No. 649,886. Patented May 15, 1900.

C. A. BRYANT.

TACK FASTENED BUTTON.

(Application filed Feb. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig.1.

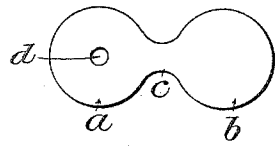



Fig.2.

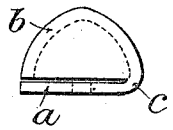



Fig.3.

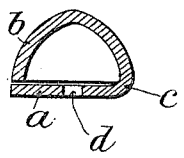



Fig.4.

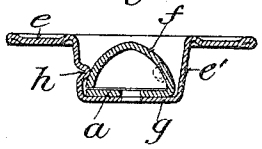



Fig.5.

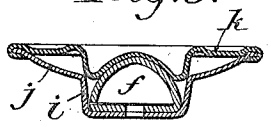



Fig.6.

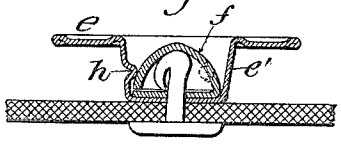



Fig.7.

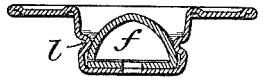



Fig.8.




Fig.9.

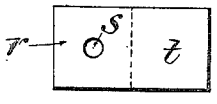



Fig.10.

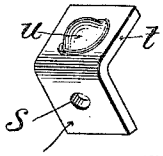



Fig.11.

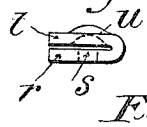



Fig.13.

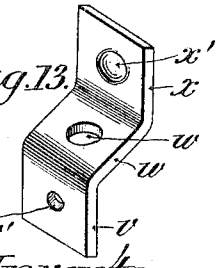



Fig.14.

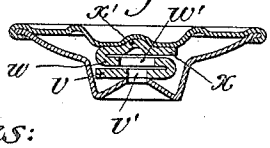
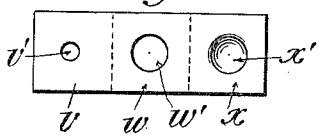



Fig.12.




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Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BRYANT, OF WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## TACK-FASTENED BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,886, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed February 13, 1900. Serial No. 5,072. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BRYANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tack-Fastened Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of tack-fastened buttons in which an anvil is secured in the bottom of the button-shank and is adapted to upset the point of the tack, and thereby to engage the button with the tack and the garment or other article to which the button is applied. A button such as described is covered in the patent of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, assignees of Alfred J. Shipley and Theophilus R. Hyde, Jr., No. 598,021, dated January 25, 1898.

The present improvement consists in a tack-fastened button having an anvil made of a piece of metal folded upon itself one or more times, one of the folds containing the tack-opening and constituting the base or flange of the anvil and the other fold being crowned to afford means for upsetting the point of the tack and to constitute a chamber within which the point of the tack is upset, concealed, and retained.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank which may be used in the formation of an anvil in accordance with one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation, and Fig. 3 a vertical section, of an anvil formed from a blank like that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of an open-face button having the anvil of the present invention secured therein by lateral indentations or prick-points. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of one form of covered or closed-face button, in which the lateral indentations or prick-points or other means for securing the anvil in the bottom of the shank may be used or omitted at pleasure. Fig. 6 is a vertical section illustrating the manner of securing a button of the character shown in Fig. 4 to a piece of fabric or a garment by means of a tack. Fig. 7 is a vertical section of a button similar to that of Fig. 4, but substituting an annular constriction for the lateral indentations. Fig. 8 is a vertical section of an open-face button, in which the bottom of the shank and of the anvil are inclined upwardly and inwardly. Fig. 9 is a plan view of a rectangular blank from which an anvil may be made. Fig. 10 shows the first fold to which the blank of Fig. 9 is subjected, and Fig. 11 is a side elevation of the finished anvil. Fig. 12 is a plan view of a double-fold blank of rectangular outline. Fig. 13 shows the first folds of such double-fold blank. Fig. 14 is a vertical section of a closed-face button containing an anvil made in accordance with Figs. 12 and 13.

In producing one form of my anvil I use a blank such as shown in Fig. 1, having the circular portions *a* and *b*, connected by an integral portion *c*. The portion *a* is perforated at *d* for the passage of the tack, and the portion *b* is crowned upwardly, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, by drawing or stamping or other processes and is bent over upon the portion *a*, the integral portion *c* serving to keep the portions *a* and *b* rigidly united. As shown in Fig. 3, the portion *a* constitutes the base or bottom flange or washer of the anvil, while the portion *b* incloses a chamber above the base *a* and serves to turn over or upset the point of the tack and to inclose such upset point, while its escape is resisted by the portion *a*. The portion *a* serves also as a reinforce for the bottom of the shank of the button.

The anvil constructed as described may be applied to a button in any of a great variety of ways. For example, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6, the button *e* may have a central depression *e'*, constituting the hub or shank of the button, and the anvil (designated *f*) may be arranged within said shank, with its base *a* resting upon the bottom *g* of the shank and held therein against displacement before the button is applied to a garment by a number of lateral indentations or prick-points *h* in the shank, or, as shown in Fig. 5, the anvil *f* may be arranged in the bottom of a central depression *i* in the back shell or collet *j* of a covered or closed-face button and secured therein solely by means of the face-

plate *k*, or by such face-plate and some sort of lateral displacement of the shank, or by the latter device only. As shown in Fig. 7, the anvil *f* may be secured in the bottom of the shank by means of a circumferential or annular depression *l*—that is to say, the shank may be constricted about the anvil and above its base.

As shown in Fig. 8, the base *m* of the anvil *n* may be crowned inwardly, as may also the bottom *o* of the shank of the button. This feature is not original, however, with this invention. As shown in Fig. 8, the shank of the button is constricted at *p* in order to secure the anvil in place.

Instead of using blanks having circular ends I may use a rectangular blank, as shown in Figs. 9 to 14, and, as shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11, such a rectangular blank may be folded once upon itself, one portion, *r*, containing the tack-opening *s* and the other portion, *t*, being crowned, as at *u*, to form the chamber in which the tack-point is upset and retained. As shown in Figs. 12 to 14, a rectangular blank may be folded upon itself twice, and in such case *v* is the base, having the tack-opening *v'*, *w* is the intermediate portion, containing a larger opening *w'*, which may be considered as a portion of the wall of the chamber for the reception of the upset point of the tack, and the third portion *x* has the domed or crowned portion *x'*, against which the point of the tack is upset and which coöperates with the intermediate and base portions to form a chamber for the reception and retention of the upset tack-point. As shown in Fig. 14, this angular anvil is adapted to be received within a button of the closed-face variety, and it is obvious it might be applied, at least in some instances, to an open-face button. It might be necessary in some instances to enlarge the central depression which forms the shank or hub to receive the angular anvil.

It is within my invention also to make the anvil from a rectangular blank and then trim it to circular outline in the base or lower portion.

The foregoing and other variations are within the principle of my invention, which consists of an anvil formed from a blank folded upon itself, one of whose members is crowned and the other perforated and constituting the base through which passes the tack into and to be upset by and within the crowned portion. It is to be observed also that my invention is not limited to any of the specified means for securing the anvil in place in the button.

The drawings are exaggerated in order the more plainly to illustrate the principle of the invention.

What I claim is—

1. A tack-fastened button, having an anvil composed of a perforated base, and an integral crowned portion, the base and crowned portion being folded together, substantially as described.

2. A tack-fastened button, having an anvil comprising a base perforated for the entrance of the point of the tack, and a crowned portion for upsetting the point of the tack and within which and between it and the base the said upset point is contained, the said base and crowned portion being integral and folded one upon the other, substantially as described.

3. A tack-fastened button, having an anvil comprising a circular base perforated for the entrance of the point of the tack, and a crowned portion rising above said base and extending over it and connected therewith by an integral portion at one edge or side, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of February, A. D. 1900.

CHARLES A. BRYANT.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. HARTSHORNE,

CHARLES E. WALTON.