

L. A. Kettle.

Buckle.

N^o 94,002.

Patented Aug. 24, 1869.

Fig. 1.

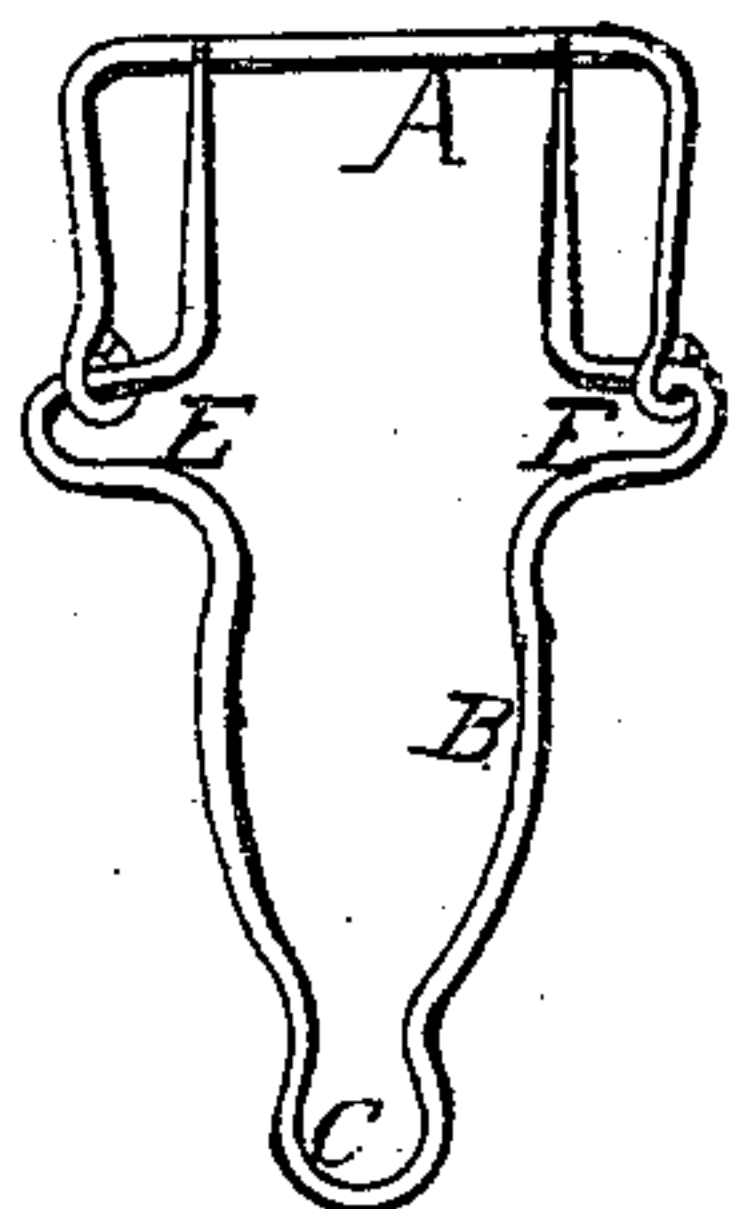


Fig. 2.

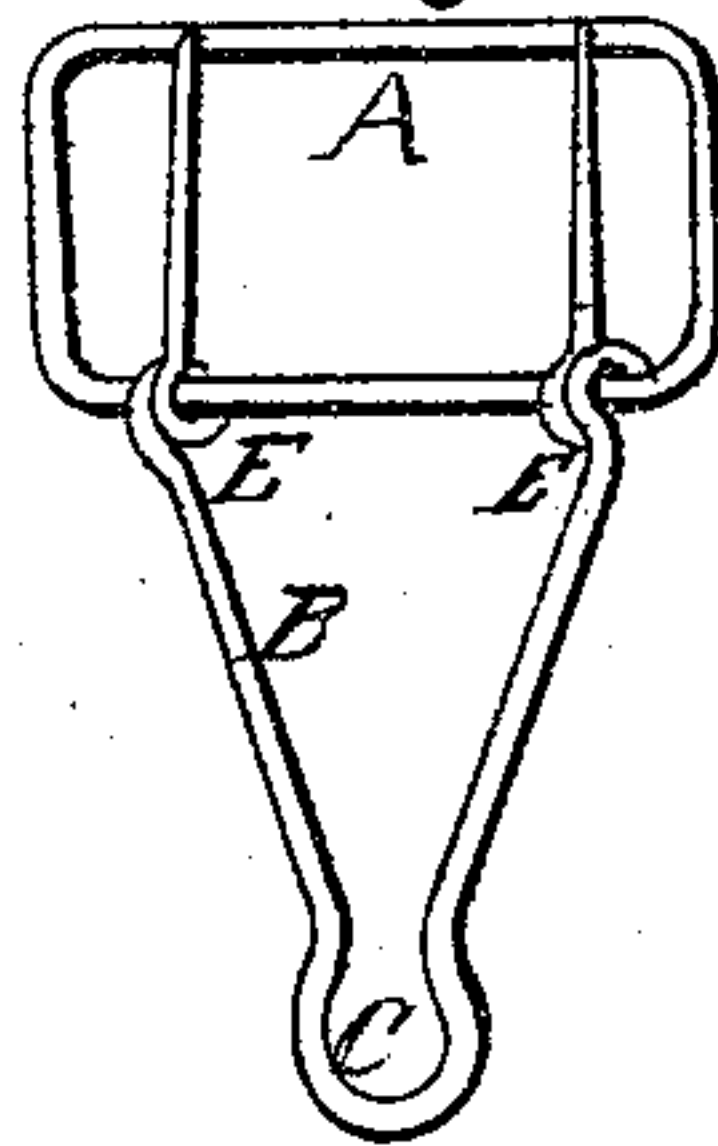


Fig. 3.

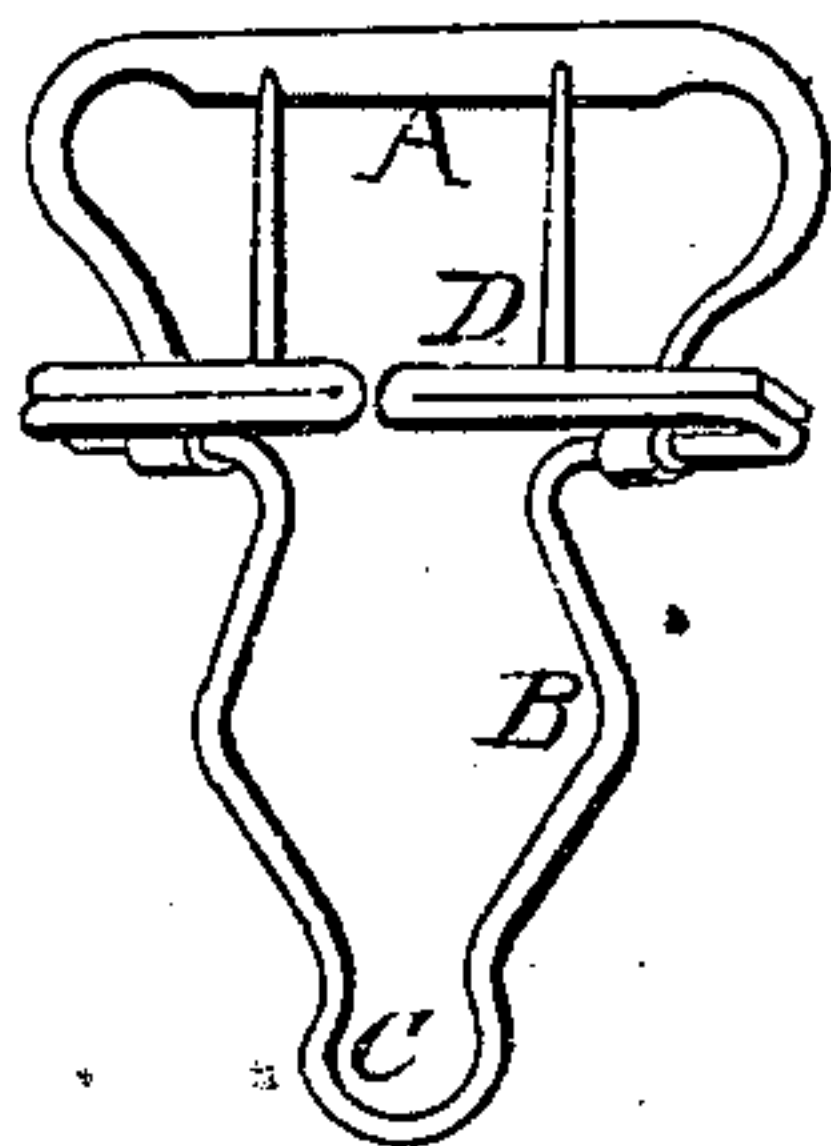


Fig. 4.

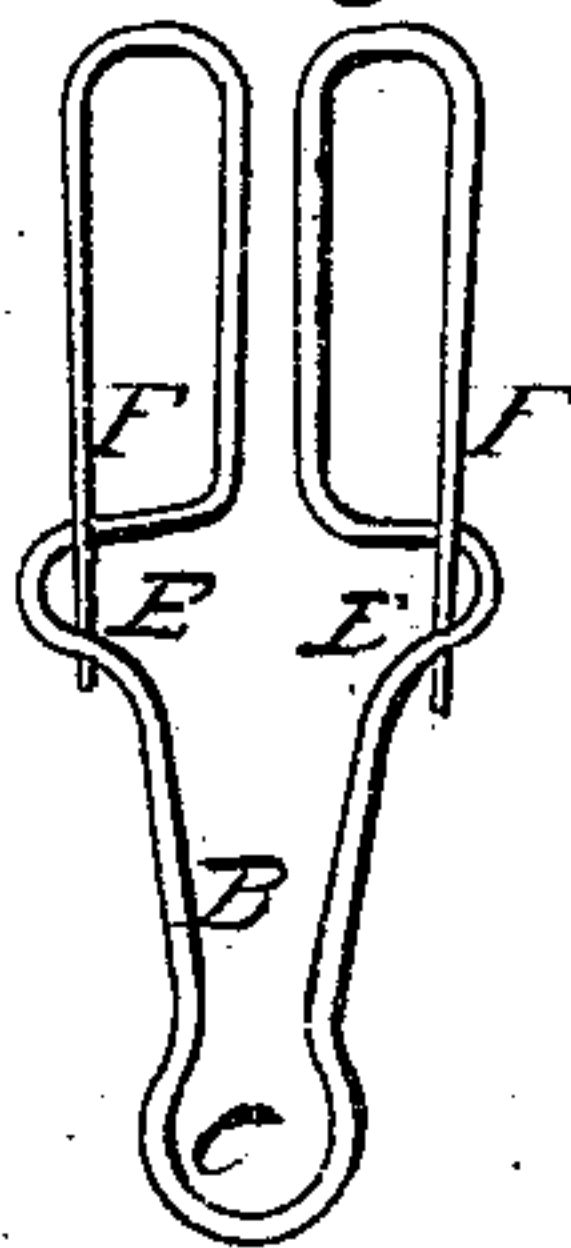
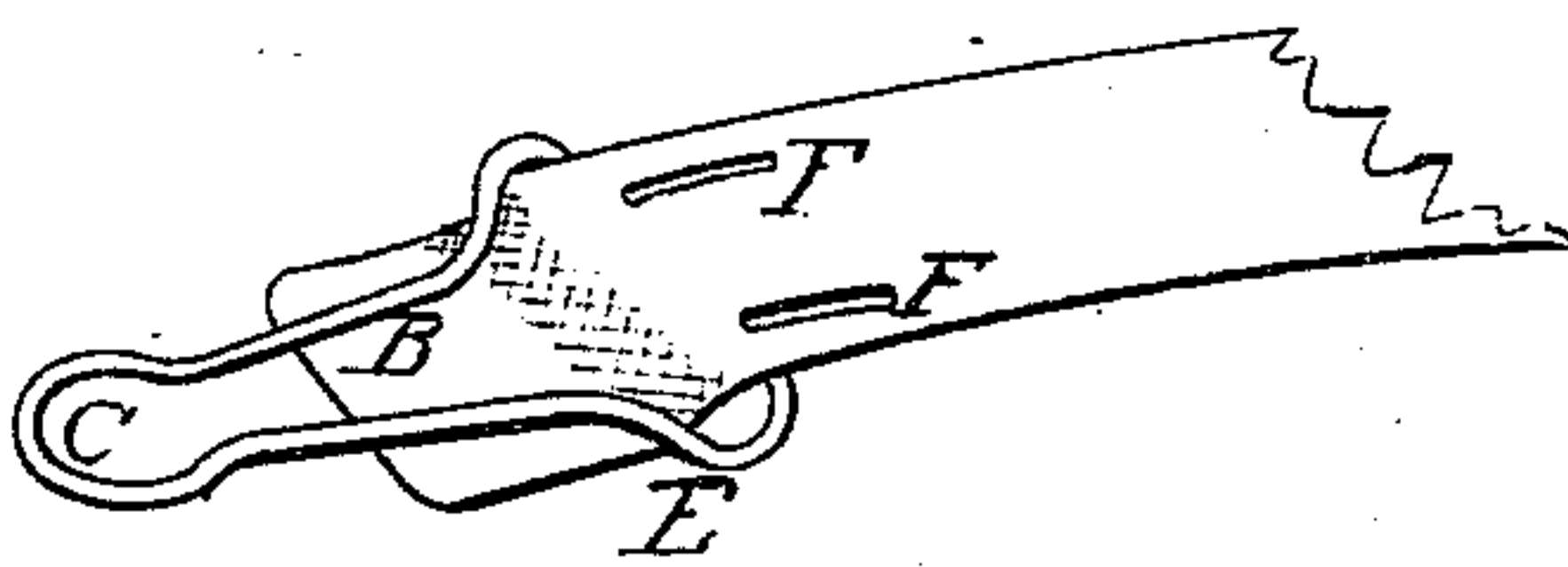


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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United States Patent Office.

LOUIS A. KETTLE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 94,002, dated August 24, 1869.

IMPROVED BUTTON-HOLE AND BUCKLE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. KETTLE, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and improved Combined Button-Hole and Buckle; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views, and show different modifications of my improvement.

Figure 3 shows a modification of my improvement, with the addition of a strap-loop.

Figure 4, a buckle and button-hole, composed of one continuous piece of wire, bent to the required shape.

Figure 5 shows the application of fig. 4.

My invention consists of a buckle combined with a spring-wire button-hole and strap-loop, as in fig. 3, or without the strap-loop, as in figs. 1 and 2, or the buckle and button-hole may be formed of one continuous piece of wire, as in fig. 4, which latter is adapted for permanent attachment to the back of the suspender, in the manner shown in fig. 5.

In the drawings—

A is the ordinary buckle-frame in common use, to which I apply my improvement.

B is the button-hole loop.

C is the lower part of this button-hole loop B, in which the button rests.

D, fig. 3, is the strap-loop, for receiving the end of the strap, after being passed through the frame A and secured by the prongs.

E, figs. 1, 2, and 4, is a space answering the same purpose in these figures as loop D does in fig. 3, viz, to receive and hold down the loose end of the strap projecting beyond the prongs, as shown in fig. 5. The wire forming this space E, serves as a shaft for attaching the two parts together; except in fig. 4, where no joint or hinge is required, where it acts as a rest

and shield for the prongs F F, as well as receiving the end of the strap or suspender, as aforesaid.

The suspender or strap is pushed through the frame A, and secured by the prongs in the usual way. The loose end is then passed down through loop D, (when a buckle, like fig. 3, is used,) or through space E in the other modifications. The button is then slipped through the elastic spring-wire button-hole loop B, and from there passes to its resting-place C, which holds the button firmly.

Fig. 2 operates like fig. 1, the difference between them being in the joint or hinge, the joint or hinge in fig. 2 being formed by wrapping the wire one or more times around the shaft or frame, and then passing it upward, forming the prongs.

The loop D, fig. 3, is formed of one piece of wire, with the prongs and button-hole loop B, as shown, the whole being formed of one piece, by machinery, and as quickly made as hooks and eyes, ready to be attached to the shaft or frame A.

My improvements, being formed of wire-spring, are necessarily slightly-elastic.

I am well aware that rigid metallic button-holes have been heretofore attached to buckles and other articles, and also, that rigid metallic strap-loops have been used; but

What I claim, is—

1. Forming a spring-wire button-hole and prongs of one and the same continuous piece, having a frame A, as in figs. 1, 2, and 3, or without said frame, as in fig. 4, substantially as described.

2. Forming a spring-wire button-hole, B, strap-loop D, and prongs of one and the same continuous piece, having a frame, A, (fig. 3,) substantially as described.

Witnesses:

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