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DESCRIPTION

Background

[0001] The invention relates to a safety lock comprising an RFID transponder and a shackle, the shackle being movable from an open state to a locked state.

[0002] Safety locks, such as padlocks and seals are traditionally used for identify certain objects and for authentication. A padlock or a seal should prevent copying of objects, such as containers, various metal carts, etc. Padlocks or seals should be difficult to copy and impossible to open without any visual damage.

[0003] In safety locks, there is a lock mechanism designed such a way that it can't be opened. The lock should have a very strong mechanism so that the padlock does not fall off in normal use, but on the other hand, it should break down easily if anyone tries to open it. Therefore, two separate locking mechanisms are typically used: one is made of metal and the other is made of plastic. The plastic one should break down if anyone tries to steal the safety lock.

[0004] The safety locks have usually many details, which are difficult to copy. Metal parts may have some sophisticated markings. Plastic parts may have details, which makes the injection moulding difficult and expensive. They may also have some identification information like barcode and a visual number. An RFID transponder can be used to prevent copying and also for further purposes, such as automatic tracking in logistics.

[0005] The RFID transponder has microchip i.e. IC, which has logic circuitry and memory. A unique identification number is stored to the IC memory. Copying of such IC is extremely difficult and expensive. The RFID transponder requires an antenna, which is used to collect energy from reader field. The antenna also transmits and receives data between RFID IC and the reader device. The efficiency of the antenna will have a direct effect on the range of identifying the RFID transponder.

[0006] US 2007/139196 discloses a seal device with a seal body and an attachment device for the captive attachment of the seal body to an object to be sealed, wherein one end of the attachment device is connected in a single piece with the seal body while its other end comprises a joining device for non-positive joining to a connection device that is provided on the seal body.

[0007] WO 2004/008420 discloses a safety lock which is essentially composed of retaining means which are inserted in a preferably hollow or shell-type housing. The shackle, when closed, is nondetachably locked with the retaining means by snap-in means and the safety lock cannot be opened without destroying it at the same time.

[0008] WO 2009/030816 discloses an RFID transponder comprising an RFID module including an IC and a matching and coupling elements and a plastic enclosure. An electromagnetic transmission line is coupled to the IC, said electromagnetic transmission line capable of making a galvanic, a capacitive or an inductive coupling between the IC and an external metal object so that said external metal object is able to function as an antenna of the RFID transponder.

[0009] However, there is still demand for more secure safety locks on the market.

Brief description

[0010] Viewed from a first aspect, there can be provided a safety lock comprising an RFID inlay including an IC and antenna coupling elements arranged to couple the IC with an antenna, the RFID inlay arranged in a base member, the safety lock further comprising a housing arranged to envelope the RFID inlay, wherein the base member comprises a reduction zone the mechanical strength of which is reduced compared to portions of the base member next to said reduction zone, the reduction zone being arranged under the IC an/or the antenna coupling elements of the RFID inlay, the base member further connected to a first arresting means by an essentially inextensible connection, and wherein said shackle comprises a second arresting means, wherein in the locked state of the shackle, the first arresting means are arranged to intermesh with the second arresting means such that force striving the shackle from the locked state to the open state is arranged to being transmitted to the reduction zone.

[0011] Thereby a more secure safety locks may be achieved.

[0012] The idea of the safety lock is stated in the independent claim. Some other embodiments are characterised by what is stated in the other claims. Inventive embodiments are also disclosed in the specification and drawings of this patent application. The inventive content of the patent application may also be defined in other ways than defined in the following claims. The inventive content may also be formed of several separate inventions, especially if the invention is examined in the light of expressed or implicit sub-tasks or in view of obtained benefits or benefit groups. Some of the definitions contained in the following claims may then be unnecessary in view of the separate inventive ideas. Features of the different embodiments of the invention may, within the scope of the basic inventive idea, be applied to other embodiments.

[0013] In one embodiment the base member is an insert that is a separate piece from the housing, the insert being arranged in a room within the housing, and wherein the first arresting means is a part of said insert.

[0014] An advantage is that an optimal insert is easy to manufacture and the features of the insert can be varied without compromising the characteristics of the housing.

[0015] In one embodiment the first arresting means is arranged in the first end of the insert

and has an arrow-shaped shape, narrowing towards said end.

[0016] An advantage is that the assembling of the safety lock is easy.

[0017] In one embodiment the housing comprises a first recess in the wall of the room and arranged so that the first end is fitted therein while the shackle is in the locked state, the first recess thus restraining the movement of the first arresting means away intermeshing with the second arresting means.

[0018] An advantage is that the shackle is even safer, because the first arresting means cannot be taken away intermeshing with the second arresting means without breaking the safety lock.

[0019] In one embodiment the insert has an U-shape configuration, and wherein said insert is adapted to circumvent around a member of the housing arranged in the room. An advantage is that the insert cannot be removed in the shackle in the locked state without breaking the safety lock.

[0020] In one embodiment the insert comprises a second end and the housing comprises a second recess in the wall of the room arranged so that the second end is fitted in said second recess while the shackle is in the locked state, the second recess thus restraining the movement of the second end.

[0021] An advantage is that the insert cannot be removed in the shackle in the locked state without breaking the safety lock.

[0022] In one embodiment the reduction zone is arranged in the bottom area of the U-shape.

[0023] An advantage is that the reduction zone may be exposed to bending forces when the shackle is tried to force from the locked state to the open state.

[0024] In one embodiment the insert comprises a stopper and the housing comprises a mating stopper, and, in the locked state of the shackle, the stopper being arranged to intermesh with the mating stopper, whereby the first end of the insert is blocked to move away from the first recess.

[0025] An advantage is that the insert keeps in its right place prior to the shackle is arranged to the locked state

[0026] In one embodiment the insert has a resilient configuration.

[0027] An advantage is that the insert facilitates the movement of the shackle from the open state to the locked state.

[0028] In one embodiment, the base member is a part of the housing, being arranged in a room within the housing.

[0029] An advantage is that the number of parts of the safety lock can be reduced.

[0030] In one embodiment the housing comprises an outer part and a core part arranged inside a canal in said outer part, the core part comprising a bottom part that is larger than the cross-section of the canal, wherein the core part and/or the outer part comprise bracket means arranged to prevent the core part to be removed from the canal.

[0031] An advantage is that the safety lock the removing of the core part from the outer part is prevented by a simple way.

[0032] In one embodiment the RFID inlay comprises a inlay reduction zone the mechanical strength of which is reduced compared to portions of the the RFID inlay next to said inlay reduction zone.

[0033] An advantage is that the breakage of the inlay can be ensured.

[0034] In one embodiment the housing comprises plastic and the safety lock comprises means for causing visible markings in the housing in case of the shackle is forced from the locked state to the open state.

[0035] An advantage is that the forced opening of the safety lock is easily noticed.

[0036] In one embodiment the antenna is arranged in the inlay.

[0037] An advantage is that the structure of the RFID transponder may be very simple.

[0038] In one embodiment the antenna is an external antenna arranged outside of the housing, and wherein an electromagnetic transmission line is arranged between the IC and the external antenna, said electromagnetic transmission line capable of making a galvanic, a capacitive or an inductive coupling, and wherein an external metal object is arranged to function as the external antenna.

[0039] An advantage is that size of the antenna is not reduced by dimensions of the housing.

Brief description of figures

[0040] Some embodiments illustrating the present disclosure are described in more detail in the attached drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of an example safety lock in its open state in partial cross-

section,

Figure 2 is a schematic side view of the safety lock shown in Figure 1 but in its locked state in partial cross-section,

Figure 3 is a schematic side view of another safety lock in its locked state in partial cross-section, and

Figure 4 is a schematic top view of an example shackle.

[0041] In the figures, the embodiments are shown simplified for the sake of clarity. Similar parts are marked with the same reference numbers in the figures.

Detailed description

[0042] Figure 1 is a schematic side view of an example safety lock in its open state in partial cross-section, and in Figure 2 in its locked state.

[0043] The safety lock 100 comprises a housing 6, an RFID transponder 1 and a shackle 2. The housing 6 may be manufactured e.g. of plastics or plastic composition. The housing comprises two main components: a core part 7 and an outer part 23. The core part 7 is pushed inside a canal 27 inside the outer part 23. The core part 7 may comprise bracket means 26 and the outer part 23 a counterpart 34 for said bracket means 26. When the core part 7 is pushed in the outer part 23, it is tilted so that its bracket means 26 may pass the counterpart 34. It is to be noted, however, that said bracket means and counterpart are not essential features of the housing.

[0044] The core part 7 may comprise a bottom part 25 that is larger than the cross-section of the canal 27. Thus the core part 7 may not be pushed through the outer part 23.

[0045] The shackle 2 may be assembled in the housing before or after the pushing of the core part 7. The shackle 2 may be arranged to lock the core part 7 in the outer part 23.

[0046] The shackle 2 may be manufactured e.g. of metal. It comprises two shackle legs 31a, 31b of the first one 31a is essentially longer than the second one 31b. The shackle 2 can be moved from an open state shown in Figure 1 to a locked state shown in Figure 2. In the open state, only the first leg 31a lies in the housing 6 while the second leg 31b lies outside the housing 6. Thus an object or a part of the object to be identified can be placed inside the shackle 2 prior to moving the shackle 2 in its locked state.

[0047] The safety lock 100 further comprises an RFID transponder 1 comprising an RFID inlay 10 that includes an IC 13 and antenna coupling elements 14 arranged to couple the IC 13 with

an antenna 12.

[0048] The RFID inlay 10 is arranged in or on a base member 8 by e.g. glue. The base member 8 is enveloped by the housing 6. The base member 8 of the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2 is an insert 11 that is a separate piece from the housing 6. Furthermore, the insert 11 has a U-shape configuration which is adapted to circumvent around a member 17 of the housing 6 arranged in a room 15 created by the core part 7 and/or the outer part 23.

[0049] It is to be noted that the configuration of the insert 11 may vary. The insert 11 has a resilient configuration, thus allowing the movement of the shackle 2 from the open state to the locked state. Material of the insert may comprise plastic or plastic composite etc.

[0050] According to an embodiment, the insert 11 has a shape that resembles more or less letter, optionally slightly curved, etc. Furthermore, the configuration of the RFID inlay 10 may vary.

[0051] The base member 8 is connected to a first arresting means 3 by an essentially inextensible connection 5. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1 the first arresting means 3 are part of said insert 11 and arranged at the end thereof. The first arresting means 3 has an arrow-shaped shape or profile that is narrowing towards the end of the insert 11.

[0052] Furthermore, the base member 8 comprises a reduction zone 9 the mechanical strength of which is reduced compared to portions of the base member 8 next to said reduction zone 9. The reduction zone 9 is arranged here in the bottom area of the U-shape, under the antenna coupling elements 14 arranged on/in the RFID inlay 10.

[0053] The shackle 2 comprises a second arresting means 4, which may be just an opening or recess etc. in the shackle 2. The second arresting means 4 is located such that, in the locked state of the shackle 2, it intermeshes with the first arresting means (3) such that force striving or pulling the shackle 2 from the locked state to the open state is transmitted to the reduction zone 9. The mechanical strength of the reduction zone 9 is selected so low that the base member 8 breaks apart or stretches or bends or deforms some other way prior to the movement of the shackle 2 away from the locked state. Thus, if the safety lock 100 is opened by force, the base member 8 is exposed to force exceeding the mechanical strength of the reduction zone 9 and therefore the RFID inlay 10 in/on the base member 8 is damaged.

[0054] The reduction zone 9 may comprise e.g. a thinning as shown in Figures, a perforation, a section made of mechanically weaker material etc. The length of the reduction zone 9 shown in Figure 1 is quite short with precipitous reduction of its mechanical strength. Alternatively, the reduction zone 9 may be longer and the reduction of the mechanical strength taking place step by step.

[0055] According an idea, the base member 8 is made by injection moulding method. The injection point of the base member, i.e. the point where the injected material is injected into the

mould, may create a weak point in the material. Therefore, the injection point may be utilized as a part of the reduction zone 9.

[0056] According an idea, the base member 8 is made by injection moulding method, and the weld line of the injected material may be utilized as a part of the reduction zone 9. It is to be noted, that also the RFID inlay 10 may comprise an inlay reduction zone 28. The mechanical strength of the inlay reduction zone 28 is reduced compared to portions of the the RFID inlay 10 next to said inlay reduction zone 28. Said inlay reduction zone 28 is preferably arranged in the same location with the reduction zone 9 of the insert 11. Thus it can be ensured that the inlay 10 will be broken in pursuance of breakage or elongation of the insert 11.

[0057] According to an idea, the housing 6 may comprise a first recess 16 in the wall of the room 15 e.g. as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The first recess 16 is located so that the first end 18 of the insert is fitted therein while the shackle 2 is in the locked state. Due to this, the first recess 16 restrains the movement of the first arresting means 3 away intermeshing with the second arresting means 4.

[0058] According to an idea, the insert 11 comprises a second end 19 and the housing 6 comprises a second recess 17 in the wall of the room 15 located so that the second end 19 is fitted therein while the shackle 2 is in the locked state. Thus the second recess 17 thus may restrain the movement of the second end 19.

[0059] Furthermore, the housing 6 may comprise third arresting means 22, e.g. in form of a resilient snap means as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The third arresting means 22 are mating with fourth arresting means 24a, 24b arranged in the shackle 2.

[0060] In the open state of the shackle 2 the third arresting means 22 are mating with the first of the fourth arresting means 24a as shown in Figure 1. The third arresting means 22 keeps the shackle 2 attached to the housing 6. According to an embodiment, shown in Figure 1, the third arresting means 22 can be designed such that the shackle 2 cannot be removed from the housing 6 but breaking the housing 6.

[0061] In the locked state of the shackle 2, the third arresting means 22 are mating with the second of the fourth arresting means 24b as shown in Figure 2. This mating makes a further obstacle for removing the shackle 2 from the housing 6. As can be seen in Figure 2, the second end 19 may be dimensioned so that it restrains the movement of the third arresting means 22 away from the second of the fourth arresting means 24b. Additionally, the third arresting means 22 mating with the second of the fourth arresting means 24b is capable to prohibit removing the core part 7 of the housing from the outer part 23 of the housing.

[0062] According to an idea, the insert 11 may comprise at least one stopper 20 and the housing 6 mating stopper(s) 21a, 21b. In the locked state of the shackle 2, the stopper 20 is arranged to intermesh with the mating stopper 21a, whereby the first end 18 of the insert is blocked to move away from the first recess 16. The mating stopper(s) 21a, 21b keep the insert

11 in right place prior to the shackle 2 is arranged to the locked state.

[0063] It is commonly known that most of plastics tend to change its colour when bent in a great extent. Thus, according to an idea, the housing 6 has been designed to comprise a plastic structure that will bend due to a violent opening of the safety lock 100 so that its colour will change. In Figure 1 is shown a cavity 33 that is an example of this kind of structure.

[0064] In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the antenna 12 is arranged in the inlay 10. An advantage of this embodiment is that the manufacturing costs are low. The antenna can be manufactured by e.g. roll-to-roll process.

[0065] According to another idea, the antenna 12 is arranged outside the housing 6, i.e. it is an external antenna as depicted in Figure 2 by dash line.

[0066] An electromagnetic transmission line 29 is arranged between the IC 13 and the external antenna 12. The electromagnetic transmission line 29 may comprise a galvanic, a capacitive or an inductive coupling. The shackle 2 may be a part of the electromagnetic transmission line 29.

[0067] According to an idea, an external metal object 30 is arranged to function as the external antenna 12. The external metal object 30 may be e.g. the object to be identified or a part of it.

[0068] An advantage of the external antenna is that its size can be larger than an antenna arranged inside the housing 6.

[0069] Figure 3 is a schematic side view of another safety lock in its locked state in partial cross-section. In this embodiment, the base member 8 is a part of the housing 6 which is arranged in inner part of the housing 6. The RFID transponder 1 comprising RFID inlay 10 is attached or manufactured directly on or in the base member 8. Thus, there is no need for a separate insert 11.

[0070] The RFID inlay 10 comprises an IC 13, antenna coupling elements 14 and an antenna 12. Alternatively, the antenna 12 may be an external antenna arranged outside the housing 6. In an embodiment, the shackle 2 is arranged to serve as an antenna.

[0071] The housing 6 comprises a core part 7 and an outer part 23 which are locked together by means of the shackle 2 and one or more arresting means 3, 22a, 22b.

[0072] If the safety lock 100 is tried to open by pulling the shackle 2, the pulling force is transmitted to the reduction zone (9) which then breaks or deforms so that the RFID transponder 1 is irreversibly destroyed.

[0073] Figure 4 is a schematic top view of an example shackle. The shackle is made of metal, for instance. It comprises legs 31a, 31b and arresting means 4, 24a, 24b as discussed above.

[0074] The shackle 2 further comprises a protruding spike or barb 32 that is directed to the opening direction of the shackle 2. If the safety lock 100 is opened by force, the spike 32 penetrates in the material of the housing 6 and causes clearly visible markings the housing 6.

[0075] The invention is not limited solely to the embodiments described above, but instead many variations are possible within the scope of the inventive concept defined by the claims below. Within the scope of the inventive concept the attributes of different embodiments and applications can be used in conjunction with or replace the attributes of another embodiment or application.

[0076] The drawings and the related description are only intended to illustrate the idea of the invention. The invention may vary in detail within the scope of the inventive idea defined in the following claims.

[0077] According to an embodiment, for instance, the safety lock 100 may comprise a barcode and/or visual markings arranged on external surface of the safety lock 100.

[0078] According to an idea, the housing 6 or at least part of it is made of plastic and the housing 6 is designed such that opening of the safety lock 100 by force cause a plastic part being bent in large extent. Due to this, the plastic part changes its colour, e.g. turns white. Thanks to this, it is easy to detect those safety locks 100 that have been opened by force and assembled back in configuration that may externally resemble a safety lock 100 in its locked state.

[0079] The RFID transponder 1 may be e.g. passive or semi-passive one. A passive RFID transponder does not have a battery or any other power supply. It takes required power from the radiated EM field of the reader device. In other words, it harvests all energy from the reader field. Therefore, the transponder has a long life cycle. A semi-passive RFID transponder or battery assisted passive tag (BAP) has battery or some other power supply, preferably in the housing 6. The power supply improves performance of the RFID transponder, because logic and memory parts of the circuit can operate without taking energy from the reader field. This will enhance the reading distance and also improve reliability of identification because the link margin of the system is improved. Also sensors and other energy consuming features can be added to the semi-passive RFID transponder.

Reference symbols

[0080]

- 1
RFID transponder
- 2
shackle

- 3 first arresting means
- 4 second arresting means
- 5 essentially inextensible connection
- 6 housing
- 7 core part of the housing
- 8 base member
- 9 reduction zone
- 10 RFID inlay
- 11 insert
- 12 antenna
- 13 IC
- 14 coupling elements
- 15 room
- 16 first recess
- 17 second recess
- 18 first end of the insert
- 19 second end of the insert
- 20 stopper
- 21a, b mating stopper
- 22a, b third arresting means
- 23 outer part of the housing
- 24a, b fourth arresting means

25	bottom part of the core part
26	bracket means
27	canal
28	inlay reduction zone
29	electromagnetic transmission line
30	external metal object
31a, b	shackle leg
32	spike
33	cavity
34	counterpart
100	safety lock

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [US2007139196A \[0006\]](#)
- [WO2004008420A \[0007\]](#)
- [WO2009030816A \[0008\]](#)

Patentkrav

1. Sikkerhedslås (100) omfattende en RFID-transponder (1) og en sjækkel (2),
hvilken sjækkel (2) kan bevæges fra en åben tilstand til en låst tilstand, hvilken
5 RFID-transponder (1) omfatter
et RFID-indlæg (10) indbefattende
et integreret kredsløb (13) og antennekoblingselementer (14), der er indrettet
til at koble det integrerede kredsløb (13) med en antenne (12),
hvilket RFID-indlæg (10) er anbragt i eller på et basiselement (8), hvilken sik-
10 kerhedslås (100) yderligere omfatter
et hus (6), der er indrettet til at omslutte basiselementet (8), hvor
basiselementet (8) omfatter en reduktionszone (9), hvis mekaniske styrke er
nedsat sammenlignet med dele af basiselementet (8) ved siden af reduktions-
zonen (9),
15 reduktionszonen (9) er abragt under det integrerede kredsløb (13) og/eller an-
tennekoblingselementerne (14) af RFID-indlægget (10),
basiselementet (8) yderligere er forbundet med et første standsende middel
(3) ved hjælp af en i det væsentlige ikke-udvidelig forbindelse (5), og hvor
sjækken (2) omfatter et andet standsende middel (4), hvor
20 det første standsende middel (3) i den låste tilstand af sjækken (2) er indrettet
til at gribe ind i det andet standsende middel (4), således at kraft, med hvilken
det forsøges at drive sjækken (2) fra den låste tilstand til den åbne tilstand, kan
overføres til reduktionszonen (9),
kendetegnet ved at kraften yderligere overføres til RFID-indlægget (10), og
25 **ved at**,
hvis sikkerhedslåsen (100) åbnes med magt, så udsættes basiselementet (8)
for en kraft, der overstiger den mekaniske styrke af reduktionszonen (9), hvil-
ket fører til beskadigelse af RFID-indlægget.
- 30 2. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 1, hvor basiselementet (8) er en indsats (11),
der er et separat stykke fra huset (6), hvilket indlæg (11) er anbragt i et rum
(15) i huset (6), og hvor det første standsende middel (3) er en del af indsatsen
(11).

3. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 2, hvor det første standsende middel (3) er anbragt i en første ende (18) af indsatsen og har en pileformet form, der indsnævres mod enden.

5 **4.** Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 2 eller 3, hvor huset (6) omfatter en første reces (16) i væggen af rummet (15) og er indrettet således, at den første ende (18) er indpasset deri, mens sjæklen (2) er i den låste tilstand, idet den første reces (16) således forhindrer bevægelsen af det første standsende middel (3) i at gribe ind i det andet standsende middel (4).

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5. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2 til 4, hvor indsatsen (11) har en U-formet udformning, og hvor indsatsen (11) er tilpasset til at gå uden om et element (7) af huset (6), der er anbragt i rummet (15).

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6. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 5, hvor indsatsen (11) omfatter en anden ende (19), og huset (6) omfatter en anden reces (17) i væggen af rummet (15), der er indrettet således, at den anden ende (19) er indpasset i den anden reces (17), mens sjæklen (2) er i den låste tilstand, (17), således at bevægelsen af den anden ende begrænses (19).

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7. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 5 eller 6, hvor reduktionszonen (9) er anbragt i det nedre område af U-formen.

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8. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 4, hvor indsatsen (11) omfatter en stopper (20), og huset (6) omfatter en tilsvarende stopper (21a), og stopperen (20) i den låste tilstand af sjæklen (2) er indrettet til at gribe ind i den tilsvarende stopper (21a), hvorved den første ende (17) af indsatsen blokeres til at bevæge sig væk fra den første reces (16).

30

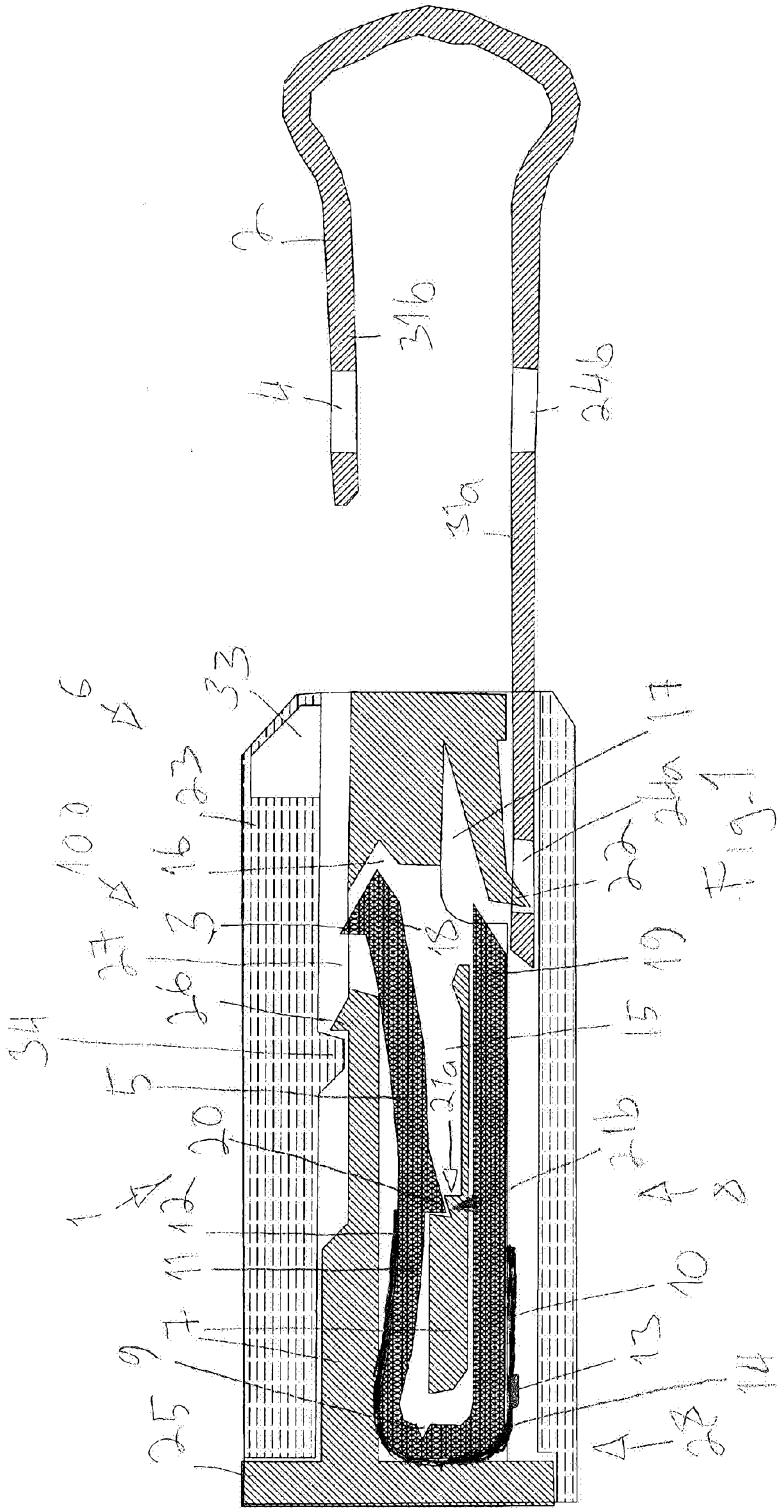
9. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et af kravene 2 til 8, hvor indsatsen (11) har en eftergivelig udformning og derved muliggør bevægelse af sjæklen (2) fra den åbne tilstand til den låste tilstand.

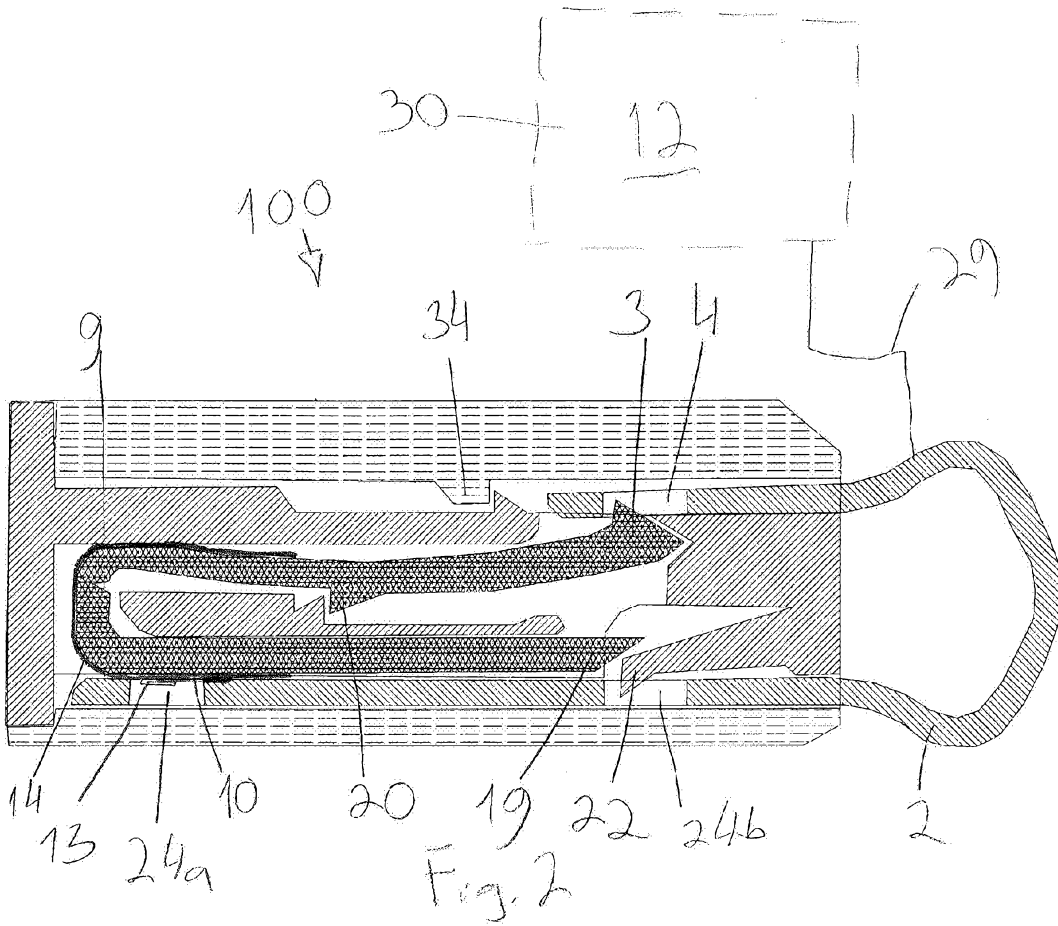
35

10. Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge krav 1, hvor basiselementet (8) er en del af huset (6), som er anbragt i et rum (15) i huset (6).

- 5 **11.** Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor huset omfatter en udvendig del (23) og en keredel (7), der er anbragt inden i en kanal (27) i den udvendige del (23), hvilken keredel (7) omfatter en nedre del (25), der er større end tværsnittet af kanalen (27), hvor keredelen (7) og/eller den udvendige del (23) omfatter holdemidler (26), der er indrettet til at forhindre, at keredelen (7) fjernes fra kanalen (27).
- 10 **12.** Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor RFID-indlægget (10) omfatter en indlægsreduktionszone (28), hvis mekaniske styrke er nedsat sammenlignet med dele af RFID-indlægget (10) ved siden af indlægsreduktionszonen (28).
- 15 **13.** Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor huset (6) omfatter plast, og sikkerhedslåsen (100) omfatter midler til at forårsage synlige mærker i huset (6), i tilfælde af at sjæklen (2) bringes fra den låste tilstand til den åbne tilstand med magt.
- 20 **14.** Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor antennen (12) er anbragt i indlægget (10).
- 25 **15.** Sikkerhedslås (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 12, hvor antennen (12) er en ekstern antenne, der er anbragt uden for huset (6), og hvor en elektromagnetisk transmissionsledning (5) er anbragt mellem det integrerede kredsløb (13) og den eksterne antenne (12), hvilken elektromagnetisk transmissionsledning (5) er i stand til at tilvejebringe en galvanisk, en kapacitiv eller en induktiv kobling, og hvor et eksternt metalobjekt (30) er indrettet til at fungere som den eksterne antenne (12).

DRAWINGS





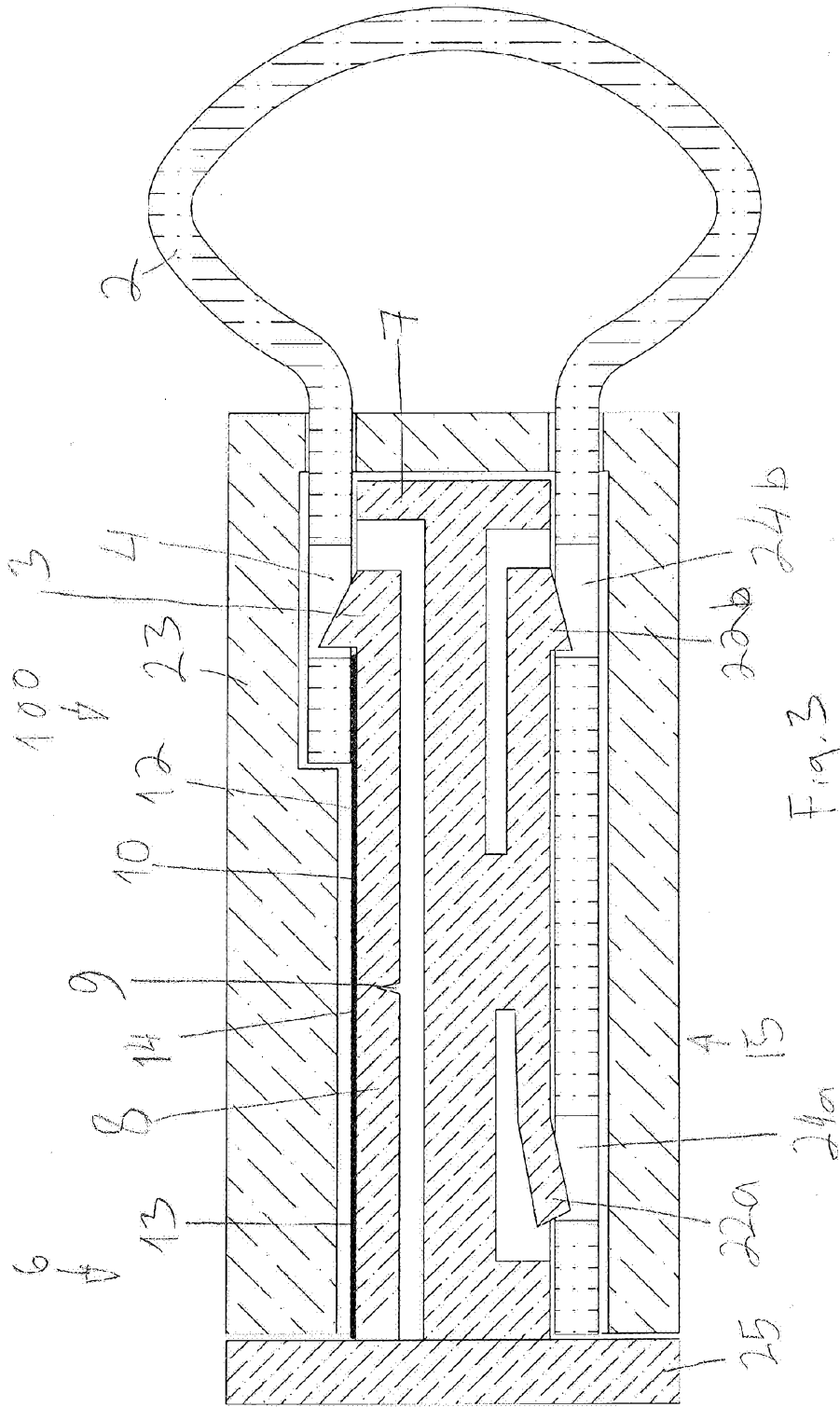


Fig. 3

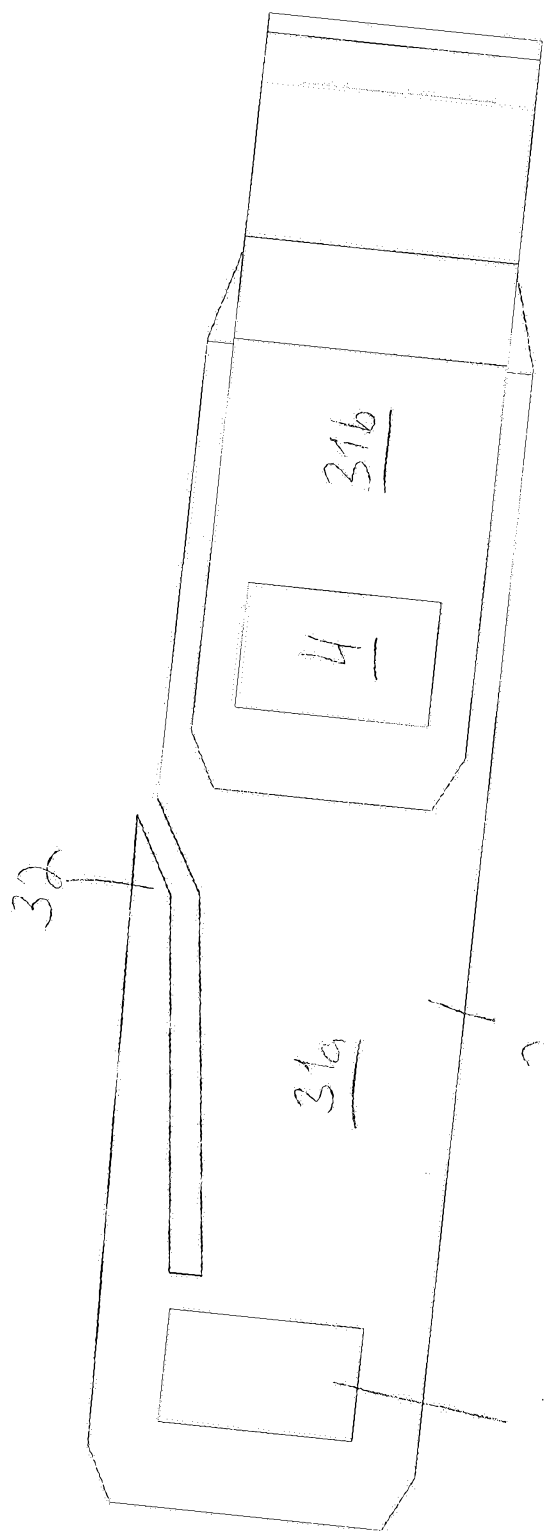


Fig. 4