

No. 682,354.

Patented Sept. 10, 1901.

J. GOLDBERG.

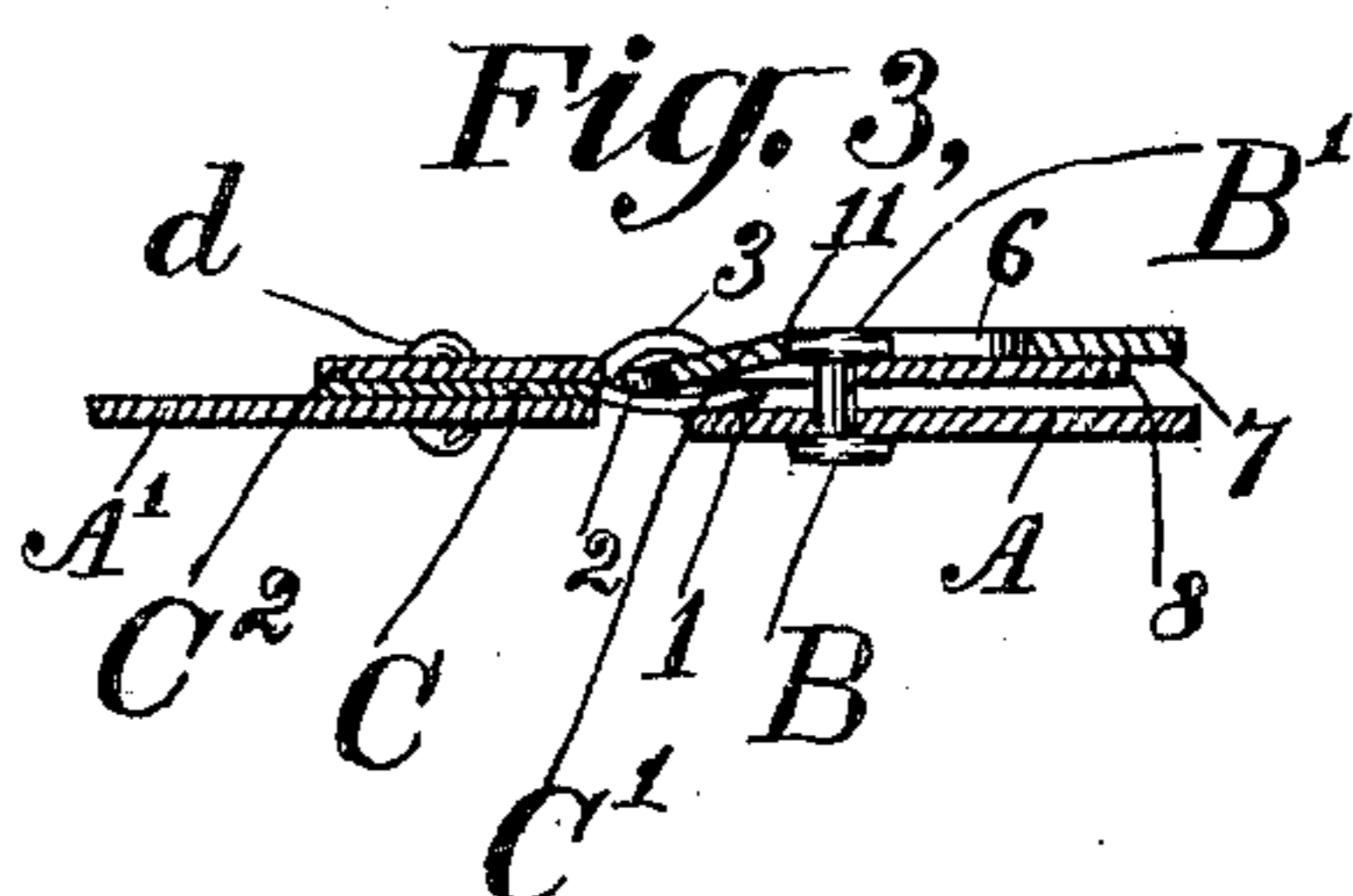
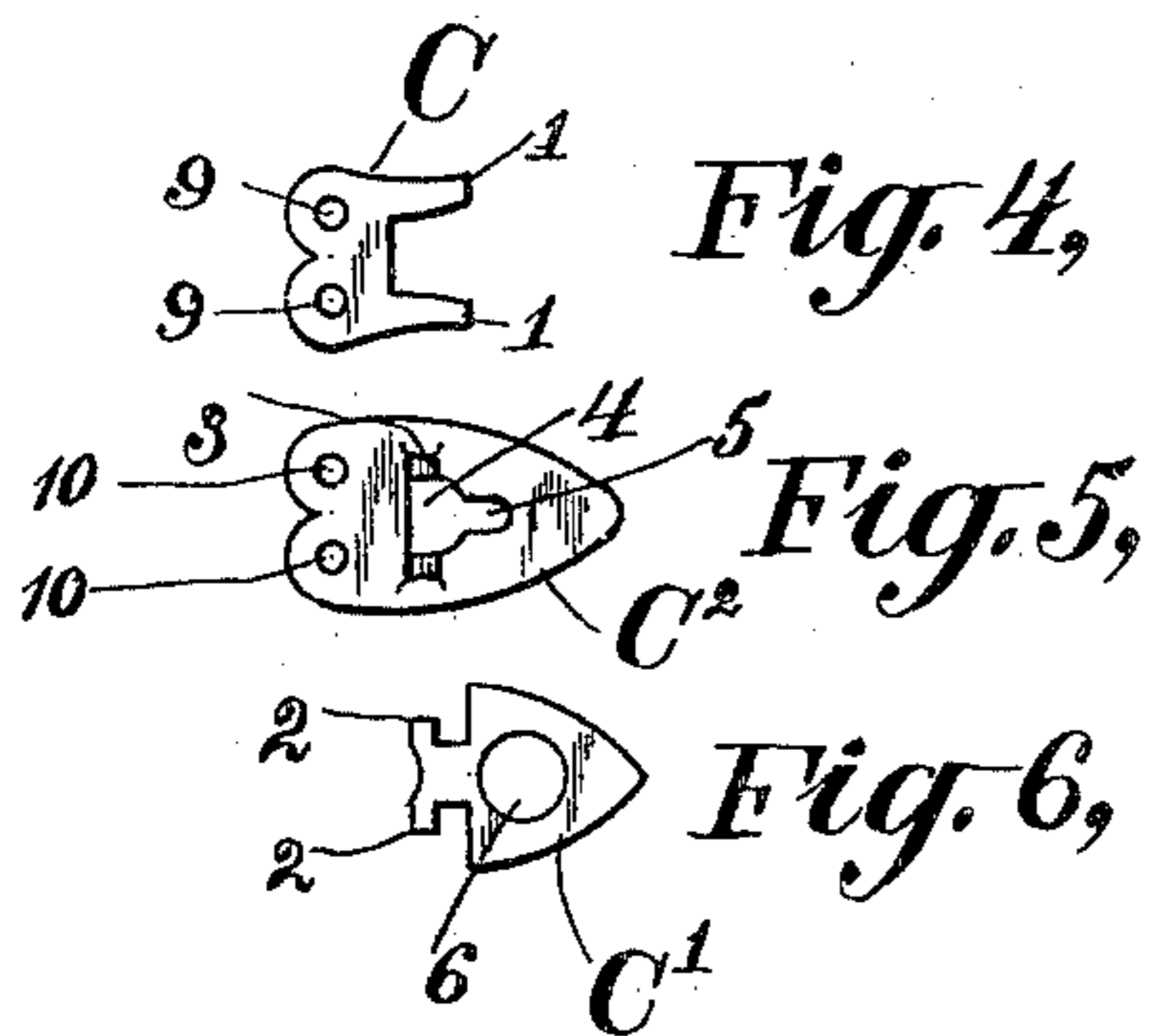
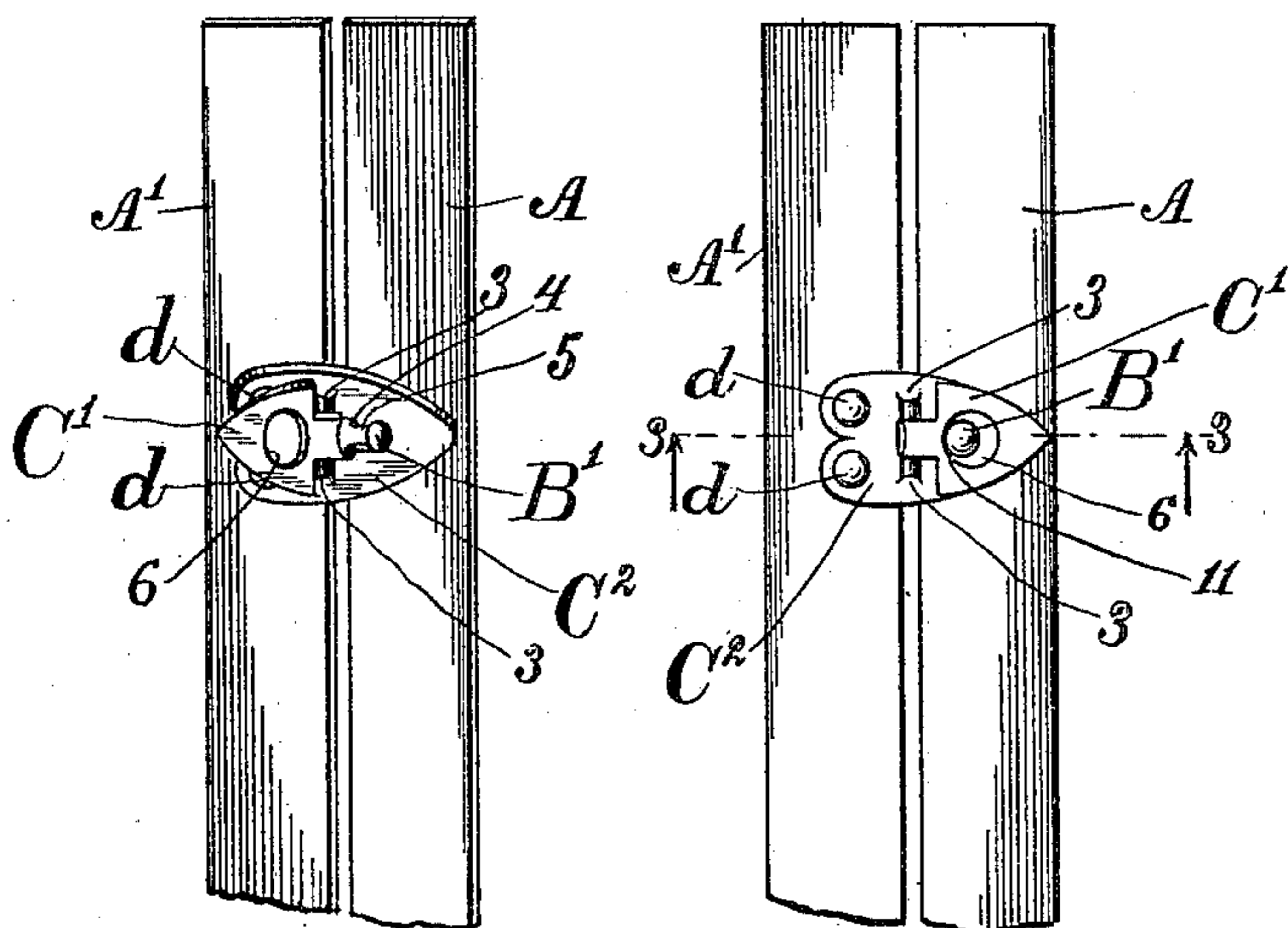
CLASP.

(Application filed July 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2,

Fig. 1,



WITNESSES:

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CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,354, dated September 10, 1901.

Application filed July 19, 1901. Serial No. 68,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GOLDBERG, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clasps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in clasps especially adapted for fastening stays of corsets together; but it may be used for other purposes; and it has for its object to provide a strong, cheap, and durable spring-fastening for holding together the stays at the meeting edges of a corset, so that the clasps will not be accidentally disengaged, but may be easily disengaged by the manipulation of a pivoted holding-plate, which when raised from the ordinary pin or stud of the corset-fastening permits the withdrawal of the stud from the eye in the clasp. To such end I provide one of the two front stays of the corset with a stud formed with a head and secure to the other stay a fastening device which consists of three plates, the inner one of which is formed with the ordinary eye and contracted slot, the under plate being made of spring metal, the upper plate being pivoted in the middle plate and having an opening therein which fits over the head of the stud and prevents it from being removed from the eye in the middle plate.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates the upper portion of two stays with the clamp closed to prevent the accidental unlocking of the stays. Fig. 2 shows the locking-plate raised. Fig. 3 is a section on an enlarged scale on the line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view showing the spring-plate. Fig. 5 is a view of the middle plate, and Fig. 6 is a view of the upper or locking plate.

A A' indicate portions of the two front stays of a corset. To one of these is secured the ordinary stud B, having a head B'. To the other stay is secured the three plates C C' C², the plates C and C² being riveted at d through the stay A' and the plate C' being pivoted between the two plates C and C². The under plate C is made of spring metal and has two projections or spring-fingers 1 1, which bear against the projections 2 2 on the

locking-plate C'. The middle plate C² has two cavities or recesses 3 3 stamped or depressed therein and into which work the projections or lugs 2 2 on the plate C'. The plate C² is provided with an enlarged opening 4, through which the head B' of the stud B passes, and this opening 4 is extended into a contracted slot 5, into which the shank of the stud passes when the corset is fastened. The locking-plate C' has an opening 6 therein, which passes over the head of the stud when the locking-plate is closed to prevent accidental unlocking of the clamp. The locking-plate C' is made of such length that its outer end or point 7 projects or extends beyond the end 8 of the plate C², so that the finger of the wearer of the corset can easily raise the locking-plate C' from the plate on its pivot.

The parts are assembled as follows: The projections 2 of the plate C' are inserted in the opening 4 of the plate C², and these projections are seated in the recesses 3 of the said plate C². When thus seated, the plate C' may turn on the projection 2 in the depressions or recesses as if it were pivoted. The spring-plate C is then placed on the under side of the plate C², with its spring-fingers bearing against the projections 2 2 of the plate C'. These spring-fingers will hold the plate C' in its locked position in a manner well known. When the plates are thus assembled, rivets are passed through the holes 9 and 10 in the plates C C² and fasten these two plates to the stay A'.

The device operates as follows: When it is desired to fasten the stays, the pivoted plate C' is raised to a position shown in Fig. 2, it swinging on the projections 2 2 in the seat 3 of the plate C². The stud B is then inserted in the opening 4 of the plate C² and the shank of the stud passed into the contracted slot 5. The plate C' is then swung down or turned into the position shown in Fig. 1, the opening 6 in this pivoted plate passing over the head B' of the stud. When the parts are in this position, the inner surface 11 bears against the head of the stud, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and prevents the stud from being moved inwardly and securely locks the stud from accidental displacement. To unlock the stays, the pivoted plate C' is raised

by raising or taking hold of the outer end 7 of this plate and moving it on its pivot clear of the stud, as shown in Fig. 2, when the stud can then be moved out of the contracted portion 5 into the opening 4 of the plate C², where it may be easily removed from said plate C² and the two stays will then be separated.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a corset-clasp the combination of two corset-stays, a stud attached to one of the stays, three plates secured to the other stay, the middle plate having an opening to receive the stud and having recesses therein, the upper or pivoted plate having means to move in said recesses of the first-named plate, the lower or inner plate being of spring metal and adapted to bear against the outer plate to keep it closed against the stud and prevent the accidental displacement or unlocking of the stud.

2. In a spring-locked corset-clasp, the combination of two corset-stays, a stud attached to one of the stays, three plates secured to the other stay, the middle plate having an opening therein to receive the stud and the recesses or depressions struck up from the under side thereof, the upper or pivoted plate having projections which move in said depressions of the first-named plate, the lower or inner plate being made of spring metal and having two spring-arms which bear against the projections of the outer plate to keep it closed against the stud and prevent the accidental displacement or the unlocking of the stud.

3. In a spring-locked corset-fastener, the combination of the two stays, a stud attached to one stay, a plate having an opening and a contracted slot and recesses or depressions, and another plate having two spring-arms fastened to the under side of the first-named plate, the two being riveted to the other stay, a third plate having an opening therein and two projections, the said projections working

in the depression in the first-named plate and against which the two arms of the spring-plate bear to hold said pivoted plate in a locked position over the head of the stud to prevent the accidental displacement of the stud.

4. In a spring-locked corset-fastener, the combination of the two stays, a stud attached to one stay, a plate having an opening and a contracted slot and recesses or depressions, and another plate having two spring-arms fastened to the under side of the first-named plate, the two being riveted to the other stay, a third plate having an opening therein and two projections, the said projections working in the depression in the first-named plate and against which the two arms of the spring-plate bear to hold said pivoted plate in a locked position over the head of the stud to prevent the accidental displacement of the stud, the outer end of the pivoted plate projecting beyond the end of the first-mentioned plate.

5. In a spring-locked corset-fastener, the combination of the stays A, A', the stud B attached to the stay A, the plate C² having the opening 4 and the contracted slot 5 therein and the depression or recess 3, the spring-plate C having the spring-fingers 1, 1 secured to the under side of the plate C², the two plates being riveted to the stay A', the plate C' having the projections 2, 2 bearing against, or working in, the depressions 3, 3 of the plate C², the said plate C' having an opening 6 therein to pass over the head of the stud B, the inner end 11 of which bears against the stud, the outer end 7 of the plate C' projecting beyond the end 8 of the plate C², the parts operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

JOSEPH GOLDBERG.

Witnesses:

HENRY KRUEGER,
MAX REISER.