

(No Model.)

P. HIRSHFIELD.
BUTTON.

No. 366,101.

Patented July 5, 1887.

Fig. 1

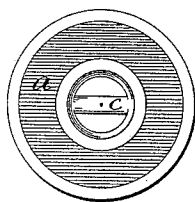


Fig. 2

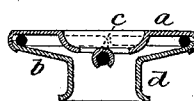


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

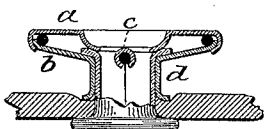


Fig. 5

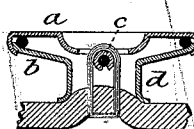
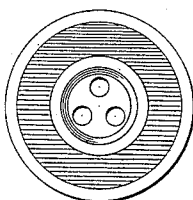


Fig. 6



Witnesses:
J. H. Shumway,
Fred C. Earle.

Philip Hirschfield,
By atty Inventor,
John E. Earle.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HIRSHFIELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE SCOVILL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,101, dated July 5, 1887.

Application filed November 8, 1886. Serial No. 218,270. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HIRSHFIELD, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of the button enlarged; Fig. 2, a central section of the same; Fig. 3, a side view of the rivet by which the button may be attached; Fig. 4, a section showing the button as attached by a rivet; Fig. 5, a section showing the button attached by stitches; Fig. 6, a face view showing the central opening divided into smaller openings by piercings instead of a bar.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buttons which are made from disks of metal and constructed for attachment upon one surface of a garment, and such as commonly used for pantaloons. These buttons are of two general classes, one of which is secured by a metal device of a rivet-like character extending from the reverse side of the garment through and into engagement with the button upon the opposite side. In the second and the more common the button is pierced at the center and secured by stitches. The first requires some instrument by which the fastening device may be set, and in this class the button is constructed or provided with a neck, which will cause it to stand off from the garment, to leave a space in which the attached part of the garment may stand. In the second class, and in which the buttons are stitched to the garment, the button is usually secured close down upon the garment, and then the thread wound around the stitching to form a neck or space for the attached part of the garment to stand. In the first class of buttons, should the fastening device become detached, a new device is required, and with it the instrument to reset the button, whereas in the second case the button may be readily replaced by stitches. Both classes are adapted only for a specific attaching device.

The metallic or rivet attachment is more

commonly used on ready-made garments. The instrument for attaching is generally too expensive for family use, and is practically used only by manufacturers; hence if a button secured by the riveting attachment becomes detached it can only be conveniently replaced by stitching, and this requires a new button, as the button detached has not the capacity of being attached by stitches.

The object of my invention is to construct a button embodying in itself the capacity of being attached either by the metallic rivet or by stitches, so that, it being attached at the manufactory by a rivet, should it become detached the wearer may readily replace the button by stitching it to the garment.

I represent a button composed of a face or front, *a*, and a back, *b*. These two parts are each made from a disk of metal, and the one closed upon the other at the edge in the usual manner. Centrally through the button is an opening, and across the opening is a bar, *c*, which may be made as a part of the outer disk, or in any of the usual methods of introducing a bar to the button. As here represented, the bar is made by the introduction of a wire between the two parts of the button, held in place by the closing of the parts together. The opening through the front of the button is of smaller diameter than the opening through the back, and the inner surface of the front around the opening is made so as to present a conical or outwardly-inclined surface into the space between the front and the back, as clearly seen in Fig. 2. The back *b* is constructed with a concentric projection, *d*, of bell shape, the internal diameter being somewhat larger than the opening in the front *a*. This neck *d* is of a length to give the requisite space between the button and the surface of the garment. The rivet is introduced through the garment, and is preferably what is known as a "tubular rivet," and should be split, as seen in Fig. 3, so as to form legs or spurs, the rivet introduced from the reverse side of the garment, so as to bring the head on that surface. The shank of the rivet enters the bell-shaped neck of the button, and the legs or spurs, striking upon the inside of the face of the button, are deflected and turned between the front and back, as seen in Fig. 4, so as to secure the but-

ton to the garment. This split rivet is one common and well known, and for it may be substituted any of the many similar devices which are adapted to enter the neck of the button and be deflected between the front and the back, so as to secure the button to the garment. By this construction of button it is adapted to be secured by metallic fastening or by stitching at the option or preference of the person using the button, or according to the facilities which the person using the button possesses, and as a stitched button it possesses a considerable advantage over the ordinary pierced button, from the fact of the bell-shaped neck, which gives the button a firm bearing upon the garment, and at the same time supports it at such a distance from the garment as to afford ample space for the part of the garment attached, and the neck also protects the thread from wearing-contact with the part of the garment so attached.

Instead of the bar as the means for supplying the stitches, it will be understood that any of the known contrivances of a similar char-

acter by which the button may be secured by through-and-through stitches may be employed—such, for illustration, as piercings, as seen in Fig. 6—it only being essential to the invention that the opening through the neck shall continue through the front and that it shall be divided so as to form several smaller openings into the neck.

I claim—

The herein-described button, composed of a front and a back, the back having a concentric open neck projecting therefrom, the front having also a concentric opening, but less in diameter than the opening in the back, the inner surface of the said front around the opening inclined outward and into the space between the back and front, the opening in the front divided to form several smaller openings, substantially as described.

PHILIP HIRSHFIELD.

Witnesses:

G. H. BALLARD,
T. R. HYDE, Jr.