

No. 816,416.

PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

R. H. A. D'AILLY.  
BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

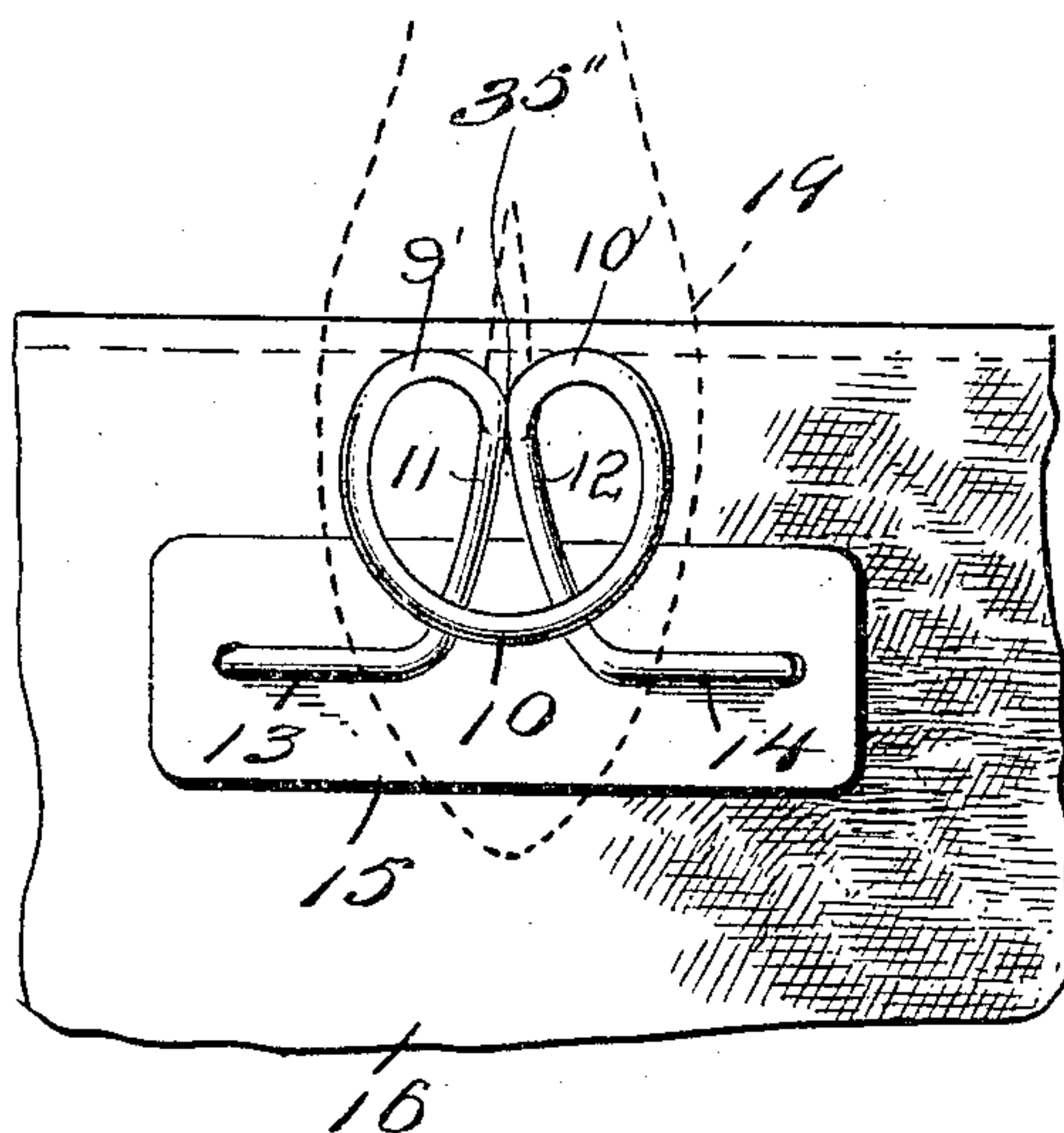


Fig. 1.

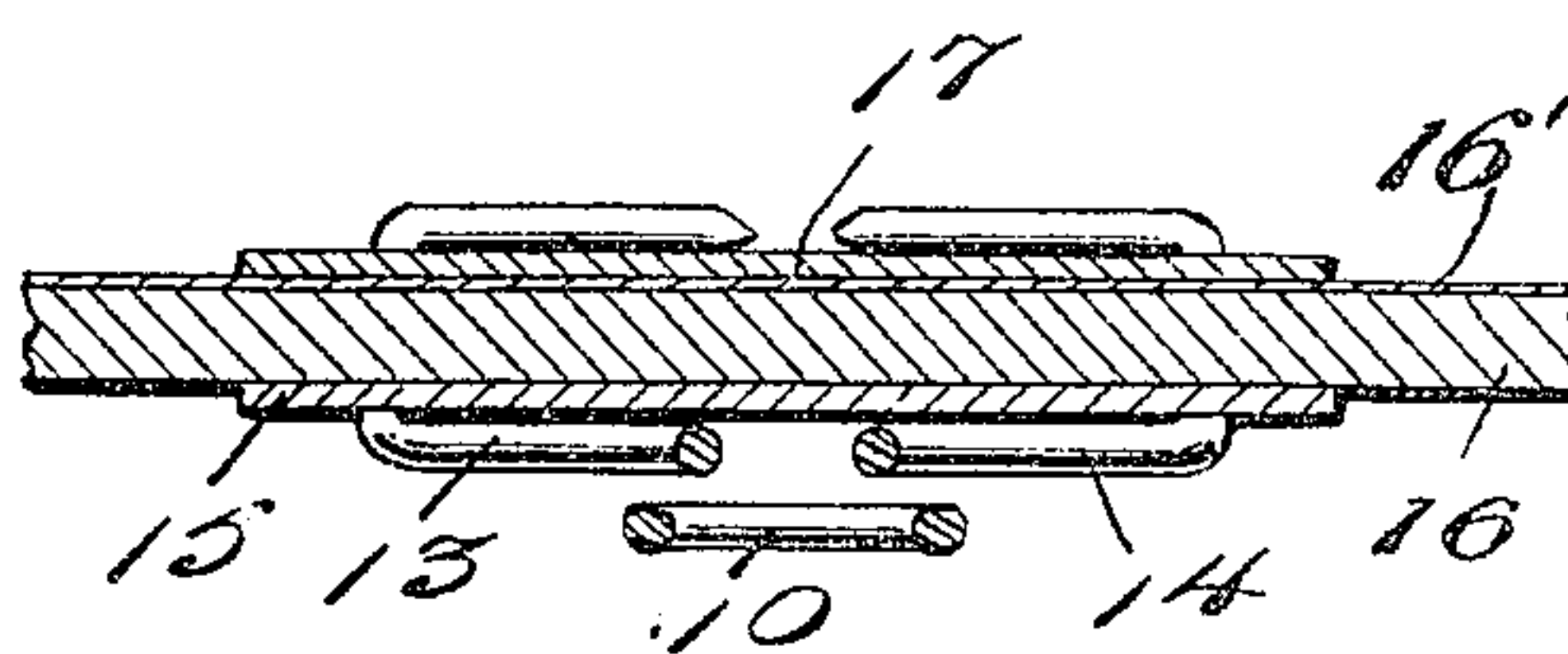


Fig. 2.

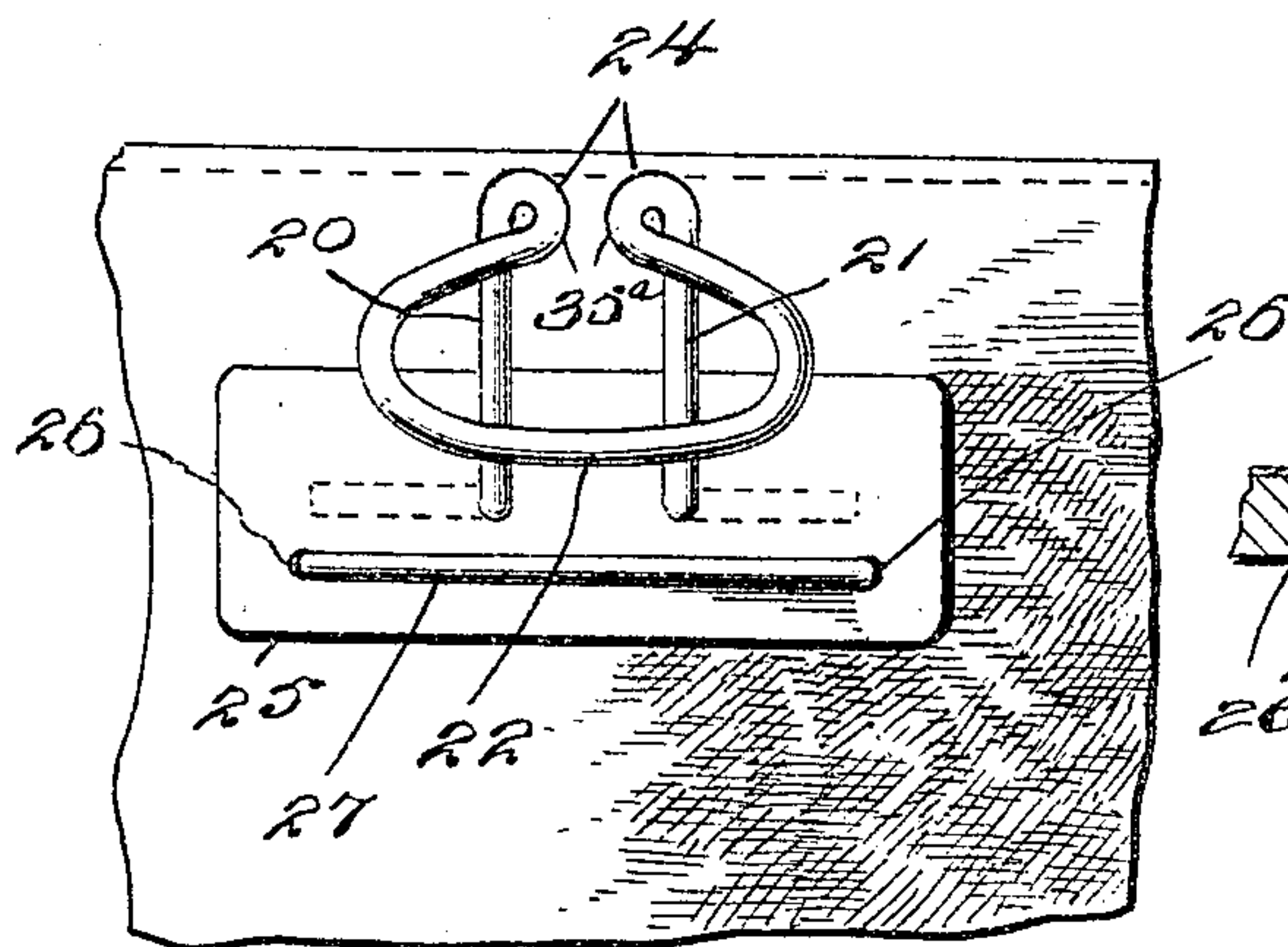


Fig. 3.

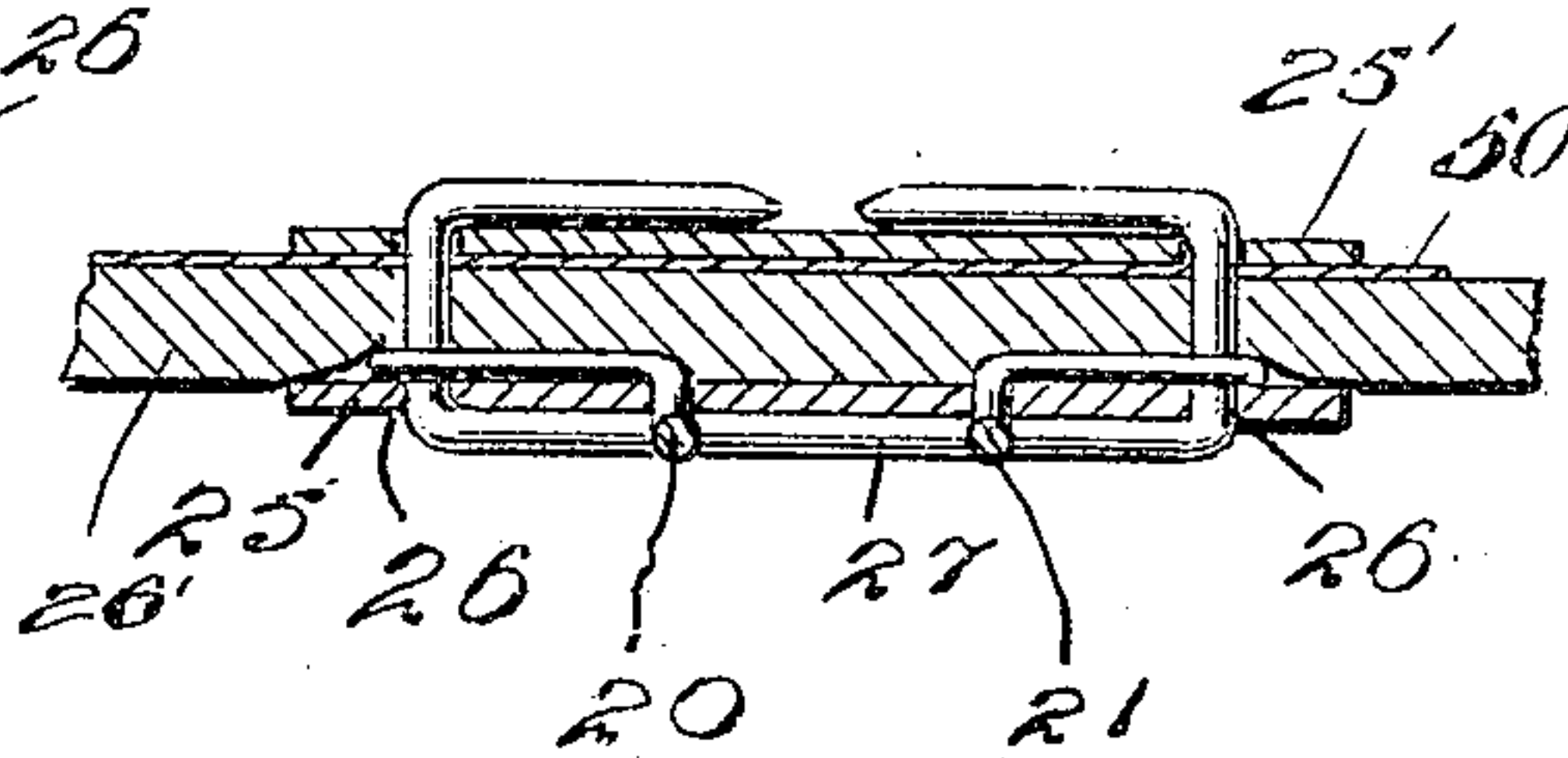


Fig. 4.

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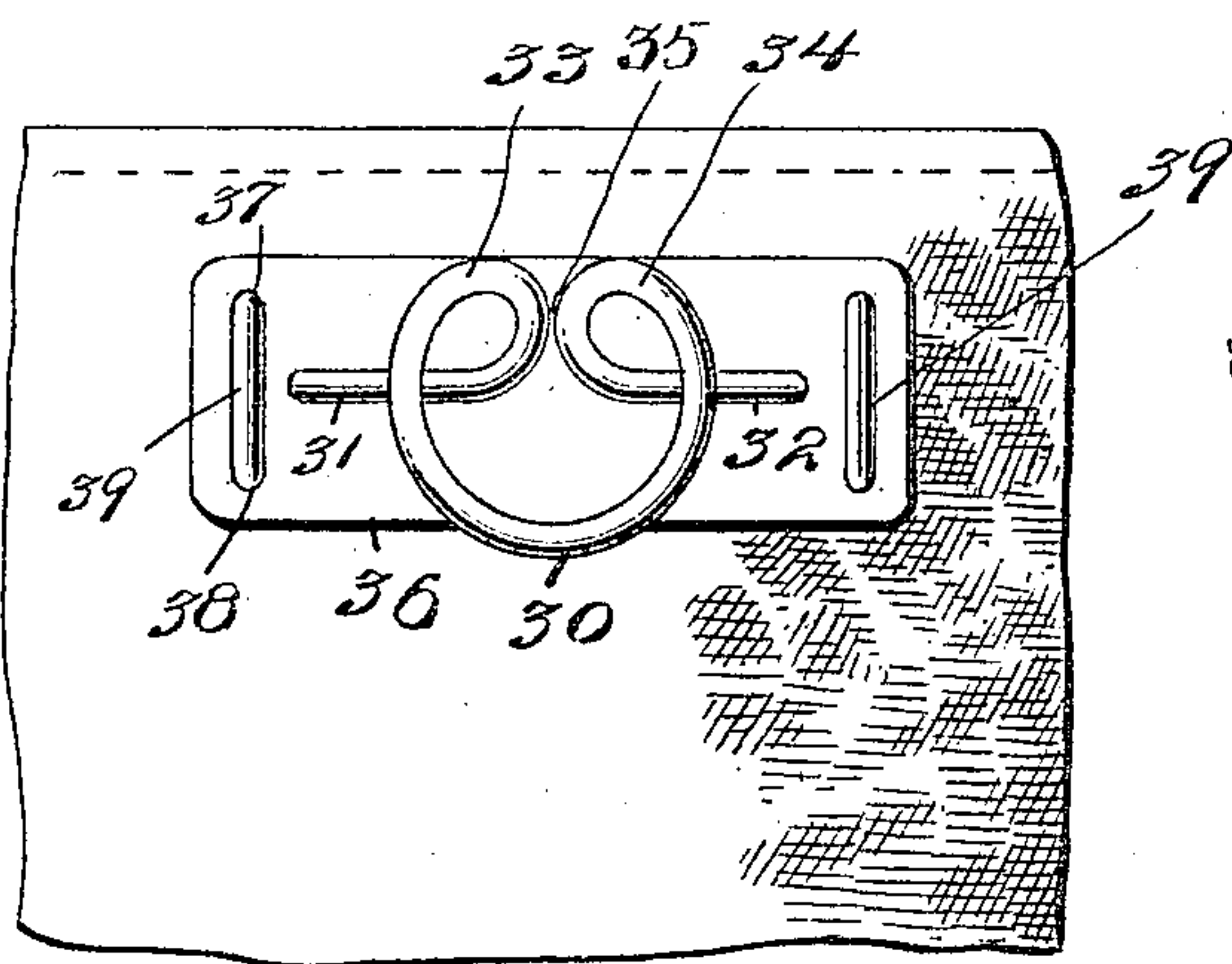
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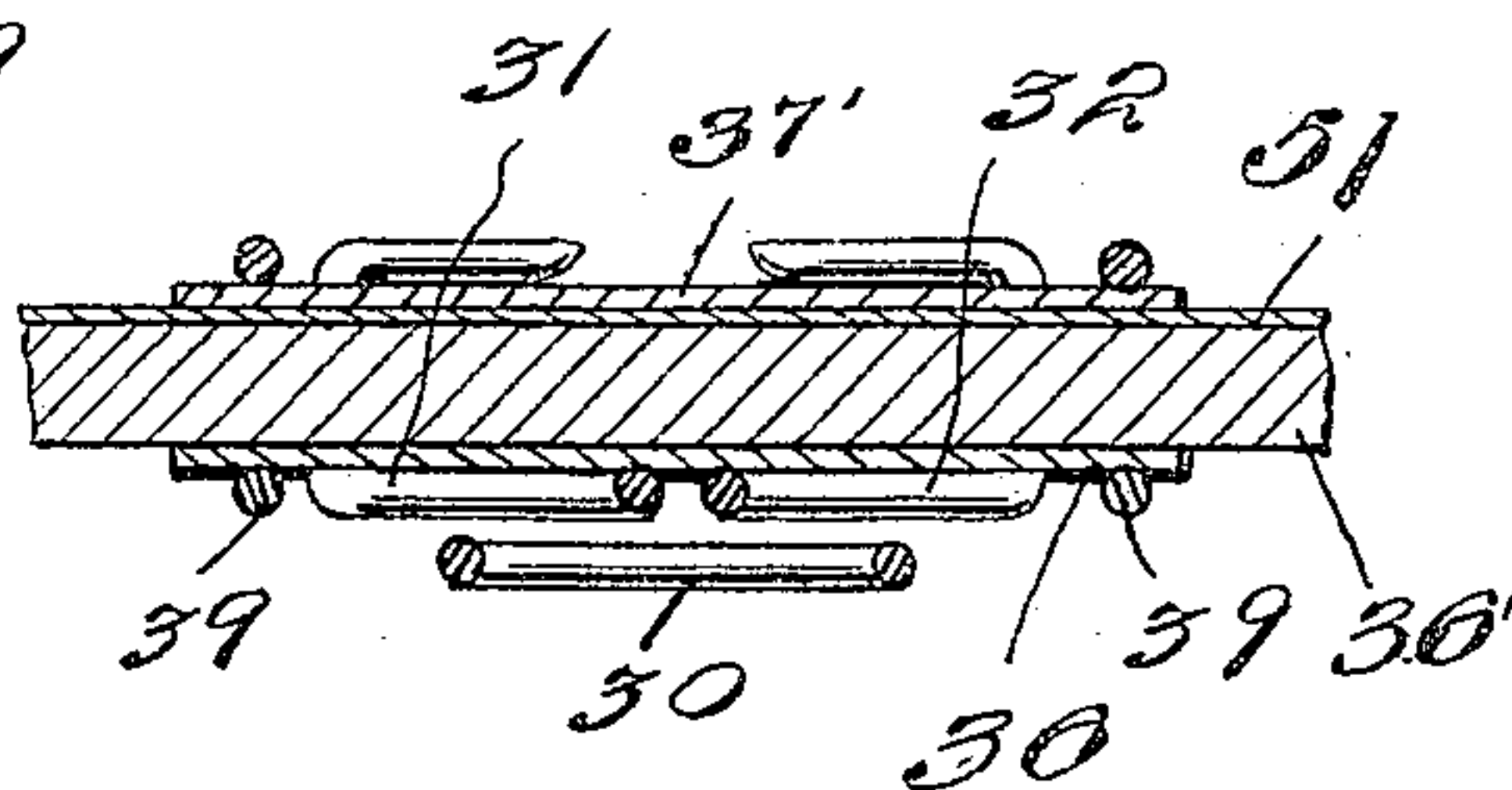
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD H. A. D'AILLY, OF TIPTONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

## BUTTON.

No. 816,416.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed May 7, 1904. Serial No. 206,906.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. A. D'AILLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tiptonville, in the county of Lake, State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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; and it has for its object to provide a button which will be of particular value as a suspender-button or wherever else the article is subjected to excessive strain, a further object of the invention being to provide a button which will hold the suspender-end securely, will distribute the strain properly, and which will not tear or otherwise injure the fabric.

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 an elevation showing one form of the invention attached to a fabric and a suspender-end engaged therewith, the suspender-end being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing a second form of the invention. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the structure shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view showing a third form of the invention. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the structure shown in Fig. 5.

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, there is shown a form of the invention consisting of a wire bent at its intermediate portion to form a split loop 10, from the ends of which the end members of the wire are bent to form loops 9' and 10', from which the ends of the wire, after lying close together to form a neck 35'', extend beyond the loop 10. The loop 10 is termed a "split loop" because of its similarity to the ordinary split ring. Beyond the loop 10 the end members above referred to, which are indicated at 11 and 12, at those portions lying diametrically of the loop are bent outwardly in opposite directions to form the alining feet 13 and 14, which beyond the sides of the loop 10 are bent rearwardly at right angles and passed

through perforations in a plate 15 and then through the fabric 16, to which the button is to be attached, and its lining 16'. Beyond the fabric the ends of the wire are passed through the perforations in a plate 17 and then are bent toward each other into alinement and against the last-named plate, the portions of the wire lying at opposite sides of the fabric lying in such relation as to hold or clamp the fabrics tight between the plates.

The button thus formed has the characteristics of a wire hook with a broadened or loop-shaped bill, which is passed through the buttonhole in the suspender-end 19, so that the suspender-end engages finally in the curved portion or bight of the hook.

In the construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings the portions 20 and 21 of the wire which lie transversely behind the split loop 22 are spaced apart a considerable distance, the wire between the ends of the loop and these portions 20 and 21 being curved in opposite directions to form an end loop 24 in each wire between the loop 22 and each transverse member. The adjacent side portions of the end loops 24 form, in effect, a neck 35<sup>a</sup>. The transverse members 20 and 21 beyond the loop 22 are bent at right angles away from the loop and passed through a metal plate 25 and then are bent laterally in opposite directions behind the plate. At each end of the plate is a perforation 26, and through these perforations are engaged the legs of a staple 27, which are engaged also through the fabric 26', to which the button is to be attached, then through the lining 50, and finally through a second plate 25' at the back of said fabric.

In Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings there is shown a form of the invention wherein a wire is bent midway of its ends to form a split loop 30, at the ends of which the wire is bent to cross behind the loop 30, as shown at 31 and 32, and form supplemental or end loops 33 and 34, portions of which lie close together and form a neck 35. The ends of the wire are passed through the perforation in the plate 36, then through the fabric 36', then through the lining 51, then through a plate 37', after which they are bent toward each other as illustrated. In the ends of the plates 36 and 37' are alining perforations 37 and 38, through which and the fabric and its lining are engaged staples 39, which hold the parts together.



It will be seen that the present structure embodies a central loop, such as the loop 10 in Fig. 1, and that the wire portions extend from the loop between it and the plate and  
5 are continued beyond the sides of the loop, as indicated at 13 and 14 in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the end portions of the wire being passed through the plate (shown at 15 in Fig. 1) outside of the inclosure of the loop, and  
10 having their extremities bent beyond the plate in opposite directions.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination with a fabric, of plates disposed against opposite faces thereof and  
15 having alining perforations, a staple passed through certain of the perforations and the fabric with their ends against one of the plates, and a wire having its central portion looped and its end portions passed also

through perforations of the plates and through 20 the fabric and having their extremities bent against one of the plates.

2. In a button, the combination with a plate having openings therethrough, of a wire having its central portion looped and 25 having portions bent to lie behind the loop and to extend beyond the latter, said portions outwardly of the loop being bent to extend through the openings of the plate and said wire having end portions bent beyond the 30 plate in opposite directions.

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

RICHARD H. A. D'AILLY.

Witnesses:

P. DAVIS,  
JUDGE HARRIS.