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Forgózár cipőhöz

Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

A fordítást a szabadalmat az 1995. évi XXXIII. törvény 84/H. §-a szerint nyújtotta be. A fordítás tartalmi helyességét a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala nem vizsgálta.



ROTARY CLOSURE FOR A SHOE

The invention relates to a rotary closure for a shoe, especially for a sports shoe, comprising: a housing which can be attached to the shoe, a tensioning roller which is rotatable supported around an axis in the housing, wherein a tensioning element can be spooled during lacing of the shoe on the tensioning roller and a rotary knob which is arranged rotatable around the axis at the housing to turn the tensioning roller. Furthermore, the invention relates to a shoe with such a rotary closure.

A rotary closure of the generic kind is for example known DE 297 01 491 U1. Such a rotary closure should allow the lacing of a shoe at the one hand during lacing of the tensioning element (lace thread or wire) by rotating of the rotary knob with low torque and still high tension. At the other hand also an easy slacking of the tensioning element should also be possible when the shoe should be taken off again.

Further important aspects are a light weight of the rotary closure and a cost-efficient production with as few parts as possible.

Rotary closures with a complex mechanics became known to make the slacking of the tensioning element possible in an easy manner, see US 2011/0266384 A1.

For example, the rotary knob was already arranged pivotable respectively foldaway at the housing, wherein after the pivoting respectively swivelling of the rotary knob a de-latching of the tensioning roller takes place so that the tightened tensioning element becomes free of tension. At other solutions a press button can be activated to carry out the de-latching of the tensioning roller. At other different kinds of rotary closures planetary gears are employed for the gear reduction of the rotary movement of the rotary knob to reach said aims.

It is detrimental at the known systems that the mentioned requirements cannot be fulfilled collectively without problems. Rotary closures which fulfil the mechanical requirements are often designed so complex that an expensive production with relatively many parts is given.

It is the object of the invention to further develop a rotary closure of the generic kind so that at the one hand an easy but also strong tension of the tensioning element is given during the closing of the rotary closure and that at the other hand an easy releasing respectively de-latching of the tensioning element is possible. Simultaneously, a light construction is aimed for and a cost-efficient production with few parts should be realized.

The solution of this object by the invention is characterized in that the rotary closure according to the kind mentioned above furthermore comprises:

- an intermediate carrier which is arranged rotatable around the axis in the housing, wherein the intermediate carrier comprises at least one pawl which engages in a first blocking gearing which is arranged at or in the housing so that the intermediate carrier can only rotate in one direction of rotation relatively to the housing,
- at least one locking lever which is arranged in or at the intermediate carrier and which is supported pivoting around an axis which is parallel to the axis in or at the intermediate carrier, wherein the locking lever comprises a locking section which is designed to engage in a second blocking gearing in a first swivel position of the locking lever, which second blocking gearing is arranged at the tensioning roller, and which is further designed not to engage in the second blocking gearing in a second swivel position of the locking lever,

wherein a first control element and a second control element are arranged at the rotary knob, wherein the first control element can engage in a first crank section of the locking lever at the rotation of the rotary knob in a first direction of rotation to move the locking lever into the first swivel position and to turn the intermediate carrier together with the tensioning roller, and wherein the second control element can engage in a second crank section of the locking lever at the rotation of the rotary knob in a second direction of rotation which is contrawise to the first direction of rotation to move the locking lever into the second swivel position.

The housing has preferably a cylindrical shape.

The first blocking gearing is preferably formed into an inner circumference of the housing. This inner circumference is thereby preferably formed cylindrically. The housing can thereby consist of plastic material, wherein the first blocking gearing is formed into the material of the housing.

The second blocking gearing and the tensioning roller are preferably formed as a one-piece part, especially as injection moulded part.

The axis of rotation for the parts which are movable respectively rotatable supported relatively to the housing is preferably realized by a bolt. Here, especially a screw bolt (screw) is considered.

The tensioning element is mostly a tensioning wire.

The two control elements are preferably formed at the rotary knob as pencil-shaped protrusions, especially as cylindrical formed protrusions. The two control elements can thereby be arranged at the same diameter from the axis and offset in circumferential direction.

The intermediate carrier comprises preferably two pawls which are arranged at the intermediate carrier diametrically with respect to the axis. The at least one pawl can thereby be arranged as an elastic section radially to the axis at the intermediate carrier. The pawl can furthermore extend as substantially straight tongue-shaped section substantially in circumferential direction of the intermediate carrier.

The intermediate carrier consists due to production reasons preferably of a sheet-metal part at which the pawls are formed from the material of the intermediate carrier.

The locking lever consists preferably of metal.

A bearing bolt can be arranged at the locking lever protruding in the direction of the axis which is supported in a recess in the intermediate carrier.

Thereby, preferably a single locking lever is arranged at or in the intermediate carrier.

The rotary knob can comprise a recess at a circumferential position eccentrically from the axis, i. e. remote from the axis, especially a circular shaped recess; the intermediate carrier can comprise a marking at its side facing the rotary knob, wherein the marking is visible through the recess when the rotary knob is located with its second control element in the second crank section of the locking lever and the locking lever is located thus in the second swivel position. By doing so it is possible to recognize the positioning of the rotary knob when the rotary closure is in the de-latched position and the tensioning element (tensioning wire) is consequently slacked for taking off the shoe. The marking is thereby preferably designed as a colour point.

Furthermore, the invention relates to a shoe, especially a sport shoe, with a rotary closure of the described kind.

Accordingly, the proposed rotary closure thus comprises a housing in which the tensioning roller (spool wheel) for the tensioning element (wire) is rotatable supported, namely around the central axis. The tensioning roller is

provided with a ratchet (second blocking gearing) which allows a rotation in one direction of rotation, however this rotation prevents when the locking lever is engaged. The locking lever is rotatable supported in the intermediate carrier (carrier element) which is rotatable supported around the central axis, namely around a swivel axis which is arranged parallel to the central axis but distanced from the same. The intermediate carrier can be rotated around the central axis – for tensioning of the wire – but only in tensioning direction what is achieved by pawls (spring tongues) which are arranged elastically radial to the outer side at the intermediate carrier and which engage in the first blocking gearing (catch profile) which is machined at the inner side of the edge of the housing.

The rotary knob (lid) which is rotatable supported around the central axis comprises the two control elements (cams). The first control element engages in the intermediate carrier during tensioning of the wire (rotation into direction R1) and rotates the same together with the locking lever in the closing direction. A turn back of the tensioning roller is thereby prevented because the locking section (hook section) of the locking lever engages into the second blocking gearing of the tensioning roller and thus hinders the tensioning roller from turning back.

If the rotary knob (lid) is turned in the direction against the tensioning direction (direction of rotation R2) the second pawl element (cam) presses against the cam-like formed section (second crank section) of the locking lever so that the same is rotated around the swivel axis in such a manner that the locking section (hook section) is brought out of engagement with the second blocking gearing (ratchet) of the tensioning roller; now, the spooled wire can be pulled off the tensioning roller which can now rotate freely.

Beneficially, a simple design with few parts is obtained which not only keeps the production costs of the rotary closure low but also minimizes the weight of the rotary closure.

The geometrical forming of the parts, especially of the tensioning roller, allows that a high tensioning force in the tensioning element is reached with low torques at the rotary knob when the shoe respectively the tensioning element is tensioned.

However, it is possible by turning back of the rotating knob against the tensioning direction of rotation to establish a de-latched status in which the tensioning element can be drawn off from the tensioning roller.

In the drawing an embodiment of the invention is depicted. It shows:

Fig. 1 in explosion view a rotary closure for a sports shoe,

Fig. 2 a section through the rotary closure which runs perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the rotary closure, wherein a locked status of the rotary closure is shown, and

Fig. 3 the section according to Fig. 2, wherein a released status of the rotary closure is shown.

In the figures a rotary closure 1 can be seen which can be attached for example to the instep of a shoe to serve for lacing of the shoe; but also other locations for attachment are possible, for example in the lateral region or in the heel region of the shoe.

The rotary closure 1 comprises a cylindrical housing 2 which consists of plastic material and is equipped with a first blocking gearing 3 at an inner cylindrical area. By means of a bolt 16 (for example a screw with a closure in the end region by means of a screw nut) a central axis A is formed by which different rotatable parts of the rotary closure 1 are supported.

At first a tensioning roller 3 is freely rotatable supported in the housing 2. A tensioning wire respectively tensioning element 4 can be spooled on the tensioning roller 3, namely in known manner so that during spooling the shoe is tensioned respectively laced at the foot of the wearer.

At the upper side of the tensioning roller 3 a second blocking gearing 11 is formed. The tensioning roller 3 consists also of plastic material so that the blocking gearing 11 is formed by the injection molding process of the form part.

An intermediate carrier 6 is arranged on the tensioning roller 3 and also supported around the axis A which consists of a punched and deformed sheet metal part. The intermediate carrier 6 comprises two pawls 7 which are provided and designed for the engagement in the first blocking gearing 8. Accordingly, the intermediate carrier 6 can rotate relatively to the housing 2 in only one direction of rotation (namely in the direction of rotation R1, see Fig. 2); the opposite rotation is prevented by the pawls 7 which engage in the first blocking gearing 8.

A locking lever 9 made of metal (steel) is arranged between the tensioning roller 3 and the intermediate carrier 6. The locking lever has a bearing bolt 17 which fits into a recess 18 which is machined into the intermediate carrier 6.

Thus, the locking lever 9 can swivel relatively to the intermediate carrier 6 around an axis B which is parallel to the axis A but distanced from the same and can namely take two swivel positions:

In a first swivel position I (see Fig. 2) the locking lever 9 engages with a hook-shaped locking section 10 in the second blocking gearing 11. In this position the tensioning roller 3 can be rotated only in tensioning direction R1. However, the tensioning element 4 which is spooled on it cannot be unwound so that the tensioning element 4 is kept under tension.

In a second swivel position II (see Fig. 3) the locking section 10 is brought out of engagement with the second blocking gearing 11. Accordingly, now the tensioning roller 3 can rotate freely around the axis A so that the spooled tensioning element 4 can be unwound.

Above the intermediate carrier 6 the rotary knob 5 is rotatable arranged around the axis A. The rotary knob 5 has two control elements at its bottom side which is not visible in Fig. 1 which control elements extend in the direction of the axis A respectively B, namely a first control element 12 and a second control element 13. In the depictions according to the figures 2 and 3 the position of the two control elements 12 and 13 can be seen. Both control elements are – which is preferred – designed as cylindrical sections protruding in the direction from the axis A from the rotary knob 5 in the embodiment. Thereby, they are provided to cooperate alternatively with two crank sections 14 and 15 of the locking lever 9.

As it can be seen in Fig. 2 the rotary knob 5 is rotated in the first direction of rotation R1 during tensioning of the tensioning element 4, i. e. during spooling of the same onto the tensioning roller 3. The first control element 12 is pressed by the rotation of the rotary knob 5 into the first crank section 14, for which reason the locking lever 9 takes the first swivel position I and accordingly the locking section 10 engages in the second blocking gearing 11.

Thus, during rotation of the rotary knob 5 in the direction R1 not only a de-spooling of the tensioning element 4 from the tensioning roller 3 is prevented. Rather the rotary knob 5 takes with it via the first control element 12 the intermediate carrier 6 together with the locking lever 9 as well as (by means of the locking section 10) the

tensioning roller 3 in the direction of rotation R1 so that the tensioning element 4 is spooled on the tensioning roller 3 and the tensioning roller 3 is incidentally hindered from turning back (said turning back is prevented by the pawls 7 at the intermediate carrier 6).

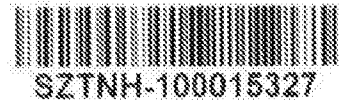
However, during the rotation of the rotating knob 5 in the opposite direction of rotation R2 the second control element 13 is – as shown in Fig. 3 – pressed in the second crank section 15 which brings the locking lever 9 in the second swivel position II. The locking section 10 gets out of engagement with the second blocking gearing 11 so that the tensioning roller 3 is now freely rotatable and the spooled tensioning element 4 can be pulled off respectively de-spooled.

In the rotary knob 5 a recess 19 is provided, at the intermediate carrier 6 a colored marking 20 (see Fig. 1). Via this element it can be made visible for the user immediately if the rotary closure is located in the de-latched position, i. e. the locking lever 9 is in the second swivel position II. When the color marking 20 becomes visible in the recess 19 the user knows that he has turned the rotary knob 5 sufficiently in the second direction of rotation R2 so that the de-latched position of the rotary closure is reached.

List of References:

1	Rotary Closure
2	Housing
3	Tensioning roller
4	Tensioning element
5	Rotary knob
6	Intermediate carrier
7	Pawl
8	First blocking gearing
9	Locking lever
10	Locking section
11	Second blocking gearing
12	First control element
13	Second control element
14	First crank section
15	Second crank section
16	Bolt
17	Bearing bolt
18	Recess (bore)
19	Recess
20	Marking

A	Axis
B	Axis
I	First swivel position
II	Second swivel position
R1	First direction of rotation
R2	Second direction of rotation



FORGÓZÁR CIPÓHÓZ

SZABADALMI IGÉNYPONTOK

1. Forgózár (1) cipőhöz, különösen sportcipőhöz, ami tartalmaz:

- egy, a cipőre szerelhető ház (2),
- egy, a házban (2) egy tengely (A) körül fogathatóan ágyazott feszítőgörgőt (3), amire a cipő befűzésekor egy feszítőelem (4) fellekerhető, és
- egy forgatógombot (5), ami a házban (2) egy tengely (A) körül fogathatóan van ágyazva és a feszítőgörgőt (3) forgatja,

azzal jellemezve, hogy

a forgózár (1) tartalmaz továbbá:

- egy közbülső tartót (6), ami a házban (2) egy tengely (A) körül fogathatóan van ágyazva, ahol a közbülső tartó (6) legalább egy retesznyelvet (7) tartalmaz, ami egy első reteszfogazásba (8) illeszkedik, ami a házban (2) vagy a házon (2) van elrendezve úgy, hogy a közbülső tartó (6) a házhoz (2) képest csak egy irányba tud elfordulni,
- legalább egy, a közbülső tartón (6) vagy a közbülső tartóban (6) elrendezett és egy, az A tengellyel párhuzamos tengely (AB) körül forgatható, a közbülső tartón (6) vagy a közbülső tartóban (6) ágyazott reteszemelőt (9), ahol a reteszemelőnek (9) egy olyan reteszelő szakasza (10) van, ami úgy van kialakítva, hogy a reteszemelőnek (9) egy első kibillentett helyzetében (I) egy második, a feszítőgörgőn (3) kialakított reteszfogazásba (11) illeszkedjék, valamint úgy, hogy egy a reteszemelőnek (9) egy második kibillentett helyzetében (II) a második reteszfogazásból (11) kiemelkedjék,

ahol a forgatógombon (5) egy első vezérlő elem (12) és egy második vezérlő elem (13) van elrendezve, ahol az első vezérlő elem (12) a forgatógombnak (5) egy első vezérlési irányba (R1) történő elforgatásakor a reteszemelőnek (9) egy első kúlszája szakaszába (14) nyúlik be, hogy a reteszemelőt (9) az első kibillentett helyzetébe (I) mozgassa, és a közbülső tartót (6) a feszítőgörgővel (3) együtt elforgassa, és ahol a második vezérlő elem (13) a forgatógombnak (5) egy, az első vezérlési iránytól (R1) ellenkező irányú második vezérlési irányba (R2) történő elforgatásakor a reteszemelőnek (9) egy

- második kulissza szakaszába (15) tud bonyolítani, hogy a reteszemelőt (9) a második kibillentett helyzetébe (11) mozgassa.
2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a ház (2) hengeres alakú.
 3. Az 1. vagy 2. igénypont szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy az első reteszfogazás (8) a ház (2) belső felületén van kialakítva.
 4. A 3. igénypont szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a ház (2) műanyagból van, ahol az első reteszfogazás (8) a ház (2) anyagába van bemunkálva.
 5. Az 1 - 4. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a feszítőgörgő (3) és a reteszfogazás (11) egyetlen, célszerűen fröccsöntött darabból van.
 6. Az 1 - 5. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a házhoz (2) képest elforgatható elemek forgástengelye (A) egy csap, célszerűen egy csavar.
 7. Az 1 - 6. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a vezérlő elemek (12, 13) a forgatógombon (5) kialakított, csap alakú, előnyösen hengeres nyúlványok.
 8. A 7. igénypont szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a vezérlő elemek (12, 13) a forgástengelytől (A) távközzel, azonos átmérőn, a kerület mentén eltolva vannak elrendezve.
 9. Az 1 - 6. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a közbülső tartó (6) két retesznyelvet (7) tartalmaz, amik a forgástengelyhez (A) viszonyítva egy adott átmérő két szemben fekvő pontjánál vannak a közbülső tartón (6) elrendezve.
 10. Az 1 - 9. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a legalább egy retesznyelv (7) a közbülső tartón (6) a forgástengelyhez (A) viszonyítva sugárirányban rugózó szakaszként van elrendezve, ahol a retesznyelv (7) lényegében egyenes, nyelv szerű szakaszként nyúlik ki lényegében a közbülső tartó (6) kerületének irányába.
 11. Az 1 - 10. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a közbülső tartó (6) egy lemez elem, amin a retesznyelvek (7) a közbülső tartó (6) anyagából vannak kialakítva.
 12. Az 1 - 11. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a reteszemelőn (9) egy, a forgástengely (A) felé kinyúló ágyazócsap (17) van elrendezve, ami a közbülső tartón (6) lévő kivágásban (18) van ágyazva.
 13. Az 1 - 12. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a közbülső tartón (6) vagy a közbülső tartóban (6) egyetlen reteszemelő (9) van elrendezve.
 14. Az 1 - 13. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózár, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a forgatógomb (5) kerületének egy, a forgástengelyhez (A) viszonyítva excentrikus helyén egy kivágással (19), előnyösen egy kör alakú kivágással van ellátva, és hogy a közbülső tartónak (6) a forgatógomb (5) felőli oldalán egy jelzéssel (20) célszerűen egy színes ponttal van ellátva, ahol a jelzés (20) a kivágáson (19) keresztül látható, amikor a forgatógomb (5) második vezérlő eleme (13) a reteszemelő (9) második kulissza szakaszában (15), és így a reteszemelő (9) a második kibillentett helyzetében (11) van.
 15. Cíppő, különösen sportcíppő az 1 - 14. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti forgózárral.

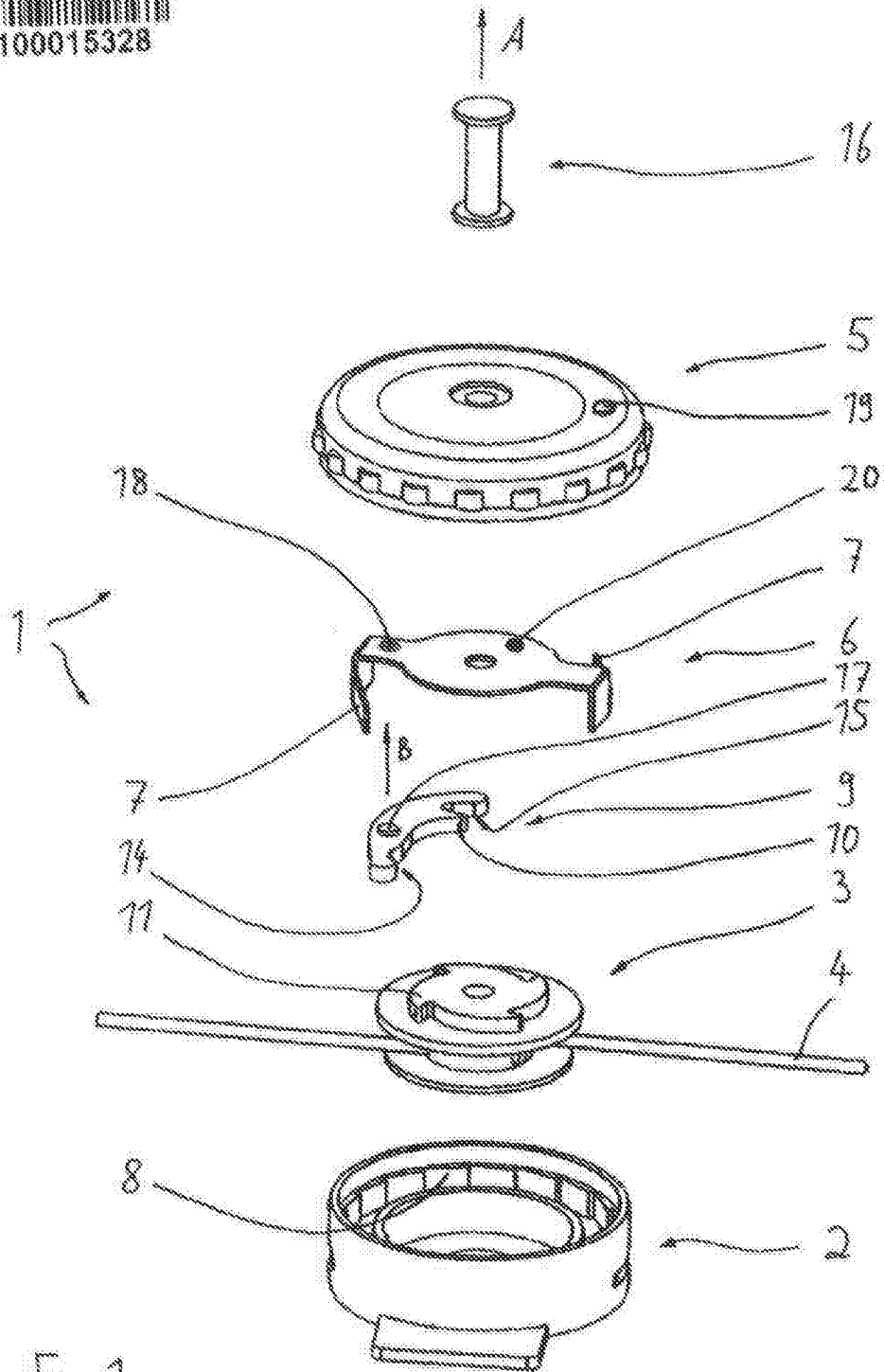


Fig. 1

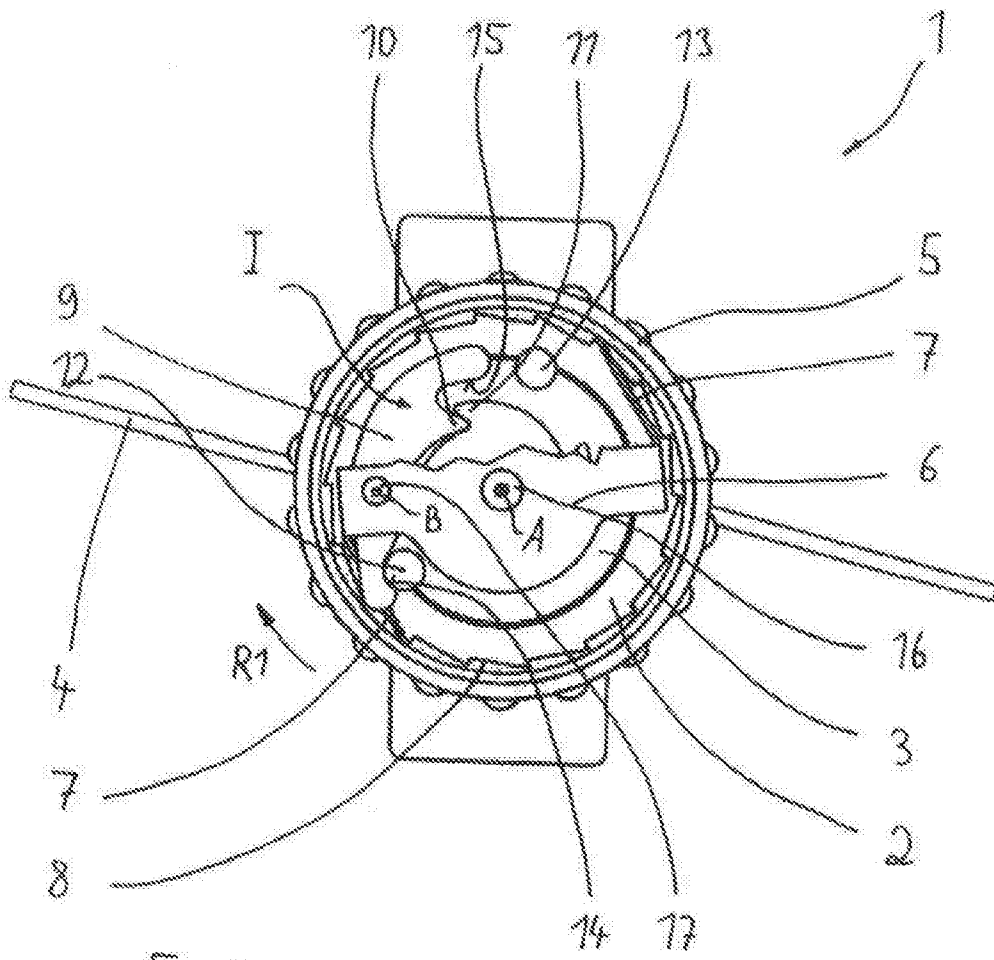


Fig. 2

