

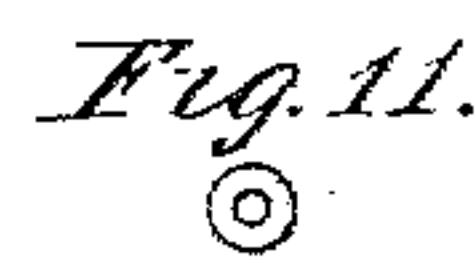
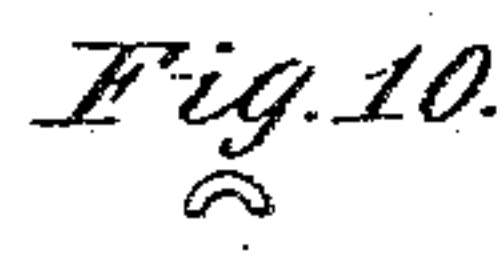
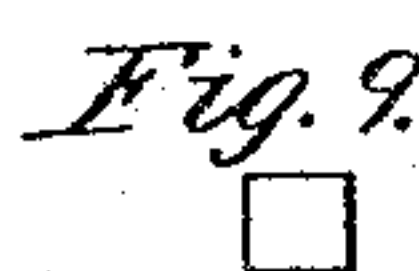
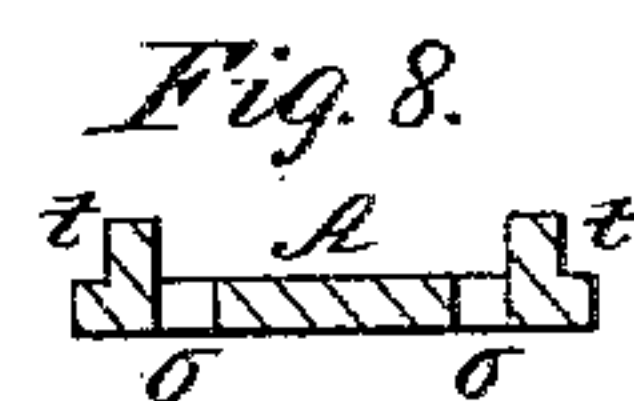
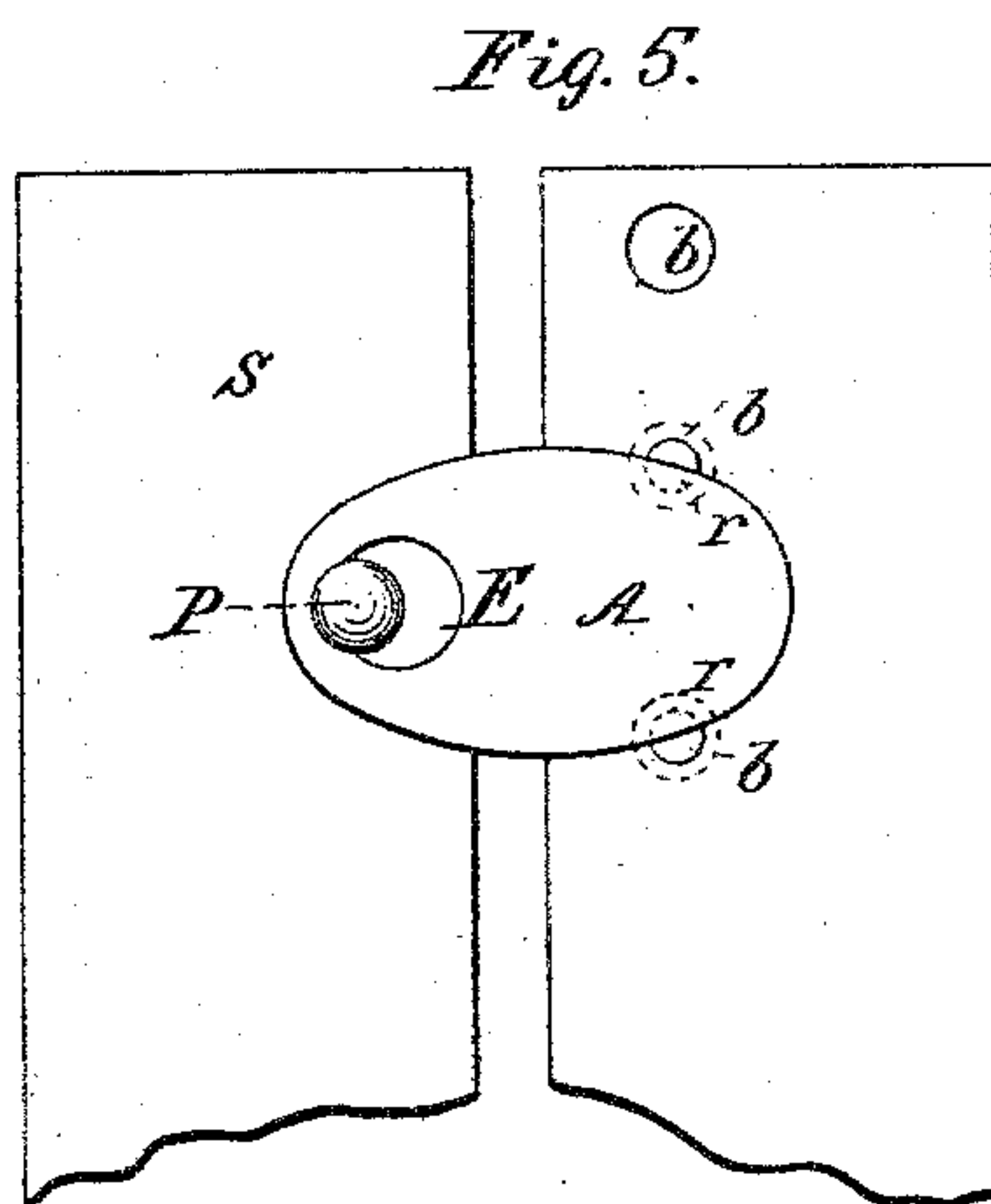
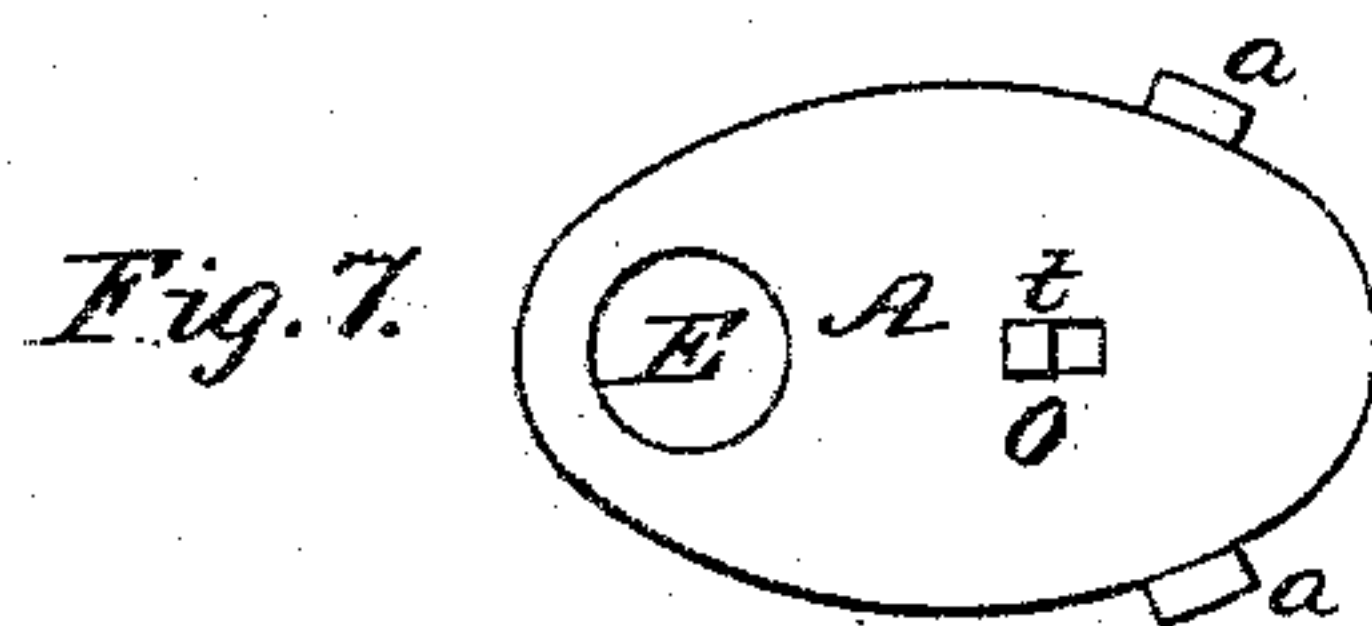
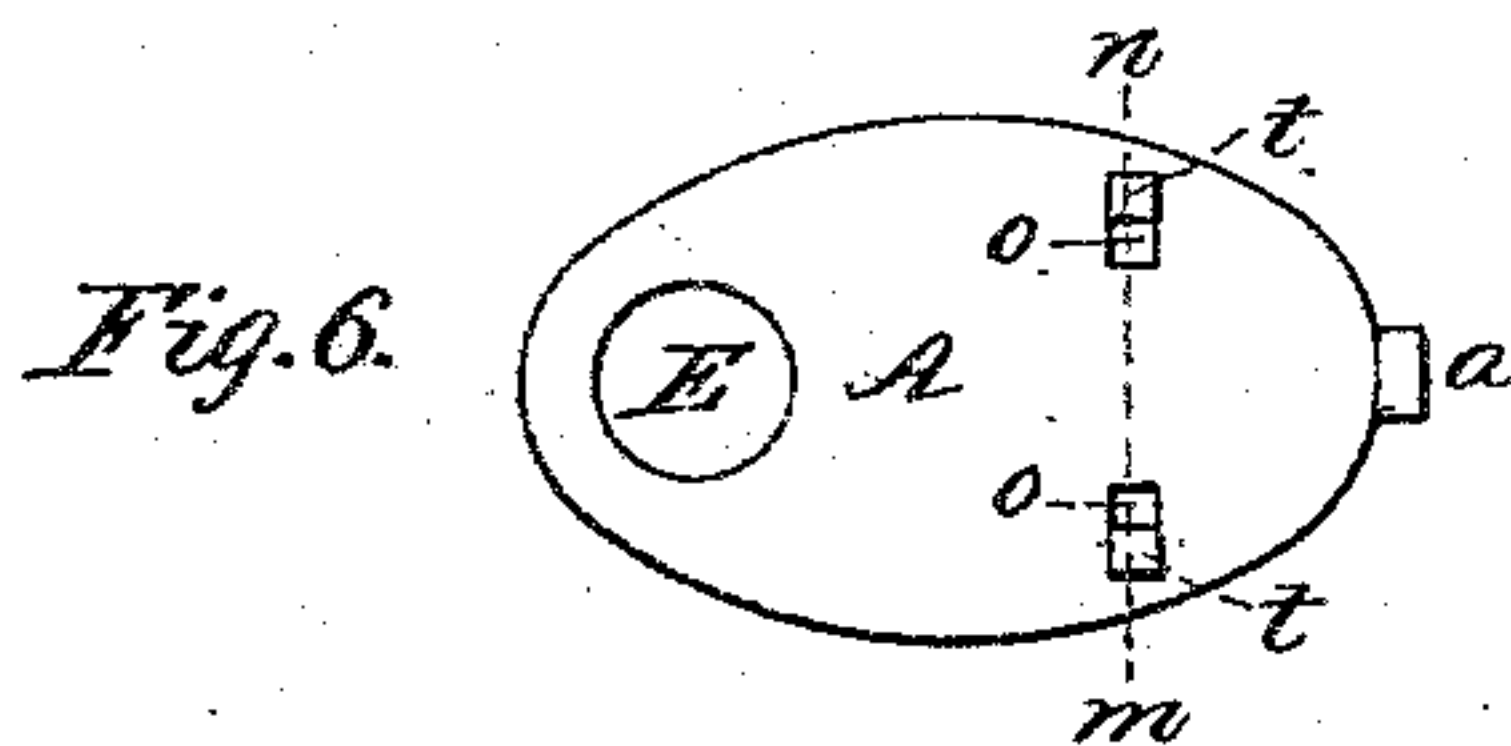
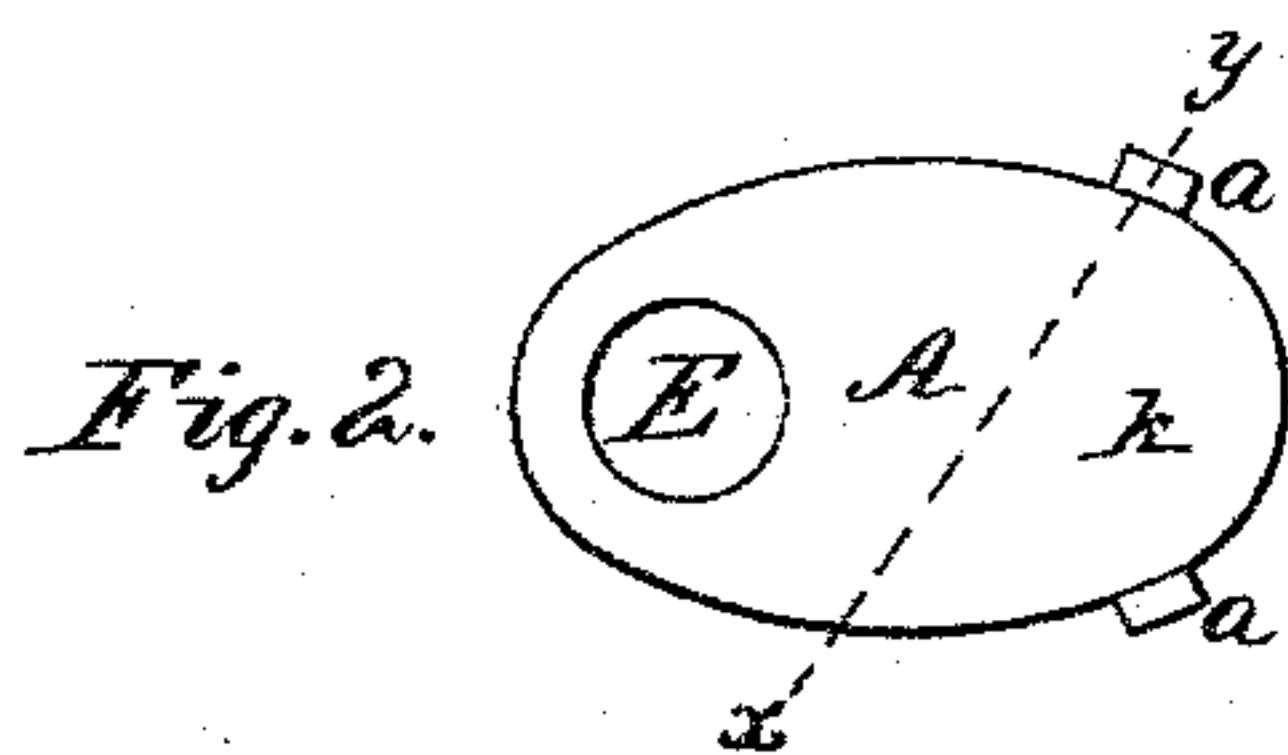
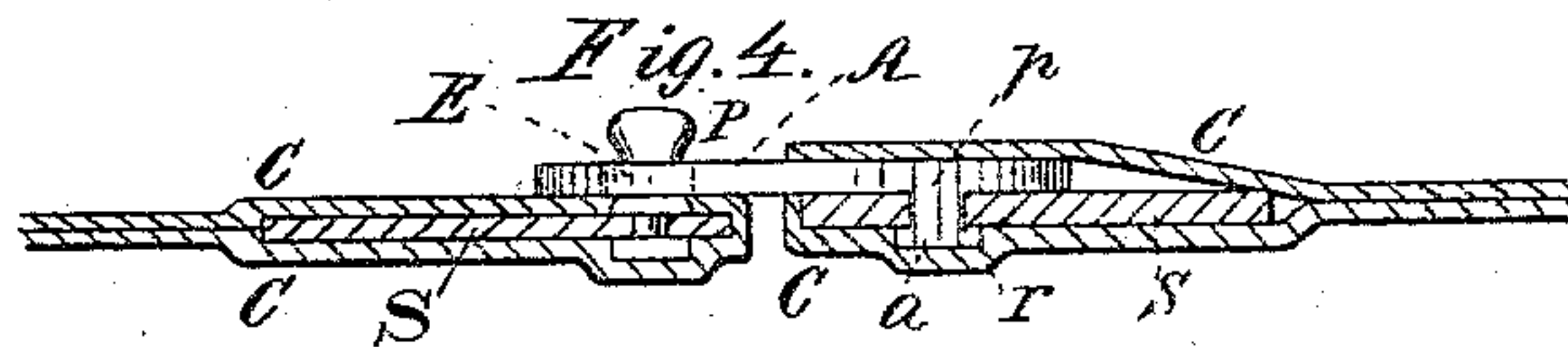
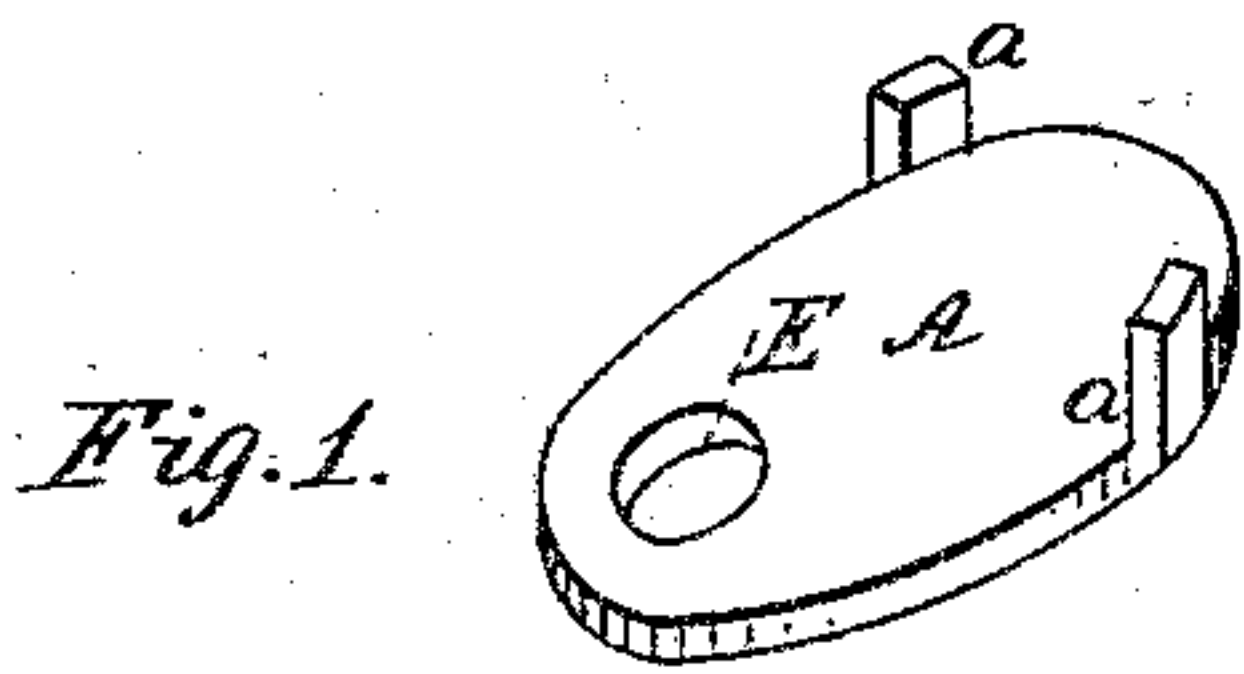
(No Model.)

T. F. GAYNOR.

CORSET CLASP.

No. 288,171.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. GAYNOR, OF NEW HAVEN, ASSIGNOR TO LEOPOLD STRAUSS, OF MIDDLETON, AND GAYNOR & FITZGERALD, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CORSET-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,171, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed January 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. GAYNOR, a citizen of the United States, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Corset-Clasp Eyes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of the eye-piece. Fig. 2 is a bottom view. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line *x y*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of eye-piece in corset, the busks and cloth being in section. Fig. 5 is a front view of same, the cloth not shown. Figs. 6 and 7 show spurs in different positions. Fig. 8 is a section of Fig. 6. Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 are sectional views of spurs.

This invention has relation to improvements in corset-clasp eyes.

The object of this invention is to secure the clasp-eyes to the busks without rivets, thereby saving the expense incidental to use of said rivets in the manufacture of corset-busks, to avoid the wear upon the fabric of corsets, caused by the heads of the common rivets, when the latter are used, and to attach the eye-piece firmly to the busks, with riveting-spurs passing through small holes in the busks, (and preferably round ones,) thus avoiding the liability of the steels breaking when in use, which is the case if oblong or rectangular perforations are made in the steels.

To this end the invention consists in an eye-piece, of sheet metal or other suitable material, made with the eye near one end to receive the corresponding locking stud or button, and having riveting-spurs projecting at right angles from its edge or edges, or from its inner side, or from both the edge or edges and its inner side, the spurs and body of the eye-piece being all one and the same piece of metal or material, the said spurs being adapted to fit (approximately) into corresponding small holes (and preferably round ones) in the

corset-busks, and the ends of said spurs then riveted upon inner side of the busks.

In the annexed drawings, the letter A designates the eye-piece; E, the eye which engages with the locking stud or button in the opposite edge of the corset; and *a a a* the riveting-spurs, projecting at right angles from the body of the eye-piece.

S S are the busks, and *b b* the holes in the same, through which the spurs *a a* project when attached to the busks S, and are riveted thereto, the head thus made being shown by *r r*, Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 1 shows the spurs *a a* projecting at right angles (from the edges) with the body of the eye-piece. Fig. 2 shows the ends of the spurs, and Fig. 3 a vertical section of the spur and eye-piece. Fig. 12 shows the spur riveted to the busk, A being the eye-piece, *a* the spur, and *r* the head riveted over the edge of the hole in busk S, all being in section. Figs. 6 and 7 show spurs *t t* projecting from the inner side of the eye-piece, *o o* being holes left therein on account of the stock, which makes the spur, being cut therefrom and bent up at right angles with the body, as shown more fully in section, Fig. 8. Fig. 4 shows the eye-piece attached to the busk and within the sheath of the corset, like the common eye-piece, which is riveted to the busk with separable rivets; the projections which the common rivet-heads make at *p* being avoided. P is the locking stud or button in the opposite edge of the corset with which the eye E engages.

The eye-piece with spurs is made by being cut or pressed out of sheet metal or other suitable material with dies in a press, the body and spurs being all one and the same piece. The spur cross-section is slightly convex on the outside and plane or concave on the inside, as shown at *a a a*, Figs. 1 and 2. It may be, however, rectangular or square, as shown in Fig. 9, or semicircular, as in Fig. 10, or circular, as in Fig. 11, all of which shapes may be made with the corresponding-shaped dies. The circular shape, Fig. 11, can only be made, however, when it is made from the inside, and is made with dies, the male of which is of considerably less diameter than the

female die, thus allowing the metal required to make the spur to be drawn out as a cartridge-shell is drawn without cutting a hole through the body of the eye-piece. I thus do not confine myself to the use of any particular shape of spur, my object being to cut or draw out sufficient metal from the body of the eye-piece to answer the purpose of a common rivet (separable) in connection with the holes in the busks, and to have material enough to approximately fill said holes, and surplus stock enough to form a head when the ends of the spurs are riveted down against the busks; and my object is, further, to make as small holes in the busks as possible to answer this purpose, (and preferably round ones,) so as to reduce to a minimum the liability of the busks breaking when in use, which is the case if oblong or rectangular holes are made therein; and although I do not confine myself to the use of round holes in the busks, (any small-shaped holes will answer this purpose,) I prefer using them, as they are of a shape which admits of the greatest strength and the least size to both the spurs and the busks, and because dies with round holes are the cheapest and best to make and keep in repair, and will wear longer when used than any other shaped dies.

It is not necessary that the cross-sectional shape of the spur and the shape of the hole in the busk should be the same. It is only necessary to have the spur have sufficient material in it to approximately fill the holes and leave a surplus for a head when the spur is riveted down upon the busk against the end of said spur. I also allow the body of the eye-piece to project a short distance back from the line k of the spurs (see Fig. 2) toward the back end, H, which takes the leverage, in a great measure, off the spurs, thereby reducing the liability of breaking the eye-piece off from the busk when in use—a liability which exists greatly if the eye-blank were made T-shaped or had projecting lugs from its lateral edges and back end corners. I also rivet the eye-piece firmly to the busk without one or more thicknesses of the cloth being between the eye-piece and the busk, and without the eye-piece having long rectangular lugs bent down on the outside of the cloth, and so that they may be turned up again with a blade of a knife to be removed when worn out; because the eye-piece cannot be pressed tight enough to hold permanently when one or more thicknesses of the cloth are between it and busk, and be-

cause such an eye-piece would require corresponding long rectilinear holes in the busk, and busks with such holes would be liable to break through such holes when in use; and, further, because such lugs being pressed down, instead of being riveted, as must necessarily be the case, the expense of such a method of fastening is too great for practical or general use.

The effect, therefore, of the foregoing construction of my invention is that I produce a simpler, cheaper, better, and neater corset-clasp eye than the common clasp-eye fastened with separable rivets, and one that can be manufactured more readily and quickly.

I am aware of the fact that corset-clasp eye-pieces and projecting fastenings, all in one piece, to be attached to corset-busk springs, are not new. Such fastenings are pressed down around the edges of the busks, or else tongues passing through corresponding slits in the busks, or both of these methods of fastening combined; also, that riveting clasps by means of such lugs or fastenings or by the use of common rivets to the busks is not new. I also know that John A. Farr, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, obtained a patent on a T-shaped eye-blank with projecting lugs on its lateral edges, said lugs rectilinear in shape, and adapted to fit corresponding oblong slits in the busks after passing through two thicknesses of cloth to be pressed down against said cloth. No. of Patent 174,668, dated March 14, 1876; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corset eye-piece having two or more spur-rivets, of the shape shown and described, integral with said eye-piece, and adapted to be the sole means of strongly and permanently fastening the eye-piece to the busk by passing through holes in the busk and being riveted up, as set forth.

2. In combination with the busk, a corset eye-piece having two or more spur-rivets, of the shape shown and described, integral with said eye-piece, and adapted to be the sole means of strongly and permanently fastening the eye-piece to the busk by passing through holes in the busk and being riveted up, as set forth.

THOMAS F. GAYNOR.

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