(No Model.)

M. ROSENSTOCK.

BUSTLE.

No. 327,455. Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

Fig. 1.

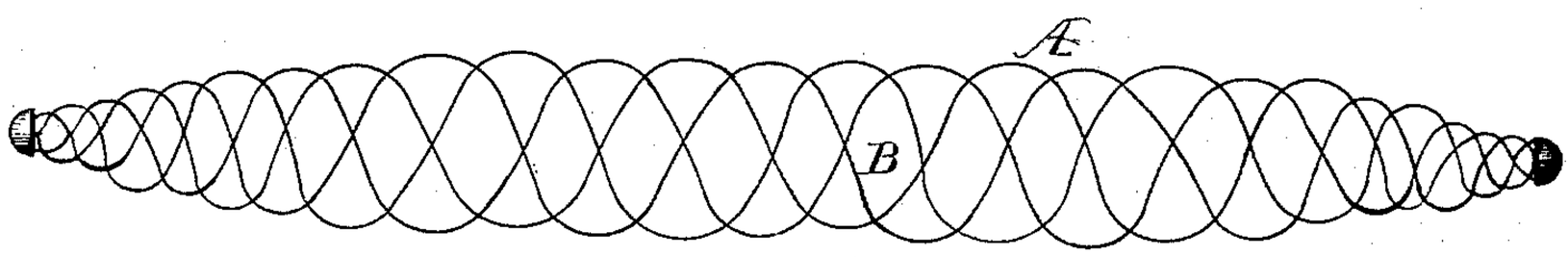


Fig. 2.

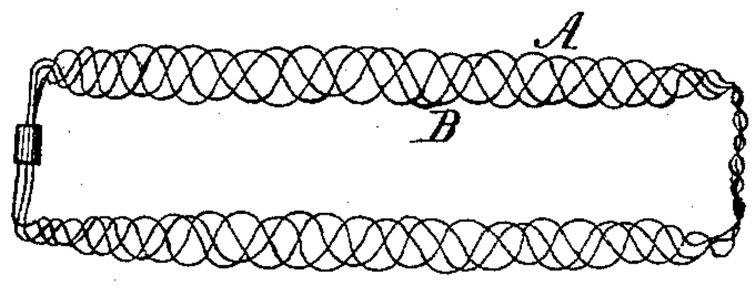


Fig. 4.

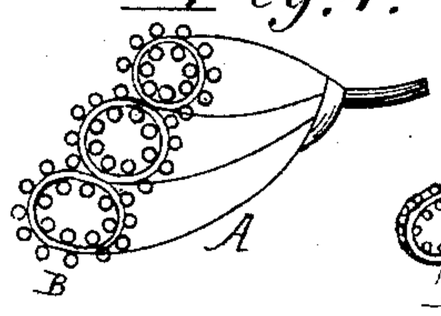


Fig. 7.

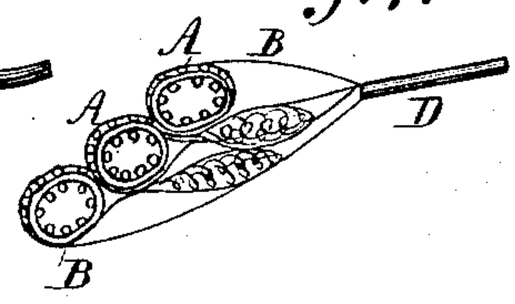


Fig. 3

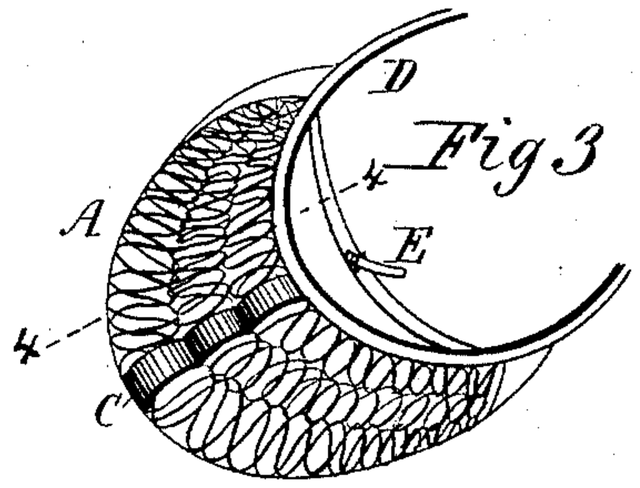


Fig. 5.

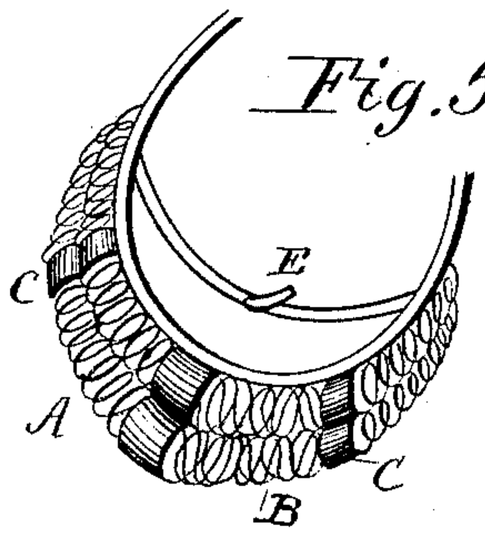


Fig. 6.

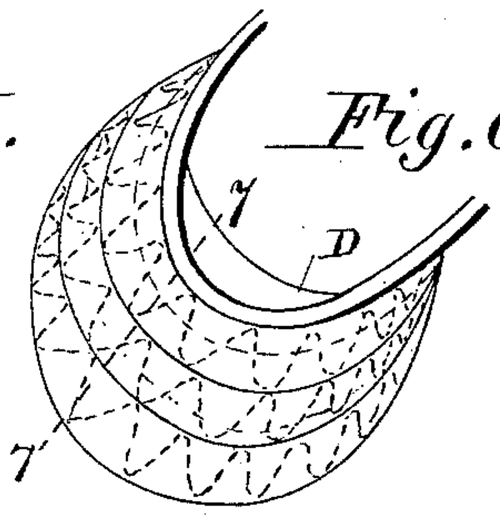
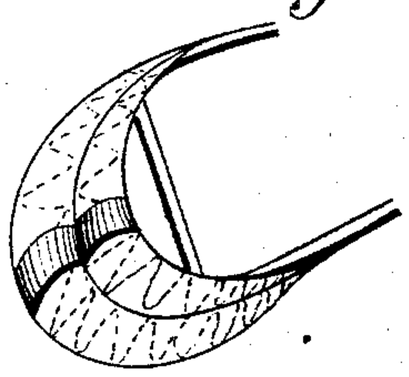


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

B. C. Tinnick

W. F. Allan

INVENTOR

Moritz Rosenstock

by Chas J. Cook

his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ ROSENSTOCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUSTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,455, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed September 2, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORITZ ROSENSTOCK, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bustles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompany drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of bustles; and it consists, essentially, in forming the dress-distending portion of two or more springs connected together transversely, and each constructed of several strands of wire braided together into tubular form with tapering ends, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of one of the tubular springs. Fig. 2 shows a double spring. Fig. 3 represents an elevation of a bustle constructed according to my improvements; Fig. 4, a section thereof on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents an elevation of another form of bustle. Fig. 6 represents a covered bustle with springs inclosed in pockets formed in the cover. Fig. 7 represents a section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 represents an elevation of another form of bustle.

The springs A are formed by weaving together into circular form a series of strands of round wire, B, of steel, brass, or other suitable elastic metal or material, the number of strands depending upon the circumference of each spring and the closeness of the mesh. As represented in the drawings, each spring is formed of a gradually-enlarging taper from each end to the center, which is accomplished by gradually increasing the size of the mesh from one end to the center, and then gradually decreasing the size of the mesh from the center to the opposite end. By this means I obtain a strong elastic spring, readily yielding to pressure on any portion thereof, while also sufficiently rigid when at rest to distend and support the dress. By braiding the wire together the wires are supported, a deadened action is obtained in use, owing to the gentle friction of the wires against each other, while at the same time permitting of the springs yielding in every direction with sufficient resistance and securing their return to their original position upon the pressure being released.

The springs may be either formed separately, with the free ends of the wires twisted around the adjacent wires and covered by a cap or clip of some soft metal or alloy; or the loose ends of the wires of each or several springs may be secured in position and together by a soft-metal cap enveloping and pressed around the same; or the springs may be formed in pairs or greater numbers by first braiding the wires, so as to form a single spring, and then carrying the wires downward or upward, as the case may be, for the desired distance, and then braiding another similarly-shaped spring, in which latter case the loose ends of the wires of the first-made spring will be twisted or interlocked with the loose ends of the wires of the subsequently-made spring or springs, as shown in Fig. 2. Soft-metal caps or clips may also be applied to the ends of the combined springs to bind them together and impart a smooth finish thereto. The springs, as shown, are connected or joined together transversely at each end either in the manner above described, or by means of caps or clips, or by braiding their ends together, or by braiding short lengths of wire with the ends of the springs, or by strips of fabric, or by inclosing them in pockets formed in a textile cover. They are also connected transversely together at or about their center by tapes C or braided wires, or other suitable devices. In the drawings I have shown these connecting devices as consisting of tapes looped around the lower spring and extending therefrom in a straight line to and also looped around the spring above. Any desired number of such tapes, &c., may be employed, and they may be of any suitable or desired width.

D represents straps or bands by which the bustle is attached to the wearer, and E represents other straps by which the extent of its curvature is adjusted.

The springs A are formed of varying lengths,

as shown, that forming the upper part of the bustle being shorter than that below; and when more than two of such springs are used in the formation of a bustle each spring below the upper one is of increased length. Similarly the size, circumferentially, of the springs may vary, the bottom one being of the greatest circumference, while those above are of decreased circumference. In this way I am enabled to construct a bustle with the several springs overlying each other in the manner shown in the drawings, each spring being loosely connected together transversely to permit of their free elastic movement in use, but prevent their separation from each other, and also steady them in position.

In Fig. 5 the bustle is shown as having a sectional envelope or cover of textile material with the springs resting in pockets formed therein. In some cases I find it desirable to stuff a portion of the pockets with hair or other soft or elastic material, after the manner shown in Fig. 5.

In some cases I envelop the springs in textile fabric, and attach the ends of said fabric to the attaching-band, after the manner shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings, so as to leave an open inner space between the inner sides of the springs when bowed, tapes C, in this construction and in that shown in Fig. 6, being attached to the fabric to connect the several springs together.

I do not in this application make any claim, broadly, to the construction of a bustle with braided-wire cylinders having tapering ends and provided with means of attachment to a wearer or garment, as that is the subject of an application for patent filed by me March 13, 1885, Serial No. 158,658.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A bustle having two or more braided springs, each having tapering ends, said springs having independent transverse connection together and to the attaching-band at and between each end, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A bustle having two or more overlying braided or plaited wire springs connected together at their respective ends and having loose and independent transverse connection together between their ends and to the attaching-band, substantially as set forth.

3. A bustle having two or more braided wire springs connected together at their respective ends and having independent transverse connection together and to the attaching-band at a point or points between their ends, an attaching-band and adjusting bands or straps attached to the bustle-sides, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 1st day of September, 1885, in the presence of two witnesses.

MORITZ ROSENSTOCK.

Witnesses:

CHAS. J. GOOCH,

W. L. ALLAN.