

M. WALLSTEIN.

CORSET CLASP.

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931,820.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

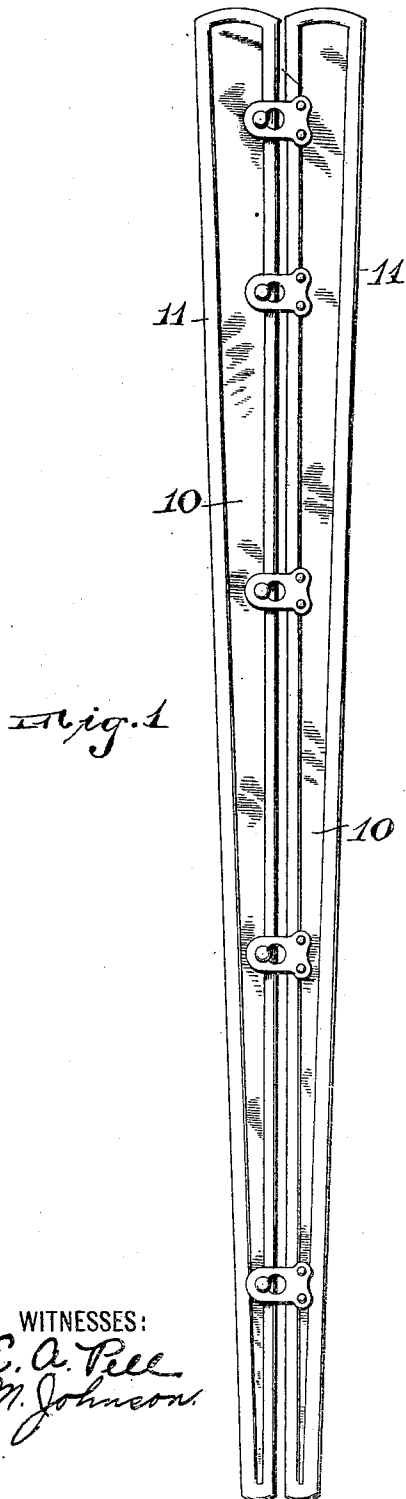


Fig. 1

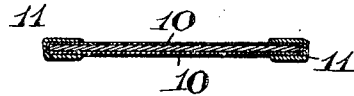


Fig. 2

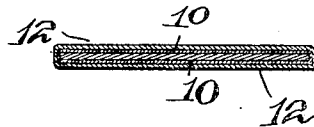


Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORSET-CLASP.

931,820.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL WALLSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset-Clasps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved corset clasp, and particularly to improving its anti-rusting properties and providing also a ready means for identifying a steel or clasp that is well protected against rust, from one that is not.

In the manufacture of corset steels and clasps it has been a problem to provide a clasp that is not subject to rust, and combinations of metal called "anti-rust metals" have been used with varying degrees of success, but the slightest imperfection in the composition has given moisture a chance and it takes but a short time to rust and discolor the garment. It also has been the custom, in some establishments, to dip the clasp or steel into a japan to cover the metal and protect it from the air, but it has been found that as the edges are sharp and thin, they take an imperfect coat, and if they do take a perfect coat, it is easily worn off in the handling, in the process of manufacture of the garment, and this also has not proven very satisfactory.

Some clasps are made as shown in Figure 1, that is, they are cut at an angle longitudinally to form two metal strips, narrower at one end than at the other, and the strips are then reversed so as to put the two short ends on the same end, making the clasps wider on the end where more rigidity is desired, that is, the clasps are reversed from the position shown in Fig. 1. This cutting of the strips causes a long edge on each side which is subject to oxidation and rusting, and in this case particularly it is a difficult matter to properly cover the clasp.

In my improved process and the improved product, I dip the clasp in a celluloid or any other similar composition so as to cover the whole surface thereof, but this coating is

usually perfect on the flat sides of the clasps, but not on the edges, that is, it gives an uneven finish, and the edges are not quite uniform in their coating. To overcome this difficulty and to give a check on the first coating, I provide a second coating of a celluloid or similar composition which is of a contrasting color to the first coating so as to at once show any spots where the coating is not on.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a face view of clasps treated with the improved process. Fig. 2 is a section of one of the strips on an enlarged scale, and Fig. 3 is a section of a modified form.

Any form of clasp can be used, and I do not wish to be limited to any make or style, but the spring metal clasp is employed in this process and is treated with one coating of a celluloid or similar rust proof coating, and the kind usually employed now in this art is a celluloid or pyroxylin compound which gives a gloss and a coating that is usually perfect on the flat portions of the strip, but on the edges it has been found to quickly rust in spots where the covering has been imperfect and which is extremely hard to detect, except on a minute examination, since the coating is usually a black mixture.

My invention consists in putting an additional coating 11 around the edges of the steel, this coating 11 being of a contrasting color to the coating 10 so that an insecure or imperfect covering will be at once detected through the coating 11. This coating 11 is usually put on by dipping the edges in a compound and then withdrawing the same when sufficient time has elapsed for the material to adhere. The colors are contrasted, that is, the first coating 10 may be black and the second coating 11 may be pink, or it may be black on white, or any contrasting colors may be employed. This always gives a symmetrical appearance to the apparel and enhances the look thereof and at the same time insures its non-rusting properties. If desired, the second coating may be put on as at 12 in Fig. 3, that is, covering the entire clasp, and in this case also being of contrasting colors to show that the whole strip is protected. In this improved method of covering these clasps or steels, the edges,

where the trouble heretofore has mainly been, are subjected to a heavier coating than the other parts of the steel and in a place where most needed, as will be evident
5 from Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

A corset clasp comprising a strip of metal having a rust proof coating thereon of a
10 positive color, and a second coating on the

edges thereof, the second coating being of a contrasting color to the first coating.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of October 1908.

MICHAEL WALLSTEIN.

Witnesses:

JULIUS SCHREIBER,
JOS. A. LEVISON.