

C. A. ADAMS.  
CORSET BUSK AND CLASP.

No. 264,427.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

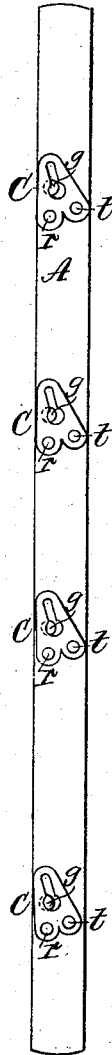
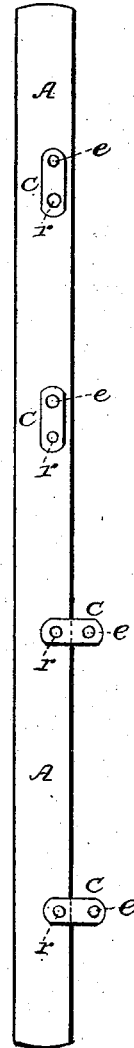


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CATHARINE ANNE ADAMS, OF MILFORD, CONNECTICUT.

## CORSET BUSK AND CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,427, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed December 14, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CATHARINE ANNE ADAMS, of Milford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have made  
5 an invention of an Improvement in Corset Busks and Clasps; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description and specification of the  
10 same.

Corset-steels as ordinarily constructed consist of a pair of strips of steel connected by lugs, which are riveted to the steel strips and extend crosswise from their adjacent edges,  
15 said lugs being fitted with studs and slots or other fastening devices, so that the lugs of one steel strip may be connected with those of the other steel strip for the purpose of fastening the corset upon the body of the wearer. The  
20 steel strips are contained in tubes or pockets formed in the corset-cloth, and the lugs protrude through slits therein. Hence these lugs oppose the withdrawal of the steel strips endwise from the tubes or pockets in which they  
25 are inserted, and consequently when the corset-cloth requires washing the corsets have to be washed with the corset-steels in them. In order to avoid the difficulty of washing the corsets with the steels in them, corset-steels  
30 have been devised with the lugs or clasps pivoted to the steels, so that the lugs may be turned in line with the steels when they are to be inserted in or withdrawn from the pockets or tubes of the corset-cloth. Experience, how-  
35 ever, has shown that such steels with pivoted clasps do not meet the requirements of use, because the lugs or clasps readily turn on the connecting-pivots, and consequently do not maintain their positions when in the corset.

40 The object of the invention which constitutes the subject-matter of this patent is to enable the corset-steels to be readily withdrawn from and inserted into the tubes or pockets in the corset-cloth, and at the same time to enable  
45 their lugs or clasps to be firmly fastened in their projecting positions on the steels when the latter are in the corsets, with the capacity for easy variation or movement from such firm positions when the corset-steels are to be re-  
50 moved.

In order that the invention may be fully un-

derstood, I have represented in the accompanying drawings, and will proceed to describe, the mode of embodying my invention.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents one mem- 55  
ber of a pair of corset-steels with the lugs in the positions they occupy when the steels are in the corset. Fig. 2 represents the same steel with the lugs moved to permit the steels to be withdrawn from the corset; and Fig. 3 repre- 60  
sents a steel having the lugs provided with fastening-studs.

The drawings represent only the corset-steel which carries the eye-lugs; but the lugs of the other steel may be made in the same manner, 65  
with the exception that they are formed with studs or hooks to engage with the eye-lugs, instead of being formed with eyes.

The bodies A of the steels are made, as usual, of strips of spring-tempered steel, and 70  
of the usual strength and dimensions. They are also curved, as usual, to the desired profile of the corset. Each steel is fitted with a set of lugs, C, by which the two steels are connected. The lugs of one steel are provided 75  
with studs *s*, and the lugs C of the other steel are constructed with slots *s*, so that the steels may be secured together by engaging the studs of the lugs of one steel in the slots of the lugs  
80 of the other.

In order that the corset-steels may embody my invention, the lugs are not secured rigidly to the steels; but the lugs C are secured to their respective steel by means of a pivot, *r*, and a pin, *t*, the former connecting the lugs 85  
with the capacity of turning edgewise, and the pin *t* being firmly secured in the lug and protruding slightly from the face thereof which is next the steel. The steel is perforated with holes *g* to receive the points of these pins when 90  
the lugs are extended crosswise of the steels, as in Fig. 1. With a movable connection of this kind the application of a slight twisting strain to the lug disengages the pin-point from its hole in the steel, whereupon the lug can be 95  
readily turned, as shown in Fig. 2, and the steel can be readily withdrawn from the tube in the corset-cloth. When, again, the steel is inserted into the corset-cloth, the lugs may be turned through the slits of the cloth until the 100  
pins snap into their holes, whereupon each lug is temporarily secured in a crosswise position

to the steel. If preferred, the lugs of the other steel may be connected with it by both pivots and pins, in the same manner as the slotted lugs are. It is expedient to make the pin with its point slightly beveling or sloping, so as to facilitate engagement and disengagement, and the spring quality of the corset-steel furnishes the requisite elasticity to cause the pin to snap into the pin-hole and to permit its disengagement by a twisting strain.

With a corset-steel constructed as above described the pivots form a movable connection between the steel and the lugs or clasps, thus permitting the lugs to be turned in line with the steel when the latter is to be inserted into and withdrawn from the corset-cloth, and also permitting the lugs to be turned so as to project laterally from the edge of the steel when it is in place. On the other hand, the pins of the lugs constitute a movable fastening for hold-

ing the lugs firmly in their projected positions, which greatly facilitates the clasping of the corsets, besides tending to prevent the lugs from wearing the holes of the corset-cloth.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with a corset-steel having holes *g*, as shown, of an eye-lug pivoted at one corner to the steel and provided at the other corner with a beveled pin, *t*, projecting on its under side, and adapted to be received into said hole *g* when the lug is in position for fastening the corset, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 10th day of December, A. D. 1878.

CATHARINE ANNE ADAMS.

Witnesses:

W. L. BENNEM,  
H. H. ISAACS.