

No. 709,537.

Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

S. A. FOSTER.

WIRE BUTTON.

(Application filed Apr. 9, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

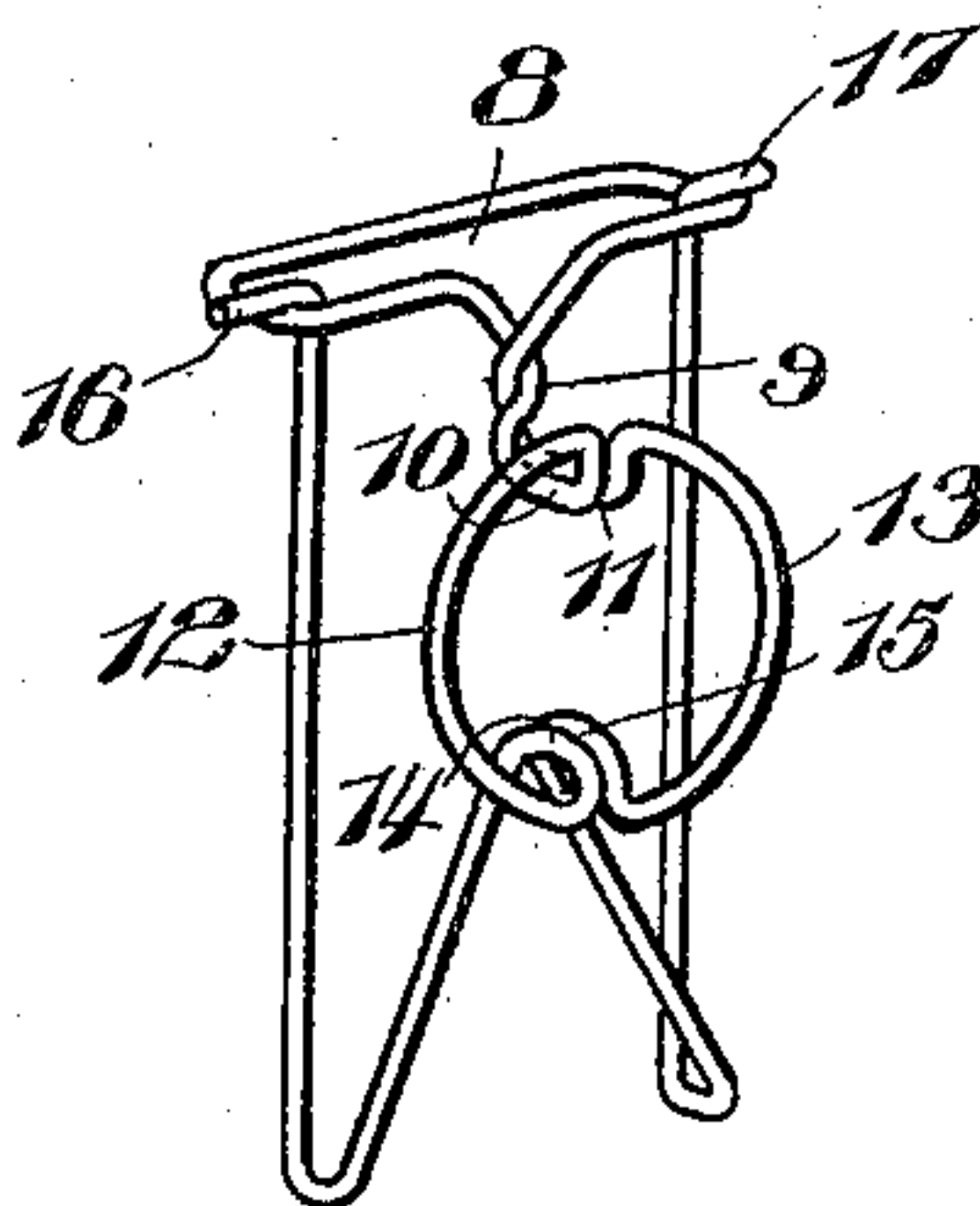


Fig. 2.

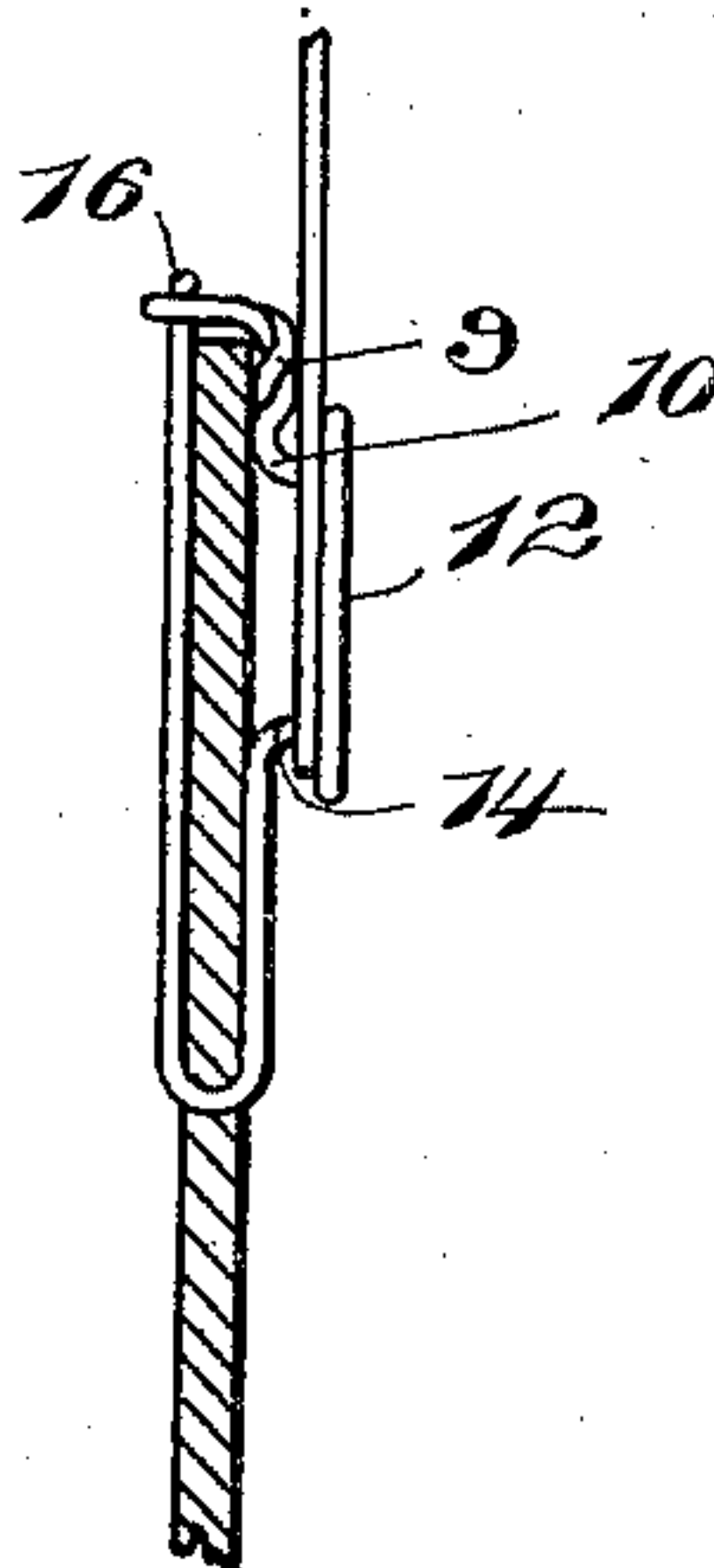
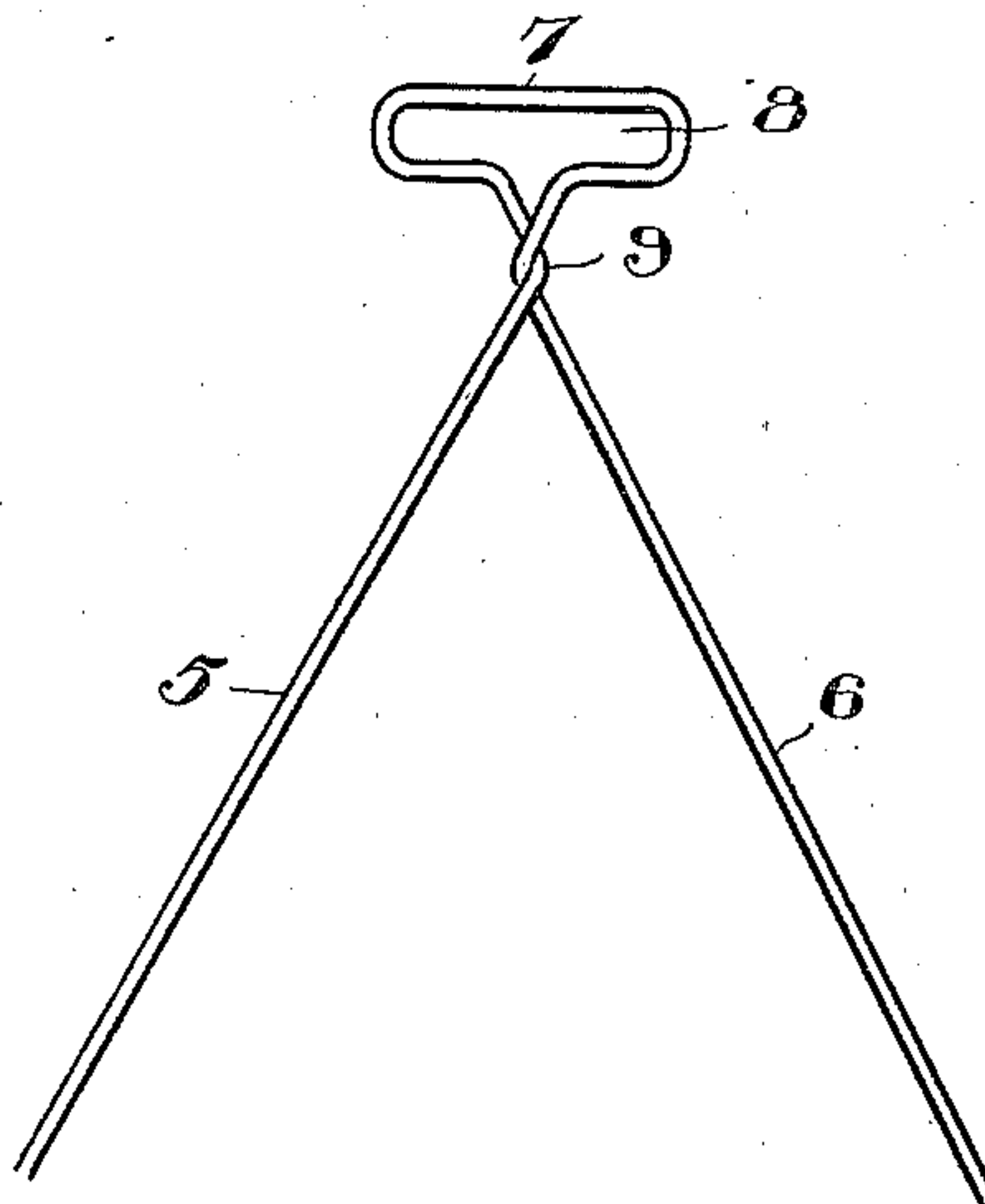


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WIRE BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,537, dated September 23, 1902.

Application filed April 9, 1902. Serial No. 102,071. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SIDNEY A. FOSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to buttons in general; and it has for its object to provide a button formed of a single piece of wire and which may be easily and quickly attached to or removed from a fabric and which when in place will serve the usual purposes of a button.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction which is particularly adapted for use as a suspender-button. Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the button. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the button attached to the upper portion of trousers in the place of the ordinary suspender-button, a suspender-end being shown engaged therewith. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the wire in the process of formation of the button.

Referring now to the drawings, it will be seen that the present button consists of a single piece of wire, which is preferably of spring metal. In the formation of the button the wire is first bent upon itself to form the spaced members 5 and 6 and the connecting bight 7, the members being bent toward each other and then twisted together to form the loop 8 and the adjacent twisted neck portion 9. Beyond the twisted neck 9 the members 5 and 6 are bent at right angles, as shown at 10 and 11. Then the twisted neck portion is bent in an opposite direction, so that the loop 8 projects at the opposite side of the neck from the portions 10 and 11 and in a plane parallel therewith. At the ends of the portions 10 and 11 the members are bent laterally at right angles and are arched, as shown at 12 and 13, the arches springing in

opposite directions and lying in a common plane, as shown.

Beyond the arches 12 and 13 from the loop of the button the members of the wire are bent backwardly, as shown at 14 and 15, parallel with the portions 12 and 13, after which they are bent downwardly at right angles to extend divergently. The members are then bent upon themselves, their extremities being passed through the loop 8, and then bent outwardly in opposite directions, as shown at 16 and 17.

In the application of the button to the trousers the ends of the members 5 and 6 are passed through the fabric and are then passed upwardly on the inner face thereof, the divergent portions of the members above referred to lying against the outer face of the fabric and the loop 8 lying above and projecting over the upper edge of the fabric of the trousers where it is engaged by the free ends of the members, the outwardly-bent portions of which prevent accidental disengagement of the members from the loop. In this position of the article the arched portions thereof lie spaced forwardly from the fabric of the trousers, so that a suspender tab or end may be engaged thereover, as shown in the drawings.

It will be seen that the arches form what may be termed the "head" of the button, at one side of which is a loop and from the opposite side of which extend the pins, which are bent upon themselves and returned below the head of the button for engagement with the loop.

What is claimed is—

1. A button and its attaching means comprising a central head, a loop extending from one side of the head and pins extending from the opposite side of the head, said pins being bent upon themselves and returned beneath and behind the head for engagement with the loop.

2. A button and its attaching means consisting of a single wire including a loop, arches beyond the loop and lying in a common plane at an angle to the plane of the loop and pins extending from the ends of the arches opposite to the loop, said pins being bent upon themselves and returned beneath and behind the arches for engagement with the loop.



3. A button and its attaching means consisting of a wire bent upon itself to form separate members and a connecting portion, the wire adjacent to the connecting portion being bent to form a loop and the members beyond the loop being arched in opposite directions, and the members beyond the arches being bent upon themselves and returned to the loop for engagement therewith, the mem-

bers between the loop and the arches being twisted together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIDNEY A. FOSTER.

Witnesses:

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J. M. POLAND.