

(No Model.)
J. H. HAVILAND & T. A. MITCHELL.

BUTTON STRIP.

No. 413,509.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

Fig. 1.

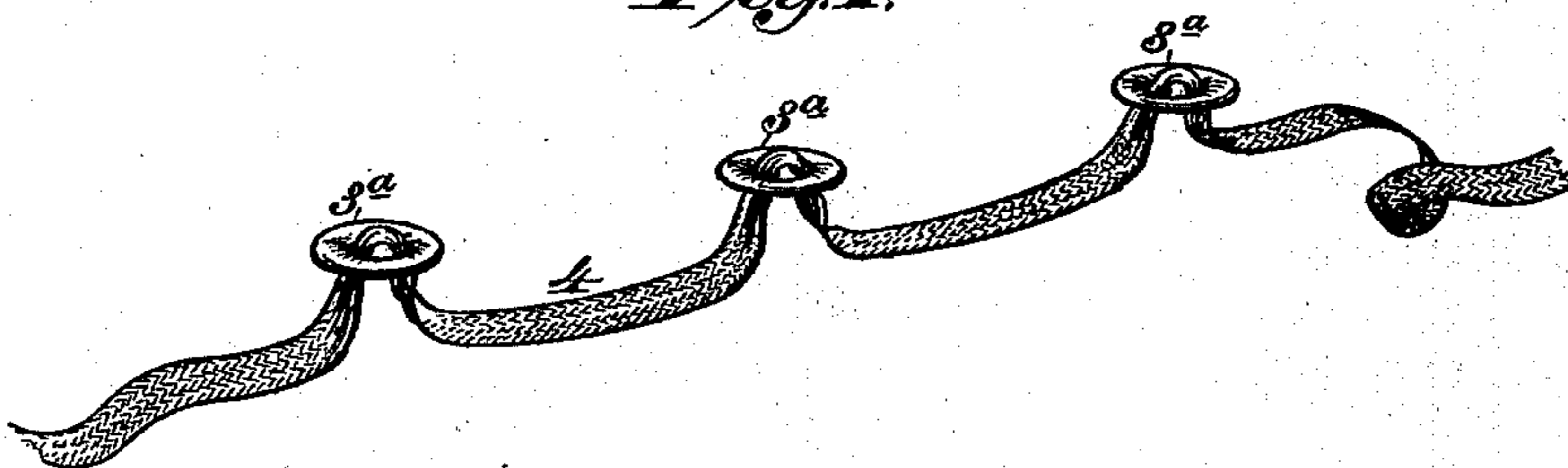


Fig. 2.

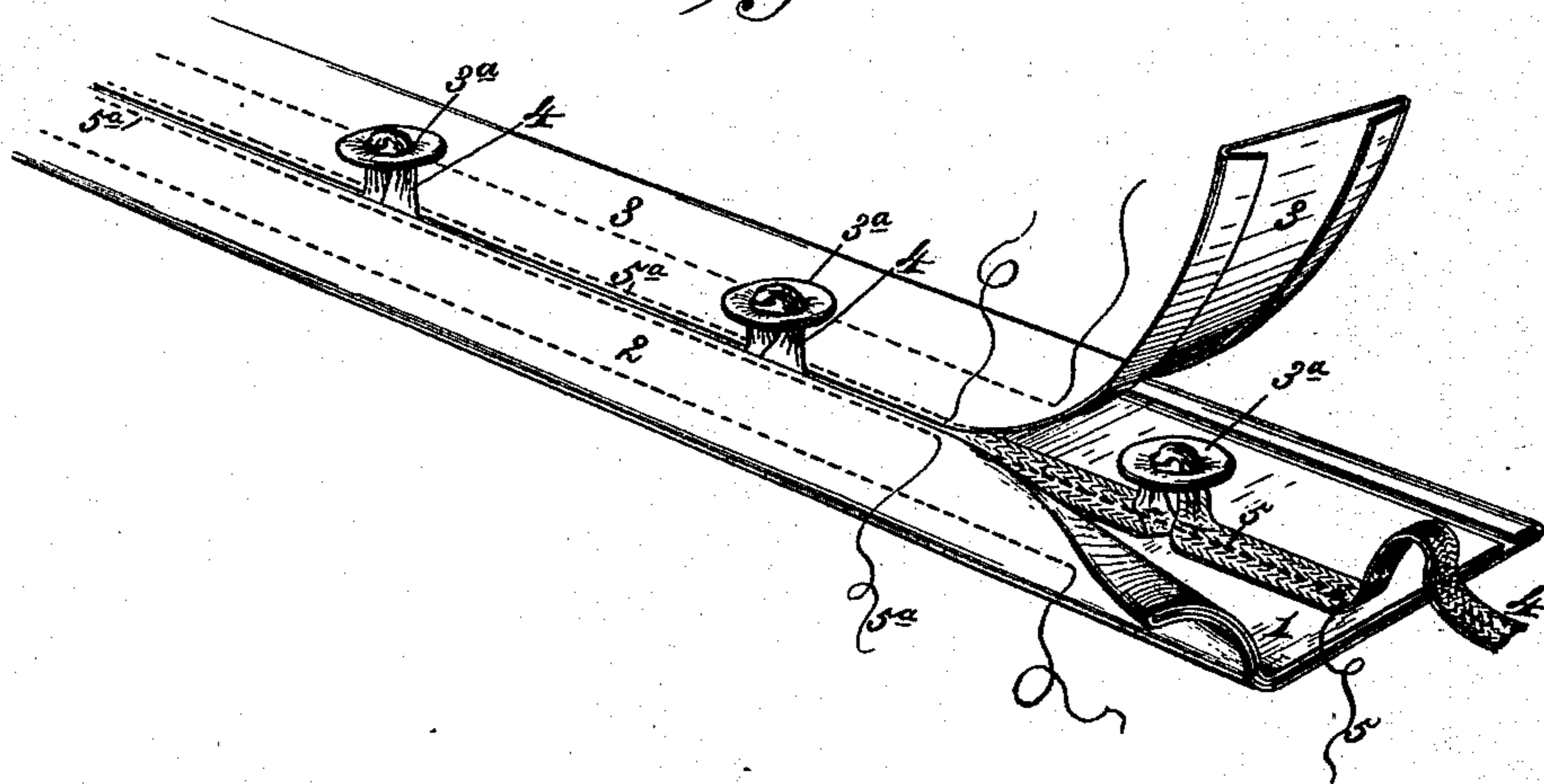


Fig. 3.

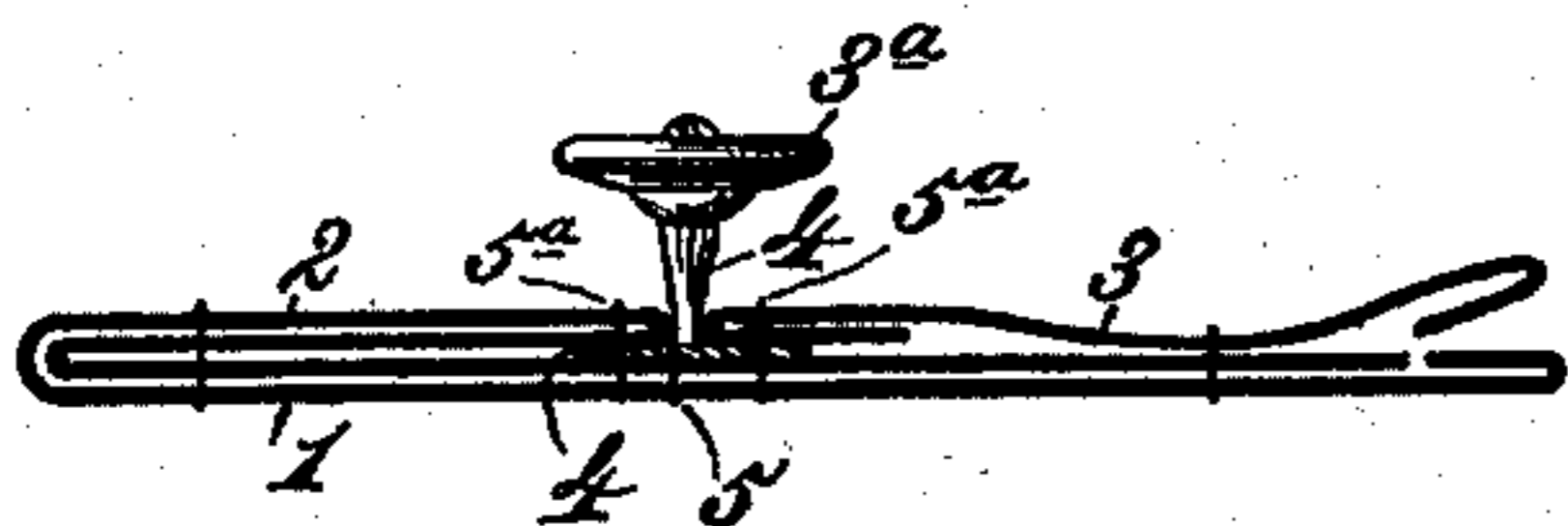
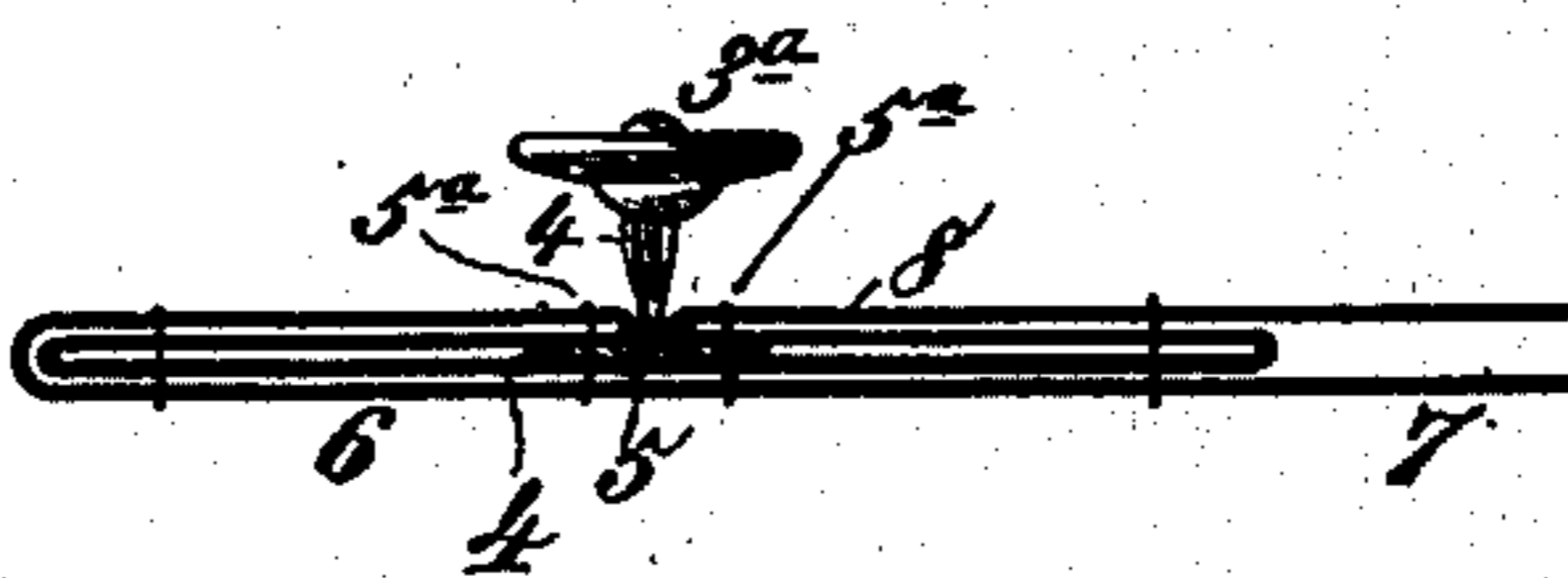


Fig. 4



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. HAVILAND AND TRUMAN A. MITCHELL, OF WEEDSPORT,
NEW YORK.

BUTTON-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,509, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed July 5, 1889. Serial No. 316,575. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH H. HAVILAND and TRUMAN A. MITCHELL, citizens of the United States, residing at Weedsport, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Button-Strips, of which the following is a specification.

It is the purpose of our present invention to provide a simple and novel construction and combination of parts whereby a series of buttons may be attached firmly and durably to a garment by means of continuous tapes, which are associated with the garment in such manner that the attaching tapes are wholly concealed, while they are permanently connected therewith throughout their entire length, save only at the points where the buttons are looped thereon, the arrangement of parts being such that the entire series of buttons may be placed upon the tape and the latter then stitched to the garment throughout its length without employing stay-pieces, the goods being so folded as to wholly cover and conceal the tape save at the loops of the buttons.

Heretofore and prior to our invention buttons have been attached to corsets and other garments by forming a series of transverse pockets in a strip of webbing and inserting the tape therein in such manner as to form loops engaging the buttons, lines of stitching being formed longitudinally at the edges of the webbing and crossing the tapes transversely. By this method separate tapes are used for each button. Another method has been used, consisting in forming longitudinal pockets between the plies of the garment, stitching stay-pieces between the plies, and passing a tape through the pockets and buttons alternately, and then stitching through the plies, stay-pieces, and tape. Finally, a button-strip has been produced having a series of eyelets set therein, a tape being laid upon the reverse side of the strip and passed through the eyelets and through the perforations of the buttons. In this construction the tape is without positive attachment to the strip between the eyelets and is exposed upon the reverse side.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to

make and use our invention, we will now describe the same in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing the manner of looping or stringing the buttons upon a continuous tape. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a button-strip, showing the manner of uniting the continuous tape carrying the buttons with the garment. Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the manner of folding the goods to conceal the tapes and attach the same. Fig. 4 is a similar section showing a modified form of fold, whereby the button-strip may be formed from a single piece of goods.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 denotes a strip of suitable fabric folded upon itself near its longitudinal center. The double thickness of fabric is then folded over to form the double ply 2, its edge lying near the center of the strip, and a separate strip 3, having its edges turned under, is laid upon the strip 1, with its edge close to the folded edge of the double ply 2. The buttons 3^a, of any suitable form, are then strung at proper intervals upon a continuous strip of flat tape 4, which is laid flat upon the folded strip 1 in such manner that it will lie directly beneath the meeting edges of the double ply 2 and the edge of the strip 3, the loops of tape carrying the buttons being of such length that they project between the edges, and a single line of stitching 5 is run throughout the length of the tape, passing through the double thickness of the goods. The folded edges of the double ply 2 and of the strip 3 are then laid down flat and a line of stitching 5^a carried along each edge, passing through the four thicknesses of the goods and through the continuous tape interposed centrally therein, forming an exceedingly strong, simple, and rapidly-constructed fastening, wherein the tape is wholly concealed, except directly under the buttons, and secured throughout its entire length.

The button-strip may be formed of a single piece of goods in the manner shown in Fig. 4 by folding a strip of fabric upon itself in such manner as to form a double ply 6, with the single thickness 7 projecting beyond its edge. A plait 8 is then formed in the latter,

and the edge of the double ply 6 is folded over upon the goods to lie adjacent to the edge of the plait 8. The tape, having the buttons looped thereon in the manner set forth, is then laid beneath these two edges, and they are stitched down in the manner already described.

A looped tape carrying buttons has heretofore been stitched to a folded strip of fabric; but my construction differs from those heretofore known in that the folded portion 2 or 6 of the strip 1 overlies one longitudinal edge of the looped tape, and the longitudinal edge of the strip or part 8 overlies the opposite longitudinal edge of such tape, so that the loops of the tape project between the adjacent longitudinal edges of the strip or part 8 and the folded edge 2 or 6 of the strip 1, whereby the tape is secured at each edge by a continuous line of stitches, and slitting of the fabric for the passage of the tape-loops is avoided.

What we claim is—

A button-strip comprising a base-strip having one edge folded over and stitched along its longitudinal edge at or near the center of the strip, a continuous tape having one longitudinal edge underlying the longitudinal edge of the folded part of the strip and provided with a series of loops each passing through the eyes of a button, and a strip stitched to the base-strip and having a longitudinal edge overlying the other longitudinal edge of the looped tape and stitched thereto and to the base-strip, said loops of the tape projecting between the adjacent longitudinal edges of the strips, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH H. HAVILAND.
TRUMAN A. MITCHELL.

Witnesses:

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