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1,459,316

W. WEINSTEIN

CORSET CLASP

Filed Oct. 4, 1922

Fig. 1.

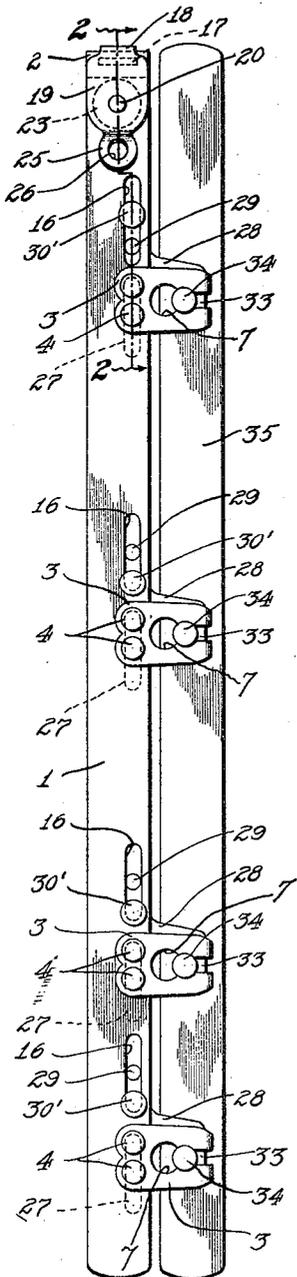


Fig. 2.

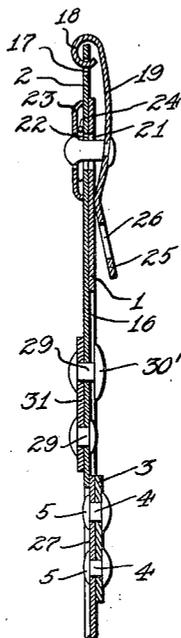


Fig. 3.

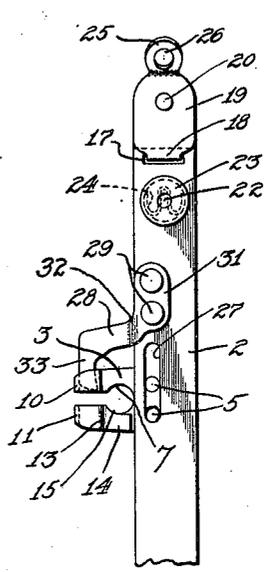


Fig. 4.

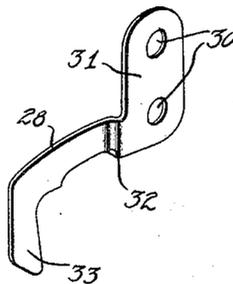
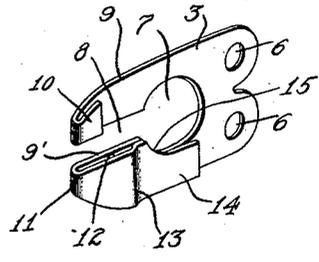


Fig. 5.



Inventor:

William Weinstein.

By Edgar T. Kraudenbruce

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WEINSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALBERT MALSIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND ONE-HALF TO RITE FORM CORSET CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## CORSET CLASP.

Application filed October 4, 1922. Serial No. 592,342.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WEINSTEIN, a resident of New York city, citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to what are known in the trade as "corset-steels" provided with fastening devices which may be simultaneously and instantaneously released or disengaged by the operator, permitting quick removal from the body of the wearer of the corset equipped with such "steels."

The object, in general, of the invention is to provide an improved construction, and, in particular, to improve the device disclosed in United States Letters-Patent No. 1,272,831, granted July 16, 1918, to Albert Malsin, by devising a device which is more practical and economical, from a manufacturing standpoint, than said Malsin patented construction, and which possesses other advantages over said Malsin device, as will appear more fully hereinafter.

The accompanying drawing exemplifies the invention, and forms part of this specification, like reference numerals designating corresponding parts throughout the several views, which may be briefly described as follows:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of the construction of my invention, the fastening devices being shown in closed or engaged position;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view, on the plane of the section line 2-2, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows indicated thereon;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view, in rear elevation, of the pair of superposed steels;

Figure 4 is a detached, detail view, in perspective, of one of the keepers; and

Figure 5 is a detached, detail view, in perspective, of one of the fastening devices.

Referring, now, in detail to the drawing:

While the description of my invention refers more particularly to fastening devices for the opposite or meeting edges of a corset front, the invention is not restricted to this single application, as it may be applied to other articles of wearing apparel. Fasteners of this general type comprise a steel or

metallic strip, on one edge of the corset, having pins for engaging eye members carried by a steel on the adjoining edge of the corset, the pins being inserted in all of the eyes of the series so that the meeting edges of the corset may be brought together neatly and effectively from top to bottom. The procedure of causing the series of pins to engage the eyes is one attended with considerable difficulty, especially if a corset is tightly laced, and the disengagement of the same is equally laborious and troublesome. I have accordingly devised an improved construction, whereby the several eyes of the series may be simultaneously opened and thus the engaging pins on the other side or edge of the corset quickly released instantaneously by one single simple movement, by the hand of the operator, of the steel carrying the keepers for said eyes.

The two superposed steels or metallic strips are designated by the reference numerals 1 and 2. Each of these strips is flat throughout its length; and the strips or steels may be of equal length, or of slightly differing lengths, as may be desired, and they are, in practice, carried by the corset structure, along one edge thereof, the attachment being made in any appropriate manner.

At intervals, which may be of greater or less length, the steel 1 carries eye members, which are flat steel pieces projecting at right angles beyond one of the longitudinal edges of the strip 1. The eye members are suitably secured to the steel 1, near one longitudinal edge thereof, preferably by riveting. One rivet, or more than one rivet, may be used; in this instance, I have shown two rivets 4, 4 for each eye member, the ends of the rivets being upset, forming the heads 5. Each eye member 3 is provided with two lateral holes 6, 6 for the passage of the rivets therethrough. Each eye member 3 is provided with a central eye 7 and a slot 8 leading from said eye to the free end of the member, the slot being of less width than the diameter of the eye, so as to form a relatively narrow passageway. By reason of the slot 8 in the eye member, two legs 9, 9' are formed. The free end of the leg 9 is bent, to provide a hook-terminal 10. The leg 9' is also bent or doubled upon itself, as

shown at 11, and this turned over flap is spaced from the leg for a portion of its length to provide an opening or socket 12, said turned over part or flap being bent 5 down toward the leg 9', as shown at 13, and thence the flap bears flatly against the eye member 3, this contacting portion of the flap being identified by the reference numeral 14. This extension of the turned-over 10 flap, to provide the lateral portion 14 which bears flatly against the eye member 3, is exceedingly advantageous, since it presents a very strong construction. The portion 14 of the turned-over flap is cut away along the 15 longitudinal edge thereof contiguous to the wall of the eye 7, as shown at 15, so as not to obstruct the eye.

The steel 1 is also provided, at intervals along its length and near one longitudinal 20 edge thereof, with slots 16, which, in number, are equal to the number of eye members 3. The slots are disposed adjacent the riveted ends of the eye-members.

The slidable steel 2 is provided with an 25 opening 17, for the reception of the hinge-knuckle 18 of a catch member 19, which is a strip of metal, preferably bowed, and carrying a snap button 20 that is adapted to pass through registering openings 21, 22 in 30 the steels 1 and 2, respectively, and into the socket member 23, in which is a retaining spring 24, the socket-member 23 being carried by the steel 2. By the catch means just 35 described, the steel 2 is held in a predetermined position relative to the steel 1, against accidental displacement. The free end of the catch-strip 19 is bent to provide a terminal 25 which is inclined away from the steel 1, when the catch is in locking position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Preferably, the end of the bent portion 25 is provided with an aperture 26.

The steel 2 is provided, adjacent one longitudinal edge thereof, and at intervals 45 throughout the length thereof, with slots 27, which are, in number, equal to the slots 16 in the steel 1. Into these slots 27 project the upset ends or heads 5 of the rivets 4 which secure the eye-members 3 to the 50 steel 1. By the provision of these slots 27, which receive the upset ends 5 of the rivets 4, the steels 1 and 2 fit flatly against each other.

Co-operating with each eye-member 3 is 55 a keeper or latch-member 28, secured near one longitudinal edge of the steel 2 by means of rivets 29 passing through apertures 30 in a basal flange 31 of said latch member. The flange 31 is carried laterally 60 by the latch-member or keeper 28, and is disposed on the steel 2 longitudinally thereof. The latch-member 28 is crimped or bent adjacent the flange 31, as shown at 32, and is bent at its free extremity to provide 65 a latching finger 33, which, as shown in

Fig. 3 (illustrating the position of the parts when the steel 2 has been moved to the limit of its unlatching movement), is received in the hook portion 10 of the eye-member 3. When the steel 2 has been moved to the 70 limit of its latching movement (which is the position thereof shown in Figs. 1 and 2), the fingers 33 move into the sockets 12 of the eye-members 3, as shown in Fig. 1, thus 75 barring exit of the pins 34 through the slots 9 in said eye-members.

The rivets 29 project into the slots 16 of the steel 1, as shown in Fig. 1. Each latch member or keeper 28 is preferably secured to the steel 2 by two rivets 29; and one of 80 said rivets, of each pair of rivets, is provided with a head 30' which overlaps the side walls of the slot 16, so that this headed rivet serves the dual function of securing the latch member 28 to the steel 2 and of 85 securing the two steels 1 and 2 against separation, and guiding said steel 2 in its longitudinal movement. Also, two of said rivets 29, provided with the heads 30', may and preferably do serve a third function, 90 that of limiting the movement, in both directions, of the steel 2. In Fig. 1, it will be noted that the lowermost of said headed rivets limits movement of the steel 2 in the direction of the latching movement thereof, 95 and the uppermost headed rivet limits movement of said steel to unlatching position thereof.

The steel 35, which carries the pins 34, 100 is of conventional form, and is secured to the edge of the corset opposite the edge to which the steels 1 and 2 are attached. This steel 35 is provided at intervals throughout its length with the headed pins 34 disposed 105 opposite the eye-members 3 carried by the steel 1. It will be understood that the heads of the pins 34 will readily pass through the eyes 7 of the eye-members 3, but the diameter of said heads is larger than the width of the slots 9 communicating with 110 said eyes 7, so that, when the heads pass through the eyes 7, the shanks of the pins 34 may enter the slots 9, the heads of said pins overlapping and bearing upon the upper surface of the eye-members 3, adjacent 115 said slots.

In operation, when it is desired to place upon the wearer's body a corset equipped with the "steels" of my invention, the steels 1 and 2 are in the position shown in Fig. 1, 120 i. e., with the latching-fingers 33 in operative position to bar egress through the slots 9 of the eye-members 3. The edge of the corset carrying the steel 35 (which is provided with the headed pins 34) is brought 125 close to the other edge carrying the steels 1 and 2, and the headed pins 34 projected through the eyes 7 of the eye-members 3; whereupon, the natural expansion of the corset under the pressure of the wearer's 130

body and due to the effect of the lacing, causes the shanks of said headed pins to slide into the outer ends of the slots 9 of said eye-members 3, against the keeper-fingers 33, as shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to remove the corset from the body of the wearer, all that it is necessary for the woman to do is to pull upward on the catch-strip 19, thus pulling the snap-button 20 out of its socket, and, then, using the bent terminal 25 of the catch-strip as a handle, pull upward quickly, which will cause the steel 2 to slide longitudinally on the steel 1, withdrawing the keeper-fingers from their position across the slots 9 (as shown in Fig. 3). The two edges of the corset are then free to separate, the shanks of the headed pins 34 sliding out of the now open or unbarred end of the slots 9 of the eye-members 3.

As heretofore pointed out, certain structural parts of my device have been designed with a view to serving, each, several functions, or accomplishing several results.

While the drawings disclose an assemblage of structural parts best adapted to meet the objects which I have in view in my invention, yet I recognize that there are possible deviations from the precise construction illustrated, which may not sacrifice any advantages attained by the exemplary structure, and the scope of my invention necessarily comprehends any changes which come within the terms of the appended claims, as well as any and all mechanical equivalents for the parts enumerated or referred to in said claims.

Having thus fully described my invention and the advantages thereof being apparent to those skilled in the art to which it pertains, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

1. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with eye-members and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; and common means for securing said keepers to said relatively movable strip and for securing said strips against separation and for guiding said relatively movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

2. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with eye-members and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; and common means, comprising rivets, for securing said keepers to said relatively movable strip and for securing said strips against separation

and for guiding said relatively movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

3. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with slots and with eye members, and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; and common means, comprising rivets passing through said slots, for securing said keepers to said relatively movable strip and for securing said strips against separation and for guiding said relatively movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

4. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with eye-members and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; each of said eye-members being provided with an eye and with a slot leading from said eye to the end of said eye-member, the ends of said slotted portion of the eye-member opposite the eye-end thereof being bent over for engagement by said keepers; and common means for securing said keepers to said relatively movable strip and for securing said strips against separation and for guiding said relatively movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

5. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with eye-members and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; each of said eye-members being provided with an eye, and being slotted from one end thereof to said eye, so that the eye-member is bifurcated, one of said furcations, at its free end, being bent over to form a hook and the other furcation being bent over upon itself to form a socket with closed sides.

6. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with eye-members and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; each of said eye-members being provided with an eye, and being slotted from one end thereof to said eye, so that the eye-member is bifurcated, one of said furcations, at its free end, being bent over to form a hook and the other furcation being bent over upon itself to form a socket with closed sides, said last-men-

tioned bent-over portion lying flatly, toward the end thereof, against the corresponding furcation.

7. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the relatively stationary strip being provided with slots and with eye-members, and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members; and common means, passing through said relatively movable strip and through the slots in said stationary strip, for securing said keepers to said relatively movable strip and for securing said strips against separation and for guiding said movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

8. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the stationary strip being provided with slots and with eye-members, and the relatively movable strip with keepers co-operating with said eye-members, and common means, comprising headed rivets passing through said movable strip and through

the slots in said stationary strip, for securing said keepers to said movable strip and for securing said strips against separation and for guiding said movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

9. In a corset-clasp device, the combination of two superposed strips adapted for use with the usual stud-carrying steel, one of said strips being slidable longitudinally of the other, the stationary strip being provided with slots and with eye-members, and the relatively movable strip with slots and with keepers co-operating with said eye-members, rivets passing through said eye-members and through said stationary strip and projecting into the slots in said movable strip, and common means, comprising headed rivets passing through said keepers and said movable strip and through the slots in said stationary strip, for securing said keepers to said movable strip and for securing said strips against separation and for guiding said movable strip in its longitudinal movement.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

WILLIAM WEINSTEIN.