STUD AND EYE CLASP FOR CORSETS AND THE LIKE

Filed July 10, 1934

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Patented May 28, 1935

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,003,222

STUD-AND-EYE CLASP FOR CORSETS AND THE LIKE

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Application July 10, 1934, Serial No. 734,499

9 Claims. (Cl. 24—222)

The invention relates to claps of the stud-and-eye type for connecting the meeting ends of corsets, corselettes and the like, and the principal object is to provide a clasp of this type which may be easily and inexpensively manufactured, will be light, yet strong and durable, will possess sufficient yieldability to be comfortable, and will have no portions projecting in such manner as to be uncomfortable, or to chafe and wear the portions of the corset or the like with which the clasp must contact.

In carrying out the above end, a further object is to provide a novel construction in which one resilient strip carries uniquely formed tongues having stud-receiving eyes, and in which a second resilient strip is associated in a novel manner with the first named strip and its tongues, providing a unitary assemblage possessing the desired characteristics for the "eye side" of the clasp.

A further object is to provide a unitary assemblage for the "stud side" of the clasp, in which the studs are provided with upset ends by which they are secured to one resilient strip, in which said strip is shaped to prevent said upset ends from projecting beyond its inner side, and in which said shaping of the strip is instrumental in uniquely connecting it with a second resilient strip.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, description being accomplished by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary front elevation partly broken away showing the clasp applied to a corset or the like.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the clasp shown in Fig. 1, the "eye side" being separated from the "stud side".

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a portion of one of the strips from which the "eye side" is formed.

Fig. 4 is a similar view showing a portion of the other strip.

Figs. 5 and 6 are detail horizontal sectional views on lines 5—5 and 6—6 of Figs. 3 and 4, respectively.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the two strips assembled.

Fig. 8 is a horizontal sectional view on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Figs. 9 and 10 are fragmentary perspective views showing portions of two slightly different strips for the "eye side" of the clasp.

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the strips of Figs. 9 and 10 assembled.

Figs. 12, 13 and 14 are horizontal sectional views on lines 12—12, 13—13 and 14—14 of Figs. 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

Fig. 15 is a side elevation of the complete "eye side" when constructed with the strips shown in Figs. 9 to 14.

Figs. 16 and 17 are fragmentary perspective views showing portions of the two strips for the "eye side" and illustrating a different construction.

Figs. 18 and 19 are horizontal sectional views on lines 18—18 and 19—19 of Figs. 16 and 17 respectively.

Fig. 20 is a perspective view showing the strips of Figs. 18 to 19 assembled.

Fig. 21 is a horizontal sectional view on line 21—21 of Fig. 20.

Figs. 22 and 23 are fragmentary perspective views of the two strips for the "eye side" showing a still further construction.

Figs. 24 and 25 are horizontal sectional views on lines 24—24 and 25—25 of Figs. 22 and 23 respectively.

Fig. 26 is a perspective view showing the strips of Figs. 22 to 25 assembled.

Fig. 27 is a horizontal sectional view on line 27—27 of Fig. 26.

Fig. 28 is a front elevation showing the "eye side" and the "stud side" assembled and illustrating one of the various arrangements of studs and eyes which may be followed.

Figs. 29 and 30 are perspective views showing portions of the two strips from which the "stud side" of the clasp is constructed.

Fig. 31 is a perspective view showing the strips of Figs. 29 and 30 assembled.

Figs. 32, 33 and 34 are horizontal sectional views on lines 32—32, 33—33 and 34—34 of Figs. 29, 30 and 31 respectively.

Fig. 35 is a front elevation of the "stud side" of the clasp showing one of the various arrangements of studs which may be used.

A number of forms of construction have been shown and will be rather specifically described, with the understanding however, that numerous variations may be made within the scope of the invention as claimed. Proportions and materials may be selected to best suit requirements and the invention may be used in connection with any kind of a corset or the like to which it is adaptable. Then too, while the claps may taper toward their upper ends, they might well be formed with parallel edges or otherwise shaped. The studs and eyes may be at any desired locations and while the tongues in which the eyes are formed, are herein shown as carried by the innermost strip of the "eye side" of the clasp, this entire "eye side" could be reversed and used just as advantageously, in which case said tongues would be carried by the outer strip.

The "eye side" E and "stud side" S are located in folds, hems or the like F at the meet-
ing ends of a corset or the like C, and they are held in position by rows of stitching s passing through both the outer material of the corset or the like and the interlining 1. The ends of the clasp are preferably provided with short wearing-tooth projecting tabs T of flexible material which may be secured between the ends of the strips from which the clasp is formed, in any preferred manner. These tabs are suitably stitched into the corset structure, and should be so designed to use separate hooks and/or other fasteners at an end of the clasp, and so forth, for instance, at the points P in Fig 1, the tabs serve as an additional thickness of material for more effective anchoring of said hooks, eyes, or other fasteners. These tabs are preferably formed from tough fabric such as webbing or inner belting.

No claim is herein made to the tabs T, due to the fact that they are claimed in my prior U.S. application Serial No. 670,773, filed May 12, 1935.

In the form of construction shown in Figs. 1 to 15, the two strips from which the "eye side" is formed, are denoted at 40 and 41 respectively, said strips being tapered in some of these views and shown with parallel edges, in others. These strips and those hereinafter referred to, are flat and are formed from suitable resilient material such as spring steel.

The strip 40 is provided with tongues 42 which project beyond one longitudinal edge 43 thereof, the projecting portions of said tongues being provided with stud-receiving eyes 44 of any shape desired. The inner extremities of these tongues are stamped sidewise from a longitudinal edge portion of the strip 40, leaving notches 45 in the strip, said notches opening through the strip edge 43. The inner extremities of the tongues are integrally joined to the strip 40 by bight portions 46 disposed at the inner edge walls of the notches 45.

The strip 41 is provided with short longitudinal slots 47 spaced inwardly from one longitudinal edge 48 of said strip and said portions of the strip between said slots and edge are laterally pressed, forming one side of the strip with shallow depressions or recesses 49 and providing the opposite side of said strip with projections 50.

The tongues 42 pass through the slots 47 and have their bight portions 46 received in said slots. The inner end portions of these tongues 42 lie in the shallow recesses 49 flush with the strip 41, and the projections 50 of this strip 41 are received in the notches 45 of the strip 48, being flush with the latter. Of course, when assembling the two strips, the tongues 42 do not occupy their final positions, so that they may be easily passed through the slots 47. Moreover, at the time of assembling the formations 48-50 need not exist, but when the tongues are folded down and the entire assemblage is pressed between the flat jaws or the like, the pressure of the tongues 42 against the strip 41, will create the formations 48-50 and will force the latter into the notches 45. The two strips 40 and 41 are preferably secured together at or near the central portions, by rivets 51, or in any other suitable manner, but otherwise said strips are left free to slide slightly upon each other during flexure of the clasp. To accomplish this, the strips 47 are a trifle longer than the vertical width of the tongues 42, leeway is allowed between the upper and lower edges of these tongues and the corresponding ends of the recesses 48, and slight clearance exists between the upper and lower ends of the projections 50 and the upper and lower edges of the notches 45.

In Figs. 16 to 21, a different form of construction is shown in which the tongues 42a are stamped from the strip 46a between the longitudinal edges of the latter, leaving openings 45a in said strip. The tongues are folded substantially upon the portions of the strip 45a between the openings 45a and one longitudinal edge 43a of said strip, the inner extremities of said tongues being joined to the strip integrally, by bight portions 46a. The tongues project beyond the edge 43a and are formed in their projecting portions with suitably shaped stud-receiving eyes 44a.

The strip 41a which co-operates with the strip 45a, is merely provided with short longitudinal slots 47a spaced inwardly from one of its longitudinal edges 48a. The two strips lie against each other, the bight portions 48a of the tongues 42a are received in the slots 47a, and the inner end portions of said tongues are clinched against the portions of the strip 45a between its slots 47a and edge 48a.

In the construction shown in Figs. 22 to 27, the strip 40b and its tongues 42b are similar to the strip 45a and tongues 42a above described. The other strip 41b however, which lies against strip 40b is formed with slots or recesses 47b in the form of notches opening through one longitudinal edge 48b of said strip. The inner end portions of the tongues 42b are clinched tightly against the strip 40b and are received in the notches or the like 47b.

It will be understood that the strips shown in Figs. 16 to 27 are fastened together between their ends by rivets or the like such as 51 (above described) and that sufficient clearance exists between the tongues and adjacent formations to allow slight sliding of the two strips upon each other during flexure of the clasp.

The "stud side" of the clasp is formed from two flat resilient strips 55 and 56 which may be tapered, formed with parallel longitudinal edges, or otherwise shaped. Restricted longitudinally spaced portions of the strip 55 are laterally pressed to provide the inner side of said strip with shallow recesses 51 and to provide the outer side of said strip with projections or bosses 58. Openings 59 are formed through these laterally pressed strip portions, and the inner ends of studs 60 pass through said openings. These studs are provided with shoulders 51 abutting the bosses or projections 58, and the inner ends of said studs are upset at 62 within the recesses 51, being flush with the inner side of strip 55.

The strip 56 is formed with longitudinally spaced openings 63 which receive the bosses or projections 58 with a sufficient degree of looseness to allow relative sliding of the end portions of the strips 55 and 56 during flexure thereof, the intermediate portions of these strips being fastened together by rivets 64 or by any other prescribed fastening means. The studs 60 are, of course, co-operative with the eyes of the "eye side", in the usual manner.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that novel provision has been made for carrying out the objects of the invention. While preferred details have been shown and specifically described, attention is again invited to the fact that
that variations may be made within the scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having tongues projecting beyond one of its longitudinal edges, the projecting portions of said tongues being formed with stud-receiving eyes, the inner end portions of said tongues being disposed at one side of said strip, and a second flat resilient strip lying permanently against said one side of the first named strip, said second strip having slots receiving portions of said tongues, the side of said second strip remote from the first named strip being substantially flush with the corresponding side of said tongues.

2. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having tongues projecting beyond one of its longitudinal edges, the projecting portions of said tongues being formed with stud-receiving eyes, the inner end portions of said tongues being disposed at one side of said strip, and a second flat resilient strip lying permanently against said one side of the first named strip, said second strip having recesses receiving said inner end portions of said tongues, the side of said second strip remote from the first named strip being substantially flush with the corresponding side of said tongues.

3. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having openings provided with edges spaced inwardly from one longitudinal edge of said strip, said strip having tongues projecting beyond said edge, the projecting portions of said tongues having stud-receiving eyes, the inner extremities of said tongues being integrally joined to said strip along said edges of said openings, the inner end portions of said tongues between said edge and said inner extremities being disposed at one side of said strip, and a second flat resilient strip lying permanently against said one side of the first named strip and having slots receiving portions of said tongues.

4. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having openings provided with edges spaced inwardly from one longitudinal edge of said strip, said strip having tongues projecting beyond said edge, the projecting portions of said tongues having stud-receiving eyes, the inner extremities of said tongues being integrally joined to said strip along said edges of said openings, the inner end portions of said tongues between said edge and said inner extremities being disposed at one side of said strip, and a second flat resilient strip lying permanently against said one side of the first named strip and having recesses receiving said inner end portions of said tongues, the side of said second strip remote from the first named strip being substantially flush with the corresponding side of said tongues.

5. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having integral tongues projecting beyond one longitudinal edge of said strip, the projecting portions of said tongues being formed with stud-receiving eyes, the inner end portions of said tongues having bight portions integrally joined to said strip on lines extending longitudinally of the strip and spaced inwardly from said longitudinal edge thereof, and a second flat resilient strip lying permanently against one side of the first named strip, said second strip having short longitudinal slots spaced inwardly from one of its longitudinal edges, said bight portions extending through said slots, said tongues being clinched against the portions of said second strip between said slots and said longitudinal edge of said second strip.

6. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having notches opening through one of its longitudinal edges, said strip having tongues projecting beyond said longitudinal edges, the projecting portions of said tongues being formed with stud-receiving eyes, said tongues being laterally spaced from said notches and having bight portions by which they are integrally joined to said strip at the inner edges of said notches, and a second flat resilient strip lying permanently against one side of the first mentioned strip, said second strip having short longitudinal slots spaced inwardly from one longitudinal edge thereof and having laterally offset portions extending from said slots to said longitudinal edge, providing one side of the second strip with projections and the other side with shallow recesses; said bight portions of the tongues extending through said slots and the inner end portions of said tongues being received in said shallow recesses; said lateral projections of the second strip being received in said notches of the first strip.

7. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having openings between its longitudinal edges, said strip having tongues parallel with the portions of said strip between one longitudinal edge of the latter and said openings, said tongues having bight portions joined to said strip along the edges of said openings toward said one longitudinal edge of the strip, said tongues projecting beyond said edge and having stud-receiving eyes in their projecting portions, and a second flat resilient strip lying against one side of the first named strip and having short slots spaced inwardly from one of its longitudinal edges, said bight portions of said tongues extending through said slots, the inner end portions of said tongues lying against the portions of said second strip between said one edge and slots thereof.

8. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having openings between its longitudinal edges, said strip having tongues bearing against the portions of the strip between said openings and one longitudinal edge of the strip, said tongues having bight portions joined to said strip along the edges of said openings toward said one longitudinal edge of the strip, said tongues projecting beyond said edge and having stud-receiving eyes in their projecting portions, and a second flat resilient strip lying against one side of the first named strip and having notches in one longitudinal edge which receive said bight portions and the inner end portions of said tongues.

9. In a stud-and-eye clasp for corsets and the like, a flat resilient strip having restricted longitudinally spaced portions offset laterally from the plane of the strip, providing one side of the strip with projections and the other side with shallow recesses, said portions having openings, studs projecting from said projections and having shoulders abutting the same, the inner ends of said studs extending through said openings and being upset in said shallow recesses, and a second flat resilient strip secured against one side of the first named strip and having openings receiving said projections.

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