

No. 811,724.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

I. KALLIWODA.
CROCHET WORK BUTTON.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 28, 1904.

Fig. 1.

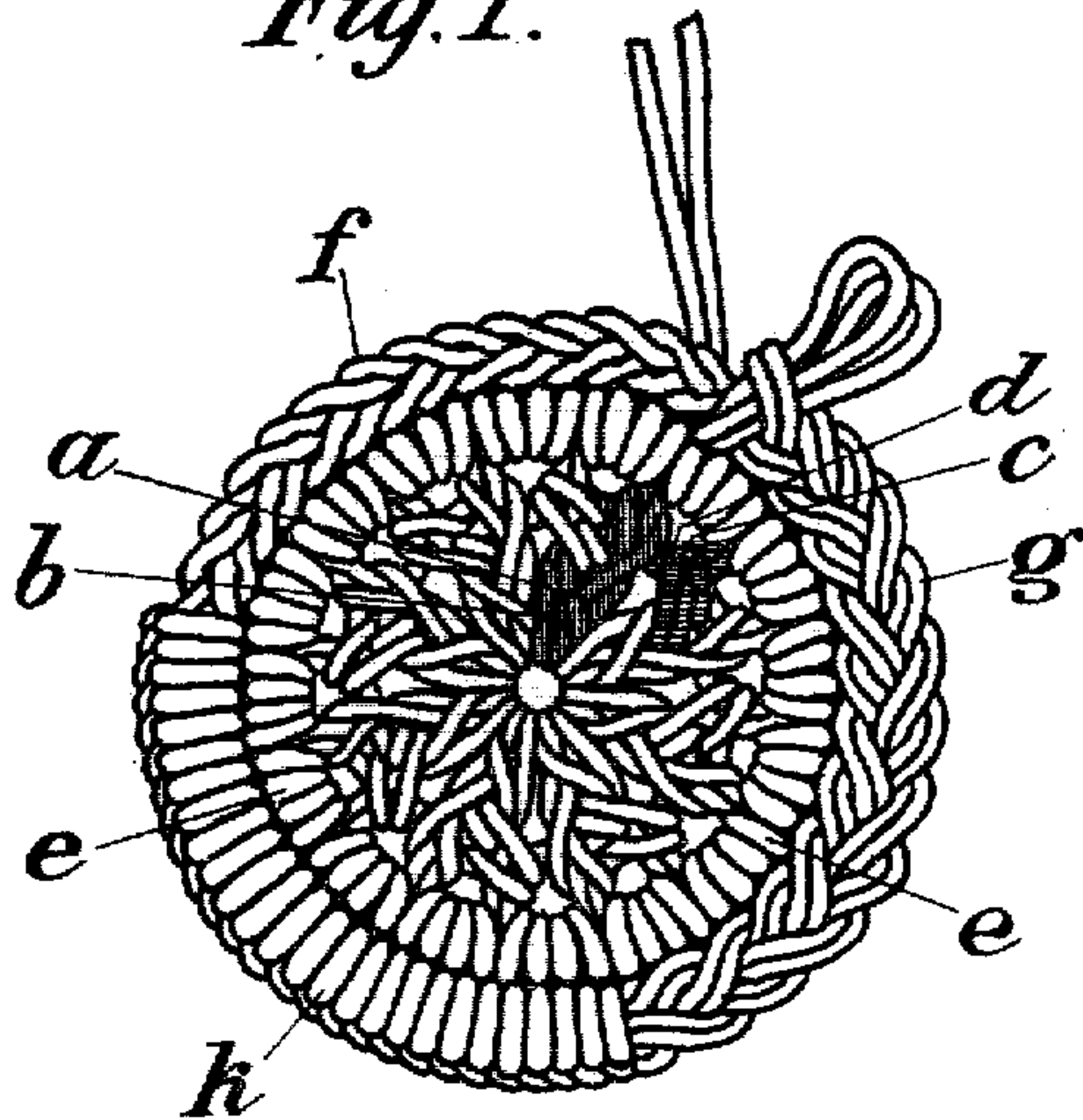


Fig. 2.

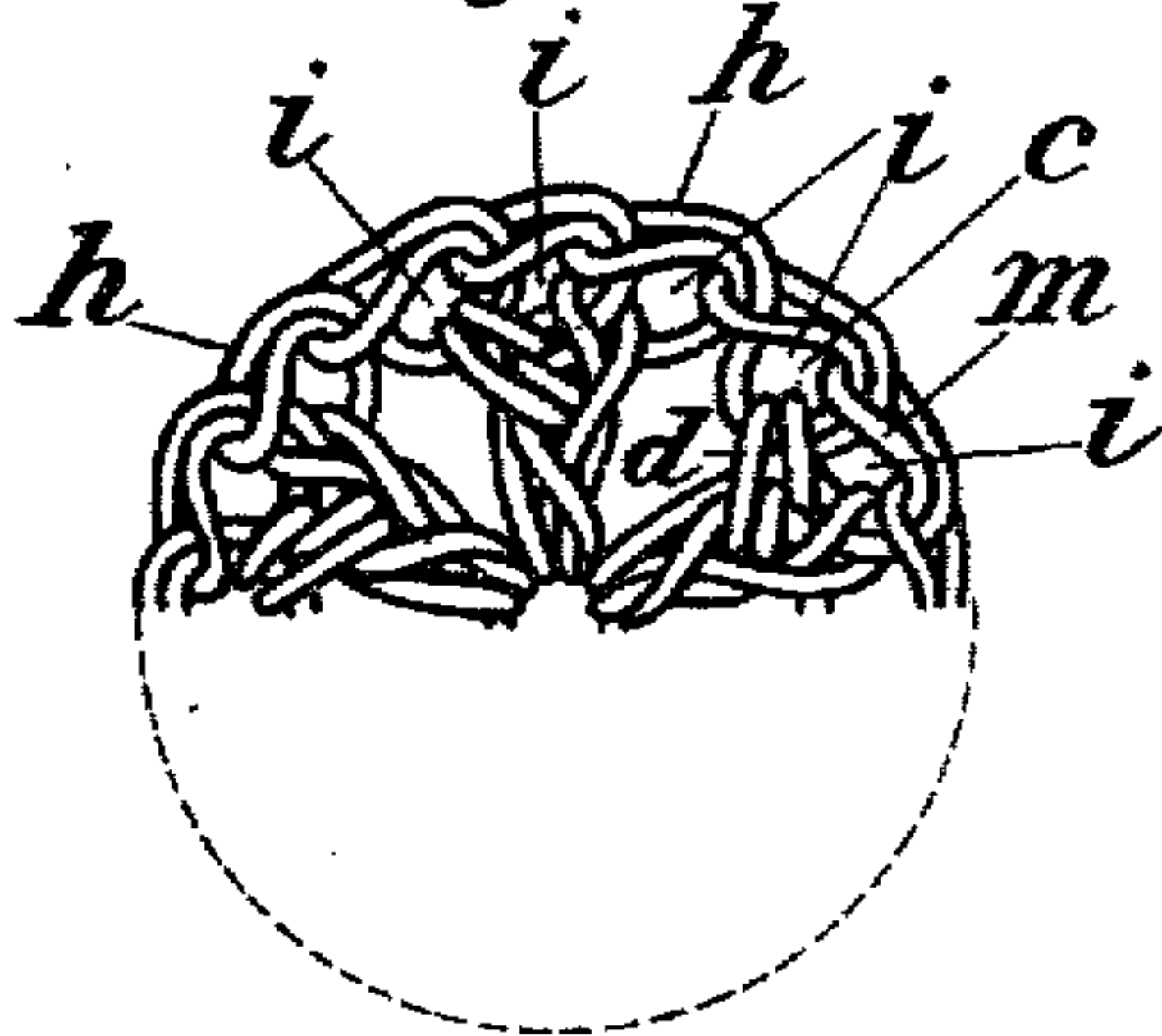
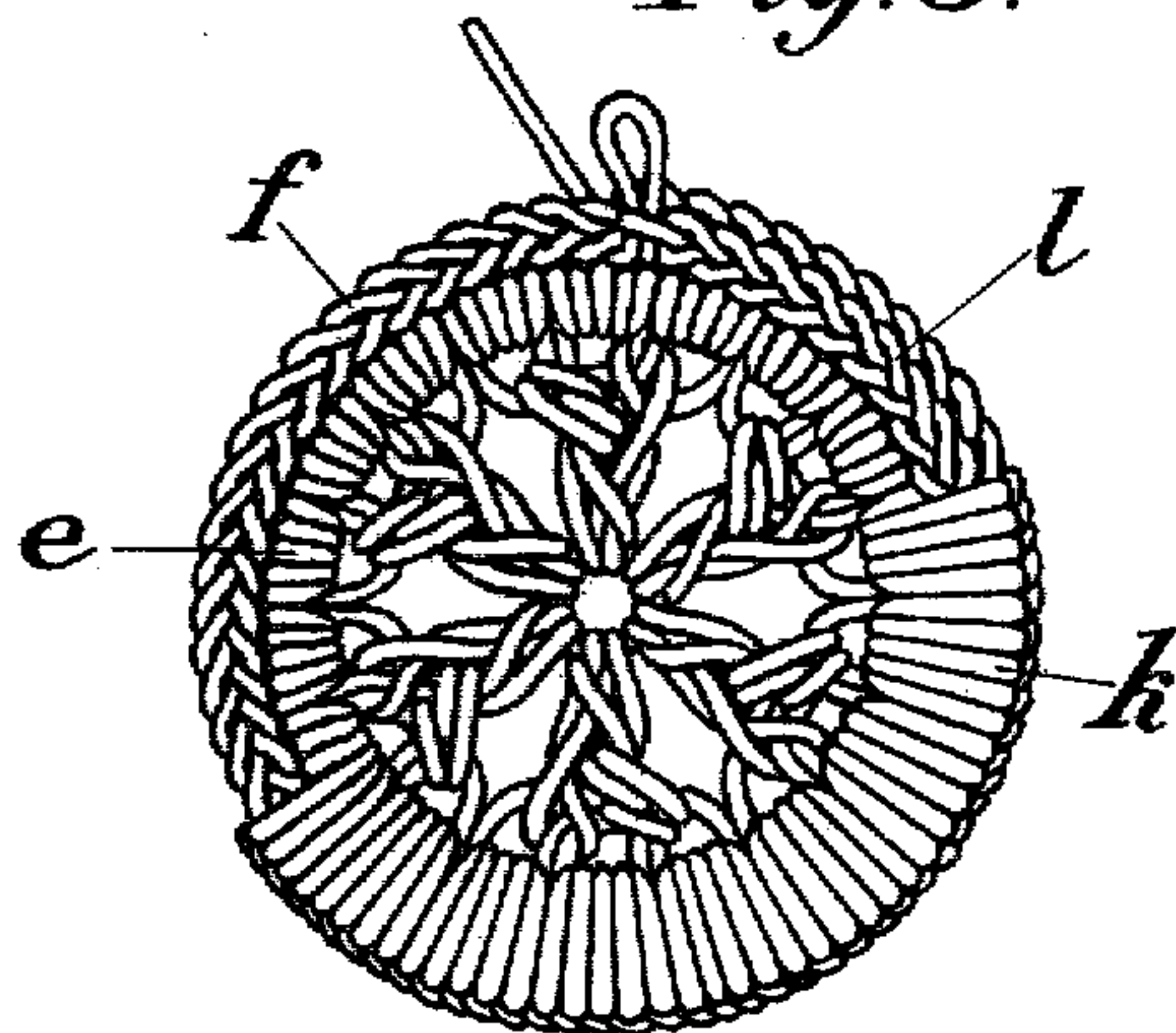


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
W. H. Merrill
L. Staaden.

Inventor:
Irene Kalliwoda,
born in Halden,
by Alfred Miller,
Att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRENE KALLIWODA, OF SOPRON, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CROCHET-WORK BUTTON.

No. 811,724.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906

Application filed June 28, 1904. Serial No. 214,490.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRENE KALLIWODA, (born VON HALDEN,) residing at Sopron, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crochet-Work Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has for its object certain improvements in the buttons as described in my Patent No. 798,346 of August 29, 1905, the improvements being designed to facilitate, and therefore to cheapen, the production and to make the buttons more decorative or pretty in appearance.

In the accompanying drawings, in which some forms of my improved buttons are illustrated, Figure 1 shows one form, portions of the button being left in a partly-finished condition. Fig. 2 shows the center part of another form of the button; and Fig. 3 shows the button with the center part as in Fig. 2, one portion being shown as finished, while the rest is only partly finished.

The improvements relate partly to the center part of the button and partly to the annular stiff portion.

The center part of the button is crocheted in the following manner: As is usual in making circular articles a beginning is made with a loose chain-stitch, into which a fast stitch is crocheted and the thread end is then drawn tight. Owing to the fact that as described below a row of stitches are to be worked with a double thread in the circular part of the button, the first chain-stitch must not be made at the end of the thread; but a part of the thread (about thirty inches long) must be left free, and the first chain-stitch must be made above this part. After the before-mentioned fast stitch two more chain-stitches are crocheted, and then a long stitch (or "treble") is crocheted in the known manner in the two lower loops formed through the fast stitch. One long stitch is distinguished in Fig. 1 by vertical shading-lines. In the long stitch a long double crochet or half-long stitch is now crocheted, whereupon the crochet-hook is passed through the two lower loops *a b* of the long stitch. In Fig. 1 a long double crochet is distinguished by horizontal shading-lines. The long double crochet is made as follows: The thread is laid (or thrown) over the hook, and this latter is passed through the loops *a b*. The thread is again passed over the crochet-hook and drawn through the loops *a b*, so that three loops now lie on the hook. The

thread is once more laid on the hook and is drawn through all three loops. In the drawings the second loop is indicated by *c* and the third by *d*. The first loop is covered by the later work, so is invisible in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2 the middle part of the button only is shown, so that in this figure, in addition to the other loops, the first loop *m* can be seen. In the above-described manner the work is continued—that is to say, a long stitch (treble) and a long double crochet are made alternately, the latter being crocheted into the former until the circle is completed. Thereupon the hook is thrust through the upper loop of the first long stitch, the thread laid over the hook, and drawn through this loop and at the same time also through the last loop lying on the hook, whereby the central circular part of the button is finished off.

The form of center part shown in Fig. 2 consists of long stitches or trebles and long double crochets, as in the first type, only in this case after each long double crochet a chain-stitch *h* is crocheted, and the next long stitch after this latter, &c. Obviously between the long stitches and long double crochets several chain-stitches *h* can be formed, if desired, one after another.

Instead of always making alternate long stitches and long double crochets successive long stitches interspersed with chain-stitches may also be made, (this arrangement being not shown in the drawings.) In larger buttons in place of the long stitches (trebles) the well-known double long stitches may be used, and in place of the long double crochets (or half-long stitches) full-long stitches.

Around the above-described circular center part of the button the stiff annular outer part is worked, as described in the two examples given below. The first example is shown in Fig. 1 and the second in Fig. 3. In the first type of annular outer part a row of "tambour-stitches" is worked around the central part, as in the buttons described in my Patent No. 798,346 of August 29, 1905, one tambour-stitch being worked on each long stitch and on each long double crochet. If the center part is formed with chain-stitches, Fig. 2, a tambour-stitch is of course worked on each chain-stitch. In the crocheting of the tambour-stitches the crochet-hook is, as in my application Serial No. 176,988, passed through the upper loops of the long stitches, long double crochets, and also of the chain-stitches, and consequently

through the holes *i*, Fig. 2. The said rows of tambour-stitches are now, as in my application Serial No. 176,988, worked round with a row of close stitches *e*, Fig. 1, in which operation the crochet-hook is again passed through the upper loops of the long stitches, long double stitches, and also of the chain-stitches, just as in the formation of the tambour-stitches, only that in each hole *i* two close stitches *e* are crocheted. Around the row of close stitches *e* a further row of tambour-stitches *f* is crocheted, in which operation the crochet-hook, as in my application Serial No. 176,988, is passed through the two upper loops formed by the close stitches *e*. When the last tambour-stitch of this row is completed, the working thread is cut off to the length of the thread left free at the beginning of the work. This latter thread is taken by the hook and is drawn with the other thread from the back to the front of the button. A row of tambour-stitches *g* is now crocheted with the double thread working from the reverse face of the button, the hook being passed through the same loops as in the working of the row of stitches *f*. After the completion of the row of stitches *g* the thread is worked off (and its end hidden) at the reverse face of the button. The two rows of tambour-stitches *f* and *g* are now worked over closely with the use of an ordinary sewing-needle, producing the well-known loop-stitches *k*. This latter working can also be effected, as is well known, by means of a sewing-machine.

In the form of button shown in Fig. 3, as in

the form already described, a row of tambour-stitches is first crocheted around the circular center part and is worked over with close stitches *e*. Hereupon two rows of tambour-stitches *f* and *l* are worked round one after the other, and then the whole annular outer part—that is, the rows of stitches *e*, *f*, and *l*—are worked over with the loop-stitches *k* by hand or with a machine. As in this construction there is no row with a double thread, the work may be begun at the end of the thread.

What I claim is—

1. A button of the kind described, made of a center part formed of long stitches (trebles), and long double crochets worked into said stitches, substantially as described.

2. A button of the character described, made of pairs of long stitches (trebles) and long double crochets of chain-stitches worked between said long stitches and said crochets, substantially as described.

3. A crochet-work button, made of a center part, an outer annular part formed into a row of tambour-stitches worked over with close stitches (*e*), a row of tambour-stitches of single thread and another row of double thread worked around the first row, substantially as described.

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

IRENE KALLIWODA.

Witnesses:

PHILIPP SCHÖN,
LOUIS KAMBRY.