

No. 708,673.

Patented Sept. 9, 1902.

F. E. STANLEY.
BUTTON.

(Application filed Aug. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

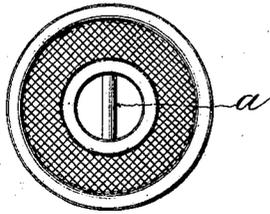


Fig. 2.

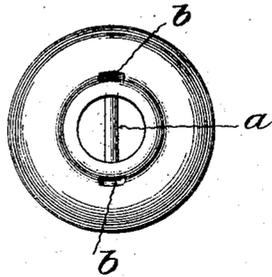


Fig. 3.

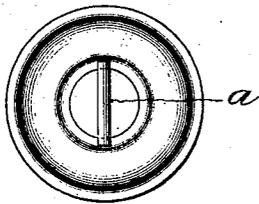


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

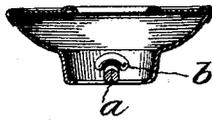


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

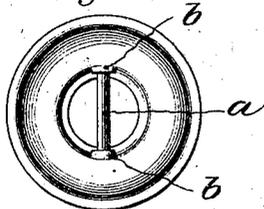


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:

Harry S. Rohrer
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK E. STANLEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,673, dated September 9, 1902.

Application filed August 15, 1901. Serial No. 72,182. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. STANLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of buttons designed to be attached by sewing and which are constructed of metal and have an inserted metal cross-bar, about which the attaching-thread is looped.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and economize in the production of the bar and its application in the button. Heretofore such bars have been constructed in a great variety of ways and of a great variety of forms, and in one prior instance a straight bar has been used, and in that instance, the bar is a piece of wire slightly longer than the diameter of the hub of the button, and with its ends said to be embedded by pressure in the sides of the bottom of the hub; but I have found this construction to present difficulties that render it impracticable in manufacturing.

I have found that a very efficient bar-button may be made by using a straight bar of less length than the internal diameter of the hub and securing the bar in the hub against lateral and vertical movement by indenting the hub of the button opposite the ends of the bar, so as to throw projections of the metal of the hub over the ends of the bar.

Having thus stated the principle of my invention, I will proceed now to describe the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle and then will particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which I claim as my invention.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a top plan view. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the back of the button, the top or cover plate being absent, showing the bar in position be-

fore the indentations are made. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the parts of Fig. 3, taken in a plane parallel to the length of the bar. Fig. 5 is a cross-section taken at right angles to the cross-section of Fig. 4, the indentations being made and the cover-plate in position. Fig. 6 is a cross-section at right angles to the cross-section of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is an interior plan view of the back of the button with the bar indented in place. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the button.

All of the parts of the button excepting the bar and its means of application to the button, whether the button be of the closed or open face variety, may be as usual in this class of buttons, and hence require no present description, the same being clearly shown in the drawings.

In carrying out my invention I use a bar, or, as it is sometimes called, a "cross-bar" *a*, preferably of round wire, either straight or, as shown, slightly curved longitudinally and of a length equal to or slightly less than the internal diameter of the hub of the button and place said bar in the bottom of the hub of the button, so that its ends rest upon the inturned flange of the hub of the button, as shown more especially in Figs. 3 and 4, and in order to secure this bar in place against rising in the button and against rotation or lateral movement therein I indent the sides of the hub of the button, as shown at *b*, so that these indentations form internal projections overlying the top of the bar and preferably extending concentrically therewith. These lateral indentations are merely displacements of the metal of the hub of the button, preferably without rupturing such metal, and of an extent just sufficient to cover and embrace the ends of the bar. The indentations *b* are preferably made simultaneously with the application of the bar.

This construction produces a perfectly efficient and strong button and at very economical first cost. It does away with the expense of producing bars with curved ends to fit the hub of the button and obviates the objections I have found to be incident to the use of a bar of greater length than the in-

ternal diameter of the hub used in prior constructions, and in this last-mentioned form of bar-button, in which the bar is slightly longer than the diameter of the hub, there is no means for positively holding the bar from rising in the button, a fault which is overcome by my use of the overlying projections.

While I have shown the indentations as partaking of the curvature of the bar—that is to say, having a substantially concentric relation to the bar—I do not mean to limit my invention to that form of indentations.

What I claim is—

1. A bar-button, having a hub, and a bar of less length than the internal diameter of the hub arranged in the bottom of said hub,

and lateral indentations in the hub overlying and embracing the ends of the bar and restraining it against vertical and lateral displacement.

2. A bar-button, having a bar of less length than the internal diameter of the hub, and lateral indentations in the hub overlying and embracing the ends of the bar, the said indentations being substantially concentric with the circumference of the bar.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. 1901.

FREDERICK E. STANLEY.

Witnesses:

T. R. HYDE, Jr.,
HENRY FEHL.