



(11) **EP 1 511 409 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
24.12.2008 Bulletin 2008/52

(51) Int Cl.:
A45F 5/00 (2006.01) F41B 15/02 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **03730926.7**

(86) International application number:
PCT/NO2003/000151

(22) Date of filing: **09.05.2003**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2003/094661 (20.11.2003 Gazette 2003/47)

(54) **BATON HOLDER**

SCHLAGSTOCKHALTER

PORTE-MATRAQUE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR**

(30) Priority: **13.05.2002 NO 20022261**

(43) Date of publication of application:
09.03.2005 Bulletin 2005/10

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Description

[0001] The present invention concerns a baton holder for carrying a baton in a belt, a strap or the like. The invention particularly concerns a baton holder for telescopic batons.

Background

[0002] The holders for baton traditionally used by the police force are shaped similar to knife scabbard, suspended from a belt. Commonly the holders comprise two connected parts that are pivotally attached to each other around a substantially horizontal axis, holding the two parts in certain predetermined fixed relative positions (click-stop function). A first part of the baton holder is intended to be attached to the user's belt and will under use be substantially immovably attached to the belt, while the second part, which is designed to envelop parts of the baton, is pivotally attached to said first part.

[0003] When, for instance, a policeman/a guard enters a car, such a conventional baton holder must be turned from a substantially vertical position to a position more horizontal in order to avoid unwanted pressure between the lower end of the baton and the user's thigh. When getting out of the car, the baton holder will maintain the position held in the car unless it is manually returned to the vertical click-stop position. In an emergency situation it is easy to forget such a manual procedure or there is no time available. The immediate risk is therefore that he will lose the baton, especially if he has to run. In addition frequent turning between the different click-stops will lead to an excessive wear of the joint.

[0004] There are prior art solutions of carrying a baton horizontally at the belt in all situations. These solutions suffer from one or more practical drawbacks. Primarily they are not designed to ensure a sufficient security against being lost if the user runs or performs other vigorous movements. At the same time it is generally comparatively easy for third persons to "snatch" the baton due to the fact that it is not well fastened or secured.

[0005] WO 01/30611 A1 describes a baton holder for carrying a baton horizontally. Unwanted axial movement of the baton is safeguarded by the provision of a laterally extending member (6) that through a rotation of the baton, slides into a corresponding transverse recess in the holder thereby locking the member 6 in said recess. The baton holder according to this publication is, however, not useful for batons without such a lateral extending member.

Objective

[0006] It is thus an object of the present invention to provide a baton holder that the user does not need to adjust each time he changes from a standing to a sitting position or vice versa.

[0007] It is a further object of the invention to provide a baton holder for a baton, particularly for a telescopic

baton, that safeguards against the baton being lost during vigorous activity/ movement.

[0008] It is a still further object of the invention to provide a baton holder where the baton can be brought from the holder to a state of readiness in the user's hand very quickly and with the use of only one hand.

[0009] US 495 5518 relates to a baton holder for carrying the baton in a position in which the axis of the baton is mainly perpendicular to the axis of the belt which carries the baton holder. Furthermore, the baton holder of US 495 5518 has first and second holding members which are held together on a common bracket and therefore do not provide adjustment of the distance between the two holders.

The invention

[0010] The above mentioned objects are achieved through a baton holder as defined by claim 1.

[0011] Preferred embodiments of the invention are disclosed by the dependent claims.

[0012] The baton holder according to the invention comprises two holding members attached to the user's belt so that the baton may be carried in a position parallel to the belt at all times. Normally the baton holder is carried on a regular belt but may also be carried on a belt carried diagonally across the user's torso or substantially parallel with an upper arm. The holder may also be arranged on a comparatively rigid support structure intended to be carried on the user's thigh, preferably with its upper end suspended from a regular belt over a connective member. In such a case there will be a joint between the connective member suspended from the belt and the rigid support structure attached to the user's thigh.

[0013] As expressed in claim 1 the first holding member is designed to envelop the baton in such a way that its grip end is free. Most telescopic batons do not have a particularly designed "grip", but are intended to be held at one end while the other end is extendable. The entire outermost element of such a baton has a substantially constant diameter and normally a uniform type of surface, not providing any distinct border between its grip end and the rest of the baton.

[0014] In the following the baton holder according to the invention is described in more detail by way of an example of an embodiment and with reference to the enclosed drawings, where

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a first holding member of the baton holder.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation view of the holding member of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the second holding member of the baton holder.

Fig. 4 is a side sectional view of the holding member of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a schematic side view of both the holding members according to Figs. 1-4 attached to a belt

and with a baton mounted therewith.

[0015] As evident from Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 the first holding member 1 comprises a bracket 2 with two slit shaped openings 3, 4 therethrough for a belt and with a circular opening 5 to surround the baton in the region close to its grip (end). The diameter D of the opening 5 therefore generally corresponds to the outer diameter of the baton. The bracket 2 is not fully closed around the opening 5 but has a gap 6 in one region. The bracket 2 is preferably made in a very durable natural or synthetic rubber material that exhibits a generally high friction contact with the baton and against the user's belt received by opening 3. The opening 4 is intended to receive the free end of the belt outside the belt buckle, and in this opening a high friction contact with the belt is not desired. The opening 4 is therefore generally made somewhat wider than opening 3 and possibly with another surface treatment.

[0016] Around the bracket 2 is shown a strap 7 the ends of which are attached to mutually corresponding parts of a snap fastener 8. Other embodiments of the invention may include locking devices other than a snap fastener for the strap 7. The gap 6 in the bracket 2 has, in an unconstrained condition, a width G (gap). The strap 7 is so dimensioned that when the snap fastener is closed, the bracket 2 becomes somewhat compressed, thus the width G is somewhat reduced. This leads to a marginal reduction in the effective diameter D of the circular opening 5. In this way the baton (not shown) becomes effectively held tightly by the bracket 2 that already has a comparatively high frictional contact with the baton due to the inherent properties of the material chosen for this component.

[0017] With a convenient choice of material for the bracket 2, the strap 7 may be shaped as a narrow extension of the bracket itself, so that the bracket and the strap may be shaped as one uniform piece. With respect to its manufacture this is simpler and more convenient than making the bracket and strap as separate units to thereafter be attached to each other, even though the latter solution has the advantage that the choice of material may be tailor-made for each of the components.

[0018] Figs. 3 and 4 shows the second holding member 10 designed to be carried on the users belt at a distance from the first holding member 1 that is adapted to the passive baton length. By passive baton length is meant the length of e.g. a telescopic baton when pushed completely together. The holding member 10 comprises a bracket 12 that has substantially the same shape as bracket 2. It differs from bracket 2 in that the opening 15 is formed with a diameter adapted to receive a separate bushing 21 with a longitudinal substantially cylindrical opening 22 whose diameter is slightly larger than the diameter of the baton at the end opposite to the grip end. The diameter of the opening 15 will thus normally be larger than the diameter D of opening 5 which in turn will be approximately the size of the diameter of the opening 22. The bracket 12 differs from bracket 2 also by the fact that

it does not include any gap corresponding to gap 6 in bracket 2. The bracket 12 may be surrounded by a strap 17 or a reinforcement in a material that, similar to the strap 7, has a high tensile strength and supports the bracket 12 ensuring a thigh enveloping of the bushing 21.

[0019] The reinforcement or the strap 17 does not need to be detachable and is therefore not provided with any snap fastener or the like.

[0020] The bushing 21 is preferably made from a material that provides a low friction contact with the baton, at least with the chosen diameter of the opening 22 in the bushing. The opening 22 in the bushing 21 may, but need not, extend completely through the bushing 21. An alternative is an opening that narrows to a smaller diameter, so that the end of the baton will rest against a ring shaped shoulder 23, while an opening 24 with a smaller diameter than that of opening 22 ensures that moisture or dirt does not become trapped within the bushing. The bushing 21 is typically made in a hard plastic material that does not become brittle even at low temperatures.

[0021] The slit shaped openings 3, 13 in the brackets 2 and 12 respectively will receive the closed part of the user's belt and should provide a high friction contact with the belt in order that the holding member 1 and 10 respectively is held at the same position at all times even when the user is active, e.g. runs, climbs, gets into and out of cars etc. The width of the openings 3, 13 therefore should be of the same dimension as the belt thickness, and the openings should preferably have a rough surface. In addition the material thickness T (see Fig. 2) of the brackets 2, 12 between the openings 3, 13 and the users body contributes to stabilising the holding members.

[0022] The openings 4, 14 in the bracket 2 and 12 respectively, shall on the other hand receive the free end of the belt and there is thus no need for high friction contact between belt and bracket in these openings. To the contrary, high friction will represent a practical disadvantage in these latter openings. Therefore the openings 4, 14 generally have a width somewhat larger than the belt thickness, and the surface of the brackets within openings 4, 14 may be treated in a way that makes them smoother and less rough.

[0023] Figure 5 shows schematically how the baton holder, consisting of holding members 1 and 10, may be attached to a belt 31 with a baton 32 mounted to the holder. The baton 32 has a grip end 33 that is available and an end 34 that is at least partially covered by the bushing 21 of the holding member 10. The baton will normally be telescopically extendable at the end 34. From the belt buckle 35 and behind the baton the belt overlap, with the free end of the belt being received by the slit shaped opening 4 in bracket 2 and if necessary also by the slit shaped opening 14 in bracket 12. While the holding member 1 of Fig. 5 is shown with the free end of the strap 7 pointing upwards, the opposite orientation of holding member 1 is also possible.

[0024] The illustrated embodiments of the invention,

intending to be attached to a common belt, assumes at least one and preferably two slit shaped openings (3, 4 and 13, 14 respectively) in the brackets. For other embodiments, e.g. by which the holder is mounted to a rigid support structure, the brackets may be attached to the structure by way of other means than such slit shaped openings;

[0025] For a right handed user the baton could lay at the left side of the body. When the baton is to be lifted out, the user will let e.g. the four outermost fingers of his right hand bend around the grip end 33 while the thumb on same hand is positioned at the end of the strap 7 above the snap-fastener 8. The snap-fastener may be released with the thumb while the grip end of the baton is moved out of the holding member 1 through the gap 6 in bracket 2. By simultaneously pulling the arm somewhat to the right, the end 34 of the baton is released from the bushing 21 and is thereby completely free of the holding member 10. When the end 34 of the baton has become free of the holding member 10, the baton may rapidly be swung so that its end 34 points downwards. In combination the centrifugal force from the swing movement and gravity will lead to, in the case of a telescopic baton, the baton extending to its full length. The entire operation from a passive state in the baton holder to an active position may take place in only one second.

[0026] For a left handed user, the same holding members are preferably mounted to the right of the belt buckle. With regular orientation of the belt, there is then no need for the openings 4 and 14 in the brackets. The operation will otherwise be similar with this positioning of the baton holder as the one described above.

[0027] Instead of positioning both holding members at the same side of the belt buckle, it is further possible to attach one holding member to the right of the belt buckle and the other holding member to its left, in which case the baton in its passive position rests substantially in front of the belt buckle. It is also an option to carry the baton in a diagonal belt or strap across the users chest or in a kind of shoulder holster, that with respect to the language of this patent specification is to be considered as a belt. The first holding member will anyhow be the one closest to the grip end of the baton, i.e. the end of the baton that is intended to be held when the baton is to be used.

[0028] Instead of a snap fastener 8 the locking mechanism may be a miniature bar (not shown), e.g. 0.5 cm high and somewhat extended at its outer end, that is attached to and extends out from the part of the strap that is fixed to the bracket 2 under the gap 6. The free end of the strap 7 that extends over the gap 6 from above is provided with a bole or a slit that fits snugly over the said extension on the miniature bar.

[0029] With respect to manufacturing technicalities, it is convenient to manufacture the baton holder as two separate elements and have the users belt ensure that they function as one unit. A minor change of the distance between the two holding members will not adversely impact on its use, partly due to the fact that the baton end

34 may frictionless move some centimetres back and forth within the bushing 21 with no risk of the baton slipping out of the holding member. As a second holding member 10, a baton holder according to prior art with click-stop positions may also be used, although it does not constitute an optimal solution.

[0030] Use of separate holding members arranged at a certain distance from each other, gives a particularly stable support for the baton, but it is possible, with separate holding members, to have these positioned immediately adjacent one another.

[0031] At the holding member 1 the baton will neither be able to rotate or to move axially, but will remain in position until the locking mechanism / the snap fastener is opened. Even following an unintentional opening of the locking mechanism (the snap-fastener 8) the baton will not, without assistance from a hand, be able to pass out through gap 6, as this in its unconstrained condition is significantly less than the diameter of the baton.

[0032] The holding member 10 shown in Figs. 3 and 4 appears is made up of two components, bracket 12 and bushing 21, while also the bracket may be enveloped by a third component in the form of a strap 17 or other reinforcing element. It is, however, fully consistent with the present invention that the entire holding member 10 is manufactured from one piece of a homogenous material. In such a case particular efforts may be required to ensure the desired low frictional contact with the baton and desired high frictional contact with the belt. This challenge may be met through a combination of optimal dimensioning of the openings 13 and 22 respectively and possibly by way of a surface treatment in one or both of said openings. The holding member 10 may also comprise more than the three shown components.

[0033] The holding member 1 shown in Figs 1 and 2 may also be composed of more or fewer components than the ones shown in the drawings.

Claims

1. A baton holder and a baton, the baton holder for carrying of the baton (32), the baton holder attachable to a wearable elongate support member (31), the baton holder comprising

a first holding member (1) designed to substantially encircle the baton towards the grip end of the baton so that its' grip end (33) is free, said first holding member (1) constituting or comprising a material that is flexible and that includes a locking device (7, 8) suited to close and open respectively for a gap (6) in the first holding member (1), the gap (6) for receiving/discharging the baton (32) into/out of the first holding member (1) whilst the free grip end of the baton (32) is held, and

a second holding member (10) designed to en-

- circle the baton at a distance further away from the grip end (33) than said first holding member (1), said second holding member (10) constituting or comprising a material (21) with an opening (22) that has a diameter marginally larger than the diameter of the end of the baton that said second holding member (10) is intended to encircle, said first and second holding members (1 resp. 10) having the form of separate components comprising respective receiving members (3, 13) that each independently allow for attachment to the elongate support member (31) so that the holder assumes the function of a single unit (1, 30, 10) and that consistently hold the baton (32) in a position with the longitudinal axis of the baton (32) mainly parallel to said elongate support member (31),
characterized in that the receiving members (3, 13) provide for adjustment of the distance between the holding members (1, 10).
2. Holder and a baton as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the locking device (7, 8) comprises a strap (7) and a snap-fastener (8).
3. Holder and a baton as claimed in claim, 1, **characterized in that** the locking device comprises a strap (7) with an opening close to its free end and a short extending bar at the opposite end.
4. Holder and a baton as claimed in claim 2 or 3, **characterized in that** the first holding member (1) comprises a bracket (2) and a strap (7), the strap (7) being made in a material different from the material of the bracket (2).
5. Holder and a baton as claimed in claim 2 or 3, **characterized in that** the first holding member (1) comprises a bracket (2) and a strap (7), the strap (7) being made in the same material as the bracket (2) and manufactured as one homogenous piece with the bracket.
6. Holder and a baton as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the material for the first holding member (1) is one that provides a comparatively high frictional contact with the baton (32) and comprises e.g. a natural or synthetic rubber material.
7. Holder and a baton as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the material for the second holding member (1) is one that in combination with the selected diameter of the opening (22) provides a comparatively low frictional contact with the baton (32), and may comprise e.g. a plastic material (21).

8. Holder and a baton as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said first holding member (1) is suited to be positioned at a distance from said second holding member (10) that is dictated by a passive retracted length of a baton (32) which is telescopic.
9. Holder and a baton as claimed in one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said first holding member (1) is arranged to be attachable close to the belt buckle of an ordinary belt while said second holding member (10) is arranged to be attachable at the same side of the belt buckle (35) as the first holding member (1) or at the opposite side of the belt buckle (35) than the first holding member (1).
10. Holder and a baton as claimed in any one of the claims 1-8, **characterized in that** it is arranged to be attached to a rigid support structure to be attached to the user's thigh.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Schlagstockhalter und ein Schlagstock, wobei der Schlagstockhalter zum Tragen des Schlagstocks (32) dient, der Schlagstockhalter an einem tragbaren länglichen Halteelement (31) anbringbar ist und der Schlagstockhalter umfaßt:

ein erstes Halteelement (1), das ausgestaltet ist, den Schlagstock zum Griffende des Schlagstocks hin im wesentlichen so zu umgeben, so dass dessen Griffende (33) freiliegt, wobei das erste Halteelement (1) ein Material bildet oder umfaßt, das flexibel ist und das eine Verriegelungseinrichtung (7,8) umfaßt, das zum jeweiligen Schließen und Öffnen eines Zwischenraums (6) in dem ersten Halteelement (1) geeignet ist, wobei der Zwischenraum (6) zum Aufnehmen/Entnehmen des Schlagstocks (32) in/aus dem ersten Halteelement (1) dient, während das freie Griffende des Schlagstocks (32) gehalten wird, und
 einem zweiten Halteelement (10), das ausgestaltet ist, den Schlagstock in einem Abstand weiter entfernt von dem Griffende (33) als das erste Halteelement (1) zu umgeben, wobei das zweite Halteelement (10) ein Material (21) mit einer Öffnung (22), welche einen marginal größeren Durchmesser als der des Endes des Schlagstocks, welches das zweite Halteelement (10) umgeben soll, bildet oder umfaßt, wobei das erste und das zweite Halteelement (1 bzw. 10) die Form separater Komponenten

- mit jeweiligen Aufnahmeelementen (3,13) haben, die jeweils unabhängig die Befestigung an dem länglichen Halteelement (31) zulassen, so dass der Halter die Funktion einer einzelnen Einheit (1,31,10) einnimmt und die den Schlagstock (32) dauernd in einer Position halten, bei der die Longitudinalachse des Schlagstocks (32) hauptsächlich parallel zu dem länglichen Halteelement (31) ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Aufnahmeelemente (3,13) eine Einstellung des Abstands zwischen den Halteelementen (1,10) ermöglichen.
2. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Verriegelungseinrichtung (7,8) eine Lasche (7) und einen Einrast-Befestiger (8) umfasst.
3. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Verriegelungseinrichtung eine Lasche (7) mit einer Öffnung nahe ihrem freien Ende sowie ein kurzes sich erstreckendes Steg an dem gegenüberliegenden Ende aufweist.
4. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß Anspruch 2 oder 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das erste Halteelement (1) eine Klammer (2) und eine Lasche (7) umfasst, wobei die Lasche (7) aus einem Material hergestellt ist, das sich von dem Material der Klammer (2) unterscheidet.
5. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß Anspruch 2 oder 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das erste Halteelement (1) eine Klammer (2) und eine Lasche (7) umfasst, wobei die Lasche (7) aus dem selben Material wie die Klammer (2) hergestellt und als ein homogenes Teil mit der Klammer ausgebildet ist.
6. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Material für das erste Halteelement (1) eines ist, das einen vergleichsweise hohen Reibungskontakt mit dem Schlagstock (32) bietet und zum Beispiel ein natürliches oder synthetisches Gummimaterial umfasst.
7. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Material für das zweite Halteelement (1) eines ist, das in Kombination mit dem ausgewählten Durchmesser der Öffnung (22) einen vergleichsweise geringen Reibungskontakt mit dem Schlagstock (32) besitzt und zum Beispiel ein Kunststoffmaterial (21) aufweisen kann.
8. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß einem der vor-

stehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das erste Halteelement (1) geeignet ist, in einem Abstand von dem zweiten Halteelement (10) positioniert zu werden, welcher durch eine passiv zurückgezogene Länge eines Schlagstocks (32), welcher teleskopisch ist, vorgegeben ist.

9. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das erste Halteelement (1) so angeordnet ist, dass es nahe an der Gürtelschließe eines normalen Gürtels anbringbar ist, während das zweite Halteelement (10) so angeordnet ist, dass es auf der selben Seite der Gürtelschließe (35) wie das erste Halteelement (1) oder an der gegenüberliegenden Seite der Gürtelschließe (35) im Vergleich zu dem ersten Halteelement (1) anbringbar ist.
10. Der Halter und Schlagstock gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** er so angeordnet ist, dass er an einer starren Haltestruktur anbringbar ist, welche an dem Oberschenkel eines Benutzers anzubringen ist.

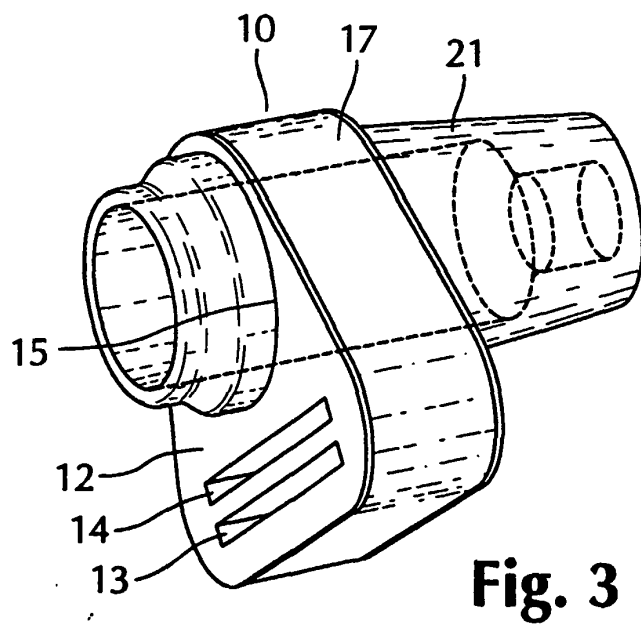
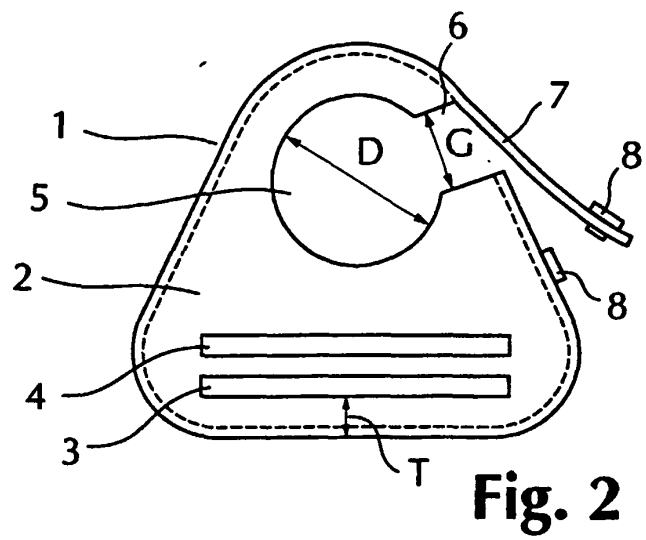
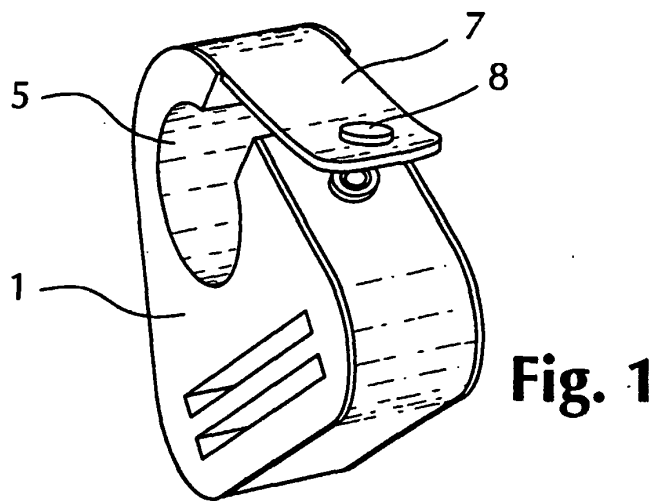
Revendications

1. Porte-matraque et matraque, le porte-matraque étant destiné à supporter la matraque (32), le porte-matraque pouvant être attaché à un élément de support oblong portable (31), le porte-matraque comprenant :

un premier élément de retenue (1) conçu pour encercler sensiblement la matraque vers l'extrémité de préhension de la matraque de sorte que son extrémité de préhension (33) soit libre, ledit premier élément de retenue (1) constituant ou comprenant un matériau qui est flexible et qui comprend un dispositif de verrouillage (7, 8) approprié pour se fermer et s'ouvrir respectivement pour un espace (6) dans le premier élément de retenue (1), l'espace (6) étant destiné à recevoir/décharger la matraque (32) dans/hors de l'élément de retenue (1) alors que l'extrémité de préhension libre de la matraque (32) est tenue, et

un second élément de retenue (10) conçu pour encercler la matraque à une distance plus éloignée de l'extrémité de préhension (33) que ledit premier élément de retenue (1), ledit second élément de retenue (10) constituant ou comprenant un matériau (21) avec une ouverture (22) qui possède un diamètre marginalement supérieur au diamètre de l'extrémité de la matraque que ledit second élément de retenue (10) est prévu pour encercler, lesdits premier et second éléments de retenue (1, 10) ayant la forme de com-

- posant séparés comprenant des éléments de réception respectifs (3, 13) qui permettent chacun indépendamment l'attachement de l'élément de support oblong (31) de sorte que le porte-matraque remplisse la fonction d'une unité unique (1, 31, 10) et qui retient de façon constante la matraque (32) dans une position avec l'axe longitudinal de la matraque (32) essentiellement parallèle audit élément de support oblong (31),
- caractérisé en ce que** les éléments de réception (3, 13) permettent le réglage de la distance entre les éléments de retenue (1, 10).
2. Porte-matraque et matraque selon la revendication 1,
caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de verrouillage (7, 8) comprend une lanière (7) et un bouton pression (8).
3. Porte-matraque et matraque selon la revendication 1,
caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de verrouillage comprend une lanière (7) avec une ouverture proche de son extrémité libre et une barre s'étendant courte sur l'extrémité opposée.
4. Porte-matraque et matraque selon la revendication 2 ou 3,
caractérisé en ce que l'élément de retenue (1) comprend un socle (2) et une lanière (7), la lanière (7) étant faite d'un matériau différent du matériau du socle (2).
5. Porte-matraque et matraque selon la revendication 2 ou 3,
caractérisé en ce que le premier élément de retenue (1) comprend un socle (2) et une lanière (7), la lanière (7) étant faite du même matériau que le socle (2) et fabriquée sous forme de pièce homogène avec le socle.
6. Porte-matraque et matraque selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes,
caractérisé en ce que le matériau pour le premier élément de retenue (1) est un matériau qui fournit un contact frictionnel comparativement élevé avec la matraque (32) et comprend par exemple un matériau de caoutchouc naturel ou synthétique.
7. Porte-matraque et matraque selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes,
caractérisé en ce que le matériau pour le second élément de retenue (1) est un matériau qui, en combinaison avec le diamètre sélectionné de l'ouverture (22), fournit un contact frictionnel comparativement faible avec la matraque (32), et peut comprendre par
- exemple un matériau plastique (21).
8. Porte-matraque et matraque selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes,
caractérisé en ce que ledit premier élément de retenue (1) est approprié pour être positionné à une distance dudit second élément de retenue (10) qui est dictée par une longueur rétractée passive d'une matraque (32) qui est télescopique.
9. Porte-matraque et matraque selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes,
caractérisé en ce que ledit premier élément de retenue (1) est agencé pour pouvoir être attaché près de la boucle de ceinture d'une ceinture ordinaire alors que ledit second élément de retenue (10) est agencé pour pouvoir être attaché sur le même côté de la boucle de ceinture (35) que le premier élément de retenue (1) ou sur le côté de la boucle de ceinture (35) opposé au premier élément de retenue (1).
10. Porte-matraque et matraque selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8,
caractérisé en ce qu'il est agencé pour être attaché à une structure de support rigide destinée à être attachée à la cuisse de l'utilisateur.



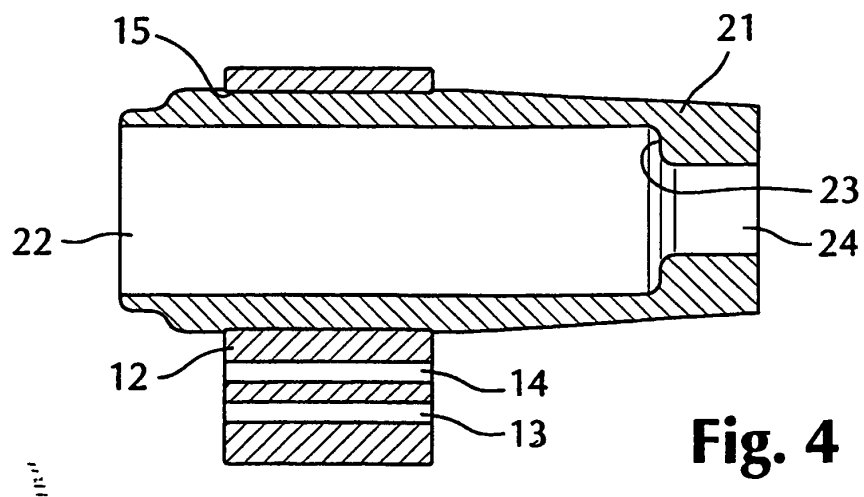


Fig. 4

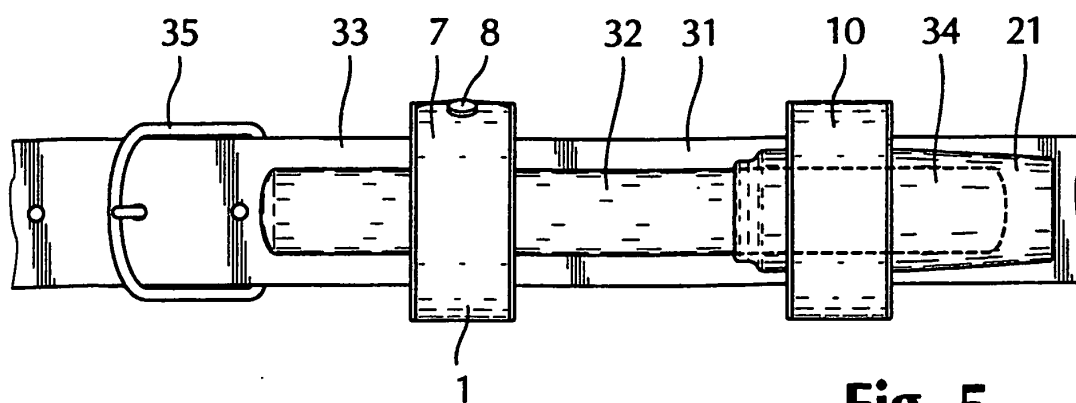


Fig. 5

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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