(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. MOSCHCOWITZ.

BUSTLE SPRING.

No. 362,391. Patented May 3, 1887.

Fig. 1.

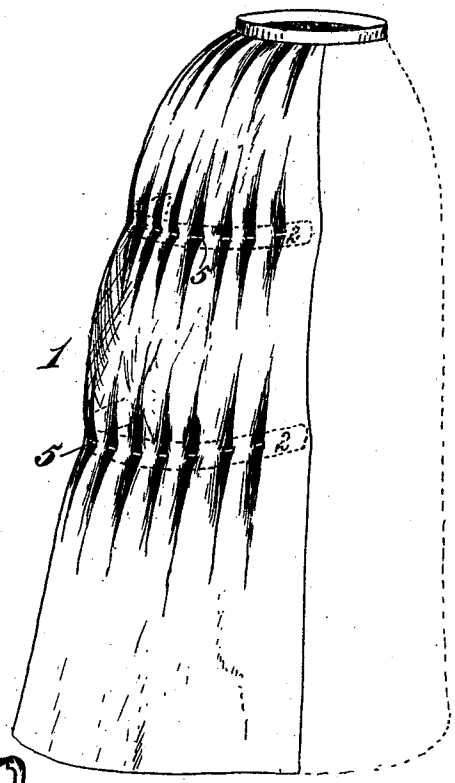


Fig. 2.

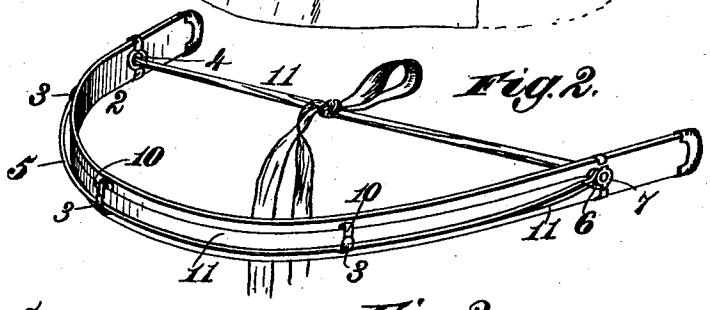


Fig. 3.





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Robert Everett.
Leroy B. Mills.

Inventor:
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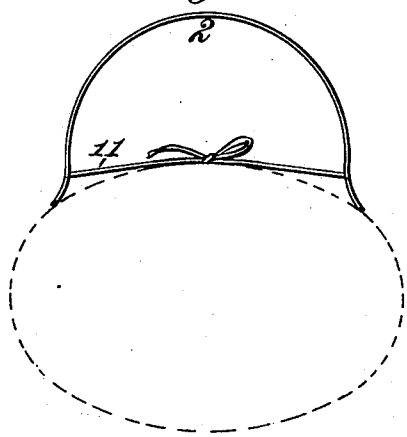
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. MOSCHCOWITZ.

BUSTLE SPRING.

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Fig. 4.



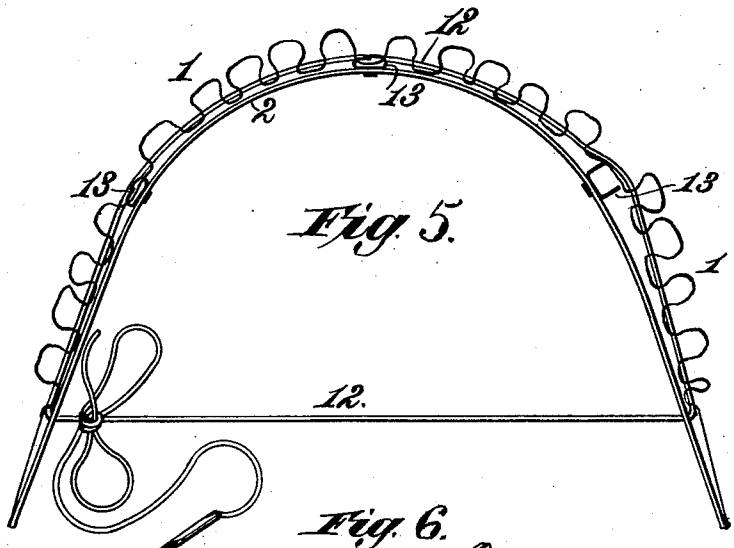
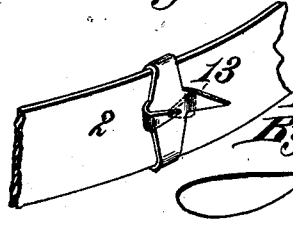


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS MOSCHCOWITZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUSTLE-SPRING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,391, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed July 31, 1886. Serial No. 209,668. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS MOSCHCOWITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bustles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bustle-springs, and the purpose thereof is to provide a self-fastening and adjustable spring having improved and simplified means of attachment to the skirt, of superior strength without increase in weight, and promoting the comfort of the wearer and the appearance of the skirt.

It is also a purpose of my invention to combine with the bustle-spring improved means for shirring the skirt and detachably connecting it with the spring, whereby the allowed fullness of the skirt may be gathered upon a shirring cord, needle, or wire and secured upon the bustle-spring.

It is also my purpose to simplify and improve the construction of bustle-springs and the manner of their attachment to the skirt in the several particulars hereinafter set forth.

The invention consists in the several novel features of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter fully set forth, and definitely pointed out in the claims annexed to this specification.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a view of the skirt taken from the right hand, showing the spring in dotted lines and the application of the lacer or shirring needle. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the manner of applying the tape or tie-string to the spring. Fig. 3 is a face view of the spring and shirring-needle shown in Fig. 1, the spring being extended. Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the relative position of the body with regard to the spring under my invention. Fig. 5 is a view of a modification. Fig. 6 is a view of a part of a bustle-spring, showing the modified form of fastening devices represented in Fig. 5.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 denotes the skirt, which is of suitable cut, and has a degree of fullness allowed behind corresponding to the taste of the wearer and the ordinary requirements.

The bustle-spring M^2 may be of a thin strip of steel or other metal or material, or it may have any desired form. It is provided at intervals with clasps or spring-hooks 3, or other devices suitable for the purpose, the function of which will be presently described. It is also provided at points several inches from each end with eyelet-holes 4, for a purpose presently to be shown.

A shirring-needle, 5, is passed through the rear of the skirt at proper intervals until all the allowed fullness thereof is gathered upon said needle. One extremity of the latter is bent into an eye, 6, through which is passed a clip, 7, the ends thereof being inserted in one of the eyelet-holes 4 and bent around the spring, thereby giving the needle a pivotal connection with the spring at that point. The other end or point of the shirring-needle is bent at an angle and inserted in a clip, 8, connected to the other eyelet-hole 4, and so formed as to retain the bent end of the needle. At points intermediate of these eyelet-holes 4 the needle is laid in hooks 3, mounted on the springs, and having elastic plates 10, by which the needle is prevented from escaping from said hooks. Through the said eyelet-holes 4 is also passed a tie string or tape, 11, which lies against the outer surface of the spring 2, and passes, also, through the several hooks 3, the ends being brought together and tied to preserve the curvature of the spring.

The spring 2 is provided in suitable sizes and lengths, and has one, or, if necessary, more than one, shirring-needle attached to it, in the manner set forth. I do not, however, limit myself to the particular construction of the clips 7 and 8 or the hooks 3, as any suitable devices may be substituted for them.

The shirring-needle may be disconnected from the clip 8 and hooks 3 and swung at an angle to the spring, when the skirt may be quickly and readily removed from or attached to it.

By attaching the tying string or tape 11 so as to be upon the outer convex surface of the spring, I obtain a more perfect curve and about one-third greater elasticity and strength, as well as freedom in action. Being unattached at the ends of the spring, but passed through openings several inches from the ends, the curve of the spring is free and complete

throughout, its natural resilience not being curtailed as it is when the tying-strings are attached to the ends of the springs only. Moreover, this manner of applying the tying-strings reduces the danger of tearing the material of the skirt, which constantly takes place when the strings are fastened at the ends of the spring only—as, for example, when some one steps upon a skirt by accident.

By placing the eyelet-holes 4 at a distance from the ends of the spring the curve of the spring is formed from the eyelets, and not from the ends. Moreover, a space is given within which the body of the wearer may lie, the ends of the spring receiving lateral support upon the underclothing close to the person. This prevents the swaying of the spring and enables the curve to adjust itself to the shape of the figure.

Instead of the shirring-needle, I may use a lacing-string, 12, having a needle attached to one end. When this is used the needle is inserted through one of the eyelet-holes 4 from the inside and drawn through till two-thirds of its length has passed through, when the lacer is fastened by knots at the inward and outward side of the eyelet, or by other suitable means. Being thus firmly fastened with two-thirds of its length hanging outside ready for use, upon which, with the aid of the needle, the allowed fullness of the skirt should be taken up, the needle end of the lacer is inserted in the other eyelet-hole 4 from the outside, bringing both ends of the lacer inside the spring, to be used as tying-strings. The fullness of the skirt is then distributed evenly upon the lacer between the eyelet-holes 4, and the skirt is supported by a series of metal clasps, 13, which are arranged upon the spring and pass through the skirt, their points being pliable, so that they can be flattened down and unite the spring, lacer, and skirt and keep them firmly in position.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A bustle spring having a shirring-needle connected therewith, substantially as specified.

2. A bustle-spring having a shirring-needle connected therewith and a series of clips or loops mounted on said spring and receiving the shirring-needle, substantially as specified.

3. A bustle-spring, in combination with a shirring-needle hinged to said spring at one end and detachably connected to said spring at the other end, and a series of clasps or hooks mounted on said spring and engaging with the needle, substantially as specified.

4. A bustle-spring, in combination with a tying-string lying against the outer convex face of said spring and having its ends passed through openings located several inches from the end of said spring, and means for retaining the tying-string on the convex face of said spring, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS MOSCHCOWITZ.

Witnesses:
IKE FREEMAN,
HENRY HAAS.