

(No Model.)

A. H. DEAN.
CORSET CLASP.

No. 407,283.

Patented July 16, 1889.

Fig. 1.

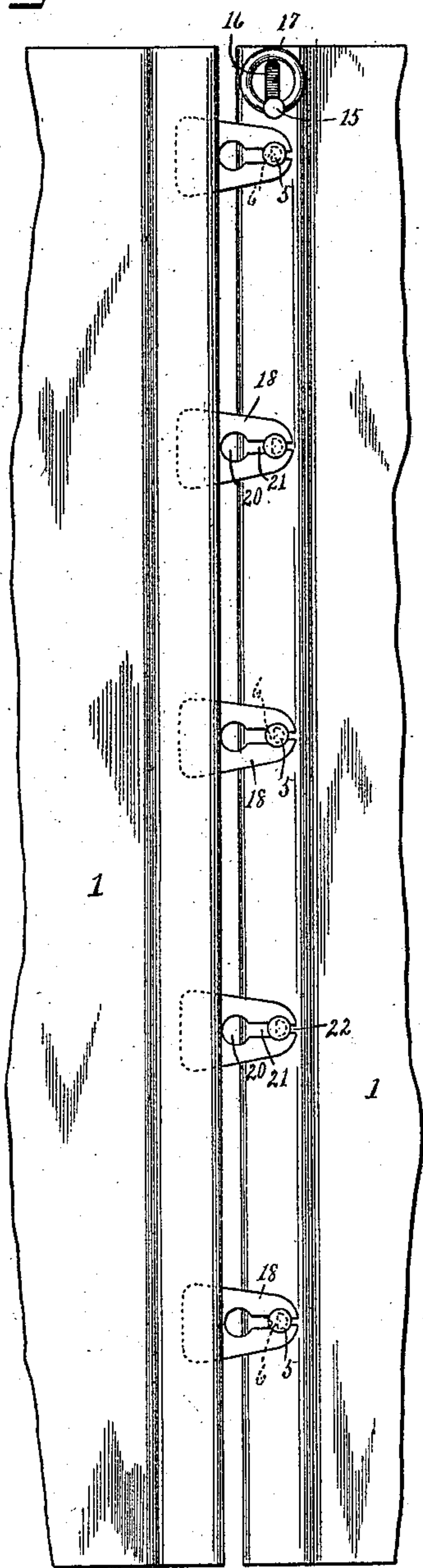


Fig. 2.

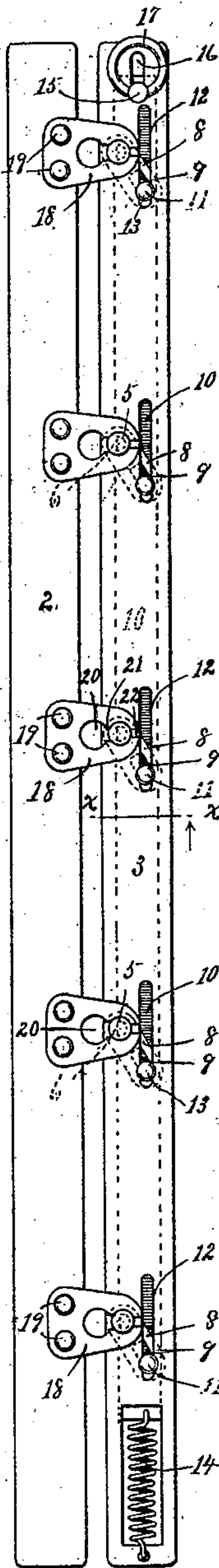


Fig. 3.

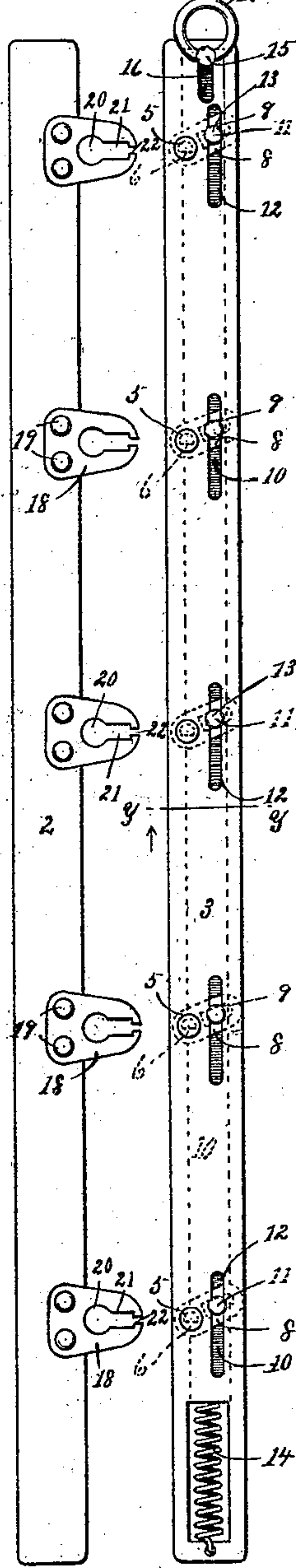


Fig. 4.

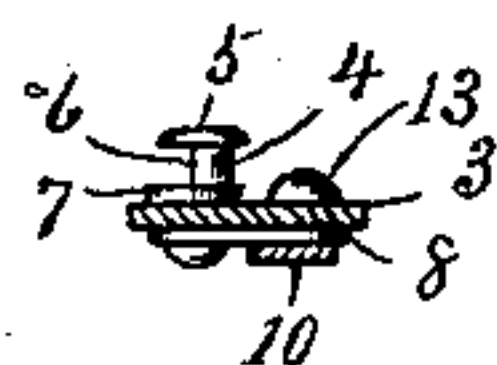
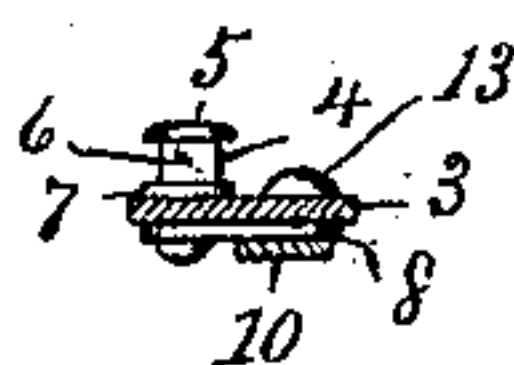


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. DEAN, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO LEONARD K. SLAYTON, OF SAME PLACE.

CORSET-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,283, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed May 25, 1889. Serial No. 312,169. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. DEAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset-Clasps; 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.

My invention relates to the class of corset-clasps in which the busks may be engaged and disengaged in the usual manner, or all of the studs may be disengaged by a single movement without moving the busks toward each other.

My invention consists, first, in providing one of the busks with eyes made in the usual manner and provided at their outer ends with slots leading into the openings which receive the studs, and in the use in connection therewith of rotating studs upon the other busk, so constructed that in one position they will pass readily through said slots and in another position will be retained by the eyes; and my invention consists, secondly, in operating mechanism by which I am enabled to rotate all of the studs simultaneously to enable the busks to be unclashed by a single movement.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of the front of a corset, showing my improved clasps in use, the eyes and studs being in the clasping position; Fig. 2, an elevation of the busks and the parts operating therewith detached from the corset, the parts being in the clasping position, as in Fig. 1, looking up; Fig. 3, an elevation of the busks and parts operating in connection therewith in the unclasping position; Fig. 4, a cross-section on the line $x x$ in Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a similar section on the line $y y$ in Fig. 3.

Similar numbers denote the same parts in all the figures.

1 denotes the sections of a corset, which may be of ordinary or any preferred construction; 2, the eye-busk, and 3 the stud-busk.

4 denotes rotary clasping-studs, which are preferably made slightly larger than usual, each stud having a head 5, and a shank cut away upon one side under the head, as at 6, so as to give to the said shank a greater and a lesser diameter. In practice each stud is ordinarily provided with a base 7, which rests upon the surface of the busk. This, however, is not essential, as a shoulder would serve as well. The shanks of the studs pass through the busk, and the lower ends thereof are rigidly secured, ordinarily by heading down, to plates 8, which are provided with slots 9. It should be understood that the shanks of the studs turn freely in the busks, but are rigidly secured to the plates, so that the studs can only be turned by the oscillation of the plates. At the back of busk 3 is a slide 10, provided with studs 11, which pass through slots 9 in plates 8, and also through slots 12 in said busk, and are provided with heads 13 upon the upper side thereof, thereby holding the slide firmly in position upon the busk, but permitting it to move freely thereon.

14 is a spring connected to the lower end of the slide and also to the busk, the operation of which is to hold the slide at its normal position and studs 4 at the clasping position, as in Figs. 2 and 4. This spring, however, is not essential to the operativeness of the device, it being apparent that if the spring were omitted a single downward movement of the slide only would be required to turn the studs to the clasping position. When the spring is used, it causes said studs to assume the clasping position the moment the slide is released after having been moved to turn the studs to the unclasping position. The slide may be operated in any suitable manner. I have shown a stud 15 upon the slide as passing through a slot 16 at the upper end of busk 3 and as provided with a ring 17 for convenience in operation.

18 denotes the eyes, which are rigidly secured to busk 2 by rivets 19. These eyes are provided with the usual openings 20, of suitable size to receive the heads of the clasping-studs, and with slots 21, of suitable size to receive the shanks of the clasping-studs, but

not the heads thereof. In addition to the usual opening and slot, I provide a slot 22, extending through the outer edge of the eye into slot 21. Slots 22 are of just sufficient size to allow the lesser diameter of the clasping-studs to pass through when turned to the unclasping position, as in Figs. 3 and 5. When in the clasping position, the greater diameters of the clasping-studs rest against the outer ends of slots 21, thereby holding the busks clasped together in the usual manner. It will be seen, therefore, that when the busks are in the clasped position there are two ways of unclasping them, the first being the ordinary way, which is to move the busks toward each other until the shanks of the clasping-studs pass out of slots 21, which leaves the heads of said studs free to pass through openings 20. The other mode of unclasping is to rotate the studs, as I have already described.

Figs. 2 and 4 show the parts at what I call the "clasping position"—that is, the greater diameters of the clasping-studs are in engagement with the outer ends of slots 21. In order to disengage the busk, it is necessary to move slide 10 upward against the power of spring 14. When this movement is made, studs 11 on said slide are caused to travel up slots 9 in plates 8, the normal position of slots 9 and 12 being oblique to each other, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. It follows, therefore, that as stud 11 are moved upward the clasping-studs will be rotated, the construction and organization being such as to move cut-away portion 6 of the clasping-studs from the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, where the busks are held firmly clasped together, to the position shown in Figs. 3 and 5, in which the lesser diameters of the clasping-studs are brought to register with slots 22 at the outer ends of the eyes. In this position of the clasping-studs the busks readily unclasp outward—that is, away from each other—no movement toward each other being required, as in unclasping ordinary studs and eyes.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A corset-clasp comprising a busk having eyes, each of which is provided with a slot at its outer edge leading to the central opening, and a second busk having rotary clasping-studs, said studs being cut away upon one

side, so that when in position they will remain in engagement with the eyes, and when partially rotated they will pass through said slots, so that the busks may be disengaged without movement toward each other.

2. A corset-clasp comprising a pair of busks, one of which is provided with rotary studs cut away upon one side, the other being provided with eyes having openings to receive the heads of the studs, slots extending therefrom toward the outer edge thereof, which receive the shanks of the studs, and reduced slots leading to the outer edge, of suitable size to allow the studs to pass through when the lesser diameter is presented thereto, but to hold the busks in the clasped position when the greater diameter of the studs is presented thereto.

3. A corset-clasp comprising a pair of busks, one of which is provided with rotary studs cut away upon one side, the other busk being provided with eyes having openings 20, of suitable size to receive the heads of the studs, slots 21, of suitable size to receive the greater diameter of the studs, and slots 22, leading to the outer edge, of suitable size to allow the studs to pass through when the lesser diameters are presented.

4. A corset-clasp comprising a pair of busks, one of which is provided with rotary studs 4, cut away upon one side, and slots 12, plates attached to the inner ends of said studs and provided with slots 9, said slots lying obliquely to slots 12, and a slide having studs 11 passing through slots 9 and 12, so that when said slide is moved either upward or downward the greater or lesser diameters of studs 4 are placed in operative position, the other busk being provided with eyes adapted to be engaged by the greater diameter of stud 4 in the usual manner, and having slots 22 at the outer edges thereof, which allow stud 4 to pass out when the smaller diameters are placed in operative position, but which hold said stud in the clasped position when the greater diameter is in operative position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT H. DEAN.

Witnesses:

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ETTA F. PETTIT.