

(No Model.)

M. GARDNER.
EYE FOR CORSET CLASPS.

No. 335,911.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.

Fig. 1.

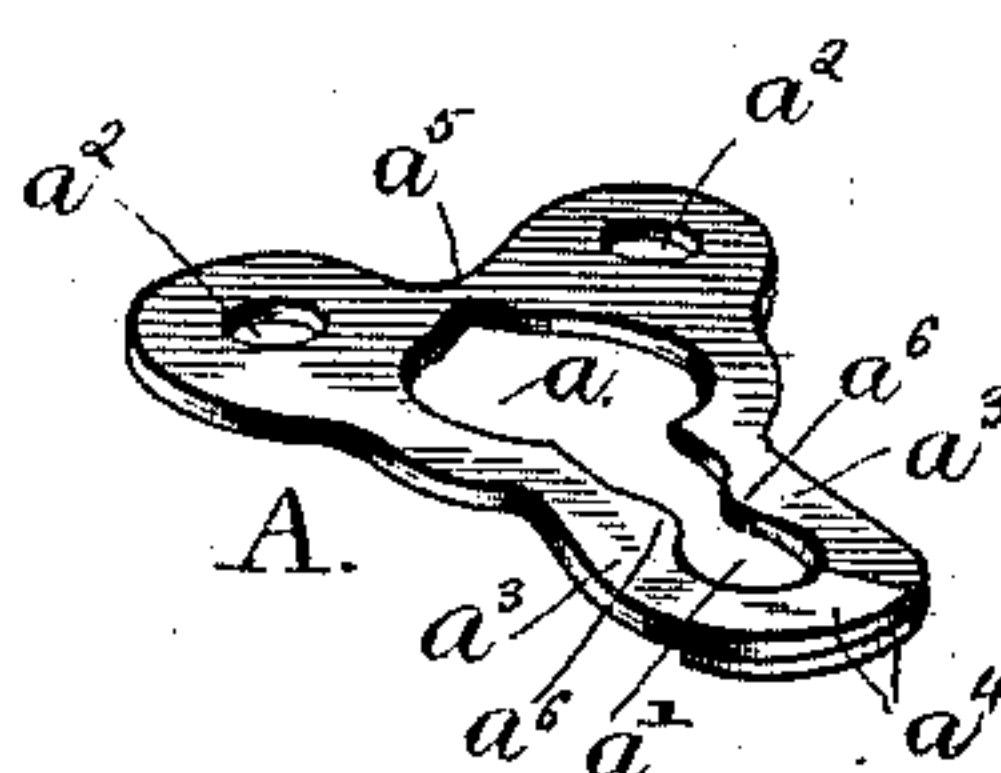


Fig. 2.

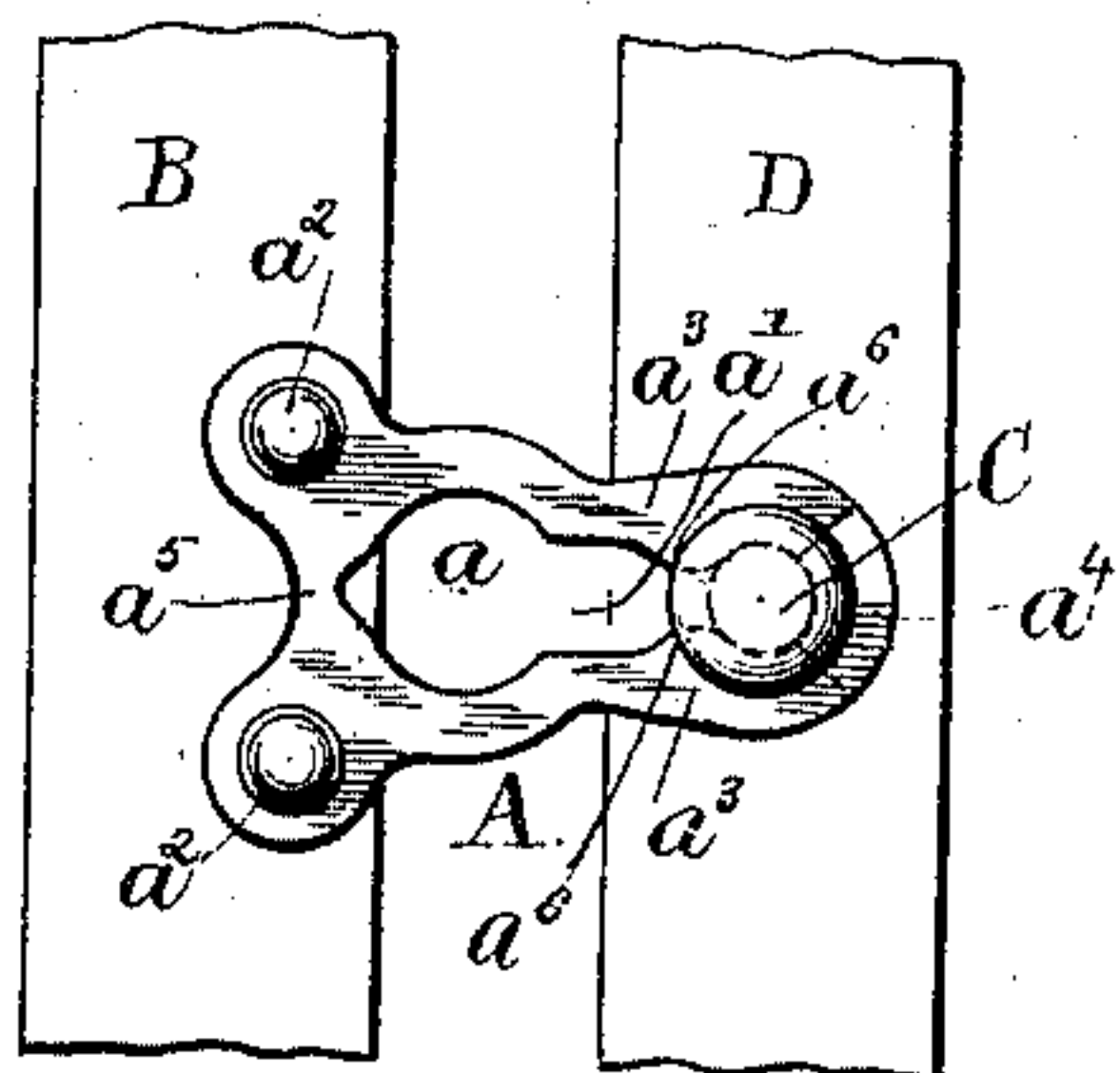


Fig. 3.

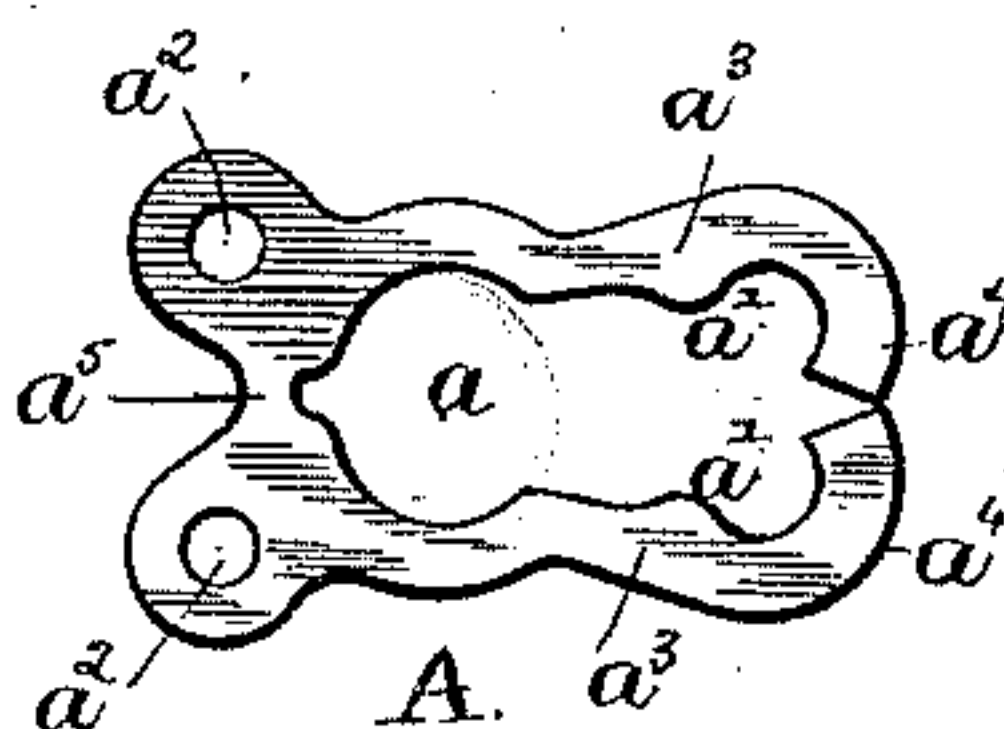
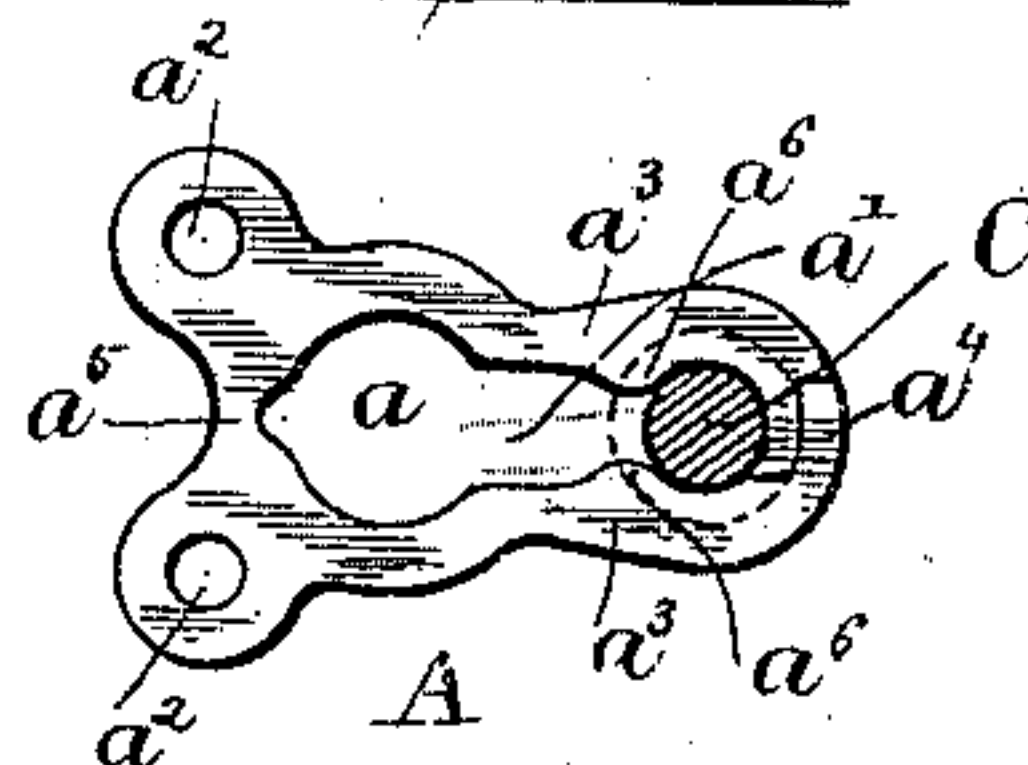


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL GARDNER, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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EYE FOR CORSET-CLASPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,911, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed December 5, 1885. Serial No. 184,737. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL GARDNER, of Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyelets for Corsets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the metal loops or eyelets, such as are employed in connection with headed studs to form clasps for connecting the front marginal parts of corsets; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

The loop or eyelet herein shown is of that class having a circular opening adjacent to the edge of the corset for the insertion of the head of the stud, which opening is elongated at one side to form a narrow part or slot, which engages the shank of the stud, the eyelet being split or severed at a point adjacent to the outer end of the eyelet, and the part of the slot adjacent to the circular opening or eye being made slightly narrower than the outer part of the slot and of less width than the diameter of the shank of the stud, so that the side walls of the slot may be sprung apart to permit the passage of the stud to the outer end of the slot when the stud is engaged therewith, this construction being for the purpose of preventing the accidental disengagement of the eyelet from the stud by the slipping of the said stud backward into the circular opening or eye in case the margins of the corset are thrust toward each other.

In the improved loop or eyelet herein shown the adjacent split ends of the eyelet at the outer part thereof are extended inwardly past each other so as to overlap, whereby the side walls of the slot may be sprung apart without opening or separating the adjacent severed ends of the eyelet, and the shank of the stud may be engaged with the outer end of the slot in such manner that the pressure of said stud will have no tendency to open the eyelet by spreading apart the said severed ends.

An eyelet embodying my invention may be constructed with its overlapping ends arranged

either with their flat faces in contact or edge to edge, as will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an eyelet embodying one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof secured to a busk, together with a second busk and stud therein. Fig. 3 is a view of a blank from which the eyelet shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is preferably made. Fig. 4 is a side view of an eyelet in which the separated ends are overlapped edge to edge.

In the said drawings, A indicates the eyelet shown in Fig. 2 as being secured to a stiffening strip or busk, B, and engaged with a stud, C, in a second busk, D. The eyelet A is provided with the usual circular aperture or eye, *a*, to receive the head of the stud, and with a slot, *a'*, extending outwardly from the said eye, said slot being adapted to receive the shank of the stud when the eyelet and stud are engaged. The eyelet is provided also with the usual apertures, *a² a²*, for the insertion of rivets for fastening it to the busk.

The slot *a'*, in its part between the eye *a* and its outer end, is made of slightly less width than the diameter of the shank of the stud, and the metal of the eyelet at the outer end of the said slot is severed or disconnected, so that the side portions or arms, *a³ a³*, of the eyelet may yield outwardly or spring apart to permit the shank of the stud to pass from the eye to the outer end of the slot, the object of this construction being to prevent the backward passage of the stud from the slot to the eye, except by an intentional application of force for the purpose of disengaging the parts.

As an improved construction in the eyelet, the end portions, *a⁴*, of the parts *a³ a³* of said eyelet, instead of being merely cut through and arranged to abut, as has been the usual construction heretofore, are overlapped or extended past each other. One advantage of this construction is that when the side walls of the slot are spread apart in the outward passage between them of the shank of the stud the parts *a⁴* will slide upon each other, thereby allowing the required outward yielding of the arms without opening the outer end of the slot, and obviating liability of the pressure of the stud-shank upon the outer ends of the parts

a^3 spreading the latter apart so as to allow the escape of the stud from the slot.

In the form of the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the outer end portions, a^4 , of the arms a^3 , forming the side portions of the eyelet, are arranged to overlap each other with their flat faces in contact, the said overlapped parts a^4 being curved inwardly, so that the inner edges of both of the parts will engage the shank of a stud inserted into the eye, with the advantage that the stud will be engaged by both of the parts a^4 , and will thereby be supported by both of the arms a^3 . The overlapping of the parts a^4 also greatly lessens liability of the slot being opened by the bending of the parts a^3 flatwise when the stud is moved in such manner as to tend to separate the ends of said parts laterally.

The form of the device shown in Fig. 4, in which the extremities of the bars a^3 are bent or curved edgewise, so that said parts overlap each other edge to edge, may sometimes be used with advantage; but the construction in which the parts overlap flatwise, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is for several reasons preferred.

The slot a' is narrowed or contracted for the purpose of holding the stud in the outer part of said slot, as before mentioned, preferably by means of two opposite projections, a^6 a^6 , formed near the outer end of the slot in position to engage the shank of the stud, as clearly shown in the drawings. The location of the said projections a^6 a^6 in this position has the advantage of giving considerable length in the arms a^3 a^3 , between the eye a and the said projections, thereby making the portions of the arms which are bent or sprung in the passage of the stud between the projections longer, and therefore more elastic, than would be the case were the narrowest part of the slot located in its part adjacent to the eye.

For the general purposes of my invention an eyelet constructed as above set forth may be made of metal in any manner found convenient or desirable.

As a simple and expeditious means of making the eyelets shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the latter may be formed from a blank of the shape shown in Fig. 3, which is stamped from sheet metal in a manner common in the manufacture of articles of this character. The said blank is, however, made with the outer extremities of its parts a^3 separated to allow the inwardly-curved parts a^4 to be formed in their final shape from the flat metal, as shown in the said Fig. 3, the finished eyelet being made from a blank thus formed by bending inwardly toward each other the arms a^3 until the curved portions a^4 thereof overlap and coincide in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In bringing the blank to form by bending the arms a^3 toward each other, as above set

forth, the arms themselves may be bent inwardly; but preferably the blank is made with a narrow neck or portion, a^5 , at its middle part, between the rivet-holes a^2 , said neck forming a place at which the metal may be readily bent. This form of the blank affords the obvious advantage of making unnecessary any change in the form of the arms themselves or of the slot a' in the operation of bending the blank into its final shape. When the blank is made with the neck a^5 , the parts of the blank containing the rivet-holes a^2 will obviously be spread apart in bending the blank to form, so that after the eyelet has been riveted to the busk the said parts containing the rivet-holes will be held from relative movement, and any subsequent bending of the neck will be thereby prevented.

Inasmuch as the blank made as above set forth affords important advantages in the construction of a split eyelet of the character herein described, said blank is herein claimed as a part of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. A metal eyelet having an elongated opening made narrow in its outer part and split or severed at a point adjacent to the outer end of the opening, the severed ends of the metal being overlapped, substantially as described.

2. A metal eyelet having an elongated opening made narrow in its outer part and split or severed at a point adjacent to the outer end of the opening, the severed ends of the metal being overlapped with their flat faces in contact, substantially as described.

3. A metal eyelet having an elongated opening made narrow at its outer part, and provided in said outer part with projections a^6 a^6 , said eyelet being split or severed at the outer end of the opening and having its severed ends overlapped, substantially as described.

4. A blank for making an eyelet of the character described, provided with arms a^3 , having inwardly-curved parts a^4 , adapted to overlap when the arms are bent toward each other, substantially as described.

5. A blank for making the eyelet described, provided with arms a^3 , having inwardly-curved parts a^4 , adapted to overlap when the arms are bent inwardly, said blank being provided with a central narrow neck, a^5 , whereby the arms may be brought together without change in the form thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARSHALL GARDNER.

Witnesses:

M. E. DAYTON,

C. CLARENCE POOLE.