

B. Clayton
Stud Fastening.

N^o 25386.

Patented Sept. 13. 1859

Fig. 1.

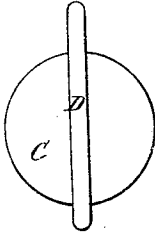


Fig. 2.

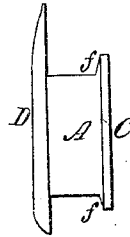


Fig. 3.

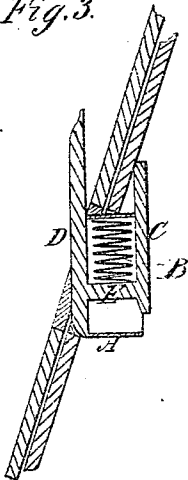
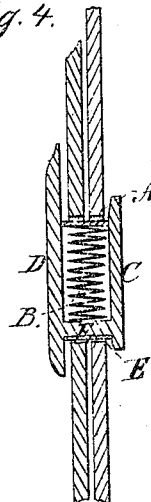


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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BARNES CLAYTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FASTENING FOR SHIRT-STUDS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,386, dated September 13, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARNES CLAYTON, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Fastening for Shirt-Bosom Studs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are, respectively, enlarged back and side views of a shirt-bosom stud with the improved fastening applied thereto; and Figs. 3 and 4 vertical longitudinal sections of the same—like letters indicating the same parts when on the different figures.

The nature of my invention consists in the combination and arrangement of a hollow, sliding case and a contained spring, with the tie or post which rigidly connects the front, or ornamental part of the stud to its back or fastening-bar, in such a manner that the said sliding case will yield to pressure so as to admit of a ready and convenient application of the stud, and afterward, by the re-action of the spring when the pressure is removed, so change its relative position in respect to the fastening bar as to cause the latter to prevent the stud from being removed from the garment in an illegitimate manner or by a direct pull.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and make my invention, I will proceed to describe, more fully, its construction and mode of operation.

In the drawings A, represents the hollow, sliding case; B, the spring contained within it; C, the front, or ornamental part of the stud; D, the back or fastening bar; and E, the tie, or post, which rigidly connects the two parts, C and D, together.

The bar (D) is a rigid, slender piece of metal fixed to the rear side of the ornamental part (C), by means of the tie or post (E), so as to remain parallel with, and at a short distance from, the said side, substantially as shown in the drawings.

The case (A) is a short, flat tube, of thin metal plate, which surrounds the tie (E), and slides between and in contact with the

two parts (C and D)—its inner end embracing the rounded inner edge of the bar (D) so as to confine its motion in the direction of the length of the latter. As an additional means of guiding or steadying the sliding motion of this case (A), its opposite end also may embrace a fin *f*, which may be fixed, for the purpose, on the rear side of the part (C).

The spring (B) may be made either spiral, or zigzag, in form, and, when placed within the case (A), should press against both the tie (E) and the upper side of the case (A) with sufficient force to hold the lower side of the said case in contact with the tie (E), and thus permit both ends of the bar (D) to project beyond it—as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4—and at the same time be of sufficient delicacy, as to strength and elasticity, to admit of its being sufficiently compressed, in the act of introducing or applying the stud, to allow the lower side of the case (A) to be brought, by a moderate pressure, flush with the lower end of the bar (D)—as shown in Fig. 3.

Operation: The red lines in Figs. 3 and 4 indicating the two parts of a shirt bosom—the ornamental part (C) of the stud is to be held between the operator's finger and thumb, and the upper end of the bar (D) passed through the holes, appropriated therefor in the garment, and by his exertion of a moderate pressure, upward, the case (A) is caused to slide downward until its lower side has become flush with the lower end of the bar (D)—as shown in Fig. 3—when, by his simply pressing the stud backward, the lower end of the said bar (D) is also caused to pass through the holes in the garment, and the stud being then immediately after released from the thumb and finger of the operator, the reaction of the spring (B) brings the said bar and case into their normal relative positions with each other—as shown in Fig. 4,—and so secure the stud in position as required.

It will readily be perceived that this is a very superior fastening for shirt bosom studs, and other similar articles of jewelry—it being simple and durable in its construction—

tion, and yet neat, perfectly effective, and of very easy and convenient application and removal.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, in the herein described fastening, is

The hollow sliding case (A) and spring (B), in combination with the tie, or post,

(E) and the bar (D)—the same being arranged to operate together substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth and described.

BARNES CLAYTON.

Witnesses:

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