C. A. WERLE.

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1912.

1,068,956.

Patented July 29, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

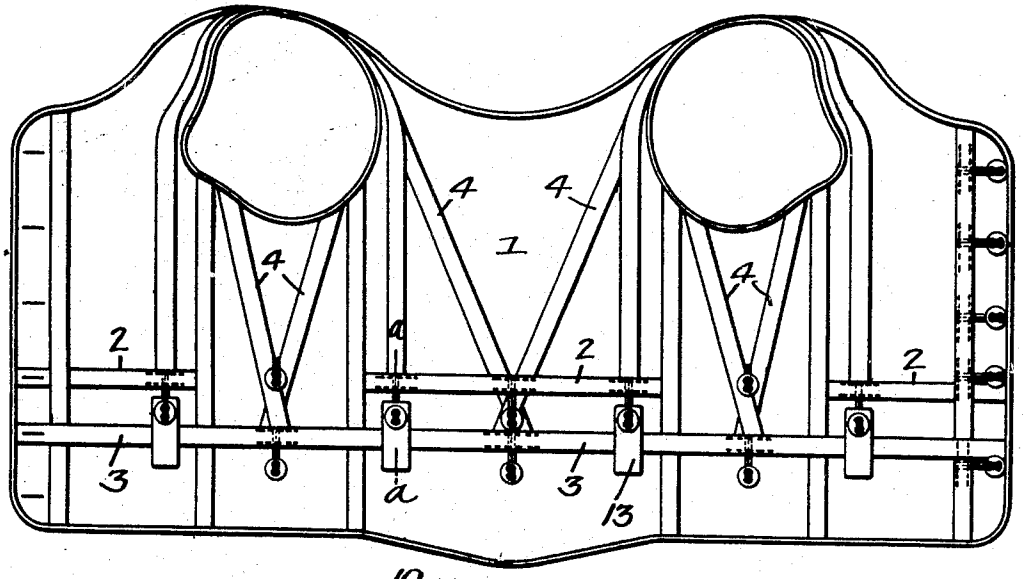


Fig. 2.

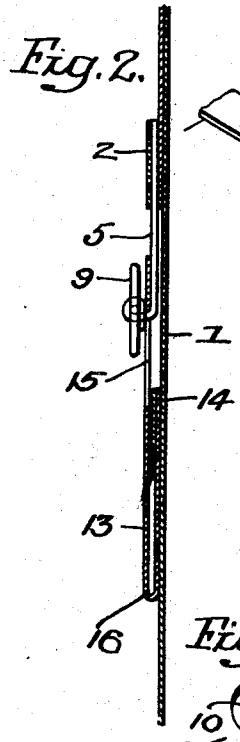


Fig. 3.

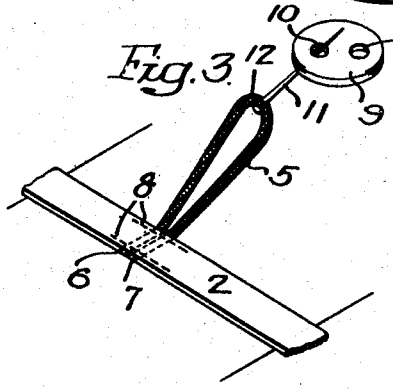


Fig. 4.

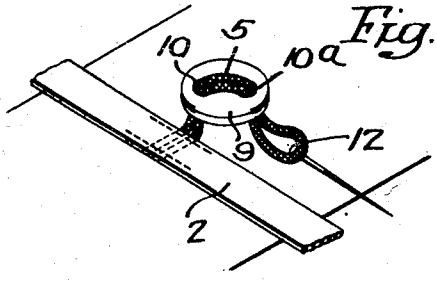


Fig. 5.

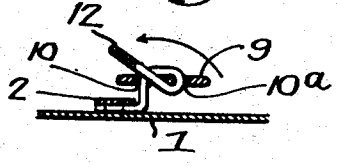


Fig. 6

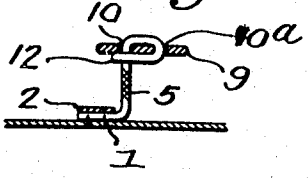
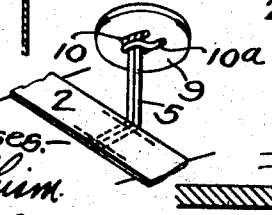


Fig. 12.



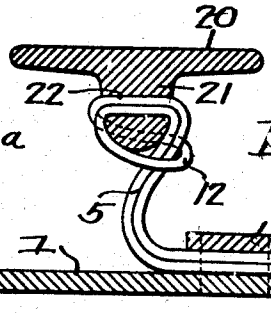
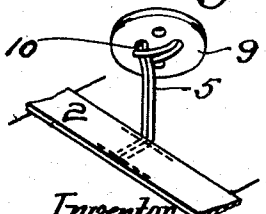


Fig. 11.

Fig. 13.



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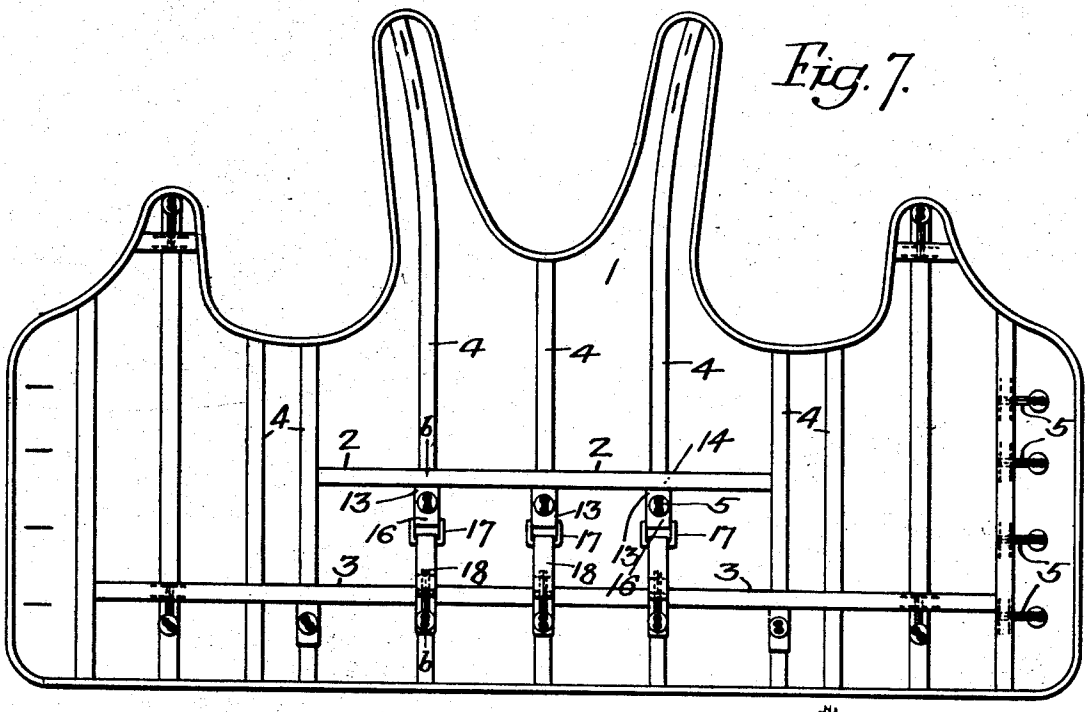
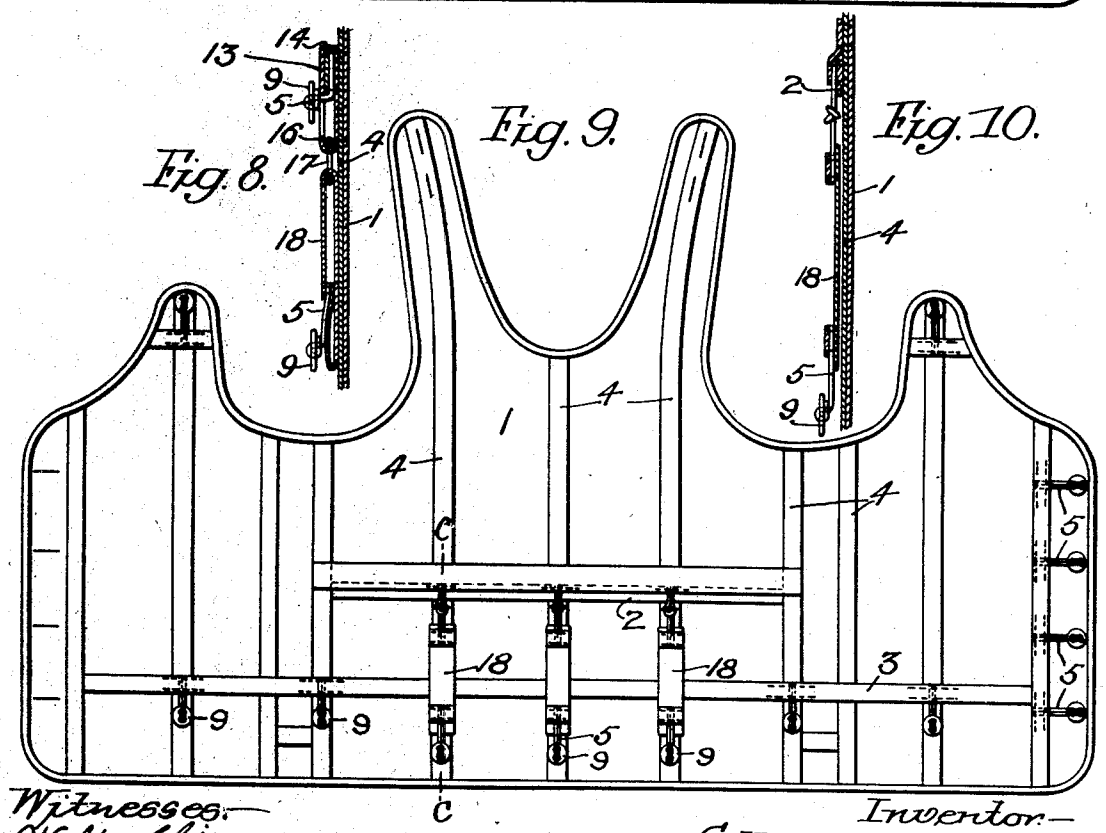
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.





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by her Attorneys:—
Howson & Howson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CATHERINE A. WERLE, OF NAZARETH, PENNSYLVANIA.

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION.

1,068,956. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 29, 1913.

Application filed October 5, 1912. Serial No. 724,054.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CATHERINE A. WERLE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Nazareth, county of Northampton, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Garment Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to garment constructions and consists particularly in means for detachably connecting buttons and the like thereto; the same being particularly valuable when used in connection with children's and ladies' waists where means must be provided for securing and supporting nether garments.

Heretofore in garments of this latter described type it was very difficult to laundry the garments owing to the fact that it was impossible to detach the buttons, buckles and suspenders therefrom unless the same were of a particular construction.

It is therefore one of the chief objects in my invention to attach buttons, buckles, and suspenders of well known types and of simple construction to garments in such a manner that the same may be easily and quickly removed for laundrying or other purposes.

Another object of my invention is to allow freedom in the movement of the garment while on the body and to arrange the several parts in such a manner that the nether garments may be properly held in their desired positions and by resilient connections.

These objects I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a view of a child's under-waist developed in a flat plane and provided with buttons and suspenders which are secured by my new method of attachment; Fig. 2, is an enlarged fragmental sectional view taken on the line *a—a* Fig. 1; Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are views showing how I secure a button to a loop which is permanently secured to a garment; Fig. 7, is a view of an under-waist showing elastics secured to the suspenders; Fig. 8, is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line *b—b;* Fig. 9, is a view of an under-waist developed in a flat plane showing elastics forming suspenders and detachably secured to loops on the garment; Fig. 10, is an enlarged sectional view on the line *c—c* Fig. 9; and Figs. 11, 12 and 13, are views of other forms of buttons which may also be secured to a garment by my invention.

Referring to the drawing, 1 is the body of the garment having strips 2 secured thereto and a band 3 together with other reinforcing members 4 which are designed to take up the strain caused by the weight of the nether garments which this garment is to support. The loops 5 in the present instance consist of a cord having its ends 6 and 7 secured beneath respective strips 2 and 4 and the band 3 by stitching 8. The buttons 9 as shown are of very simple construction having two holes or eyes 10 and 10^a.

In securing the buttons to the garment by means of the loop 5 it is preferable to use a guide-wire or an ordinary pin 11, as illustrated in the drawing, which may be passed through the closed end of the loop 5; the head of the pin serving to pull the loop through the eyes 10 and 10^a in the following manner: the loop 5 is first pulled up through the hole 10 and then down through the hole 10^a; such a position being shown in Fig. 4. The pin may then be removed and the closed end 12 of the loop 5 moved in the direction of the arrow shown in Figs. 4 and 5 until the looped ends straddle the button and said button completely passes therethrough as shown in Fig. 6. Then by slightly pulling the button the loop portion will become compact and tightly secured to the button. I preferably make the loop 5 long; this permits the easy attachment of the same to the button, and also permits freedom of movement of the button and loop for any movement of the body desired.

To remove the buttons from the garment the end 12 may be slipped downward on the main portion of the loop which is shown by the vertical lines in Fig. 6 and at the same time the portion of the loop which crosses the top or other face of the button may be gradually pulled until the closed end of the loop is clear of the outer periphery of the button at which time it may be thrown over the button and back into the position substantially shown in Fig. 4 when the button may be easily slid from the loop.

The suspenders 13 are secured at 14 to the garment 1 and are provided with buttonholes 15. When using suspenders of this construction I preferably mount a button in the manner just described adjacent the suspender as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and

2, and in this case the button is passed through the buttonhole 15 allowing the looped or folded end 16 of the suspender to be used for the support of a buckle or link as shown at 17 in Fig. 7. Thus it will be seen by this construction that a metallic link may be used for any supporting purposes and quickly detached simply by unbuttoning the suspender at the top and the button also may be removed while allowing the proper laundrying of the garment so as to prevent rusting of the links or injury from strain or fracture to the garment.

In Figs. 8 to 10 inclusive the elastic suspenders 18 form a resilient connection for supporting another garment and may be readily detached. Each of the elastic suspenders 18 has a button detachably connected thereto in a manner similar to that heretofore described.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown a slightly modified form of a garment which is particularly serviceable for girls or ladies' wear, while in Fig. 1 the garment is particularly adapted to be worn by a boy; the difference in construction being obvious to those skilled in the art.

In Fig. 11 I have shown a button 20 having a nub 21, said nub having a single hole 22 therein. In this case it is only necessary to pass the closed end 12 of the loop 5 through the hole 22 and then by spreading the loop adjacent the closed end and passing the button therethrough in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 5. After the button has been passed through the loop as just stated, it will form an interlock as clearly shown in Fig. 11. When using the form of button shown in Fig. 11 the same may be attached very quickly and easily, as the button only has one hole through which the loop is passed. Also this type of button is considered extremely efficient, as another portion of the garment may be buttoned thereto without interfering with the cord and the nub 21 may be of any thickness, length or shape. However, as buttons having a plurality of holes are often used, I have illustrated the main views of the garment as having buttons of an ordinary type, as in most uses the regular flat buttons are preferable as they lie flat against the garment, such as in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Figs. 12 and 13 I have shown a "bar" and four hole button respectively as being attached to a garment. In the case of the latter any two of the holes may be used as shown in the drawing or all of them could be used if so desired. Such as would be the case if a person wished to have the button closer to the garment, as the passing of the loop through all the holes would "take up" part of the length of the loop. With any style of button the latter may be accomplished by twisting the loop and passing it over the button several times, if so desired.

As before mentioned, I am aware that there are buttons and buckles on the market which may be detached from the garment for laundrying purposes without removing their supporting members, such for example as "split" buttons which are attached and detached by passing the supporting member of the button through the slits in the button, however, this not only requires a special form of button which is more expensive than the ordinary button but buttons of such construction often catch in the garment and are liable to injure the garment and the body and fingers of the wearer.

With my invention I am able to use buttons which are standard and may be purchased on the market, and the same may be readily and securely attached to the garment in the manner shown and described. Also, the supporting cord loops for the buttons are made long which allows the easy attachment and detachment of the buttons and as before mentioned, allows freedom of movement between the garment having the button attached thereto and the garment which it supports.

I claim;—

1. The combination of a garment; a perforated button; and a closed loop of flexible material permanently secured to the garment and having a portion passed through the perforation, said button being passed completely through the said portion of the loop after the latter has been passed through the perforation, said loop being of sufficient length to allow the button to be re-passed in an opposite direction through the said portion of the loop and the latter to be withdrawn from the said perforation.

2. The combination of a garment; a button having a plurality of holes; and a loop of flexible material permanently secured to the garment and having a portion passed through one hole and then through another hole, said button being passed completely through the said portion of the loop after the latter has been passed through the last hole, said loop being of sufficient length to allow the button to be re-passed in an opposite direction through the said portion of the loop and the latter to be withdrawn from the said holes.

3. The combination of a garment; a suspender having one end secured to the garment and being provided with a buttonhole; a perforated button; and a loop of flexible material permanently secured to the garment and having a portion passed through the perforation, said button being passed completely through the said portion of the loop after the latter has been passed through the perforation, said loop being of sufficient

length to allow the button to be re-passed in an opposite direction through the said portion of the loop and the latter to be withdrawn from the said perforation, said button being capable of engaging the said buttonhole in the suspender.

4. The combination of a garment; a suspender having one end secured to the garment and being provided with a buttonhole; a perforated button; a loop of flexible material permanently secured to the garment and having a portion passed through the perforation, said button being passed completely through the said portion of the loop after the latter has been passed through the perforation, said loop being of sufficient length to allow the button to be re-passed in an opposite direction through the said portion of the loop and the latter to be withdrawn from the said perforation, said button being capable of engaging the said buttonhole in the suspender; a second suspender; a button secured to the second suspender; and a link for securing the two suspenders together, said link being slidable from the first suspender when the button thereon is disengaged from its buttonhole.

5. The combination of a garment; a suspender detachably secured to said garment; a perforated button; a loop of flexible material permanently secured to the said detachable suspender and having a portion passed through the perforation, said button being passed completely through said portion of the loop after the latter has been passed through the perforation, said loop being of sufficient length to allow the button to be repassed in an opposite direction through the said portion of the loop and the latter to be withdrawn from the said perforation.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CATHERINE A. WERLE.

Witnesses:
AUGUSTUS B. COPPES,
WM. A. BARR.