

Description

The present invention relates to a slide fastener slider comprising a slider body, a pull tab support pivotally connected at one end of the slider body, a pull tab removable attached to the opposite end of the pull tab support, said pull tab support comprising: a support body including a peripheral wall defining therein an aperture for the pivotal connection to the slider body, a beam linking the confronting ends of the peripheral wall and a portion extending from the confronting ends and having a gap for loosely receiving an annular portion of a pull tab; and a resilient member provided on the portion and adapted to close up the gap, the portion being of hook-shape and including an upper wall raised above the level of said peripheral wall and extending from the confronting ends and a lower wall hooked therefrom to define with the upper wall a gap for loosely receiving an annular portion of the pull tab, an opening being provided in said portion above the beam, said portion having upper engaging means and the lower wall having in its inner surface lower engaging means; the resilient member being of U-shape and including an upper leg, a lower leg and an arcuate joint joining the upper and lower legs, the upper leg and the lower leg having at their respective distal ends upper fitting means and lower fitting means; the resilient member having its upper and lower fitting means brought into fitting engagement with the upper and lower engaging means, respectively, of the upper and lower wall with its upper leg fitted through the opening and with its arcuate joint embracing the beam, so that the resilient member comes into reliable engagement with the support body to thus close the gap.

A slide fastener slider of this type is disclosed in EP-A-0 089 695. This conventional slide fastener slider is advantageous in that it can be made of only few parts, thus enabling the automatic assembly thereof to some extent. Nevertheless, there still remain various drawbacks because of the construction of the opening of the hook-shaped portion receiving the upper leg of the resilient member. This opening is formed by a slot which does not communicate with the aperture receiving the annular portion of the pull tab and the upper engagement means of the hook-shaped portion are provided in the upper inner surface of this slot.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a slide fastener slider wherein a support body and a resilient member constituting a pull tab support are simple in construction, so that the resilient member can be removably attached to the support body very easily and reliably, thus increasing the efficiency of assembly of the slider as a whole and rendering the slider less costly.

A slide fastener slider of the type mentioned above satisfying these requirements according to the invention is characterized in that said opening of the hook-shaped portion receiving the upper leg of the resilient member is defined between the proximal end of the upper wall and the beam and communicates with the gap and that said upper engagement means are provided in the inner surface of said upper wall.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description in which the invention will be described in more detail with reference to some exemplifying, non-limiting embodiments thereof illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a pull tab support of a slide fastener slider according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the pull tab support shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the pull tab support having a pull tab and a slider body connected thereto;

FIG. 4 is a plan view of the pull tab support;

FIG. 5 is a schematic plan view of the slide fastener slider;

FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view, partly cut-away, of a pull tab support of a slide fastener slider according to another embodiment; and

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary longitudinal cross-sectional view of a slide fastener slider according to still another embodiment.

Referring now to the drawings and FIG. 5 in particular, there is shown a slider for slide fasteners according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The slider is shown to generally comprise a slider body B having a protuberant lug L projecting on its upper surface, a pull tab support C pivotally connected at one end to the lug L and a pull tab D removably attached to the opposite end of the pull tab support C.

As better shown in FIG. 1, the pull tab support C broadly comprises a support body 10 and a resilient member 30 adapted to engage with the support body 10 in the manner discussed more fully hereinafter.

The support body 10 generally includes an arcuate peripheral wall 13 defining therein an aperture 12 through which the protuberant lug L of the slider body B is loosely fitted for the pivotal connection of the pull tab support C to the slider body B, a beam 19 linking the confronting ends 13', 13' of the arcuate peripheral wall 13 and a hook portion 11 formed contiguous to the confronting ends 13', 13' of the peripheral wall 13. As better seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, the hook portion 11

has an upper wall 14 extending integrally from the confronting ends 13', 13' of the arcuate peripheral wall 13 and a lower wall 15 hooked downwardly and rearwardly therefrom so as to define with the upper wall 14 a gap 17 for loosely receiving the annular portion A of the pull tab D (FIG. 3). The upper wall 14 is raised above the level of the peripheral wall 13 to define an opening 18 between the proximal end 16 of the upper wall 14 and the beam 19, as better shown in FIG. 2. In addition, the beam 19 is formed at an upper side and a lower side with an upper furrow 22 and a lower furrow 23, respectively. The upper furrow 22 communicates with and is substantially of the same width as the opening 18. As better shown in FIG. 2, the hook portion 11 has, in the inner surface of the upper wall 14 and in the inner surface of the distal end of the lower wall 15, an upper groove 20 and a lower groove 21, respectively, for fitting engagement with an upper finger 36 and a lower finger 37, respectively, of the resilient member 30, as will be discussed more fully hereinafter.

As better shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, the resilient member 30 is a plate spring of substantially U-shape and comprises an upper leg 31, a lower leg 32 and an arcuate joint 33 joining the upper and lower legs 31, 32. The upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 are substantially as wide as the opening 18 (hence the upper furrow 22 as well) and the lower furrow 23, respectively. Advantageously, this assuredly prevents the upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 from laterally jolting, when the upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30 are fitted through the opening 18, the upper furrow 22 and the lower furrow 23. The upper leg 31 is provided at its distal end with an upper finger 36. The lower leg 32 is bent outwardly at 35 adjacent to the distal end thereof to provide a slant foot 34 extending obliquely downwardly therefrom. Such bending of the lower leg 32 provides increased resiliency thereto, so that the resilient member 30 can be attached to the support body 10 more retentively and reliably. The lower leg 32 is provided at its distal end with a lower finger 37. When the resilient member 30 is attached to the hook portion 11, as will be discussed more fully hereinafter, the upper finger 36 and the lower finger 37 are brought into fitting engagement with the upper groove 20 and the lower groove 21, respectively. Furthermore, the arcuate joint 33 of the U-shaped resilient member 30 comes into embracing engagement with the beam 19 of the hook portion 11 to thus function to place the resilient member 30 into the right position relative to the hook portion 11 in assemblage and to hold the resilient member 30 in situ.

Now, the method of attaching the pull tab D to the slider body B by means of the pull tab support

C whose construction has been set forth closely above will be described below in conjunction with FIGS. 2 and 3.

First, the pull tab support C is attached to the protuberant lug L on the the upper surface of the slider body B with the lug L loosely received in the aperture 12 of the support body 10. Then, the resilient member 30, while compressed against its resiliency, is inserted from the aperture 12 towards the gap 17, with the resilient member 30 riding astride the beam 19, until the arcuate joint 33 of the resilient member 30 comes into embracing engagement with the beam 19 of the support body 10. At this moment, the resilient member 30 is released and thus springs back under its own resiliency, whereupon the upper finger 36 and the lower finger 37 of the resilient member 30 are brought into fitting engagement with the upper groove 20 and the lower groove 21, respectively, of the hook portion 11.

Then, the annular portion A of the pull tab D is placed against the the slant foot 34 of the resilient member 30 and thrust toward the gap 17, thereby lifting the lower finger 37 of the resilient member 30 out of the engagement with the lower groove 21 of the lower wall 15 against the resiliency of the resilient member 30, thus leaving an ample space between the lower finger 37 and the lower groove 21, through which space the annular portion A of the pull tab D is allowed to pass into the gap 17. Thereafter, the resilient member 30 springs back into the original disposition under its own resiliency, whereupon the lower finger 37 of the resilient member 30 comes back into fitting engagement with the lower groove 21 of the hook portion 11. As a result, the resilient member 30 comes into engagement with the hook portion 11 of the support body 10 to close the gap 17, so that the pull tab D has been attached to the slider body B by means of the pull tab support C.

There is an alternative method of attaching the pull tab D to the slider body B by means of the pull tab support C. First, the pull tab support C is attached to the lug L of the slider body B just as explained with the above-mentioned method. Then, as indicated in FIG. 3, the annular portion A of the pull tab D is loosely received in the gap 17 of the hook portion 11 beforehand. Subsequently, the resilient member 30 is brought into engagement with the support body 10 in the same manner as closely discussed with the above-mentioned method.

There sometimes arises a need to release the pull tab D from the pull tab support C such as for laundry. In such an event, the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30 is lifted as by fingers against the resiliency of the resilient member 30 to thereby bring the lower finger 37 out of engagement with the lower groove 21 of the the lower wall 15, thus

leaving an ample space between the lower finger 37 and the lower groove 21, through which space the annular portion A of the pull tab D is allowed to come out of the hook portion 11.

As mentioned above, the pull tab D can be attached to and released from the pull tab support C and hence from the slider body B at the maximum ease.

It is to be noted that, when the resilient member 30 is attached to the hook portion 11 as shown in FIG. 3, the distance H between the bending point 35 of the lower leg 32 and the corresponding point of the upper leg 31 is less than the length M of the major axis and the length N of the minor axis of the oval cross-section of the annular portion A of the pull tab D. With this arrangement, the annular portion A of the pull tab D is fully prevented from getting stuck into the space between the upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30, and hence the pull tab D is wholly prevented against jamming into the resilient member 30.

FIG. 6 shows a modification according to the present invention in which, instead of a single lower groove 21, a pair of corner notches 21a, 21a as engaging means are formed in both corners of the inner surface of the lower wall 15, while a pair of corresponding fingers 37a, 37a are provided at both corners of the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30a for fitting engagement with the notches 21a, 21a. The distance X between both fingers 37a and 37a is slightly greater than the distance Y between both corner notches 21a and 21a. With such arrangement, when the fingers 37a, 37a of the resilient member 30a come into fitting engagement with the corner notches 21a, 21a of the hook portion 11, the resilient member 30a is well prevented from accidental lateral jolting relative to the hook portion 11. Besides, in lieu of the finger 36 of small width, an engaging piece of greater width may be used.

FIG. 7 shows still another embodiment wherein the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30b is made of a straight plane void of any bend but, instead, is provided at its distal end with an upright stopper 37b. The distance H between the top of the upright stopper 37b and the distal end of the upper leg 31 is less than the length of the major axis M and the length of the minor axis N of the oval cross-section of the annular portion A of the pull tab D, so that the annular portion A is assuredly prevented from getting stuck fast in between the upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30b.

With the arrangement of the present invention, there are enjoyed various advantages. The pull tab support and the resilient member are very simple in construction. Since the attachment of the resil-

ient member to the support body can be accomplished easily and reliably by unidirectional insertion of the former into the latter, the automatic assemblage of the slider as a whole can be effected quickly and efficiently. Besides, the pull tab can be attached to and detached from the pull tab support and hence the slider body easily by just compressing the resilient member.

Claims

1. A slide fastener slider comprising a slider body (B), a pull tab support (C) pivotally connected at one end of the slider body (B), and a pull tab (D) removably attached to the opposite end of the pull tab support (C), said pull tab support (C) comprising: a support body (10) including a peripheral wall (13) defining therein an aperture (12) for the pivotal connection to the slider body (B), a beam (19) linking the confronting ends (13', 13') of the peripheral wall (13) and a portion (11) extending from the confronting ends (13', 13') and having a gap (17) for loosely receiving an annular portion (A) of a pull tab (D); and a resilient member (30) provided on the portion (11) and adapted to close up the gap (17), the portion (11) being of hook-shape and including an upper wall (14) raised above the level of said peripheral wall (13) and extending from the confronting ends (13', 13') and a lower wall (15) hooked therefrom to define with the upper wall (14) a gap (17) for loosely receiving an annular portion (A) of the pull tab (D), an opening (18) being provided in said portion above the beam (19), said portion (11) having upper engaging means (20) and the lower wall (15) having in its inner surface lower engaging means (21, 21a); the resilient member (30) being of U-shape and including an upper leg (31), a lower leg (32) and an arcuate joint (33) joining the upper and lower legs (31), (32), the upper leg (31) and the lower leg (32) having at their respective distal ends upper fitting means (36) and lower fitting means (37, 37a); the resilient member (30) having its upper and lower fitting means (36; 37, 37a) brought into fitting engagement with the upper and lower engaging means (20; 21, 21a), respectively, of the upper and lower wall (14, 15), with its upper leg (31) fitted through the opening (18) and with its arcuate joint (33) embracing the beam (19), so that the resilient member (30) comes into reliable engagement with the support body (10) to thus close the gap (17), characterized in that said opening (18) is defined between the proximal end of the upper wall (14) and the beam (19) and communicates



leaving an ample space between the lower finger 37 and the lower groove 21, through which space the annular portion A of the pull tab D is allowed to come out of the hook portion 11.

As mentioned above, the pull tab D can be attached to and released from the pull tab support C and hence from the slider body B at the maximum ease.

It is to be noted that, when the resilient member 30 is attached to the hook portion 11 as shown in FIG. 3, the distance H between the bending point 35 of the lower leg 32 and the corresponding point of the upper leg 31 is less than the length M of the major axis and the length N of the minor axis of the oval cross-section of the annular portion A of the pull tab D. With this arrangement, the annular portion A of the pull tab D is fully prevented from getting stuck into the space between the upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30, and hence the pull tab D is wholly prevented against jamming into the resilient member 30.

FIG. 6 shows a modification according to the present invention in which, instead of a single lower groove 21, a pair of corner notches 21a, 21a as engaging means are formed in both corners of the inner surface of the lower wall 15, while a pair of corresponding fingers 37a, 37a are provided at both corners of the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30a for fitting engagement with the notches 21a, 21a. The distance X between both fingers 37a and 37a is slightly greater than the distance Y between both corner notches 21a and 21a. With such arrangement, when the fingers 37a, 37a of the resilient member 30a come into fitting engagement with the corner notches 21a, 21a of the hook portion 11, the resilient member 30a is well prevented from accidental lateral jolting relative to the hook portion 11. Besides, in lieu of the finger 36 of small width, an engaging piece of greater width may be used.

FIG. 7 shows still another embodiment wherein the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30b is made of a straight plane void of any bend but, instead, is provided at its distal end with an upright stopper 37b. The distance H between the top of the upright stopper 37b and the distal end of the upper leg 31 is less than the length of the major axis M and the length of the minor axis N of the oval cross-section of the annular portion A of the pull tab D, so that the annular portion A is assuredly prevented from getting stuck fast in between the upper leg 31 and the lower leg 32 of the resilient member 30b.

With the arrangement of the present invention, there are enjoyed various advantages. The pull tab support and the resilient member are very simple in construction. Since the attachment of the resil-

ient member to the support body can be accomplished easily and reliably by unidirectional insertion of the former into the latter, the automatic assemblage of the slider as a whole can be effected quickly and efficiently. Besides, the pull tab can be attached to and detached from the pull tab support and hence the slider body easily by just compressing the resilient member.

Claims

1. A slide fastener slider comprising a slider body (B), a pull tab support (C) pivotally connected at one end of the slider body (B), and a pull tab (D) removably attached to the opposite end of the pull tab support (C), said pull tab support (C) comprising: a support body (10) including a peripheral wall (13) defining therein an aperture (12) for the pivotal connection to the slider body (B), a beam (19) linking the confronting ends (13', 13') of the peripheral wall (13) and a portion (11) extending from the confronting ends (13', 13') and having a gap (17) for loosely receiving an annular portion (A) of a pull tab (D); and a resilient member (30) provided on the portion (11) and adapted to close up the gap (17), the portion (11) being of hook-shape and including an upper wall (14) raised above the level of said peripheral wall (13) and extending from the confronting ends (13', 13') and a lower wall (15) hooked therefrom to define with the upper wall (14) a gap (17) for loosely receiving an annular portion (A) of the pull tab (D), an opening (18) being provided in said portion above the beam (19), said portion (11) having upper engaging means (20) and the lower wall (15) having in its inner surface lower engaging means (21, 21a); the resilient member (30) being of U-shape and including an upper leg (31), a lower leg (32) and an arcuate joint (33) joining the upper and lower legs (31), (32), the upper leg (31) and the lower leg (32) having at their respective distal ends upper fitting means (36) and lower fitting means (37, 37a); the resilient member (30) having its upper and lower fitting means (36; 37, 37a) brought into fitting engagement with the upper and lower engaging means (20; 21, 21a), respectively, of the upper and lower wall (14, 15), with its upper leg (31) fitted through the opening (18) and with its arcuate joint (33) embracing the beam (19), so that the resilient member (30) comes into reliable engagement with the support body (10) to thus close the gap (17), characterized in that said opening (18) is defined between the proximal end of the upper wall (14) and the beam (19) and communicates



with the gap (17) and that said upper engagement means (20) are provided in the inner surface of said upper wall (14).

2. A slide fastener slider according to claim 1, the lower leg (32) of the resilient member (30) being bent outwardly adjacent to the distal end thereof to provide a slant foot (34) extending obliquely downwardly therefrom. 5
3. A slide fastener slider according to claim 2, the distance (H) between the bending point (35) of the lower leg (32) and the corresponding point of the upper leg (31) being less than the length of the major axis (M) and the length of the minor axis (N) of the oval cross section of the annular portion (A) of the pull tab (D). 10
4. A slide fastener slider according to claim 1, the upper leg (31) being of substantially the same width as the opening (18). 15
5. A slide fastener slider according to claim 4, the beam (19) having at an upper side and a lower side an upper furrow (22) and a lower furrow (23), respectively; the upper furrow (22) communicating to and being substantially of the same width as the opening (18); and the upper leg (31) and the lower leg (32) being substantially of the same width as the upper furrow (22) and the lower furrow (23), respectively. 20
6. A slide fastener slider according to claim 1, the lower leg (32) of the resilient member (30) being provided at its distal end with an upright stopper (37b), the distance (H) between the top of the upright stopper (37b) and the distal end of the upper leg (31) being less than the length of the major axis (M) and the length of the minor axis (N) of the oval cross section of the annular portion (A) of the pull tab (D). 25
7. A slide fastener slider according to claim 1, the upper and the lower fitting means (36; 37, 37a) being an upper and a lower finger (36, 37) provided at the respective distal ends of the upper and the lower legs (31, 32) of the resilient member (30); the upper and the lower engaging means (20; 21, 21a) being an upper and a lower groove (20, 21) formed in the inner surface of the upper wall and at the distal end of the inner surface of the lower wall (15), respectively, for fitting engagement with the upper and lower fingers (36, 37), respectively, of the resilient member (30). 30
8. A slide fastener slider according to claim 1, the lower fitting means (37, 37a) being a pair of 35

fingers (37a, 37a) provided at both corners of the lower leg (32); the lower engaging means (21, 21a) being a pair of notches (21a, 21a) formed at both corners of the inner surface of the lower wall (15), respectively, for fitting engagement with the fingers (37a, 37a), respectively, of the lower leg (32); the distance (X) between the fingers (37a, 37a) being slightly greater than the distance (Y) between the corner notches (21a, 21a). 40

9. A slide fastener slider according to claim 1, the peripheral wall (13) being arcuate. 45

Patentansprüche

1. Reißverschlußschieber, umfassend einen Schieberkörper (B), ein Griffanschlußteil (C), das mit einem Ende des Schieberkörpers (B) schwenkbar verbunden ist, und einen Griff (D), der an dem gegenüberliegenden Ende des Griffanschlußteils (C) lösbar befestigt ist, wobei das Griffanschlußteil (C) umfaßt: einen Anschlußteilkörper (10) mit einer Umfangswand (13), die eine Öffnung (12) für die schwenkbare Verbindung mit dem Schieberkörper (B) begrenzt, einem Querholm (19), der die einander zugekehrten Enden (13', 13') der Umfangswand (13) miteinander verbindet, und mit einem Bereich (11), der von den gegenüberliegenden Enden (13', 13') ausgeht und einen Spalt (17) aufweist, um einen ringförmigen Bereich (A) eines Griffs (D) lose aufzunehmen; und ein elastisches Teil (30), das auf dem Bereich (11) vorgesehen und geeignet ist, den Spalt (17) zu schließen, wobei der Bereich (11) hakenförmig ist und eine obere Wand (14) aufweist, die über das Niveau der Umfangswand (13) angehoben ist und von den gegenüberliegenden Enden (13', 13') ausgeht, und eine von dieser umgebogene untere Wand (15) aufweist, um mit der oberen Wand (14) einen Spalt (17) für die lose Aufnahme eines ringförmigen Bereichs (A) des Griffs (D) zu begrenzen, wobei in dem Bereich über dem Querholm (19) eine Öffnung (18) vorgesehen ist, wobei dieser Bereich (11) obere Eingriffsmittel (20) aufweist und wobei die untere Wand (15) an ihrer Innenseite Eingriffsmittel (21, 21a) aufweist; wobei das elastische Teil (30) U-förmig ist und einen oberen Schenkel (31), einen unteren Schenkel (32) und eine den oberen und den unteren Schenkel (31, 32) miteinander verbindende bogenförmige Verbindung (33) aufweist, wobei der obere Schenkel (31) und der untere Schenkel (32) an ihren abliegenden Enden obere Einpaßmittel (36) und untere Einpaßmittel (37, 37a) aufweisen; wobei die o- 50



ren. und unteren Einpaßmittel (36; 37,37a) des elastischen Teils (30) mit den oberen bzw. unteren Eingriffsmitteln (20; 21, 21a) der oberen und der unteren Wand (14, 15) zusammenfügbar sind, indem sein oberer Schenkel (31) durch die Öffnung (18) eingesetzt wird und seine bogenförmige Verbindung (33) den Querholm (19) umgreift, so daß das elastische Teil (30) mit dem Anschlußteilkörper (10) zuverlässig in Eingriff gelangt, um dadurch den Spalt (17) zu schließen, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die Öffnung (18) zwischen dem anliegenden Ende der oberen Wand (14) und dem Querholm (19) begrenzt ist und mit dem Spalt (17) in Verbindung steht und daß die oberen Eingriffsmittel (20) an der Innenseite der oberen Wand (14) vorgesehen sind.

Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei der untere Schenkel (32) des elastischen Teils (30) nahe seinem abliegenden Ende nach außen umgebogen ist, um einen von diesem schräg nach unten verlaufenden geneigten Fuß (34) zu bilden.

3. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Abstand (H) zwischen der Knickstelle (35) des unteren Schenkels (32) und dem entsprechenden Punkt des oberen Schenkels (31) kleiner ist als die Länge der langen Achse (M) und der kurzen Achse (N) des ovalen Querschnitts des ringförmigen Bereichs (A) des Griffs (D).

4. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei der obere Schenkel (31) im wesentlichen die gleiche Breite hat wie die Öffnung (18).

5. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 4, wobei der Querholm (19) an seiner Oberseite und an seiner Unterseite eine obere Rinne (22) bzw. eine untere Rinne (23) aufweist; wobei die obere Rinne (22) mit der Öffnung (18) in Verbindung steht und im wesentlichen die gleiche Breite wie diese hat; und wobei der obere Schenkel (31) und der untere Schenkel (32) im wesentlichen die gleiche Breite haben wie die obere Rinne (22) bzw. die untere Rinne (23).

6. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei der untere Schenkel (32) des elastischen Teils (30) an seinem abliegenden Ende mit einem aufrechten Anschlag (37b) versehen ist, wobei der Abstand (H) zwischen der Oberseite des aufrechten Anschlags (37b) und dem abliegenden Ende des oberen Schenkels (31) kleiner ist als die Länge der langen Achse (M) und die Länge der kurzen Achse (N) des ovalen Querschnitts des ringförmigen Bereichs (A) des

Griffs (D).

7. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei die oberen und unteren Einpaßmittel (36; 37, 37a) aus einem oberen und einem unteren Finger (36, 37) bestehen, der an dem betreffenden abliegenden Ende des oberen und unteren Schenkels (31, 32) des elastischen Teils (30) vorgesehen ist; wobei die oberen und unteren Eingriffsmittel (20; 21, 21a) aus einer oberen und unteren Nut (20, 21) bestehen, die in der Innenseite der oberen Wand bzw. am abliegenden Ende der Innenseite der unteren Wand (15) ausgebildet ist zum Paßeingriff mit den oberen bzw. unteren Fingern (36, 37) des elastischen Teils (30).

8. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei die unteren Einpaßmittel (37, 37a) aus zwei Fingern (37a, 37a) bestehen, die an beiden Ecken des unteren Schenkels (32) vorgesehen sind, wobei die unteren Eingriffsmittel (21, 21a) zwei Kerben (21a, 21a) sind, die an beiden Ecken der Innenseite der unteren Wand (15) ausgebildet sind zum Paßeingriff mit den Fingern (37a, 37a) des unteren Schenkels (32); wobei der Abstand (X) zwischen den Fingern (37a, 37a) geringfügig größer ist als der Abstand (Y) zwischen den Eckkerben (21a, 21a).

9. Reißverschlußschieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Umfangswand (13) bogenförmig ist.

Revendications

1. Fermeture à glissière comprenant un corps (B) de curseur, un support (C) de tirette articulé sur une des extrémités du corps (B) de curseur, une tirette (D) fixée de façon amovible à l'extrémité opposée du support (C) de tirette, ledit support (C) de tirette comprenant : un corps (10) de support comprenant une paroi périphérique (13) définissant dans ce corps une ouverture (12) pour l'articulation sur le corps (B) de curseur, une barrette (19) reliant les extrémités (13', 13') en regard l'une de l'autre de la paroi périphérique (13) et une partie (11) s'étendant depuis les extrémités (13', 13') en regard l'une de l'autre et comportant un intervalle (17) destiné à recevoir de façon lâche une partie annulaire (A) d'une tirette (B); et un élément élastique (30) présent sur la partie (11) et adapté pour fermer l'intervalle (17), la partie (11) ayant la forme d'un crochet et comprenant une paroi supérieure (14) surélevée par rapport au niveau de la paroi périphérique (13) et s'étendant depuis les extrémité (13', 13') en regard l'une de l'autre et une



- paroi inférieure (15) courbée en forme de crochet pour définir avec la paroi supérieure (14) un intervalle (17) destiné à recevoir de façon lâche une partie annulaire (A) de la tirette (D), une ouverture (18) étant formée dans ladite partie (11) comportant un moyen d'assemblage supérieur (20) et la paroi inférieure (15) comportant dans sa surface intérieure un moyen d'assemblage inférieur (21, 21a); l'élément élastique (30) ayant une forme en U et comprenant une branche supérieure (31), une branche inférieure (32) et une jonction arquée (33) reliant les branches supérieure et inférieure (31), (32), la branche supérieure (31) et la branche inférieure (32) comportant à leurs extrémités distales respectives un moyen d'emboîtement supérieur (36) et des moyens d'emboîtement inférieurs (37, 37a); et les moyens élastiques (30) ayant ses moyens d'emboîtement supérieur et inférieur (36; 37, 37a) amenés en prise par emboîtement avec les moyens d'assemblage supérieur et inférieur (20; 21, 21a), respectivement, des parois supérieure et inférieure (14, 15), sa branche supérieure (31) étant insérée à travers l'ouverture (18) et sa jonction arquée (33) entourant la barrette (19), de telle sorte que l'élément élastique (30) se trouve accouplé de façon sûre avec le corps de support (10) de manière à fermer ainsi l'intervalle (17), caractérisé par le fait que l'ouverture (18) est définie entre l'extrémité proximale de la paroi supérieure (14) et la barrette (19) et communique avec l'intervalle (17) et que ledit moyen d'assemblage supérieur (20) est formé dans la surface intérieure de la paroi supérieure (14).
2. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la branche inférieure (32) de l'élément élastique (30) est coudée vers l'extérieur en un point adjacent à son extrémité distale de manière à former un pied incliné (34) s'étendant obliquement vers le bas depuis cette extrémité.
 3. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la distance (H) entre le point de coudage (35) de la branche inférieure (32) et le point correspondant de la branche supérieure (31) est inférieure à la longueur du grand axe (M) et à la longueur du petit axe (N) de la section transversale ovale de la partie annulaire (A) de la tirette (D).
 4. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la branche supérieure (31) a sensiblement la même largeur que

l'ouverture (18).

5. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la barrette (19) comporte dans son côté supérieur et dans son côté inférieur une rainure supérieure (22) et une rainure inférieure (23), respectivement, la rainure supérieure (22) communiquant avec l'ouverture (18) et ayant sensiblement la même largeur que cette ouverture et la branche supérieure (31) et la branche inférieure (32) ayant la sensiblement la même largeur que la rainure supérieure (22) et que la rainure inférieure (23), respectivement.
6. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la branche inférieure (32) de l'élément élastique (30) est pourvue, à son extrémité distale, d'une butée verticale (37b), la distance (H) entre le sommet de la butée verticale (37) et l'extrémité distales de la branche supérieure (31) étant inférieure à la longueur du grand axe (M) et à la longueur du petit axe (N) de la section transversale ovale de la partie annulaire (A) de la tirette (D).
7. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens d'emboîtement supérieur et inférieur (36; 37, 37a) sont constitués par des doigts supérieur et inférieur (36, 37) formés aux extrémités distales respectives des branches supérieure et inférieure (31, 32) de l'élément élastique (30); les moyens d'assemblage supérieur et inférieur (20; 21, 21a) étant constitués par des rainures supérieure et inférieure (20, 21) formées dans la surface intérieure de la paroi supérieure et à l'extrémité distale de la surface intérieure de la paroi inférieure (15), respectivement, en vue d'un assemblage par emboîtement avec les doigts supérieur et inférieur (36, 37), respectivement, de l'élément élastique (30).
8. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens d'emboîtement inférieurs (37, 37a) sont constitués par une paire de doigts (37a, 37a) formés aux deux coins de la branche inférieure (32); les moyens d'assemblage inférieurs (21, 21a) étant constitués par une paire d'encoches (21a, 21a) formées aux deux coins de la surface intérieure de la paroi inférieure (15), respectivement, en vue d'un assemblage par emboîtement avec les doigts (37a, 37a), respectivement, de la branche inférieure (32), la distance (X) entre les doigts (37a, 37a) étant légèrement plus grande que la distance (Y) entre les encoches (21a, 21a).



9. Curseur de fermeture à glissière selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la paroi périphérique (13) est arquée.

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