

M. WIENER.
BUTTON.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1919.

1,323,942.

Patented Dec. 2, 1919.

Fig. 1.

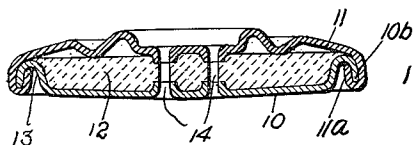


Fig. 2.

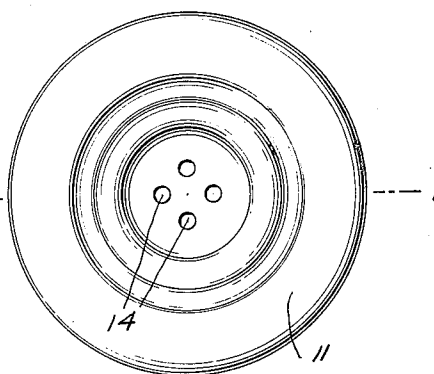
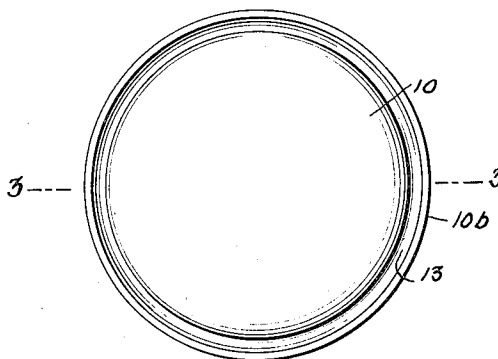


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

H. T. Walker

Georg Beiler

INVENTOR

M. Wiener
BY *M. M. Miller*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS WIENER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUTTON.

1,323,942.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS WIENER, a citizen of Russia, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, in the county of Bronx and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Button, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to buttons and has particular reference to the construction of composite buttons such as are commonly used for coats, overcoats, cloaks, or the like.

Among the objects of the invention is to produce a composite button of a superior character or quality with respect to rigidity, strength, durability, and appearance, and most particularly the construction of a button having all of the foregoing and other features of advantage that may be made at a much lower cost than similar buttons of inferior character heretofore made.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and while the invention is not restricted to the exact details of construction disclosed or suggested herein, still for the purpose of illustrating a practical embodiment thereof reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a plan view.

Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the part shown in Fig. 3.

Referring now more specifically to the drawings I show a button comprising a back 10 made ordinarily of sheet-metal the same being cut and stamped into proper size, shape, and surface configuration according to the design of the button demanded.

The face of the button is likewise formed from a disk of plate or sheet material usually of celluloid of a suitable tint or color, the same serving as a neat and even ornamental finishing material for that portion of the button normally and naturally exposed to view. Between these parts is a packing 12 of one or more plies of cardboard or its equivalent, the character of the material of the filler being such as to add

strength and rigidity to the structure with slight addition to its weight and cost.

In the practice of this invention the back 10, made ordinarily from a circular disk of tin or equivalent sheet-metal is stamped between male and female dies so as to produce or establish two characteristics,—first, the dished formation as at 10^a within which is fitted the filler 12 at the time the parts are being assembled, and secondly, the marginal rim 10^b which is the rim or edge portion of the disk bent in an opposite direction from that portion of the rim bounding the dish 10^a or which may be described as being directed rearward or downward in the finished button. This rim is so bent as to lie substantially perpendicular to the diameter of the back, and it has sufficient depth or width to establish a groove or recess 13 of material depth for coöperation with the rim or edge of the facing disk 11.

After the back 10 is stamped in the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the filler 12 is inserted in the dish thereof and the facing disk 11 is then applied directly over the filler, properly centered, and the assembled parts are then put into a specially grooved die which serves to bend the margin 11^a of the facing disk entirely around the upstanding flange 10^b of the back and down into the groove 13, the margin of the facing disk thus thoroughly embracing the flange 10^b and terminating in the finished button substantially in or at the bottom of the groove 13 where it is well out of the way of any engagement that would tend to separate it from the margin of the back and cause the separation of the parts to take place. This construction may readily be appreciated from Fig. 1 in which it is plainly to be seen that the only portion of the facing material 11 exposed or likely to be engaged by any rough object or surface is rounded and remote from any raw edge. After the parts are assembled as just described the holes 14 are punched or otherwise formed directly through the central portion of the entire structure by any means well known in the art and to which I make no claim. It is to be noted however that the punching tools forming the holes 14 tend to bend or swage the said material parts inward, especially the back so that rough or raw edges thereof which would otherwise tend to cut or damage the thread are avoided.

Among the special advantages of this form of construction of a button is the fact that by virtue of the means for interlocking the marginal portions of the back and face disks together the facing disk may consist of stock of much less caliber or thickness than is ordinarily used for such purposes. Even though the sheet of celluloid that I employ in this practice may be only .0075 inch in thickness a strong button of a more efficient and durable nature is produced than in the use of celluloid stock of .015 inch in thickness under the old system. Thus it will be seen how the method of making buttons in accordance with this specification assures the production of superior buttons at a materially lower cost than under the old practice.

I claim:

In a composite button, the combination of a disk with a U-shaped bead formed around its periphery so as to form a disk-shaped structure; a covering disk formed with a U-shaped bead around its periphery, the legs of the last U engaging the legs of the first U arranged with both disk edges turned inwardly so as to hold the two disks rigidly together, a filler between the disks of a hard and tough composition, and a plurality of thread holes substantially in the center of the disks punched inwardly through each disk and the composition so that all rough edges of the punch holes will extend inwardly into the composition.

MORRIS WIENER.