

(No Model.)

J. LANDFIELD, C. F. OWEN & H. PERRINE.
CORSET FASTENER.

No. 537,296.

Patented Apr. 9, 1895.

Fig. 1.

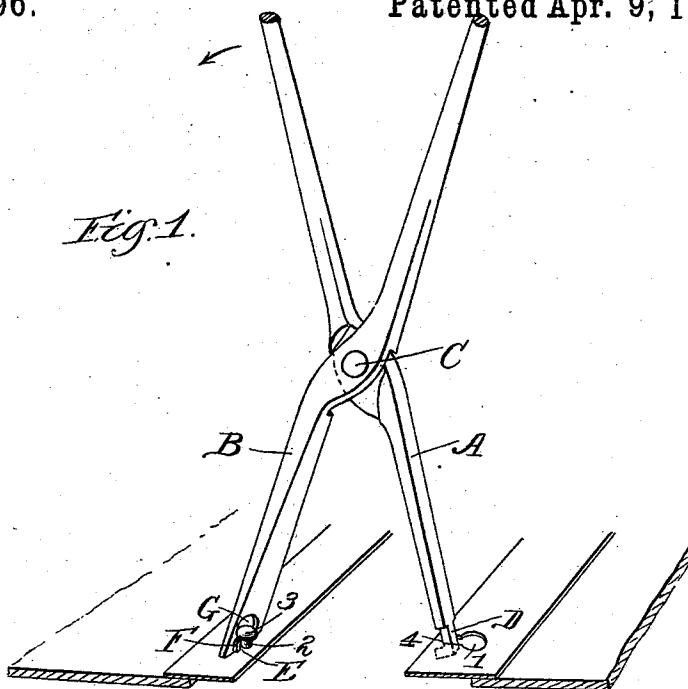


Fig. 2.

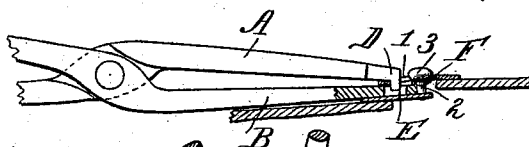
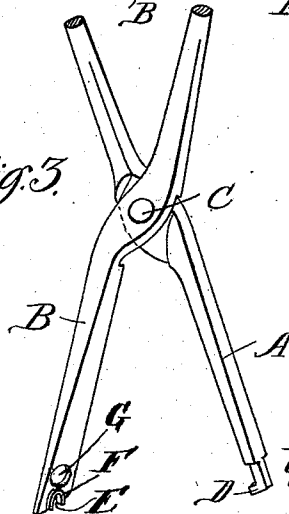


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORSET-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,296, dated April 9, 1895.

Application filed August 4, 1894. Serial No. 519,426. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH LANDFIELD, CHARLES F. OWEN, and HALE PERRINE, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Corset-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in a device designed more particularly for fastening corset-stays, although the same may be adapted to fasten glove or shoe buttons, and has for its object, to provide a simple and inexpensive device that may be readily and easily manipulated to fasten together a pair of corset stays when the corset is positioned on the wearer, without in any way damaging either the buttons or the eyelets of the stays, and in which the resistance offered by the stays in being locked or hooked together may be readily overcome with but a small expenditure of power.

In a device characterized by our invention and for the broader purposes thereof we employ two hinged or pivoted jaws or members, whereof one constitutes a draw-hook and the other a combined pushing and lifting jaw. The member or jaw comprising the draw-hook is provided at its free end with a hook or finger for engaging the eye in one of the stays, whereby, when the device is operated such hook will serve to draw the eye with which it engages in the direction requisite to bring it into engagement with the stud or button on the opposite stay. The member comprising the pushing and lifting jaw is provided at its free end with a recess, adapted to engage the shank of the stud or button on the stay, and with a semi-circular flange surrounding the recess and engaging the under side of the head of the stud or button to force the latter through the eye and in position to assume its locked relation therewith. The lifting jaw is further provided with an opening through which the draw-hook projects when the jaws are closed, in order to permit of the eye being forced down a sufficient distance on the shank of the button to prevent disengagement of the stays when the fastener is removed.

Further details of construction will hereinafter fully appear.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of our fastener as it appears when in initial engagement with the corset-stays. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, showing the fastener closed and the eye of the stay in locked engagement with one of the studs. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastener detached from the corset.

Referring to the drawings, A and B designate two members of the fastener which are suitably held together by means of a rivet or the like C. The member A constitutes the draw-hook, and is provided at its free end with a reduced portion terminating in a hook D, which latter, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, is adapted to engage with the eye 1 of the corset, the latter in this instance for sake of convenience being represented by two strips provided the one with the eye 1, and the other with the button or stud 2. The member B constitutes the pushing and lifting jaw and is provided at its outer end with a semi-circular recess E, for engaging the shank 2 of the stud, and with an inward-projecting semi-circular flange or ridge F surrounding the recess E and operating to engage the under side of the head 3 of the stud, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The flange F is so proportioned with relation to the eye, that it will project through the same and thus lift the head of the stud above the upper face of the eye in order to allow the under side of the head to engage with the metal on each side of the eye, and thus cause a locking or buttoning between the eye and the stud. Located in rear of the recess E is an opening G through which the hook D projects when the two members are closed, as shown in Fig. 2, in order that the eye may be forced down a sufficient distance on the shank of the stud to effect a perfect locking or buttoning between the two.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 2, that the member A is shorter than the member B, the difference in their respective lengths being equivalent to the distance from the diameter of the opening G, to the rear wall of the recess E. This difference in the length of the two members is made in order

that when they are closed, as shown in Fig. 2 and the hook D is in engagement with the rear wall 4 of the eye, the stud will then be in position to pass through the enlarged portion of the opening 1 and thus lock the two stays together.

In practice, the hook D is brought into engagement with the opening 1, and the recess E into engagement with the shank 2 of the stud. The fastener is then turned in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, which movement causes the hook D to exert a pulling strain on one stay and the jaw B a pushing strain on the other stay, the two movements serving to draw the eye over the stud, and when the handles H of the fastener are compressed, the stud is forced through the eye in an obvious manner.

What we claim as our invention is—

20 1. A corset-fastener comprising two pivot-

ally connected members, one of which is provided with a hook for engaging an eye in one of the stays, and the other with a recess for engaging the shank of the stud and with a flange for engaging the under side of the head of the shank, substantially as described. 25

2. A corset-fastener comprising two pivotally connected members, one of which is provided with a hook for engaging an eye in one of the stays, and the other with a semi-circular recess for engaging the shank of the stud and with an inward projecting flange surrounding the recess for engaging the under side of the head of the shank, substantially as described. 30

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