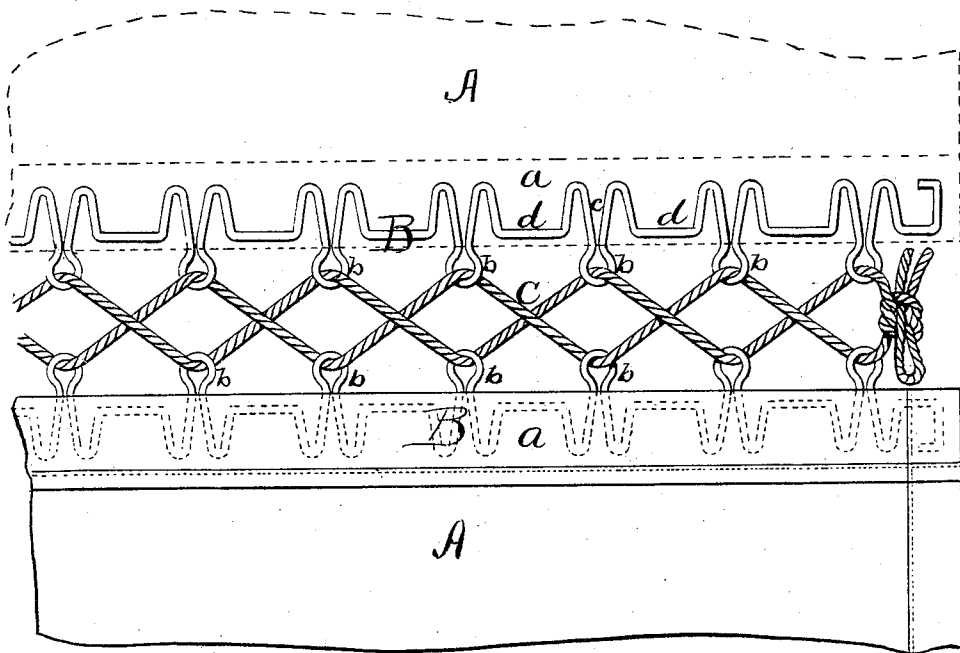


G. S. BRACHER.

EYELET SPRINGS FOR CORSETS.

No. 178,718.

Patented June 13, 1876.



Witnesses:

Clarence Poole
H. B. Smith

Inventor:

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By his atty
R. D. Smith

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. BRACHER, OF CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN EYELET-SPRINGS FOR CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,718**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed April 1, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. BRACHER, of Chatham, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Eyelets for Fastening or Lacing Corsets and other similar articles, and the following is a full and exact description thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawing.

The object of my invention is to provide for corsets and analogous articles, a series of eyelets for the reception of laces, made from a continuous corrugated wire laid within the edge binding, which shall at once act as a stay and eyelet-strip; and it consists of a continuous wire so bent as to constitute a series of projecting eyelets, with intervening plain or straight portions of less prominence than the eyelets.

That others may more fully understand my invention, and the preferable method of carrying it into practice, I will more particularly describe it.

A A represent parts of the opposite halves of a corset, of which *a* is the edge binding, within which the eyelet-strips B is laid. This eyelet-strip B is a single continuous wire, bent at certain intervals to form loops *b*, which constitute the eyelets for the reception of the lacing-string C. These loops *b* project through holes cut in the edge of the binding-strip *a*, and, as it is necessary to place the eyelet-wire within the binding firmly—that is to say—so that it shall have but little opportunity to slide, and thus wear out the surrounding fabric, therefore I extend the fold of the wire backward, as at *c*, so as to extend back from the edge of the corset half an inch, or more, if

necessary. The fold is then brought forward again and forms a flat loop, as at *d*, which extends from one eyelet-loop to another. When placed within the lining the flat loop *d* rests against the edge fold thereof, and distributes the strain of the lacing equally along the whole edge, and therefore the durability of the fabric is enhanced.

I am aware that a corrugated-wire eyelet-strip has heretofore been used for a front corset-fastening in connection with hooks, but such strip was formed with uniform corrugations, with a portion of them extended beyond the line of the remainder to form eyelets. The folds intervening between the projecting eyelets are inclosed within the binding, and the strain is therefore concentrated upon the points of said intervening folds, which quickly wear holes in the binding. My improvement entirely obviates this effect.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A continuous eyelet-strip B, composed of the projecting eyelets *b*, and the intervening flat or straight loops *d*, substantially as set forth, to transmit the pressure equally along the edge *a*.

2. The eyelet-strip B, formed with the projecting eyelets *b*, the backward folds *c*, and the intervening flat loops *d*, substantially as set forth.

3. The continuous eyelet-strip B, constructed substantially as described and claimed, combined with a corset, A, as set forth.

G. S. BRACHER.

Witnesses:

R. D. O. SMITH,
WM. F. SLINEX.