

Description

This invention relates to an automatically locking slider for slide fasteners.

A variety of slide fasteners are known which are equipped with means for automatically locking the slider members in position against accidental movement. Typical examples of such automatically locking sliders are disclosed for example in Japanese Utility Model Publication Nos. 57-58966, 58-3527 and 61-27449. The prior art automatically locking sliders were however provided with pull tabs which had already been built in during assembling of the slider components. Such built-in pull tabs were therefore unable to be replaced once the sliders were finished as products.

EP-A 0 178 585 discloses a conventional non-locking slider which is constructed such that a pull tab can be mounted in operative position on the slider after the latter is assembled or can be removed for replacement with another. This conventional non-locking slider comprises a slider body including upper and lower wings and an arch-shaped lug projecting from a top surface of said upper wing and terminating in a rear free end spaced from said top surface by a predetermined gap. A slide is slidably mounted in the upper wing and has a closure projection. This slide is movable between an open position in which the closure projection is spaced from the free end of the lug to open the gap for allowing the pintle of a pull tab to pass therethrough, and a closed position in which the closure projection is disposed adjacent to the free end of the lug to close the gap. The slide is normally urged to its closed position by a spring mounted in the upper wing.

The present invention seeks provide an automatically locking slider for a slide fastener which is constructed such that a pull tab can be mounted in operative position on the slider after the latter is assembled or can be removed for replacement with another at the option of the user.

According to this invention, there is provided an automatically locking slider for a slide fastener having a pair of rows of coupling elements, comprising: a slider body including upper and lower wings joined at their front ends by a diamond so as to define a guide channel for the passage of the rows of coupling elements; a housing having in its opposite side walls a pair of transversely aligned large windows and secured to said upper wing; a locking member having a locking prong and pivotally accommodated in said housing, said prong being normally urged into the guide channel to lock the slider in position against displacement with respect to the rows of coupling elements, said locking member further having a bay substantially aligned with said large windows of said housing; a pull tab having a spindle portion to be pivotally received in said large windows and said bay; and a pull tab carrier slidably mounted on said upper wing and movable between a closed position to prevent said spindle portion of said pull tab from being removed from said large windows, and an open position to allow said spindle portion of said pull tab to move into and out of said

large windows, said pull tab carrier being normally urged to said closed position.

The above and other objects and features of the invention will become apparent to those versed in the art upon making reference to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a slider embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the same; and

Figures 3 through 6 inclusive each are views similar to Figure 2 but illustrating the sequence of attaching a pull tab to the slider of Figure 1;

Referring now to the drawings and Figure 1 in particular, there is shown an automatically locking type of slider 10 which comprises a slider body 11 including a flanged upper wing 12 and a flanged lower wing 13 joined at their one ends by a diamond 14 so as to define a Y-shaped guide channel 15 therebetween for the passage of a pair of coupling element rows of a slide fastener (not shown). The upper wing 12 has a U-shaped wall 16 defining an aperture 17 communicating with the guide channel 15 and adapted to receive a locking prong later described. The upper wing 12 further has a pair of laterally spaced support lugs 18 extending on opposite sides of the aperture 17 and each having a pin hole 19.

A peripheral groove 20 is formed in the upper wing 12 around the pair of lugs 18 in the region of the diamond 14 and is adapted to fixedly receive a wide flange portion 21a of a cap or housing 21. The housing 21 has pin holes 21b registering with the pin holes 19 of the lugs 18. The housing 21 has its rear end (opposite to the diamond 14) cut away to provide a clearance or opening 21c for the passage of a pull tab 26 later described. A first small window 21d and a second large window 21e are formed transversely across the sidewalls of the housing 21 and are separated by a projection 21f.

A locking member 22 includes opposed arms 22a and 22b defining therebetween a bay 22c and a locking prong 22d extending downwardly from the arm 22b with a hole 22e at an opposite end to the prong 22d. The locking member 22 is interposed between the support lugs 18 and pivotally connected thereto by a pin 23 which extends through the holes 19, 21b and 22e thereby connecting the housing 21 and the locking member 22 integrally with the slider body 11.

A spring 24 is accommodated in a cavity 24' formed in the diamond 14 and connected to the locking member 22 so as to normally urge the locking prong 22d into the guide channel 15 as shown in Figure 2.

Designated at 25 is a pull tab carrier in the form of a rectangular block which has an abutment end wall 25a and a pair of spaced side posts 25b defining therebetween a cavity 25c which is substantially U-shaped as viewed in plan and which is dimensioned to fit around the peripheral wall 16 in the upper wing 12 of the slider body 11. Internally contiguous to each side post 25b is an arcuate recess 25e adapted to receive a spindle portion 26a of the pull

tab 26, and externally contiguous to each side post 25^h is a sloping end wall 25f. The pull tab carrier 25 is provided with a rail 25g secured to each of its side walls and slidably engageable in an elongated groove 27 formed in the upper wing 12 and extending longitudinally up to each of the support lugs 18. The carrier 25 is normally urged by a spring 28 to move outwardly but upon mounting the carrier 25 in place on the slider body 11 as shown in Figure 2 it is blocked from such outward movement by a pair of stops 29 which are initially located outside of the grooves 27 but will, after the carrier 25 is assembled, be deformed to merge with and fill in the grooves 27.

With the various slider parts of Figure 1 assembled as shown in Figure 2, the pull tab 26 will now be mounted in place in the sequence of steps illustrated in Figures 3 - 6 inclusive, in which the pull tab 26 is inserted through the opening 21c with its spindle 26a abutting against and causing the pull tab carrier 25 to move inwardly toward the diamond head 14 against tension of the spring 28 until the spindle 26a comes under and is received into the first window 21d of the housing 21. In this position of the spindle 26a indicated by phantom line in Figure 3, the pull tab carrier 25 is released therefrom and returned to its initial position shown in Figure 4 (Figure 2) by the action of the spring 28, whereupon the spindle 26a is transferred to the arcuate recesses 25e in the carrier 25. As the pull tab 26 is further advanced, the carrier 25 is moved by the spindle 26a against the tension of the spring 28 again to the position of Figure 3 wherein the spindle 26a enters into the bay 22c of the locking member 22 as shown in Figure 5. The pull tab 26 is then lifted with its spindle 26a disengaged from the recesses 25e to allow the carrier 25 to return again to the original position as shown in Figure 6 and at the same time urging the locking member 22 to rotate counterclockwise against the tension of the spring 24 until the locking prong 22d is fully retracted through the aperture 17 after being disengaged from fastener elements (not shown). Releasing the pull tab 26 now allows the locking member 22 to rotate clockwise by the return action of the spring 24 with the locking prong 22d back into engagement with the fastener elements thereby locking the slider 10 in position on the fastener as shown in Figure 2. To release or unlock the slider 10 from the fastener, the pull tab 26 is pulled so that its spindle 26a slides up the sloping end wall 25f, lifting or rotating the locking member 22 counterclockwise away from the guide channel 15 to the position shown in Figure 6.

Figure 7 shows a modified slider 10A in which the housing 21 has only a single large window 21e contiguous to a rear end of the housing 21 so that both the large window 21e and the opening 21c are simultaneously closed and opened only by the pair of side posts 25b of the pull tab carrier 25. With this modified arrangement it is possible to reduce the entire length of the housing 21 to some extent, as compared with the previous embodiment of Figures 1 to 6.

Figure 8 shows another modified slider 10B in which the locking member 22 has at one end adja-

cent to the diamond 14 a pivot projection of semi-circular cross section rockably received in a recess 23B of generally semi-circular cross section formed in the top surface of the upper wing 12 and is pivotable about the pivot projection 23A. Thus the pivot projection 23A serves as the pin 23 of the previous embodiment. Further, in the modified slider 10B a leaf spring 24A is a substitute for the coil spring 24 of the previous embodiment. The leaf spring 24A is disposed between the housing 21 and the locking member 22 to normally urge the latter downwardly.

Claims

1. An automatically locking slider for a slide fastener having a pair of rows of coupling elements, comprising: a slider body (11) including upper and lower wings (12), (13) joined at their front ends by a diamond (14) so as to define a guide channel (15) for the passage of the rows of coupling elements; a housing (21) having in its opposite side walls a pair of transversely aligned large windows (21e) and secured to said upper wing (12); a locking member (22) having a locking prong (22d) and pivotally accommodated in said housing (21), said prong (22d) being normally urged into the guide channel (15) to lock the slider in position against displacement with respect to the rows of coupling elements, said locking member (22) further having a bay (22c) substantially aligned with said large windows (21e) of said housing (21); a pull tab (26) having a spindle portion (26a) to be pivotally received in said large windows (21e) and said bay (22c); and a pull tab carrier (25) slidably mounted on said upper wing (12) and movable between a closed position to prevent said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) from being removed from said large windows (21e), and an open position to allow said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) to move into and out of said large windows (21e), said pull tab carrier (25) being normally urged to said closed position.

2. An automatically locking slider according to claim 1, wherein said pull tab carrier (25) has on its upper surface a pair of spaced side posts (25b) for closing said large windows (21e) when said pull tab carrier (25) is in said closed position.

3. An automatically locking slider according to claim 2, wherein said pull tab carrier (25) has a pair of transversely aligned arcuate recesses (25e) continuous to the respective side posts (25b) rearwardly thereof for temporarily receiving said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) when said pull tab carrier (25) carries said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) into and out of said large windows (21e).

4. An automatically locking slider according to claim 3, wherein said housing (21) has in its opposite side walls a pair of transversely aligned small windows (21d) adjacent to a rear end of said housing (21) for temporarily receiving said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) when said spindle portion (26a) is to be moved into and out of said arcuate recesses (25e).

tab 26, and externally contiguous to each side post 25h is a sloping end wall 25f. The pull tab carrier 25 is provided with a rail 25g secured to each of its side walls and slidably engageable in an elongated groove 27 formed in the upper wing 12 and extending longitudinally up to each of the support lugs 18. The carrier 25 is normally urged by a spring 28 to move outwardly but upon mounting the carrier 25 in place on the slider body 11 as shown in Figure 2 it is blocked from such outward movement by a pair of stops 29 which are initially located outside of the grooves 27 but will, after the carrier 25 is assembled, be deformed to merge with and fill in the grooves 27.

With the various slider parts of Figure 1 assembled as shown in Figure 2, the pull tab 26 will now be mounted in place in the sequence of steps illustrated in Figures 3 - 6 inclusive, in which the pull tab 26 is inserted through the opening 21c with its spindle 26a abutting against and causing the pull tab carrier 25 to move inwardly toward the diamond head 14 against tension of the spring 28 until the spindle 26a comes under and is received into the first window 11d of the housing 21. In this position of the spindle 26a indicated by phantom line in Figure 3, the pull tab carrier 25 is released therefrom and returned to its initial position shown in Figure 4 (Figure 2) by the action of the spring 28, whereupon the spindle 26a is transferred to the arcuate recesses 25e in the carrier 25. As the pull tab 26 is further advanced, the carrier 25 is moved by the spindle 26a against the tension of the spring 28 again to the position of Figure 3 wherein the spindle 26a enters into the bay 22c of the locking member 22 as shown in Figure 5. The pull tab 26 is then lifted with its spindle 26a disengaged from the recesses 25e to allow the carrier 25 to return again to the original position as shown in Figure 6 and at the same time urging the locking member 22 to rotate counterclockwise against the tension of the spring 24 until the locking prong 22d is fully retracted through the aperture 17 after being disengaged from fastener elements (not shown). Releasing the pull tab 26 now allows the locking member 22 to rotate clockwise by the return action of the spring 24 with the locking prong 22d back into engagement with the fastener elements thereby locking the slider 10 in position on the fastener as shown in Figure 2. To release or unlock the slider 10 from the fastener, the pull tab 26 is pulled so that its spindle 26a slides up the sloping end wall 25f, lifting or rotating the locking member 22 counterclockwise away from the guide channel 15 to the position shown in Figure 6.

Figure 7 shows a modified slider 10A in which the housing 21 has only a single large window 21e contiguous to a rear end of the housing 21 so that both the large window 21e and the opening 21c are simultaneously closed and opened only by the pair of side posts 25b of the pull tab carrier 25. With this modified arrangement it is possible to reduce the entire length of the housing 21 to some extent, as compared with the previous embodiment of Figures 1 to 6.

Figure 8 shows another modified slider 10B in which the locking member 22 has at one end adja-

cent to the diamond 14 a pivot projection of semi-circular cross section rockably received in a recess 23B of generally semi-circular cross section formed in the top surface of the upper wing 12 and is pivotable about the pivot projection 23A. Thus the pivot projection 23A serves as the pin 23 of the previous embodiment. Further, in the modified slider 10B a leaf spring 24A is a substitute for the coil spring 24 of the previous embodiment. The leaf spring 24A is disposed between the housing 21 and the locking member 22 to normally urge the latter downwardly.

Claims

1. An automatically locking slider for a slide fastener having a pair of rows of coupling elements, comprising: a slider body (11) including upper and lower wings (12), (13) joined at their front ends by a diamond (14) so as to define a guide channel (15) for the passage of the rows of coupling elements; a housing (21) having in its opposite side walls a pair of transversely aligned large windows (21e) and secured to said upper wing (12); a locking member (22) having a locking prong (22d) and pivotally accommodated in said housing (21), said prong (22d) being normally urged into the guide channel (15) to lock the slider in position against displacement with respect to the rows of coupling elements, said locking member (22) further having a bay (22c) substantially aligned with said large windows (21e) of said housing (21); a pull tab (26) having a spindle portion (26a) to be pivotally received in said large windows (21e) and said bay (22c); and a pull tab carrier (25) slidably mounted on said upper wing (12) and movable between a closed position to prevent said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) from being removed from said large windows (21e), and an open position to allow said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) to move into and out of said large windows (21e), said pull tab carrier (25) being normally urged to said closed position.

2. An automatically locking slider according to claim 1, wherein said pull tab carrier (25) has on its upper surface a pair of spaced side posts (25b) for closing said large windows (21e) when said pull tab carrier (25) is in said closed position.

3. An automatically locking slider according to claim 2, wherein said pull tab carrier (25) has a pair of transversely aligned arcuate recesses (25e) continuous to the respective side posts (25b) rearwardly thereof for temporarily receiving said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) when said pull tab carrier (25) carries said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) into and out of said large windows (21e).

4. An automatically locking slider according to claim 3, wherein said housing (21) has in its opposite side walls a pair of transversely aligned small windows (21d) adjacent to a rear end of said housing (21) for temporarily receiving said spindle portion (26a) of said pull tab (26) when said spindle portion (26a) is to be moved into and out of said arcuate recesses (25e).



5. An automatically locking slider according to claim 4, wherein said small windows (21d) of said housing (21) and said arcuate recesses (25e) of said pull tab carrier (25) are locatable so as to face each other when said pull tab carrier (25) is in said closed position.

6. An automatically locking slider according to one of the claims 2 to 5, wherein said large windows (21e) are disposed adjacent to a rear end of said housing (21).

Patentansprüche

1. Selbsttätig sperrender Schieber für einen Reißverschluss mit zwei Kuppelgliederreihen, umfassend: einen Schieberkörper (11) mit einem Oberschild (12) und einem Unterschild (13), die an ihren Vorderenden durch einen Schieberkeil (14) miteinander verbunden sind, um einen Führungskanal (15) für den Durchtritt der Kuppelgliederreihen zu begrenzen; eine Kappe (21), die in ihren gegenüberliegenden Seitenwänden zwei in Querrichtung fluchtende große Ausschnitte (21e) aufweist und die an dem Oberschild (12) befestigt ist; ein Sperrglied (22), das eine Sperrklaue (22d) aufweist und in der Kappe (21) schwenkbar angeordnet ist, wobei die Sperrklaue (22d) normalerweise in den Führungskanal (15) hinein vorgespannt ist, um den Schieber gegen eine Verlagerung in bezug auf die Kuppelgliederreihen zu arretieren, wobei das Sperrglied (22) ferner eine Einbuchtung (22c) aufweist, die mit den großen Ausschnitten (21e) der Kappe (21) im wesentlichen fluchten; einen Griff (26) der einen in den großen Ausschnitten (21e) und der Einbuchtung (22c) schwenkbar anbringbaren Bolzenbereich (26a) ist; und einen Griffträger (25), der auf dem Oberschild (12) verschiebbar gelagert und zwischen einer geschlossenen Stellung, in der der Bolzenbereich (26a) des Griffs (26) gegen eine Entnahme aus den großen Ausschnitten (21e) geschützt ist, und einer offenen Stellung bewegbar ist, in der der Bolzenbereich (26a) des Griffs (26) in die großen Ausschnitte (21e) hinein- und aus diesen heraus bewegbar ist, wobei der Griffträger (25) normalerweise in die geschlossene Stellung vorgespannt ist.

2. Selbsttätig sperrender Schieber nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Griffträger (25) auf seiner Oberseite zwei beabstandete Ständer (25b) aufweist, um die großen Ausschnitte (21e) zu verschließen, wenn sich der Griffträger (25) in der geschlossenen Stellung befindet.

3. Selbsttätig sperrender Schieber nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Griffträger (25) zwei in Querrichtung fluchtende bogenförmige Ausnehmungen (25e) aufweist, die sich in die Rückseite der seitlichen Ständer (25b) anschließen, um den Bolzenbereich (26a) des Griffs (26) vorübergehend aufzunehmen, wenn der Griffträger (25) den Bolzenbereich (26a) des Griffs (26) in die großen Ausschnitte (21e) hinein und aus diesen heraus befördert.

4. Selbsttätig sperrender Schieber nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Kappe (21) in ihren gegenüberliegenden Seitenwänden zwei in Querrichtung flucht-

tende kleine Ausschnitte (21) neben einem hinteren Ende der Kappe (21) aufweist, um den Bolzenbereich (26a) des Griffs (26) vorübergehend aufzunehmen, wenn der Bolzenbereich (26a) in die bogenförmigen Ausnehmungen (25e) hinein- und aus diesen herausbewegt wird.

5. Selbsttätig sperrender Schieber nach Anspruch 4, wobei die kleinen Ausschnitte (21d) der Kappe (21) und die bogenförmigen Ausnehmungen (25e) des Griffträgers (25) so angeordnet werden können, daß sie einander zugekehrt sind, wenn sich der Griffträger (25) in der geschlossenen Stellung befindet.

6. Selbsttätig sperrender Schieber nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 5, wobei die großen Ausschnitte (21e) neben einem hinteren Ende der Kappe (21) angeordnet sind.

Revendications

1. Curseur à verrouillage automatique pour fermeture à glissière ayant une paire de rangées d'éléments d'accouplement, comprenant: un corps (11) de curseur comportant des ailes supérieure et inférieure (12), (13) réunies au niveau de leurs extrémités antérieures par un col (14) de façon à définir une voie de guidage (15) pour le passage des rangées d'éléments d'accouplement; un boîtier (21) ayant dans ses parois latérales opposées une paire de grandes fenêtres (21e) alignées transversalement, fixées à ladite aile supérieure (12); une pièce de verrouillage (22) ayant une dent de verrouillage (22d) et logée de manière pivotante dans ledit boîtier (21), ladite dent (22d) étant normalement poussée jusque dans la voie de guidage (15) pour verrouiller le curseur en place et l'empêcher de se déplacer par rapport aux rangées d'éléments d'accouplement, ladite pièce de verrouillage (22) ayant en outre un évidement (22c) sensiblement aligné avec lesdites grandes fenêtres (21e) dudit boîtier (21); une tirette (26) ayant une partie formant axe (26a) pour être reçue de manière pivotante dans lesdites grandes fenêtres (21e) et ledit évidement (22c); et un porte-tirette (25) montée de manière coulissante sur ladite aile supérieure (12) et mobile entre une position fermée pour empêcher ladite partie formant axe (26a) de ladite tirette (26) d'être enlevée desdites grandes fenêtres (21e), et une position ouverte pour permettre à ladite partie formant axe (26a) de ladite tirette (26) d'entrer dans lesdites grandes fenêtres (21e) et d'en sortir, ledit porte-tirette (25) étant normalement poussé dans ladite position fermée.

2. Curseur à verrouillage automatique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit porte-tirette (25) a sur sa surface supérieure une paire de montants latéraux espacés (25b) pour fermer lesdites grandes fenêtres (21e) quand ledit porte-tirette (25) est dans ladite position fermée.

3. Curseur à verrouillage automatique selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit porte-tirette (25) a une paire d'échancrures arquées (25e), alignées transversalement, dans le prolongement des montants latéraux correspondants (25b) et en arrière de ceux-ci pour recevoir temporairement ladite partie formant axe (26a) de ladite tirette (26) quand ledit



porte-tirette (25) amène ladite partie formant axe (26a) de ladite tirette (26) à entrer dans lesdites grandes fenêtres (21e) et à en sortir.

4. Curseur à verrouillage automatique selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit boîtier (21) a dans ses parois latérales opposées une paire de petites fenêtres (21d), alignées transversalement, contiguës à l'extrémité postérieure dudit boîtier (21) pour recevoir temporairement ladite partie formant axe (26a) de ladite tirette (26) quand ladite partie formant axe (26a) doit être entrée dans lesdites échancrures arquées (25e) et sortie de celles-ci.

5. Curseur à verrouillage automatique selon la revendication 4, dans lequel lesdites petites fenêtres (21d) dudit boîtier (21) et lesdites échancrures arquées (25e) dudit porte-tirette (25) peuvent être placées de façon à être mutuellement en regard quand ledit porte-tirette (25) est dans ladite position fermée.

6. Curseur à verrouillage automatique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 5, dans lequel lesdites grandes fenêtres (21e) sont disposées de façon contiguës à l'extrémité postérieure dudit boîtier (21).

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