June 29, 1943. A. E. CARLILE 2,322,826

AUTOMATIC LOCK SLIDER FOR SLIDE FASTENERS

Filed April 2, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1,

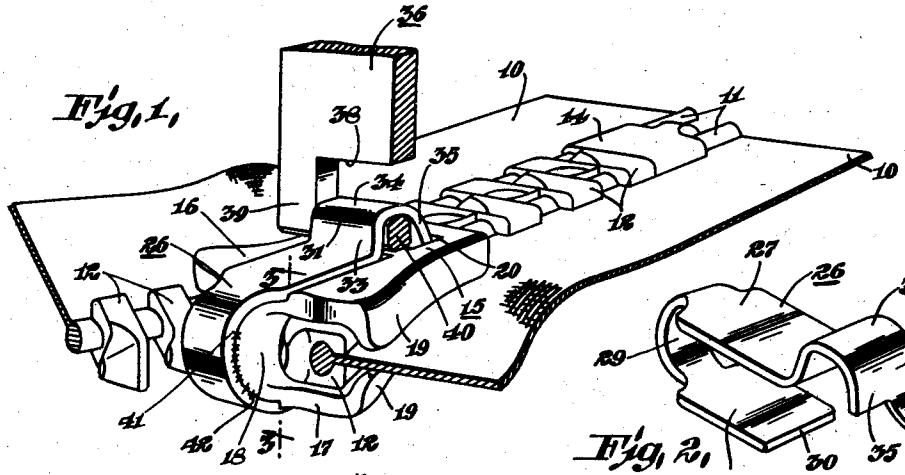


Fig. 2,

Fig. 3,

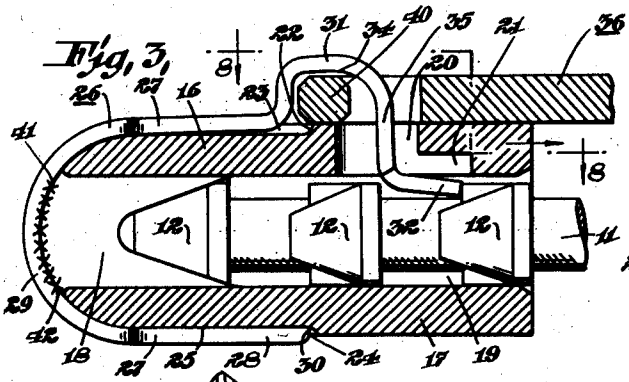


Fig. 4,

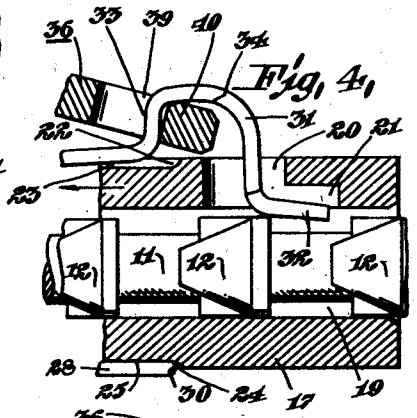


Fig. 5,

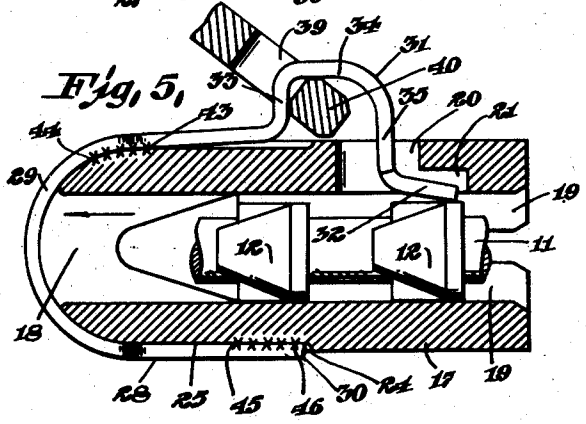
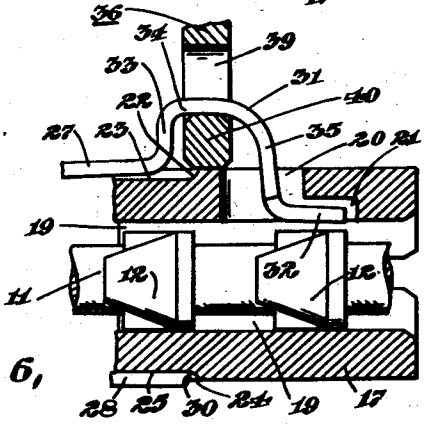


Fig. 6,



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AUTOMATIC LOCK SLIDER FOR SLIDE FASTENERS

Filed April 2, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 7,

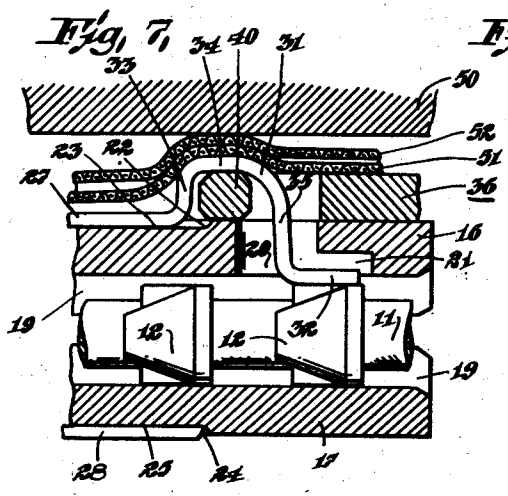


Fig. 8,

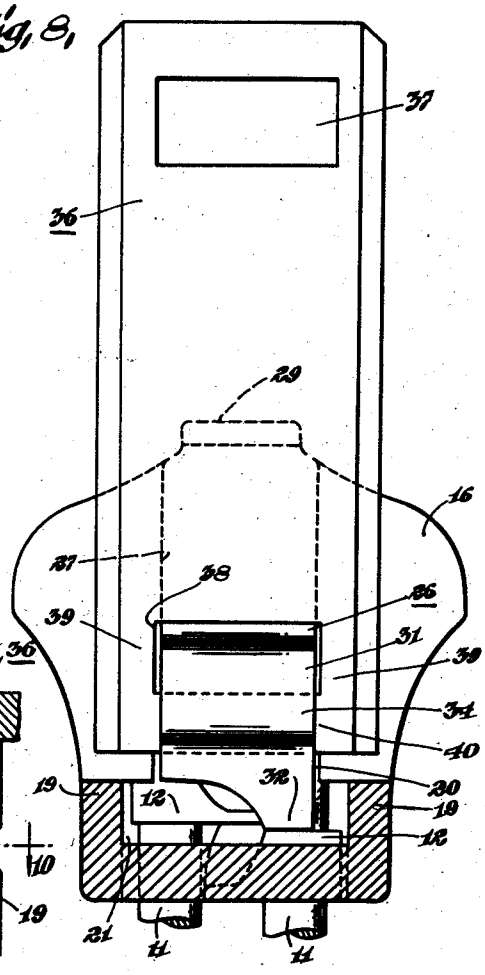


Fig. 9,

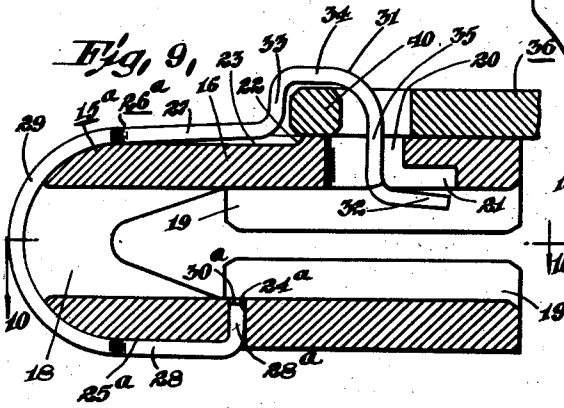
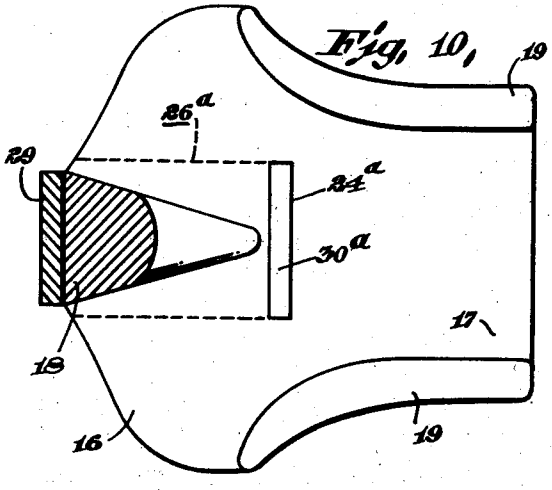


Fig. 10,



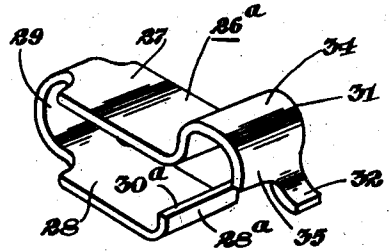


Fig. 11,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,322,826

AUTOMATIC LOCK SLIDER FOR SLIDE FASTENERS

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Application April 2, 1942, Serial No. 437,386

17 Claims. (Cl. 24—205)

This invention relates to slide fasteners and, in particular, to the provision of a new and improved lock slide for slide fasteners.

It is an object of this invention to provide a new and improved automatic, self locking, slider for slide fasteners embodying extreme simplicity of construction, ease of assembly and efficiency of operation as well as possessed of great strength, durability and freedom from wear.

It is a further object of this invention to provide such an automatic slider incorporating improved locking means adapted effectively to perform the locking function without causing substantial wear of, or damage to, the interlocking fastener members of the fastener.

It is a further object of this invention to provide such a slider having locking means projecting but slightly beyond the front face or wing of the slider and which is so constructed as successfully to withstand contact with and pressure applied by flat irons or other like instrumentalities or objects without damage to the slider or to overlying plies of textile material as, for instance, in slide fasteners incorporated in trouser fly constructions.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which form a part thereof, and will be pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary enlarged view in perspective, and partly in section, of a slide fastener provided with an improved slider constructed according to this invention, the slider parts being shown in unlocked position;

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the locking member of the slider shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary enlarged longitudinal section taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, with the pull tab of the slider in "flat" position and the slider parts in locked position;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of the structure shown in Fig. 3 but showing the pull tab in operation, with tension applied thereto to close the fastener, and showing the locking projection "ratcheting" or riding over an interlocking fastener member while the slider is moving upwardly toward fastener closing position;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but showing the locking projection resting upon the forward flat side surface of an interlocking fastener member;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but showing the locking member held in unlocked position by the cam trunnion of the pull tab or member, with the locking projection withdrawn from the channel into the locking projection receiving recess;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but showing the pull tab or pull member, in flat, inoperative position with the locking member engaging the flat side surface of an interlocking fastener member, as in Fig. 5, but with pressure applied to the loop portion thereof;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged plan view, partly in section, of the structure shown in Figs. 1–7 inclusive, illustrating the manner in which the locking projection and adjacent free end of the locking member are housed and guided in the slider body, the section being taken substantially on the line 8—8 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section similar to Fig. 3 of a modified form of slider embodying the principles of this invention;

Fig. 10 is a section taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9; and

Fig. 11 is a view in perspective of the modified locking member shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the slide fastener illustrated in Fig. 1 comprises a pair of stringer tapes 10, each provided at one edge with an edge reinforcement 11 to which is suitably secured a row of predeterminedly spaced interlocking fastener members 12, the tapes 10 being secured together adjacent the lower ends of the rows of interlocking fastener members 12 by a suitable bottom stop 14. A slider, generally designated 15, is slidably supported on the rows of interlocking fastener members 12, for longitudinal movement in opposite directions, to close and open the fastener.

The slider 15 comprises a front wing 16 and rear wing 17 of similar form connected at their upper ends by a rigid wedge or neck 18. The wings 16 and 17 are provided with marginal side flanges 19 which form with the wedge 18 an upwardly diverging guide channel for guiding the rows of interlocking fastener members 12 progressively into and out of engagement upon movement of the slider longitudinally on the rows of interlocking fastener members in opposite directions. The front wing 16 is provided with an aperture 20 which extends into the above described channel from the outer surface, or front face thereof, and from which aperture extends a locking projection housing or receiving recess 21 at the inner side of the front wing 16.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1–8 inclusive, the slider body is provided, at opposite

sides, with similar locking member receiving or aligning recesses or channels 23 and 25. The locking member receiving or aligning recesses 23 extends from a point 22, adjacent the aperture 20, on the outside of the front wing 16 to the upper end of the front wing 16. The recess or channel 25 is similarly located at the outside surface of the rear wing 17 and is of like extent, that is, it extends from the upper end of the wing 17 to a point 24 substantially opposite the point 22, the channels 25 and 23 being thus superposed and aligned.

As shown in Fig. 2, the locking member, generally designated 26, comprises a pair of similar substantially rectangular plate portions 27 and 28 connected at their upper ends by an arcuate neck portion 29. The rear plate portion 28 terminates in a substantially straight edge 30, while an upstruck, or outstruck, loop or lug portion 31 continues from the lower end of the forward plate portion 27. A locking projection 32 in the form of a finger substantially, but not quite, parallel with the forward plate portion 27 extends downwardly from the lower end of the loop or lug portion 31 at one side.

The formed plate portion 27 with the rear plate portion 28 and connecting neck portion 29 form, in effect, a clip of substantially U-shaped longitudinal section adapted closely to engage the above described channels 23 and 25 in such manner that the edge 30 of the rear plate portion 28 closely engages the end 24 of the channel 25, while the neck portion 29 closely engages the outer surface of the neck or wedge 18 of the slider body.

The loop or lug portion 31 is formed by the upper, outwardly directed wall 33 which is connected at its inner end by a relatively abrupt bend to the plate portion 27 and which is connected at its other, or outer, end by a similar bend to the intermediate wall 34 which is substantially parallel with the plate portion 27, though spaced outwardly therefrom. At its lower end the intermediate wall 34 is connected by a relatively gradual bend with the lower wall 35 which lower wall is substantially parallel with the above described wall 33 and which lower wall is substantially longer than the wall 33. At its other, or inner, end the wall 35 is connected by a relatively acute or abrupt bend with the above described locking projection 32 which, though narrower than the plate portion 27 and loop portion 31, is of sufficient width and area to prevent cutting or like damage to the interlocking fastener members 12 when it passes over them, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. This bend, connecting the wall 35 and locking projection 32, performs an important function in preventing damage to the locking member, as shown in Fig. 7 and as hereinafter more fully explained.

While any conventional pull member, ring or tab may be used to operate the slider, the pull tab, or pull member, shown (Fig. 8) for the purpose of illustration only, is in the form of a substantially rectangular plate and is generally designated 36. At one end the pull tab member 36 is provided with an aperture 37 adapted to receive pull thongs, ribbons or the like attached thereto for appearance or for functional reasons. Adjacent the other end the pull member is provided with a rectangular aperture 38 which forms at that end a pair of spaced legs 39 connected by an integral trunnion 40.

The trunnion 40 is of generally rectangular section but the corners are removed or beveled. This trunnion forms a rotary cam cooperating with the interior of the loop portion 31 of the locking member by which it is connected to the slider, to lift the free end of the locking member 26 and withdraw the locking projection 32 from the channel of the slider into the recess 21, maintaining it in such position when the pull tab 36 is in upright position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6. In positions between that of Fig. 4 and that of Fig. 6 the pull tab acts as a simple tension member for drawing the slider upwardly of the rows of interlocking fastener members to close the fastener (Figs. 4 and 5). When the pull tab is in the position shown in Fig. 6 the slider may be freely moved downwardly of the rows of interlocking fastener members to open the fastener since the locking projecting is withdrawn from the channel. When the pull tab 36 is flat against the slider body, either in the position shown in Fig. 3 or the opposite extreme position (not shown), the cam 40 releases the locking member 26 which automatically thrusts the locking projection 32 into the channel to prevent downward movement of the slider, as shown in Fig. 3, while permitting upward movement of the slider, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In order to assemble the parts of the slider shown in Figs. 1–8, it is merely necessary to place the pull tab trunnion 40 beneath the loop 31 and slide the locking member downwardly of the slider to align the locking projection 32 with the aperture 20 into which it is thrust and then to bring the plate portions 27 and 28 substantially to the position shown in Fig. 3.

Thereafter, the arcuate portion or neck 29 of the locking member 26 is welded either to the wedge or neck 18 of the slider body, as shown in Fig. 3, by welding extending from the point 41 to the point 42, or to the wings 16 and 17 by welds extending from the point 43 to the point 44 on the front wing, and extending from the point 45 to the point 46 on the back wing, securely to connect the locking member 26 to the body of the slider 15. As may be readily understood, the distance of the point 41 from the free end of the locking member and the aperture 20 (Fig. 3), or of the point 43 from the free end of the locking member 26 and the aperture 20, regulates the softness and other characteristics of the spring formed by the resilient locking member 26.

If it is desired to secure soft action wherein but little force is required to operate the locking means, the point 41, or the point 43, will be substantially removed from the free end of the locking member 26 and from the aperture 20. If a strong spring action is required, the point 41, or the point 43, will be placed closer the free end of the locking member 26 or the aperture 20 of the slider.

An alternative form of the invention is illustrated in Figs. 9, 10 and 11. In this form, the necessity for welding is totally eliminated by slight modification in the slider body and in the locking member 26*a*. The body of the slider 15*a* is similar to that of the above described slider 15, except that the channel 25*a* is slightly shorter than the above described channel 25 and terminates in a transverse or inwardly directed slot or recess 24*a* which preferably extends from the end of the channel 25*a* inwardly completely through the rear wing 17 of the slider, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. The locking member 26*a* is similar to the above described locking member 26, save that the free end of the rear plate portion

28 is turned up at substantially ninety degrees to form the projection or key 28a which terminates in the straight edge 30a and which extremity or key 28a is adapted to be engaged in the above described slot 24a to secure the rear end of the locking member 26a to the slider.

Assembly of the parts of the form of slider illustrated in Figs. 9, 10 and 11 is accomplished by inserting the locking projection 32 and adjacent portion of the locking member 26a through the aperture 38 of the pull tab member 36 which is aligned with the aperture 20 as shown in Fig. 9. Thereafter the rear plate portion 28 and projection 28a are snapped around the slider to the position shown in Fig. 9, wherein the projection 28a is received in the slot 24a, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

The form of the loop portion 31 is such that it cooperates with the trunnion or cam 40 to prevent damage to the slider when it is subjected to extreme pressures encountered when a garment incorporating the fastener is pressed. In Fig. 7 I have illustrated a pressing iron or like instrumentality 50 applying pressure to loop portion 31 through plies 51 and 52 of a pleat or fly overlying the slider. It will be readily seen that the curved surfaces provided by the bends between the walls 33 and 34 of the loop portion 31 and between the walls 34 and 35 of the loop portion 31 prevent damage to the plies 51 and 52. Likewise, it will be seen that the trunnion or cam 40 forms a rigid stop or support for the wall 34 of loop portion 31 which positively limits the degree of pressure to which wall 35 and locking projection 32 are subjected by the pressure applied. As may be readily seen by comparison of Figs. 5 and 7, the bend between wall 35 and locking projection 32 absorbs this additional stress after the engaging surfaces of the locking projection 32 and overlying interlocking fastener member 12 have become parallel.

The trunnion or cam 40 thus performs three functions; it acts as a tension member when force is applied to the pull tab 36 to move the slider in either direction; it operates as a cam, as shown in Fig. 6, to unlock the slider and maintain it in unlocked position in the upraised position of the pull tab; and it acts as a rigid support or stop for the wall 34 of the loop portion 31, upon the application of pressure thereto, to prevent damage to the locking member 26 while relieving the engaged interlocking fastener member 12 from the damaging effects of too much applied force or pressure, also protecting the interlocking fastener members from damage by the locking member by limiting projection of the locking projection 32 into the channel of the slider.

Another important feature of the locking member resides in the locking projection 32. The width of this locking projection and the plate-like nature thereof effectively prevents cutting or scratching of the forward flat side surfaces of the interlocking fastener members 12 engaged thereby. Because of its slight inclination with respect to the aforesaid flat side surfaces of the interlocking fastener members, and because of the arcuate surface presented toward the interlocking fastener members by the bend between the wall 35 and the locking projection 32, this flat, skid-like projection readily rides up on the interlocking fastener members (Fig. 4) and passes thereover (Fig. 5) as the slider is moved upwardly of the rows of interlocking fastener members toward closed position. The end surface of the locking projection 32 is flat and forms an abutment engaging the upper surface of interlocking fastener members adjacent to and therebelow, as shown in Fig. 3, effectively to prevent accidental opening of the fastener or, in other words, to lock the slider against downward movement. Since the inherent resiliency of the locking member 26 provides the biasing force for yieldingly urging the locking projection 32 to locking position, as shown in Fig. 3, and since the properties or characteristics of the locking member 26 may be widely varied, as pointed out above, by varying the length of the free portion thereof, the operating characteristics of a slider formed according to this invention may be widely and conveniently varied to suit the specific use for which it is intended.

It is, furthermore, to be noted that the slider comprises but three parts, namely, the slider body, the locking member and the pull tab, the locking member effectively connecting the pull tab to the slider, and the three parts being capable of easy, quick and convenient assembly.

Likewise, the channels 23 and 25 receiving the plate portions of the locking member 26 support these portions substantially flush with the wing surfaces while maintaining the locking member in proper alignment and cooperating with the locking projection receiving recess 21 to prevent accidental removal of the locking member by twisting forces applied through the pull member.

It is, of course, to be understood that the above description is merely illustrative and in nowise limiting and that I desire to comprehend within my invention such modifications as are included within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a slider for slide fasteners including a slider body having an interlocking fastener member guide channel therein, a locking member including a locking projection normally yieldingly urged into engagement with fastener members in said channel, said locking projection presenting a relatively flat surface of substantial area disposed at slight inclination to fastener members engaged thereby, one transverse end surface of said locking projection providing an abutment normally engageable with surfaces of interlocking fastener members upon downward movement of said slider positively to prevent accidental movement of said slider toward fastener opening position.

2. In a slider for slide fasteners including a slider body having an interlocking fastener member guide channel therein, a locking member including a locking projection normally yieldingly urged into engagement with fastener members in said channel, said locking projection presenting a relatively flat surface of substantial width and disposed at slight inclination to fastener members engaged thereby, one end surface of said locking projection providing an abutment normally engaging surfaces of interlocking fastener members upon downward movement of said slider positively to prevent accidental movement of said slider toward fastener opening position, and an arcuate portion on said locking projection spaced from said end surface forming a skid causing said locking projection to ride over interlocking fastener members during movement of the slider toward fastener locking position.

3. In a slider for slide fasteners including a

slider body having an interlocking fastener member guide channel therein, a locking member comprising a locking projection normally yieldingly urged into engagement with fastener members in said channel, said locking projection presenting a relatively flat surface of substantial area disposed at slight inclination to fastener members engaged thereby, one transverse end surface of said locking projection providing an abutment normally engageable with surfaces of interlocking fastener members upon downward movement of said slider positively to prevent accidental movement of said slider toward fastener opening position, and an arcuate portion on said locking projection spaced from said transverse end surface providing a skid causing said locking projection to ride over interlocking fastener members during upward movement of the slider toward fastener locking position.

4. In a slider for slide fasteners including a slider body having an interlocking fastener member guide channel therein, a locking member comprising a pair of flat plate portions engageable with opposite sides of the slider body, an arcuate neck portion joining said plate portions and adapted to extend around the upper end of the slider body, a lug portion extending from one of said plate portions, and a locking projection of substantial width extending from said loop portion at slight inclination to said plate portion, the end of said locking projection providing an abutment normally engageable with side surfaces of interlocking fastener members positively to prevent accidental movement of said slider toward fastener opening position and the slight inclination of said locking projection causing said locking projection to ride over interlocking fastener members in movement of the slider toward fastener locking position.

5. In a slider for slide fasteners including a slider body having therein an interlocking fastener member guide channel formed by a pair of wings connected at their upper ends by a rigid spacing neck, a locking member comprising a pair of flat plate portions adapted to engage the wings of the slider body, an arcuate neck portion joining said plate portions and adapted to extend around the neck of the slider body, an outstruck loop on one of said plate portions, and a locking projection of substantial area extending from said loop portion and providing a substantially flat surface disposed at slight inclination to fastener members engaged thereby, said locking projection being connected to said loop by an acute bend, the end of the flat surface of said locking projection providing an abutment normally engaging side surfaces of interlocking fastener members upon downward movement of said slider positively to prevent accidental movement of said slider toward fastener opening position and the portion adjacent said acute bend providing a skid causing said locking projection to ride over interlocking fastener members during movement of the slider toward fastener locking position.

6. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of spaced wings connected at their upper ends by a neck, and forming with said neck a fastener member guide channel, one of said wings having an aperture substantially spaced from said neck and extending through said wing to said guide channel, a locking member having an arcuate portion encircling said neck and connected at one end to said slider body, a loop portion extending from the other end of said arcuate portion into said aperture, a locking projection extending from the free end of said loop portion, said locking projection being disposed at a slight angle to said fastener member guide channel, and a pull member having a portion extending between said loop portion and said slider body for withdrawing said locking projection from locking position upon manual application of tension to said pull member.

7. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of spaced wings connected at their upper ends by a neck, and forming with said neck a fastener member guide channel, one of said wings having an aperture substantially spaced from said neck and extending through said wing to said guide channel, locking member guide channels in the exterior of each of said wings extending, in alignment with one another, longitudinally from said neck downwardly of said slider, a yielding locking member having a pair of plate portions substantially complementary with said channels and seated therein, an arcuate portion connecting said plate portions and encircling said neck, a loop portion extending from the end of one of said plate portions into said aperture, a locking projection extending from the free end of said loop portion, said locking projection being of substantial width and disposed at a slight angle to said wing, and a pull member having a trunnion portion extending between said loop portion and the adjacent wing.

8. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of spaced wings connected at their upper ends by a neck, and forming with said neck an upwardly diverging fastener member guide channel, one of said wings having an aperture substantially spaced from said neck and extending through said wing to said guide channel, a resilient locking member having a pair of substantially parallel spaced plate portions engaging the outer surfaces of said wings, an arcuate portion connecting said plate portions and encircling said neck, a loop portion extending from the end of one of said plate portions into said aperture, a locking projection extending from the free end of said loop portion between said slider wings, said locking projection being of substantial area, being joined to said loop portion by a relatively sharp bend and being disposed at a slight angle to said wing, and a pull member having a trunnion with a cam portion between said loop portion and the adjacent wing, said cam portion in its unlocked position closely engaging the inner surface of said locking member and the outer surface of said wing and being rotatable to spread said surfaces and unlock said slider.

9. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body having an interlocking fastener member guide channel therein, a yielding locking member having thereon an outstruck lug portion extending outwardly of said slider body and a locking projection normally projected into engagement with fastener members in said channel, a pull member having a trunnion extending between said lug portion and said slider body and having thereon a cam rotatable for spreading said lug and said body to unlock said slider and for releasing said lug to lock said slider against accidental fastener opening movement, said cam fitting closely between said lug portion and said slider body in the locked position of said slider to support said overlying lug portion upon application of outside forces thereto and prevent

damage to said locking member and to fastener members in said channel.

10. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body including a pair of spaced wings connected at their upper ends by a neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel, and one of said wings having an aperture extending through said wing into said channel, a yielding locking member attached to one end of said slider body and having a loop portion projecting through said aperture into said channel, and a locking projection at the end of said loop portion normally projecting into contact with fastener members in said channel, said locking projection presenting to said fastener members a slightly inclined surface of substantial area riding over said fastener members upon upward movement of said slider and presenting to said fastener members upon downward movement of said slider an end surface projecting between adjacent fastener members positively to prevent downward movement of said slider.

11. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body including a pair of spaced wings connected at one end by a neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel, and one of said wings having an aperture extending into said channel, a yielding locking member connected to said slider body and having an outstruck loop portion projecting through said aperture into said channel, and a locking projection joining the end of said loop portion at an acute bend and normally projected into contact with fastener members in said channel for locking said slider against accidental fastener opening movement, said locking projection presenting to said fastener members a slightly inclined surface of substantial width riding over said fastener members upon upward movement of said slider and presenting to said fastener members upon downward movement of said slider an end surface projecting between adjacent fastener members and abutting therewith positively to prevent accidental fastener opening movement of said slider, and a pull member having a cam portion extending between said loop portion and said slider body and rotatable for withdrawing said locking projection from said channel.

12. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body including a pair of spaced wings connected at their upper ends by a neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel, and one of said wings having an aperture extending therethrough into said channel, and a recess on the inner side of said wing leading from said aperture, a yielding locking member encircling the upper end of said slider body and having adjacent one end a loop portion projecting through said aperture into said channel, and a locking projection at the end of said loop portion normally projected into contact with fastener members in said channel for locking said slider against accidental fastener opening movement, said locking projection presenting to said fastener members a slightly inclined surface of substantial area riding over said fastener members upon upward movement of said slider and presenting to said fastener members upon downward movement of said slider, an end surface projecting between adjacent fastener members positively to prevent accidental downward movement of said slider, and a pull member having a cam portion extending between said loop portion and said slider body and rotatable for withdrawing said locking projection from engagement with fastener members in said channel, and said recess receiving said locking projection when withdrawn from engagement with said fastener members and positively limiting outward movement thereof for preventing detachment of said locking member from said slider body while freeing said channel from obstruction by said locking projection.

13. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of wings connected at one end by a spacing neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel therebetween, a yielding locking member encircling said neck and extending a substantial distance over each wing, a lug extending from one end of said locking member and terminating in a locking projection normally engaging fastener members in said channel, a pull member having a trunnion at its inner end retained between said lug and the adjacent slider body, and means securing said locking member to said slider body comprising welding spaced substantially from said lug.

14. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of wings connected at one end by a spacing neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel therebetween, a yielding locking member encircling said neck and extending a subtsantial distance over each wing, a lug extending from one end of said locking member and terminating in a locking projection normally engaging fastener members in said channel, a pull member having a trunnion at its inner end retained between said lug and the adjacent slider body, and means securing said locking member to said slider body comprising welding extending a substantial distance around the neck of said slider body.

15. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of wings connected at one end by a spacing neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel therebetween, one of said wings having therein an aperture communicating with said channel, a yielding locking member encircling said neck and extending a substantial distance over each wing, a lug extending from one end of said locking member through said aperture and terminating in a locking projection normally engaging fastener members in said channel, a pull member having a trunnion at its inner end retained between said lug and the adjacent slider body, and means securing said locking member to said slider body comprising a key projection at the end of said locking member opposite said locking projection, and a slot in said slider body receiving said key projection.

16. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of wings connected at one end by a spacing neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel therebetween, one of said wings having therein an aperture communicating with said channel, a yielding locking member encircling said neck and extending a substantial distance over each wing, a lug extending from one end of said locking member through said aperture and terminating in a locking projection normally engaging fastener members in said channel, a pull member having a trunnion at its inner end retained between said lug and the adjacent slider body, and means securing said locking member to said slider body comprising a locking projection receiving recess extending from said aperture at the inside of the wing and receiving said locking projection when withdrawn from said channel, a key at the

other end of said locking member, and a slot in said slider body snugly receiving said key.

17. In a slider for slide fasteners, a slider body comprising a pair of wings connected at one end by a spacing neck forming with said wings a fastener member guide channel therebetween, one of said wings having therein an aperture communicating with said channel, a yielding locking member encircling said neck and extending a substantial distance over each wing, a lug extending from one end of said locking member through said aperture and terminating in a locking projection normally engaging fastener members in said channel, a pull member having a trunnion at its inner end retained between said lug and the adjacent slide body, and means securing said locking member to said slider body comprising longitudinal channels in said wings providing spaced seats for the portions of said locking member extending over said wings, and a key at the end of said locking member opposite said locking projection, and a slot in said slider body receiving said key.

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