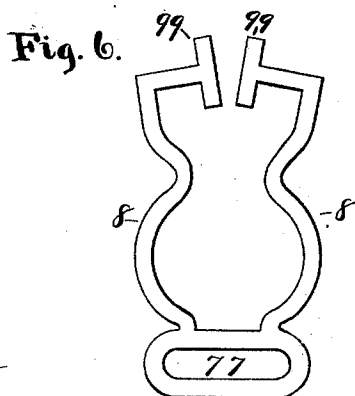
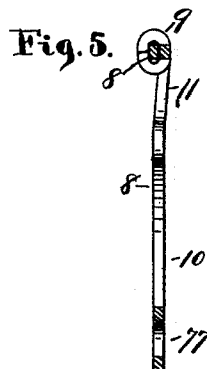
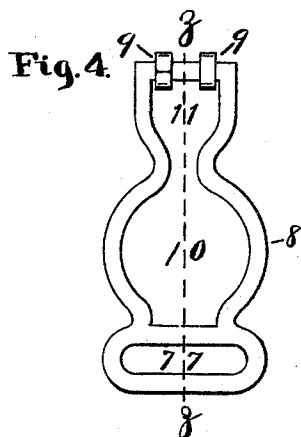
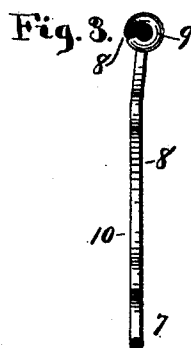
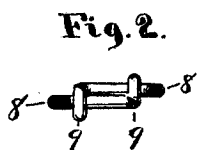
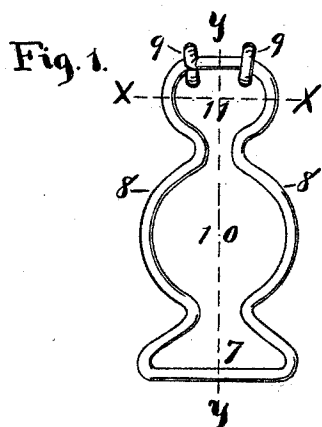


(No Model.)

C. J. WHITE.
BUTTON LOOP.

No. 497,847.

Patented May 23, 1893.



Witnesses.

Edward W. Bush.
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Inventor.

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. WHITE, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

BUTTON-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,847, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed January 31, 1893. Serial No. 460,182. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Button-Loops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in button loops, and the objects of my improvement are simplicity and cheapness of construction and general efficiency and convenience of the article.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my button loop. Fig. 2 is a transverse section thereof on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same on the line yy of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of my button loop as made from sheet metal. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the same on the line zz of Fig. 4, and, Fig. 6 is a view of the blank from which said loop is formed.

The drawings are all on a large scale in order to prevent crowding.

The loop illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is formed of wire. The loop 7 is formed at one end for the attachment to a suitable strap or to a garment, and from this loop the spring arms 8 8 extend upwardly, cross each other at their free ends and terminate in the transverse stops 9, one on each arm embracing the body of the other arm at the upper end of the loop. The spring arms are bent inwardly toward each other at a point near their free ends, whereby the larger opening 10 is formed between them through which the head of the button to which the loop is applied may be passed, and on the other side of said bent in portions, a smaller opening 11 to receive the shank of the button, but which should be too small to let the head pass through it.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent substantially the same loop with any suitable base or eye 7 7 for the attachment of the loop, the other parts being so nearly like those of the wire loop as to warrant giving them the same reference fig-

ures. This loop may be cut out from sheet metal in the form shown in Fig. 6 with stop blanks 9 9 projecting from the ends of the spring arms 8 8. These spring arms 8 8 may be bent toward each other so as to overlap at their free ends when said stop blanks may be bent around the respective arms as before described.

In use, the loop is slipped upon a button by passing its head through the larger opening 10. It is then moved relatively to the button so as to bring the button shank against the inwardly bent portion of the arms 8 between the openings 10 and 11. The arms may be thus sprung apart so as to permit the button shank to enter the smaller opening 11 and then spring toward each other again to prevent the accidental withdrawal of the button from said opening. If the arms are sprung open to a great extent, the stops 9 9 will come together and limit their outward movement, thereby preventing the free ends of the arms from being detached from each other and also preventing them from being sprung outwardly so far as to set the metal or from being pressed inwardly much beyond their normal position.

I thus form a cheap and efficient button loop which is not liable to become accidentally detached or be injured by ordinary uses.

I claim as my invention—

The herein described button loop consisting essentially of the spring arms 8, 8, with their free ends extended laterally and lapped by each other, each of said ends provided with a stop in the form of a transverse eye which embraces the laterally extended portion of the other arm at said point inside of the other eye, said transverse eyes being separated from each other with the space between them containing the lapped part of the laterally extended portions of said arms, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

CHARLES J. WHITE.

Witnesses:

F. H. ANDREWS,
T. W. O'CONNOR.