

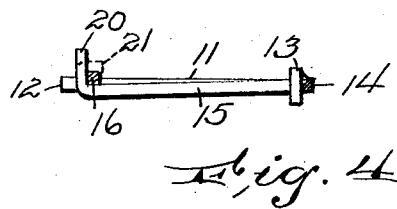
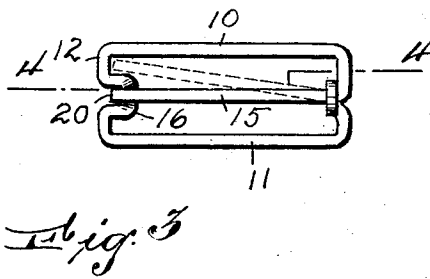
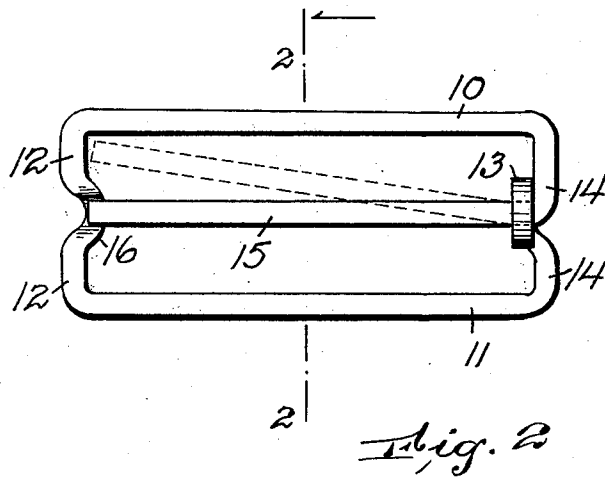
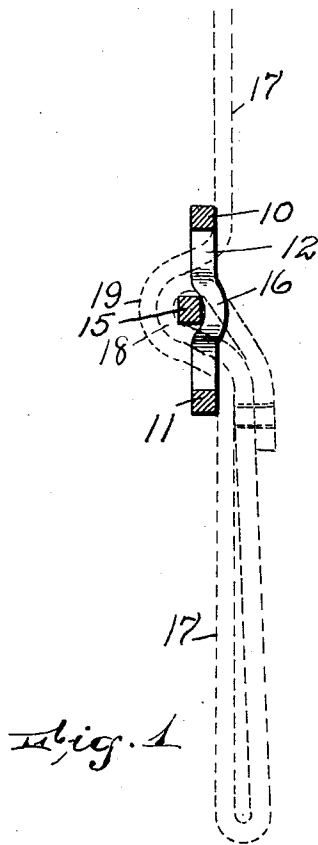
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C. E. PETERSON

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SLIDE

Filed April 24, 1931



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SLIDE

Application filed April 24, 1931. Serial No. 532,461.

This invention relates to an improved slide for straps on garments and for other purposes and is particularly designed to facilitate the placing of the slide on the strap without the necessity of threading the strap through the slide.

The slide embodies a tongue that can pass through the frame and enables the strap to be placed over the tongue and through the frame without passing the strap endwise back and forth through the frame. The improvement is in line with that shown in my application for Letters-Patent filed May 27, 1928, Serial Number 278,418.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1 is a vertical section on line 2—2 in Figure 2, of a slide embodying the invention and showing the strap in dotted outline. Figure 2 is a front view of the slide shown in Figure 1. Figure 3 is a front view of a modified form of slide. Figure 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 in Figure 3.

The slide is made of wire and is bent to form a frame. The frame so formed comprises top and bottom strands 10 and 11, respectively, and end strand 12 which is the end or side opposite a loop 13 which forms part of the other end strand 14. The loop 13 is at one end of the wire and is passed around the wire. The wire that passes through forms a tongue 15 substantially central of the frame and substantially parallel with the top and bottom strands. The tongue is shorter than the distance between the loop 13 and the end strand 12 when the tongue is pushed to an oblique position as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2. This feature allows the tongue to be swung to both sides of the frame. The said end strand is inwardly bent as at 16 to form a stop for the tongue and it is inset to form a seat for the tongue as shown in Figure 1.

When the cloth or other strap 17 is to be provided with a slide the tongue is swung to the back of the frame. The tongue is slid through the end such as the looped end 18 of the strap and the strap at 19 is laid against the loop 18. The tongue is then pushed back, with the strap, through the frame and seated

on the stop 16 and the whole assembly is completed.

I show, in Figures 3 and 4, a modification designed to allow the fastening of the tongue. In this form the tongue 15 has its end bent over at right angles as at 20. The end is bent over as at 21 (see Figure 4) after the parts are assembled to prevent any further manipulation of the tongue 15. In this form the tongue is also short enough to pass through the frame when the tongue is inclined and the inwardly bent portion 16 is bent in far enough to allow the end 20 of the tongue to pass over it.

I claim:

1. A slide comprising a wire bent to form a closed frame and a tongue, with a loop at one end of the wire, the other end of the wire forming the tongue passing through the loop and extending to the opposite side of the frame the loop being of sufficient size to allow the tongue to move in the plane of the frame, said tongue having a length to permit it to pass through the frame when swung from normal position and in the plane of the slide, the said opposite side of the frame being bent inward to form a seat for the end of the tongue.

2. A slide comprising a wire bent to form a closed frame and a tongue, with a loop at one end of the wire, the other end forming the tongue passing through the loop and extending to the opposite side of the frame the loop being of sufficient size to allow the tongue to move in the plane of the frame, said tongue having a length to permit it to pass through the frame when swung from normal position and in the plane of the slide, the said opposite side of the frame being bent inward to form a seat for the end of the tongue, said seat being also offset slightly out of the plane of the frame.

3. A slide made from a single piece of wire bent into a closed loop at one end and then formed into a rectangular frame back to the loop and then passing through said loop to form a tongue extending to the opposite side of the frame, said opposite side having an inset portion bent inwardly to form a seat for the end of the tongue, the tongue having a

length less than the distance from the loop to said opposite side beyond the inwardly bent portion the tongue having sufficient resiliency to permit the tongue to swing in the plane of the frame, and to be passed through the frame when so swung.

4. A slide comprising a wire bent to form a complete frame and a tongue, with a loop at one end of the wire, the other end of the wire forming the tongue passing through the loop and extending as a tongue across the frame to the opposite side, said tongue having a laterally bent end, said tongue being of a length to pass through the frame when swung in the plane of the frame the loop being of sufficient size to permit the tongue to move in the plane of the frame, said opposite side having a portion bent inwardly far enough to receive said bent end of the tongue to allow said end being bent over on the rear side of said portion.

In testimony whereof he affixes his signature.

CARL E. PETERSON.