L. ROSENMAN.

GARMENT FASTENER HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1915.

1,171,983. Patented Feb. 15, 1916.

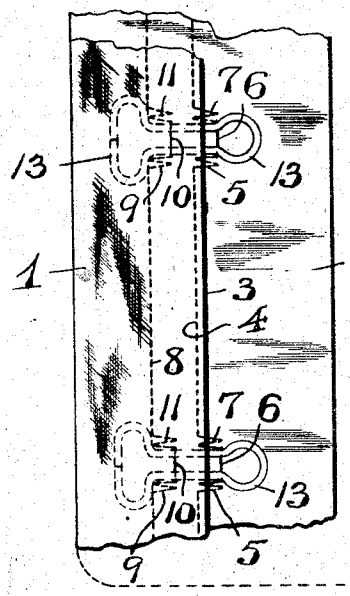
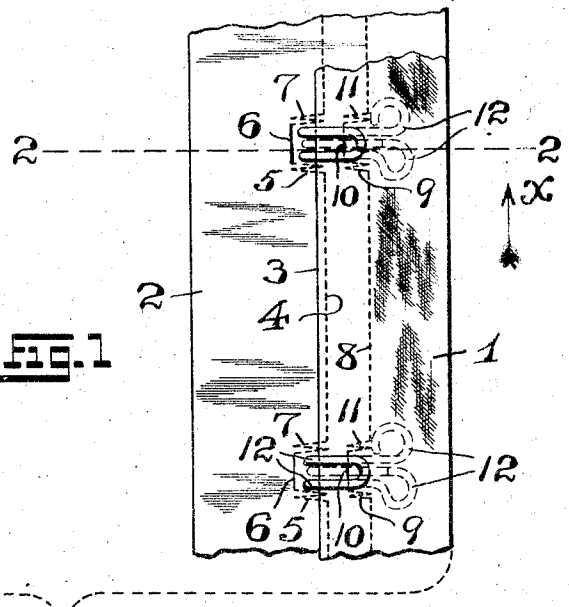


Fig. 1



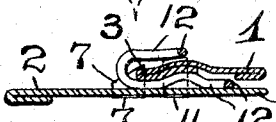
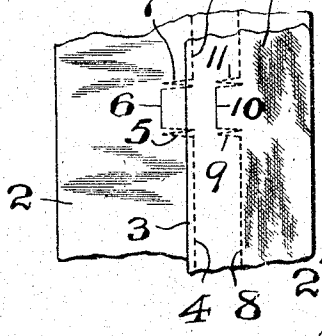


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



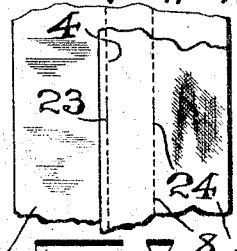


Fig. 8

Fig. 4

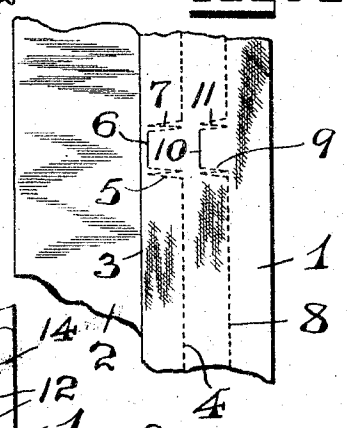
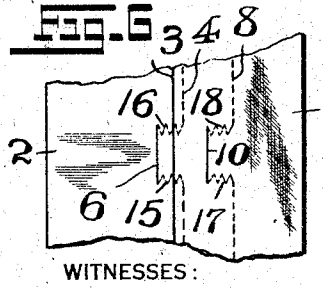


Fig. 6



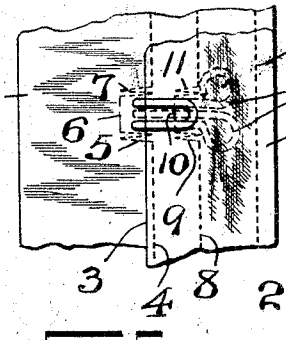
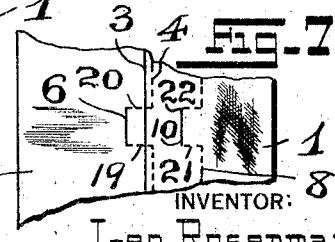


Fig. 5

Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT-FASTENER HOLDER.

1,171,983. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1916.

Application filed August 11, 1915. Serial No. 44,855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO ROSENMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Fastener Holders; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My present invention which relates, generally, to improvements in fastening hooks and eyes for use with garments and the like, and more especially to a novel means and method of mounting the hooks and eyes in place, is in the nature of an improvement upon my former invention set forth in an application for Letters-Patent therefor filed by myself August 12th, 1914, Serial Number 856,937.

My present invention has for its principal object to provide "flies" for garments, consisting of a base-fabric and a covering-strip, which may be in the form of a compound strip to be sewed fast to the garment, or may be in the nature of a covering-strip sewed directly to the garment, in which case the latter constitutes a base-fabric, with a double arrangement of pocket-like portions formed by a double row of stitching, adapted for the reception of hooks and eyes, or similar fastenings, said double-row of stitching being made at suitable intervals with angular disposed stitching, preferably in the form of tack-stitches or tying stitches, and connecting loop-stitches, angularly disposed stitching closely hugging the fasteners to prevent lateral motion of the fasteners and the loop-stitches of one of the double-row stitching preventing any rearward or forward motion, as well as any tilting of the fasteners, when arranged in the said pocket-like portions.

Other objects of the present invention not at this time more particularly enumerated will be clearly understood from the following detailed description of the present invention.

With the various objects of the present invention in view, the said invention consists, primarily, in the novel "fly", and novel means of producing "flies" with pocket-like portions for the reception of hooks and eyes, or other suitable fasteners, adapted to retain the fasteners in place against movement within and accidental displacement of the fasteners from said pocket-like portions, and without stitching the fasteners *per se* to the "fly"; and, the invention consists, furthermore, in the novel arrangements and combinations of the several devices and parts, as well as in the details of the construction of the said parts, all of which will be more fully described in the following specification, and then finally embodied in the clauses of the claim which are appended to and which form an essential part of the said specification.

Any subject-matter of the invention hereing shown, but not claimed, is set forth and claimed in another application for Letters-Patent filed by me on the 12th day of August, 1914, Serial No. 856,397.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a face or plan view, showing fragmentary portions of two "flies", one for the usual hooks and the other for the eyes, each fly comprising a base-fabric and covering-strip stitched thereto in the manner of the present invention, and provided at suitable intervals with fastener-receiving pocket-like portions into which the fasteners are slipped and are retained therein in the manner shown in said figure. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional representation of one of the said "flies", said section being taken on line 2—2 in said Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow *a*. Fig. 3 is a plan view, showing a fragmentary portion of one of said "flies", with the base-fabric and covering-strip stitched thereto in the manner of the present invention in readiness for the fasteners to be slipped in place in the pocket-like receiving portions. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are plan views, showing fragmentary portions of the base-fabric and covering-strip illustrating slight modifications of the stitching, but still embodying the principles of the present invention, but the fasteners being omitted from said views.

Similar characters of reference are employed in all of the above described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring now to the several figures of the

drawings, the reference-character 1 indicates the covering-strip and 2 the base-fabric, both being of any suitable material, and being connected by means of stitching, in the manner to be presently fully set forth, to provide a compound strip or "fly." One manner of attaching the said covering-strip 1 to the base-fabric 2 is indicated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the drawings, in which case the covering-strip 1 is provided along one of its longitudinal marginal edges with a suitable fold, as 3, or other finished edge, and then by means of a suitable sewing machine, or otherwise, sewing along said edge, thereby providing a row of stitching, as 4. At intervals the straight line of stitching along said edge is interrupted, and the stitching is made at angles, usually at right angles, but not necessarily so, to the main line of stitching 4, in a direction toward the edge 3, as at 5, the stitching 5 leaving the edge 3 and continuing for a short distance and in the same direction along the base-fabric 2. Upon this base-fabric 2, the stitching is then made in the form of jump-stitches 6, to provide loops which are slightly longer than the width across the shanks of the hooks or eyes, said jump-stitches 6 being substantially parallel to the edge 3 of the covering-strip 1. At the proper point, the stitching is again angularly turned, as at 7, upon the base-fabric 2 in a direction toward the fold or edge 3, the stitching 7 continuing for a short distance upon the said fold 3, through the covering-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2, and then being again angularly turned and continuing in the original direction of the main line of stitching 4 along the marginal edge portion or fold 3, all of which will be clearly evident from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings. The above mentioned stitchings 5 and 7, are usually made in directions back and forth, in the form of tack-stitching, thereby providing a pair of tied portions, and consequently a reinforcement at each end of the gap formed by the non-sewed portions of the covering-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2, between said tacks or tying stitches 5 and 7, as will be clearly understood. In this manner, at suitable intervals, the fold or marginal edge 3 of the covering-strip 1 is not sewed fast to the base-fabric 2, thus forming the gaps above-mentioned which provide suitable openings between the pocket-like receiving spaces between the fastened covering-strip and the base-fabric, for the purpose to be hereinafter more fully specified.

At a suitable distance back of the fold or marginal edge 3 and the main line of stitching 4, depending upon the lengths of the hooks and eyes to be slipped in the pocket-like portions, and sewed through the covering-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2 is a second line of stitching 8, parallel to the main line of stitching 4. At intervals, corresponding to the intervals or gaps formed in the main line of stitching 4, this line of stitching 8 is also interrupted, and in alinement with the stitching 5, and extending at an angle from the line of stitching 8, and in a direction toward the fold 3, is a stitching 9. The stitching is then in the form of jump-stitches 10, parallel to the jump-stitches 6 and said jump-stitches 10 providing loops which are slightly longer than the width across the shanks of the hooks and eyes, said jump-stitches 10, at the proper point, being again angularly turned in alinement with the stitching 7, through the covering-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2, in a direction rearwardly the proper distance, and is then again turned and continues in the direction of the stitching 8, in the manner clearly indicated in the several figures of the drawings. The said stitchings 9 and 11 are also preferably made in directions back and forth, in the form of tack stitching, thereby providing a second pair of tied portions, and consequently a second pair of reinforcements, as will be clearly understood. In this manner, as will be fully understood, the said stitchings 9 and 11, in addition to the stitchings 5 and 7, produce additional pocket-like receiving spaces between the fastened cover-strip 1 and base-fabric 2.

The hooks and eyes are respectively indicated by the reference-characters 12 and 13, said hooks and eyes being readily inserted in the pocket-like receiving spaces provided as herein-above described, and as clearly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. From an inspection of said Figs. 1 and 2, it will also be seen, that the several reinforcing stitchings 5 and 7, and 9 and 11, being disposed so that they closely hug the shank-portions of the respective hooks and eyes, and lateral motion of the inserted hooks and eyes is positively prevented, the loop-shaped jump-stitches 10, being arranged over the shank-portions of the hooks and eyes, preventing any possible motion of the hooks and eyes vertically above the upper faces of the fastened cover-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2.

If desired, an additional line of stitching, as 14 may be made through the cover-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2, back of the line of stitching 8, as clearly indicated in Fig. 5 of the drawings. It may also be advantageous, in some instances, to form the main line of stitching 4, sufficiently back of the fold or marginal edge 3 of the cover-strip 1, so that the stitchings 5 and 7 will not extend over and beyond the fold or edge 3, and that the loop-shaped jump-stitches will lie directly upon the upper face of the said cover-strip 1, as clearly represented in Fig. 4 of the drawings; but, with the main lines of stitchings 4 and 8,

and the tie-stitches 5 and 7, and 9 and 11, being made directly through the cover-strip 1 and the base-fabric 2, in the same manner as that represented in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, and as previously described.

In lieu of the form of tack stitchings 5 and 7, and 9 and 11, tack stitchings, as 15 and 16, and 17 and 18, may be employed, as indicated in Fig. 6 of the drawings; or, instead of either of said tack stitchings, single stitchings, as 19 and 20, and 21 and 22 may be made, as indicated in Fig. 7 of the drawings.

If desired, as shown in Fig. 8, the straight lines of stitchings 3 and 8 may be provided at suitable intervals with jump-stitches as 23 and 24, for the provision of suitable gaps, in which the hooks and eyes may be arranged in substantially the same manner as shown in Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawings.

The compound strip or fly thus provided may be suitably secured in its operative relation upon a garment, as will be clearly evident.

From the foregoing description of the present invention it will be seen that a simple, neat and well-appearing fly for garments has been produced, and that the maximum portions of the fasteners, as the hooks and eyes, are covered, except their necessary working ends, so that the danger of rusting, and thereby rendering the garment unsightly and unfit for wear, is reduced to a minimum; and, the general construction is simplified because of the fact that the fasteners can be easily and quickly inserted in place in the pocket-like receiving spaces formed between the cover strip and the base-fabric, without the necessity of sewing each fastener independently in position, or by the employment of other means for securing the fasteners in place, each fastener being retained in its operative position, against wabbling or tilting motion, and against displacement from between the said cover-strip and base-fabric.

Of course, I am aware, that some changes may be made in the general arrangements and combinations of the stitchings with the cover-strip and base-fabric, without departing from the scope of the present invention, and as defined in the clauses of the claim which are appended to the said specification. Hence, I do not limit myself to the exact arrangements and combinations of the devices and parts as described in the said specification, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

I claim:—

1. In combination with a base-fabric and covering-strip, and a line of stitching through said base-fabric and covering-strip, and fasteners arranged between the said base-fabric and covering-strip, said fasteners being provided with loop-shaped portions and connecting shank-portions located between the said base-fabric and covering-strip, said stitching being provided at intervals with jump-stitches extending across said shank-portions and located in front of said loop-shaped portions.

2. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, a plurality of main line stitching sewed through said base-fabric and covering strip, said stitching being provided at intervals with jump-stitches, providing loops and all arranged to provide gaps, and fasteners arranged in said gaps and between the said base-fabric and covering strip, said fasteners being provided with loop-shaped portions and connecting shank-portions, and the said jump-stitches extending across said shank-portions and being located in front of said loop-shaped portions.

3. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, said covering strip having a marginal edge located upon said base-fabric, a plurality of main line stitchings sewed through said base-fabric and covering strip to provide gaps at intervals, and tying stitches extending angularly from each main line stitching, said tying stitches being arranged in sets to provide reinforcements in alinement back of one another, and one set of said tying stitches extending over and beyond the marginal edge of said covering-strip.

4. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, said covering strip having a marginal edge located upon said base-fabric, a plurality of main line stitchings sewed through said base-fabric and covering strip to provide gaps at intervals, and tying stitches extending angularly from each main line stitching, and tying stitches being arranged in sets to provide reinforcements in alinement back of one another, one set of said tying stitches extending over and beyond the marginal edge of said covering strip, all arranged to provide spaced pocket-like receiving portions, and fasteners arranged in said pocket-like receiving portions, said reinforcement closely hugging said fasteners to prevent movement of the fasteners between said reinforcements.

5. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, a plurality of main line stitchings sewed through said base-fabric and covering strip to provide gaps at intervals; tying stitches in each main line of stitchings, said tying stitches being arranged in pairs forming sets to provide reinforcements in alinement back of one another, and a jump-stitch providing a loop connected with each pair of tying stitches.

6. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, a plurality of main line

stitchings sewed through said base-fabric and covering strip to provide gaps at intervals, tying stitches in each main line of stitching, said tying stitches being arranged in pairs forming sets to provide reinforcements in alinement back of one another, and a jump-stitch providing a loop connected with each pair of tying stitches, all arranged to provide spaced pocket-like receiving portions, and fasteners arranged in said pocket-like receiving portions, said reinforcements closely hugging said fasteners to prevent movement of the fasteners between said reinforcements.

7. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, said covering strip having a marginal edge located upon said base-fabric, a plurality of main line stitchings sewed through said base-fabric and covering-strip to provide gaps at intervals, and tying stitches extending angularly from each main line stitching, said stitches being arranged in sets to provide reinforcements in alinement back of one another, one set of said tying stitches extending over and beyond the marginal edge of said covering-strip, and a jump-stitch providing a loop connected with each set of tying stitches.

8. In combination with a base-fabric and covering strip, said covering strip having a marginal edge located upon said base-fabric, a plurality of main line stitchings sewed through said base-fabric and covering strip to provide gaps at intervals, and tying stitches extending angularly from each main line stitching, said tying stitches being arranged in sets to provide reinforcements in alinement back of one another, one set of said tying stitches extending over and beyond the marginal edge of said covering-strip, and a jump-stitch providing a loop connected with each set of tying stitches, all arranged to provide spaced pocket-like receiving portions, and fasteners arranged in said pocket-like receiving portions, said reinforcements closely hugging said fasteners to prevent movement of the fasteners between said reinforcements.

In testimony, that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of July, 1915.

LEO ROSENMAN.

Witnesses:
FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,
FRED'K H. W. FRAENTZEL.