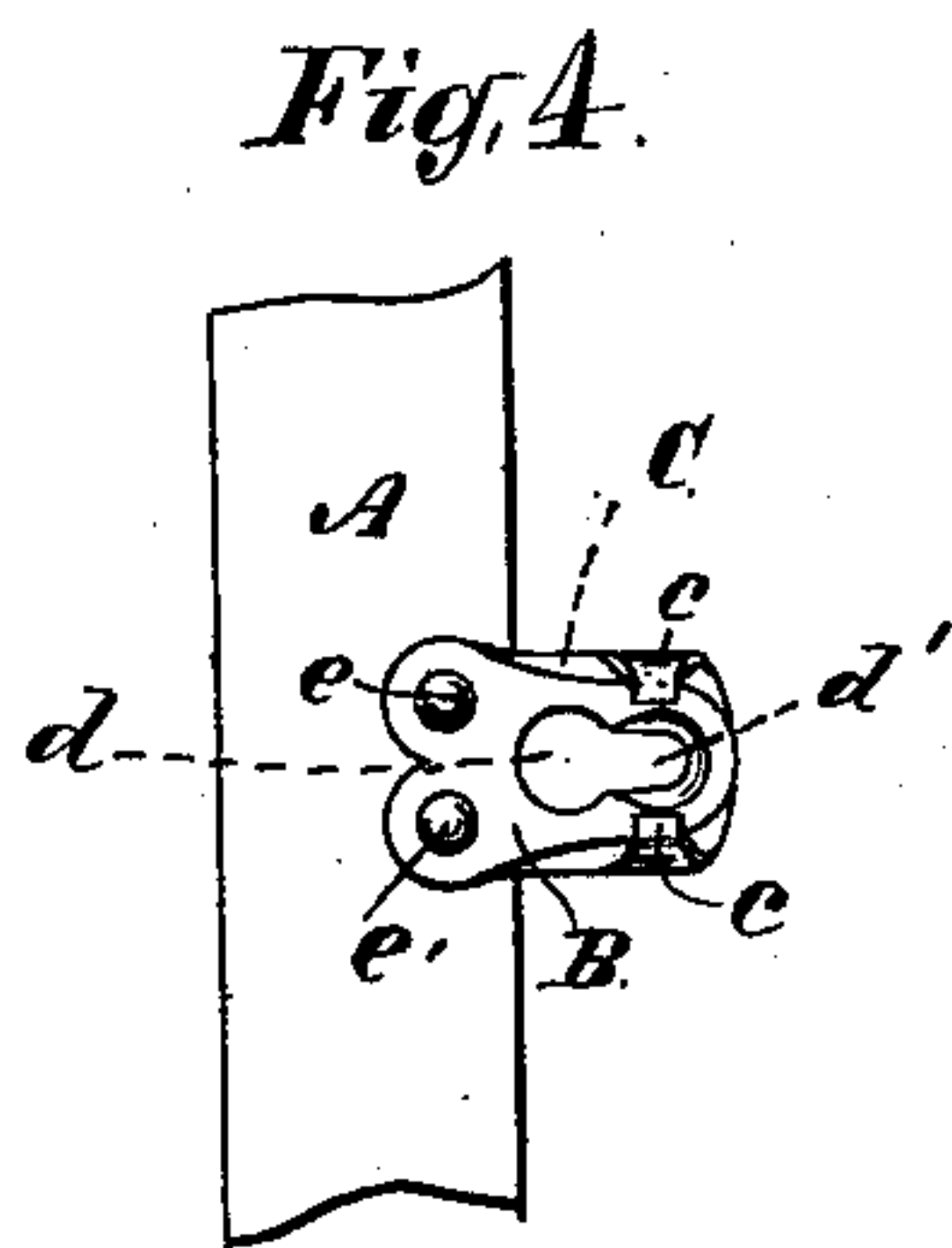
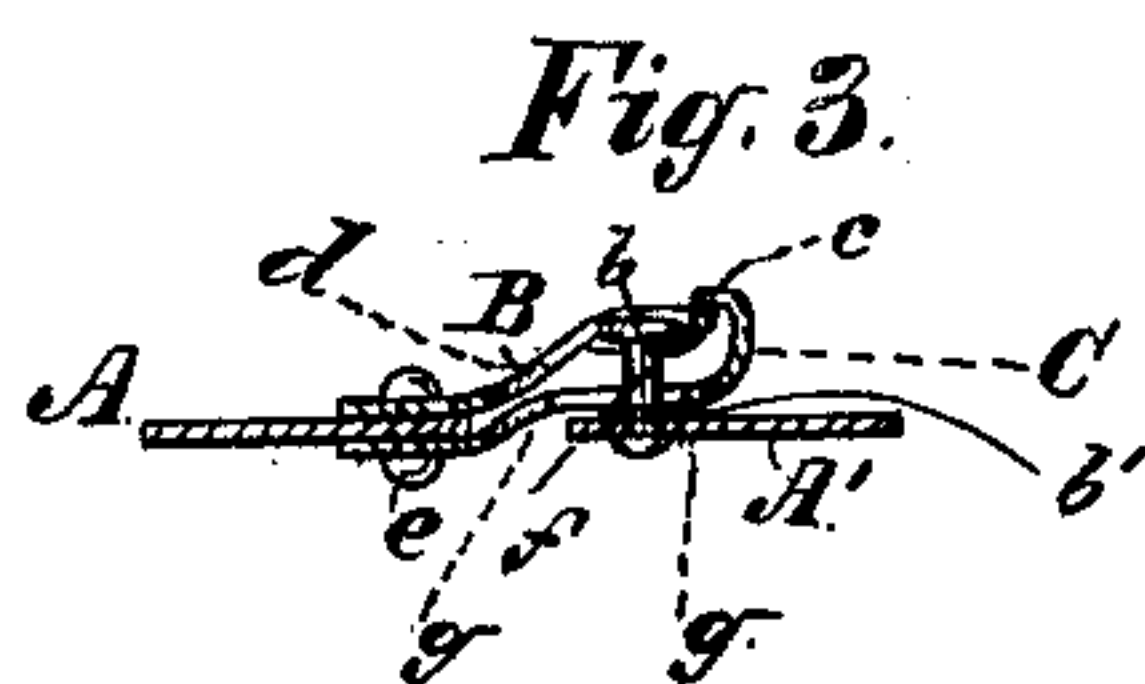
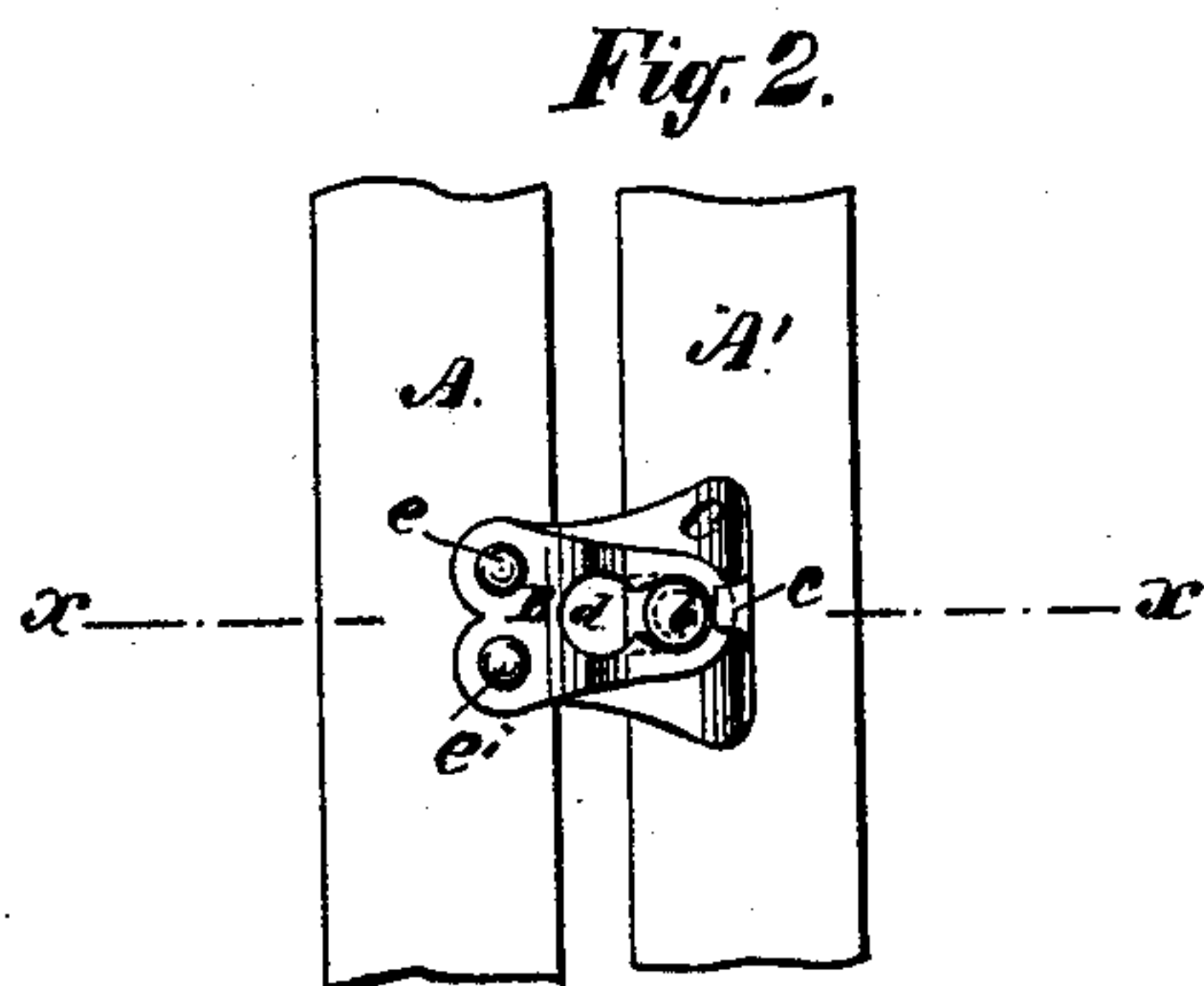
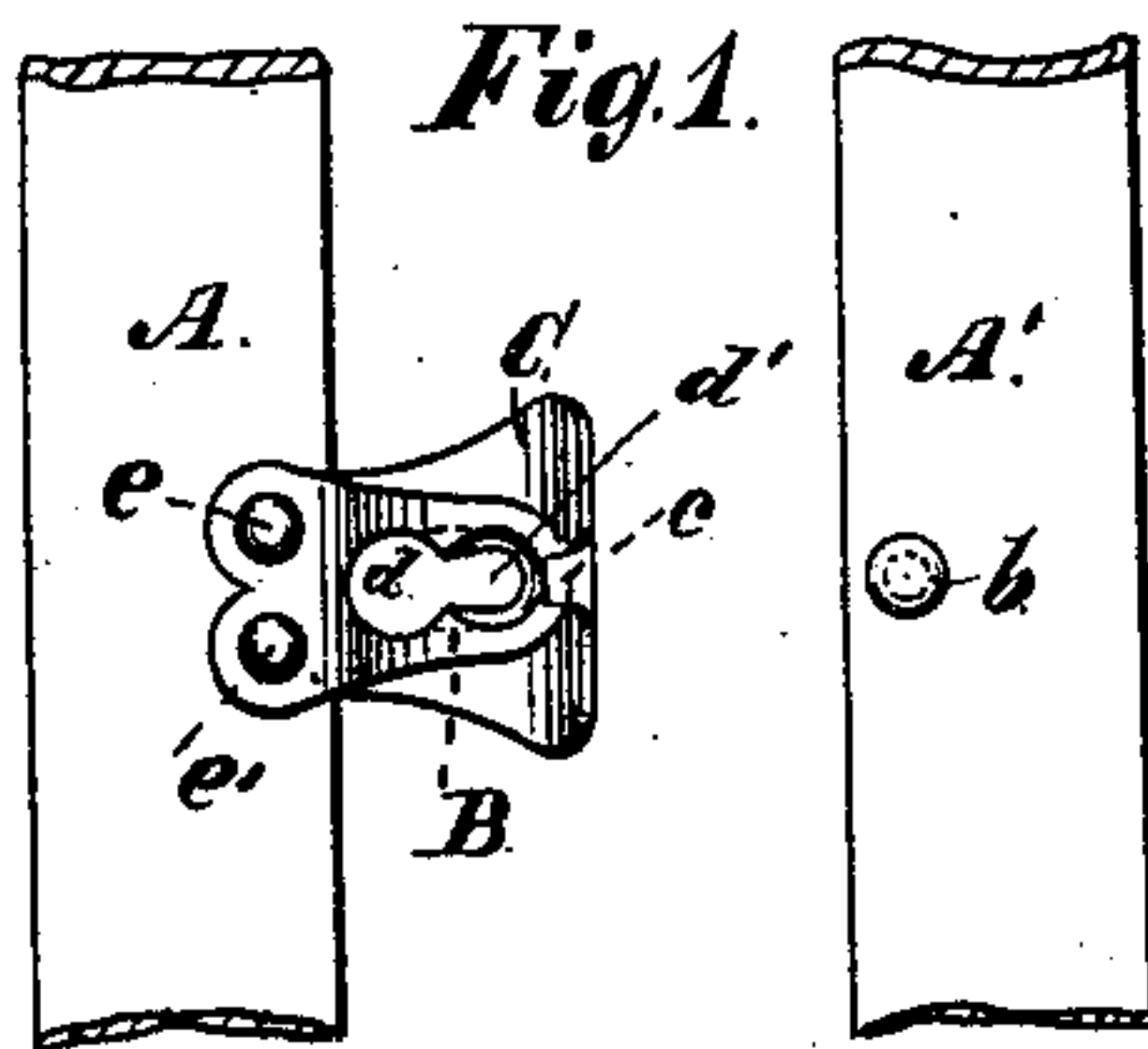


D. ESSEX.  
Corset Clasp.

No. 235,144.

Patented Dec. 7, 1880.



Witnesses:  
Henry Cichling  
M. F. Clifton

Inventor:  
David Essex per  
John Francis Meyer,  
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID ESSEX, OF CORONA, NEW JERSEY.

## CORSET-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,144, dated December 7, 1880.

Application filed February 25, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID ESSEX, of Corona, Bergen county, State of New Jersey, have invented an Improved Corset-Steel Clasp or Fastening, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to present a corset-fastening which will not become accidentally disengaged. This I accomplish by combining with the eye-plate a flat spring, which by its tension prevents the stud when engaged in the eye-plate from becoming disengaged.

My improvement is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing a portion of a pair of corset-steels provided with my improved clasp, which is disengaged. Fig. 2 shows the same engaged. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of Fig. 2 at  $x x$ . Fig. 4 is a plan view of a portion of a corset-steel provided with my improved plate and spring.

In the several figures like letters indicate like parts.

A A' are portions of two corset-steels. B is my improved eye-plate. C is the spring provided with the lip  $c$ , which is designed to catch upon the eye-plate and to keep the spring in position. This lip may catch anywhere upon the front or side of the eye-plate, as shown at  $c c$  in Figs. 3 4.

$e e'$  indicate the points at which the spring and eye-plate are riveted to the steel.  $f$  is the stud, provided with the head  $b$  and the shoulder  $b'$ , which is adapted to hold the stud in position upon the surface of the steel to which it is riveted.

The spring C is curved away from the eye-plate to secure the desired tension, and is provided with an opening to admit the passage of the stud.

The eye-plate B is provided with the curve or double curve, as shown, and with the openings  $d d'$ .

The object of this peculiar form of eye-plate is to carry the opening  $d'$ , the material surrounding which is depressed, as shown, away from the surface of the steel A', and to allow

the head  $b$  of the stud  $f$  to rest securely in the same.

The spring C and eye-plate B may both be riveted upon the surface of the steel, as shown in Fig. 3, upon opposite surfaces, and thus serve to strengthen the same at the point at which it frequently breaks—to wit, across the line of the rivets.

To operate my clasp, place the spring and eye-plate in position so that the larger part,  $d$ , of the opening in the eye-plate falls over the head of the stud, the spring resting upon the steel A'; then bring to bear upon the spring-surface sufficient pressure to raise the head of the stud through the opening  $d$ ; then draw the steels apart, and at the same time release the pressure, so that the head  $b$  of the stud falls into the opening  $d'$ , where it will remain securely locked.

The advantage of my improved clasp over the ordinary eye-plate and stud is that no ordinary or casual pressure upon the steels or any portion of them will serve to cause the same to become disengaged, as is the case with the ordinary clasp or fastening.

What I claim is—

1. The spring C, eye-plate B, stud  $f$ , and steels A A', combined and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a corset-fastening, the eye-plate B, as shown, and provided with the openings  $d d'$ , the material surrounding said opening  $d'$  being depressed, as described, adapted to operate in connection with the stud  $f$ , as set forth.

3. The spring C, provided with the lip  $c$ , adapted to catch upon the eye-plate B and lock the head  $b$  of the stud  $f$  in the opening  $d'$ , as set forth.

4. The eye-plate B and spring C, riveted upon opposite sides of the steel A, and adapted to strengthen the same.

DAVID ESSEX.

Witnesses:

JAMES J. LYONS,  
HENRY EICHLING.