 65 through is formed in the bottom of the approximate cylindrical cavity, and button receiving parts 35a - 35d are formed in the upper part of the approximate cylindrical cavity to receive the buttons 61a and 61b when the cane is used. The button receiving parts 35a - 35d are dents larger than the buttons 61a and 61b, and a groove 33 connects between the
20 button receiving parts 35a - 35d so that the tips of the button 61a and 61b are guided as the second cane body 30 and the rubber tip 60 are rotated.

[0052] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a specific part of the rubber tip 60 has been worn out due to wearing, the dents 31a and 31b are pushed down. Thereby, the rubber tip 60 presses
25 down the rotation auxiliary part 31, and then the rotation auxiliary part 31 presses the buttons 61a and 61b. Therefore, the connection between the second connection part 30 and the buttons 61a and 61b is released. Next, in this status, the second connection part 30 and the rubber tip 60 are rotated from each other, for example, by about 90 degrees.

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[0053] Thereby, for example, when the buttons 61a and 61b have been received by the button receiving parts 35a and 35c before a rotation, the tip of the buttons 61a and 61b will reach the button receiving parts 35b and 35d via the groove 33 due to the rotation. In so doing, the buttons 61a and 61b result in moving toward
5 the repulsive direction from each other by the spring 75, and thus are received by the button receiving parts 35b and 35d. Through the above series of operations, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed.

EMBODIMENT 4

[0054] Fig. 4(a) shows a schematic exploded section view of the upper part of
10 the cane of Embodiment 4 according to the present invention. The cane of this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Fig. 4(d) shows a schematic perspective view of the upper part of the cane of this embodiment. Fig. 4(c) shows a section view of the nail part (protrusion) 21c of Fig. 4(d). Fig. 4(d) shows a section view of the nail part 21c of
15 Fig. 4(a).

[0055] As shown in Fig. 4(a), the lower end of the grip part 10 is connected to a receiving part 11. The receiving part 11 has four tapered prongs 11a - 11d with generally narrower tips. The cane body prongs 11a - 11d will receive the nail parts 21c and 21d with the gaps between the prongs (depressions) as described below.
20 The outer surfaces of the prongs 11a - 11d have been screw-threaded, and are screwed with the screw part 13 described below.

[0056] The screw part 13 has an approximate cylindrical shape, and the middle section of its inner wall has a shape corresponding to the tapered shape of the prongs 11a - 11d, wherein a screw-threaded section is formed in the middle section of
25 its inner wall to be screwed with the prongs 11a - 11d. In addition, a screw-threaded section 13b is formed in the lower part of the outer wall of the screw part 13 for receiving the cap part 23 described below.

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[0057] As shown in Figs. 4(b) and 4(d), the cane of this embodiment is in a mode that, for example, the nail part 21c is located in between the prongs 11a and 11b, and the nail part 21d is located in between the prongs 11c and 11d, and then the screw part 13 is screwed onto the receiving part 11. In so doing, each of the prongs 5 11a - 11d of the receiving part 11 is tightened up toward the shaft center of the receiving part 11 by the inner wall of the screw part 13. As a result of this, the nail part 21c is bound between the prongs 11a and 11b, while the nail part 21d is bound between the prongs 11c and 11d, and thus the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 can be realized.

10 [0058] Just like the cap part 28 of Fig. 2, the cap part 23 plays a role of retaining the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20, and prevents those from coming loose from each other.

[0059] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a specific part of the rubber tip 60 has been worn out due to 15 wearing, firstly, the cap part 23 is made loose and then the screw part 13 is also made loose. As a result of this, the binding of the nail part 21c by the prongs 11a and 11b, and the binding of the nail part 21d by the prongs 11c and 11d are released.

[0060] Then, the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are detached from each other, and as shown in Fig. 4(c), the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are 20 subsequently rotated by, for example, about 90 degrees in relation to each other, and then the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are put back together again. As a result, the nail part 21c is located between the prongs 11a and 11d, and the nail part 21d is located between the prongs 11b and 11d.

[0061] Subsequently, as the screw part 13 is also tightened up, the nail part 25 21c is bound by the prongs 11a and 11d, and the nail part 21d is bound by the prongs 11b and 11c. Then, the cap part 23 is tightened up. Through the above series of operations, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed.

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EMBODIMENT 5

[0062] Fig. 5(a) shows a schematic exploded section view of the upper part of the cane of Embodiment 5 according to the present invention. The cane of this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Fig. 5(b) shows a schematic perspective view of the cover 70 fitted on the cane of Fig. 5(a). Fig. 5(d) shows a perspective view of the upper part of Fig. 5(a). Fig. 5(c) shows an enlarged section view of the cover 70 of Fig. 5(a). Fig. 5(e) shows a section view of the button 17 (protrusion) of Fig. 5(c).

[0063] As shown in Fig. 5(a) and 5(d), the grip part 10 is provided with a button 17 for rotating the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20, and a spring 19 for defining the location of the button 17. The first cane body 20 is fitted with the cover 70 to cover the button 17 for preventing external force from being applied. In addition, the cover 70 is fitted with a strap 72 to remove it from the first cane body 20.

[0064] As shown in Fig. 5(b), dents 74, 76 and 78 that correspond to the button 17 are formed in the inner wall of the cover 70. Although the number of the dents in the inner wall of the cover 70 is set to three as an example, the number may be more or less than this as long as at least one dent is formed. The reason why this embodiment sets the number of the dents to three is to simplify the alignment of any one of the dents with the button 17 when fitting the cover 70. Fig. 5(c) shows a status that the dent 78 and the button 17 have been nicely aligned with each other.

[0065] A section view shown in Fig. 5(e) is the one that corresponds to Fig. 1(c), and this embodiment also allows to change the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. by rotating the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 while the button 17 is pushed down.

[0066] However, as substitute for the button 17 and spring 19 shown in Fig. 5(a) and other figures, the cap 70 may be provided with a shaft (protrusion) 71. In this case, at least one pair of through-holes through which the shaft 71 goes (two pairs of through-holes are shown herein) may be formed in prescribed positions in the

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grip part 10, and in addition, also in the first cane body 20 in the positions corresponding to said through-holes, two pairs of through-holes through which the shaft 71 goes may be formed. Also in such a case, the shaft 71 is once taken out from the through-holes, and then the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 may be
5 rotated by, for example, 90 degrees, and then the shaft 71 may be inserted into the through-holes again.

[0067] In addition, this embodiment is designed to use an auxiliary cap 13 for preventing the cap 70 from falling off the cane in the case that the cane comprises the cap 70 having the shaft 71. Specifically, it is designed to cover the cap 70 with the
10 auxiliary cap 13.

[0068] The auxiliary cap 13 is provided with a lever 13a for tightening and releasing the cap 70, and when the lever 13a is set in parallel to the axial direction of the cane around the rotation axis 13b as the center, the cap 70 is tightened up, and when the lever 13a is set perpendicular to the axial direction of the cane, the
15 tightening for the cap 70 is released.

EMBODIMENT 6

[0069] Fig. 6(a) shows a schematic section view of the cane of Embodiment 6 according to the present invention. The cane of this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Fig. 6(d)
20 shows a schematic perspective view of the upper part of the cane of this embodiment. Figs. 6(b), 6(c) and 6(d) show diagrams for explaining the method for connecting between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20.

[0070] As shown in Figs. 6(a) and 6(d), the cane of this embodiment also has the first cane body 20 fitted with the cover 70 just like the one in Embodiment 5. A
25 retaining cap 29 for retaining the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 is located adjacent to the cover 70.

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[0071] As shown in Fig. 6(b), the grip part 10 is provided with a protrusion 15'. The protrusion 15' has a function corresponding to the button 17. That means, the protrusion 15' is a part for realizing the rotation of the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20.

5 [0072] In addition, for example, four guide parts 23a, 23c, 23e and 23g are formed in the first cane body 20, wherein the protrusion 15' is inserted. The guide parts 23a etc. are slightly wider than the diameter of the protrusion 15'. Protrusion receivers (depressions) 23b, 23d, 23f and 23h are integrally formed in the guide parts 23a etc. The protrusion receivers 23b etc. are slightly narrower than the diameter of
10 the protrusion 15'.

[0073] As shown in Fig. 6(c), the protrusion 15' is inserted into any one of the guide parts, and subsequently, it is rotated toward its accompanied protrusion receiver so that the grip part 10 is connected to the first cane body 20. In this status, when the retaining cap 29 is screwed onto the screw-threaded section at the upper
15 end of the first cane body 20, the protrusion 15' is prevented from falling off the protrusion receiver.

[0074] Although Fig. 6 shows an example wherein the grip part 10 is provided with the protrusion 15' while guide parts 23a etc. are formed in the first cane body 20, reversely, the guide parts 23a etc. may be formed in the grip part 10 while the first
20 cane body 20 is provided with the protrusion 15'.

EMBODIMENT 7

[0075] Fig. 7(a) shows a schematic section view of the cane of Embodiment 7 according to the present invention. A so-called folding cane is shown in this figure. This folding cane has a grip part 10 to which a first cane body 20a to a fourth cane
25 body 20d are sequentially connected. The grip part 10 and the cane body 20d are connected with a rubber 90.

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[0076] When folding up the cane, the first cane body 20a and the second cane body 20b are pulled apart, and the second cane body 20b and the third cane body 20c are pulled apart, and then the third cane body 20c and the fourth cane body 20d are pulled apart so that each of them can be folded up. In so doing each part that
5 constitutes the cane will not be separated from each other due to the presence of the rubber 90. When assembling the cane, this series of operations may be followed the other way around.

[0077] Fig. 7(b) shows an exploded perspective view of the connection part between the first cane body 20a and the second cane body 20b. Fig. 7(c) shows a
10 section view of the first cane body 20a side of Fig. 7(b). Fig. 7(d) shows a section view of the second cane body 20b side of Fig. 7(b).

[0078] As shown in Figs. 7(b) and 7(c), four rail like ridges (protrusions) 20a' are formed in the inner wall at the end of the first cane body 20a. In contrast, as shown in Figs. 7(b) and 7(d), four prongs (depressions) 20b' for receiving the ridges
15 20a' are formed at the end of the first cane body 20b.. The number of the ridges 20a' and the number of the prongs 20b' are given as an example, and those numbers may be more or less than this.

[0079] Although this embodiment also has the same structure as Fig. 7(b) in terms of the connection part between the second cane body 20b and the third cane
20 body 20c, and the connection part between the third cane body 20c and the fourth cane body 20d, at least only any one of the connection parts including the connection part between the first cane body 20a and the second cane body 20b may have the structure shown in Fig. 7(b) etc. In such a case, other connection parts may be connected by a robust connection so that a mutual rotation is avoided while the cane
25 is used.

[0080] Such connection parts may be similar to that of the above described connection part in terms of structure, and may have a shape as shown in Fig. 8 for example. In essence, as long as the rotation between any of those cane bodies and

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the subsequent retaining against rotation can be realized, it is not limited to those shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.

EMBODIMENT 8

[0081] Fig. 9 shows a schematic exploded perspective view of the cane of Embodiment 8 according to the present invention. The cane shown in Fig. 9 is provided with, for example, four protrusions E at the bottom of the base 18 located at the lower end of the grip part 10. In addition, a screw hole C for receiving the after-mentioned shaft C' is formed in the center of the lower end of the grip part 10.

[0082] A pipe-shaped socket 120 is located at the lower end of the grip part 10. For example, four guide grooves D are formed along the axial direction of the socket 120 in its inner wall. In addition, depressions E' for receiving protrusions E are formed at the upper end of the socket 120.

[0083] A cylindrical socket receiver 100 is located at the lower end of the socket 120. The socket receiver 100 has a shaft C' extending upward from the center of its top surface. Rail parts D' are formed in the side of the socket receiver 100 at the locations corresponding to the guide grooves D.

[0084] In addition, the socket receiver 100 is configured so that a spring F is located at the bottom. The lower end of the spring F is defined by the base 110 of the socket receiver 100. A screw-threaded section A for receiving the cap 28 is formed in the outer wall of the base 110, and a screw-threaded section B for receiving the first cane body is formed in the inner wall of the base 110.

[0085] The upper end of the cap 28 receives the lower end of the socket 120. The inner wall of the cap 28 is screwed with the screw-threaded section A of the base 110. The cap 28 prevents the socket 120 from sliding downward even if unexpected external force is applied from the top to the socket 120.

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[0086] Although the first cane body 20 is similar to those of the above-described embodiments, a screw-threaded B' that is screwed with the screw-threaded section B' of the base 110 is formed herein.

[0087] Next, an example of the use of the cane shown in Fig. 9 is described.

5 The cane shown in Fig. 9 has the grip part 10 and the socket receiver 100, which are connected with each other through the screw hole C and the shaft C'. Normally, the socket 120 is pushed upward by the spring F, and the protrusions E of the base 18 and the depressions E' of the socket 120 are connected with each other in the status that those are aligned with each other. Thus, the grip part 10 and the socket receiver
10 100 will not normally rotate in relation to each other.

[0088] In addition, when the socket 120 is received by the socket receiver 100, the rail parts D' of the socket receiver 100 and the guide grooves D of the socket 120 correspond with each other, and thus the socket 120 and the socket receiver 100 will not normally rotate in relation to each other. Moreover, since the socket receiver 100
15 is connected with the first cane body 20 through the base 110, the socket receiver 100 and the first cane body 20 will not rotate in relation to each other. Thus, each part shown in Fig. 9 will not normally rotate in relation to each other.

[0089] Next, when changing the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc., the cap 28 is made loose and then the socket 120 is pushed
20 downward. Thereby, the connection between the protrusions E of the base 18 and the depressions E' of the socket 120 is released. Therefore, in the status of the socket 120 being pushed downward, when the grip part 10 is rotated in relation to the socket 120, the screw hole C and the shaft C' will rotate. Thus, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed by, for example,
25 rotating the grip part 10 in relation the socket 120 by 90 degrees.

EMBODIMENT 9

[0090] Fig. 10 shows a schematic exploded perspective view of the cane of Embodiment 9 according to the present invention. Fig. 10 shows an exploded

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perspective view of the rubber tip 60. The cane shown in Fig. 10 is suitable for replacing the rubber tip 60.

[0091] The cane shown in Fig. 10 is provided with a cap 28 wherein a screw-threaded section A' is formed in the inner wall near the lower end of the second cane body 20, and a screw-threaded section B is formed in the outer wall at the lower end of the second cane body 20. On the other hand, in the phase of manufacturing, the rotation auxiliary part 31 embedded inside the rubber tip 60 is provided with a screw-threaded section A that is screwed with the cap 28 in the outer wall at the upper end thereof, and a screw-threaded section B' that is screwed with the screw-threaded section B in the inner wall thereof. In addition, a plurality of nail parts 3A - 3C are formed on the outer wall of the rotation auxiliary part 31 to prevent the rotation in relation to the rubber tip 60.

[0092] In the cane shown in Fig. 10, the second cane body 20 and the rotation auxiliary part 31 are screwed together with the screw-threaded section B and the screw-threaded section B'. In this status, tightening the cap 28 prevents the screw-threaded section B and the screw-threaded section B' from coming loose. Subsequently, when the rubber tip 60 is worn out by using the cane, if the replacement information plate 92 is exposed after several changes of the contact surface between the rubber tip 60 and the ground etc. as described above, the cap 28 can be easily replaced by loosening the cap 28 and then loosening the screw-threaded section B and screw-threaded section B'.

[0093] Although examples of various canes are explained as above, those with the corresponding parts in each drawing replaced with each other should also be included in the scope of the present invention. That means, a cane wherein the rubber tip 60 etc. shown in Fig. 3 is replaced with the rubber tip 60 etc. shown in Fig. 10 should also be included in the scope of the present invention.

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Cane

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is related to a cane, and in particular, it is related
5 to a cane to assist walking.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Conventionally, as a cane that can steplessly adjust the length, there is,
for example, a cane comprising a length adjuster. In this adjuster, a screw body
provided in a protruding condition integrally with the screw shaft at the center of a
10 cone having a conical periphery, is secured to the upper end of the lower pipe, and
the screw shaft of this screw body is screwed together with a cylindrical brake
member having an elasticity of opening and expanding in the circumferential
direction. In addition, an eccentrically rotatable cam disk is provided, and the cam
disk is attached by pressure against the inner periphery of the upper pipe by rotating
15 the lower pipe so as to brake the rotation of the upper pipe. At the same time, the
upper pipe and the lower pipe are configured to be fixed with each other by attaching
by pressure against the inner periphery of the upper pipe through opening and
expanding the brake member with the conical periphery of the cone.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 [0003] Regarding a cane disclosed in JPB 1995-49004, there is no description
or suggestion about the countermeasure for the case that a rubber tip provided at the
lower end of the lower pipe has been worn out. Since a specific part of the rubber tip
usually contacts with the ground etc., only the corresponding part is worn out. In such
a case, it is compelled to replace the rubber tip in a relatively short period of time.
25 This is not desirable from the aspect of ecology.

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[0004] Therefore, the problem to be solved by some embodiments of the present invention is to provide a cane that can efficiently use the rubber tip.

[0005] In order to solve the above problem, the cane according to the present invention comprises: a grip part located at the upper end of the cane body; a rubber tip located at the lower end of the cane body; a rotating part that rotates the grip part and rubber tip in four steps; and a fixing part that fixes the grip part and rubber tip after those have been rotated by the rotating part.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 1 according to the present invention.

[0007] Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 2 according to the present invention.

[0008] Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 3 according to the present invention.

[0009] Fig. 4 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 4 according to the present invention.

[0010] Fig. 5 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 5 according to the present invention.

[0011] Fig. 6 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 6 according to the present invention.

[0012] Fig. 7 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 7 according to the present invention.

[0013] Fig. 8 shows a schematic diagram illustrating an alternative example of the cane of Fig. 7.

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[0014] Fig. 9 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 8 according to the present invention.

[0015] Fig. 10 shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 9 according to the present invention.

5 DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS

[0016] 10 Grip part

[0017] 20 The first cane body

[0018] 30 The second cane body

[0019] 40 Cap

10 [0020] 50 Spring

[0021] 60 Rubber tip

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0022] Referring to drawings, embodiments according to the present invention is described hereinafter. Wherein like numerals denote like parts in each drawing.

15 Note that some of the scales of the drawings may be different from those based on the actual size for convenience of explanation. Furthermore, an element explained in one drawing can be replaced with the corresponding element in another drawing.

EMBODIMENT 1

[0023] Fig. 1(a) shows a schematic diagram of the cane of Embodiment 1 according to the present invention. Fig. 1(b) shows a section view of the button 32 of Fig. 1(a). Fig. 1(c) shows a section view of the button 52 of Fig. 1(a).

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[0024] As shown in Fig. 1(a), the cane of this embodiment is provided with a grip part 10 located at the upper end thereof. A pipe-shaped first cane body 20 is

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connected to the lower end of the grip part 10. The first cane body 20 is provided with a plurality of holes 22, 24 and 26 along the axial direction thereof.

[0025] A second cane body 30 which is likewise in a pipe shape is located inside the first cane body 20, and a third cane body 50 is located inside the second cane body 30. The upper part of the second cane body 30 is provided with a button 32, which fits into any one of the plurality of holes 22, 24 and 26, and is also provided with a spring 34, which defines the location of the button 32. The location to fit the button 32 may be determined in accordance with the required length of the cane. That is to say, the length of the cane can be changed by the hole 22 etc. and the button 32.

[0026] Fig. 1(b) shows a status that the button 32 is fit into a hole. Once the button 32 is fit into any one of the holes 22, 24 and 26, the connection between the first cane body 20 and the second cane body 30 is achieved. In addition, a cap 40 for retaining the connection is attached to the connection part between the first cane body 20 and second cane body 30 so that the connection between the first cane body 20 and second cane body 30 will not be disconnected even if unexpected external force is applied to the button 32.

[0027] The upper part of the third cane body 50 is provided with a button 52, which fits into any one of a plurality of holes (depressions) 36a - 36d, and is also provided with a spring 54, which defines the location of the button 52. The location to fit the button 52 may be determined in accordance with the reduced amount at the bottom of the rubber tip 60.

[0028] Fig. 1(c) shows a status that the button (protrusion) 52 is fit into the hole 36d. Once the button 52 is fit into any one of the holes 36a - 36d, the connection between the second cane body 30 and the third cane body 50 is achieved. The holes 36a -36d are circumferentially aligned in the second cane body 30.

[0029] The rubber tip 60 is attached to the lower end of the third cane body 50. The rubber tip 60 is provided with a groove part 68 that receives the third cane body

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50. Information areas 62, 64 and 66 with, for example, a different color from each other are formed in the side of the rubber tip 60 to inform the indication for changing the location of the button 52.

[0030] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is
5 described. When a user walks along holding the grip part 10, a specific part of the rubber 60 is worn out by the friction with the ground etc. as described above. Then, when the information area 64 appears due to a partial wear on the information area 66, the button 52 is pushed down, and the rubber tip 60 side and the third cane body 50 are rotated by, for example, 90degrees (or 180 degrees) to change the location of
10 the button 52 in relation to the holes 36a - 36d.

[0031] Therefore, when subsequently using the cane, a new part of the information area 66 of the rubber tip 60 hits the ground etc. Likewise, when the information area 64 appears due to the subsequent use, the button 52 is pushed down, and the rubber tip 60 side and the third cane body 50 are rotated by, for
15 example, 90 degrees to change the location of the button 52 in relation to the holes 36a - 36d. Although it depends on how to use the cane, typically after three rotations, if the cane is used for a while, all of the information area 66 will be worn out.

[0032] Hereafter, likewise, when the information area 62 appears due to a partial wear on the information area 64, the button 52 is pushed down, and the rubber
20 tip 60 side and the third cane body 50 can be rotated by, for example, 90 degrees (or 180 degrees) to change the location of the button 52 in relation to the holes 36a - 36d.

[0033] In such a case, the necessity of replacing the rubber tip 60 in a relatively short period of time due to local wear can be avoided.

25 EMBODIMENT 2

[0034] Fig. 2(a) shows a schematic section view of the cane of Embodiment 2 according to the present invention. Fig. 2(b) shows an enlarged side view of a clamp

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part (protrusion) 12 of Fig. 2(a). Fig. 2(c) shows an exploded perspective view of the grip part 10 of Fig. 2(a). Figs. 2(d) - 2(f) show explanatory drawings of the rubber tip 60 of Fig. 2(a).

[0035] The cane shown in Fig. 2(a) is significantly different from that of Fig. 1
5 in terms of the following two points. First, this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Second, a replacement information plate 92 made of metal is provided inside the rubber tip 60.

[0036] Firstly, the first difference is described. The grip part 10 is provided with
10 a first opening of which the side connected to the first cane body 20 is relatively large, and the upper side of the first opening in the drawing is provided with a relatively small second opening in the direction perpendicular to the opening direction of the first opening.

[0037] A receiving part 14 is attached to the first opening via an adhesive etc. A
15 screw hole is formed in the second opening, and a clamp part 12 comprising a screw-threaded shaft is attached to this. As shown in Fig. 2(c), the other end of the shaft of the clamp part 12 is provided with a knob part 12a that is put up straight when rotating the clamp part 12 and is folded down when using the cane.

[0038] In addition, a constriction is formed in the upper part of the receiving
20 part 14, wherein a plurality of grooves (depressions) 14a are formed (for example, four). The clamp part 12 and the receiving part 14 are joined with each other by receiving the tip of the shaft of the clamp part 12 into any one of the grooves 14a formed in this constricted part. A first connection part 16 is provided at the lower end of the receiving part 14 via a base 18. The upper side of the base 18 is fixed to the bottom of the grip part 10 with an adhesive etc. In addition, a screw hole is formed in
25 the bottom of the first connection part 16, realizing the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 together with the second connection part 27 on the first cane body 20 side.

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[0039] The second connection part 27 is attached to the upper part of the first cane body 20 via an adhesive etc or by press-fitting. A screw part that extends upward is formed at the center of the top end of the second connection part 27, and said screw part is screwed into the screw hole in the first connection part 16.

5 [0040] This embodiment is designed to retain the joint between the first connection part 16 and the second connection part 27. Specifically, a screw-threaded section is formed in the outer circumference of the lower end of the base 18. In contrast, a cap part 28 is placed along the outer circumference of the second connection part 27, and a screw-threaded section is formed along the inner
10 circumference of this part. Therefore, the first connection part 16 and the second connection part 27 are prevented from coming loose from each other by connecting these screw-threaded sections with each other.

[0041] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a specific part of the rubber tip 60 has been worn out due to
15 wearing, firstly, the knob part 12a of the clamp part 12 is put up straight and then the clamp part is turned anticlockwise so that the connection between the clamp part 12 and the receiving part 14 is released. Next, the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are rotated from each other by about 90 degrees. Subsequently, the connection
20 between the clamp part 12 and the receiving part 14 is resumed by rotating the clamp part 12 clockwise, and then the knob part 12a is folded down. Through the above series of operations, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed.

[0042] Next, the second difference from the cane of Embodiment 1 is described. As shown in Figs. 2(d) - 2(f), a cane body receiving part 69 having a
25 replacement information plate 92 located at the bottom is provided inside the rubber tip 60 in the manufacturing stage of the rubber tip 60. The rubber tip 60 is manufactured by using, for example, a metal mold in which a clamp part for the replacement information plate 92 and the cane body receiving part 69 has been

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formed. A screw hole is formed at the center of the upper part of the cane body receiving part 69.

[0043] In addition, a mesh pattern is formed in the bottom surface of the replacement information plate 92 to prevent from slipping off even if it is exposed and
5 contacts with the ground etc. due to wear on the rubber tip 60. When the rubber tip 60 is worn out to the degree that the replacement information plate 92 is exposed, the contact between the replacement information plate 92 and the ground etc. causes a metallic sound, allowing to encourage the replacement of the rubber tip 60.

[0044] In contrast, a third connection part 38 is attached to the lower end of the
10 second cane body 30 via an adhesive etc. or by press-fitting. A screw part is formed at the center of the lower part of the third connection part 38, realizing the mutual connection with the cane body receiving part 69 by screwing together.

[0045] For example, the bottom end part of the third cane body 30 may be screw-threaded and the screw hole may be formed in the inner wall of the cane body
15 receiving part 69 without providing the third connection part 38.

EMBODIMENT 3

[0046] Fig. 3(a) shows a schematic section view of the lower part of the cane of Embodiment 3 according to the present invention. Fig. 3(b) shows an enlarged view of the buttons 61a and 61b (protrusions) of Fig. 3(a). Fig. 3(c) shows an
20 enlarged perspective view of the rotation auxiliary part 31 of Fig. 3(a). Fig. 3(d) shows an enlarged perspective view of the rubber tip 60 of Fig. 3(a).

[0047] As shown in Fig. 3(a), the cane of this embodiment is designed so that the second cane body 30 and the rubber tip 60 rotate in relation to each other. In addition, this cane is designed so that the second cane body 30 and the rubber tip 60
25 can rotate in relation to each other by pressing the buttons 61a and 61b through the side of the rubber tip 60.

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[0048] The rubber tip 60 is provided with a step-shaped cylindrical cavity, and its upper part is attached to the rotation auxiliary part 31 made of rubber or resin, etc. by press-fitting. A through-hole is formed in the center of the bottom of the rotation auxiliary part 31, and the rubber tip 60 and the second cane body 30 are fixed with
5 each other by a screw 65 therethrough.

[0049] As explained in Fig. 1, for example, four holes are formed in the circumference of the second cane body 30. Among them, the buttons 61a and 61b are received by two opposed holes. The locations of the buttons 61a and 61b are mutually defined by a spring 75. A screw receiving part 63 that is screwed with a
10 screw 65 is press-fitted to the bottom of the second cane body 30.

[0050] In addition, dents 31a and 31b are formed at the locations corresponding to the buttons 61a and 61b in the slope of the rubber tip 60 so that the buttons 61a and 61b can be easily pushed down.

[0051] As shown in Fig. 3(c), an approximate cylindrical cavity is formed in the
15 rotation auxiliary part 31. A through-hole 37 for putting the screw 65 through is formed in the bottom of the approximate cylindrical cavity, and button receiving parts 35a - 35d are formed in the upper part of the approximate cylindrical cavity to receive the buttons 61a and 61b when the cane is used. The button receiving parts 35a - 35d are dents larger than the buttons 61a and 61b, and a groove 33 connects between the
20 button receiving parts 35a - 35d so that the tips of the button 61a and 61b are guided as the second cane body 30 and the rubber tip 60 are rotated.

[0052] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a specific part of the rubber tip 60 has been worn out due to wearing, the dents 31a and 31b are pushed down. Thereby, the rubber tip 60 presses
25 down the rotation auxiliary part 31, and then the rotation auxiliary part 31 presses the buttons 61a and 61b. Therefore, the connection between the second connection part 30 and the buttons 61a and 61b is released. Next, in this status, the second connection part 30 and the rubber tip 60 are rotated from each other, for example, by about 90 degrees.

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[0053] Thereby, for example, when the buttons 61a and 61b have been received by the button receiving parts 35a and 35c before a rotation, the tip of the buttons 61a and 61b will reach the button receiving parts 35b and 35d via the groove 33 due to the rotation. In so doing, the buttons 61a and 61b result in moving toward
5 the repulsive direction from each other by the spring 75, and thus are received by the button receiving parts 35b and 35d. Through the above series of operations, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed.

EMBODIMENT 4

[0054] Fig. 4(a) shows a schematic exploded section view of the upper part of
10 the cane of Embodiment 4 according to the present invention. The cane of this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Fig. 4(d) shows a schematic perspective view of the upper part of the cane of this embodiment. Fig. 4(c) shows a section view of the nail part (protrusion) 21c of Fig. 4(d). Fig. 4(d) shows a section view of the nail part 21c of
15 Fig. 4(a).

[0055] As shown in Fig. 4(a), the lower end of the grip part 10 is connected to a receiving part 11. The receiving part 11 has four tapered prongs 11a - 11d with generally narrower tips. The cane body prongs 11a - 11d will receive the nail parts 21c and 21d with the gaps between the prongs (depressions) as described below.
20 The outer surfaces of the prongs 11a - 11d have been screw-threaded, and are screwed with the screw part 13 described below.

[0056] The screw part 13 has an approximate cylindrical shape, and the middle section of its inner wall has a shape corresponding to the tapered shape of the prongs 11a - 11d, wherein a screw-threaded section is formed in the middle section of
25 its inner wall to be screwed with the prongs 11a - 11d. In addition, a screw-threaded section 13b is formed in the lower part of the outer wall of the screw part 13 for receiving the cap part 23 described below.

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[0057] As shown in Figs. 4(b) and 4(d), the cane of this embodiment is in a mode that, for example, the nail part 21c is located in between the prongs 11a and 11b, and the nail part 21d is located in between the prongs 11c and 11d, and then the screw part 13 is screwed onto the receiving part 11. In so doing, each of the prongs 5 11a - 11d of the receiving part 11 is tightened up toward the shaft center of the receiving part 11 by the inner wall of the screw part 13. As a result of this, the nail part 21c is bound between the prongs 11a and 11b, while the nail part 21d is bound between the prongs 11c and 11d, and thus the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 can be realized.

10 [0058] Just like the cap part 28 of Fig. 2, the cap part 23 plays a role of retaining the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20, and prevents those from coming loose from each other.

[0059] Next, an example of the typical use of the cane of this embodiment is described. When a specific part of the rubber tip 60 has been worn out due to 15 wearing, firstly, the cap part 23 is made loose and then the screw part 13 is also made loose. As a result of this, the binding of the nail part 21c by the prongs 11a and 11b, and the binding of the nail part 21d by the prongs 11c and 11d are released.

[0060] Then, the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are detached from each other, and as shown in Fig. 4(c), the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are 20 subsequently rotated by, for example, about 90 degrees in relation to each other, and then the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 are put back together again. As a result, the nail part 21c is located between the prongs 11a and 11d, and the nail part 21d is located between the prongs 11b and 11d.

[0061] Subsequently, as the screw part 13 is also tightened up, the nail part 25 21c is bound by the prongs 11a and 11d, and the nail part 21d is bound by the prongs 11b and 11c. Then, the cap part 23 is tightened up. Through the above series of operations, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed.

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EMBODIMENT 5

[0062] Fig. 5(a) shows a schematic exploded section view of the upper part of the cane of Embodiment 5 according to the present invention. The cane of this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Fig. 5(b) shows a schematic perspective view of the cover 70 fitted on the cane of Fig. 5(a). Fig. 5(d) shows a perspective view of the upper part of Fig. 5(a). Fig. 5(c) shows an enlarged section view of the cover 70 of Fig. 5(a). Fig. 5(e) shows a section view of the button 17 (protrusion) of Fig. 5(c).

[0063] As shown in Fig. 5(a) and 5(d), the grip part 10 is provided with a button 17 for rotating the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20, and a spring 19 for defining the location of the button 17. The first cane body 20 is fitted with the cover 70 to cover the button 17 for preventing external force from being applied. In addition, the cover 70 is fitted with a strap 72 to remove it from the first cane body 20.

[0064] As shown in Fig. 5(b), dents 74, 76 and 78 that correspond to the button 17 are formed in the inner wall of the cover 70. Although the number of the dents in the inner wall of the cover 70 is set to three as an example, the number may be more or less than this as long as at least one dent is formed. The reason why this embodiment sets the number of the dents to three is to simplify the alignment of any one of the dents with the button 17 when fitting the cover 70. Fig. 5(c) shows a status that the dent 78 and the button 17 have been nicely aligned with each other.

[0065] A section view shown in Fig. 5(e) is the one that corresponds to Fig. 1(c), and this embodiment also allows to change the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. by rotating the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 while the button 17 is pushed down.

[0066] However, as substitute for the button 17 and spring 19 shown in Fig. 5(a) and other figures, the cap 70 may be provided with a shaft (protrusion) 71. In this case, at least one pair of through-holes through which the shaft 71 goes (two pairs of through-holes are shown herein) may be formed in prescribed positions in the

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grip part 10, and in addition, also in the first cane body 20 in the positions corresponding to said through-holes, two pairs of through-holes through which the shaft 71 goes may be formed. Also in such a case, the shaft 71 is once taken out from the through-holes, and then the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 may be
5 rotated by, for example, 90 degrees, and then the shaft 71 may be inserted into the through-holes again.

[0067] In addition, this embodiment is designed to use an auxiliary cap 13 for preventing the cap 70 from falling off the cane in the case that the cane comprises the cap 70 having the shaft 71. Specifically, it is designed to cover the cap 70 with the
10 auxiliary cap 13.

[0068] The auxiliary cap 13 is provided with a lever 13a for tightening and releasing the cap 70, and when the lever 13a is set in parallel to the axial direction of the cane around the rotation axis 13b as the center, the cap 70 is tightened up, and when the lever 13a is set perpendicular to the axial direction of the cane, the
15 tightening for the cap 70 is released.

EMBODIMENT 6

[0069] Fig. 6(a) shows a schematic section view of the cane of Embodiment 6 according to the present invention. The cane of this embodiment is designed so that the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 rotate in relation to each other. Fig. 6(d)
20 shows a schematic perspective view of the upper part of the cane of this embodiment. Figs. 6(b), 6(c) and 6(d) show diagrams for explaining the method for connecting between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20.

[0070] As shown in Figs. 6(a) and 6(d), the cane of this embodiment also has the first cane body 20 fitted with the cover 70 just like the one in Embodiment 5. A
25 retaining cap 29 for retaining the connection between the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20 is located adjacent to the cover 70.

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[0071] As shown in Fig. 6(b), the grip part 10 is provided with a protrusion 15'. The protrusion 15' has a function corresponding to the button 17. That means, the protrusion 15' is a part for realizing the rotation of the grip part 10 and the first cane body 20.

5 [0072] In addition, for example, four guide parts 23a, 23c, 23e and 23g are formed in the first cane body 20, wherein the protrusion 15' is inserted. The guide parts 23a etc. are slightly wider than the diameter of the protrusion 15'. Protrusion receivers (depressions) 23b, 23d, 23f and 23h are integrally formed in the guide parts 23a etc. The protrusion receivers 23b etc. are slightly narrower than the diameter of
10 the protrusion 15'.

[0073] As shown in Fig. 6(c), the protrusion 15' is inserted into any one of the guide parts, and subsequently, it is rotated toward its accompanied protrusion receiver so that the grip part 10 is connected to the first cane body 20. In this status, when the retaining cap 29 is screwed onto the screw-threaded section at the upper
15 end of the first cane body 20, the protrusion 15' is prevented from falling off the protrusion receiver.

[0074] Although Fig. 6 shows an example wherein the grip part 10 is provided with the protrusion 15' while guide parts 23a etc. are formed in the first cane body 20, reversely, the guide parts 23a etc. may be formed in the grip part 10 while the first
20 cane body 20 is provided with the protrusion 15'.

EMBODIMENT 7

[0075] Fig. 7(a) shows a schematic section view of the cane of Embodiment 7 according to the present invention. A so-called folding cane is shown in this figure. This folding cane has a grip part 10 to which a first cane body 20a to a fourth cane
25 body 20d are sequentially connected. The grip part 10 and the cane body 20d are connected with a rubber 90.

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[0076] When folding up the cane, the first cane body 20a and the second cane body 20b are pulled apart, and the second cane body 20b and the third cane body 20c are pulled apart, and then the third cane body 20c and the fourth cane body 20d are pulled apart so that each of them can be folded up. In so doing each part that
5 constitutes the cane will not be separated from each other due to the presence of the rubber 90. When assembling the cane, this series of operations may be followed the other way around.

[0077] Fig. 7(b) shows an exploded perspective view of the connection part between the first cane body 20a and the second cane body 20b. Fig. 7(c) shows a
10 section view of the first cane body 20a side of Fig. 7(b). Fig. 7(d) shows a section view of the second cane body 20b side of Fig. 7(b).

[0078] As shown in Figs. 7(b) and 7(c), four rail like ridges (protrusions) 20a' are formed in the inner wall at the end of the first cane body 20a. In contrast, as shown in Figs. 7(b) and 7(d), four prongs (depressions) 20b' for receiving the ridges
15 20a' are formed at the end of the first cane body 20b.. The number of the ridges 20a' and the number of the prongs 20b' are given as an example, and those numbers may be more or less than this.

[0079] Although this embodiment also has the same structure as Fig. 7(b) in terms of the connection part between the second cane body 20b and the third cane
20 body 20c, and the connection part between the third cane body 20c and the fourth cane body 20d, at least only any one of the connection parts including the connection part between the first cane body 20a and the second cane body 20b may have the structure shown in Fig. 7(b) etc. In such a case, other connection parts may be connected by a robust connection so that a mutual rotation is avoided while the cane
25 is used.

[0080] Such connection parts may be similar to that of the above described connection part in terms of structure, and may have a shape as shown in Fig. 8 for example. In essence, as long as the rotation between any of those cane bodies and

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the subsequent retaining against rotation can be realized, it is not limited to those shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.

EMBODIMENT 8

[0081] Fig. 9 shows a schematic exploded perspective view of the cane of Embodiment 8 according to the present invention. The cane shown in Fig. 9 is provided with, for example, four protrusions E at the bottom of the base 18 located at the lower end of the grip part 10. In addition, a screw hole C for receiving the after-mentioned shaft C' is formed in the center of the lower end of the grip part 10.

[0082] A pipe-shaped socket 120 is located at the lower end of the grip part 10. For example, four guide grooves D are formed along the axial direction of the socket 120 in its inner wall. In addition, depressions E' for receiving protrusions E are formed at the upper end of the socket 120.

[0083] A cylindrical socket receiver 100 is located at the lower end of the socket 120. The socket receiver 100 has a shaft C' extending upward from the center of its top surface. Rail parts D' are formed in the side of the socket receiver 100 at the locations corresponding to the guide grooves D.

[0084] In addition, the socket receiver 100 is configured so that a spring F is located at the bottom. The lower end of the spring F is defined by the base 110 of the socket receiver 100. A screw-threaded section A for receiving the cap 28 is formed in the outer wall of the base 110, and a screw-threaded section B for receiving the first cane body is formed in the inner wall of the base 110.

[0085] The upper end of the cap 28 receives the lower end of the socket 120. The inner wall of the cap 28 is screwed with the screw-threaded section A of the base 110. The cap 28 prevents the socket 120 from sliding downward even if unexpected external force is applied from the top to the socket 120.

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[0086] Although the first cane body 20 is similar to those of the above-described embodiments, a screw-threaded B' that is screwed with the screw-threaded section B' of the base 110 is formed herein.

[0087] Next, an example of the use of the cane shown in Fig. 9 is described.

5 The cane shown in Fig. 9 has the grip part 10 and the socket receiver 100, which are connected with each other through the screw hole C and the shaft C'. Normally, the socket 120 is pushed upward by the spring F, and the protrusions E of the base 18 and the depressions E' of the socket 120 are connected with each other in the status that those are aligned with each other. Thus, the grip part 10 and the socket receiver
10 100 will not normally rotate in relation to each other.

[0088] In addition, when the socket 120 is received by the socket receiver 100, the rail parts D' of the socket receiver 100 and the guide grooves D of the socket 120 correspond with each other, and thus the socket 120 and the socket receiver 100 will not normally rotate in relation to each other. Moreover, since the socket receiver 100
15 is connected with the first cane body 20 through the base 110, the socket receiver 100 and the first cane body 20 will not rotate in relation to each other. Thus, each part shown in Fig. 9 will not normally rotate in relation to each other.

[0089] Next, when changing the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc., the cap 28 is made loose and then the socket 120 is pushed
20 downward. Thereby, the connection between the protrusions E of the base 18 and the depressions E' of the socket 120 is released. Therefore, in the status of the socket 120 being pushed downward, when the grip part 10 is rotated in relation to the socket 120, the screw hole C and the shaft C' will rotate. Thus, the setting position of the rubber tip 60 in relation to the ground etc. can be changed by, for example,
25 rotating the grip part 10 in relation the socket 120 by 90 degrees.

EMBODIMENT 9

[0090] Fig. 10 shows a schematic exploded perspective view of the cane of Embodiment 9 according to the present invention. Fig. 10 shows an exploded

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CLAIMS:

1. A cane comprising a cane body having an upper end and a lower end,
the cane comprising:
 - a grip part located at the upper end of the cane body;
 - 5 a rubber tip located at the lower end of the cane body;
 - a rotating part that rotates the grip part and rubber tip in four steps; and
 - a fixing part that fixes the grip part and rubber tip after those have been rotated by the rotating part.
2. The cane as claimed in claim 1, wherein the rotating part and fixing part
10 comprise depressions circumferentially aligned in the cane body and a protrusion fitted into any of said depressions.
3. The cane as claimed in claim 1, wherein the rubber tip is screwed onto the cane body.

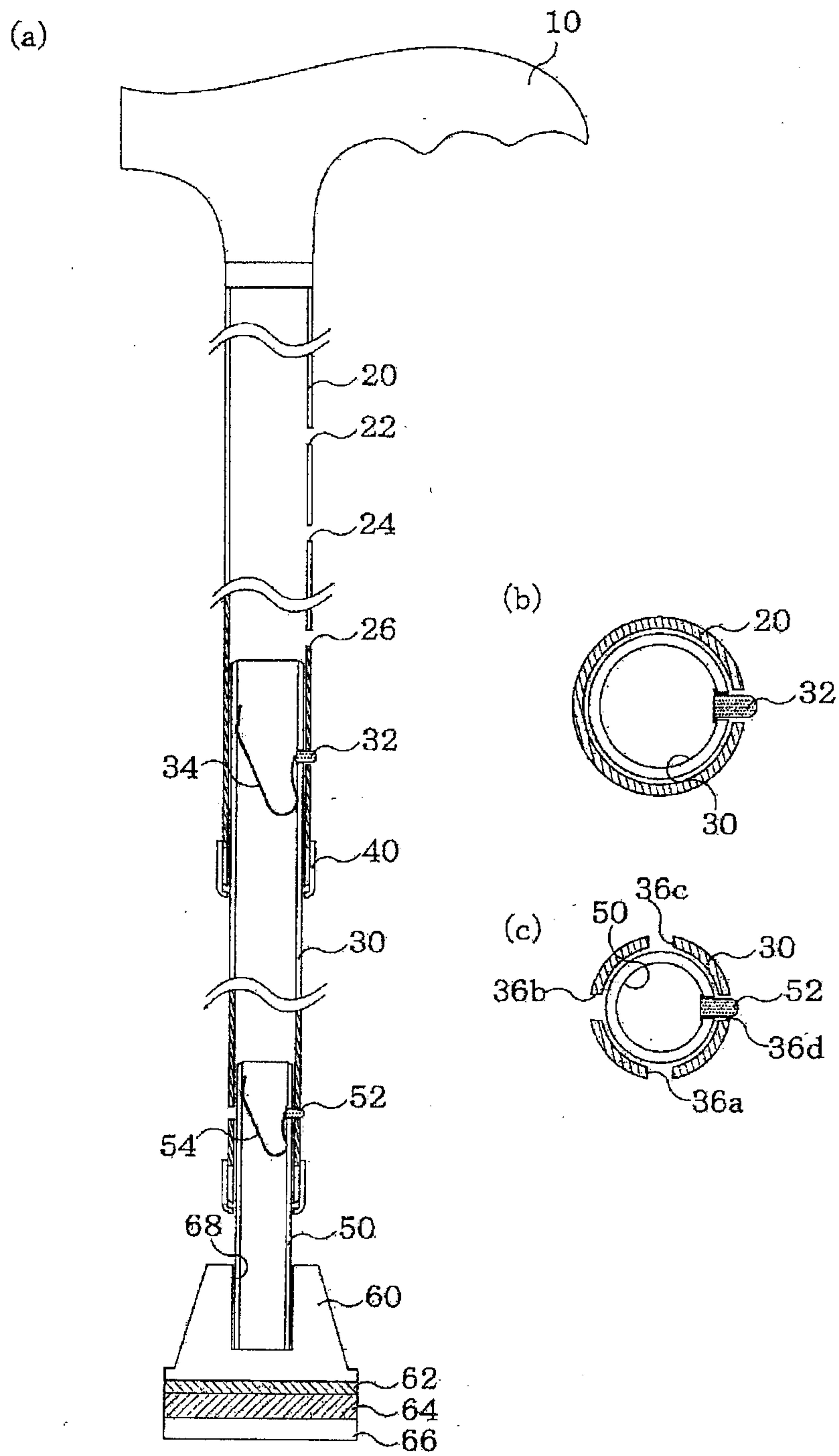


Fig. 1

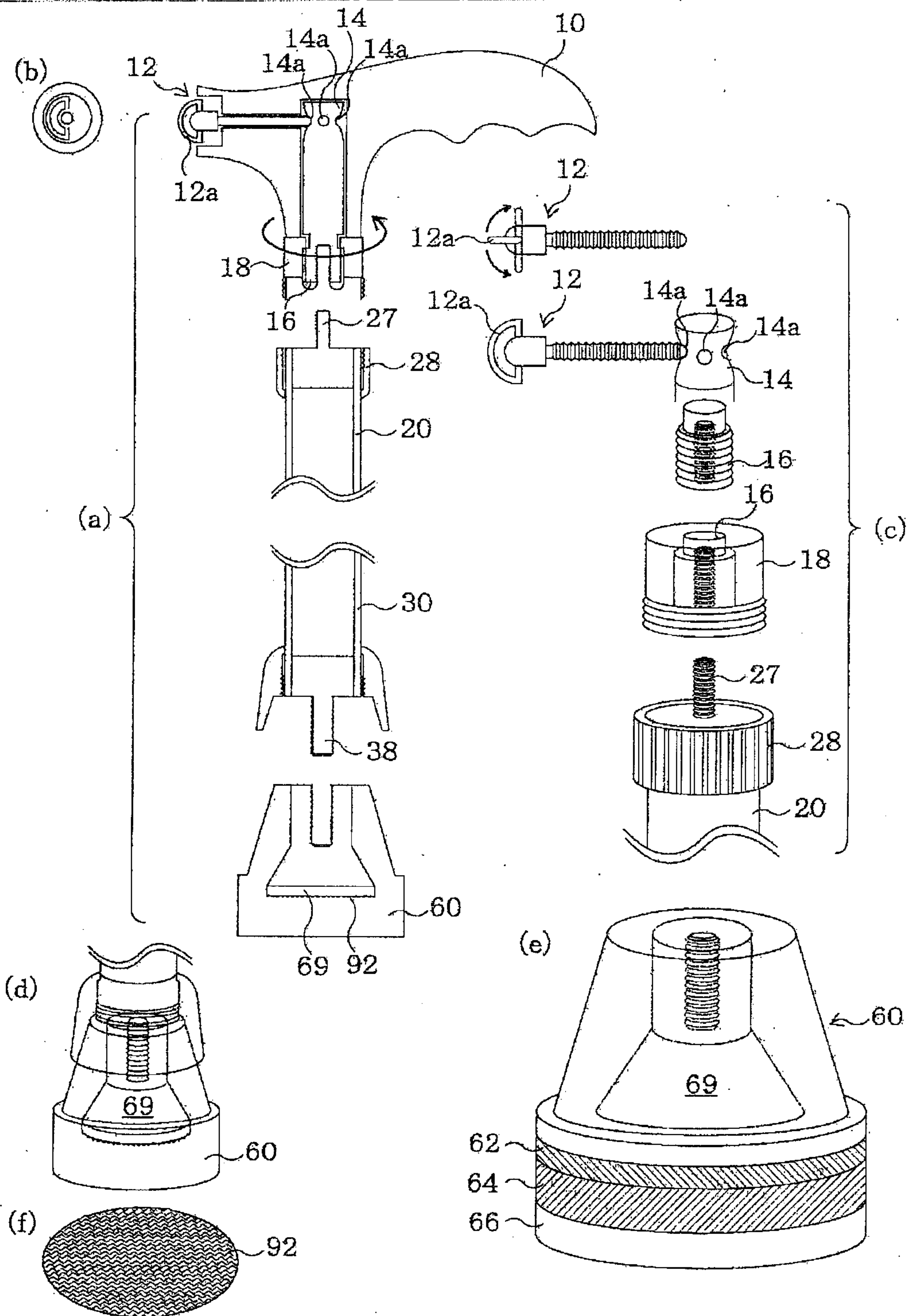


Fig. 2

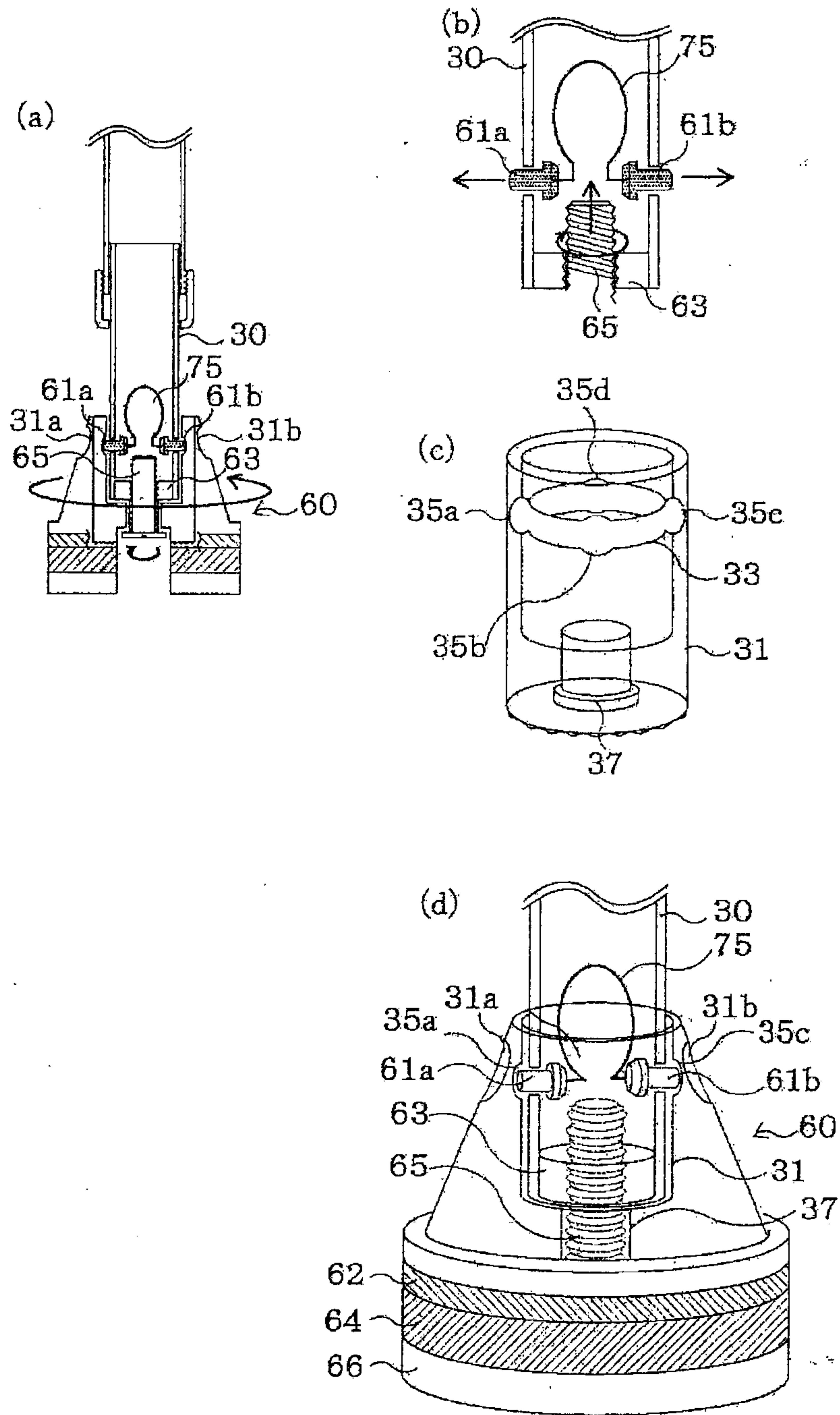


Fig. 3

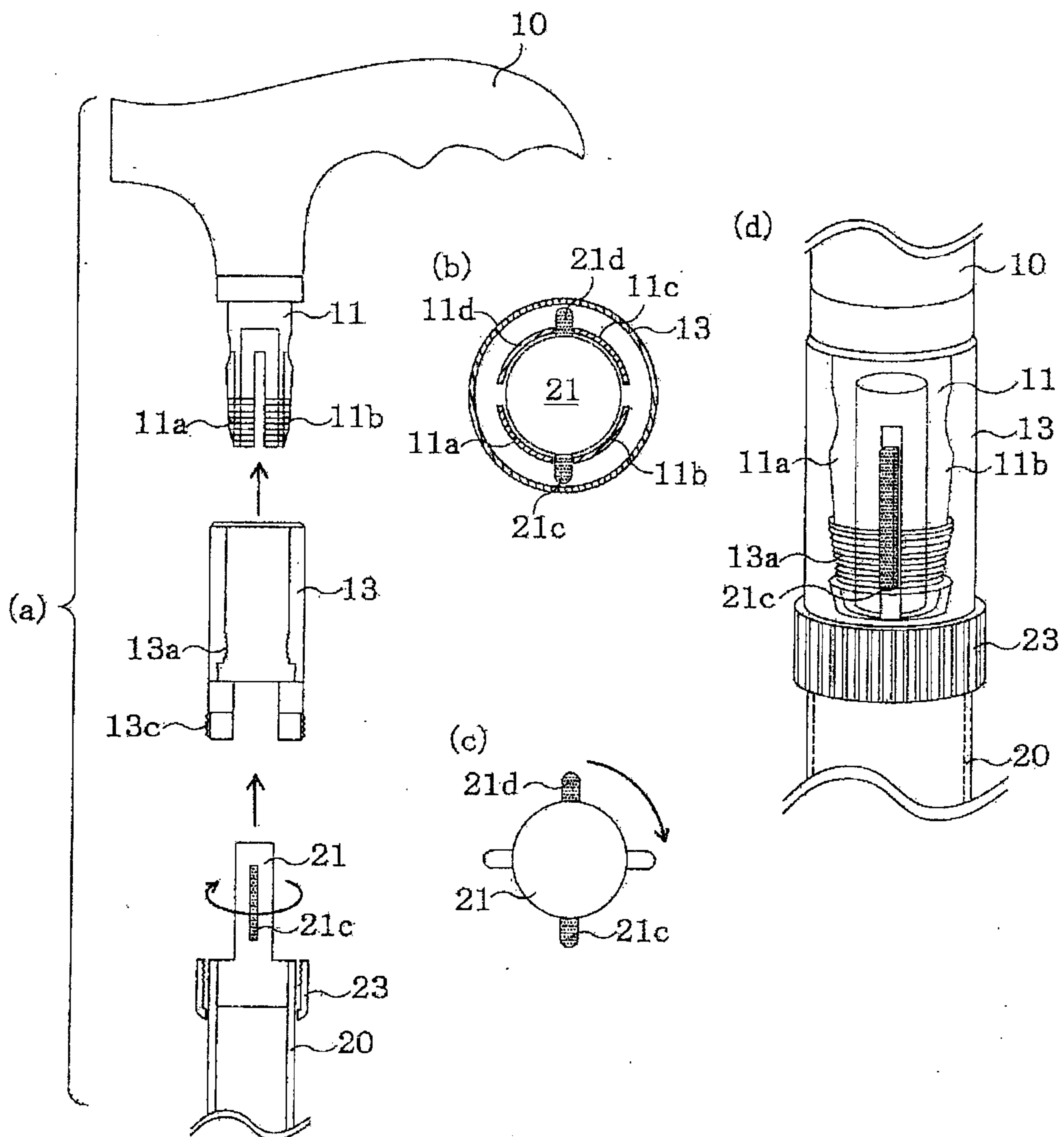


Fig. 4

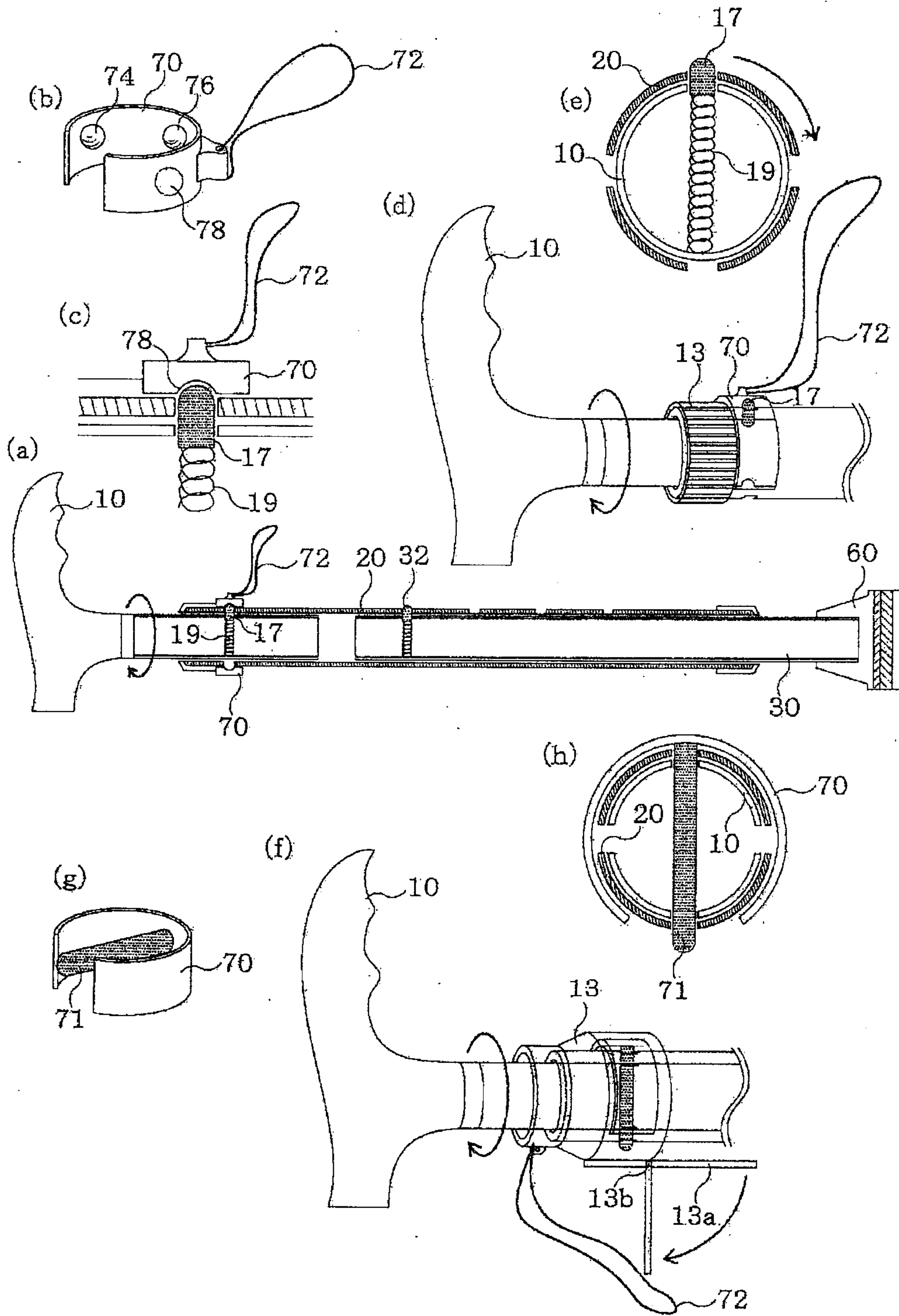


Fig. 5

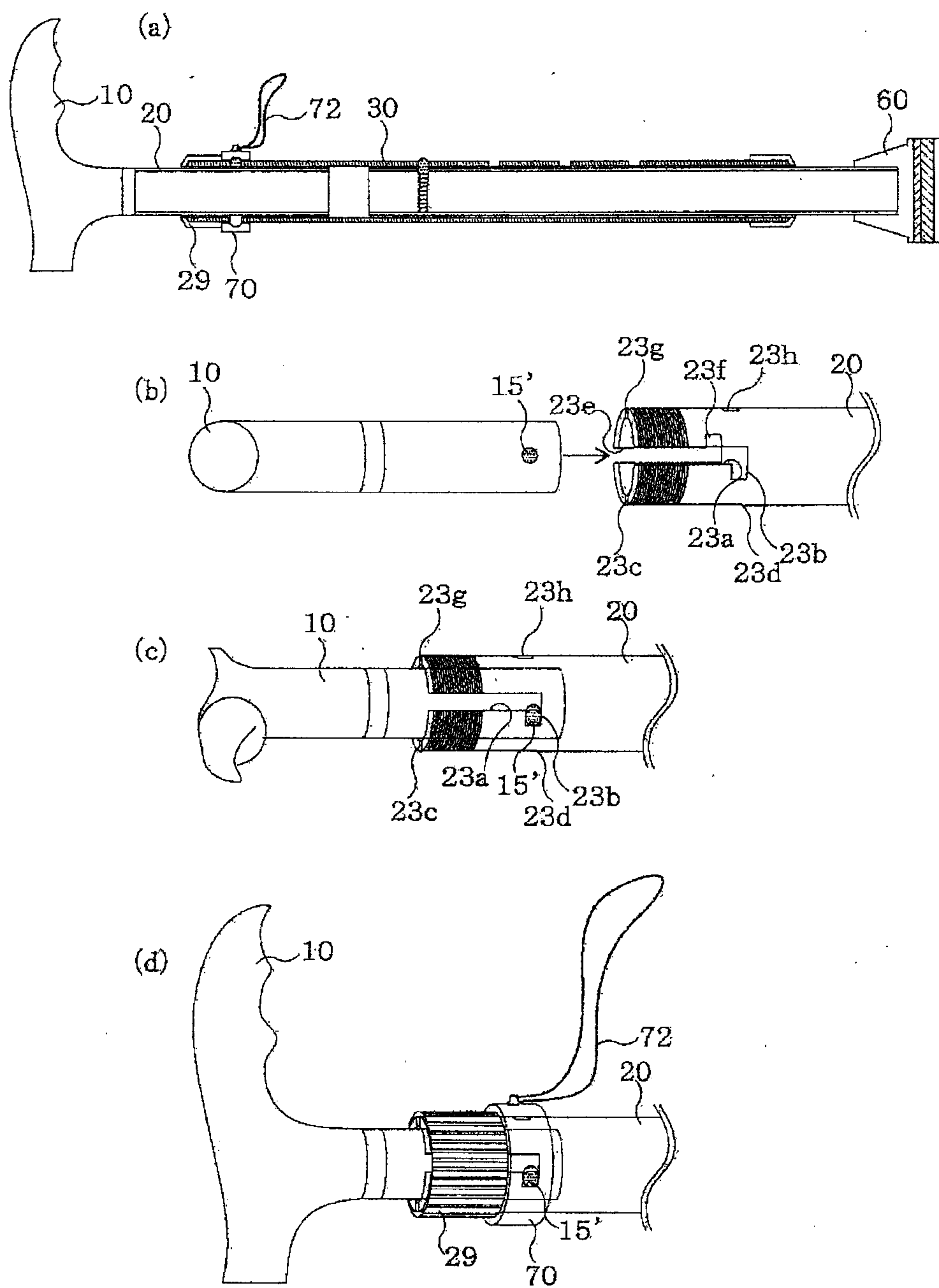


Fig. 6

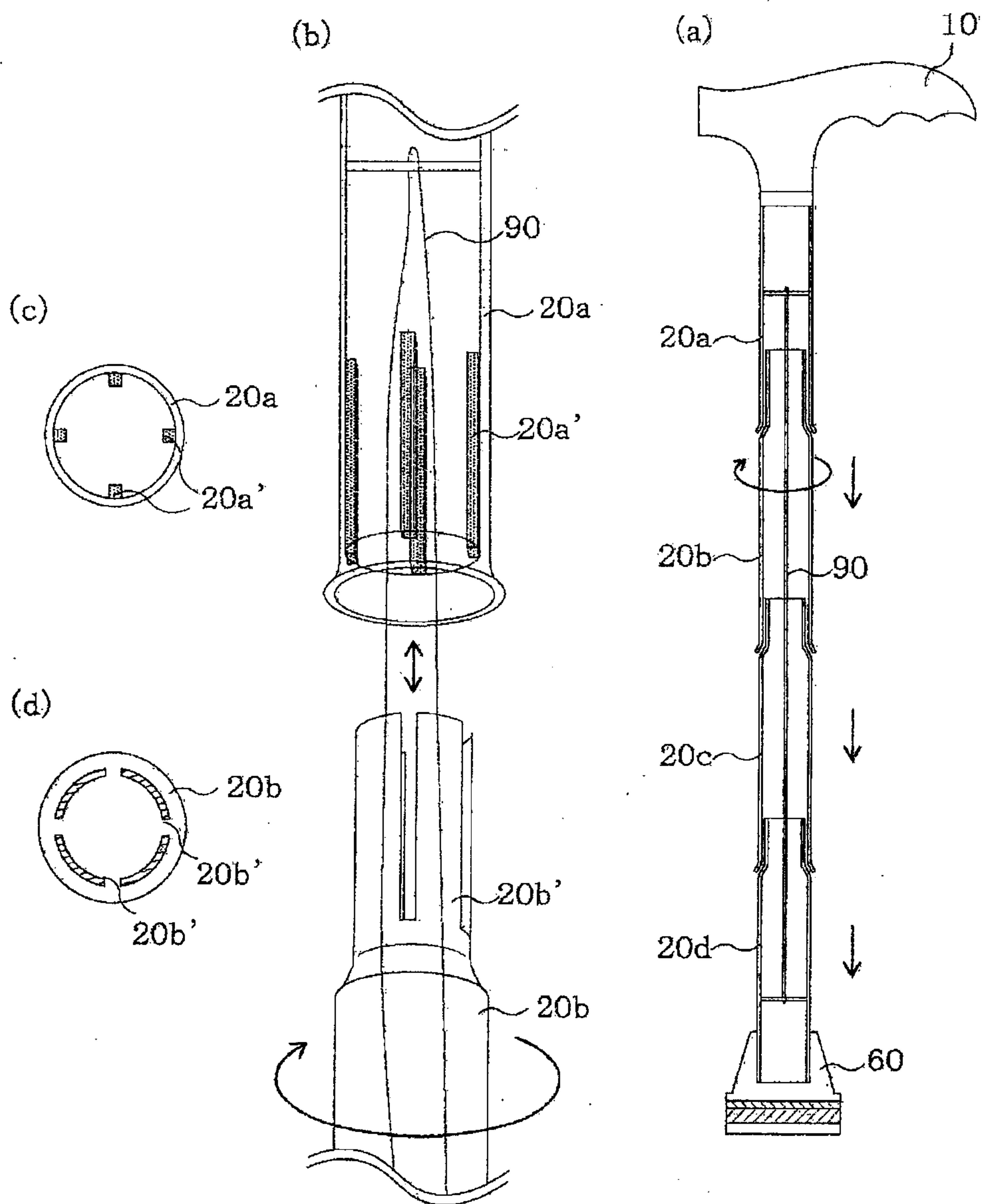


Fig. 7

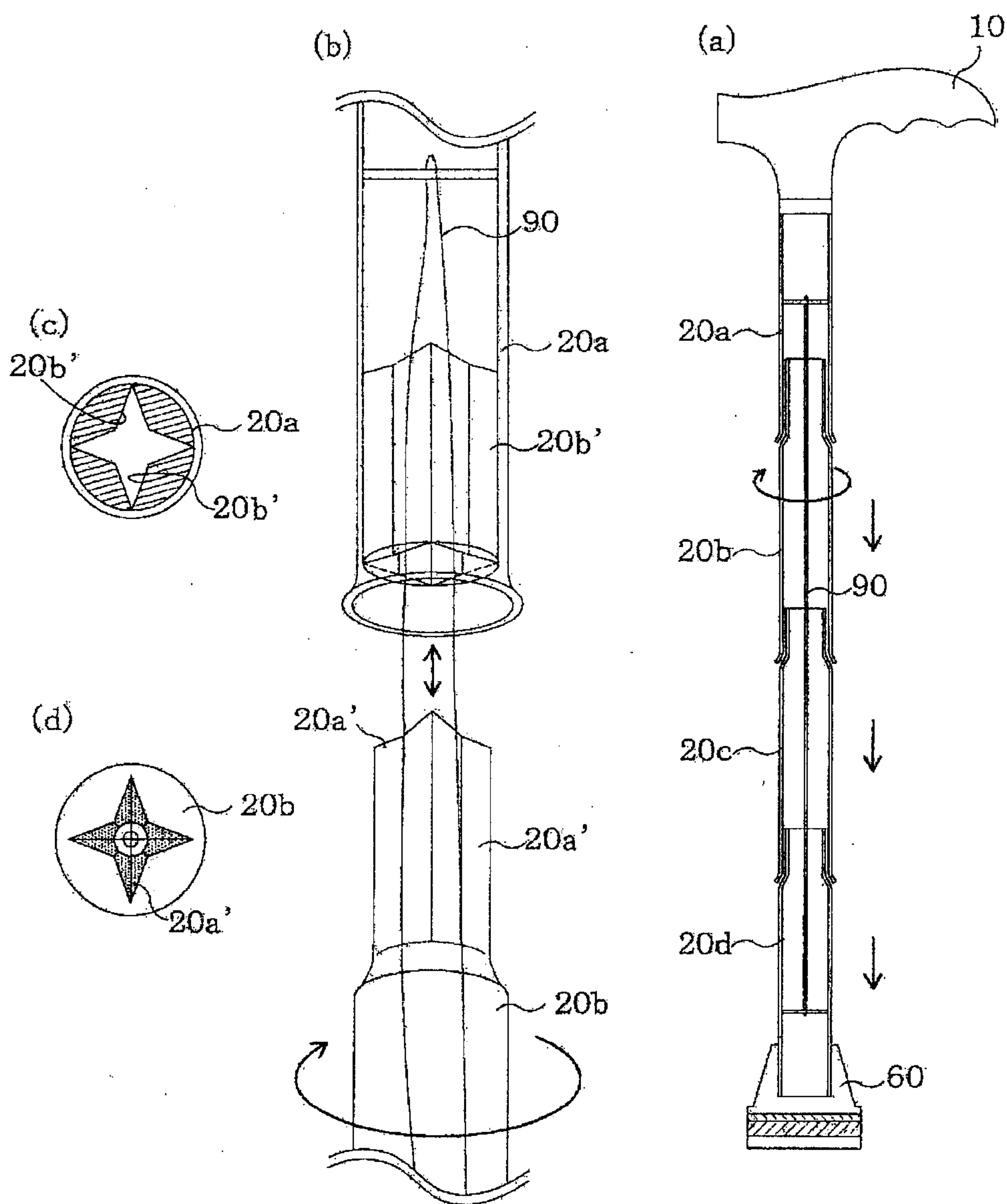


Fig. 8

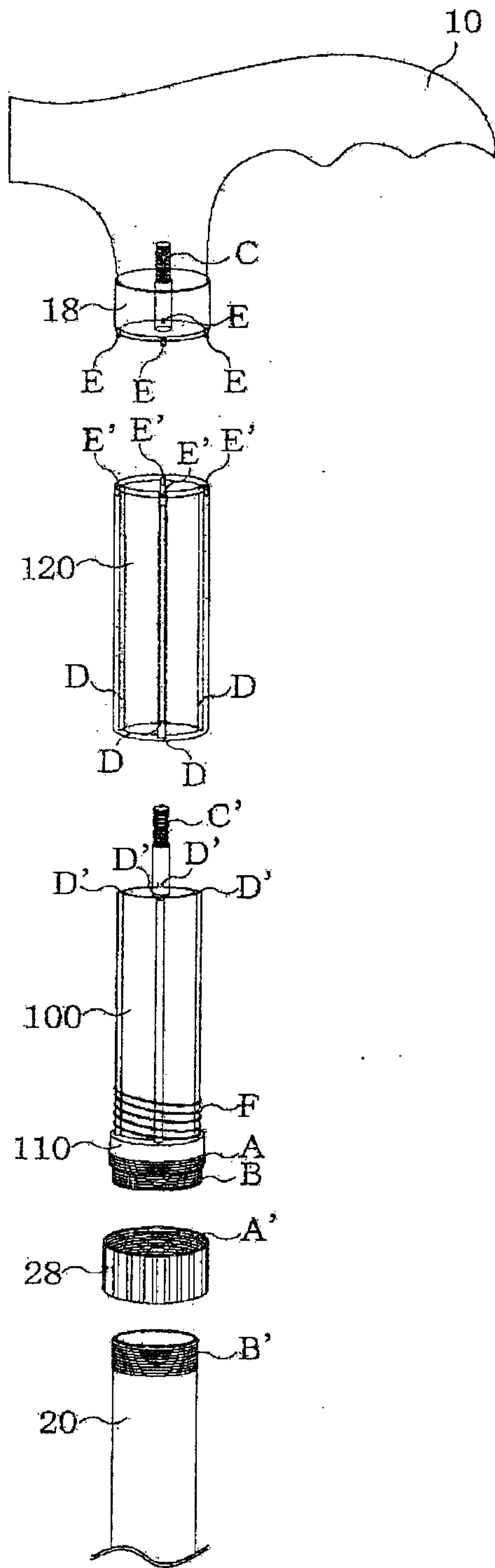


Fig. 9

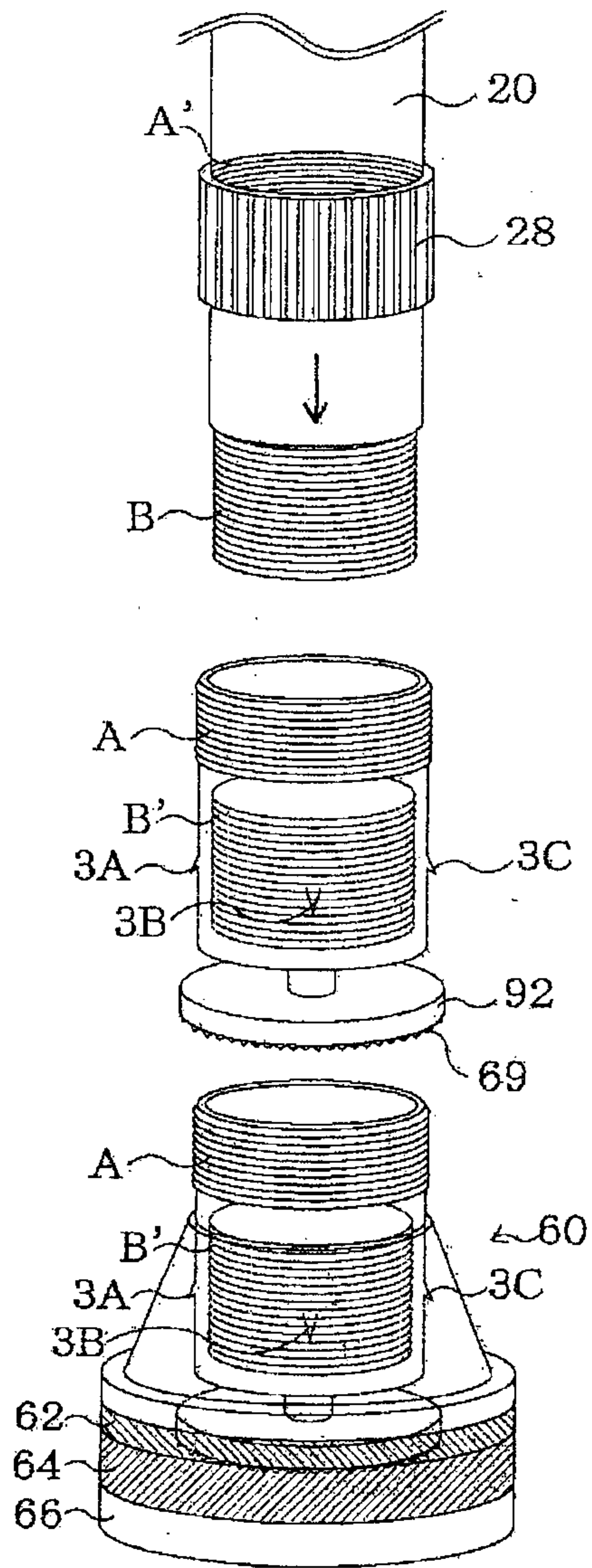
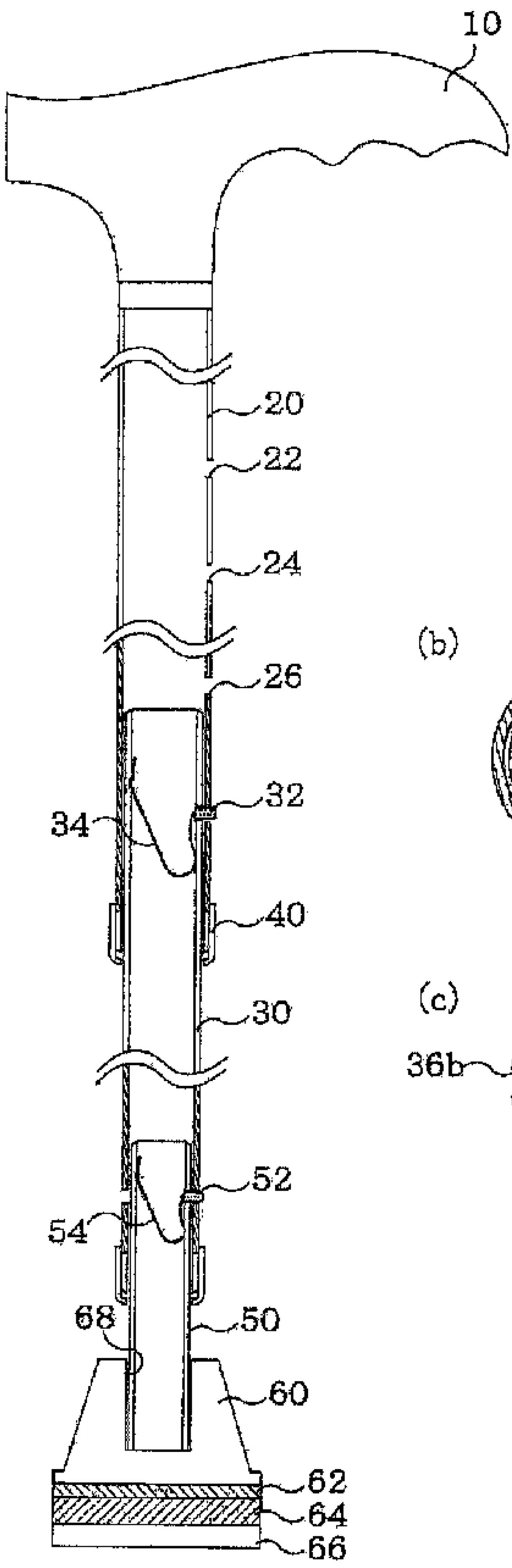
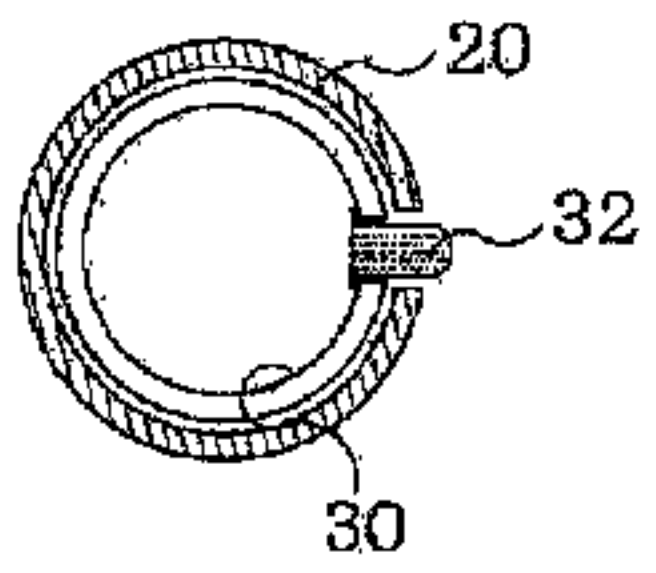


Fig. 10

(a)



(b)



(c)

