

(No Model.)

C. F. G. R. SCHWERDT.
SALE CARD FOR BUTTONS.

No. 484,677.

Patented Oct. 18, 1892.

Fig. 1.

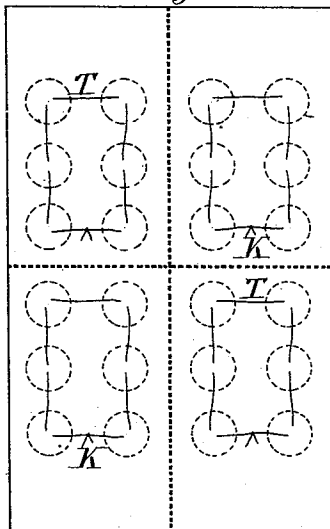


Fig. 2.

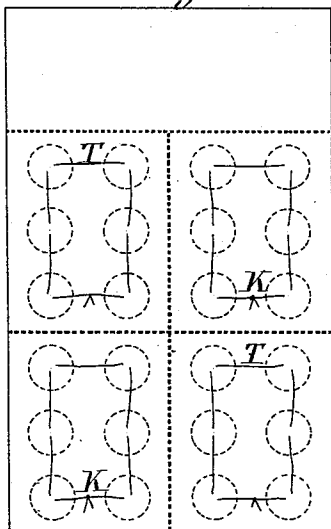


Fig. 3.

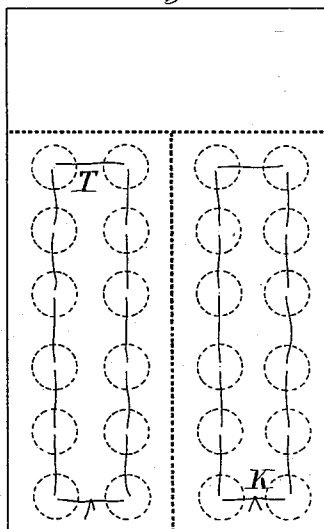


Fig. 4.

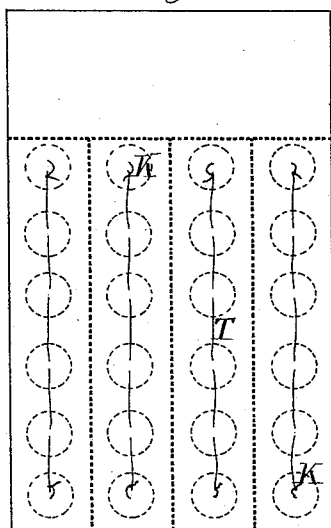


Fig. 5.

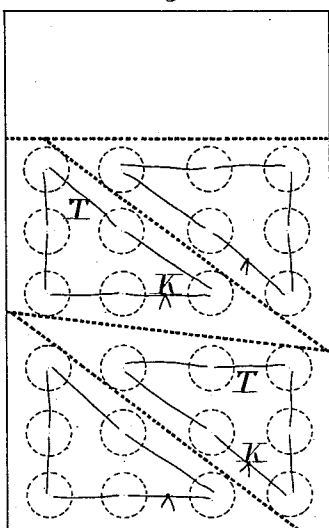
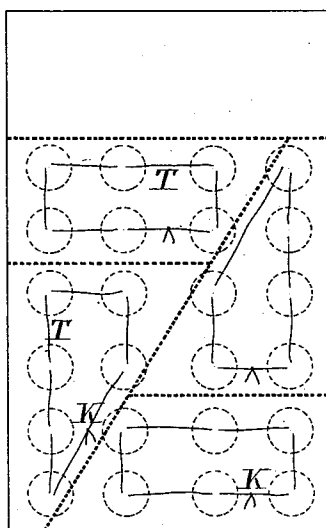


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
J. A. Rutherford. Charles F. G. R. Schwerdt.
Robert Emmett. By James L. Norris.
Morney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FRANCIS GEORGE RICHARD SCHWERDT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

SALE-CARD FOR BUTTONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,677, dated October 18, 1892.

Application filed June 30, 1892. Serial No. 438,632. (No model.) Patented in England November 11, 1891, No. 19,510; in France November 25, 1891, No. 217,660; in Switzerland January 22, 1892, No. 4,419, and in Italy February 6, 1892, LXI, 127.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANCIS GEORGE RICHARD SCHWERDT, a citizen of England, residing at 35 Monkwell Street, in the city of London, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sale-Cards for Buttons, (for which I have obtained patents in Great Britain, dated November 11, 1891, No. 19,510; in France, dated November 25, 1891, No. 217,660; in Switzerland, dated January 22, 1892, No. 4,419, and in Italy, dated February 6, 1892, Vol. LXI, 127,) of which the following is a specification.

Buttons are often stitched or otherwise fastened on cards in half-dozens, dozens, or multiple dozens, or in other numbers. When only a few of them are wanted for use or for sale, the card has to be cut in order to separate the number required from the rest. As the thread by which the articles are stitched on the card is continuous, the act of cutting off a group would by severing the thread liberate all the others unless this were provided against, as it is frequently done, by pasting paper over the threads at the back, so as to prevent them from becoming all loosened when the thread is cut. This, however, is objectionable, because the damp resulting from the pasting seriously damages the buttons, especially when they are of a delicate character.

This invention has for its object to facilitate the separation of a dozen, a half-dozen, or other predetermined number of the buttons from the card without disturbing the rest. For this purpose I perforate the card with numerous small holes close together in lines, which may extend lengthwise or crosswise or in both directions between rows of the buttons or other articles, and in stitching these on the cards I take care that each group of them which is bounded by lines of perforations shall have its own stitching-thread fastened off without being continued to another group. Thus a dozen, a half-dozen, or other group of the articles, as determined by the lines of perforations, can be readily torn off from the card, leaving the others fixed thereon.

In an application filed by me on January 8, 1892, Serial No. 147,399, I have shown and

described sale-cards perforated according to my invention with the lines of perforation not extending to the edges of the cards, the object of that construction being to retain a strong card-margin around the groups of buttons stitched on the card. I find, however, that sometimes it is preferred to carry the lines of perforation, or some of them, quite to the edges of the cards, thereby facilitating the tearing off from the card of such portion of it as it may be desired to separate from the rest.

The accompanying drawings represent the backs of sale-cards for buttons perforated in various ways, these figures showing the stitching by which each group is held on the card independently of the other groups.

Figure 1 shows a card with a longitudinal and a transverse line of perforations quite across it, so that it can be readily torn into four portions. Fig. 2 shows a card similarly perforated, except that the longitudinal line of perforations does not extend to the top of the card; but a space is left above the upper transverse line of perforations for the printing or writing which may have to appear on the face of the card. In Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 a similar space is left at the top.

In Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6 the buttons are grouped in half-dozens, each half-dozen stitched by its own thread T, which may be fastened by a knot K. In Fig. 3 each group contains a dozen similarly fastened. In Fig. 4, where the threads T do not return, each end may be fastened off by a knot K. The lines of perforations might obviously be carried in directions other than those shown, so long as at least the one end of each line extends to the edge of the card, allowing the card to be torn from the edge.

I am aware that sheets of stamps, check, and other books have been prepared with lines of perforation to facilitate tearing off individual stamps or foils; also, that papers holding rows of pins have been made with lines of perforation for tearing off a row. I therefore make no claim to the perforating of a card for facilitating tearing unless such card has the buttons of each group that can be separated fixed to it by stitching independently of the buttons in the other groups.

I do not herein claim a sale-card for buttons having lines of perforations terminating remote from the edges of the card to provide a surrounding imperforate or solid rim, said
5 perforations bounding groups of the buttons, and the buttons of each group being stitched to the card independently of the buttons in other groups, as such constitutes the subject-matter of my application for Letters Patent
10 hereinbefore referred to.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the best means I know of carrying the same into practical effect, I claim—

15 A sale-card for buttons, made with lines of perforations separating groups of the buttons from each other or from the head-space, each such line extending at least one way to the edge

of the card, and the said card having the buttons of each separate group stitched or fastened to it independently of the other groups, 20 substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1892.

C. F. G. RICHARD SCHWERDT.

Witnesses:

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