April 14, 1942. J. LAITMAN 2,279,998

SLIDE CLOSURE

Filed June 12, 1941

Fig. 1

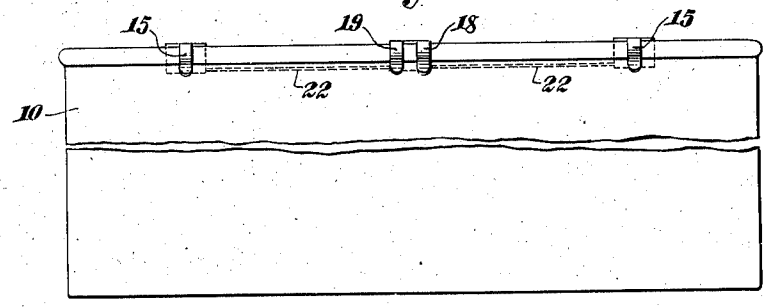


Fig. 2

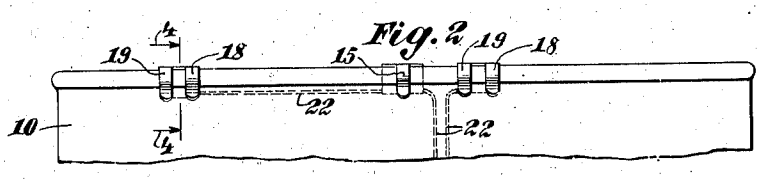


Fig. 3

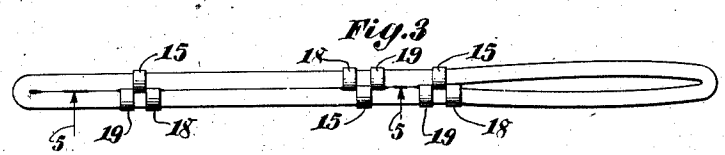


Fig. 4

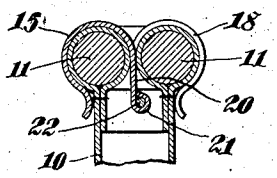


Fig. 5

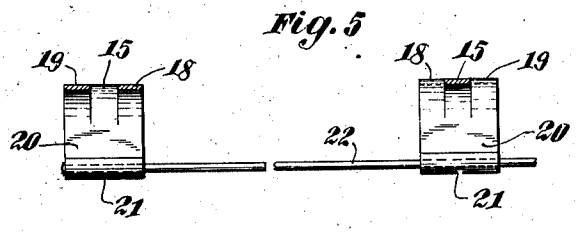


Fig. 6

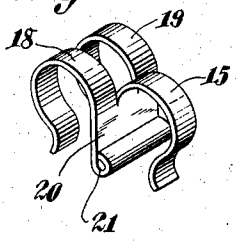


Fig. 7

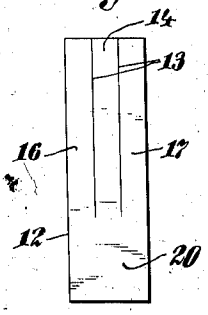
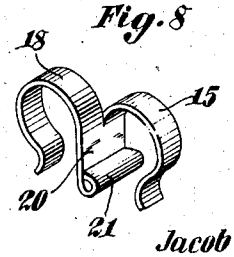


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SLIDE CLOSURE

Jacob Laitman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application June 12, 1941, Serial No. 397,716

4 Claims. (Cl. 24—207)

The invention here disclosed relates to closures of the slide type, employed particularly for cosmetic bags, purses, pouches and the like.

Special objects of the invention are to provide a slide construction which will be lighter, smaller and less expensive than devices now in use, which will be effective in holding the bag or other article tightly closed and at the same time operate freely for instant opening of the bag and which with all these mechanical advantages, will be particularly neat and attractive in appearance.

The foregoing and other desirable objects are attained by the novel features of invention hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and broadly covered in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, two closely related forms of the invention are illustrated, but other modifications and changes are possible, all within the true intent and scope of the invention as hereinafter defined and claimed.

Fig. 1 is a broken side view of a pouch or purse having an embodiment of the invention applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the opposite side of the bag with one slide pulled back to partly open one end of the bag.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device as in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged broken cross-sectional view on substantially the plane of line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view on substantially the central plane of two of the slides, as on line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a detached perspective view of one of the slides.

Fig. 7 is a plan of a form of blank used in manufacture of the slide shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a simpler form of slide.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, a bag or purse 10, of more or less conventional form is shown having beaded edges 11, which are drawn and held together by over-riding slides. As shown particularly in Figs. 6 and 7, these slides each are made up of a single piece of sheet material 12, such as metal, plastic, or the like, slit inward from one end on spaced substantially parallel lines 13, and the material 14, between the slits curled over in one direction to form a bead encircling loop 15, and the material 16, 17, at the sides of the slits curled over in the opposite direction into spaced parallel bead encircling loops 18, 19.

The unslit opposite end portion 20, of the strip is rolled or curled up in a cord encircling loop 21, and this serves also as an integral reinforcement, preventing the device from being accidently bent, as in rough or careless handling.

The connecting element may be a cord, chain, or the like, as indicated at 22.

The clips or slides may be mounted on the opposing beads in alternating order as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, that is, with the single and double bead encircling loops faced alternately to opposite sides of the bag. This balances the slides and by the alternation of parts, provides a desirable ornamental effect.

The uncut portion of the material which carries the cord loop at its lower end forms only a single thickness of material between the beads, enabling the bead encircling loops to hold the bag tightly closed. The cord or other connection is concealed within the bag, below the beads, as indicated in Fig. 4.

While the form described, with one loop at one side and two parallel loops at the opposite side is small, light and inexpensive, the clip can be made yet smaller and less expensive by constructing it as shown in Fig. 8, with only a single loop, such as 15 and 18, at each side.

What is claimed is:

1. In a slide closure, a slide comprising a strip of sheet material slit inward from one end in a plurality of substantially parallel slits extending a distance short of the opposite end of the strip and the material between slits curled in one direction in a bead encircling loop and the material at opposite sides of said slits curled in the opposite direction in a pair of spaced bead encircling loops and the material at the opposite end of the strip rolled back on itself in a connector encircling loop.

2. In a slide closure, a slide comprising a single strip of sheet material slit inward from one end a distance short of the opposite end of the strip, the material at opposite sides of the slit being curled in opposite directions toward the opposite end of the strip in bead encircling loops and the material at said opposite end of the strip being rolled upon itself in a connector encircling loop.

3. In a slide fastener, a slide comprising a single strip of sheet material slit inward from one end a distance short of the opposite end of the strip, material at opposite sides of the end of the slit being curled in opposite directions toward the opposite end of the strip in bead encircling loops and the material at said opposite end of the strip being formed into a connector encircling loop.

4. In a slide fastener, a slide comprising a

single strip of sheet material having two substantially parallel slits extending inward from one end a distance short of the opposite end of the strip, the material between the two slits being curled in one direction toward the opposite end of the strip in a bead encircling loop and the separated portions of material at opposite sides of the two slits being curled in the opposite direction toward the opposite end of the strip in substantially parallel spaced bead encircling loops and the material at said opposite end of the strip being bent in a connector encircling loop.

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