

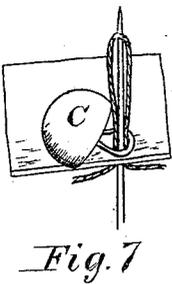
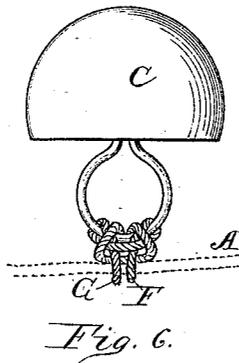
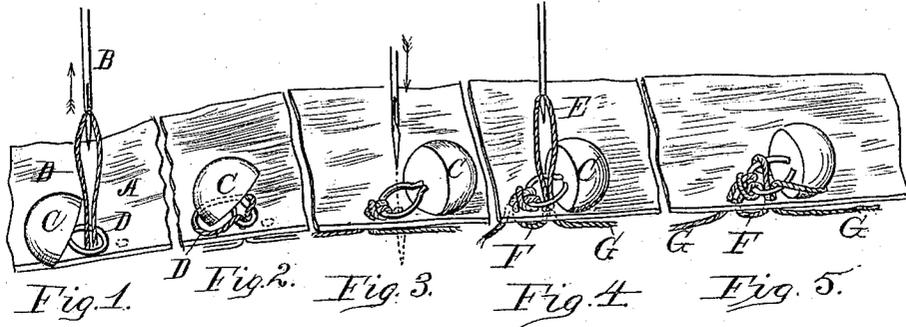
(No Model.)

A. A. BROWN.

METHOD OF SEWING BUTTONS TO SHOES.

No. 300,206.

Patented June 10, 1884.



WITNESSES:

Robert Kirk.
Clara C. Jones.

INVENTOR :

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By J. S. Foster
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON A. BROWN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

METHOD OF SEWING BUTTONS TO SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,206, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed July 18, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON A. BROWN, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Method of Sewing on Shoe-Buttons, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are side views representing the successive stages of the thread and button in the process of sewing buttons on shoes. Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of a button secured to the leather in a complete form, and Fig. 7 view showing needle moving upwardly.

The object of the present invention is to secure buttons to shoes by the process of sewing with one continuous thread, so arranged that while the thread passes continuously from one button to the next on the inner side of the shoe-flap there will be no danger of the button coming off in case the thread between the buttons should be cut or broken. The following specification and accompanying drawings present the process in detail.

In the drawings, A represents the shoe-flap or member to which the buttons are to be sewed.

To more fully understand the manner of using the invention, it should be stated that a machine-needle such as is ordinarily employed is used for sewing on the buttons; therefore no change is required in the needle or in the machine. B represents such a needle, and C the button to be operated on. The thread itself passes along horizontally beneath the flap or member A, and the first operation of the needle B is to pass down through the button-shank and the flap A. The barb of the needle on its upward or return movement catches the thread and draws up the same to the position shown in Fig. 1. The needle then, by a slight downward motion, releases its hold of the loop D, and the button is turned through the loop or the loop placed over the button, as shown in Fig. 2. The tension on the thread below then draws this loop tight around the shank, as shown in Fig. 3, and the button itself is turned in the opposite direction from the position shown in Fig. 1. The needle is now ready to descend the second

time through the shank and again draws up a loop, E, as shown in Fig. 4. The loop being released from the barb by the slight downward movement of the needle, the button C is placed through the loop or the loop turned over the button, as shown in Fig. 5, when the tension again draws this loop tightly around the shank. It will be observed, as in Fig. 6, that by this method of sewing the button two loops are thrown over the button and pass around the shank in opposite directions; and, further, that the thread is doubled at the button, and one thread, F, passes around the flap or member between the two needle-perforations, while the other, G, passes from the needle-perforation on the side of one button to the perforation on the side of the next button, and so on. The button-shank has, therefore, four threads exposed as a wearing-surface, and, owing to the double loops over the button, as described, the thread F will hold the button should the threads G between the buttons be severed.

It is obvious that instead of having the needle pass downwardly, as shown, the needle may pass upwardly, as in Fig. 7. In this case the ordinary closed-eye machine-needle is used.

What I claim as new is—

The herein-described process of sewing buttons to shoes, which consists in first drawing up a loop of the thread through the shank and placing the button through the loop, so that said button lies on the shoe-flap in an opposite direction to that in which it was placed when the loop was passed through the shank, and in drawing said loop tightly around the shank; and, secondly, in drawing up the thread through the shank the second time, and in reversing the position of the button by passing it back through the second loop and drawing said loop tightly around the shank, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 9th day of June, 1883, in the presence of witnesses.

AARON A. BROWN.

Witnesses:

J. S. ZERBE,
O. J. BAILEY.