



US 20150074959A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Codega et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0074959 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 19, 2015**(54) **CARABINERS WITH KEY-LOCK SYSTEM**(71) Applicant: **CAMP S.P.A.**, Premana (IT)(72) Inventors: **Antonio Codega**, Premana (IT); **Luca Gai**, Premana (IT)(21) Appl. No.: **14/490,737**(22) Filed: **Sep. 19, 2014**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

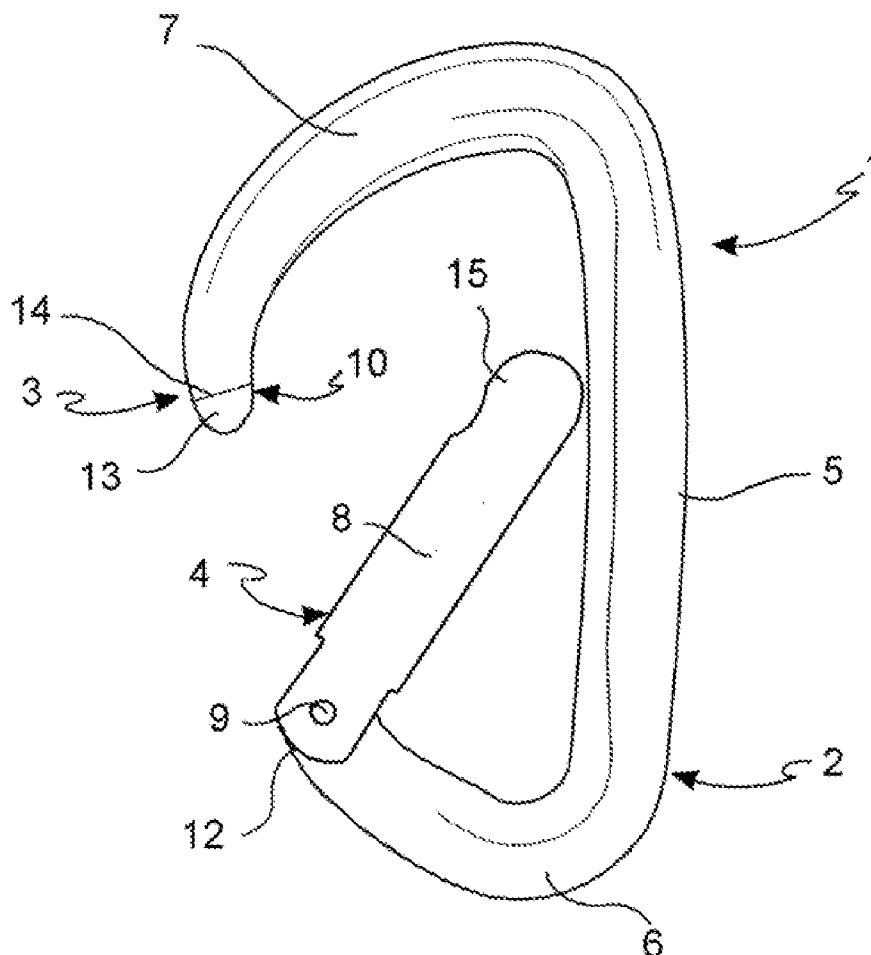
Sep. 19, 2013 (IT) MI2013A001544

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.**
F16B 45/02 (2006.01)
A63B 29/00 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **F16B 45/02** (2013.01); **A63B 29/00**

(2013.01)

USPC **24/599.9**(57) **ABSTRACT**

Carabiners having locking systems of the type called “key-lock” for mountaineering and climbing are provided. Such carabiners include those having a ring with a side, interrupted by an opening delimited by a first and a second end, wherein said opening is closed by a spring closing element which can take an open position and a closed position, wherein the first end of the ring comprises a bulb-shaped hooking portion, with the projecting part in a direction transverse to the plane of the carabiner, wherein the coupling portion on both sides of the bulb includes a shoulder having an uneven surface.



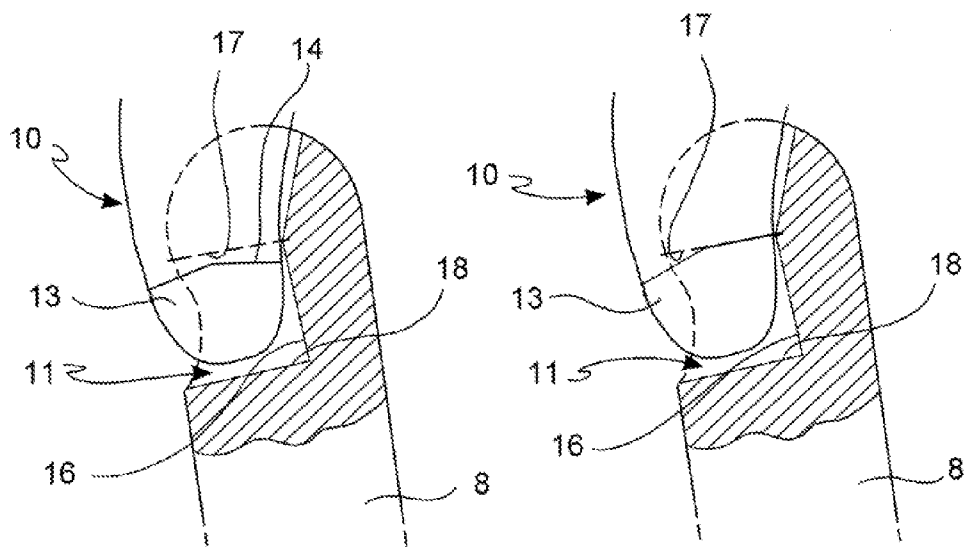
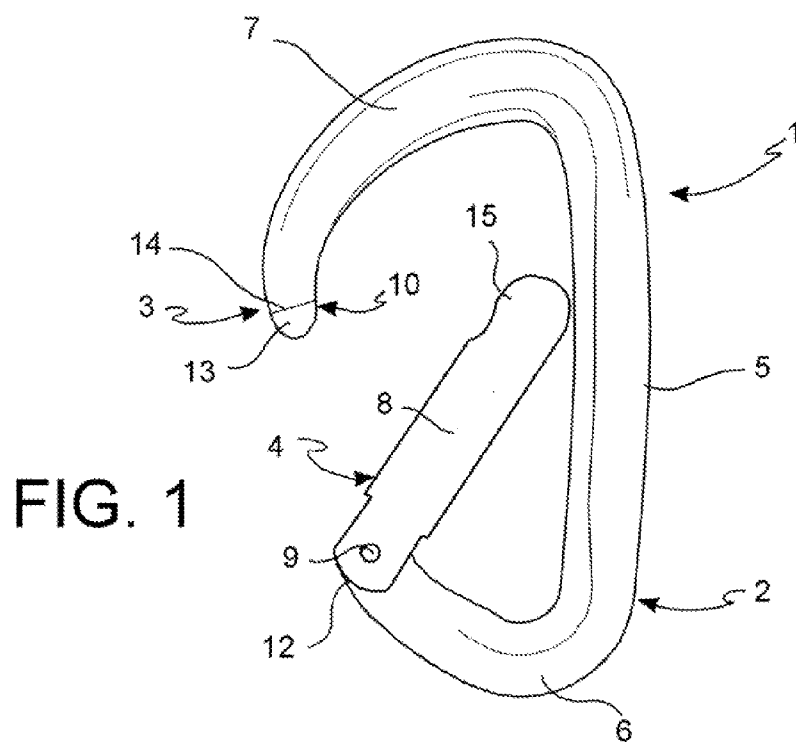
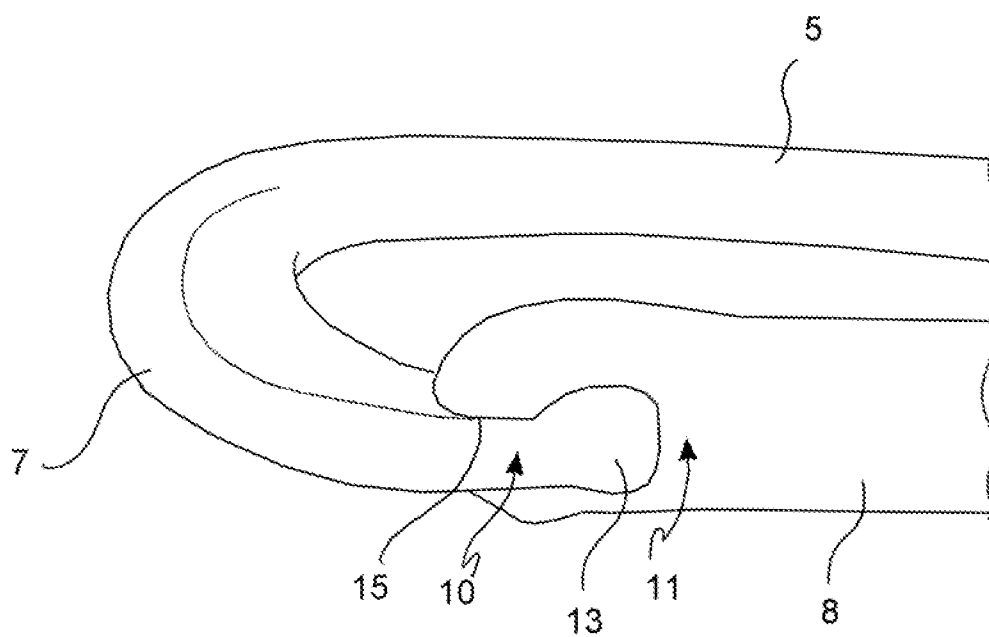
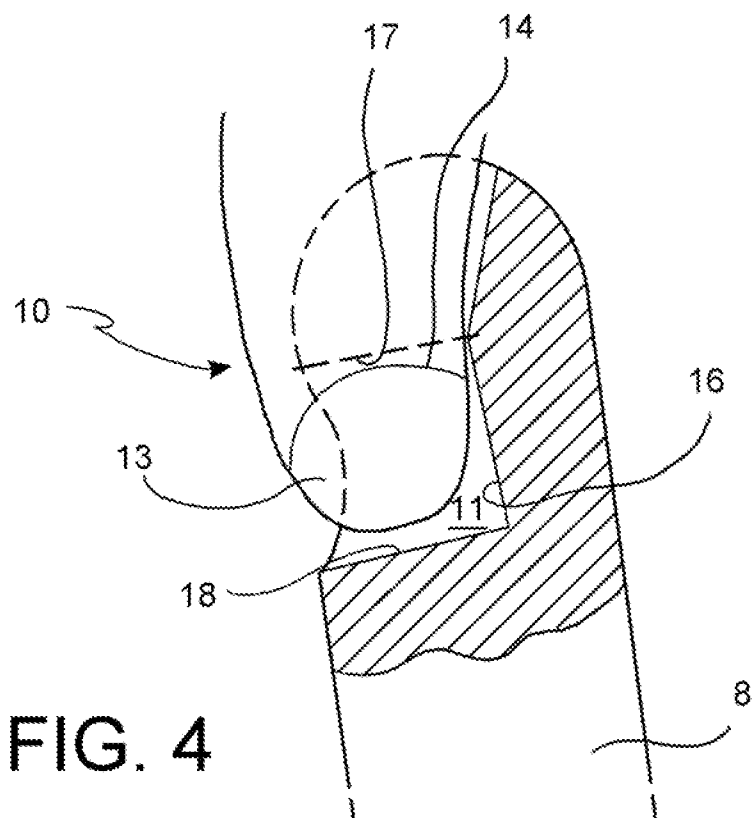


FIG. 2A

FIG. 2B



CARABINERS WITH KEY-LOCK SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to and benefit of Italian Patent Application No. MI2013A001544 filed Sep. 19, 2013, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to carabiners, in particular carabiners having a locking system of the type called “key-lock” for mountaineering and climbing.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] There are various types of carabiners for mountaineering and climbing. One such type includes those utilizing ring nuts, usable in particular for hooking a harness. Another type includes lever or wire carabiners which are normally used for quickdraws. In all cases, carabiners must be resistant to accidental opening, in particular when the carabiner is under load, such as in the case of a fall. In fact, when carabiners are under load, many forms of deformation may occur with the risk of creating non-optimal coupling between the mobile end of the closing element and the point of contact thereof with the coupling portion of the ring.

[0004] In order to reduce these drawbacks, carabiners are used which include a sort of hook that engages the end of the lever. While this solution increases the safety of the climber, the hook can interfere with movement of the rope thereby making extraction from the carabiner difficult during some phases of the climb.

[0005] The so-called “key-lock” fixing system shapes the end of the coupling ring as a T according to a cross section with respect to the plane in which the carabiner lies. The lever consequently has a coupling head of complementary shape, so as to achieve a shape coupling. This fastening system prevents the hook effect of conventional lever carabiners and ensures an acceptable level of safety against accidental opening, even if the risk of opening is still not averted.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention provides carabiners of the lever type, in particular of the type provided with a “key-lock” system, which provides greater resistance to opening when carabiners are under load.

[0007] Carabiners as outlined in the appended claims, include those having a side, interrupted by an opening delimited by a first and a second end, wherein said opening is closed by a spring closing element which can take an open position and a closed position, wherein the first end of the ring comprises a bulb-shaped hooking portion, with the projecting part in a direction transverse to the plane of the carabiner, wherein said coupling portion on both sides of the bulb comprises a shoulder having an uneven surface.

[0008] Further features and advantages of the present invention will appear more clearly from the description below of embodiments thereof and by way of non-limiting examples with reference to the following figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0009] FIG. 1 shows a plan view of a carabiner according to the present invention;

[0010] FIG. 2A shows a sectional view of a detail of the carabiner in FIG. 1;

[0011] FIG. 2B shows a sectional view of the detail in FIG. 2A under load;

[0012] FIG. 3 shows a perspective view of the detail in FIG. 2A;

[0013] FIG. 4 shows a sectional view of a detail of a carabiner according to another embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0014] With reference to the figures, carabiners according to the present invention, are indicated in their entirety with reference numeral **1** and include a ring **2** having a first side **3** interrupted by an opening delimited by a first and a second end **10**, **12**. The opening may be closed by a spring closing element **4** which can take an open position to allow the introduction in the carabiner **1** of a rope or a ring of a different device, and a closed position, wherein closing element **4** closes ring **2** of the carabiner, preventing the escape of said rope or ring of such device.

[0015] In one embodiment, ring **2** has a first and a second side **3**, **5** converging and connected by a first and a second loop **6**, **7**, wherein the first loop **6** has a smaller radius of curvature than the second loop **7**.

[0016] The first end **10** of the ring **2** may include a coupling portion **13**. The coupling portion **13** may be bulb-shaped with the projecting part in a direction transverse to the plane of the carabiner **1**. In this way, a hook effect for the rope passing through the carabiner is prevented.

[0017] The bulb-shaped coupling portion **13** therefore may include on both sides of the bulb a shoulder **14** having an uneven surface. In particular, as shown in the embodiments in FIGS. 1, 2A and 2B, the surface of the shoulder **14** may be convex with a broken line profile, while in the embodiment in FIG. 4 it may be convex with a continuous line profile.

[0018] The closing element **4** may include a tubular body **8**, in which closing element **4** is longer than the width of the opening of the first side **3**. The tubular body **8** may have a hinge **9** at the second end **12** of the first side **3** and may have, at the opposite end **10**, a seat **11** having such a shape and size as to allow the introduction of the coupling portion **13** of the first end **10** of the side **3** and the stop thereof in abutment inside seat **11**.

[0019] As shown in the Figures, the seat **11** may include a vertical groove **15** for the introduction of the first end **10**, a lateral abutment surface **16**, an upper stop surface **17** and a lower surface **18**. The distance between the lower surface **18** and the upper stop surface **17** may be greater than the dimensions of the coupling portion **13** of the end **10** of the ring **2**, in such a way that, under normal conditions, the shoulder **14** is not in contact with the upper stop surface **17** (FIG. 2A).

[0020] However, according to the extent of the load applied to the carabiner **1**, complex deformations in space may occur, which may include translations and rotations of the ring **2** and of the closing element **4**.

[0021] For this reason, the surfaces that come into contact between the shoulder **14** and the closing element **4** may not remain constant in time, but can vary in size and location as a function of the load applied.

[0022] With the type of geometries involved, the uneven surface, in particular the convex surface of the shoulder **14** can provide a stable coupling following the deformation of ring **2** as a “knee effect” which allows coupling to occur between the closing element **4** and the coupling portion **13** of the ring **2**.

[0023] Therefore, due to its convex shape, either broken or continuous, of the surface of shoulder **14**, a stable and resistant coupling is obtained which prevents the accidental opening of the closing element **4** which can occur with carabiners having “key-lock” systems of the prior art.

[0024] In previous devices the surface of shoulder **14** is substantially flat (straight profile) and should be parallel to the surface of the closing element **4** to promote coupling. However, even if such couplings are sensitive to deformations, without necessary precautions, there can be an accidental opening of the closing element **4**.

[0025] In sharp contrast to earlier devices, carabiners according to the invention significantly improve safety for the user. Carabiners according to the invention are also of simple construction, lightweight and cost-effective.

[0026] The above description relates to embodiments of the present invention, and those skilled in the art will be able to make modifications necessary for its adaptation to particular conditions, without departing from the disclosed and claimed subject matter.

1. A carabiner comprising a ring having a side, interrupted by an opening delimited by a first and a second end, wherein said opening is closed by a spring closing element which can take an open position and a closed position, wherein the first end of the ring comprises a hooking portion, with a projecting part in a direction transverse to the plane of the carabiner, and wherein said coupling portion on both sides of the hooking portion comprises a shoulder having an uneven surface.

2. The carabiner of claim **1**, wherein the surface of the shoulder is convex with a broken line or continuous line profile.

3. The carabiner of claim **1**, wherein the closing element comprises a tubular body which comprises a seat that allows for introduction of the coupling portion of the first end of the side of the ring and for abutting against the seat wall.

4. The carabiner of claim **3**, wherein the seat comprises a vertical groove for the introduction of said first end of the side of the ring, a lateral abutment surface for the coupling portion, an upper stop surface for the shoulder and a lower surface.

5. The carabiner of claim **4**, wherein the distance between the lower surface and the upper stop surface is greater than the dimensions of the coupling portion so that, when the carabiner is not under load, the shoulder is not in contact with the upper stop surface.

* * * * *