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3,429,152

SKI LOCK

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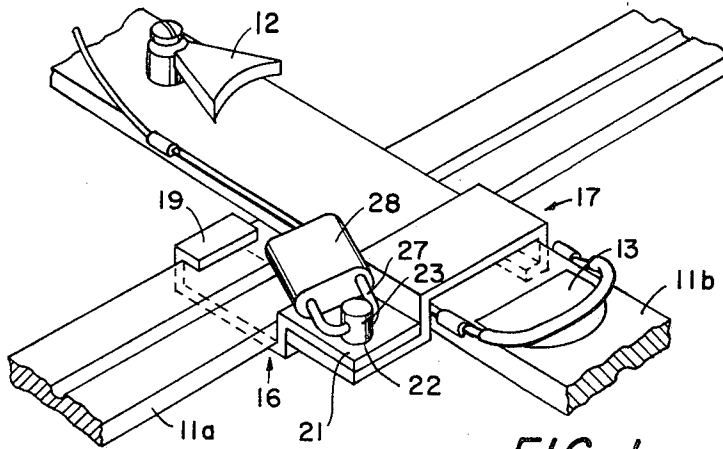


FIG. 1.

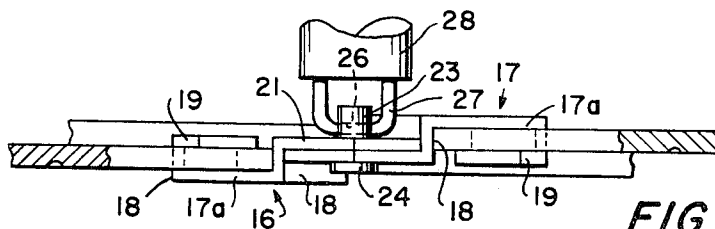


FIG. 2.

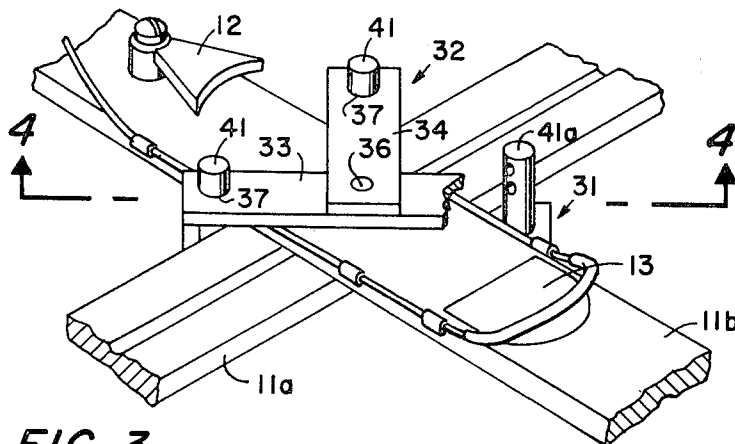


FIG. 3.

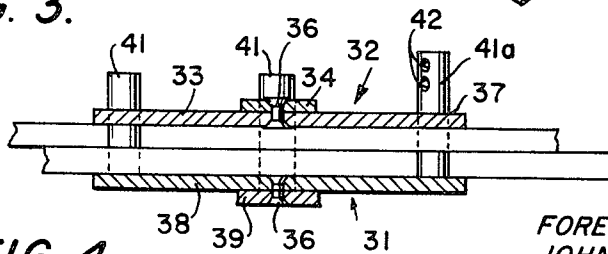


FIG. 4.

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SKI LOCK

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Inter-fitting brackets are provided, each fitting transversely across a ski, preferably between the toe and heel binding fittings thereof. In assembled position the brackets require that the skis be crossed at wide angles. Locking means is provided to maintain the brackets in assembled position. With the skis locked in wide angle position, theft is discouraged because one walking with skis thus positioned would be conspicuous and recognized as a thief. Further, transporting skis in this position on conventional automobile ski racks is either impossible or extremely conspicuous.

Skis are frequently left unattended outside such places as eating or sleeping accommodations where locking ski racks are not usually provided. The present invention provides means for locking skis relative to each other rather than to a permanently installed rack. The skis are disposed at an angle to each other of 60° to 90°, more or less, and thus assume a position which is not normal for carrying and which does not permit skiing. Hence one transporting skis in such position is conspicuous and identified as a thief. In addition, common ski racks on automobiles will not accept skis held in this position.

A further feature of the invention is the fact that the brackets which are applied to each ski do not injure the ski or require any special modification of the structure thereof.

A further feature of the invention is the fact that the brackets may readily be installed and removed and readily locked and unlocked in installed position.

Still another advantage of the invention is the fact that the brackets when removed from the skis can be stored within a pocket or in some convenient receptacle and do not occupy excessive space nor does their weight interfere with normal movement.

A still further feature of the invention is the fact that the device is inexpensive to manufacture. Conventional or special locks may be employed to hold the brackets in position.

Other objects of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following specification and referring to the accompanying drawings in which similar characters of reference represent corresponding parts in each of the several views.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one form of the lock in accordance with the invention with a portion of the skis broken away.

FIG. 2 is a side elevation of the structure of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a view similar to FIG. 1 of a modification, the same being partly broken away.

FIG. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on line 4-4 of FIG. 3.

The present invention is designed for attachment to conventional skis 11a and 11b preferably between the toe and heel binding fittings 12 and 13 respectively. Such location prevents the skis from being slipped out of the lock, but it will be understood that the invention will hold in other positions.

In the form of the invention shown in FIGS. 1 and 2

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brackets 16-17a are employed. Bracket 16 has a bottom 17 of a width approximately equal to that of the largest ski 11a with which the lock is to be used. On either end of bottom 17 are side edges 18 which project perpendicularly from bottom 17 a distance about equal to the thickness of the largest ski with which the lock is to be used. The outer side 18 has an inward projecting lip 19 which fits on top of ski 11a. The distance which lip 19 projects inward is sufficient to accommodate narrower skis than shown as 11a. The inner side edge 18 has an outward projecting lug 21 formed with an aperture 22 spaced inward from its outer end. The bracket 16 may be applied either by slipping it along the ski from one end or preferably by inserting the edge of the ski between lip 19 and bottom 17 and then twisting the ski downward so that its edge fits alongside the inner side edge 18.

Bracket 17 is a substantial duplicate of bracket 16 and in its position of use as best shown in FIG. 2 is inverted.

Stud 23 is inserted through apertures 22 in brackets 16 and 17 and its enlarged head 24 limits the movement of the stud 23. Various locking means may be employed. In the accompanying drawing a transverse hole 26 is formed near the outer end of stud 23 to receive the hasp 27 of a padlock 28. Various other means may be employed to secure locking means to the stud 23.

In the assembled position of the skis illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 of the drawings, after the brackets 16 and 17a have been applied, the brackets are assembled by inserting stud 23 through the hole in lug 21 and applying the lock 28. By reason of the crossed positions of the skis the skis may not be removed from the locks, either by twisting them in the reverse of the method in which they are applied or by sliding the skis longitudinally. Further, the skis are fixed at an angle of approximately 90° relative to each other and cannot be turned into parallel position because of the interference of the brackets with each other and with the adjacent ski. Hence the skis are fixed in a position such that their being transported is very conspicuous. Furthermore, since conventional automobile ski racks require the skis to be positioned parallel to each other, transportation by automobile is eliminated.

The user can readily install the brackets and lock the same together. When the lock is removed and the brackets disassembled and removed from the skis, they fit in a pocket, purse or knapsack with facility.

FIGS. 3 and 4 illustrate an alternative construction. The skis 11a and 11b and bindings 12 and 13 are essentially the same as in the preceding modification and are intended to be merely typical of equipment commercially available. The lock has a bottom member 31 and a top member 32. Each member 31-32 is essentially T-shaped in plan. Thus referring to top member 32 there is a cross arm 33 and a leg 34 at approximately right angles thereto fastened together by a rivet 36. It will be understood that the pieces 33-34 may be formed integrally or otherwise fastened together. Holes 37 are formed in the outer ends of the three extremities of top member 32. The bottom member 31 likewise has a cross arm 38 and legs 39 fastened together by rivets 36. Studs 41-41a project up from the extremities of the lower bracket 31 and fit through the holes 37 in the top bracket. One stud 41a may be elongated and formed with a plurality of transverse holes 42 spaced along the length thereof. The hasp (not shown) of a padlock may fit through any of the holes 42 depending on the thickness of the skis with which used. It will be understood that various other means may be used to lock the brackets 31-32 relative to each other.

What is claimed is:

1. A ski lock comprising a first and a second lock member, said members interfitting in assembled position and having a stud on one of said members extending through an aperture in the other of said members, and lock means

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engaging said stud to hold said members in assembled position, said members having ski engaging portions shaped to fit transversely across each of a pair of skis, said members formed with cooperating abutting means to hold said skis at a wide angle relative to each other when said members are in assembled position.

2. A lock according to claim 1 in which said cooperating abutting means comprises a ski engaging portion formed to fit across and under the edge of a ski and a lug, said lugs overlapping and when overlapped restraining turning of said members relative to each other.

3. A lock according to claim 1, in which said cooperating abutting means comprises a channel on each of said members having a return lip on one side and a lug on the other side, said lugs overlapping and lying in proximity to a channel of the other member whereby turning of said members relative to each other is limited, said stud positioned on one of said lugs and the other said lug apertured to receive said stud.

4. A lock according to claim 1, in which said cooperating abutting means comprises at least three arms on each of said members of a length to extend into three adjacent angles of a pair of crossed skis, one of said members be-

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low and the other above said crossed skis in substantially parallel relationship, a stud adjacent the outer extremity of each of said arms of one of said members, an aperture adjacent the outer extremity of each of said arms of the other of said members and receiving said studs, one stud formed for engagement with said lock means.

5. A lock according to claim 1, in which said last named stud is formed to engage said lock means in a plurality of positions to accommodate skis of varying thicknesses.

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24—81; 280—11.37