Oct. 20, 1936. G. JOHNSON 2,058,318

SEW-ON BUTTON

Filed Jan. 29, 1934

Fig. 1

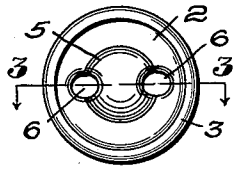


Fig. 2.

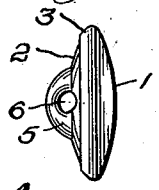


Fig. 4.

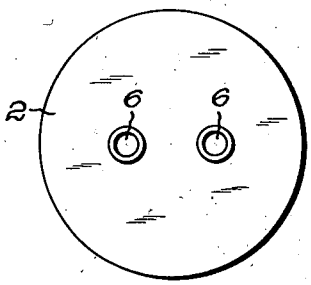


Fig. 3.

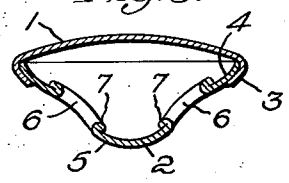


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

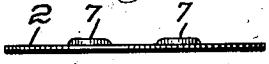
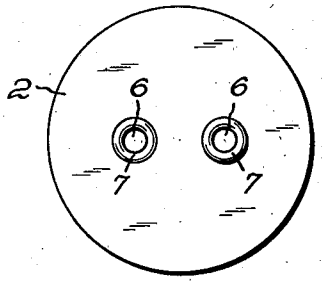


Fig. 7.



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SEW-ON BUTTON

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Application January 29, 1934, Serial No. 708,788

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—90)

My invention aims to provide improvements in buttons particularly of the sew-on type.

In the drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of my invention:—

Figure 1 is a bottom view of a button provided with my improved sew-on back;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the button shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the inner face of the blank from which the sew-on back is formed and shows the first step in forming the apertures and reinforced edges;

Fig. 5 is an edge view of the blank shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is an edge view of the blank showing the rounded edges adjacent the apertures; and

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank shown in Fig. 6.

Referring to the particular button selected for illustration of my invention, I have shown a two-piece metal button including a top plate 1 and a back plate 2 secured together by rolling the edge 3 over the peripheral portion 4 (Fig. 3).

The back plate 2 is provided with a relatively short boss 5 of substantial diameter and extending away from the button portion, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This boss portion 5 is provided with a pair of thread-receiving apertures 6—6 located at opposite sides of the boss and surrounded by rounded walls 7—7 of double thickness. These walls 7—7 are particularly desirable because they present smooth surfaces against which the thread may bear when the buttons are sewed in position.

The thread-receiving apertures are preferably formed in the blank from which the back plate 2 is formed while the blank is flat, as shown in Figs. 4 through 7 inclusive. Also the inwardly turned portions to provide the smoothly rounded walls 7—7 surrounding the apertures 6—6 are formed while the blank is flat. As illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, tubular portions are pressed from the blank providing the back 2 thereby forming the thread-receiving apertures 6—6. Thereafter the tubular portions are turned outwardly and downwardly against the back plate blank, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. After the final operation of forming the smoothly rounded walls 7—7 the back plate 2 may be formed into any desirable shape and the boss portion 5 may be pressed from the center thereof.

My improved button is particularly desirable as one to be attached by sewing threads, because the thread-receiving apertures 6—6 are surrounded by smoothly rounded inwardly folded walls 7—7 to prevent cutting of the threads as is the case when button backs are provided merely with apertures surrounded only by a wall of single thickness. In that type of structure the wall presents relatively sharp edges which cut the threads thereby loosening the buttons.

While I have illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of my invention, I do not wish to be limited thereby, because the scope of my invention is best defined by the following claim.

I claim:

A sew-on button having a projecting hollow boss portion at the back formed from sheet metal and having a convex bottom at its outer surface, said boss having a pair of thread-receiving apertures located at opposite sides thereof and spaced above the bottom of said boss and a doubled-over wall inside said boss and surrounding each of said thread-receiving apertures.

GUSTAV JOHNSON.