

(No Model.)

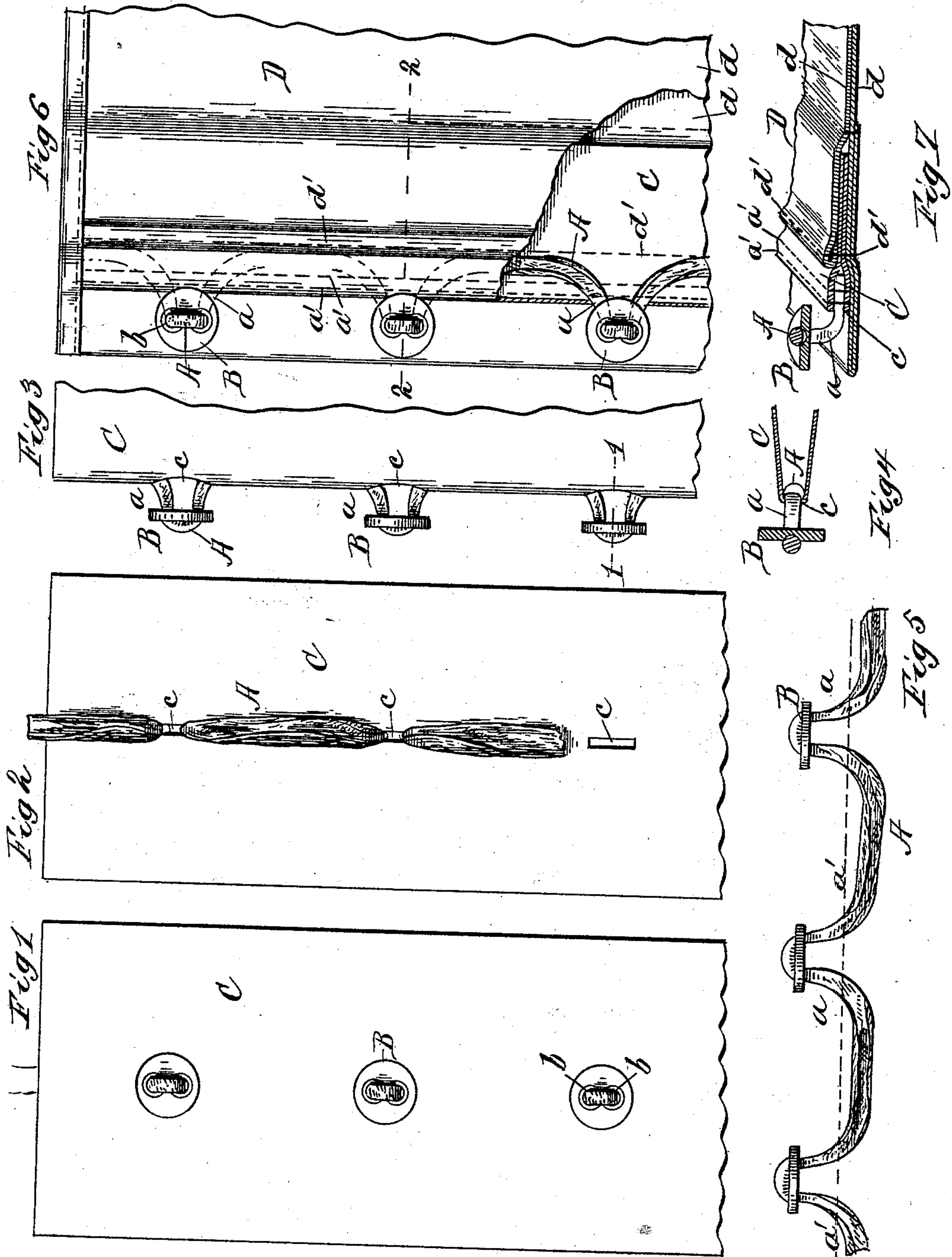
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. STONE.

METHOD OF MAKING BUTTON STRIPS.

No. 395,522.

Patented Jan. 1, 1889.



Witnesses  
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Irvine Miller.

Inventor,  
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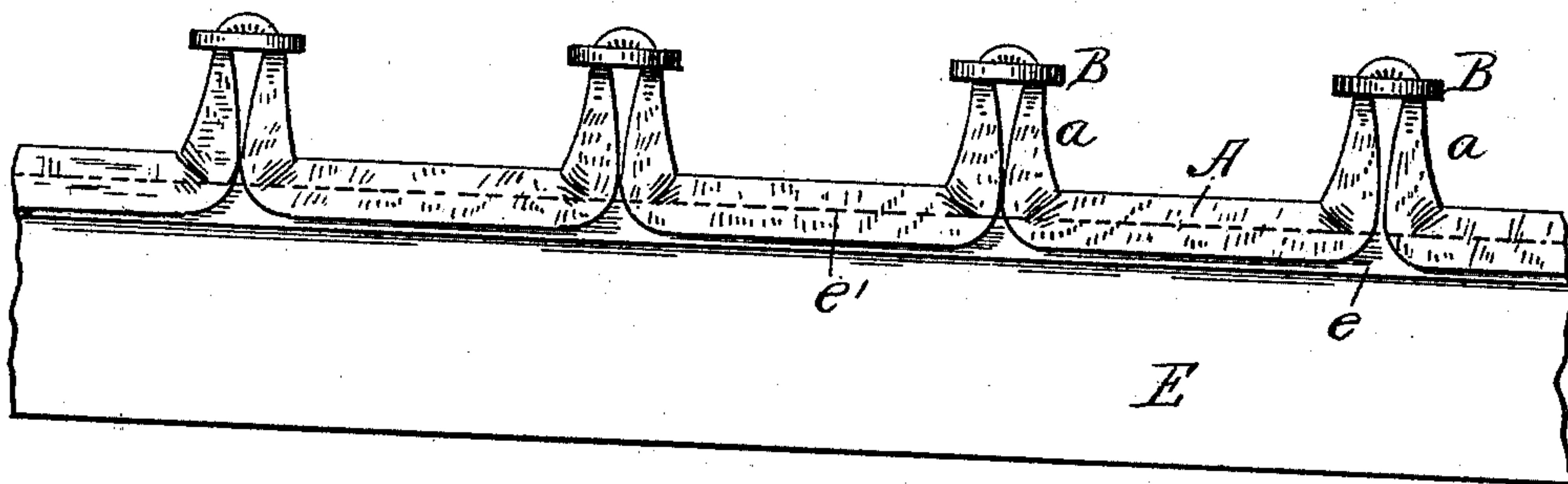


Fig 8

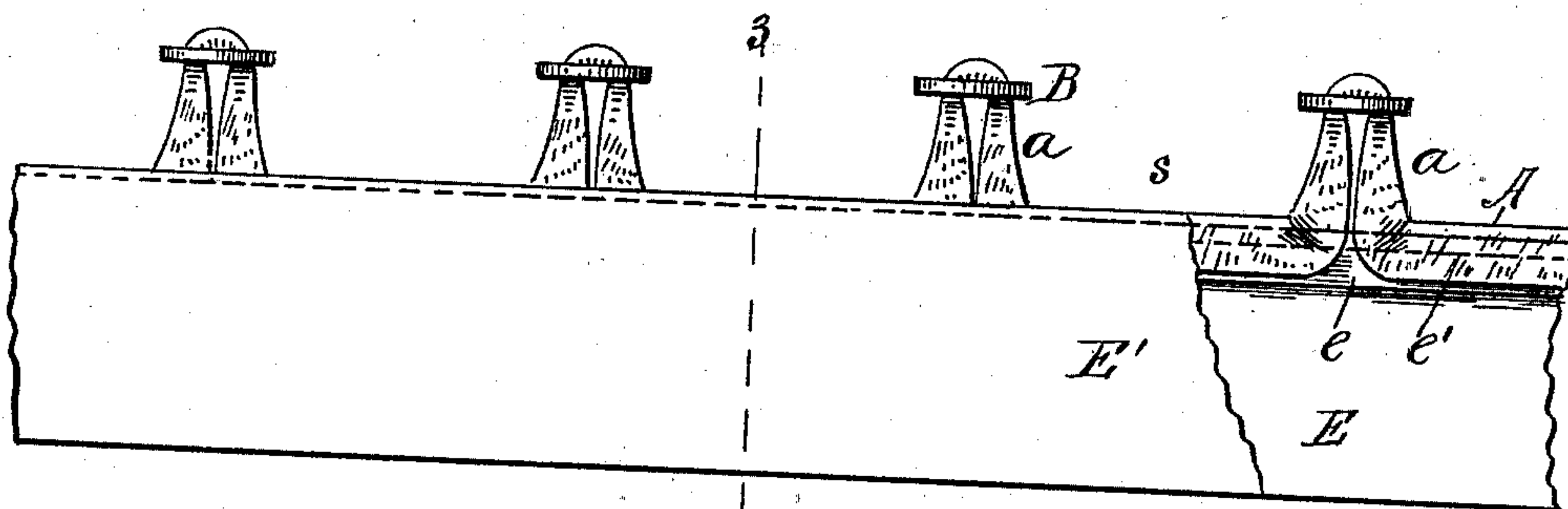


Fig 9

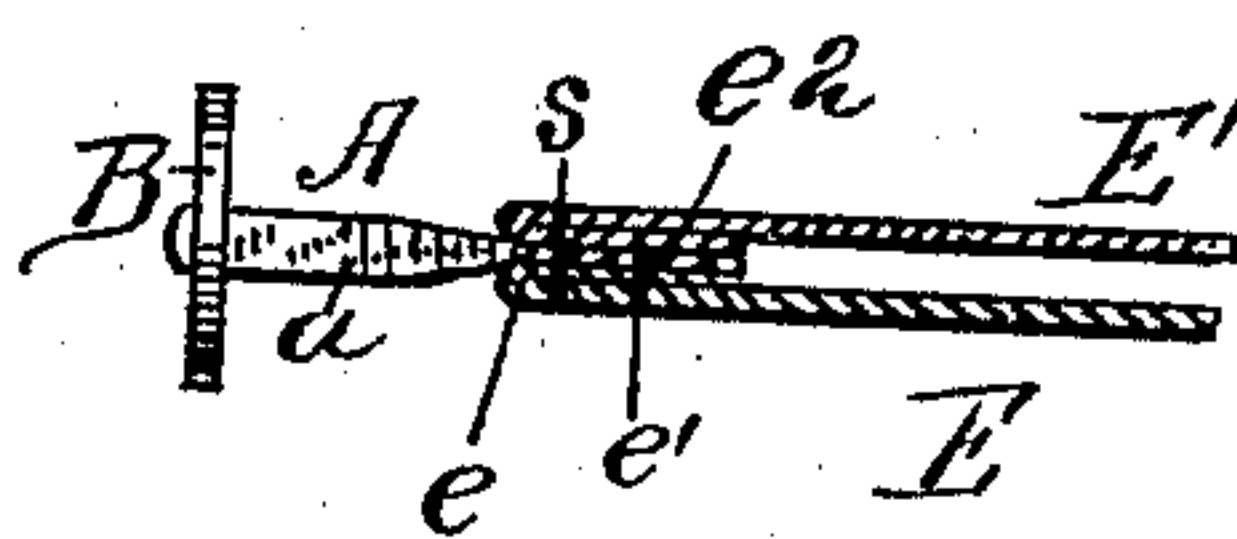


Fig 10

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES STONE, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS.

## METHOD OF MAKING BUTTON-STRIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,522, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed May 21, 1887. Serial No. 239,012. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES STONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Method of Making Button-Strips for Garments, which is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an outer or upper face view of a button-strip in process of construction; Fig. 2, a view of the inner or under face of the same; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 4, a detail sectional view taken on the line 1 1 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a detail view of the tape and the buttons mounted thereon ready for application; Fig. 6, a view showing the button-strip applied to a garment; Fig. 7, a detail sectional view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 6, and seen in perspective; Fig. 8, a detail view of a modified form of button-strip in process of construction; Fig. 9, a view of the same completed and ready for attachment to the garment; and Fig. 10, a detail sectional view of the same, taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 9.

Like letters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to the method of making button-strips for garments, and more particularly to that class in which the buttons are supported upon flexible tapes or strips.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved method for making button-strips of this description, whereby they may be constructed in an expeditious and cheap manner at a minimum expense of time, labor, and material, the said method being capable of being carried out entirely upon an ordinary sewing-machine without necessitating the employment of specially-trained labor.

To these ends my invention consists in certain novel features, which I will now proceed to describe, and will then particularly point out in the claim.

In carrying out my invention in its simplest form I take a strip or tape, A, of any desired length, and upon this continuous tape I string a series of buttons and arrange the same upon the continuous tape at fixed distances apart, these distances being greater than the dis-

tances between their final positions when on the finished garment. Sufficient tape is then taken from the intermediate portions of the continuous tape A to form loops *a*, and by this operation the buttons are drawn into the position with relation to each other which they will finally occupy when applied to the garment, and will therefore correspond in their spacing to the spacing of the button-holes.

The buttons B may be connected to the tape in any approved manner, although I prefer the manner shown, in which buttons are provided with perforations or eyes *b*, through which the continuous tape is passed or threaded, since this construction permits readily the proper spacing of the buttons upon the tape. The buttons having been thus properly spaced upon the tape and the loops *a* formed, the tape is attached to a suitable base by stitching along the line *a'*, Fig. 5, at the base of the loops *a*, or in any other suitable manner, so that the continuous tape is secured to the base, leaving the loops free to flexibly support the buttons.

The base to which the tape is stitched in the manner just described may be the garment itself; but in practice I prefer to employ as such base a continuous strip of cloth or other fabric, so that when completed the product forms a button-strip adapted to be cut into suitable lengths and connected to the garment in any suitable manner.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of the drawings I have shown a practical illustration of this method of construction, in which a strip, C, of cloth or other suitable fabric, is slit at proper intervals, as shown at *c*, these slits being preferably formed by folding the strip C lengthwise and cutting the slits upon the line of fold, as indicated in Figs 1 and 3. The continuous tape A, having the buttons B spaced thereon in the manner hereinbefore described, is then placed within the fold of the strip C and the buttons are projected through the slits, each button passing through the corresponding slit, and the main portion of the tape being held between the folds of the strip C. A line of stitching, *a'*, is then formed through the strip C, passing through the inclosed portions of the tape A, and will serve



to complete the button-strip. The button-strip thus completed is attached to the edge of the garment, so as to form a portion of the completed garment, and provides the same with a row of buttons along the edge thereof. In Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings I have shown one method of accomplishing this, in which the greater portion or the whole of the strip C is placed between the layers or thicknesses  $d$  of the garment D, so that the loops  $a$ , with their buttons B, project in the manner shown, the strip being then secured to the garment by suitable lines of stitching,  $d'$ . This is of course only one method of securing the button-strip to the garment, and any other approved method may be adopted.

In Figs. 8, 9, and 10 I have shown a modified form of button-strip produced in accordance with my approved method of construction. In this case a strip, E, of cloth or other suitable fabric, one edge of which is preferably folded over, as shown at  $e$ , forms the base for the attachment of the continuous tape A. The buttons B having been properly located upon the continuous tape and the loops  $a$  formed therefrom, the whole is secured by means of a continuous line of stitching,  $e'$ , to the base E, whereby the button-strip shown in Fig. 8 will be produced. In order to give a finish to this strip, I employ a second strip of cloth or other suitable fabric, E', similar to the strip E and preferably provided with a folded edge,  $e^2$ . This strip is applied to the face of the strip E, (shown in Fig. 8,) and is secured thereon by a line of stitching,  $s$ , passing not only through the strips E and E', but also through the base portion on each loop  $a$ , thus more effectually securing the said loops in position and at the same time covering and concealing the body portion of the tape A. The strip E' may, however, be omitted, and the strip shown in Fig. 8 may be applied to the garment, either between the folds thereof or under the edge of the same, being stitched thereto in any suitable manner.

It will be seen the buttons are first located upon the strip at such distances greater than the final distances to be ultimately employed that the act of forming the loops which constitute the flexible supports of the buttons serves to give these buttons their final location and determine their proper position with relation to each other, so that they will correspond in their spacing to the spacing of the button-holes in conjunction with which they are to be employed.

It will also be seen that a continuous button-strip of any desired length may be produced by the method just described in rapid and cheap manner, which strip may be sold to the trade in continuous lengths and be subsequently subdivided into lengths corresponding to the garment to which they are to be employed.

It is obvious that various modifications in the details of the invention as hereinbefore described may be made without departing from the principle thereof, and I therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting myself strictly to the precise details hereinbefore set forth.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The hereinbefore-described method of making button-strips, which consists in applying to a continuous tape a series of buttons at fixed distances greater than the final distances which separate the buttons in the finished strip, then forming from the surplus of the intermediate portions of the continuous tape a series of loops, one for each button, whereby the buttons are brought into their final and proper position, and then securing the continuous tape to a suitable base by stitching, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JAMES STONE.

Witnesses:

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