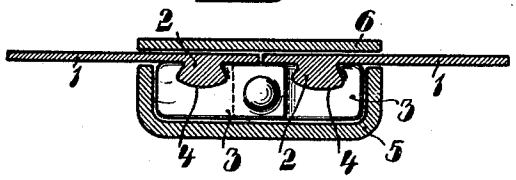
March 23, 1937. A. SCHWEINBURG ET AL 2,074,624

SLIDING CLASP FASTENER

Filed Nov. 16, 1934

Fig. 1.



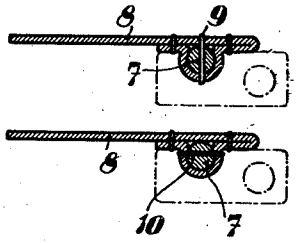
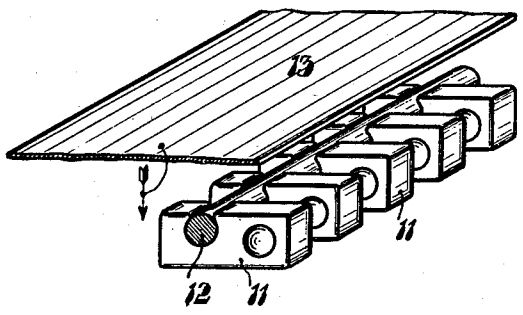


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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SLIDING CLASP FASTENER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 24—205)

It is known to cover the rows of fastening members of sliding clasp fasteners on the outside. In those sliding clasp fasteners in which the rows of fastening members are perpendicular to the carrying bands lying in two parallel planes, the carrying bands overlap the fastener towards each side, and this of itself yields the said covering of the rows of fastening members. In the sliding clasp fasteners to which this invention relates, however, in which the rows of fastening members are located side by side in the plane of the carrying bands or parallel thereto, it has hitherto been necessary to equip the carrying band with special covering strips, the cover strip either being woven in one piece with the carrying band, or else being made as a separate member and connected with the carrying band by sewing or the like. In either case it was necessary to produce or treat the carrying band in a special manner, which considerably increased the cost of manufacture.

The object of this invention is to obviate these disadvantages. The invention is based on employing the marginal portion of an ordinary carrying band in sliding clasp fasteners, with rows of fastening members located side by side in a plane parallel to the plane of the carrying bands, in which the clamping limbs are at right angles to the plane of closing, for covering the fastening members themselves. This problem is solved in practice in the simplest manner by securing the fastening members not to the free margin of the carrying band as hitherto but to a rib or reinforcement which is provided on the carrying band at a certain distance from the margin thereof so that the margin projects beyond the fastening members, and covers the interlocking portions of the fastening members, when the fastener is closed, so that the free marginal portions of the two carrying bands meet edge to edge, the fastening members being bifurcated to form locking limbs adapted to grip the said rib or reinforcement.

Constructional examples of the sliding clasp fastener according to the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 shows a sectional elevation of one form of construction of the sliding clasp fastener,

Figure 2 shows in section one form of construction of the carrying band.

Figure 3 shows in section a modified construction of the carrying band, and

Figure 4 shows in perspective another type of sliding clasp fastener.

According to the constructional example illustrated in Figure 1, a bead 2 on the carrying band 1, to which the fastening members 3 are secured, is no longer arranged at the margin of the carrying band but at such a distance from the margin of the carrying band that the part of the carrying band projecting beyond this bead covers one half of the interlocking portions of the fastening members. The fastening members 3 are bifurcated in a known manner at 4, thereby providing locking limbs adapted to grip the beads or ribs 2.

The slider receives guidance for its lower member 5 on the sides of the fastening members located freely in the fastening plane, and lies with its upper side 6 upon the carrying band covering the fastening members.

For the formation of the bead 2 there is employed in a known manner according to Figure 2 a string 7, which is enclosed by a marginal portion of the carrying band 8 folded back and stitched, and is held fast by a seam 9.

Figure 3 shows a modified form of construction of the bead, which only differs from that shown in Figure 2 as regards the manner in which the string 7 is secured to the carrying band to form the bead. In Figure 2 the stitches 9 passing through the string pass perpendicularly through the base of the carrying band, whereas in Figure 3 the stitches 10 are parallel to the base of the carrying band and pass through the inwardly turned folds thereof that embraces the string on both sides.

This sliding clasp fastener also yields the possibility of manufacturing an intermediate product (Figure 4), which may be denoted by the expression cramp string, that is to say, of securing the fastener members (cramps) 11 first to the string 12, and connecting this intermediate product with the carrying band 13 by means of seams located between the cramps, in such a way that the marginal portion thereof covers one-half of the interlocking portion of the fastening members in the manner of the constructional form illustrated in Figure 1.

What we claim is:—

1. A sliding clasp fastener, comprising a pair of carrying bands each consisting structurally of a single layer in one plane, a bead extending along one side of each of the carrying bands, a row of fastening members secured side by side to each of the beads in a plane parallel to the plane of the carrying bands, the fastening members being bifurcated to form locking limbs which grip the beads, and the beads being at such a distance behind the edges of the carrying bands that

when the fastening is closed the free margins of the two carrying bands completely cover the interlocking portions of the fastening members.

2. A sliding clasp fastener, comprising a pair of carrying bands in one plane, a bead extending along one side of each of the carrying bands, the bead standing out from the carrying band at right angles a short distance back from the edge of the band, a row of fastening members secured side by side to each of the beads, the beads being formed by strings around which the fastening members engage, and the strings, with the fastening members attached thereto, being secured to the carrying bands by stitches located between the fastening members, at such a distance from the edges of the carrying bands that when the fastener is closed the free edges of the carrying bands completely cover the interlocking portions of the fastening members.

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