

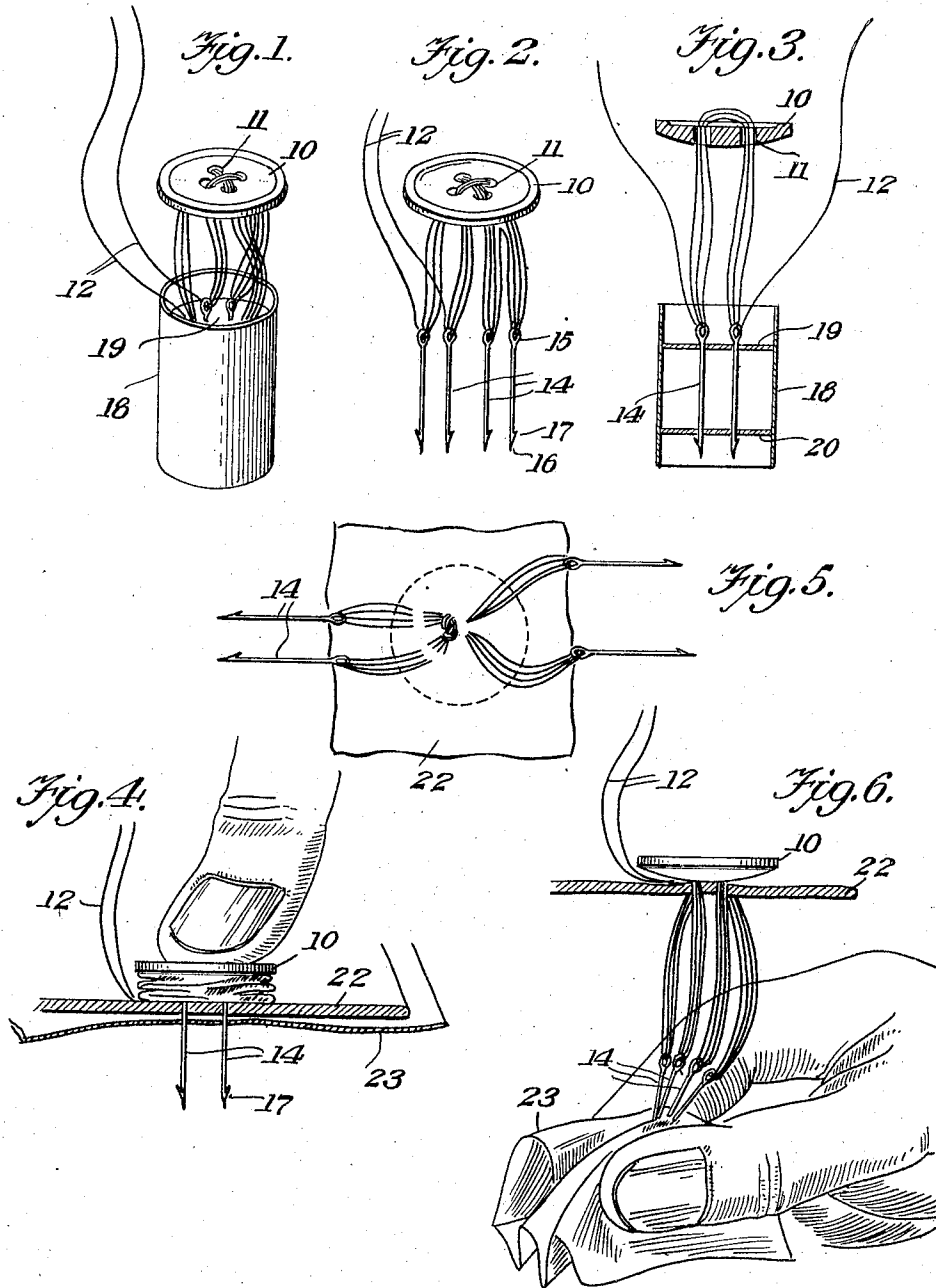
June 19, 1928.

A. DE HERTELENDY

1,674,544

MEANS FOR ATTACHING BUTTONS TO GARMENTS

Filed Aug. 9, 1926



Andor de Hertelendy.
INVENTOR

INVENTOR

BY *Victor J. Evans*

ATTORNEY

WITNESS:

Patented June 19, 1928.

1,674,544

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDOR DE HERTELENDY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MEANS FOR ATTACHING BUTTONS TO GARMENTS.

Application filed August 9, 1926. Serial No. 128,215.

The object of this invention is to connect the threads for use in sewing buttons to garments or the like, with said buttons prior to the sale thereof, and preferably at the place of manufacture, so that the customer may apply the buttons in a very brief space of time and without the necessity of threading a needle or following the usual procedure.

A further object is to attach a thread to several cloth puncturing devices, and to the button, and mount the puncturing devices in a box like element, for safety, and for the purpose of providing guiding and holding means whereby the puncturing devices are properly positioned with reference to the buttons, and the latter may be secured by the application of pressure which is transmitted to the puncturing means, permitting the thread to be drawn thru the fabric or garment, and to be retained by tying or the like.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of elements described, illustrated and claimed, it being understood that modifications may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming part of this application,

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing a button with a thread applied thereto and extending in the form of a plurality of loops to the puncturing devices, the latter being carried by a tubular element, to be collapsed and discarded during the operation of securing the button.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing the elements of Figure 1, with the exception of the tubular member, and showing more fully the needles or puncturing devices.

Figure 3 is a view in vertical section thru the elements of Figure 1.

Figure 4 shows a portion of the fabric or garment in section, and shows pressure being applied to the button for the purpose of forcing the puncturing devices thru the fabric.

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the arrangement shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows the use of an element thru which the puncturing devices are passed just after passing thru the garment,—this element being grasped by the hand, in order to draw the threads thru the fabric of the garment.

The button to be applied is designated 10,

and is provided with the usual holes 11 for the insertion of the thread, it being understood that any style of button may be employed, and that the number of apertures 11 is not material.

The thread 12 is to be in a single length, if desired, and is designed to be passed thru the holes 11, and thru eye portions of the puncturing devices, in the manner illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3, several loops being formed. This threading operation is carried out at the button factory or elsewhere, prior to packing the buttons for sale. However, buttons may be purchased in the usual manner, and attached by the purchaser to the puncturing devices, in the event that this arrangement should be preferred.

The needles or puncturing devices are designated 14, and each includes an eye member 15, a point 16, and a slight projection or barb 17. A tubular element 18 of paper or the like carries two partitions or diaphragms 19 and 20, any suitable number being provided, and the needles 14 are passed thru or partly thru the elements 19 and 20, in order that the buttons may be sold or placed in condition for use, in the manner illustrated in Figure 3. The tubular or cylindrical elements 18 provide mounting elements, safety attachments, and guiding means for the needles, in order that the latter may be held in correct relative position. Said element 18 is to be discarded when it has served its purpose, as indicated below.

The button 10 is applied by producing pressure thereon as indicated in Figure 4, and collapsing the paper element 18, the underside of the button engaging the eye portions 15 of the needles, and forcing the latter thru the fabric or portion 22 of the garment to which the button is to be applied.

An element 23 of sheet material, or of fabric is applied beneath the element 22, and the needles are forced thru both of said elements 22 and 23, and the latter is then grasped by the hand, as for instance in the manner shown in Figure 6, and when said element 23 is pulled away from element 22, the needles or puncturing devices will be drawn entirely thru the fabric 22 of the garment, the barbs 17 being engaged by member 23, designed especially for use as indicated, with the view of discarding the needle-pulling fabric when the threads have caused the button 10

to come to proper position with reference to the outer surface of fabric 22.

The tubular element 18 is discarded at the proper time, and the thread or threads, or those portions thereof projecting from the under side of the fabric 22, are to be secured by tying,—the hooks, puncturing devices or needles, being separated by cutting the threads at the proper point or points. A sufficient length of thread extends from the upper surface of the fabric 22, as shown for instance at the left in Figure 4, and also in Figure 6, so that this portion, or these portions, may be wound around the threads which have been carried thru the fabric 22, and secured by tying, this operation corresponding with that usually carried out by a tailor or seamstress, when providing a neck portion for the securing means, between the button and the fabric, to which the button is secured.

It is obvious that the devices employed temporarily in connection with the operation for securing the button, may be varied, so far as material or structure are concerned, and that the particular type of puncturing devices may also be varied, within the scope of the claims.

Having described the invention what is claimed is:—

1. In an article of the class described, a

substantially flat apertured member, a plurality of pointed devices each including an eye portion, and a thread passing in loop form thru the apertured member and depending therefrom in a plurality of loops, the thread passing thru the eye portions of the pointed devices, the eye portions being adapted and positioned for engagement by the apertured member, and each defining a ring-like structure.

2. In means of the class described, a plurality of pointed devices constituting needles, each of the needles including an eye portion, threads passing thru the eye portions and extending therefrom in loop form, and an element including outer walls and transverse needle guiding members, the outer walls defining a box-like structure in which the ends of the needles are received in spaced relation.

3. In an article of the class described, a substantially flat apertured member, a plurality of pointed devices each including an eye portion, a collapsible tubular device for mounting the pointed devices in spaced relation, adjacent to the apertured member, and a thread passing in loop form thru the eye portions of the pointed devices, and adapted to pass thru the apertured member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ANDOR DE HERTELENDY.