

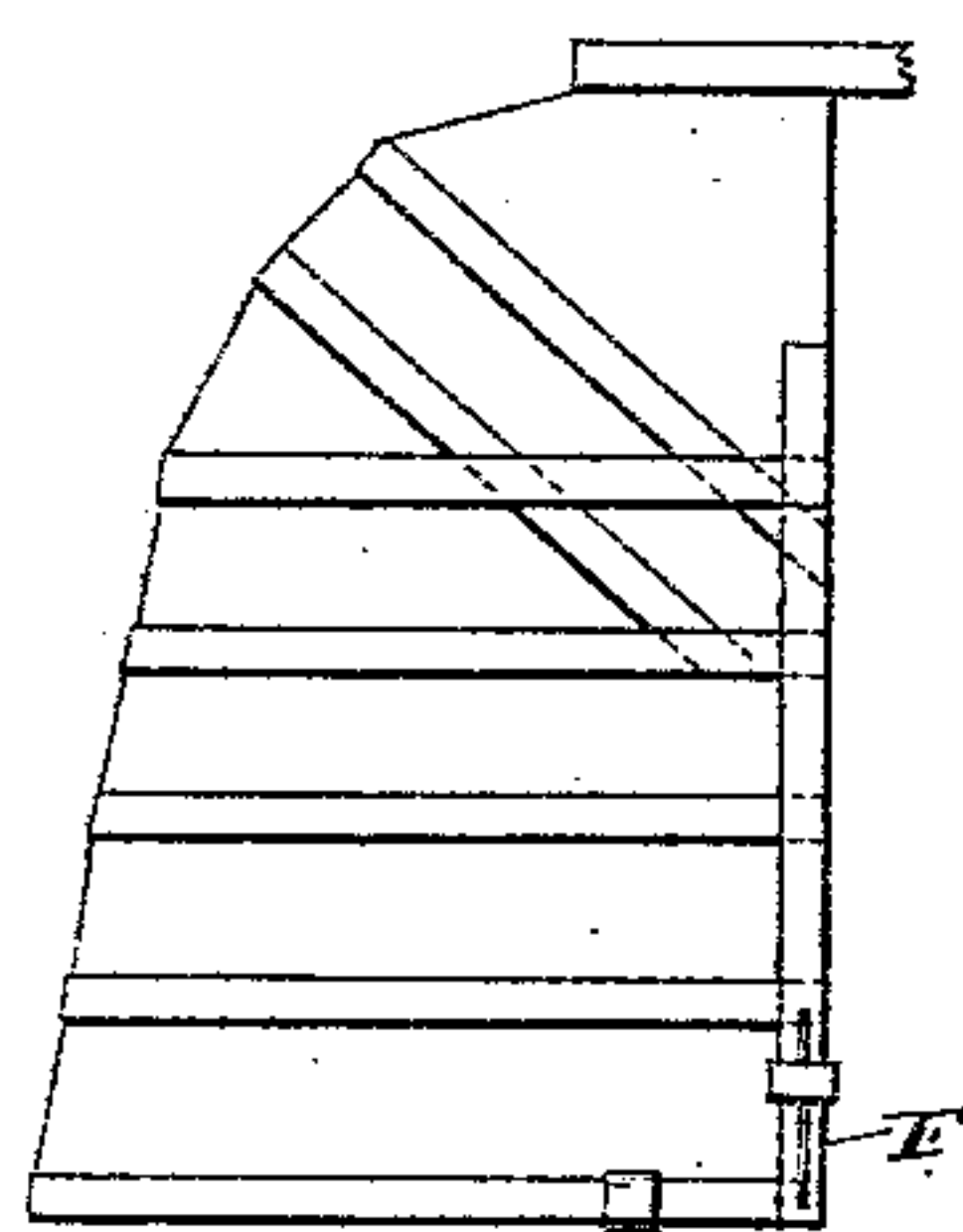
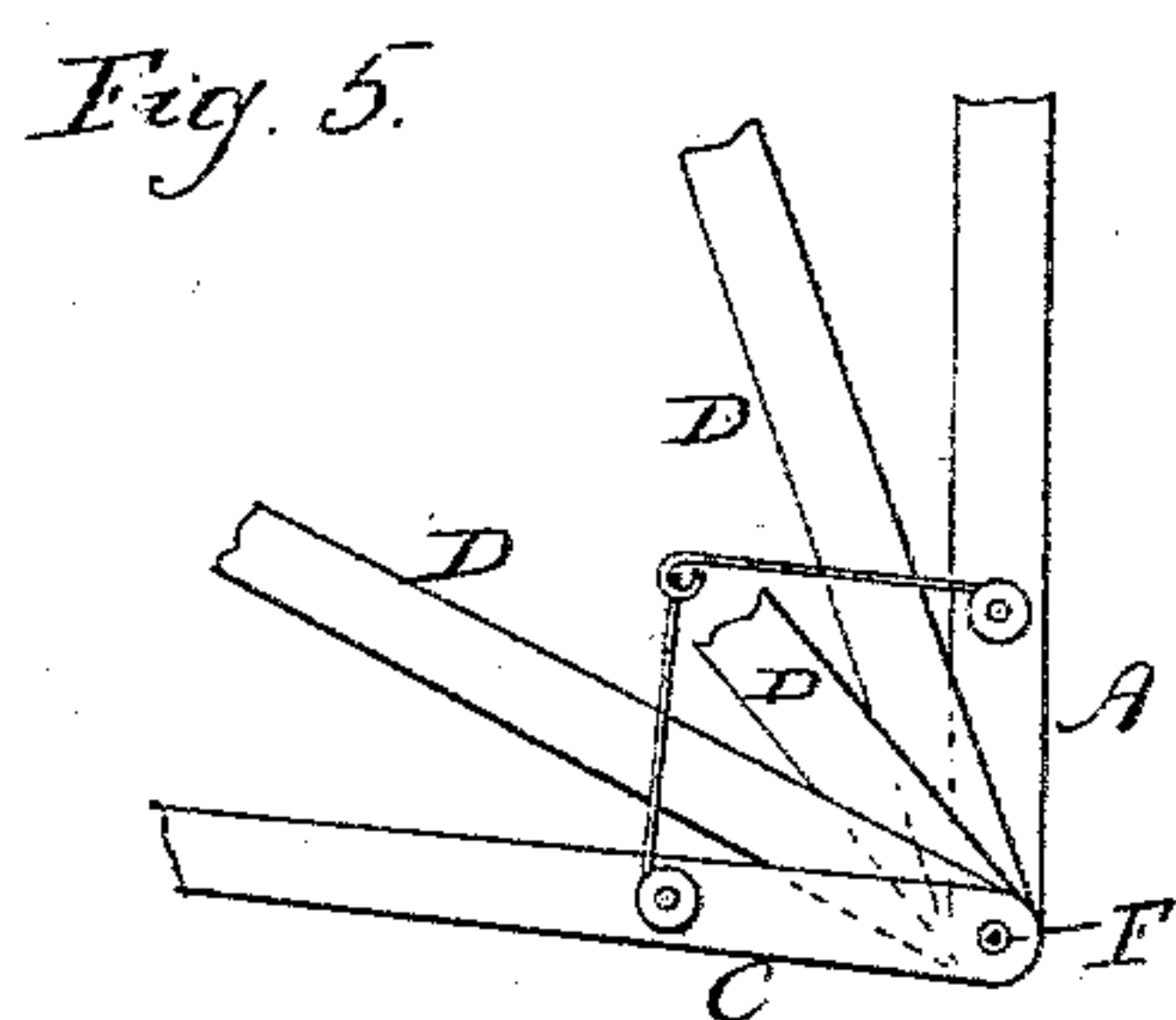
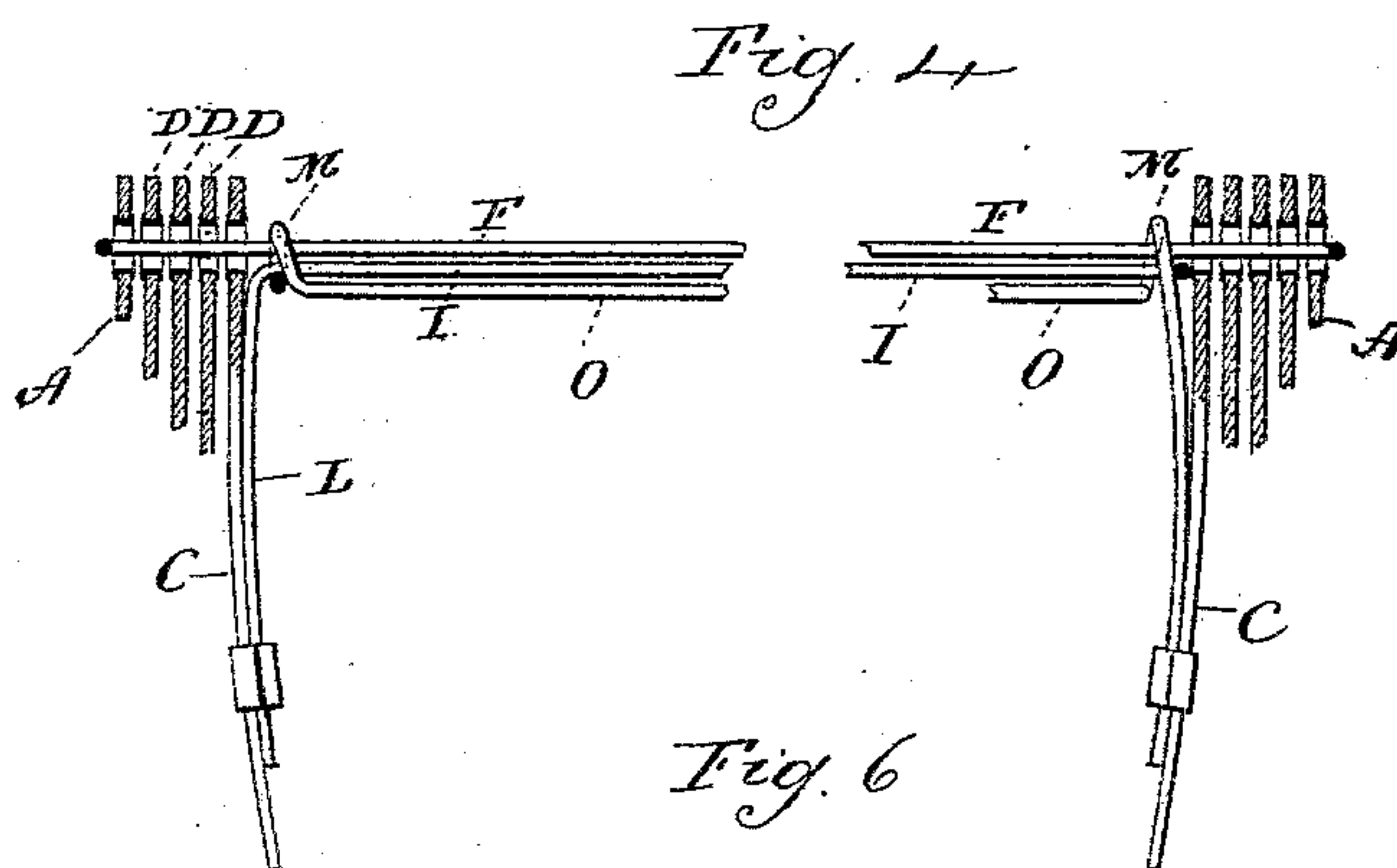
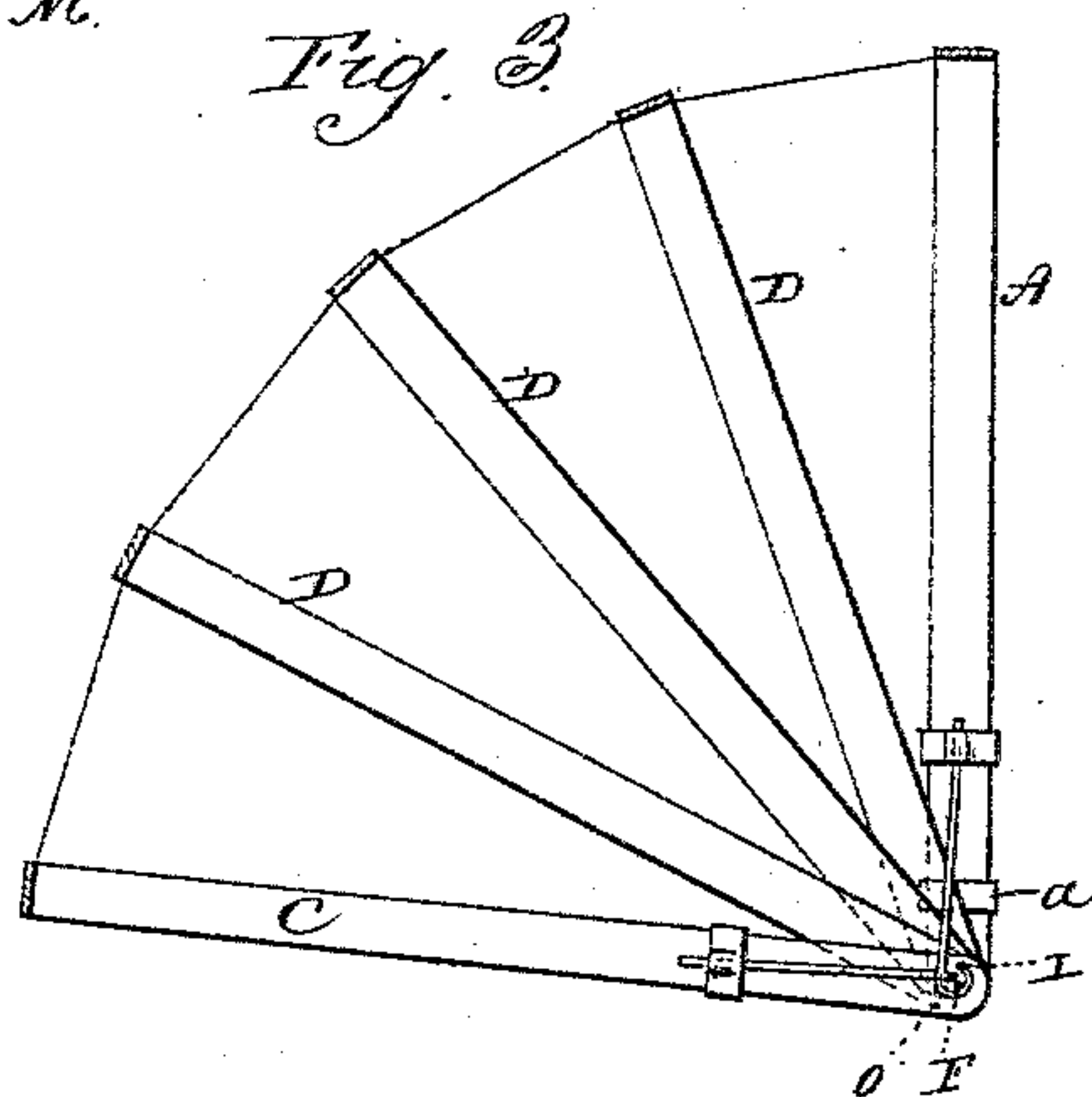
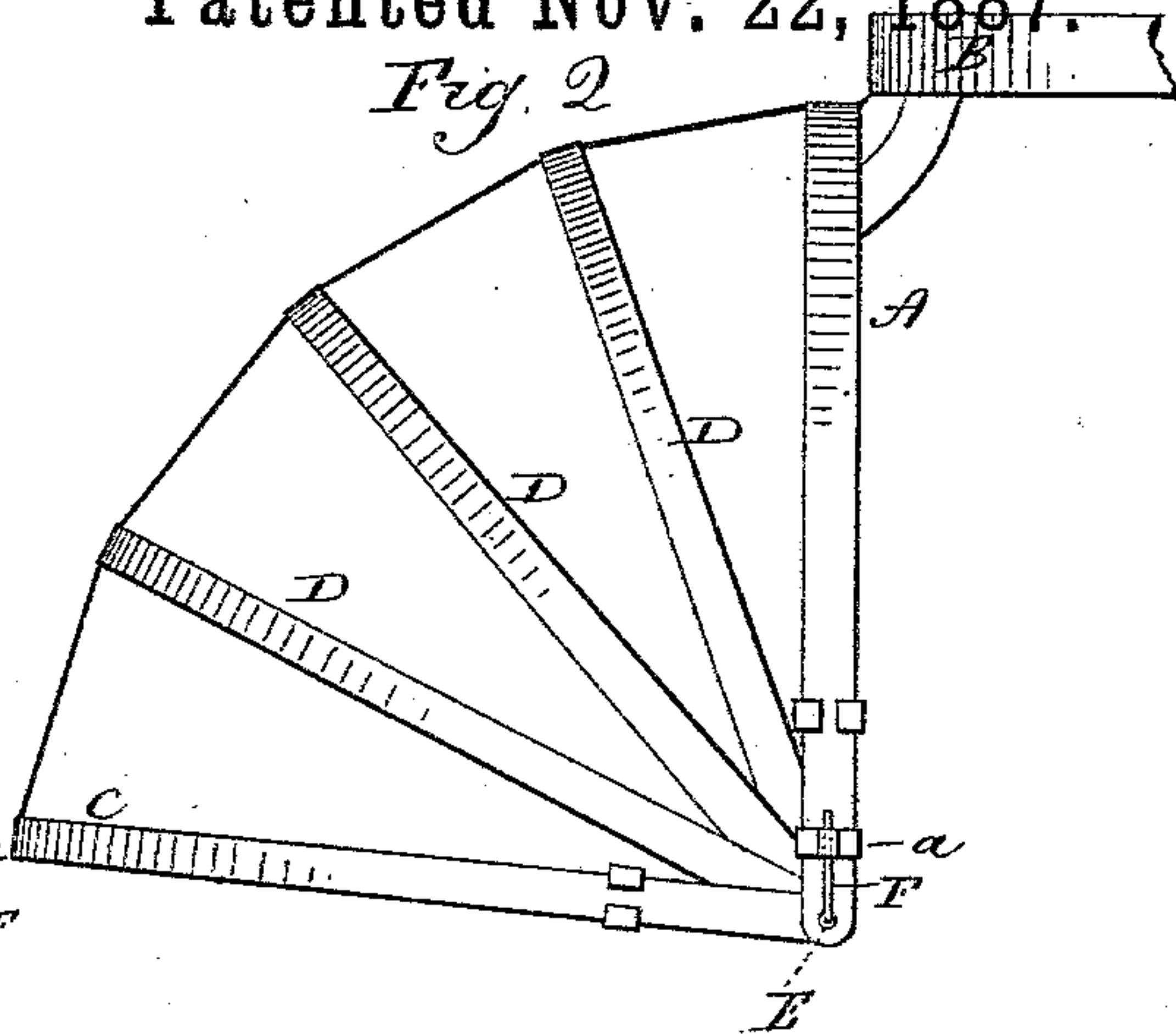
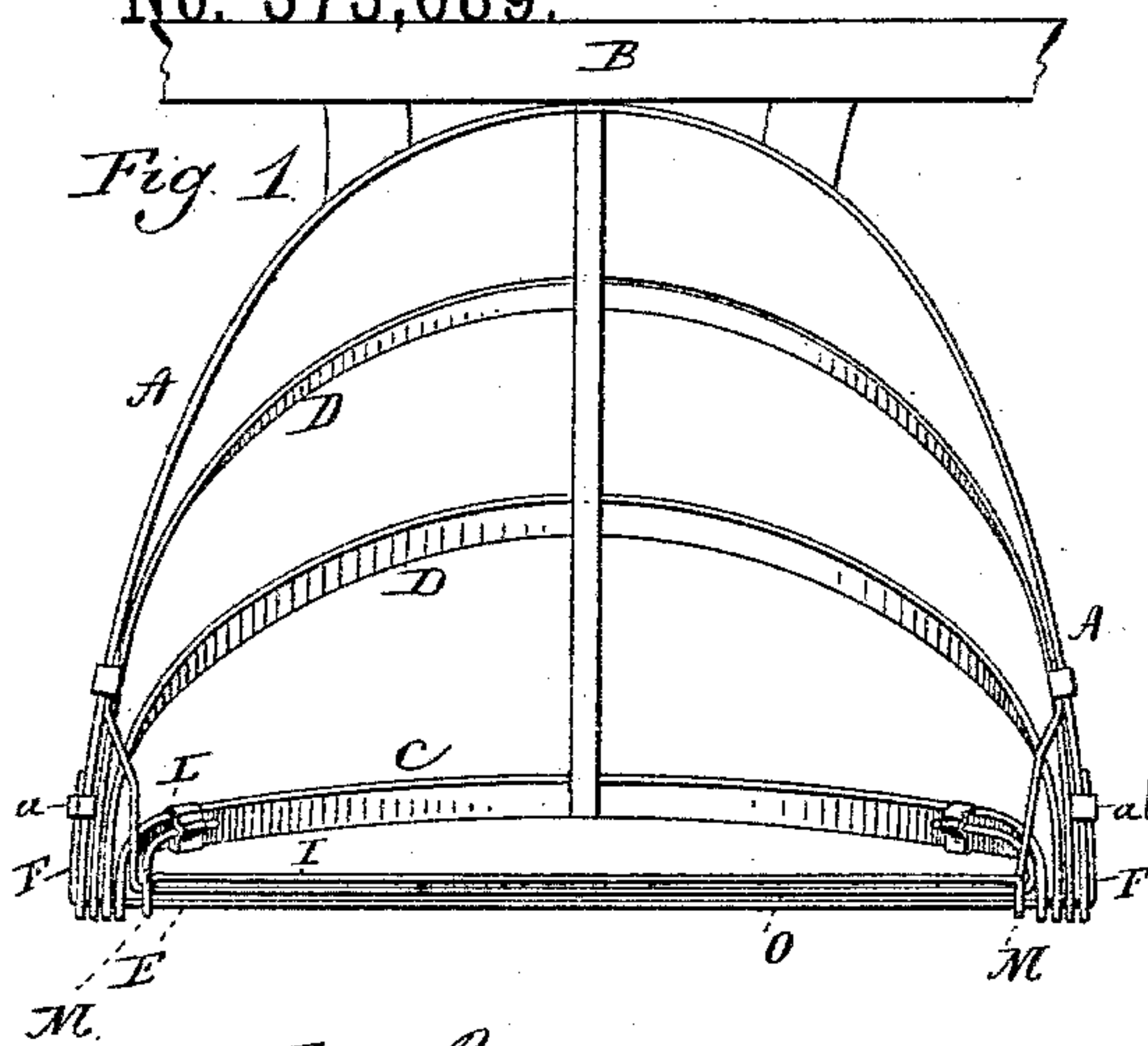
(No Model.)

G. O. SCHNELLER.

BUSTLE.

No. 373,689.

Patented Nov. 22, 1887.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUSTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,689, dated November 22, 1887.

Application filed September 19, 1887. Serial No. 230,065. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE O. SCHNELLER, of Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Bustles; 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 front view of the bustle complete; Fig. 2, a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical section looking toward one side of the bustle; Fig. 4, a horizontal section looking down upon the pivot-wire and lower bow; Fig. 5, a modification showing a second arrangement of the springs; Fig. 6, a side view showing modification in the arrangement of the bows.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of bustles which consist of a body-bow of inverted-U shape, and which is provided with a band at its upper end by which to secure it to the body, and to the lower end of which a similar U shaped bow is hung by a pivot through the corresponding ends of the two bows, with intermediate bows also pivoted to the body-bow, and so that the several bows may be collapsed toward the body-bows, and in which a spring is provided, the tendency of which is to expand the bows, which yield for the contraction of the bustle.

As usually constructed, the pivot upon which the bows turn is formed by a rivet extending through eyelet-holes in the respective ends of the several bows, the rivet headed upon the outer surface of the body-bow and upon the inner surface of the lower bow; but owing to the fact that the intermediate bows are usually arranged upon this pivot, making several separate bows upon the same pivot, and consequently a pivot of considerable length, it is with such a pivot impractical to make a firm joint. The result is that the pivot is liable to 45
cramp in the several bows and seriously interfere with the proper working of the bows in collapsing and expanding.

The object of my invention is to overcome this difficulty; and it consists in forming the pivot of a wire which extends through the bows at both ends and across the bustle, its

ends turned onto the outer bow and secured thereto so as to hold the pivot-wire firmly engaged with the outer bow, as more fully hereinafter described. 55

In the illustration, A represents the body-bow, which is preferably of U shape, and so as to rest against the body. At the upper side of the bow the usual strap, B, is attached, by which the bustle may be secured to the 60 body.

C represents the lower bow, and D the intermediate bows, three such intermediate bows being represented.

The several bows are of U shape, and the 65 ends of the several bows are pierced and provided with an eyelet, as represented in Fig. 1. These eyelets are to form the pivot-bearings for the several bows. The respective ends of the several bows are brought together, and 70 through the holes in the ends of the several bows a wire, E, extends, this wire being of a length greater than the width of the bustle and so as to extend from side to side through the respective ends of the several bows. Upon 75 the outside the ends F of the wire are turned upward onto the body-bow—that is, the outside bow, whether it be the body-bow or either of the other bows—and each end is secured by a clip, a, to the body-bow, so as to firmly secure the pivot-wire to the bow. This wire, 80 being supported at both ends of the bustle, is firm and rigid, and the several bows turn thereon with perfect freedom without possibility of cramping, as must be the case in the 85 use of the short pivots through several bows. This pivot-wire avoids the usual strap which must be applied to connect the two ends and prevent the bows from spreading, and which strap has a tendency to twist the body-bow, 90 because it necessarily draws over its inner end. The pivot-wire secured as I have described, on the contrary, serves to sustain the bow in its proper normal position.

In this class of bustles springs are necessary 95 in order to permit collapse and force the expansion or opening of the bustle. The best spring for this class of bustles consists of two wires, IO, substantially parallel with the pivot-wire and preferably lying close to it, as represented in Figs. 1 and 4. One end, L, of one wire—say I—is turned at right angles onto the 100

inside of the lower bow, C, as seen in Fig. 4, and is there secured by a clip or otherwise. The other end of the same wire is turned upward at right angles onto the inside of the body-bow, as represented in Fig. 1. The ends of the other wire, O, are in like manner the one at right angles and secured to the lower bow and the other upward at substantially right angles and secured to the body-bow. The two arms of each wire diverge from each other, and both arms, being held firmly, cause the wire to twist as the bustle collapses. The twist or torsion which is thus put into the wire serves as the spring to throw the bustle into its expanded condition.

To hold the two wires I O in their proper relation to each other, an eye, M, is formed at each angle of one wire, and the other wire passes through the eyes, and these eyes are arranged in line with the pivot and so that the pivot-wire passes through the respective eyes of the spring. Thus the two wires which form the torsion-spring are held in their proper relation, not only to each other but to the pivot-wire, and so that the torsion or twist of the spring comes substantially at the axis upon which the bows turn in collapsing.

The spring, however, may be applied as seen in Fig. 5. In this case the two wires are set into the bustle distant from the pivot; but the wires are formed in substantially the same manner as shown. The ends of the respective springs extend through the body-bow and are connected, respectively, to the body-bow and to the lower bow, but by pivot-connections, as represented, and so that as the bustle collapses the pivot ends of the spring approach each other and produce the torsion. This illustration shows the application of the same spring to a bustle having the pivot-wire; but the first-described arrangement of the spring is preferred.

The peculiar construction of spring which I have herein illustrated, broadly considered, is shown in an application filed in even date herewith, the serial number of which is 250,064. No claim is therefore made, broadly, upon the spring in this application.

In some classes of bustles the bows intermediate between the body-bow and the lower bow are pivoted to the body-bow at different points, as represented in Fig. 6. In this case the principal pivotal point is between the lower bow and the body-bow. In this arrangement of bows the wire is applied in the same manner as illustrated and forms the support and turning-point for the principal bow;

the same as when all the bows are pivoted at a common center, as before described. More or less of the intermediate bows may therefore be pivoted to the body-bow at different points and the remainder pivoted upon the same center as the lower bow. I therefore do not wish to be understood as limited to any particular arrangement of bows, further than that the pivotal wire shall be arranged through the ends of the principal bows.

I claim—

1. A bustle composed of a body-bow forming two sides, a principal or lower bow, the ends of which and the lower ends of the body-bow are pierced alike, a wire across the bustle and extending through the pierced ends of the said bows to form the pivot, the said wire secured at both ends to the outer bow, the said bustle provided with pivot-bows between the said lower bow and the body-bow, substantially as described.

2. A bustle composed of several U-shaped bows, their respective ends pierced to form pivot-holes upon which the said bows may turn, a wire across the bustle and extending through the pierced ends of the said several bows at both sides to form the pivot upon which the bows may turn, the said wire secured at both ends to the outer bow, substantially as described.

3. A bustle composed of a body-bow forming two sides, a principal or lower bow, the ends of which and the lower ends of the body-bow are pierced alike, a wire across the bustle and extending through the pierced ends of the said bows to form the pivot, the said wire secured at both ends to the outer bow, the said bustle provided with pivot-bows between the said lower bow and the body-bow, a spring composed of two wires substantially parallel with the said pivot-wire and within the bustle, each of said wires turned at substantially right angles at opposite ends, the said opposite ends secured to the respective sides of the lower bow, and the said two wires at their other ends turned at right angles, the said other ends secured, respectively, to the corresponding sides of the body bow, one of said wires having an eye formed at each of its angles, the other of said wires extending through the said eyes of the one wire, and the pivot-wire also extending through the said eyes, substantially as described.

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