

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOSEA W. LIBBEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,432, dated October 16, 1894.

Application filed March 21, 1893, Serial No. 467,053. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOSEA W. LIBBEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buttons, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a button that can be readily applied to an article without the employment of a needle, and the head of which will be free to revolve, thereby assisting the operation of passing the head through a button hole. The invention consists in its peculiar construction as hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1—represents a front view of a button embodying my invention attached to a piece of cloth. Fig. 2—is a side view, and Fig. 3 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 4—is a vertical section taken on line *x, x*, of Fig. 1. Fig. 5—is a front view of same. Figs. 6 to 12—are detail views of the various parts. Figs. 13 to 15—show modifications of the locking bar or disk.

A, represents the head of the button; B, the shank; *b*, the shank head; C, an antifriction disk; D, a locking bar; and F, wire or cord for retaining the parts in place upon the garment.

The head A, is formed with a projection or shoulder *a*, on its rear side, and through the center of the head is a circular hole *a'*, the front portion *a²*, of which is of larger diameter than the rear portion so as to form a shoulder *a³*. This will be best seen in Figs. 8 and 9 which are respectively a vertical section and a front view of the head detached.

The shank B, and its head are inserted into the hole *a'*, of the head A, the head *b*, of the shank being formed with a shoulder *b'*, that fits against the shoulder *a³*, of the head A. The antifriction disk C, is placed at the rear of the head A, and it is formed with a hole *c* having a raised edge that fits into the hole *a'*, of the head A. All these parts are first placed together and a wire or

thread F, (having a needle pointed tag on each end) is passed through the shank B, and antifriction disk C, shown in section and elevation in Figs. 10 and 11. The ends of the wire or thread F, are then passed through the material G, to which the button is to be attached, and then through the holes *d*, in the locking bar D (shown in section in Fig. 12). The wire or thread is then tied in a knot and the ends cut off when the button will be securely held in place.

In Fig. 13 I have shown a locking disk to be used when it is desired to secure the button by two wires or threads.

In Fig. 14 I have shown a similar locking disk with its central part depressed so as to form a receptacle for the knot or knots so that they will not stand out beyond the surface of said disk. By the employment of this disk the material is more firmly held between said disk and the antifriction disk as the material is forced or pressed into the opening of the antifriction disk C.

In Fig. 15 I have shown a locking disk having notches *d'*, on its periphery instead of holes as described with reference to the other locking disks. By this construction the head A, of the button is held so that it is free to rotate, it being retained in place on the shank head of the shoulders *a³*, *b'*, and its rear working against the antifriction disk C. Thus when it is desired to pass the button through a button hole it is only necessary to insert a portion of the head A, through the button hole and by turning the head in one direction it readily works itself through the button hole. It will be seen that this will have a particular advantage where button hooks have to be employed as the hook being passed at the rear of the head when the button is partly drawn through the button hole the turning and twisting of the hook will impart a corresponding movement to the head and thus it will work its own way through the button hole.

What I claim is—

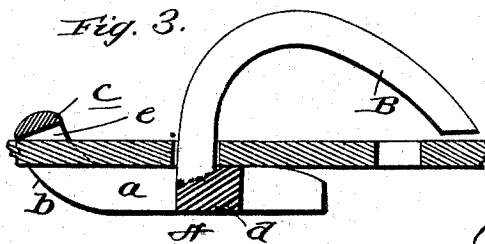
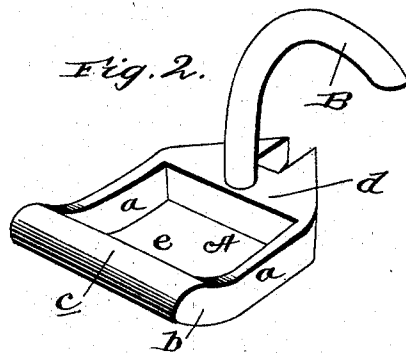
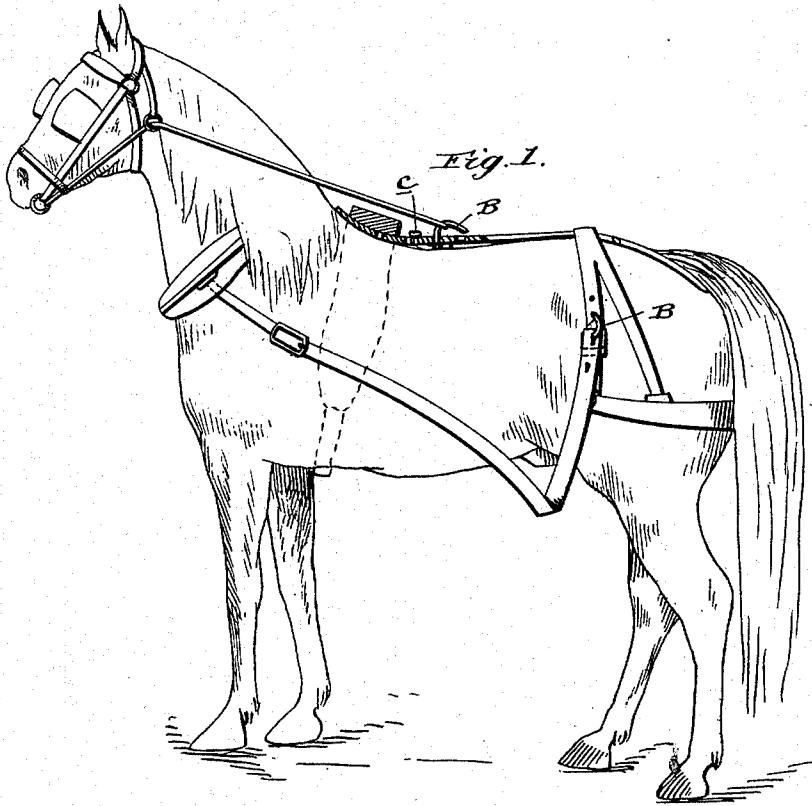
A button consisting of a head having a countersunk hole in its center, a headed shank fitting into said counter-sunk hole, an

(No Model.)

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HARNESS ATTACHMENT.

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Witnesses:
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