

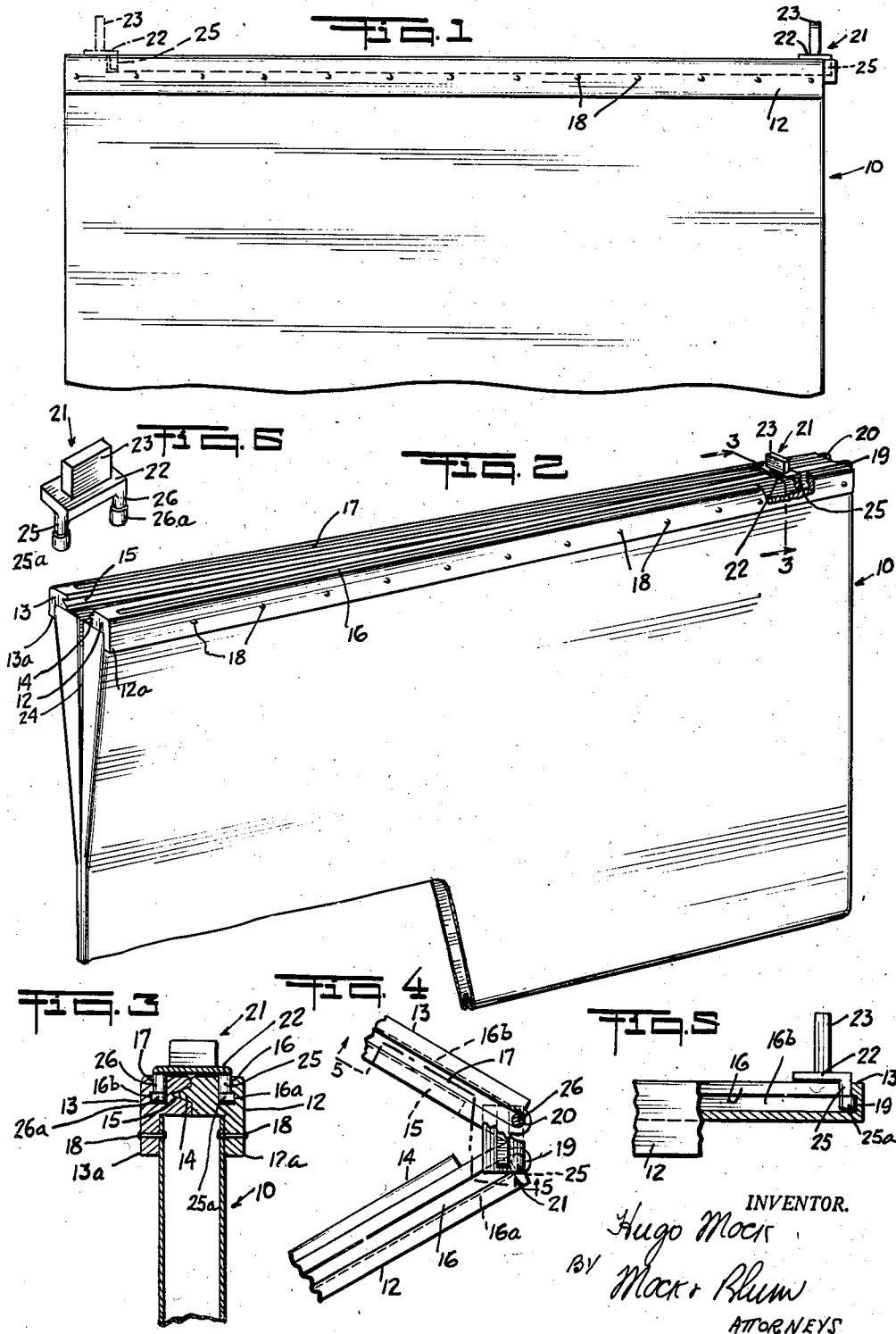
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H. MOCK

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CLOSURE FOR BAGS, POCKETBOOKS AND OTHER CONTAINERS

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CLOSURE FOR BAGS, POCKETBOOKS, AND
OTHER CONTAINERS

Hugo Mock, New York, N. Y.

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5 Claims. (Cl. 150—6)

This invention relates to improvements in closures for bags, pocketbooks and other containers, and has for its principal object the provision of a closure for bags or the like which will have many of the merits and advantages of the so-called "zipper" closures, but which will be simpler in construction and inexpensive to manufacture.

Another object of this invention is to provide an efficient bag closure which can be made largely of non-metallic material which will be easy to operate and which will not easily get out of order.

Further objects of the invention will be apparent from the specification and drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a bag;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bag, with the slide pushed back, the bag ready to be opened;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmental detail of the ends of the frame;

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 6 is a perspective detail of the slide piece.

The numeral 10 indicates a bag to which the closure is fastened by means of sewing or staples indicated as 18. The numerals 12 and 13 are the longitudinal frames or bars which constitute the principal body of the closure. At the meeting edges of the bars 12 and 13, the bar 12 has a locking projection or flange 14 fitting into a complementary groove 15 in the frame 13. It is an advantage if the angle of the projection 14 is somewhat broader than the angle of the groove or concavity 15 so that when the bars are pressed toward each other, the pressure of the bar 12 having the projection 14 will tend to lock into the depression or groove 15 of the bar 13.

On the top of the bars or frames 12 and 13 respectively are grooves 16 and 17 in which the slider 21 operates. The grooves 16 and 17 have widened portions at their bases 16a and 17a respectively in which the studs 25 and 26 having the projections 25a and 26a of the slider 21 fit, the numeral 22 indicating the angular body of the slider 21 and the numeral 23 the finger piece of said slider.

The numeral 24 represents the open side of the bag to permit the bag to be opened and the ends of the bars 12 and 13 to be widely separated from each other. The numerals 19 and 20 indicate the terminals of the grooves 16 and 17 and it will be seen that when the slider is in the

position shown in Fig. 5, the bars 12 and 13 can be pivotally moved in relation to each other so as to permit access to the contents of the bag. By moving the slider toward the open end of the bag, the bars 12 and 13 are brought into closer engagement with each other so that when the slider 21 is at the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the bag will be tightly closed.

The longitudinal frames or bars 12 and 13 can preferably be made of a synthetic plastic or other flexible material, as a certain elasticity would be an advantage for certain uses of this type of closure. The bars or frames 12 and 13 can be made of metal, however, if desired.

It is apparent that changes may be made in the form of the particular elements here shown without departing from the spirit of my invention.

It should also be noted that the tips of the slider and the grooves in which the slider moves are so fashioned, that the slider cannot be lifted from the closure but is permanently attached thereto in slidable relation.

What I claim is:

1. A closure for bags and the like comprising separable bars affixed to opposite sides of the bag mouth and adapted to come together to close the bag, the sides being relatively movable at one end of the bag, said bars having grooves therein opening through the top edges of the bars but closed on both sides and both ends of said bars, said grooves having widened portions at the bases of the grooves, a slider movable lengthwise of said bars and having a body spanning the upper portions of said bars when together, studs projecting downwardly from said slider body into said grooves and slidable therealong, said studs having projections positioned to slide in the widened base portions of the grooves.

2. A closure for bags and the like comprising separable bars affixed to opposite sides of the bag mouth and adapted to come together to close the bag, the sides being relatively movable at one end of the bag, said bars having grooves therein opening through the top edges of the bars but closed on both sides and both ends of said bars, closed undercut sockets at one end of the grooves at the end of the bag opposite to said first mentioned end, said grooves having widened portions at the bases of the grooves, a slider movable lengthwise of said bars and having a body spanning the upper portions of said bars when together, studs projecting downwardly from said slider body into said grooves and slidable therealong, said studs having projections positioned

to slide in the widened base portions of the grooves, said widened projections adapted to enter and closely and rotatably fit into said closed sockets of said grooves to provide pivots upon which said bars may individually swing in opening and closing movements of the bag.

3. A closure for bags and the like comprising separable bars affixed to opposite sides of the bag mouth and adapted to come together to close the bag, the sides being relatively movable at one end of the bag, said bars having grooves therein opening through the top edges of the bars but closed on both sides and both ends of said bars, closed undercut sockets at one end of the grooves at the end of the bag opposite to said first mentioned end, said grooves having widened portions at the bases of the grooves, a slider movable lengthwise of said bars and having a body spanning the upper portions of said bars when together, studs projecting downwardly from said slider body into said grooves and slidable therealong, said studs having projections positioned to slide in the widened base portions of the grooves, said widened projections adapted to enter and closely and rotatably fit into said closed sockets of said grooves to provide pivots upon which said bars may individually swing in opening and closing movements of the bag, the engaging walls of said sockets and projections being round to facilitate said swinging action of said bars.

4. A closure for bags and the like comprising separable bars affixed to opposite sides of the bag mouth and adapted to come together to close the bag, the sides being relatively movable at one end of the bag, said bars having grooves therein opening through the top edges of the bars but closed on both sides and both ends of said bars, closed undercut sockets at one end of the grooves at the end of the bag opposite to said first mentioned end, said grooves having widened portions at the bases of the grooves, a slider movable lengthwise of said bars and having a body spanning the upper portions of said bars when to-

gether, studs projecting downwardly from said slider body into said grooves and slidable therealong, said studs having projections positioned to slide in the widened base portion of the grooves, said widened projections adapted to enter and closely and rotatably fit into said closed sockets of said grooves to provide pivots upon which said bars may individually swing in opening and closing movements of the bag, said studs offset from the transverse center line of said slider body toward the ends of the grooves having said sockets whereby to enable said projections to intimately enter said sockets without requiring too far an end movement of said slide body.

5. A closure for bags and the like comprising separable bars affixed to opposite sides of the bag mouth and adapted to come together to close the bag, the sides being relatively movable at one end of the bag, said bars having grooves therein opening through the top edges of the bars but closed on both sides and both ends of said bars, closed undercut sockets at one end of the grooves at the end of the bag opposite to said first mentioned end, said grooves having widened portions at the bases of the grooves, a slider movable lengthwise of said bars and having a body spanning the upper portions of said bars when together, studs projecting downwardly from said slider body into said grooves and slidable therealong, said studs having projections positioned to slide in the widened base portions of the grooves, said widened projections adapted to enter and closely and rotatably fit into said closed sockets of said grooves to provide pivots upon which said bars may individually swing in opening and closing movements of the bag, the meeting faces of said bars having mutual groove and projection of wedge form, both acutely angled, the angle of said projection being greater than the angle of the groove to create great centering action as the slide closes said bars whereby to better preserve the alignment of the grooves for the movement of the studs therein.

HUGO MOCK.