

(No Model.)

J. M. COHN.  
CORSET CLASP.

No. 288,023.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.

fig. 3

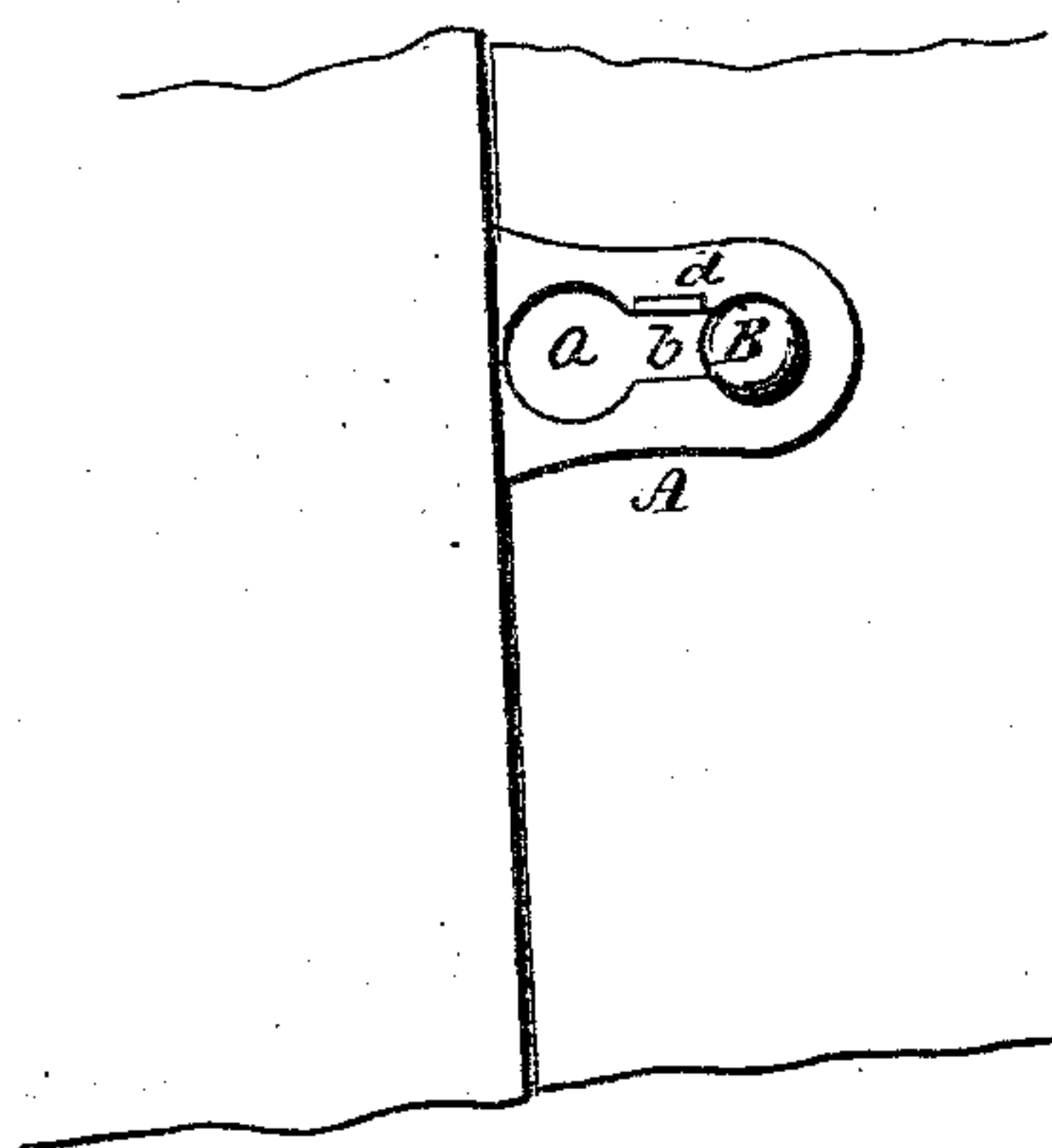


fig. 2

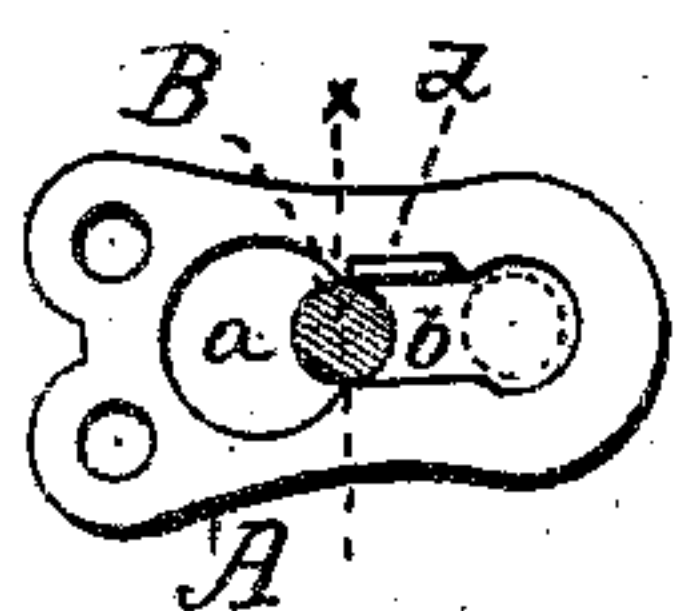


fig. 1

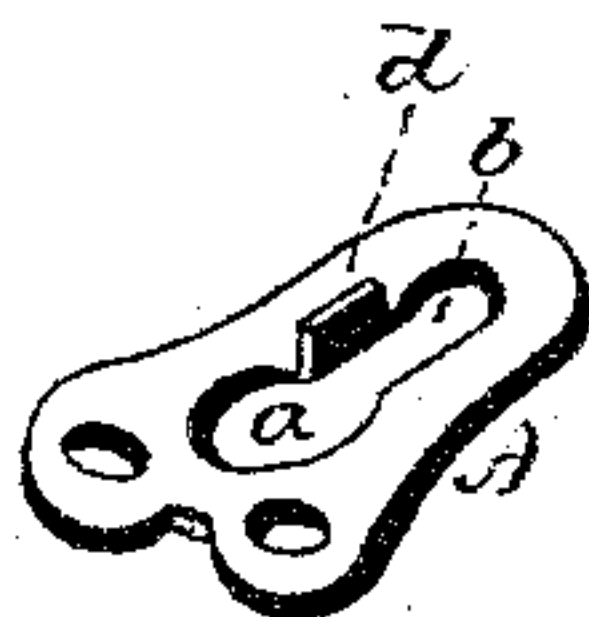


fig. 4

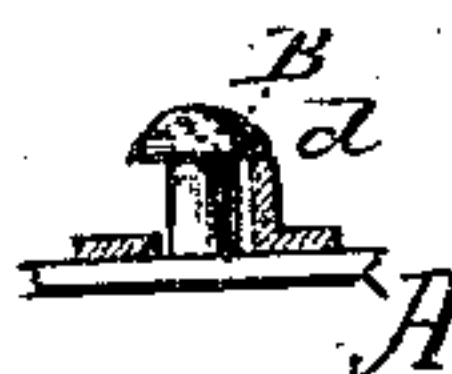
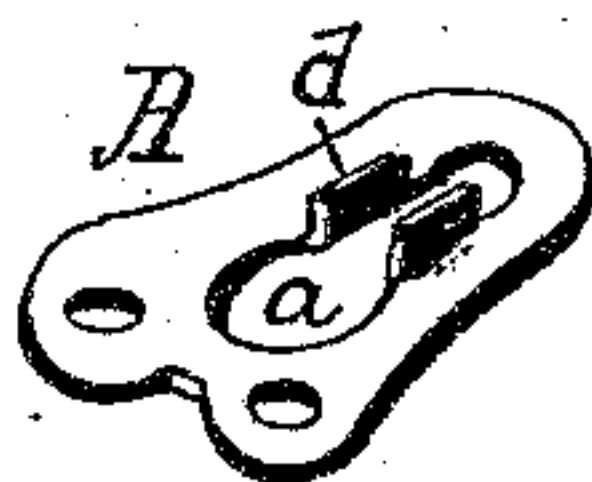


fig. 5



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS M. COHN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CORSET-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,023, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed June 18, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIUS M. COHN, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Corset-Clasps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the eye; Fig. 2, a face view, showing the stud as just passing from the opening *a* into the slot *b*; Fig. 3, the two parts of the corset with the eye applied and engaged with the stud; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view on line *x x* of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a perspective view, showing a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in corset-clasps, the object being to prevent the disengagement of the eyes from the studs when the corset is clasped upon the person, and thereby overcome a serious difficulty in common corset-clasps; and the invention consists in the usual eye-piece, constructed with an upwardly projecting flange upon one or both sides of the narrower part of the slot which extends from the opening through which the head of the stud passes, and at the junction of the slot with said opening, and so that in clasping the corset the said upwardly-projecting flange is drawn beneath the head of the stud, and preferably so as to pass away from and leave the head at the extreme end of the narrower part of the slot, and resting against said flange as a shoulder, to prevent the return of the stud, as more fully hereinafter described.

*A* represents the eye-piece. (Seen in perspective, Fig. 1.) It is of usual outline, and is constructed with a hole, *a*, of sufficient size to permit the head of the stud to pass through, and with a slot, *b*, extending forward therefrom, narrower than the opening *a*, and corresponding substantially to the diameter of the body of the stud, which is also of usual form.

Upon one edge of the slot *b* an upwardly-projecting flange or tongue, *d*, is formed, but less in length than the length of the slot. This flange is cut in forming the slot, and

simply turned up in the operation of shaping the eye-piece. It extends preferably from the junction of the slot with the opening *a* to about half-way the length of the slot, as shown. The height of this flange is little less than the length of the exposed portion of the stud below the head.

The eye-piece *A* is attached to the busk in the usual manner, and the stud *B* to the other busk, also in the usual manner, and in uniting the two parts the head of the stud passes through the opening *a*, and then the eye-piece is drawn onto the stud, causing the body of the stud to pass into the slot in the usual manner; but in so doing the head passes over the upwardly-projecting flange *d*, and escapes therefrom at the outer end, and so as to stand forward of the flange, as seen in Fig. 3, and in that position the flange forms a stop to prevent the return of the stud through the slot to the opening *a*, and thereby practically locks the parts in their clasped position.

The height of the flange *d* should be such as to afford some slight obstruction to the passage of the stud into the slot—that is, should extend up so as to bear against the under side of the head in such passage—the fabric which incloses the busks yielding sufficiently to permit the stud to be drawn to its place beyond the flange, and then the reaction of the fabric prevents the removal of the stud without considerable force being applied. While one flange, as seen in Fig. 1, is sufficient, there may be one upon each side, as seen in Fig. 5.

This construction of eye adds nothing to the cost of manufacture, and therefore I am enabled to produce a lock-clasp without any additional expense or complication of parts—a serious objection to most of the locking-clasps as heretofore constructed.

I claim—

The herein-described eye for corset-clasps, constructed with the opening *a* for the passage of the head, and with a narrower slot, *b*, therefrom, and having an upwardly-projecting flange, *d*, at the side of the slot, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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