

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. E. BENNETT.

METHOD OF STITCHING SHANK BUTTONS TO FABRICS OR LEATHER.

No. 343,941.

Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig 1

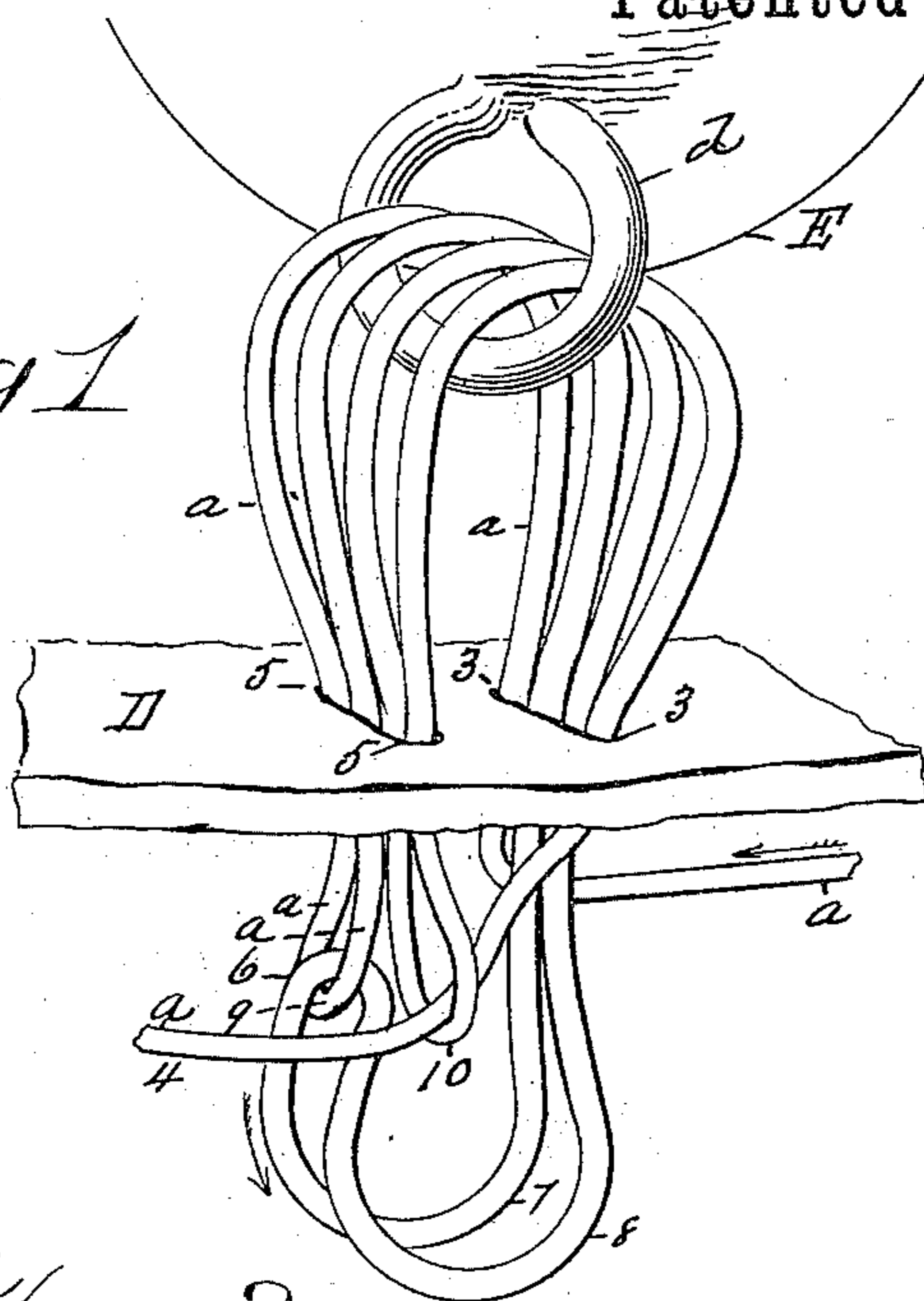
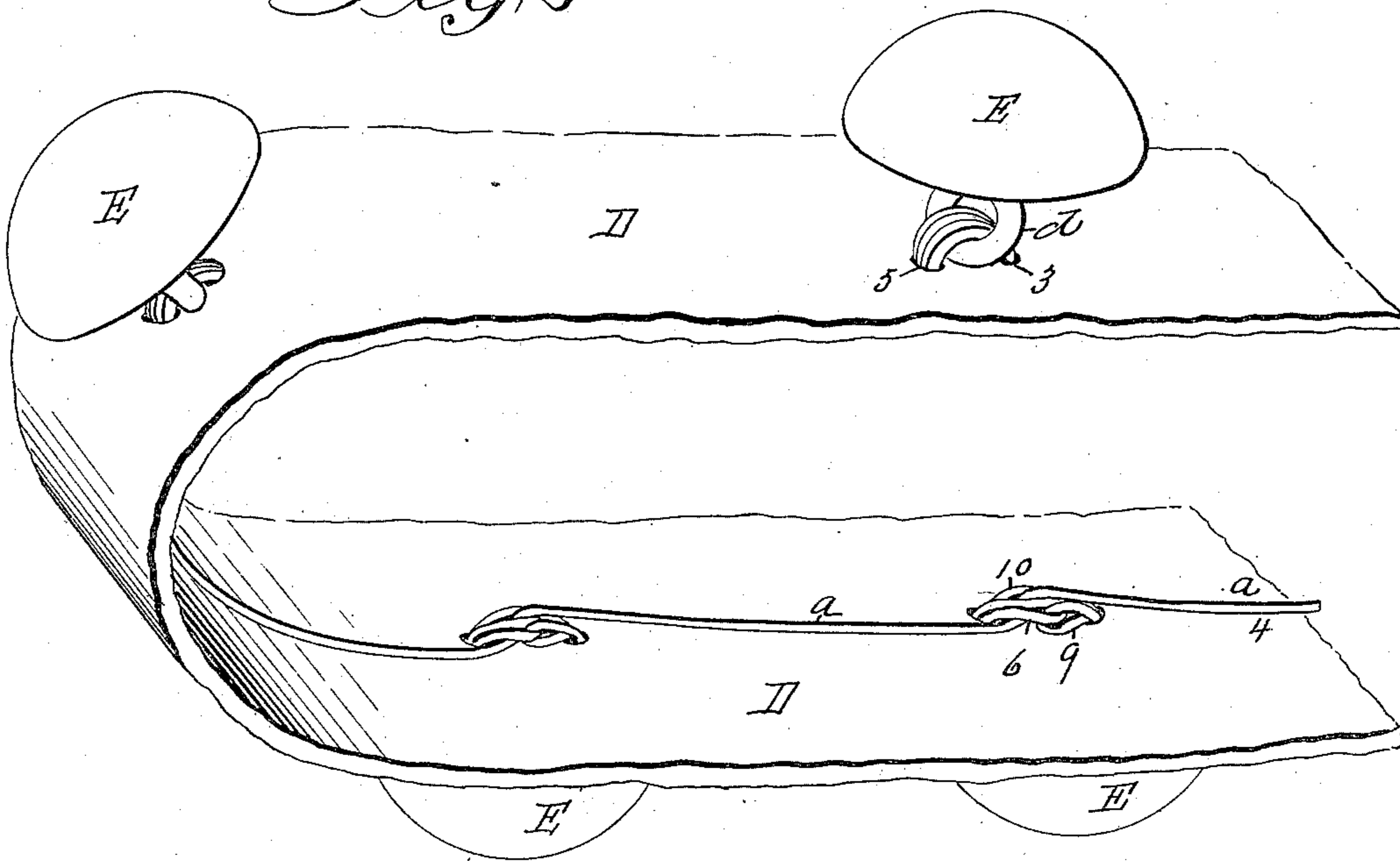


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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BY

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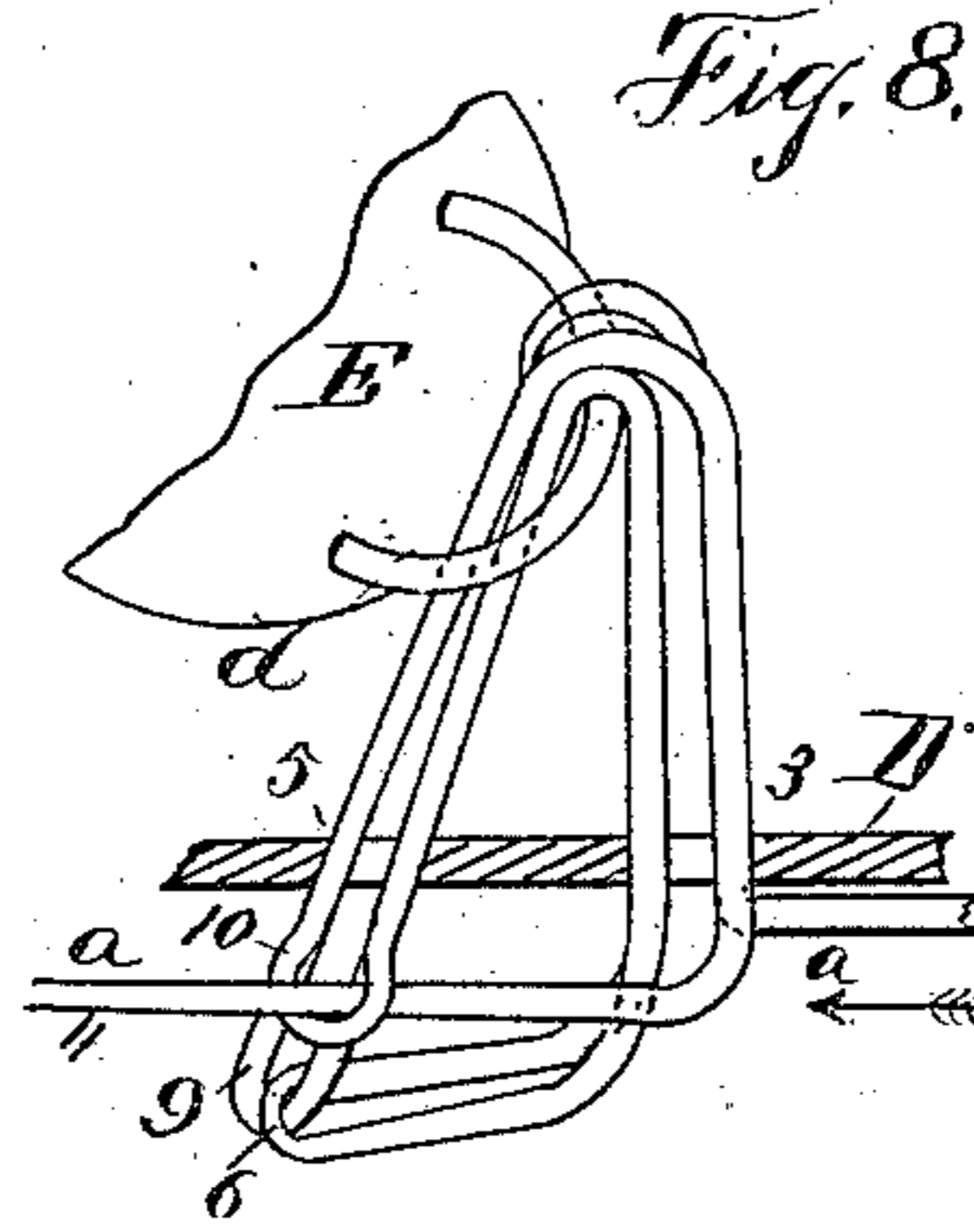
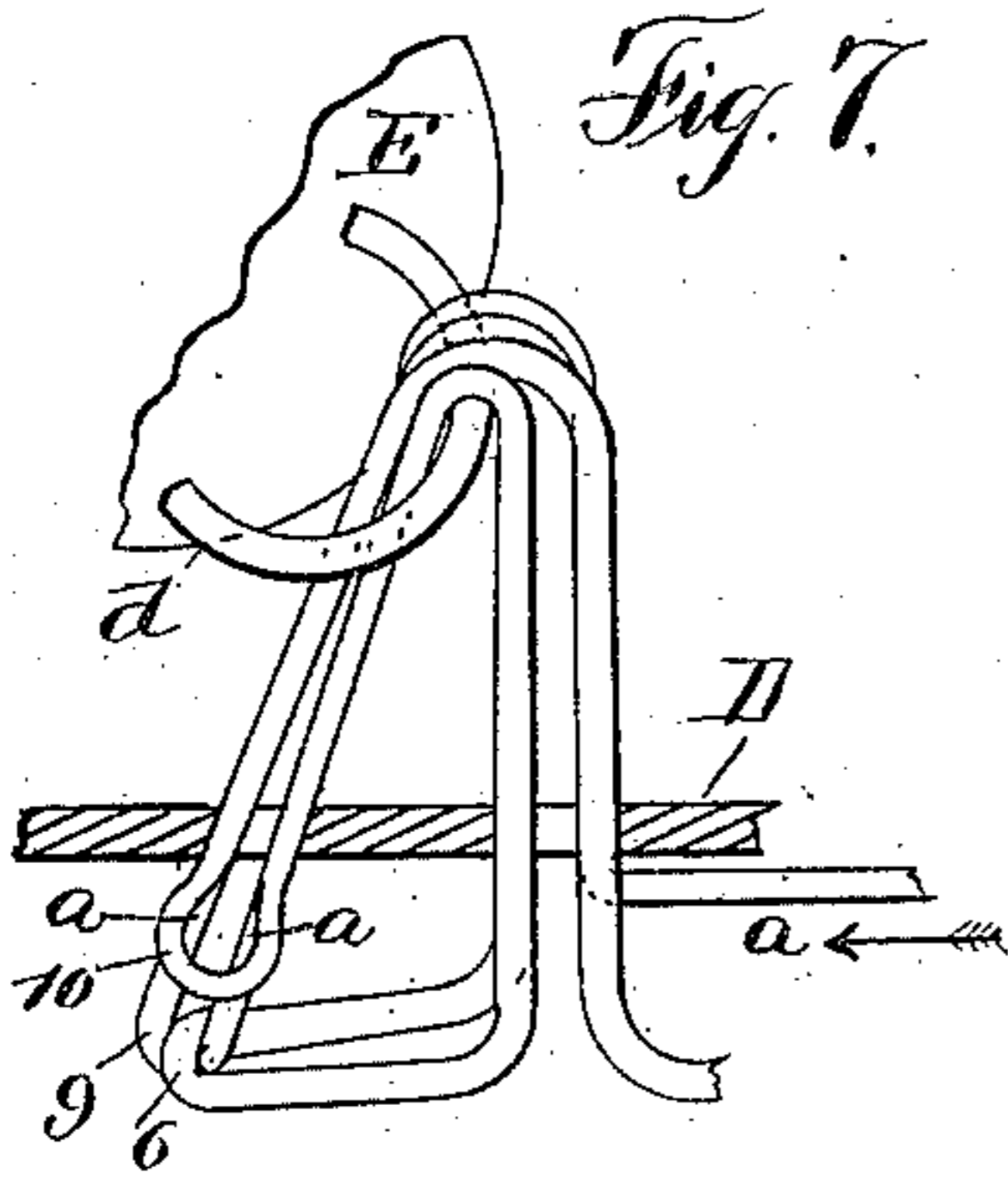
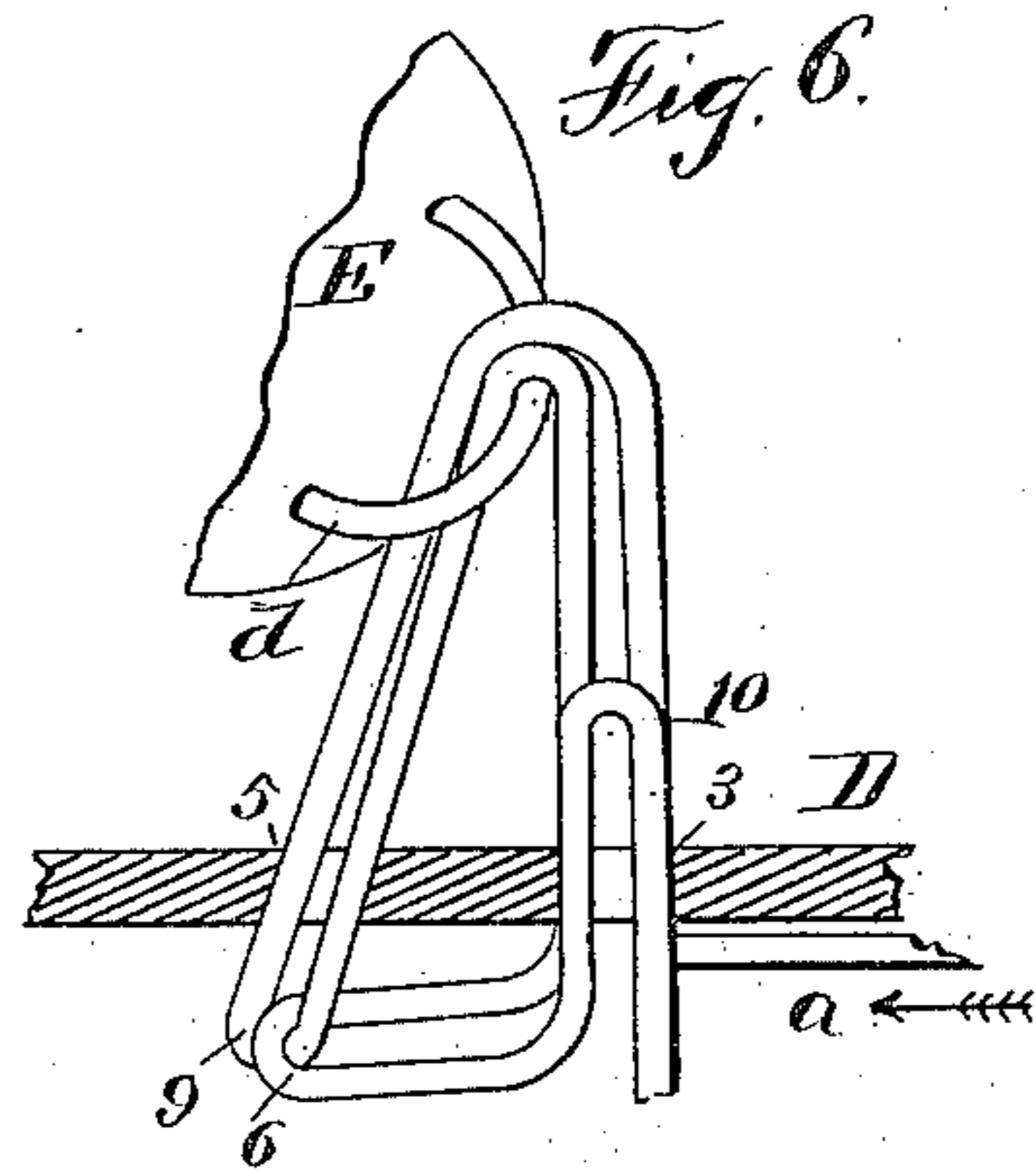
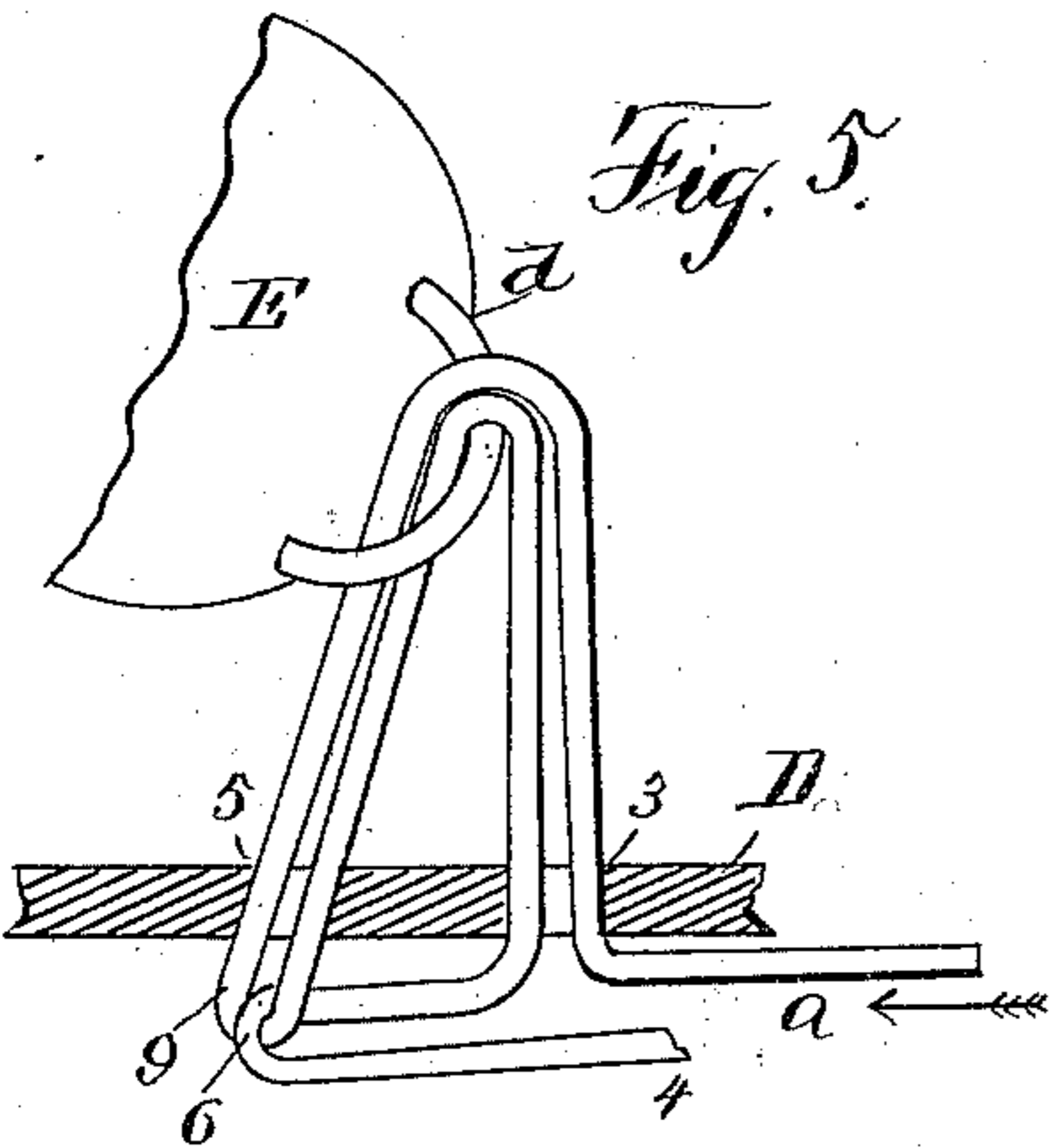
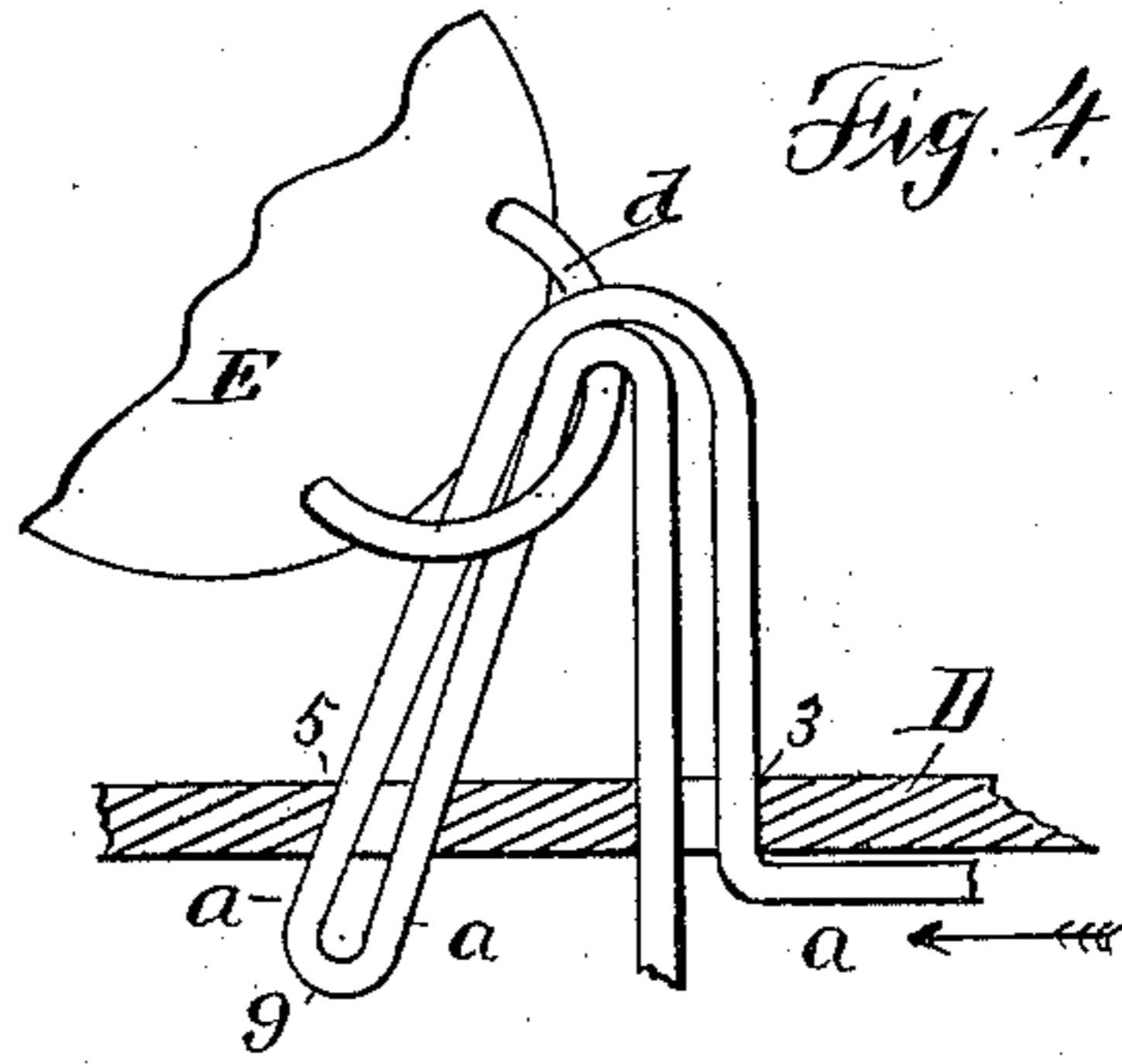
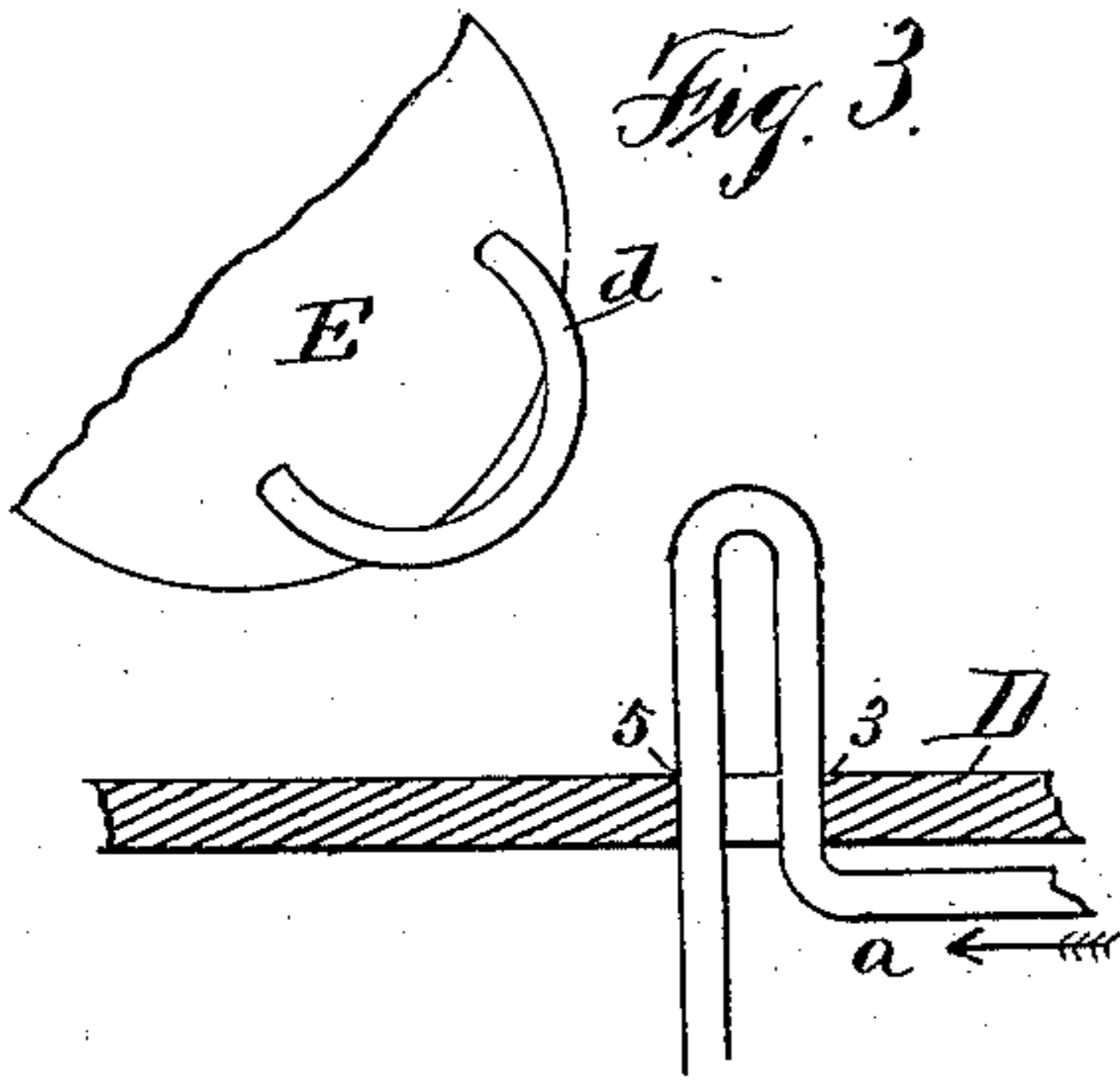
ATTORNEY

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METHOD OF STITCHING SHANK BUTTONS TO FABRICS OR LEATHER.

No. 343,941.

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Witnesses:

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A. H. Brauner,

Inventor:

Walter E. Bennett
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. BENNETT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE
MORLEY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF STITCHING SHANK-BUTTONS TO FABRIC OR LEATHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,941, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed November 7, 1885. Serial No. 182,082. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER E. BENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Stitching Shank-Buttons to Fabric or Leather, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved method of securing shank-buttons to fabric or to leather by stitching, the object being to provide a stitch having such a disposition of the threads forming the same, together with such a number of the latter that a stitch of great strength is formed either for the above-named purpose or for uniting fabrics, and the threads of which are not displaced or drawn out by any strain that they may be subjected to, even though the thread be cut between the several stitches.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an enlarged perspective view representing a piece of material through which the thread is carried to form a stitch, the shank and adjoining side of a button, and a series of threads passing loosely through said material and button-shank, (to more clearly illustrate their relative disposition,) which are looped together through said material, thereby when drawn tightly against the opposite sides of the latter forming a stitch embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a strip of material having several buttons secured thereto by said improved stitch, the appearance of the latter when drawn against both sides of the material being shown in this figure. Figs. 3 to 8 illustrate the various stages of the work in its progress.

In the drawings, D indicates the material or fabric in which the stitch is made. E is the button, and *d* its shank or eye.

In carrying out my invention the thread *a*, Fig. 1, leading in the direction of the arrow near the same from the stitch last made in the material, is engaged by a needle of the well-known side-cut description, and a primary loop is thus formed and drawn up through the material at 3, (see Fig. 3,) and the needle is then carried down through the material, and the eye *d* of the button drawing with it said primary loop 9, (see Fig. 4,) which consists of the

doubled threads *a a* under the fabric, the end 4 of the thread *a* (represented in loop 6 by the part 8 of the thread) being then carried through said primary loop and doubled backward on itself forming said loop 6. (See Fig. 5.) Meanwhile the needle has been disengaged from loop 9 and withdrawn from the material and again pressed through the latter at 3 and engaged with the part 7 of the thread, and is again drawn upward, having the loop 10 attached to it. (See Fig. 6.) The needle is then carried a second time down through the material and the eye or shank *d* of the button at 5, drawing two more threads through the latter, making four in all, and carrying the loop 10 under the fabric, as shown, (see Fig. 7,) and then the end 4 of the thread *a* is carried through said loop 10 and led off to form another stitch. (See Figs. 1 and 8.) It will be understood that in forming the stitch as aforesaid after said primary loop is made and carried under the material and the thread 7 has been passed through it, the latter and said loop are drawn tightly against the sides of said material before the secondary loop 10 is formed, and in like manner after the latter step in the formation of the stitch the end 4 of the thread *a* (first having been passed through loop 10) is given a suitable tension to bring all of the threads composing the stitch to the positions or into the close relations with the button-shank and fabric shown in Fig. 2. This tightening of the threads cannot be shown in the diagrams Figs. 3 to 8.

The appearance of the finished stitches on both sides of the material is illustrated in Fig. 2 and the relative disposition of the aforesaid loops is also there shown.

It is obvious that the within-described stitch or stitches may be employed for uniting the edges of fabric and for many kinds of stitching other than that required for attaching buttons to materials. Said stitch is formed, as is seen, by passing the threads which form it through the material at only two points in attaching buttons thereto or for other stitching, and the threads are so interlocked with each other beneath the fabric that no strain that can be exerted on the buttons E can cause the threads of the stitch to slip, though the threads between the latter be cut.

The described method of stitching can be practiced either by a suitably-organized machine or by hand.

What I claim as my invention is—

- 5 The improved method of stitching buttons to fabrics herein described, which consists in drawing a loop of thread up through the fabric outside the eye of the button, carrying the loop through the eye and down through the fabric,
10 then passing the end of the thread through said loop below the fabric and doubling it backward, then drawing a second loop up through the fabric close beside the first loop, and passing

said loop in like manner through the eye and down through the fabric close beside the first 15 loop, then passing the end of the thread through this second loop close to the first loop, whereby the loops above the fabric which pass through the eye are close together and parallel, and the loops below the fabric lie close together and 20 interlock, substantially as described.

WALTER E. BENNETT.

Witnesses:

H. A. CHAPIN,

WM. H. CHAPIN.