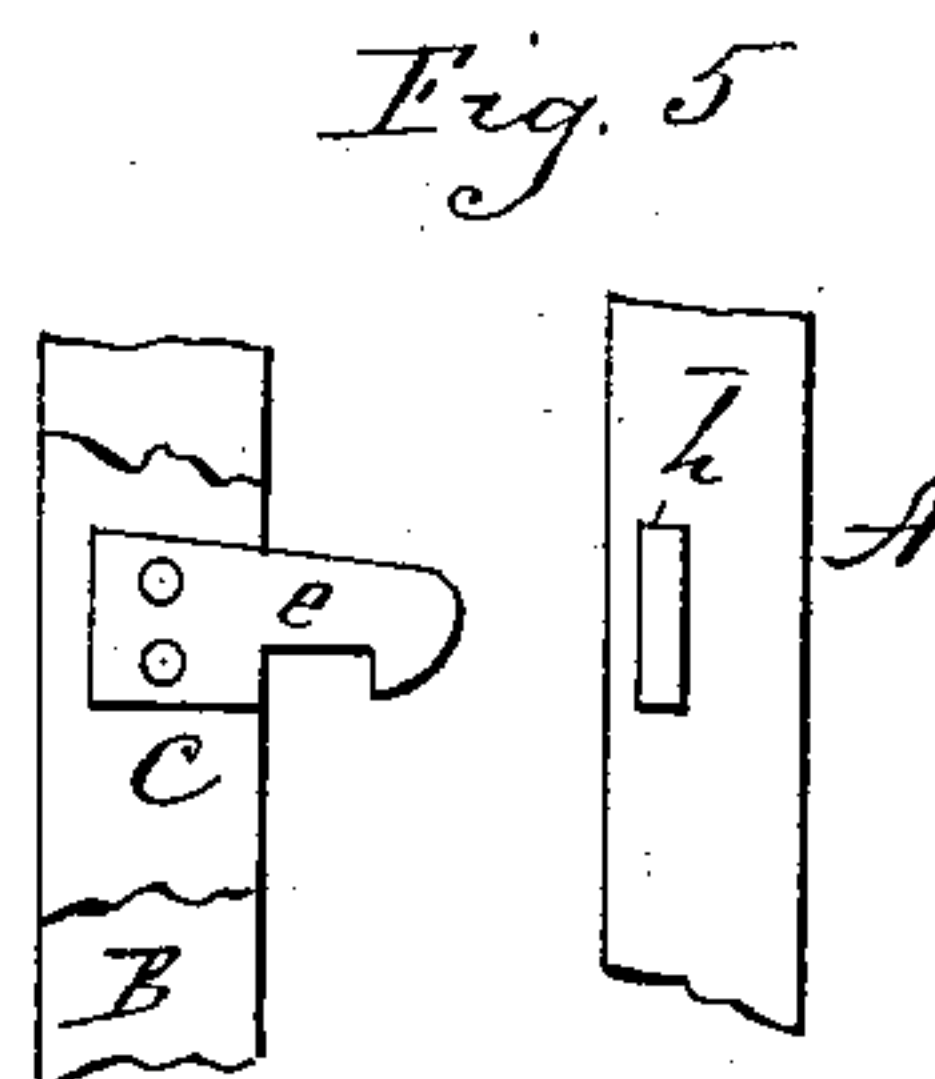
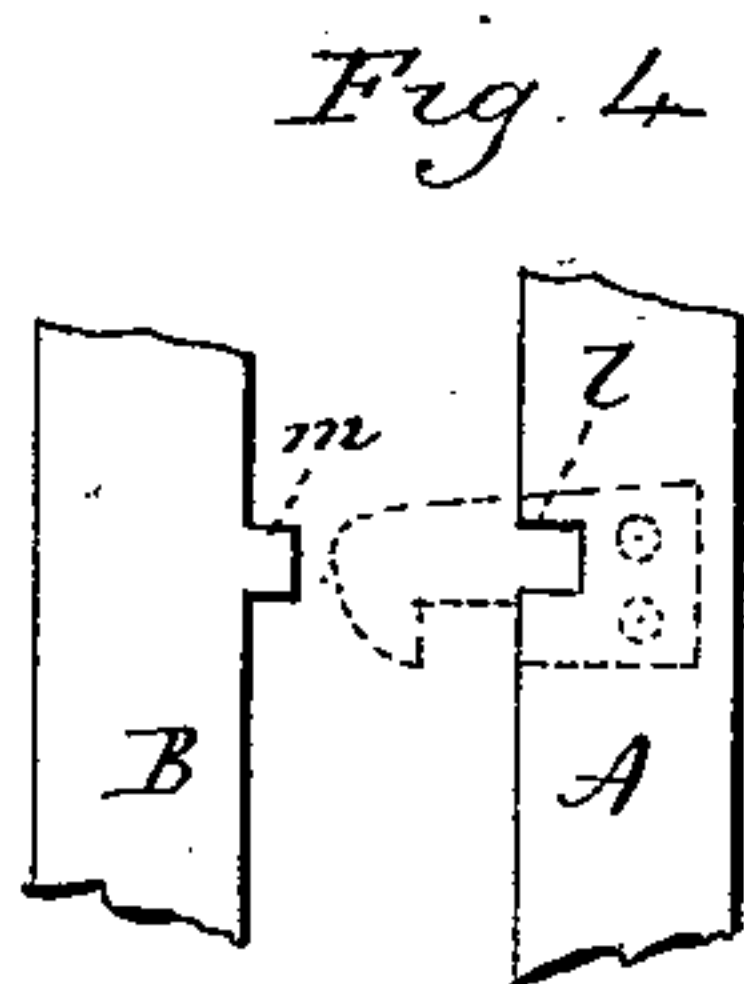
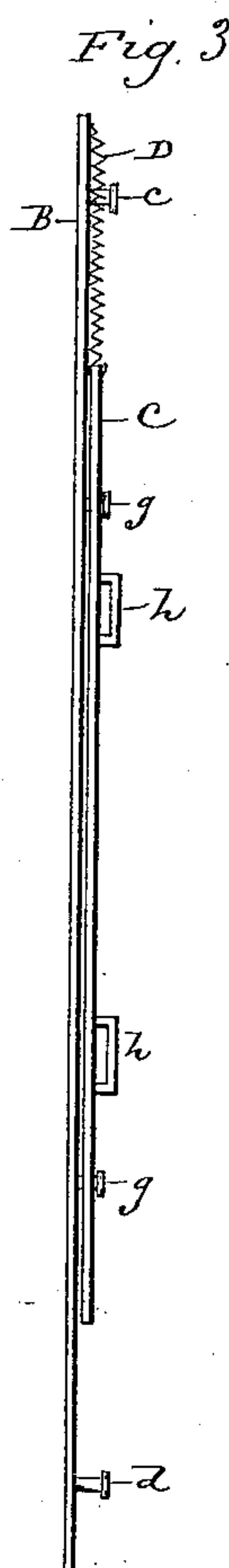
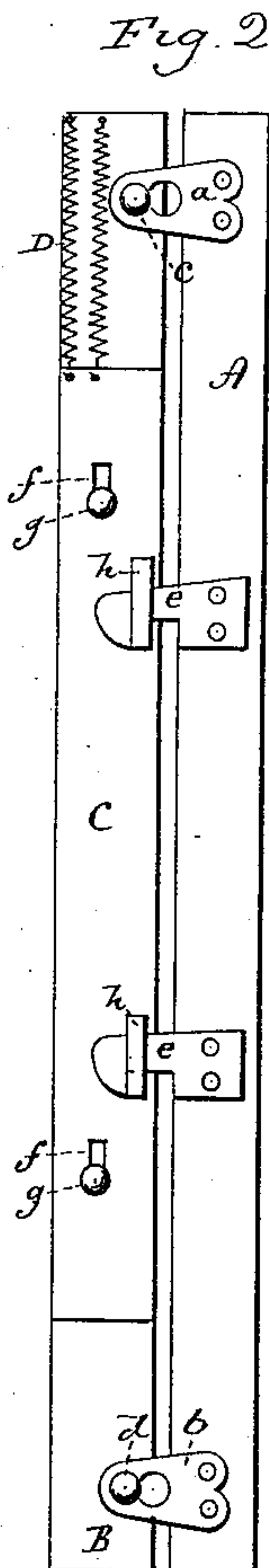
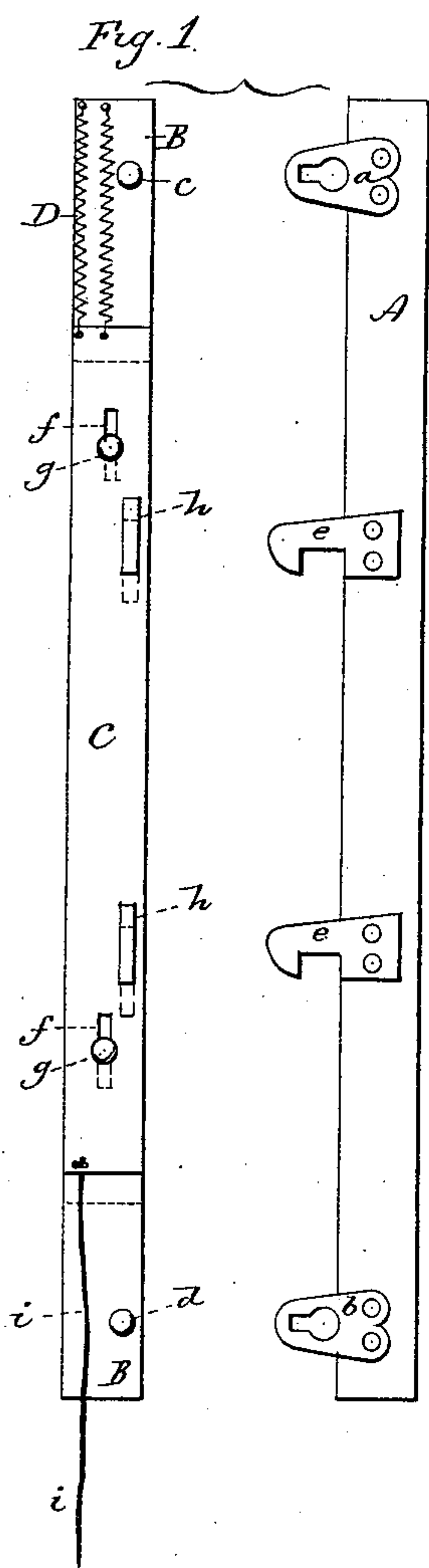


(No Model.)

L. WILZIN.
CORSET CLASP.

No. 407,630.

Patented July 23, 1889.



Witnesses
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Fred C. Earle.

Louis Wilson
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS WILZIN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
MAX ADLER, OF SAME PLACE.

CORSET-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,630, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed April 22, 1889. Serial No. 308,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS WILZIN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Corset-Clasps; 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 two busks detached; Fig. 2, the two busks in the clasped position; Fig. 3, an edge view of the busk B, with the sliding plate thereon; Figs. 4 and 5, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in clasp devices for corsets, having for its object to produce an interlocking of the clasps which will prevent their accidental detachment; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents one of the steels or busks, to the upper end of which an eye *a* is attached, and a like eye *b* at the lower end, these eyes being substantially of the usual construction.

B represents the other steel or busk, and to which studs *c d* are applied, corresponding, respectively, to the eyes *a b* of the other busk, making an eye and stud at each end of the busks, substantially the same as in the usual construction of corset-busks. On the busk A, between the eyes *a* and *b*, one or more hooks *e* are attached, the nose of the hook projecting from the edge of the busk.

Upon the busk B a plate C is arranged, but shorter than the busk B. This plate C is arranged to slide vertically on the busk B, may be by means of slots *f* in one part with corresponding headed studs *g* on the other part, and so that the plate may slide up and down, as indicated in broken lines. A spring D is attached by one end to the upper end of the busk B and by the other end to the plate C, the tendency of this spring being to hold the plate C in its extreme up position, but permit it to be drawn down, as seen in broken lines. The spring may be of any suitable character. For convenience of illustration I represent several small spiral springs.

On the plate C loops *h* are arranged corresponding to the respective hooks *e* on the other busk, and the position of these loops *h* is such with relation to the hooks *e e* that when the studs of the busk B are engaged with the busk A, as seen in Fig. 2, the said loops *h* will be interlocked with the shoulder of the hooks, the loops being held in such engagement by the spring D, and while so held separation of the two busks is impossible; but if the plate C be drawn downward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, then the loops come to a position which leaves the hooks free to be drawn therefrom, and disengagement with the studs is readily made. The plate C may be provided with a suitable cord *i* at convenient position below the corset for the wearer to operate the slide C to produce the disengagement.

The nose of each hook is beveled, so that as the two parts are brought together to engage the studs with their respective eyes the hooks will enter their respective loops and their beveled nose operate to force the plate downward until the hooks shall have so far entered the loops that the shoulders may escape therefrom upon the opposite side, when the plate C will automatically return and bring the loops into engagement with the respective hooks.

More or less of the hooks and loops may be employed, according to the extent of fastening required.

It will be evident that the hooks may be on either busk and the sliding plate on the other with substantially the same result.

The object of employing the eyes on the one busk and studs on the other, as described, is to prevent longitudinal movement of the two parts when interlocked, and this device for so preventing the vertical movement of one part independent of the other I prefer. It will be evident, however, that the interlocking may be otherwise produced and the hooks alone form the attaching devices—as, for illustration, as seen in Fig. 4, one busk may be constructed with a notch, as *l*, and the other busk with a corresponding projection *m*, and so that the two will interlock when set together. In such case it will be well that the notch be made directly under

one of the hooks, and, as indicated in broken lines, I therefore do not wish to be understood as limited to any particular device for interlocking the two busks to prevent the longitudinal movement of one independent of the other, it only being essential that some suitable device shall be employed for this purpose.

I have represented the loops as formed on the plate C and the hooks stationary on the busk; but this order may be reversed, as seen in Fig. 5, the hooks on the sliding plate and the loops stationary on the other busk.

I claim—

1. The combination of the two busks A B, the one provided with an eye at each end and the other with corresponding studs, and one busk provided with one or more stationary hooks projecting from the meeting edge of the busk, a vertically-sliding plate C on the other busk, the said sliding plate constructed with loops corresponding to the said hooks, and a spring between the said sliding plate and its busk, the tendency of which is to yieldingly hold the said plate in the position to interlock with the hooks, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the two busks A B,

constructed to engage each other when in the closed position to prevent longitudinal movement of one independent of the other, one of said busks constructed with hooks projecting from its meeting edge, a vertical sliding plate C on the other busk, the said plate constructed with loops corresponding to said hooks, and a spring between the said sliding plate and its busk, the tendency of which is to yieldingly hold said plate in position to interlock with the hooks, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the two busks A B, constructed to interlock the one with the other to prevent vertical movement, with a vertically-sliding plate on one busk, the said sliding plate and the other busk provided the one with loops and the other with corresponding hooks, and a spring between the said sliding plate and its busk, the tendency of which is to yieldingly hold the said plate in position to interlock said loops and hooks, substantially as described.

LOUIS WILZIN.

Witnesses:

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