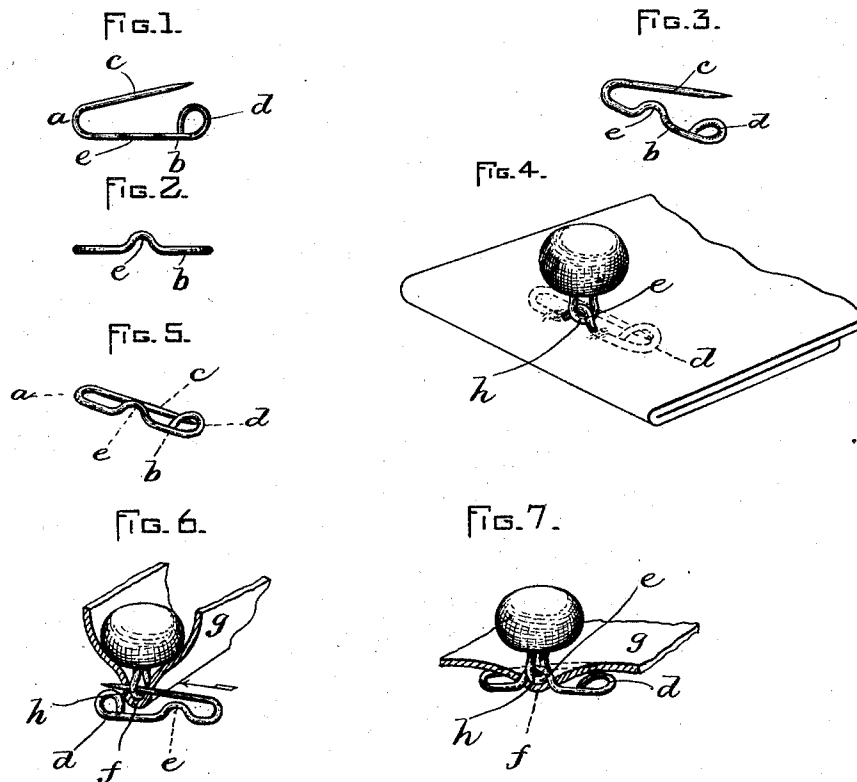


(No Model.)

A. W. CURRIER & G. CLARK.  
BUTTON FASTENER.

No. 482,621.

Patented Sept. 13, 1892.



WITNESSES:

A. D. Harmon  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANNA W. CURRIER AND GEORGIE CLARK, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

## BUTTON-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,621, dated September 13, 1892.

Application filed July 1, 1891. Serial No. 398,136. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ANNA W. CURRIER and GEORGIE CLARK, of Malden, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Button-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has relation to button-fasteners generally and is particularly adapted to use in securing buttons to wearing-apparel and especially to ladies' dresses.

It is the object of the invention to provide a button-fastener which shall be simple in construction, convenient in use, and serviceable and efficient in the highest degree.

The invention consists of a button-fastener made from a length of wire bent so as to form a body and a pin part, the bend being of a plain U form, so that the pin part may be passed through the eye of a button and the latter carried around the bend upon the body part, which is provided centrally of its length with an eye-retaining loop and at its free end with a tab or loop to protect the wearer against being harmed by or doing harm with the pin-point.

Reference is to be had to the annexed drawings and the letters marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side or edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastener ready for use in attaching a button to a garment or other article. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the position and relationship of the parts when in use, the fastener being represented by dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the fastener, in full lines, in position similar to that indicated in Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views, partially in section, showing the mode of employing the invention to attach or fasten a button to a fabric or other object.

In carrying out the invention we may take a piece or length of wire having one end pointed or sharpened and bend the same at a suitable point, as at *a*, so as to form a body part or portion *b* and a pin part *c*. The free end of the body part may be bent so as to form a tab or eye *d*, and at a central point

longitudinally of the body part a button-eye-retaining loop *e* may be formed by bending up into U form a portion of such body part. The tab *d* and loop *e* may first be formed in the length of wire—that is, the said features may be formed before the wire is bent, so as to constitute the body and pin parts, or they may be formed after the wire is so bent. It is to be noted that the bend *a* is of plain U shape, and this is an important feature of the invention, as is also the fact that the eye-retaining loop *e* is formed in the body part *b*, as will presently appear.

To attach a button to a garment or other object with the invention, a bight or bend *f* may be formed in the material *g*, as shown in Fig. 6, and the eye *h* of the button may be placed in the bight, when the pin part *c* of the fastener may be thrust through the material and through the eye of the button, as indicated by the arrow in the last-mentioned figure, and the button-eye and material be carried along on the pin around the bend *a* and along on the body part *b* until the eye *h* rests in the eye-retaining loop *e*, as shown in Fig. 7. By now stretching the material out straight or flat the fastener will be caused to lie flat against the under or wrong side of the goods, with the loop *e* extended through and above the outer surface and engaged with the eye of the button. The pin may be bent inward, so that the point may rest between the tab *d* and inner surface of the goods, completing the operation of attaching a button to an object by means of the invention. The button can readily be detached by bending the pin out from place above the tab, doubling the cloth, and passing the device back through the button-eye in a reverse direction from that in which it was passed therethrough to attach the button.

The device shown and described differs from a "safety-pin," so called, in that a spring is not formed at the bow-point *a* by bending the wire into one or more coils at the said point, and there is no catch for the point of the pin at the tab *d* for holding the pin from springing back away from the said tab.

It is desirable that the wire of which the fastener is composed should be of a pliable nature, so that when the point of a pin is bent under the tab it will there remain. Again, if

a helical or coiled spring were formed at the bow-point *a*, as is done in the construction of safety-pins, the eye *h* of the button could not be carried from the pin part around the bow-point onto the body part, as is herein shown and described.

It is essential to our invention that the eye-retaining loop *e* should be formed on the body part *b*, since if it were formed upon the pin part strain upon the button would tend to draw the pin part away from the body part and disengage the button from the pin, and, besides this, the fastener would not be held, as it is flat against the under side of the goods. Even if the pin-point were secured or locked to the tab and the loop *e* were formed in the pin part *c*, there would still be the same liability in the use of the device of disengaging the eye of the button from the pin.

It is obvious that the fastener may be used to attach cloth-back buttons as well as shank-buttons to articles of apparel.

It is desirable that as short a stitch as possible should be taken in the goods in attaching a button, in order that the fastener may be held in the most desirable position when in use.

This button-fastening device is designed particularly for use in fastening buttons on ladies' dresses, and it is therefore desirable to dispense with any means for holding the point of the pin, which would project out of the plane of the pin and body parts of the device, in order that the device may lie flat against the surface underneath it and not form an uncomfortable and unsightly bunch or projection. Since the loop is formed in the

body part of the fastener instead of the pin part, there is no necessity for providing for positively locking the point of the pin. It is, however, necessary to prevent accidental removal by movement of the device in the direction of its length, and the bend connecting the pin and body parts prevents this movement in one direction, while the tab or loop *d* at the end of the body part prevents it in the other direction. All portions of the fastener are in one flat plane, except the button-eye-retaining loop, which is bent at an angle to such plane, in order that it may project above the surface of the piece to which the fastener is secured, while the rest of the fastener lies flat against the under side of said piece.

Having thus described the invention, we declare that what we claim is—

A button-fastener consisting of a length of wire having a single bend intermediate of its ends to form a pin part and a body part and having an eye-retaining loop formed in the body part and a tab or loop at the end of the latter, the said body part, pin part, and tab or loop being in one flat plane and the eye-retaining loop projecting out of said plane substantially at a right angle thereto, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1891.

ANNA W. CURRIER.  
GEORGIE CLARK.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,  
ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY.