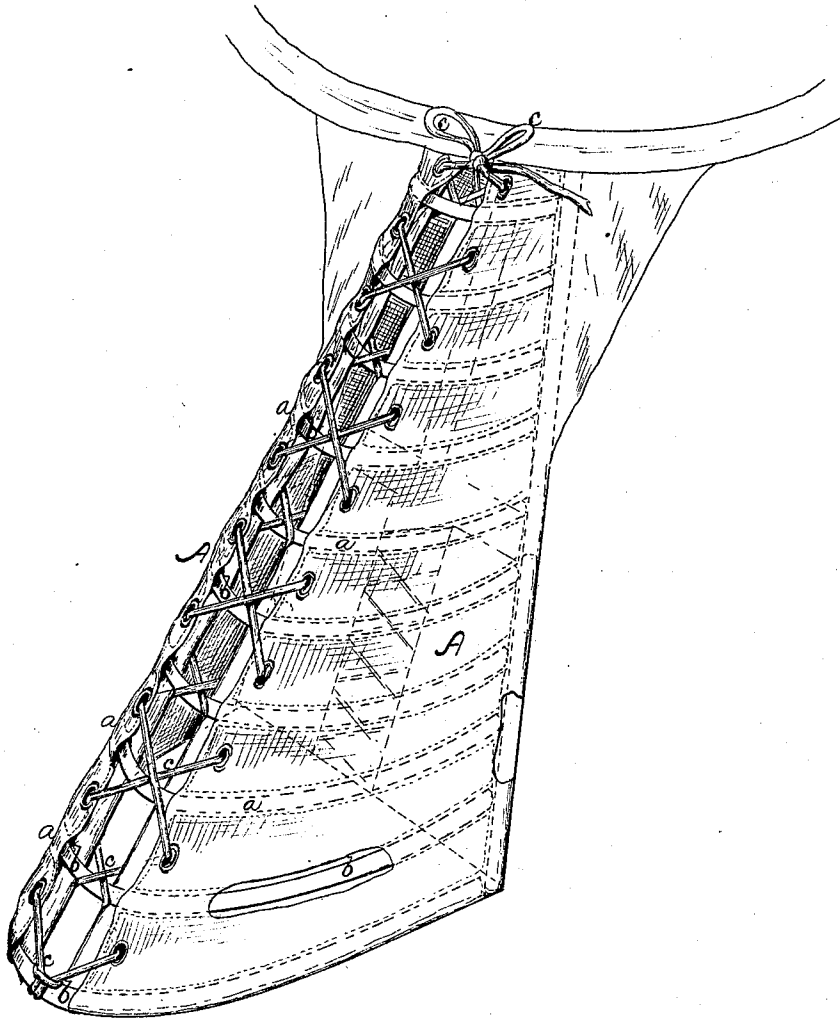


J. JENKINSON.

BUSTLES.

No. 180,593.

Patented Aug. 1, 1876.



WITNESSES.

William Hedlock

Alfred Hedlock.

INVENTOR.

James Jenkinson,
per C. S. Johnson,

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JENKINSON, OF GREEN POINT, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSTLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,593**, dated August 1, 1876; application filed June 23, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES JENKINSON, of Green Point, Kings county, State of New York, have invented an Improved Bustle, of which the following is a specification:

Heretofore, so far as known to me, in all ladies' bustles or panniers, consisting of cloth stiffened and shaped by steel strips or wire, the steels were inserted into their pockets and withdrawn therefrom through a single opening situated at a point midway between the extremities of the pocket, or near one end thereof, and it was necessary to spring the steel considerably to withdraw or insert it, often bending it entirely out of shape, and thus tending to ruin it, while the hole through which it was inserted would often be torn open in the operation, and added to these disadvantages was the considerable trouble and loss of time in removing the steels for washing the bustle, &c.

My invention is designed to obviate the above-mentioned difficulties; and consists in dividing the back of the bustle longitudinally, or, as it is worn, vertically, into two pieces, both having a corresponding number of pockets for the reception of the steels, and which are laced together, as will be fully hereafter set forth.

The drawing is a perspective view of a bustle or pannier embodying my invention. The back of the bustle, or the portion which supports the dress, consists of two pieces, A A, having a corresponding number of pockets, *a a*. The pieces A A may be composed of a single thickness of material, or they may be of double thicknesses. In the former case the pockets would be formed by strips sewed on the back of the piece, while in the latter instance each pocket would be formed by two parallel rows of stitches, which sewed the two thicknesses together. B B are the steels, which are inserted in the pockets *a a*, an equal length being contained in the pockets in each piece A, where the back of the bustle is divided equally. The opening, however, need not

necessarily be in the middle, but may be to one side. *c c* is lacing for holding together the two pieces A A.

In the drawing, a considerable opening is shown between the edges of the pieces A A; but they may be made so as to be laced up close, and thus leave no opening. However, for summer wear an opening is desirable, as it affords ventilation.

The other parts of the bustle are constructed as ordinarily—that is to say, there are the lacing-flaps in front for regulating the dimensions of the bustle, and the usual hip-pieces and waistband.

When it is desired to remove the steels, as for washing the bustle or replacing misshaped ones, the lacing is undone, when the steels may be easily and expeditiously removed without springing them or tending to tear the cloth, which, as already observed, were the great difficulties experienced in close bustles heretofore made.

It is obvious that the lacing may be dispensed with, and the parts A A held together by strings or straps and buckles attached to each side, and I therefore do not confine myself to the manner of holding the parts together by lacing. It is also obvious that the back of the bustle may be divided laterally into more than two parts, and I do not confine myself to that number.

I claim—

1. A pannier, the back of which is divided into two or more parts, A A, provided with pockets for the reception of the steels, and which are laced or otherwise held together, substantially in the manner described and specified.

2. The combination of the pieces A A, steels *b b*, and lacing *c c*, substantially as described and specified.

J. JENKINSON.

Witnesses:

ALFRED SHEDLOCK,
E. H. JOHNSON.