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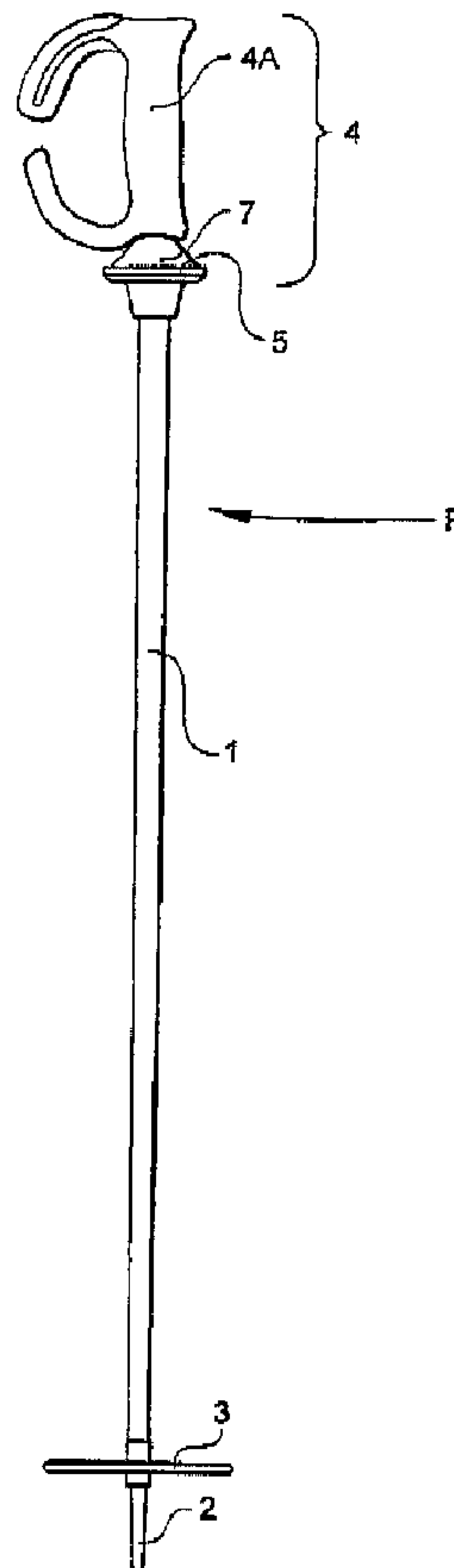
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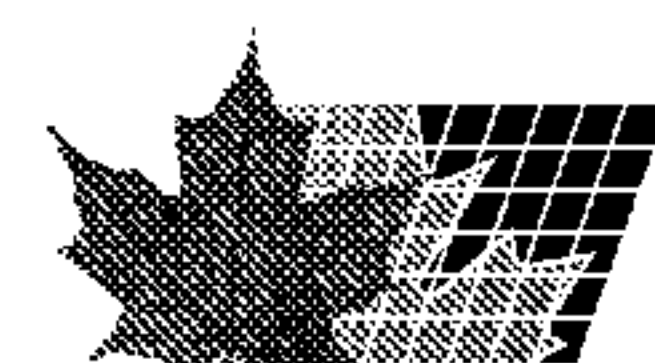
(54) Titre : POTEAU DE SPORT SECURITAIRE

(54) Title: SAFETY ATHLETIC POLE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, the transition assembly being adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation. The transition assembly includes an enlarged shaft base on the shaft and an enlarged handle base on the handle. The shaft base



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

includes a handle-base-engaging surface, a raised alignment post on the handle-base-engaging surface, axial splines formed with the alignment post, and radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface of the shaft base. The handle base includes a shaft-base-engaging surface having spline grooves complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of the shaft base. The shaft-base-engaging surface also includes spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking radial portions of the the spline grooves, wherein the spline groove pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial spline received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular handle articulation. The handle base also includes axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves that engage the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

Abstract of the Disclosure

An athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, the transition assembly being adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation. The transition assembly includes an enlarged shaft base on the shaft and an enlarged handle base on the handle. The shaft base includes a handle-base-engaging surface, a raised alignment post on the handle-base-engaging surface, axial splines formed with the alignment post, and radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface of the shaft base. The handle base includes a shaft-base-engaging surface having spline grooves complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of the shaft base. The shaft-base-engaging surface also includes spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking radial portions of the the spline grooves, wherein the spline groove pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial spline received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular handle articulation. The handle base also includes axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves that engage the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

SAFETY ATHLETIC POLE

5 The invention described herein is a safety athletic pole designed for use in a variety of athletic activities including, among others, hiking and skiing. To maximize clarity but without imposing a limitation, discussion of the invention is hereafter directed toward its potential embodiment as a ski pole.

10 The traditional ski pole is composed of a handle, a long, thin, rigid shaft with a pointed tip, and a basket near the tip to restrict snow penetration. The ski pole assists skiers in maneuvering efficiently in various skiing terrains and under an assortment of snow and terrain conditions. While using ski poles, a skier, whether skiing downhill or cross country, may sustain significant injuries from the simplest of falls. To minimize this danger, novice skiers are taught to release their poles or attempt to keep their arms close to their body. Recent ski pole handle design attempts to make
15 release easier, but experience indicates that, in actuality, little has been done to prevent a number of ski pole-related upper extremity injuries.

20 When falling, the natural tendency is to hold the poles tighter and brace the fall with outstretched arms. The resulting positions put the thumb at a significant biomechanical disadvantage. Abnormal forces applied to the thumb in this manner often cause injury to the ligamentous tendon complex, joint capsule, and bones. One of the most disabling injuries often

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acquired from such a fall is a complete tear of the ulna collateral ligament of the thumb. Statistically, this injury ranks as the second most common reported injury in skiing (knee injuries ranking first). If one includes unreported injuries, it may be the most common injury in skiing. Many skiers we have interviewed have spent six to nine months recovering from injured thumbs for which they never sought medical attention. At first glance, these injuries seem innocuous to those outside of the medical profession. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Simple tasks like holding a cup of coffee are impossible for most skiers suffering from these injuries. Tasks that require motion of a thumb injured in this manner are difficult if not impossible to perform.

The present invention helps prevent these debilitating injuries by incorporating an articulated break-over mechanism into the pole design. The break-over mechanism allows the pole handle to articulate when an abnormally high bending force is applied to the handle, as in an accident. The break-over mechanism includes mating handle and shaft bases that are radially enlarged relative to the shaft. Prior to and during initial handle articulation, this radial enlargement of the mating handle and shaft bases enhances pole stability and integrity by distancing the fulcrum point of the articulation mechanism from the pole axis. As the handle approaches full articulation, the enlarged handle and shaft bases further enhance pole stability and integrity by reducing the distance from the fulcrum point to the pole axis, thereby reducing spring actuation. Both the enlarged handle and shaft bases and the movable fulcrum point they provide render the invention both distinguishable from and superior to the prior art.

In addition, the invention improves on similar prior art ski poles by providing a system of splines and spline-receiving grooves in the enlarged handle and shaft bases that minimizes potential misindexing of the handle and pole both when the handle is unarticulated and in all stages of handle

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deflection.

Summary of the Invention

Therefore, it is an object of the invention to provide an athletic pole that provides enhanced user safety.

5 It is another object of the invention to provide an athletic pole with an articulating break-over feature that permits handle articulation when an abnormally high bending force is applied by the user.

It is another object of the invention to provide an athletic pole that permits the user to adjust the tension between the articulating pole handle and the pole shaft.

10 It is another object of the invention to provide an athletic pole with an articulating break-over mechanism that reduces the tension between the articulating pole handle and the pole shaft after initial articulation of the handle.

It is another object of the invention to provide an athletic pole with an articulating break-over mechanism that maximizes pole stability and minimizes pole stress during articulation.

15 It is another object of the invention to provide an athletic pole that limits rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft.

It is another object of the invention to provide an athletic pole with a handle and a shaft that retain coaxial orientation when normal bending forces are applied to the handle.

20 These objects of the present invention are achieved in the preferred embodiments disclosed below by providing an athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, the transition assembly being adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation. The transition

assembly includes an enlarged shaft base on the shaft and an enlarged handle base on the handle.

The shaft base includes a handle-base-engaging surface, a raised alignment post on the handle-base-

engaging surface, axial splines formed with the alignment post, and radial splines extending along

the handle-base-engaging surface of the shaft base. The handle base includes a shaft-base-engaging

5 surface having spline grooves complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of the shaft

base. The shaft-base-engaging surface also includes spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking

radial portions of the the spline grooves, wherein the spline groove pairs receive the axial splines that

flank the particular axial spline received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular

handle articulation. The handle base also includes axial extensions of the radial portions of the

10 spline grooves. The extensions engage the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, the radial splines are formed with the handle-base-engaging surface and the axial splines.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the shaft base also includes a narrow circumferential annulus for the handle base to seat upon during unarticulated operation.

15 According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the shaft base also includes a ramp to facilitate movement of the handle base onto the annulus following handle articulation.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the shaft base also includes a rim around the periphery of the shaft base. The rim limits the movement of the handle base across the shaft base by forming an outer boundary of the handle-base-engaging surface, and, upon release

20 of the handle, the rim assists the handle in resuming a normal coaxial position relative to the shaft.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the handle-base-engaging surface, the shaft-base-engaging surface, the rim, and the alignment post are annular.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the handle base is conical.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the handle base is fixedly secured to the handle.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the spline grooves in the shaft-engaging-surface of the handle base comprise radial portions, radial-to-axial transition portions, and axial portions.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, an athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, the transition assembly being adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation. The transition assembly includes an enlarged shaft base on the shaft and an enlarged, conical handle base fixedly secured to the handle. The shaft base includes an annular handle-base-engaging surface, a raised, annular alignment post on the handle-base-engaging surface, axial splines formed with the alignment post, and radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface of the shaft base and formed with the handle-base-engaging surface and the axial splines. The handle base includes an annular shaft-base-engaging surface having spline grooves complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of the shaft base. The shaft-base-engaging surface also includes spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking radial portions of the spline grooves, wherein the spline groove pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial spline received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular handle articulation. The handle base also includes axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves. The extensions engage the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the shaft base also includes

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an annular rim around the periphery of the shaft base. The rim limits the movement of the handle base across the shaft base by forming an outer boundary of the handle-base-engaging surface, and, upon release of the handle, the rim assists the handle in resuming a normal coaxial position relative to the shaft.

5 According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, the transition assembly being adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation. The transition assembly includes an enlarged shaft base on the shaft and an enlarged, conical handle base fixedly secured to the handle. The shaft base includes an annular handle-base-engaging surface, a raised, annular alignment post on the handle-base-engaging surface, axial splines formed with the alignment post, and radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface of the shaft base and formed with the handle-base-engaging surface and the axial splines. The shaft base also includes a narrow circumferential annulus for the handle base to seat upon during unarticulated operation, a ramp to facilitate movement of the handle base onto the annulus following handle articulation, and an annular rim around the periphery of the shaft base. The rim limits the movement of the handle base across the shaft base during handle articulation by forming an outer boundary of the handle-base-engaging surface, and, upon release of the handle, the rim assists the handle in resuming a normal coaxial position relative to the shaft. The handle base includes an annular shaft-base-engaging surface having spline grooves complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of the shaft base. The spline grooves include radial portions, radial-to-axial transition portions, and axial portions. The shaft-base-engaging surface also includes spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking the radial portions of the spline grooves, wherein the spline groove

pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial spline received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular handle articulation. The handle base also includes axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves. The extensions engage the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

5 Brief Description of the Drawings

Some of the objects of the invention have been set forth above. Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear as the description proceeds when taken in conjunction with the following drawings, in which:

10 Figure 1 is a side elevation of the athletic pole with the break-over mechanism located between the handgrip and the pole shaft;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section of a preferred embodiment of the invention with a compression spring located in the handle, as it is adapted to large diameter, hollow shafts;

Figure 2A is a vertical cross-section of the spring cap used to anchor the upper end of the compression spring in the pole handle;

15 Figure 3 is a vertical cross-section showing a variation of the preferred embodiment of the invention as it is adapted to small diameter, solid shafts;

Figure 4 is a series of sequential, vertical cross-section views that illustrates the operation of the articulated break-over mechanism as it goes through stages of handle articulation relative to the pole shaft;

20 Figure 5 is a vertical cross-section that shows an arrangement permitting adjustment of the articulation resistance of the handle without disassembly of the handle;

Figure 5A is a horizontal cross-section taken through line 5A--5A of Figure 5 that shows the

spring cap and the cable terminal inside the pole handle;

Figure 6 is a vertical cross-section that shows another arrangement that permits adjustment without disassembly;

5 Figure 7 is a vertical cross-section that shows an alternate method of attachment of the handle to large diameter, hollow shafts;

Figure 8 is a vertical cross-section of an embodiment of the invention that utilizes a tension spring located in the shaft, with means for tension adjustment, without disassembly, located in the handle;

10 Figure 8A is a horizontal cross-section taken through line 8A--8A of Figure 8 that shows a hexagonal portion of the anchor member used to secure the upper end of the cable;

Figure 9 is a top plan view of the handle-base-engaging shaft base surface, showing the splines in the shaft base;

Figure 9A is a vertical cross-section taken through line 9A--9A of Figure 9 that shows another view of the splines in the shaft base and a view of the ramp in the shaft base;

15 Figure 10 is a top plan view of the shaft-base-engaging handle base surface, showing the spline-receiving grooves in the handle base; and

Figure 10A is a vertical cross-section taken through line 10A--10A of Figure 10 that shows another view of a portion of the spline-receiving grooves in the handle base.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment and Best Mode

Referring now specifically to the drawings, an athletic pole product according to a preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated broadly at reference letter P in Figure 1. A conventional long, thin shaft 1 with a snow-penetrating tip 2 and a penetration limiting basket 3 is connected to a handle 4 comprising a handgrip 4A and a handle body 7. The connection is accomplished by a spring-loaded articulating joint 5. The articulating joint 5 provides a break-over feature that limits the force that the ski pole P can apply to the hand, and is the subject of this invention.

A preferred design arrangement that accomplishes the desired objectives is shown in Figure 2, which is a cross-sectional view of the handle 4 of the safety ski pole P. Referring now to Figure 2, a compression spring 6 is utilized to provide a seating force between the handle body 7 and a matching seat comprising a shaft base 8, which is attached to the shaft 1. Coaxial centering of the handle 4 and the shaft 1 under normal loads imposed during skiing is accomplished by the matching surfaces and features of the handle body 7 and the seat 8, and a restraining rail comprising a rim 9 around the perimeter of the seat 8.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 2, the compression spring 6 resides in a guiding handle cavity 6A in the handle body 7 and its compressive force is transmitted from the handle body 7 to the seat 8 and the shaft 1 by attachment means comprising a flexible cable 10. The upper end of the cable 10 is anchored to a slidable spring cap 11 by means of a cross pin 12 inserted in a cross hole 13 in the spring cap 11. The cable 10 is secured at its lower end by a cross member 14 and a cable-end anchor 14A, the cross member 14 residing in the holes 14B in the shaft 1 and kept in place, in this instance, by a collar 15 of the seat 8. The cross member 14 extends beyond the outer diameter of the shaft 1 into axial slots 16 in the seat 8 in order to radially index the seat 8 to the shaft 1. Other

means of retention may be used, such as that shown in Figure 3, which is particularly adaptable to small diameter and/or solid shafts. In this instance, a cross pin 17A is held in place by a retaining ring 17. Other alternatives are to thread or cement the seat 8' to the shaft 1'.

Referring again to Figure 2, the level of transverse force that is required to be applied to the handle 4 to initiate the breakaway action is a function of the combination of the moment arm created by the radial dimension of a handle base 22 and the seating force provided by the spring 6 acting through the flexible cable 10. A practical combination will have the diameter of the handle base 22 significantly larger than that of the shaft 1 and/or the handle body 7 where it interfaces with the handgrip 4A in order for a practical spring 6 to be able to reside within the dimensional confines of the handle 4 or the shaft 1. Once the handle base 22 is selected, various means can be employed to provide the desired resistance to articulation by presenting the assembly compression of the spring 6. The means employed in the configuration shown in Figure 2 and Figure 2A is to assemble an anchor pin 12 into a selected pair of cross-holes 13, 13a, or 13b in the spring cap 11.

As shown in Figure 2, the handle body 7 is inserted into the handgrip 4A. The handgrip 4A, which is customarily a molded elastomer, is held in place by a button head screw 18 threaded into a cross member 19 which is inserted into the cross holes 20 in the handle body 7 and held in place by the handgrip 4A upon assembly. Referring again to both Figure 2 and Figure 2A, while the handgrip 4A can be held in place by friction or by an adhesive, it is convenient to be able to remove it so that the user may adjust the handle tension by selecting a different pair of cross holes 13, 13a, or 13b in the spring cap 11 in which to insert anchor pin 12.

When the spring tension is adjusted properly, the handle 4 and the shaft 1 will maintain a coaxial position under normal bending moments imposed by the skier's hand, wrist, and arm, as

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reacted by the shaft 1 against normally encountered surfaces. However, if a higher than normal bending moment is experienced, for instance as the result of a fall that may trap the pole P under the skier's body or under his ski(s), as shown in Figure 4, the handle 4 will pivot with an edge 21 of the handle base 22 forming the fulcrum, and a handle-base-engaging surface 24 between the rail 9 and a central alignment post 23 of the seat 8 forming the pivot point. When the handle 4 moves to a large articulation angle, the handle base 22 slides across the handle-base-engaging surface 24 of the seat 8, coming to rest against the post 23 of the seat 8, where it remains as the handle 4 articulates further. The handle base 22 is prevented from moving further toward the center of the seat 8 by the combined restraining action of the post 23 and the cable 10 as the handle 4 is articulated to extreme angles, even beyond 90 degrees. The flared holes 25A in the handle body 7 and the seat 8 through which the cable 10 passes are suitably radiused to prevent excessive bending stresses in the cable 10, and the small diameter of the holes 25A fit closely to the cable 10 to prevent snow from entering the handle cavity 6A or a shaft cavity 1A. The spring 6 will be extended beyond the initial adjustment extension as a result of the handle articulation, but the resulting load on the skier's hand, thumb and wrist will not be sufficient to cause injury. Once the handle base 22 rests against the post 23, the articulating force significantly reduces, becoming much less than the initiating force, as a result of a reduction in the moment arm as the edge 21 of the handle base 22 moves toward the post 23.

When the bending moment on the handle 4 is released, it will automatically resume its normal position coaxial with the shaft 1.

The post 23 of the seat 8 is splined, fitting loosely but non-rotatably into a similarly splined pocket 25B in the base of the handle body 7. Spline grooves 25 in the handle body 7 extend axially

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from the upper end of the pocket 25B, then bend around the lower end of the pocket 25B, extending radially to the outer diameter of the handle base 22. As the handle 4 is articulated relative to the shaft 1, one or more of the splines on the post 23 will engage matching spline grooves 25 of the handle base 22 throughout the range of articulation of the handle 4, thereby resisting rotation of one
5 relative to the other. This feature resists misindexing of the handle 4 and the shaft 1, each of which may have non-symmetrical features that require alignment. Additionally, this prevents twisting of the flexible cable 10 that otherwise may result from repeated actuations. Another embodiment of the invention with additional features to restrict rotation of the handle relative to the shaft is described below relative to Figures 9, 9A, 10, and 10A.

10 Figure 5 and Figure 5A show an alternative arrangement for providing spring compression adjustment. The flexible cable 26 has an internally threaded terminal 27 attached to its upper end. This terminal 27 has a hexagonal exterior surface 27A to prevent its rotation in a hexagonal hole 27B in the spring cap 28 while permitting axial relative translation as determined by the position of an adjusting screw 29, accessed through a hole 30. In this embodiment, the compression spring 31 does
15 not have squared and ground ends and the spring seats in the spring cap 28 and the handle body 32 are configured to fit the plain cut coil ends 26A of the spring 31. This causes the adjusting torque to be transmitted from the screw 29 to the cable terminal 27 through the hexagonal hole 27B in the spring cap 28 through the spring 31 to the handle body 32, thereby preventing twisting of the cable 26 during adjustment. For illustrative purposes, the spring 31 is shown compressed to the maximum
20 allowable initial force setting.

Figure 6 shows still another method of providing adjustability of spring compression. The flexible cable 33 has an externally threaded terminal 34 attached to its upper end and extending

through the spring cap 35, which is retained by an adjusting nut 36. Adjustment of the position of the nut 36 without twisting the cable 33 is accomplished by holding the terminal 34 with a screwdriver while turning the nut 36. Access to the terminal 34 and the nut 36 is provided by removal of a spring-clip retained cover 37.

5 Figure 7 shows an alternate method of joining the handle 4' to the shaft 40. The seat 38 includes with a cylindrical projection 39 that pilots inside the shaft 40, with the upper end of the shaft 40 seating on the underside of the seat 38. The flexible cable 41 is anchored at the lower end by a cross member 42 residing in a pair of transverse holes 42A in the shaft 40. The seat 38 and the shaft 40 are kept in close contact by the tension in the cable 41. The cross member 42 is suitably
10 retained transversely; in this embodiment, this is achieved by a sheath 43 held in place by an elastomeric sleeve 44.

While the examples shown in Figures 2 through 7 have employed a compression spring located in the ski pole handle, the objective of this invention can be achieved through other combination of spring types and locations, for instance: a tension spring located in the handle; a
15 compression spring located in the shaft; or a tension spring located in the shaft. Additionally, compound springs may be used. An example of an alternate spring arrangement is shown in Figure 8. Referring to Figure 8, a tension spring 45 is utilized to provide a seating force between the handle body 46 of the handle 4" and the matching seat 47, which is attached to the shaft 48. A tension spring 45 is anchored at its lower end by a pin 49, which resides in holes 49A in the shaft 48 and is
20 kept in place by, in this instance, a sleeve 50. Other means of retention may be used. The spring force is transferred to the handle 4" through the flexible cable 51, which is attached to an anchor member 52 by means of a second pin 53. As shown in Figure 8 and Figure 8A, the anchor member

52 is kept from rotating relative to the handle 4" by a hexagonal portion 54 of the anchor member 52 that is axially slidable through a matching hexagonal cavity 54A in the handle body 46. The axial position of the anchor member 52 is moveable, to permit adjustment of the spring tension through use of a screw 55 threaded into the anchor member 52. The head of the screw 55 is seated on a second anchor member 56, which in turn rests centrally on the handle body 46.

In a preferred embodiment of the ski pole shown in Figures 9, 9A, 10, and 10A, the seat 8" and handle base 22' include a system of splines and spline-receiving grooves for minimizing potential rotation of the handle body 7' relative to the shaft (Figures 1 through 8) both when the handle body 7' is unarticulated and in all phases of handle articulation. Turning to Figures 9 and 9A, the seat 8" is shown. A plurality of radial splines 60 are formed with a handle-base-engaging surface 24' of the seat 8". In addition, a plurality of axial splines 61 are formed with the alignment post 23 and the radial splines 60. The radial splines 60 and the axial splines 61 engage spline-receiving grooves in the handle base (Figures 10 and 10A) during handle articulation in order to minimize rotational motion of the handle body (Figure 10A) and the shaft (Figures 1 through 8) during handle articulation. Other features of the seat 8" serve to stabilize the handle body (Figure 10A) when it is unarticulated and during articulation. Specifically, a narrow circumferential annulus 62 is provided in the seat 8" for the handle base (Figures 10 and 10A) to seat upon during normal, unarticulated operation. In addition, in one embodiment of the seat 8", a ramp 63 is also provided to facilitate movement of the handle base (Figures 10 and 10A) onto the annulus 62 following articulation.

Turning now to Figures 10 and 10A, the handle base 22' of the handle body 7' is shown. A shaft-base-engaging surface 64 on the handle base 22' features spline grooves 25 for receiving the radial splines and axial splines of the shaft base (Figures 9 and 9A) during handle articulation. The

spline grooves 25 each have a radial portion 70, a radial-to-axial transition portion 71, and an axial portion 72. In addition, axial extensions 65 of the radial portions 70 of the spline grooves 25 are formed in the outer periphery of the handle base 22'. The axial extensions 65 further guide and stabilize the handle body 7' as the handle base 22' engages the shaft base (Figures 9 and 9A) during handle articulation. The shaft-base-engaging surface 64 of the handle base 22' also provides spline groove pairs 66 that are parallel to and flank the radial portions 70 of the spline grooves 25. The spline groove pairs 66 serve to engage the two axial splines formed with the alignment post on the shaft base (Figures 9 and 9A) that flank any particular axial spline engaged by the corresponding radial portion 70 of a spline groove 25 on the handle base 22' during a specific handle articulation. Like the radial portions 70 of the spline grooves 25, the radial-to-axial transition portions 71 of the spline grooves, the axial portions 72 of the spline grooves, and the axial extensions 65 of the radial portions 70 of the spline grooves 25, the spline groove pairs 66 are provided to guide and stabilize the handle body 7' as the handle base 22' engages the shaft base (Figures 9 and 9A) during handle articulation, thereby minimizing rotational motion of the handle body 7' relative to the shaft (Figures 1 through 8) during handle articulation.

A safety athletic pole is described above. Various details of the invention may be changed without departing from its scope. Furthermore, the foregoing description of the preferred embodiment of the invention and the best mode for practicing the invention are provided for the purpose of illustration only and not for the purpose of limitation--the invention being defined by the claims.

We claim:

1. An athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, said transition assembly adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation, said transition assembly comprising:
- (a) an enlarged shaft base on said shaft;
 - (b) an enlarged handle base on said handle;
 - (c) said shaft base comprising:
 - (i) a handle-base-engaging surface;
 - (ii) a raised alignment post on said handle-base-engaging surface;
 - (iii) axial splines formed with the alignment post; and
 - (iv) radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface of the shaft base; and
 - (d) said handle base comprising:
 - (i) a shaft-base-engaging surface comprising spline grooves complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of said shaft base, and spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking radial portions of said spline grooves, wherein the spline groove pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial spline of the shaft base received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular handle articulation; and
 - (ii) axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves, said extensions engaging the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

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1 2. An athletic pole according to claim 1, wherein the radial splines are formed with the handle-
2 base-engaging surface and the axial splines.

1 3. An athletic pole according to claim 1, wherein the shaft base further comprises a narrow
2 circumferential annulus for the handle base to seat upon during unarticulated operation.

1 4. An athletic pole according to claim 3, wherein the shaft base further comprises a ramp to
2 facilitate movement of the handle base onto the annulus following handle articulation.

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1 5. An athletic pole according to claim 1, wherein the shaft base further comprises a rim around
2 the periphery of the shaft base, said rim limiting the movement of the handle base across the shaft
3 base during handle articulation by forming an outer boundary of the handle-base-engaging surface,
4 and, upon release of the handle, the rim assists the handle in resuming a normal coaxial position
5 relative to the shaft.

1 6. An athletic pole according to claim 5, wherein the handle-base-engaging surface, the shaft-
2 base-engaging surface, the rim, and the alignment post are annular.

1 7. An athletic pole according to claim 1, wherein the handle base is conical.

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1 8. An athletic pole according to claim 1, wherein the handle base is fixedly secured to the
2 handle.

1 9. An athletic pole according to claim 1, wherein the spline grooves in the shaft-base-engaging
2 surface of the handle base comprise radial portions, radial-to-axial transition portions, and axial
3 portions.

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1 10. An athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, said
2 transition assembly adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational
3 motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation, said transition assembly comprising:

4 (a) an enlarged shaft base on said shaft;

5 (b) an enlarged, conical handle base fixedly secured to said handle;

6 (c) said shaft base comprising:

7 (i) an annular handle-base-engaging surface;

8 (ii) a raised, annular alignment post on said handle-base-engaging surface;

9 (iii) axial splines formed with the alignment post; and

10 (iv) radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface and formed
11 with the handle-base-engaging surface and the axial splines; and

12 (d) said handle base comprising:

13 (i) an annular shaft-base-engaging surface comprising spline grooves
14 complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of said shaft base, and
15 spline groove pairs parallel to and flanking radial portions of said spline grooves,
16 wherein the spline groove pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial
17 spline of the shaft base received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a
18 particular handle articulation; and

19 (ii) axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves, said extensions
20 engaging the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

1 11. An athletic pole according to claim 10, wherein the shaft base further comprises a narrow
2 circumferential annulus for the handle base to seat upon during unarticulated operation.

1 12. An athletic pole according to claim 11, wherein the shaft base further comprises a ramp to
2 facilitate movement of the handle base onto the annulus following handle articulation.

1 13. An athletic pole according to claim 10, wherein the shaft base further comprises an annular
2 rim around the periphery of the shaft base, said rim limiting the movement of the handle base across
3 the shaft base during handle articulation by forming an outer boundary of the handle-base-engaging
4 surface, and, upon release of the handle, the rim assists the handle in resuming a normal coaxial
5 position relative to the shaft.

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21

- 1 14. An athletic pole according to claim 10, wherein the spline grooves in the shaft-base-engaging
2 surface of the handle base comprise radial portions, radial-to-axial transition portions, and axial
3 portions.

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22

1 15. An athletic pole including a handle, a shaft, and a handle-to-shaft transition assembly, said
2 transition assembly adapted for allowing the handle to articulate and for minimizing rotational
3 motion of the handle relative to the shaft during pole operation, said transition assembly comprising:

4 (a) an enlarged shaft base on said shaft;

5 (b) an enlarged, conical handle base fixedly secured to said handle;

6 (c) said shaft base comprising:

7 (i) an annular handle-base-engaging surface;

8 (ii) a raised, annular alignment post on said handle-base-engaging surface;

9 (iii) axial splines formed with the alignment post;

10 (iv) radial splines extending along the handle-base-engaging surface and formed
11 with the handle-base-engaging surface and the axial splines;

12 (v) a narrow circumferential annulus for the handle base to seat upon during
13 unarticulated operation;

14 (vi) a ramp to facilitate movement of the handle base onto the annulus following
15 handle articulation; and

16 (vii) an annular rim around the periphery of the shaft base, said rim limiting the
17 movement of the handle base across the shaft base during handle articulation by
18 forming an outer boundary of the handle-base-engaging surface, and, upon release
19 of the handle, the rim assists the handle in resuming a normal coaxial position
20 relative to the shaft; and

21 (d) said handle base comprising:

22 (i) an annular shaft-base-engaging surface comprising spline grooves
23 complementary to the radial splines and the axial splines of the shaft base and
24 comprising radial portions, radial-to-axial transition portions, and axial portions,
25 said shaft-base-engaging surface further comprising spline groove pairs parallel to
26 and flanking said radial portions of said spline grooves, wherein the spline groove
27 pairs receive the axial splines that flank the particular axial spline of the shaft base
28 received by a radial portion of a spline groove during a particular handle articulation;
29 and
30 (ii) axial extensions of the radial portions of the spline grooves, said extensions
31 engaging the radial splines of the shaft base during handle articulation.

16. An athletic pole adapted for minimizing injuries to the hand and wrist of the user in the event of an accident, said athletic pole comprising:

- (a) a handle having a handle base;
- (b) a shaft extending from the handle and including a proximal end adjacent the handle, a distal end, and a shaft base on the proximal end that normally engages the handle base;
- (c) attachment means for attaching the handle base to the shaft base;
- (d) biasing means exerting sufficient tension on said attachment means for biasing said attachment means to maintain the handle base and the shaft base in a mating, coaxial position during normal use, the periphery of the handle base and the periphery of the shaft base collectively forming a fulcrum point thereon for permitting controlled, tensioned articulation of the handle relative to the shaft resulting from an application of a predetermined bending force on the pole sufficient to overcome the tension of the biasing means on the attachment means;
- (e) a raised alignment post defining an inner boundary of a surface of one of the shaft base or the handle base, and an inner boundary of the alignment post limiting movement of the handle base relative to the shaft base during handle articulation; and
- (f) axial splines formed on one of the handle base or the shaft base, the splines having complimentary grooves in other of the handle base or the shaft base, said splines and grooves restricting rotational motion of the handle and shaft both when the handle is not articulated and during articulation.

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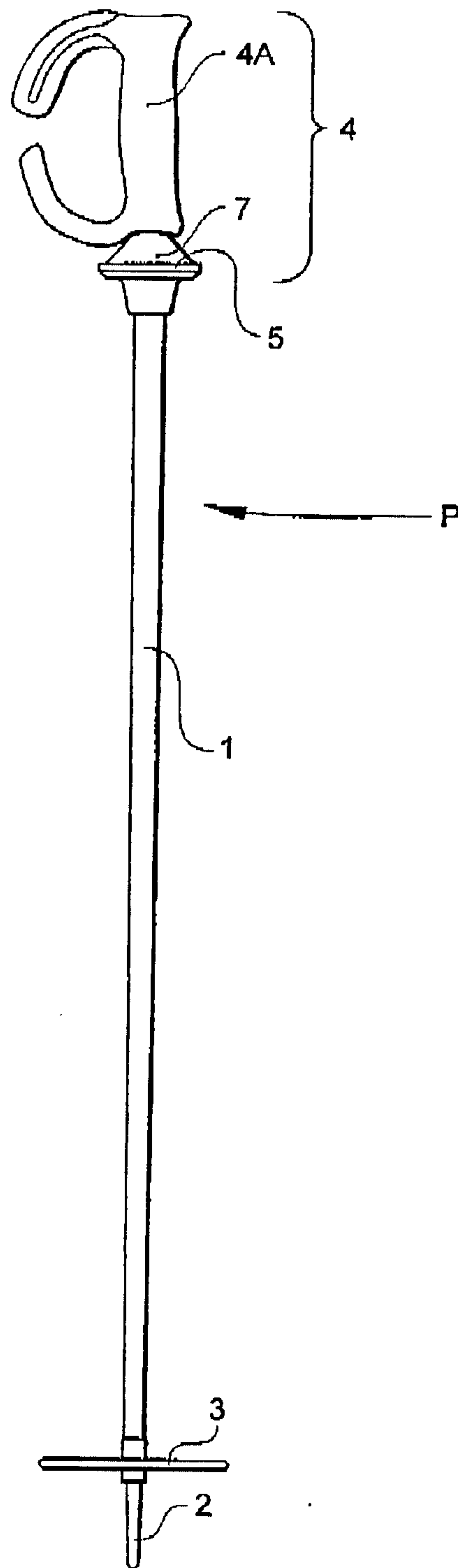


Fig. 1

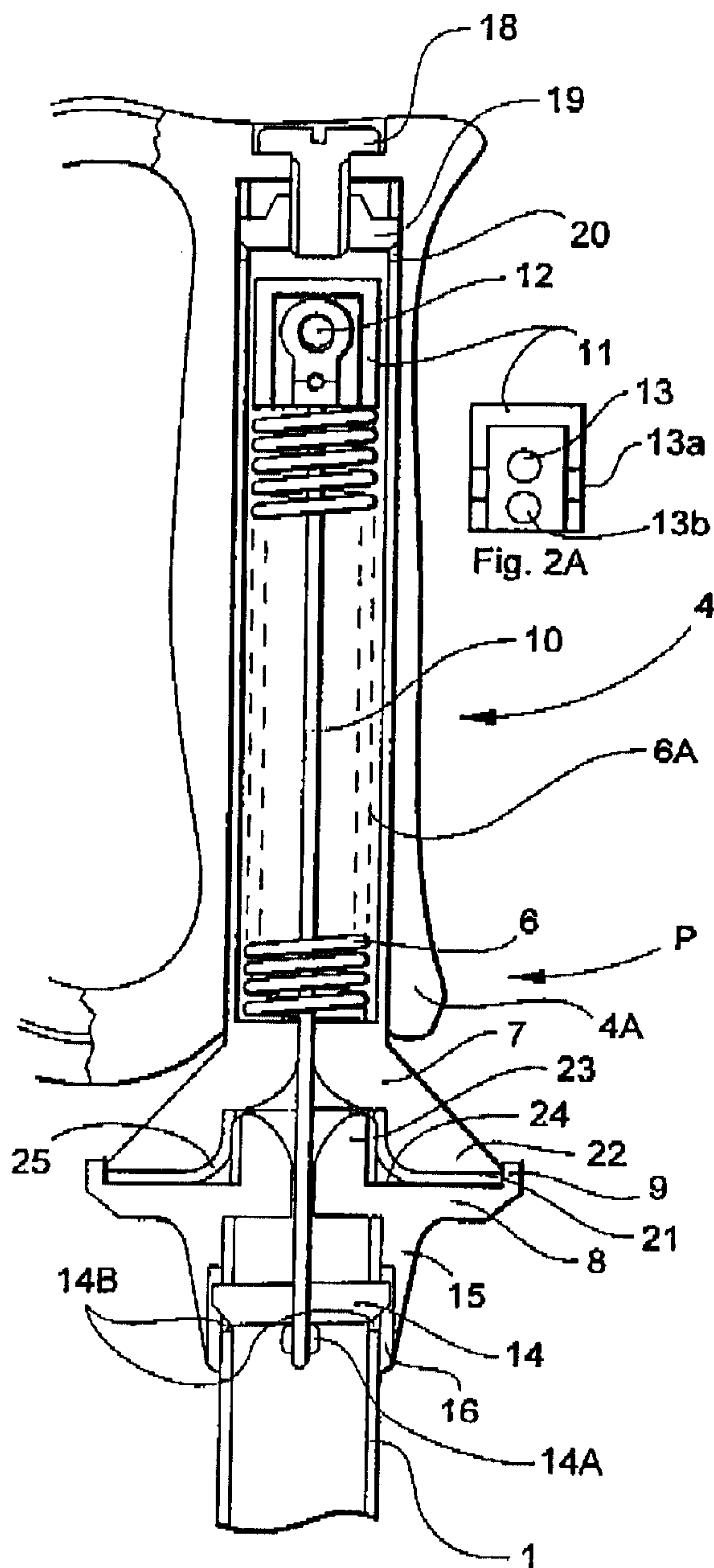


Fig. 2

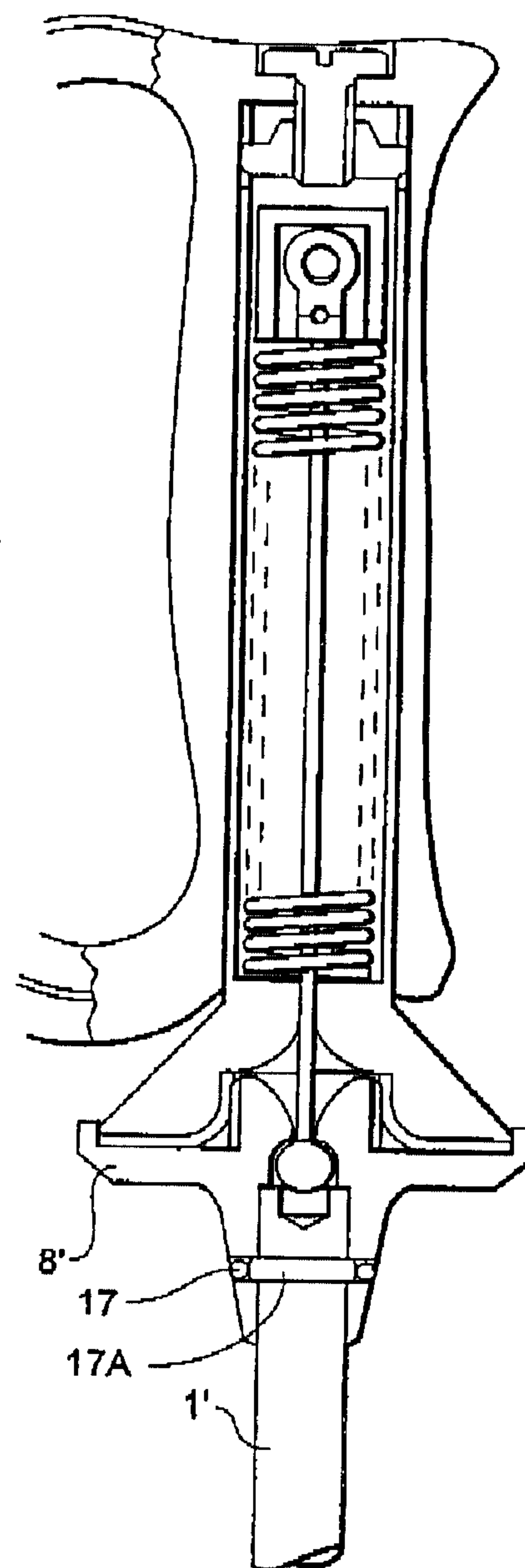


Fig. 3

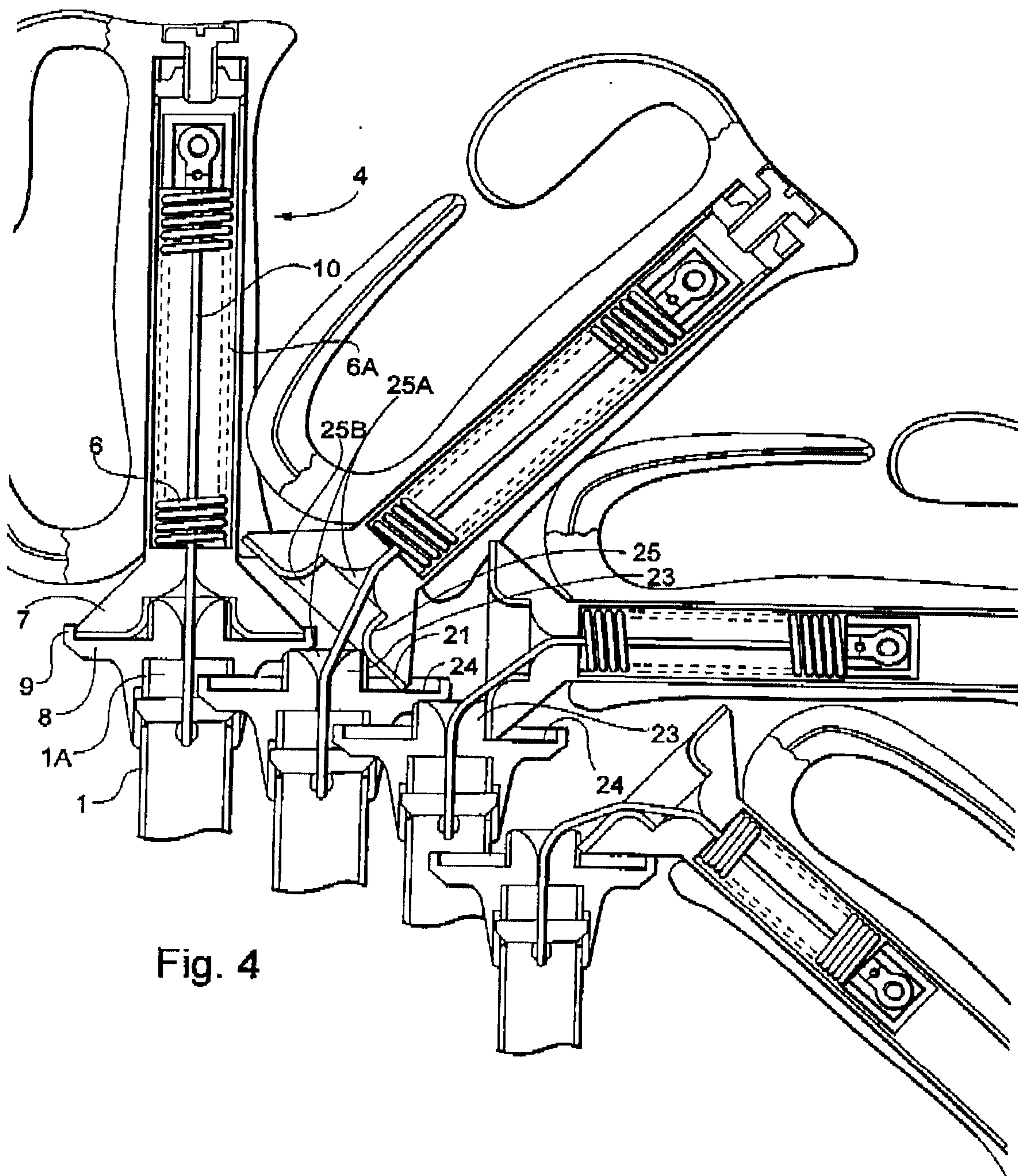


Fig. 4

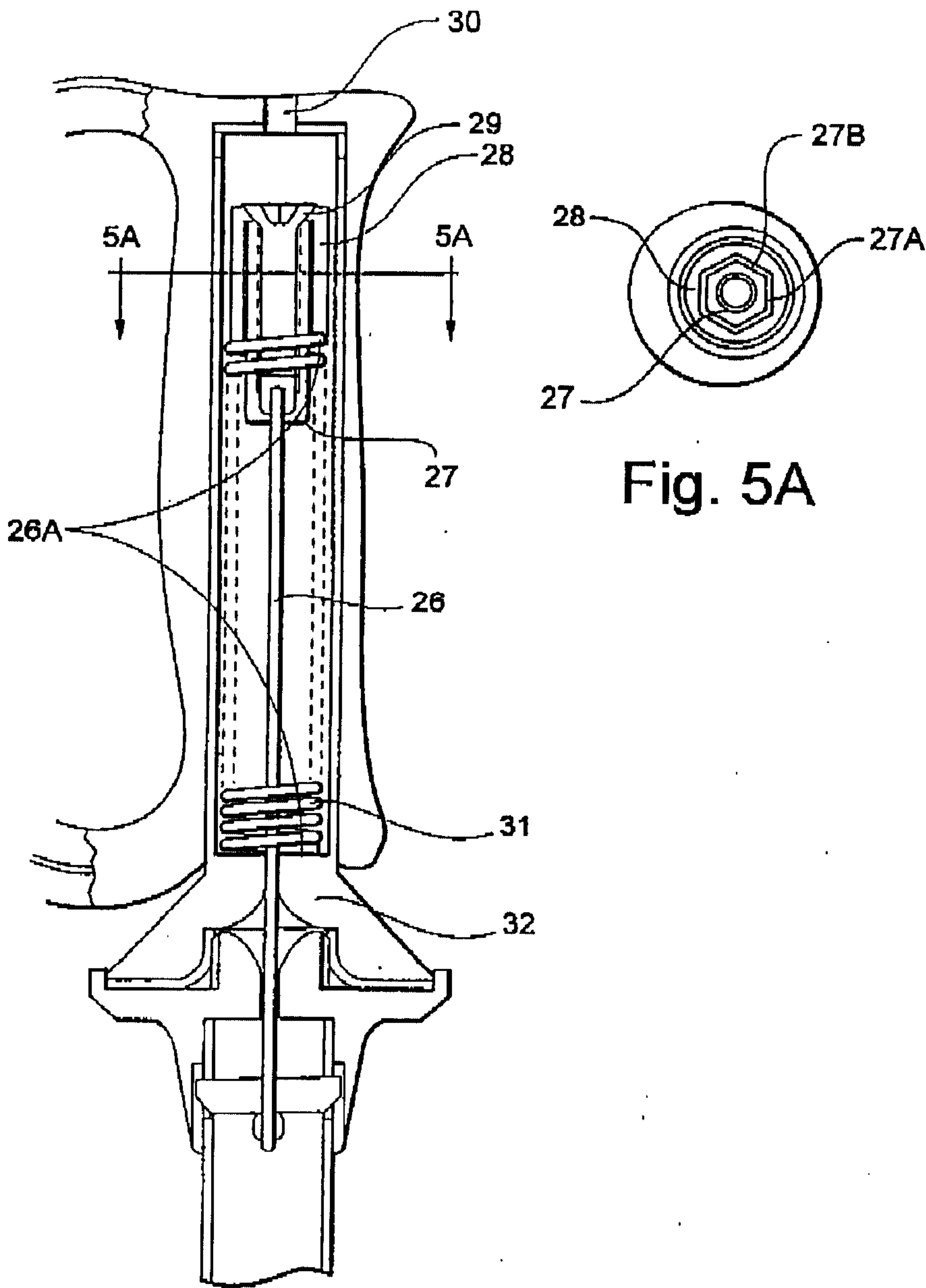


Fig. 5

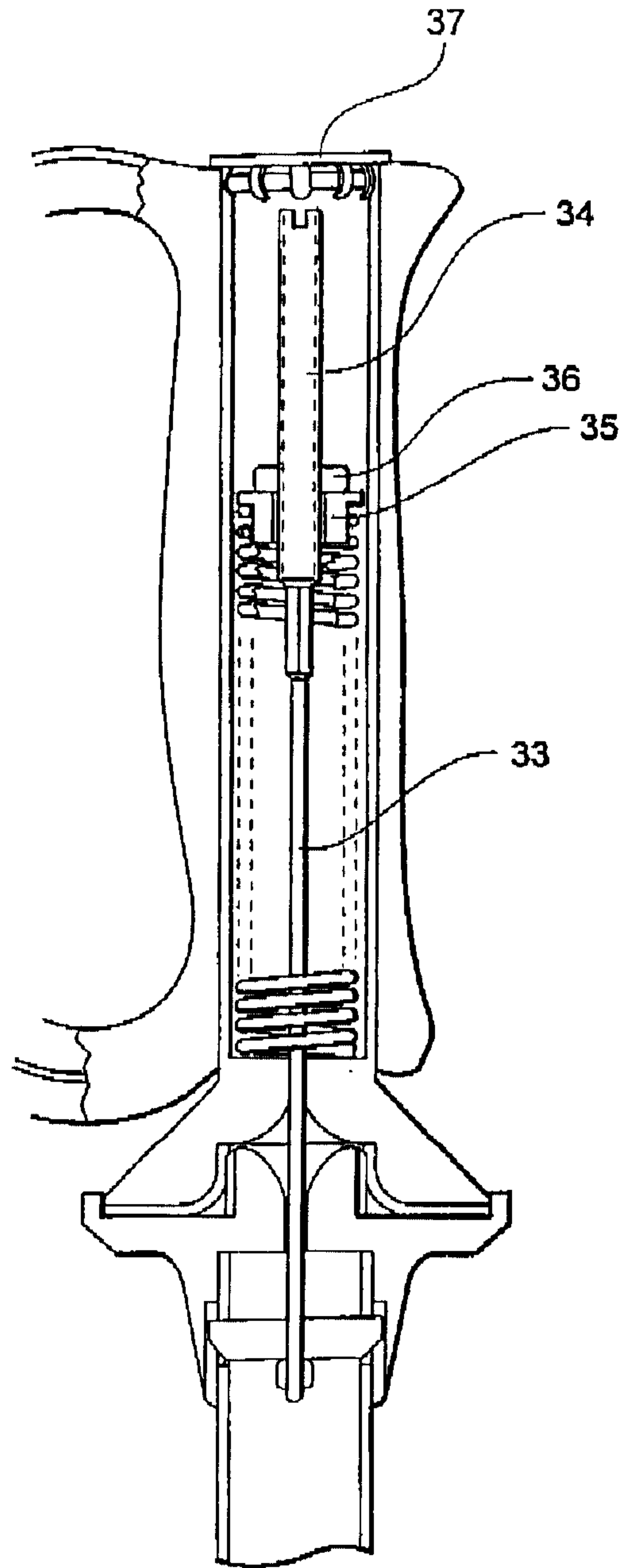


Fig. 6

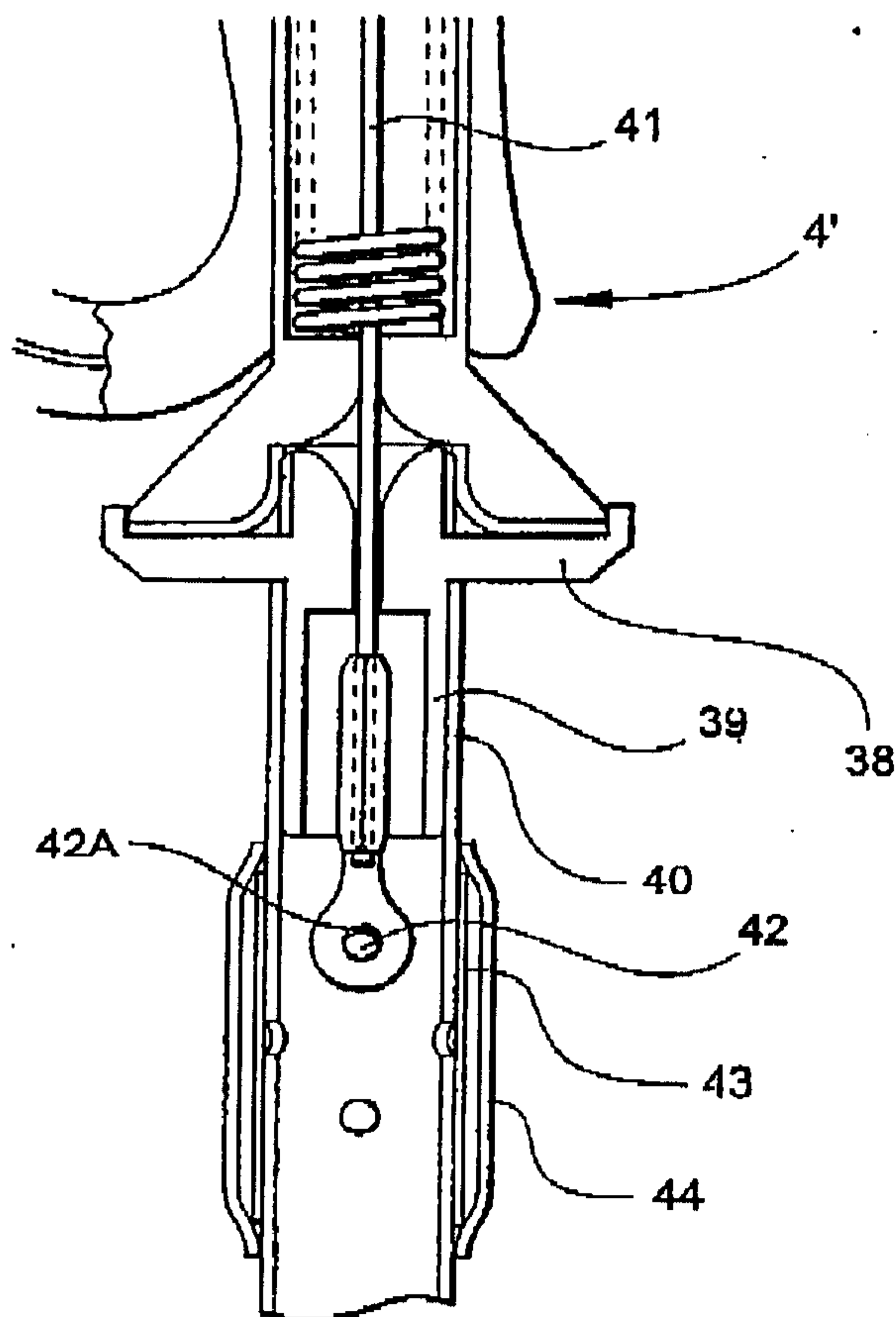


Fig. 7

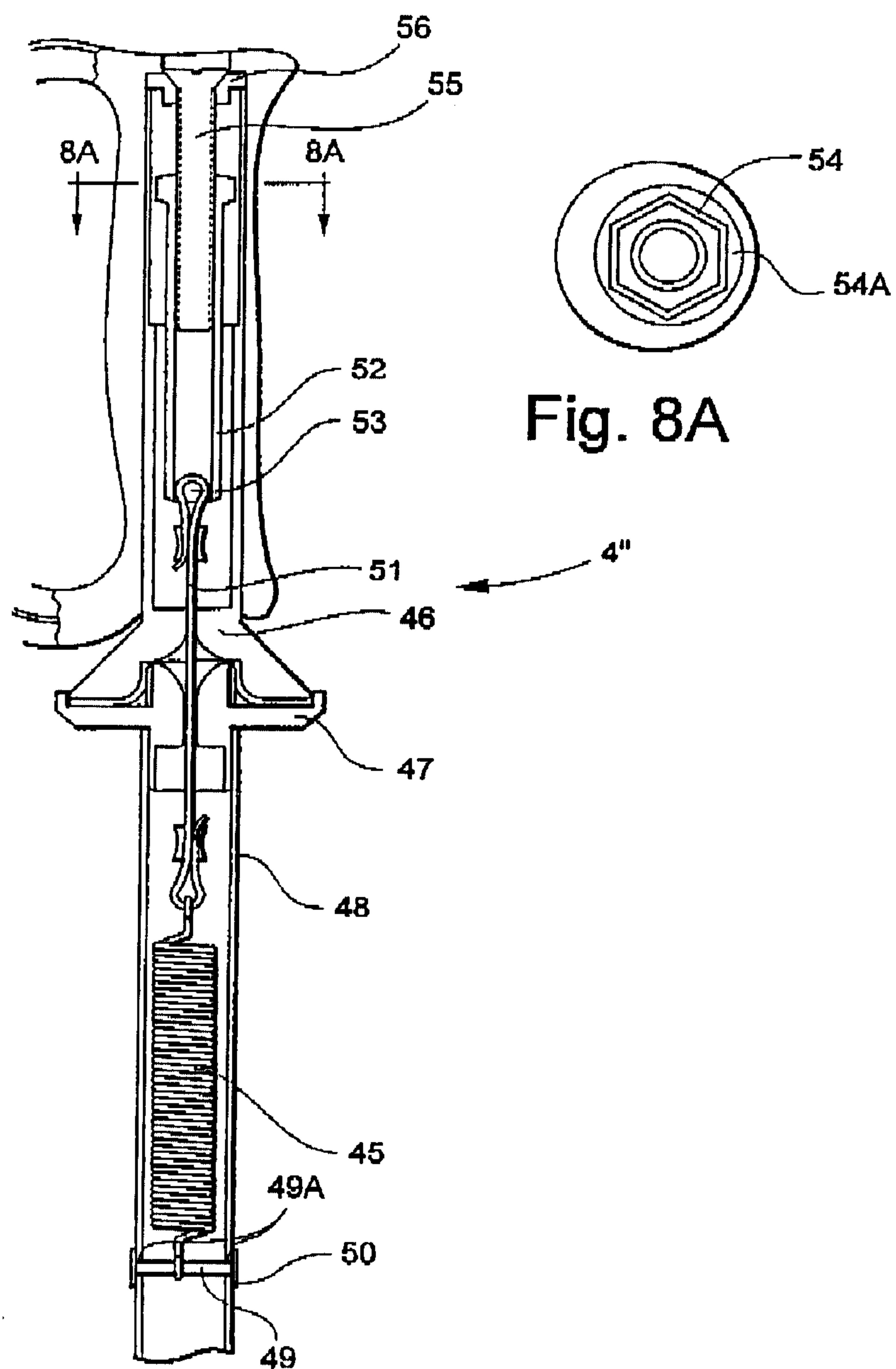


Fig. 8A

Fig. 8

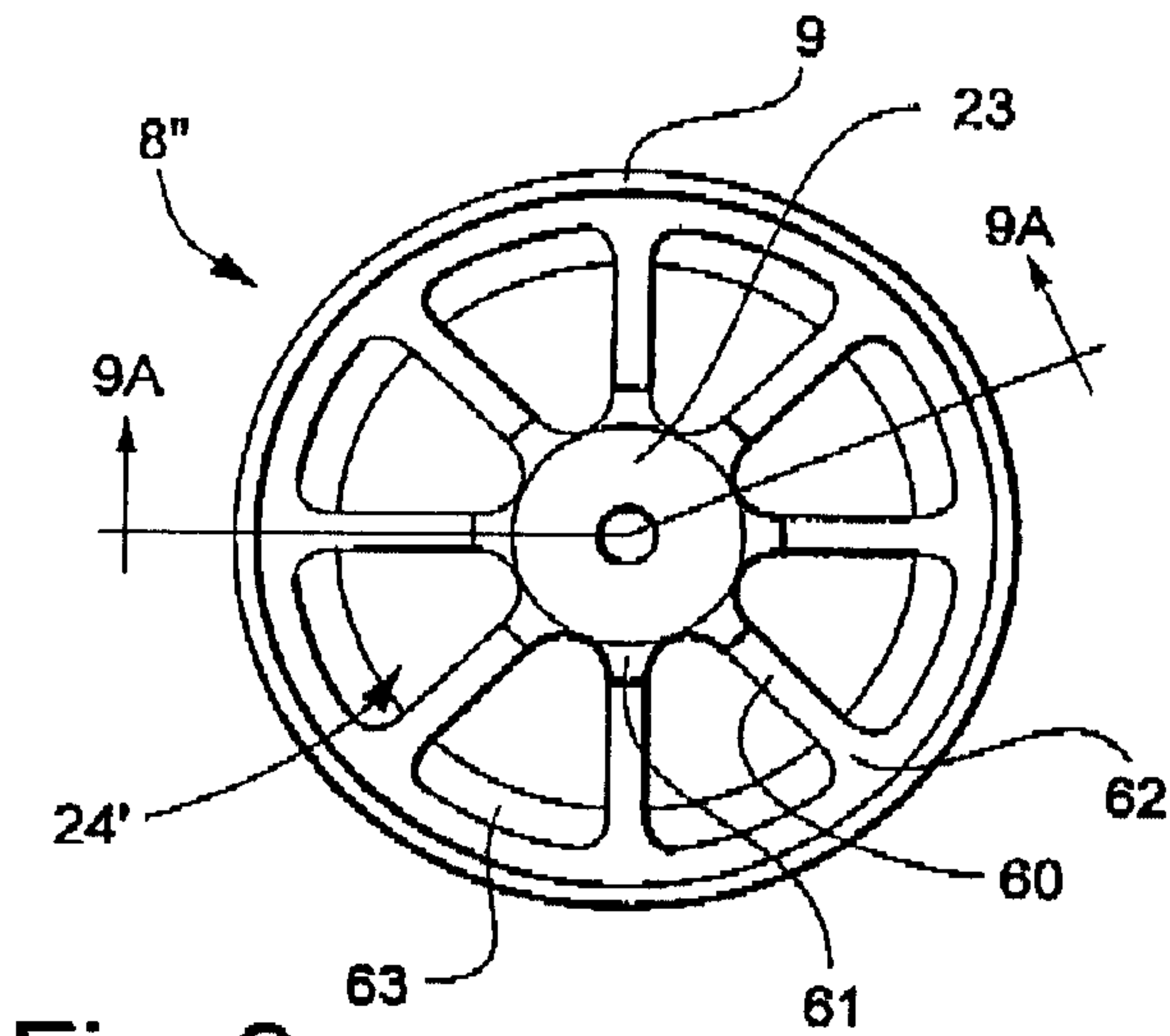


Fig. 9

Fig. 9A

