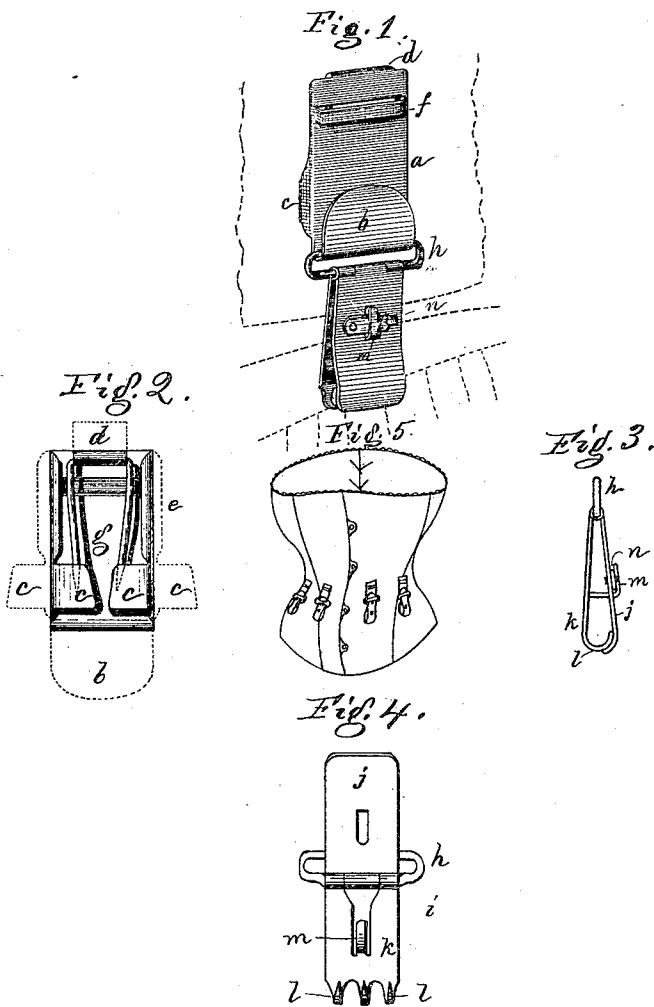


J. D. BANFIELD.
CORSET-ATTACHMENT.

No. 172,372.

Patented Jan. 18, 1876.



Witnesses.

L. H. Latimer.
W. J. Pratt.

Inventor.

Julia D. Banfield
per Henry Gregory Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIA D. BANFIELD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSET-ATTACHMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,372**, dated January 18, 1876; application filed December 21, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIA D. BANFIELD, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Garment-Supporting Attachment, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists in a garment-supporting attachment specially adapted for attachment to a corset in order to support skirts, but it may support other garments and be attached to other portions of under-clothing or straps.

The invention consists in a hooked fastening provided with a lever to close its jaws, and also in a hooked fastening and lever or suitable device to close its jaws, combined with an attaching-plate provided with pins or hooks by which to connect it with the corset or other garment, the connection between the hooked fastening and the attaching-plate being by means of a loop, whereby the parts may be readily connected or disconnected.

In use it is intended to fasten the attaching-plate directly to the corset, by means of pins or a hook. The hooked fastening receives between its jaws the binding of a skirt or skirts. The jaws are closed and pressed together, in this instance, by a lever, and so attached, the fastening is hooked, through a loop at its upper end, onto a hook of the attaching-plate, and in this way all the skirts may be retained and placed in position or removed by one operation. For skirt-supporting about three or four of these attachments will be used with each corset, or, it may be, with a strap suitably supported by the person.

Figure 1 represents this invention in front view, the dotted lines about the attaching-plate being a portion of a corset, and the dotted lines in connection with the hooked fastening denoting skirts. Fig. 2 is a back view of the attaching-plate. Fig. 3 is a side view of the hooked fastening. Fig. 4 is a view of the fastening opened, and Fig. 5 represents an attachment in position on a corset.

The attaching-plate is composed of a piece of sheet metal, *a*, the blank from which it is made being shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. This blank is bent from the position in dotted lines so as to form the part *d* into a holder for the

attaching-pin *g*; the parts *c c* are bent to form guards or holders for the ends of the pins; and *b* is bent to form a suspending-hook, (see Fig. 1,) on which to hook the loop *h* of the hooked fastening *i*, composed, in this instance, of two plates, *j k*, hinged or connected together, and provided with a lever or locking device to keep the plates closed on a garment. The plate *k* has hooks or prongs *l*, adapted to enter a skirt-binding or other garment, and the plate *j* is turned down so as to clasp and hold the skirt or skirts or other garments on the hooks, or between the hooks and the plate *j*. A finger, *m*, projects from one plate—in this instance the hooked plate *k*—extends through an opening in plate *j*, and forms part of the locking device, it being adapted to be engaged by a lever, *n*, connected with plate *j*, and that engages the finger *m* and retains the plates firmly together. Only one plate is shown as provided with hooks, but both may be hooked, if desired.

Other levers or modes of locking and releasing the hooked fastening than those shown may be employed, and, instead of being composed of hinged plates, the hooked fastening may be a single bent and hooked plate, that may be brought together at its ends to enter its hooks into the garment and to be locked in such position. The pins *g*, of the form shown, (or it may be a single pin,) are easily inserted through a corset or other garment, and the attaching-plate, once connected with the corset, as indicated in Fig. 5, and at the proper height, need not be again necessarily removed until it is desired to wash the corset, or apply them to another corset.

The plates forming the hooked fastening are opened. The bindings, in number corresponding with the number of skirts to be worn, are placed between the jaws of the plates. The hooks *l* enter the bindings. The plates are closed and locked together by the lever, thereby firmly grasping the skirt-bindings, and then the hooked fastenings are hooked upon the hooks *b* of the attaching-plate.

The hooked fastening may be used as a stocking-supporter and be connected with a strap passed over the shoulder, or connected with an under garment.

The loop *f* formed on the attaching-plate affords a means for connection of other garments thereto, through a ribbon or tape.

I am aware that skirt-supporting hooks have been connected with plates forming part of a corset, and which cannot be adjusted or be removed when it is desired to wash a corset, which is often the case.

I claim—

1. An attaching-plate, provided with a pin and a hook, *b*, combined with a hooked fastening composed of plates *j k* and a pivoted locking-lever, substantially as described.

2. A hooked fastening composed of hinged plates *j k*, a finger, and a pivoted locking-lever, in combination with a loop, *h*, substantially as described.

3. A corset and an adjustable attaching-plate, provided with a hook and connected with the corset by a pin, in combination with a fastening-plate and locking device, adapted to grasp and hold a garment and to be connected with or disconnected from the removable attaching-plate, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIA D. BANFIELD.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
S. B. KIDDER.