

No. 886,924.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

A. BERNSTEIN.
BUTTONHOLE TAPE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1907.

Fig. 1.

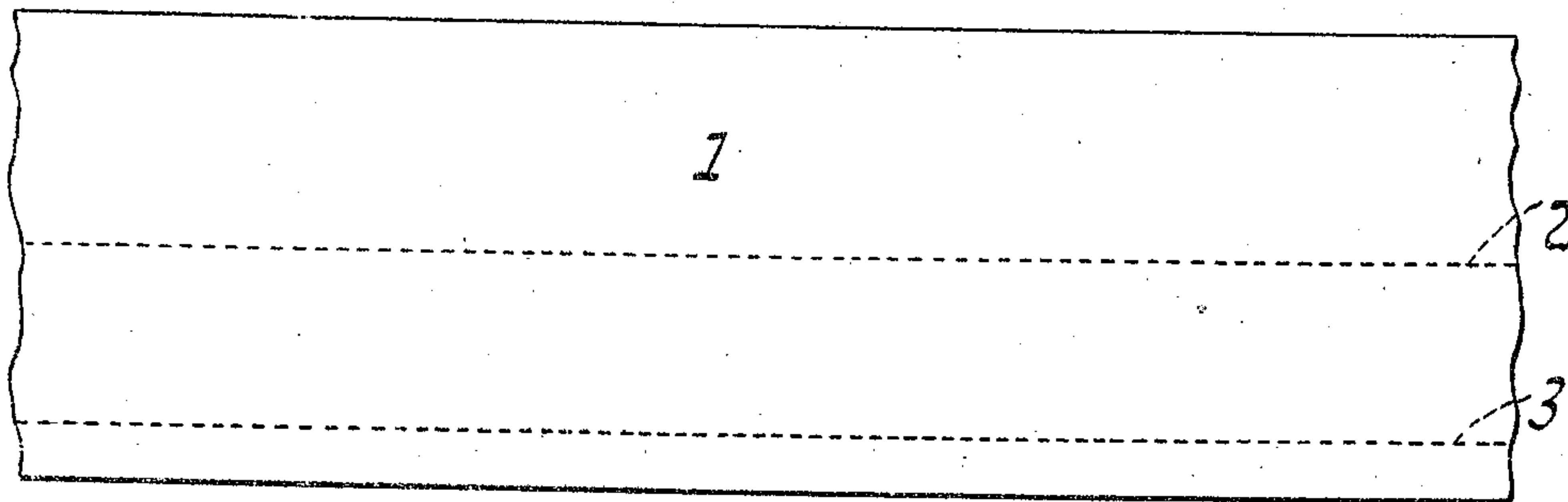


Fig. 2.

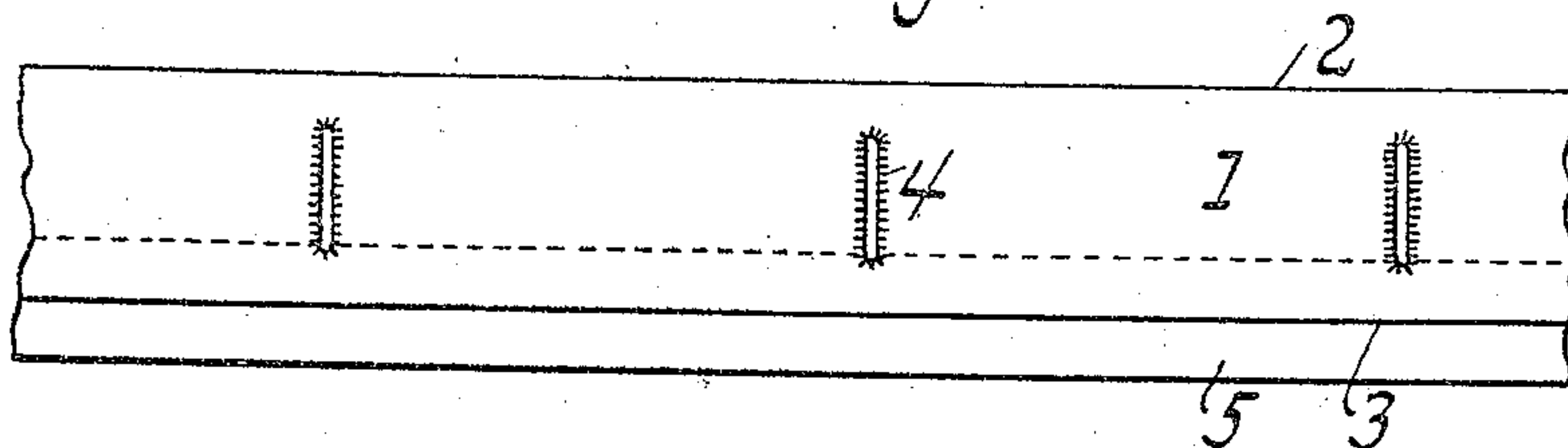


Fig. 3.

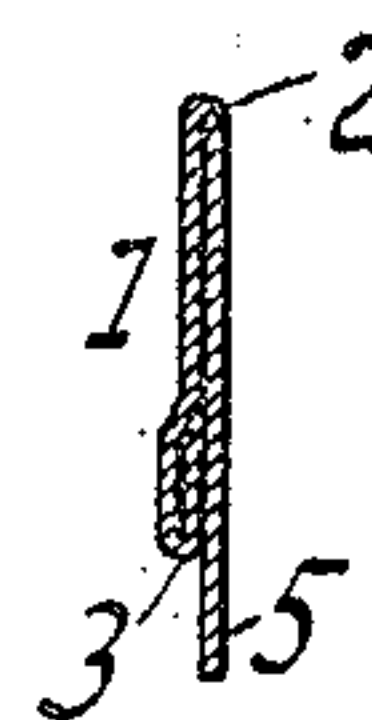


Fig. 4.

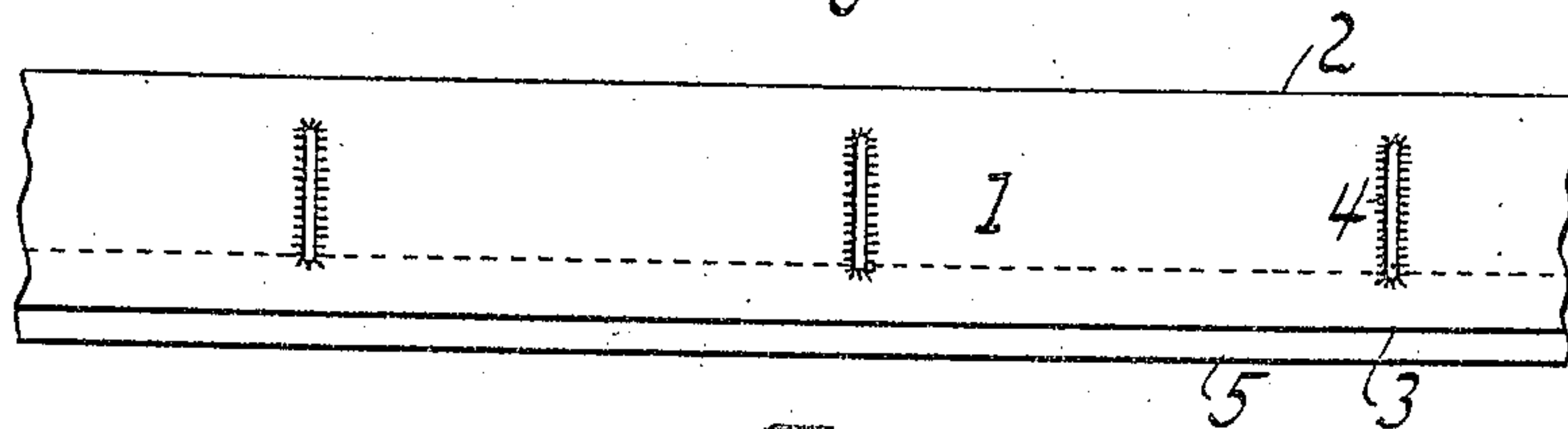


Fig. 5.

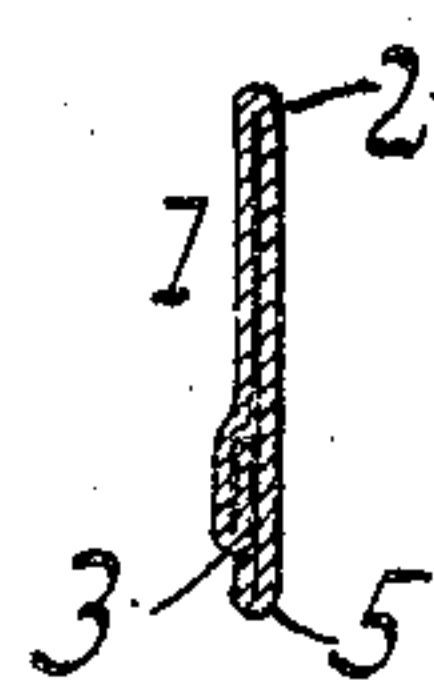


Fig. 6.

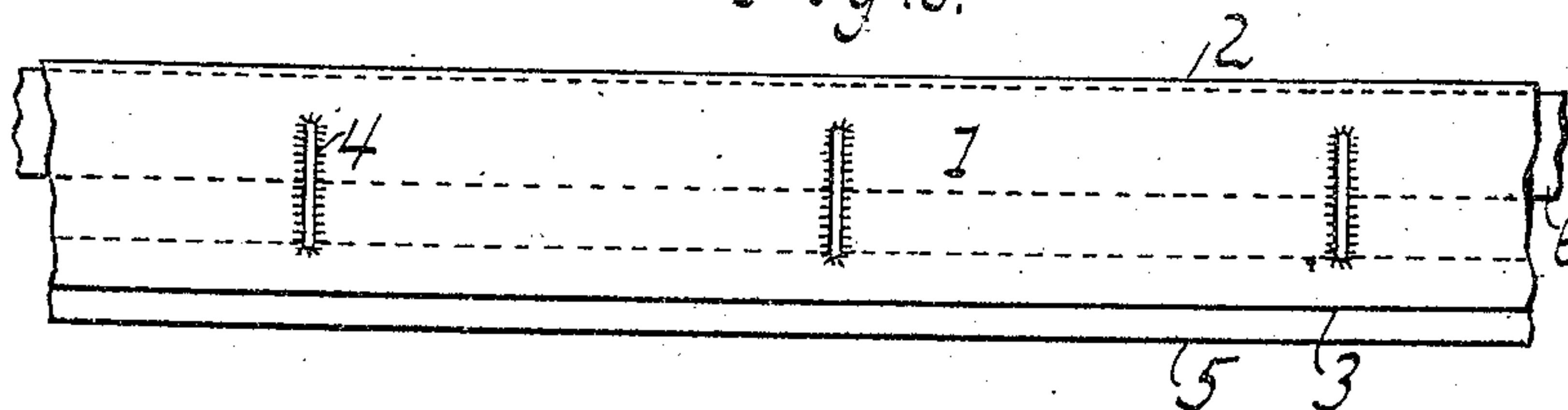
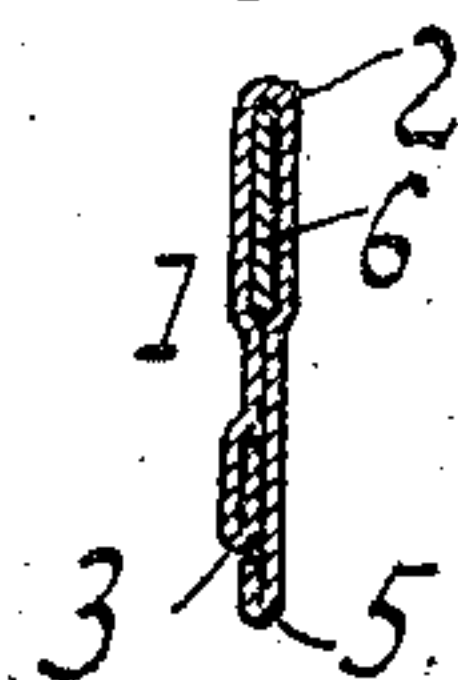


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Christian Almstaedt

INVENTOR

Adolph Bernstein

BY

W. C. Hauff

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH BERNSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUTTONHOLE-TAPE.

No. 886,924.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1908.

Application December 2, 1907. Serial No. 407,506.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH BERNSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Buttonhole - Tapes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a button hole tape which is easy of attachment or sewing to a garment as it provides space or margin sufficient to prevent the tape being spaced or pushed away from the garment in the operation of sewing.

This invention is set forth in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the annexed drawing in which

Figure 1 shows a continued piece or strip of tape serviceable in making the article of this invention. Fig. 2 shows in face view the strip of Fig. 1 folded. Fig. 3 is an edge view of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 show in face and edge view a different manner of folding. Figs. 6 and 7 show a strip of Fig. 3 provided with an interlining.

In this drawing is shown a band or tape 1 which is doubled or folded along line 2 so as to give two thicknesses or plies and which has a further fold or lap as shown at 3 to give a third thickness.

The button holes have their stitchings or loops of sewing indicated at 4. These stitches pass through the two plies of material near the edge at fold 2 and through the three plies formed by the lap 3.

Another lap 5 can be allowed to extend in flat condition beyond the edge of lap 3 or said portion 5 can be folded but so as to allow a suitable margin to project beyond the lap 3. This part 5 is not engaged by the button hole stitches so as to be free to be left flat or to be lapped or folded. In either case this part 5 projects beyond the lap or edge at 3. If part 5 is left flat the tape is made so much wider. Such projecting part serves for securing or sewing the strip to a garment, shirt waist or the like. The stitches running along projecting edge part 5 secure a firm hold and the margin of projection at 5 is of such width that even in possible irregularities in sewing or fastening the tape will not be spaced or pushed from the garment so far that the stitches can miss the tape or its edge 5.

An interlining is shown at 6. Such strip or lining 6 if laid in the folds or doubled tape

is hidden and it adds to the strength of the article.

The buttonhole tape or strip as shown essentially consists of a continuous strip of fabric formed from a single piece of material folded longitudinally to provide two plies, the free edge portion of the one ply being lapped inwardly and held between both plies so that the free edge of the remaining ply projects outwardly beyond that which is lapped inwardly and in some instances the free edge of the ply extending beyond the inwardly lapped free edge of the remaining ply and partially lapped so that a double thickness will be formed in the portion of the tape or strip projecting beyond the inwardly lapped ply. The article as shown avoids unnecessary thickness or bulkiness and at the same time none of the exposed edges is left raw or unfinished. The buttonhole stitching passes through not more than three thicknesses of material at any point, as seen by these stitches, at the edge portion 2, while at the portion 3 these buttonhole stitches pass through not more than two thicknesses of material. The lap 5 is sewed to the waistband of the trousers or nether garment and is left with a free edge, while the edges 2 and 3 are rounded in the preferred form so that a finish at the latter edges is produced. The lap 5 is left so wide as to allow stitches to get a hold and avoid missing the edge as at times has occurred in well known buttonhole tapes or strips, especially in quick operations.

What I claim is:—

1. A buttonhole tape consisting of a folded strip of material having two plies at one edge and a maximum of three plies at the opposite edge, and buttonhole stitchings passing through the two plies near one edge and the three plies at the opposite edge, an edge of the tape being left free from the plies and disengaged by the buttonhole stitching and extending beyond the body portion of the tape a suitable distance for stitching to permit attachment of the tape after being spaced or pushed from the garment in sewing.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous ready-made buttonhole strip, consisting of a continuous strip of fabric formed from a single piece of material folded longitudinally to provide two plies, the free edge of one ply projecting beyond the adjacent edge portion of the other ply to serve as an

attaching means for the tape or strip, and a continuous series of separated long, narrow loops of buttonhole stitching passing through the plies near the opposite edges of the strip.

- 5 3. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous ready-made buttonhole strip, consisting of a continuous strip of fabric formed from a single piece of material folded longitudinally to provide two plies, the free edge
10 of one ply being lapped inwardly and held between the two plies, and the edge of the remaining ply projecting outwardly beyond the lapped edge of the first mentioned ply to serve as an attaching means for the tape or

strip, and a continuous series of separated 15 long, narrow loops of buttonhole stitching passing through the two plies of the fabric near one edge of the strip and through the three plies of the fabric near the other edge of the strip. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADOLPH BERNSTEIN.

Witnesses:

CHRISTIAN ALMSTAEDT,
WILLIAM MILLER.