

L. D. VAN VALKENBURG.
GARMENT BUTTON.
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900,134.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

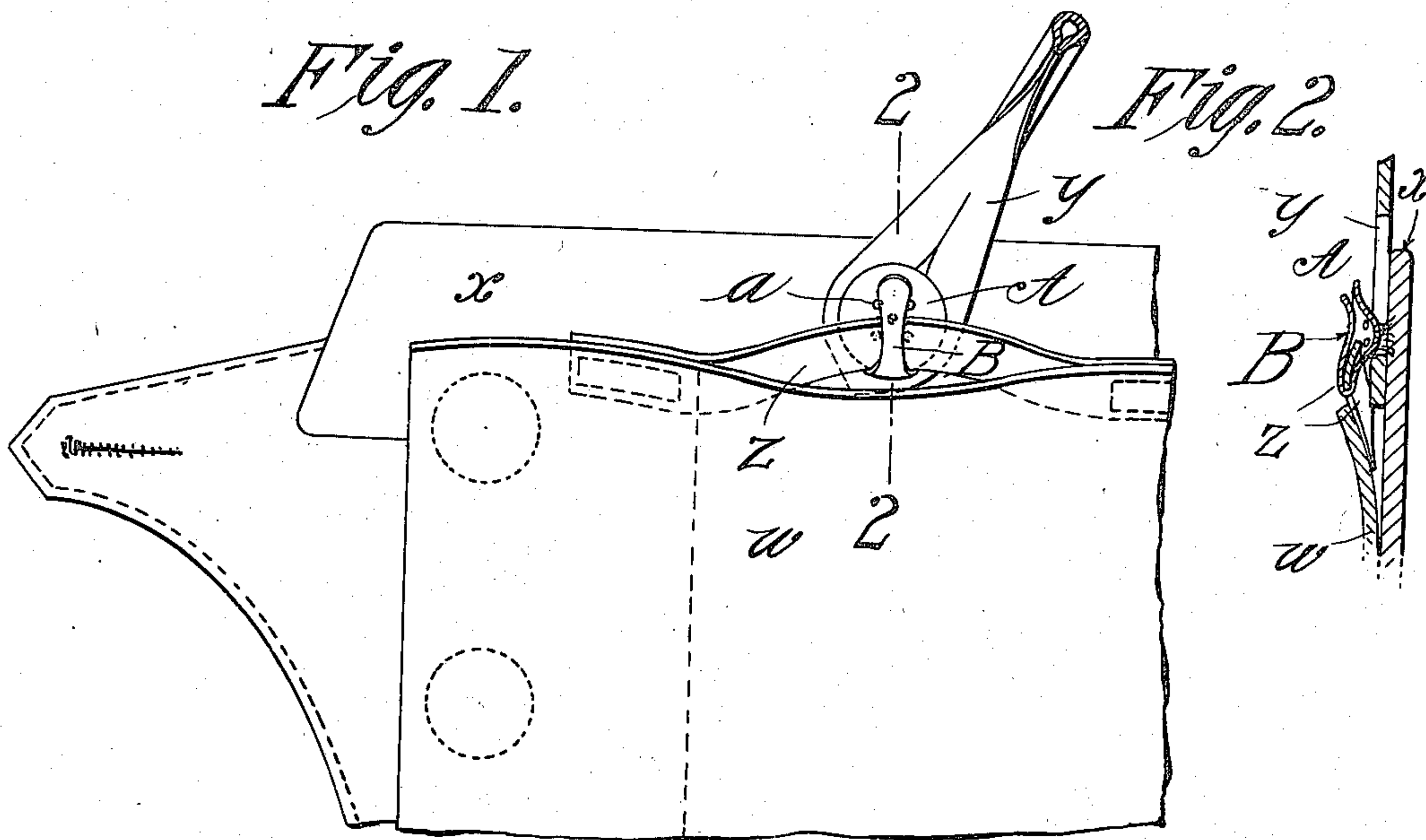


Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

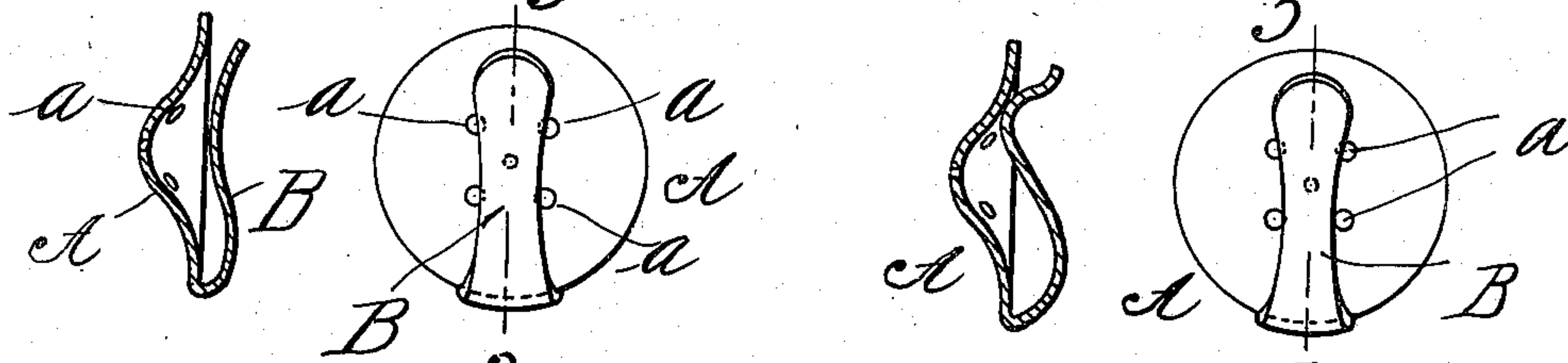
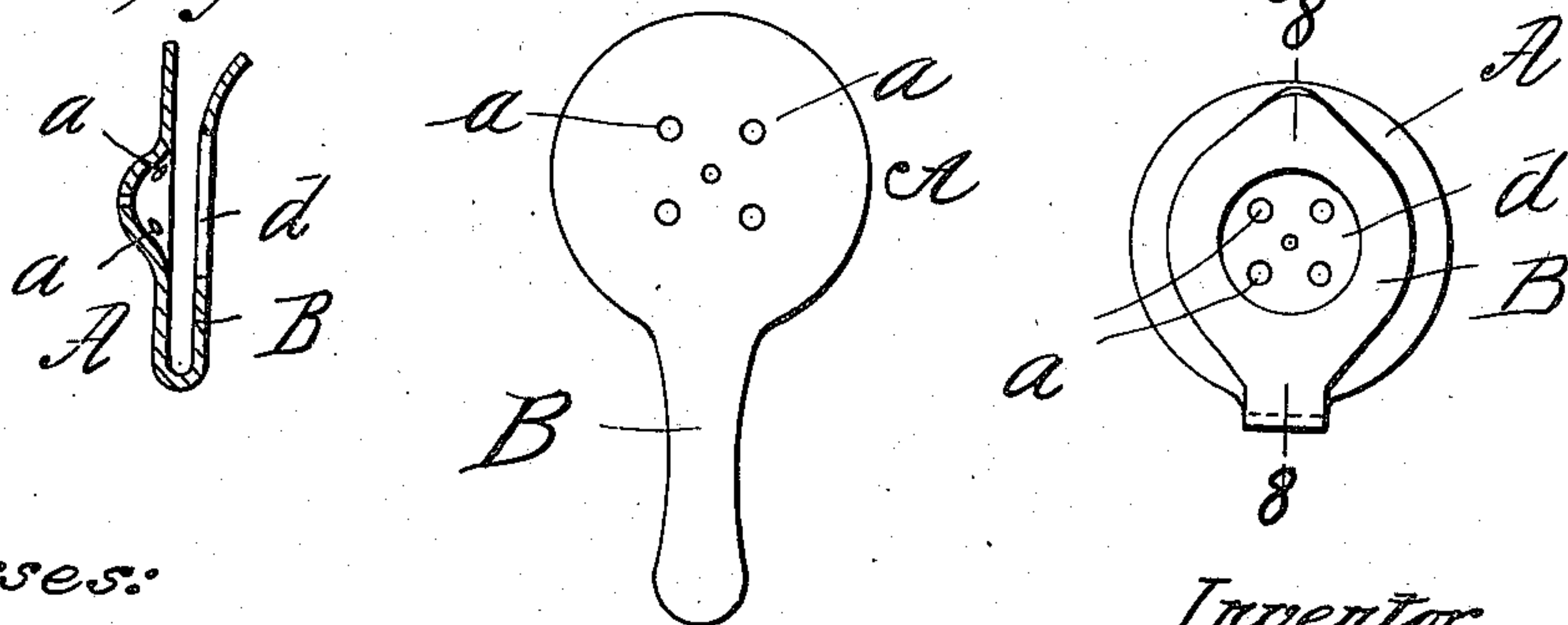


Fig. 7. Fig. 8. Fig. 9.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI D. VAN VALKENBURG, OF HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

GARMENT-BUTTON.

No. 900,134.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI D. VAN VALKENBURG, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 This invention relates to improvements in garment buttons, and more particularly those for use on belt trousers, that is trousers on which the buttons are located on the inside of the waist band.

15 The object of the invention is to provide the buttons for trousers to be located and fastened on the inside of the waist band thereof, to serve, when desired, as the suspender buttons, and to also serve whether
20 the suspenders are employed or not as drawers supports.

The invention consists in a button having means for attachment thereof on the trousers and provided with a button substantially
25 vertically located on the exposed face of the button and upwardly open relatively to the latter and serviceable for receiving engagement therewith of the tape loops with which drawers are commonly provided, whereby
30 such undergarments are not only satisfactorily supported, but whereby the supporting engagement, and the disengagement, thereof relatively to the trousers may be most conveniently accomplished.

35 The invention consists in a button constructed as hereinabove described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and set forth in the claims.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a view showing the inside waist band portion of a pair of trousers, an adjacent portion of the trousers, and one of the buttons being provided on the inner side of the trousers band, in engagement with which is one of the suspender
45 loops and also the tape loop of the drawers. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view vertically through the button, drawn on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a face view of the button at its hook or
50 prong provided side. Line 3—3, on Fig. 4 indicates the plane on which the section Fig. 3 is taken. Figs. 5 and 6 are views similar to Figs. 3 and 4, but showing a slight change in the formation, Fig. 5 being taken on the
55 line 5—5, Fig. 6. Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the form of blank from which the im-

proved button is produced. Figs. 8 and 9 are sectional and full views of another form of the button.

In the drawings,—A represents the button 60 shown as made of thin or sheet metal convexed or cup-shaped, so that the back of the button has the character of a more or less bulky teat with perforations *a* therethrough for attachment of the button on the garment 65 by sewing, while the marginal portions of the buttons are more or less nearly plane. The button is made with an extension B integrally united with a button body at the lower edge portion of the latter and extended 70 upwardly centrally across the face of the button, and free or open at its upper end to constitute an engagement hook.

In Figs. 1 and 2 *x* represents the waist band portion of a pair of trousers, the button 75 A being represented as sewed on the inner face thereof, *y* representing one of the suspender loops engaged with the button as usual; *w* represents an upper portion of a pair of drawers and *z* represents the tape 80 loop with which the latter is provided, having its supporting engagement with the hook of the button. And in said Fig. 1, the convenience and utility of this button is manifest without further explanation. 85

The button is practicably produced from a sheet metal blank, such as represented in Fig. 7, of circular form having extended from the edge thereof a radial tongue. The blank is then, by suitable die, made with its central 90 portion transversely offset convex, and the tongue is return bent across the face of the button to make the drawers loop supporting hook.

The free end of the hook may be more or 95 less separated from the exposed face of the button, as shown in Fig. 3, or it may be normally in contact against the face of the button, as shown in Fig. 5; near its extremity; this end portion being outwardly and up- 100 wardly curved, the hook in this form constituting a guard against the loop ever being lifted or working out from engagement, although, of course, for the purposed disengagement, the hook may be readily for- 105 wardly sprung.

In the button represented in Figs. 8 and 9, the hook B is made quite wide, and it has a circular aperture *d* therethrough, of a size somewhat larger than the area on the back of 110 the button within which the sewing perforations *a a* are comprised.

In the button having the parts constructed and arranged as here shown, the hook constitutes no obstacle to the most convenient sewing of the button onto the garment, it being practicable, as readily understood, to use the needle and thread backward and forward through the aperture *d*.

I claim:—

A garment button comprising a sheet metal body portion having a central perforated teat stamped thereinto and formed with an integral radial tongue bent upon

said body portion from the edge thereof and extending transversely thereacross, said tongue being disposed adjacent the concave face of the teat and serving as a garment supporting hook. 15

Signed by me at Springfield, Mass., in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEVI D. VAN VALKENBURG.

Witnesses:

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