(No Model.)

# A. A. BROWN.

## METHOD OF SEWING ON BUTTONS.

No. 354,532. Patented Dec. 21, 1886.

Fig 1.

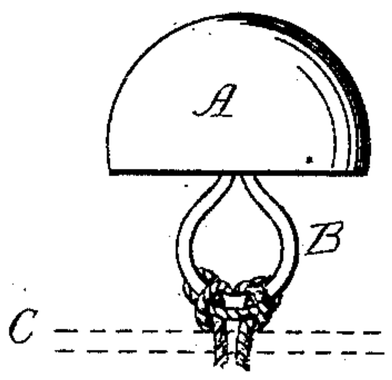



Fig 2.

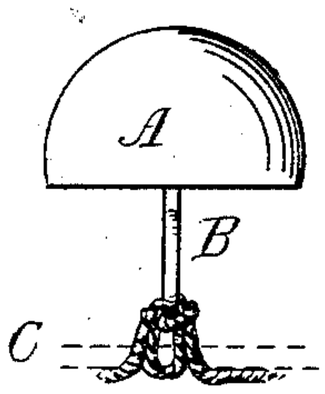



Fig 9.

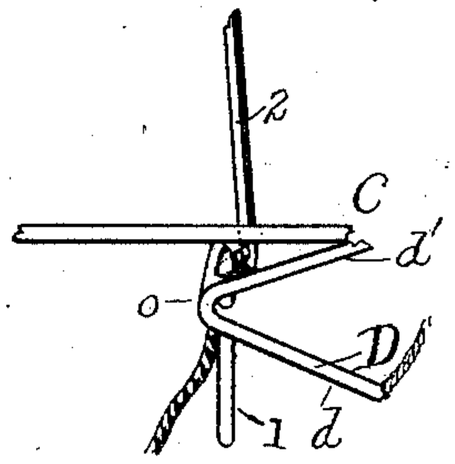



Fig. 3.

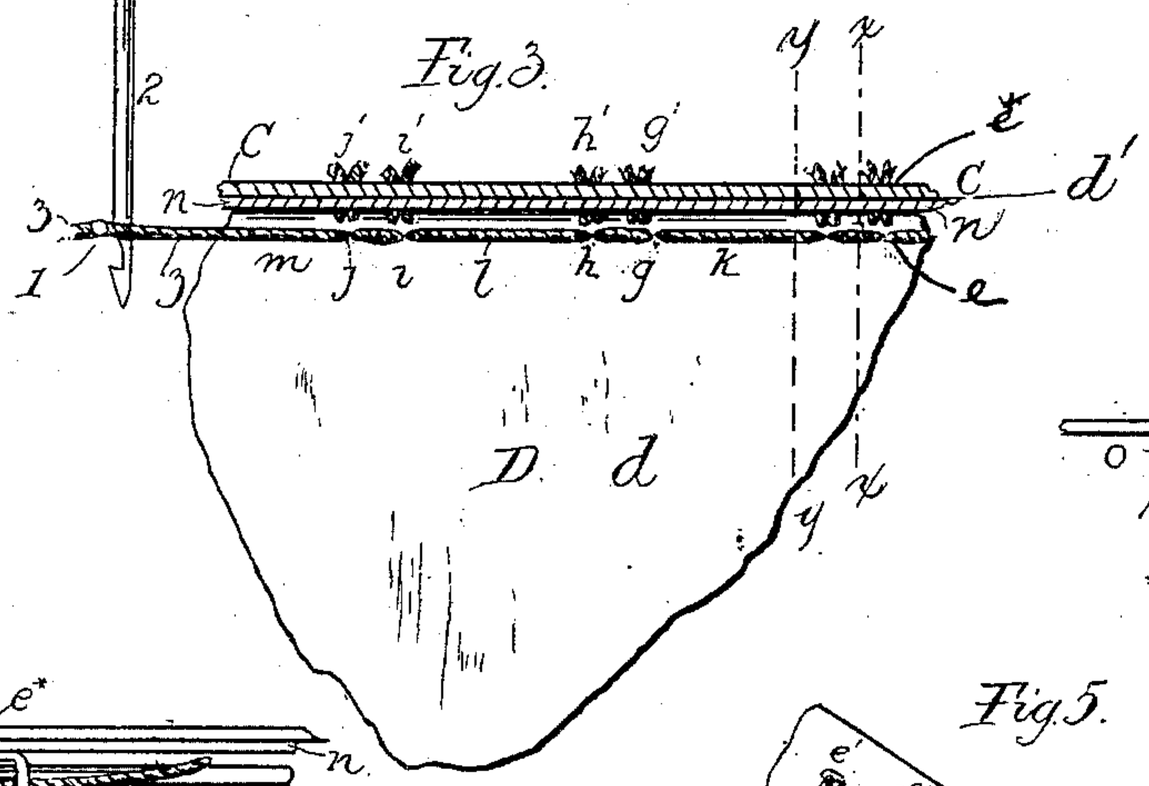



Fig. 8.

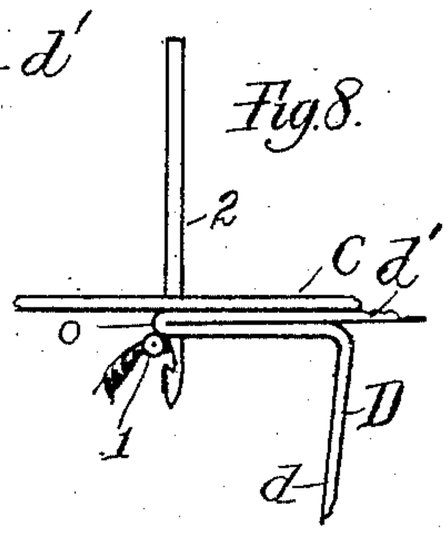



Fig. 6.

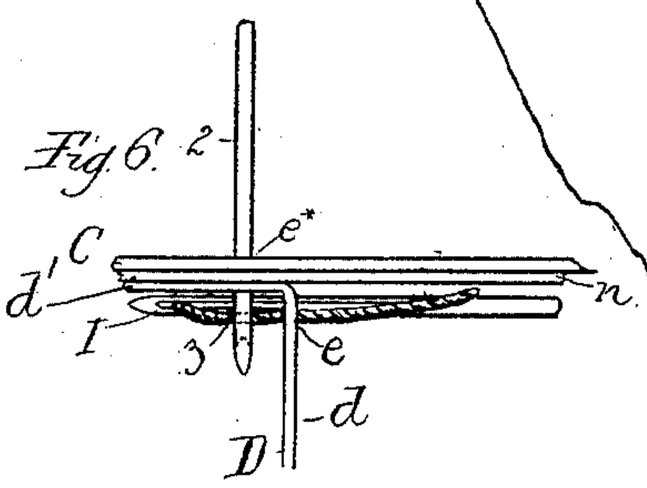



Fig. 5.

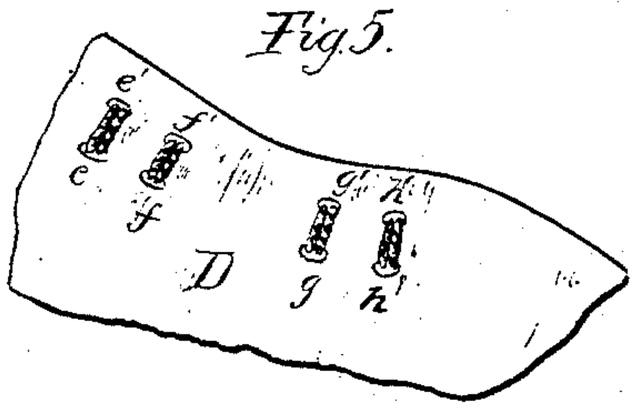



Fig 4.

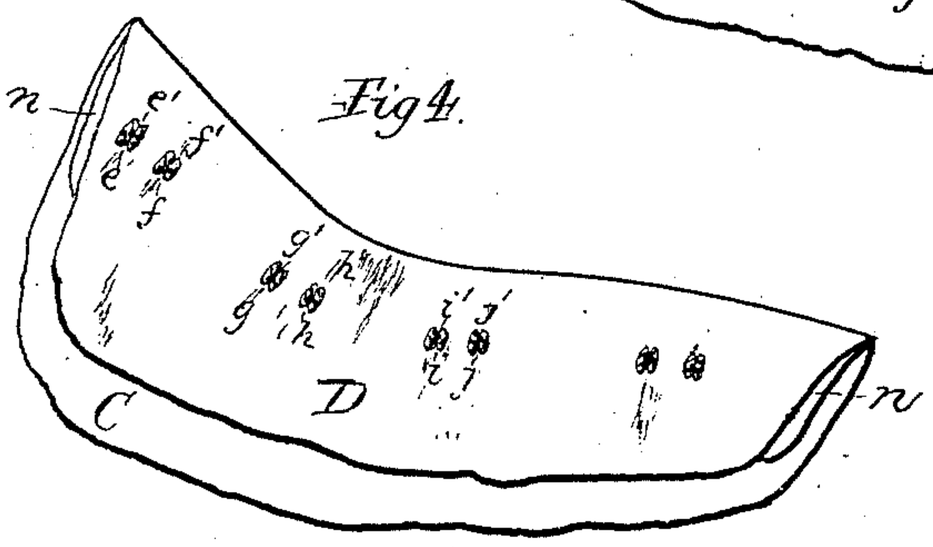



Fig. 7.

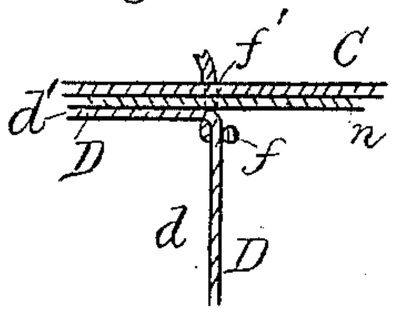
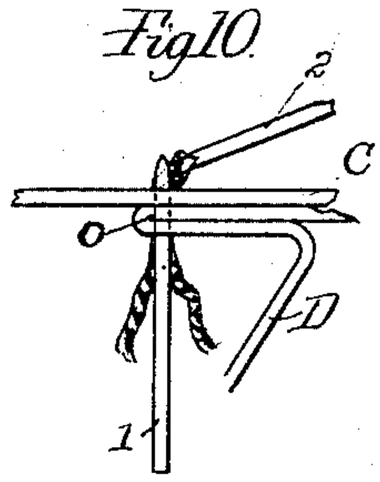



Fig10.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METHOD OF SEWING ON BUTTONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,532, dated December 21, 1886.

Application filed March 20, 1886. Serial No. 195,949. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AARON A. BROWN, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Sewing Buttons to Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention is designed as an improvement on my Patent No. 300,206, dated June 10, 1884, and in addition to the object therein accomplished, of holding the button securely to a shoe or other article, even if the thread connecting the fastening of the adjacent buttons be severed, its object is also to conceal said connecting thread or threads, and thus make a more finished piece of work, and to more thoroughly protect said thread from being caught or severed or from annoying the wearer.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent enlarged views of buttons attached to the goods, and showing the button-shank in front and in edge views, respectively. Fig. 3 shows the manner in which the stitching is passed through the lining and the leather or leathers of a shoe-upper, and how they appear between the lining and the leather. Fig. 4 shows how the stitches appear on the exterior of the lining. Fig. 5 shows an enlarged view of the same. Fig. 6 shows the manner of using the needles, this figure being a cross-section in the line *x x* of Fig. 3, looking from its left-hand side; and Fig. 7, a cross-section in the line *y y* of Fig. 3, looking from its left-hand side. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 show three modes of using the needles different from that illustrated in Fig. 6, the intermediate stay-strip or strengthening-lining being omitted in order to simplify the illustration.

A represents the button to be attached to the shoe or other article, and B its shank.

C is the flap of leather or other goods to which the buttons are to be attached, and D is the lining to the same.

The method of sewing on the button is as follows: The lining D is turned down at right angles along the line where the buttons are to be secured. An eye-pointed or closed-eye needle, 1, is threaded, and is then passed through the hanging or vertical part *d* of the lining in a horizontal line—say at *e*. A hook-needle, 2, is then passed through the shank of the button and then forced through the leather (or other material) and through the horizontal part *d'* of the lining at the point *e** from the exterior surface, and, catching the loop 3, formed by the eye-needle, draws the same up through the part *d'* of the lining and the material and through the shank of the button. The hook-needle is then released from the loop, when the latter is either passed over the button and shank, or the button and shank are passed through the loop, as in my Patent No. 300,206. After the thread has been drawn taut the eye-pointed needle is passed through the part *d* of the lining again near the point *e* at the point *f*. The hook-needle is then passed through the button-shank from the opposite side to which it was passed before, then forced through the leather or other material and through the part *d'* of the lining again at the point *f'* near *e'*, catches the loop made by the eye-needle, draws it up through the part *d'* of the lining and through the material and the button shank, and releases it. The button is again passed through the loop and a fastening is formed, which, upon the exterior surface of the goods, is exactly similar to that shown in my patent heretofore named. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) The thread is then carried along and passed through the hanging lining at *g*, where another button is secured by the same operation which has just been described. These portions *k l m* of the thread which connect the fastenings of the adjacent buttons are between the leather or other outside material, and through a leather or other stay strip, *n*, (in case such strip be used,) placed between C and D (see Figs. 3, 4, and 7) and the hanging lining. When the lining is put back into place against the leather, only the short stitches passing from the holes *e* to *e'*, *f* to *f'*, *g* to *g'*, *h* to *h'*, &c., will be visible, as in Fig. 4, while all the long portions of the thread connecting the stitches, and indicated at *k l m*, will be concealed.

Instead of turning down the lining at right

angles and proceeding as above described, the lining may be folded back upon itself and upon the under surface of the leather, as shown in Fig. 8. The threaded eye-needle 1 is carried along under the double thickness of the lining near the fold *o*, the hook-needle is then passed through the shank of the button, through the leather, and through both thicknesses of the lining near the fold *o*, and close to the line of travel of the closed eye-needle 1, then catches up the thread from needle 1 with its hook, draws it up through the double lining and the leather, and then passes the loop over the button, as before described.

Instead of passing the hook-needle 2 through both thicknesses of the lining, the threaded eye-needle 1 may be passed up through said thickness of the fold *o*, and meet the hook-needle, which is passed through the leather, as shown in Fig. 9; or the threaded eye-needle 1 may be passed through the two thicknesses of the lining, and also through the leather, when the hook of the needle 2 can catch the thread of the eye-needle, as shown in Fig. 10, by simply passing it through the shank of the button.

The stitches and final results are the same in every case.

My invention is applicable for sewing shanked buttons to any article as well as shoes, and to other materials as well as to leather. It will now be evident that when these parts *k l m* of the thread are covered, protected, and concealed by the inner cloth or lining, D, as above described, none of the thread on the under side of the fabric is exposed on the exterior of such lining, except the very small part shown in Fig. 4. Consequently these parts *k l m* cannot get accidentally caught in anything, nor get worn, pulled, broken, or cut, and cannot, in a tight shoe or garment, annoy or irritate the wearer by pressing into the foot or flesh, the lining being always interposed between such thread and the person; and as the parts of the stitch shown in Fig. 4 are usually drawn up tight in the act of sewing, they lie practically about flush or even with the exterior surface of the lining, thus giving no annoyance.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described method of concealing and protecting that part of the thread used in sewing buttons on shoes or other articles which extends from stitch to stitch and from one button to another, the same consisting in first passing a loop of the thread through a double thickness of the lining and thence through the leather or other main material to which the lining and buttons are to be attached, then securing the button by means of the thread, as set forth, and turning back the lining to cover the thread extending from one stitch to the next one.

2. The herein-described method of concealing and protecting that part of the thread used in sewing shanked buttons to shoes or other articles which extends from stitch to stitch and from one button to another, the same consisting in first passing a loop of the thread through the lining material from its inside to its outside surface, next drawing such loop up through said lining from its outside surface and thence through the leather or other main material to which the lining and buttons are to be attached, then securing the button by means of the thread, as set forth, and turning back the lining to cover the thread extending from one stitch to the next one.

3. The herein-described method of sewing buttons on shoes and other articles, consisting in first passing a loop of the thread through a double thickness of the lining, and thence through the outer material, through the shank of the button, and then around the button and shank; secondly, passing another loop of the same thread through a double thickness of the lining, through the outer material, through the shank of the button from the opposite side to which the first loop was passed, and then around the button and shank, and, thirdly, carrying the thread along between the lining and the outer material preparatory to forming the next stitch.

AARON A. BROWN.

Witnesses:
F. R. McCORMICK,
S. SANSOM.