

(No Model.)

A. HALL.
BUTTON.

No. 486,871.

Patented Nov. 29, 1892.

fig. 1.

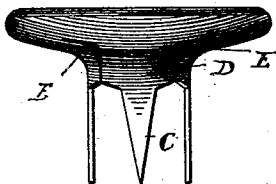


fig. 4.

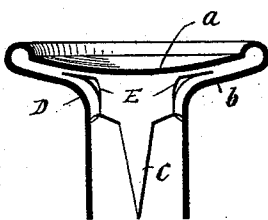


fig. 3.

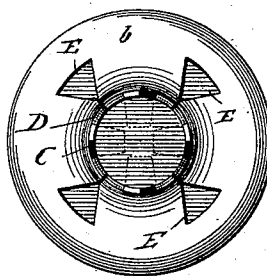


fig. 2.

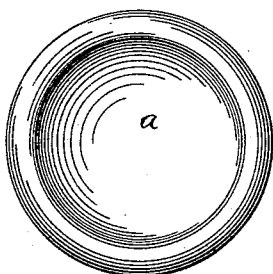


fig. 5.

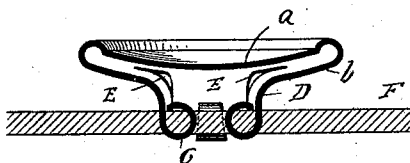
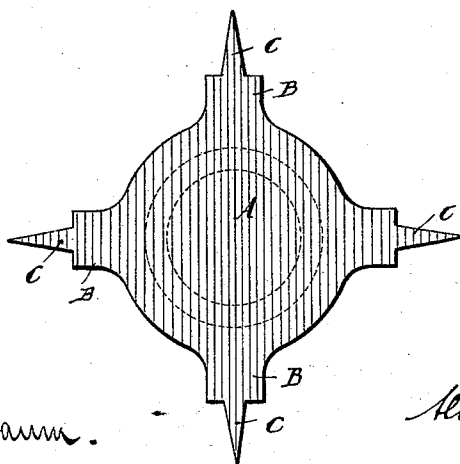


fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT HALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,871, dated November 29, 1892.

Application filed October 17, 1890. Serial No. 368,459. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buttons that can be permanently fastened to articles by means other than sewing.

The object of my invention is to provide a button of this kind which is simple in construction, cheap, and can easily be fastened and held on the garment permanently and securely.

The invention consists in a button having a face and back and a pronged shank for fastening it in the garment, all made of a single piece of sheet metal.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved button. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom view. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the button fastened on a garment, and Fig. 6 is a blank of which the button is made.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The blank consists of a sheet-metal disk A, provided on its rim with four equidistant short broad wings B, from the end of each of which a reduced prong C projects, leaving shoulders S at each side of its junction with its wing.

The central part of the top surface of said blank A forms the top or face *a* of the button, the remaining and surrounding part of the disk being doubled or folded under said central part, so as to form the back *b* of the button, from the center of which back the shank D projects downward. This shank is formed of the four wings B on the blank A, which four wings, when the metal is doubled over, are brought in contact at the corners of their outer ends and side edges, the triangular spaces E being formed between the side edges of said wings on the under side or back *b* of the button. The prongs C project downward from the shank D.

To fasten the button on a garment or other

article, the prongs C are forced through the material F, and then, by means of a suitable die, are doubled over inward so as to pass into the material F again, as shown again in Fig. 5. The prongs are thus firmly and securely clinched on the material, and the button is held absolutely firm and tight.

By using suitable devices the button can be forced through the material and the prongs C bent over and clinched in a single operation.

Heretofore considerable difficulty has been found in producing buttons of this character which would be serviceable, owing to the fact that they had such short (if any) shanks. Indeed, if the shanks had any considerable length the metal was necessarily so stretched in stamping that it was very much weakened. Again, the buttons having such shanks were liable to wobble on and pull through the cloth, or else to push farther into the cloth with the result that the latter soon wore out; but in the improved button above described the shoulders S strike the cloth when the button is first applied, and the prongs C are pushed through, and the metal above such shoulders forms a strong shank D, which curves gradually outward into the back *b*. The prongs *b*, being of reduced size, are bent over by a proper machine with comparative ease; yet if such machine exert a too-powerful pressure the size and stiffness of the wings B, as well as their contact at their corners, will prevent their being bent.

It is true buttons have heretofore been made with integral prongs; but I am not aware that those prongs have ever projected from broad wings, such as described and illustrated, whereby these advantages are gained.

If desired, the top of the button may be left flat, or by means of a suitable die it may be made concave or dished, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The prongs C may be made of greater or less length, as circumstances may require.

The advantages of my button are the following: It is simple in construction and strong and durable, for the reason that it is made of a single piece of metal. It can be made cheaply, as it requires but few operations and no handling of parts. It can be attached very easily and rapidly, as it consists of only a single

piece, and thus requires very little manipulation.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
5 Patent—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, the herein-described button, made of a single piece of sheet metal, the same comprising a face *a*, a back *b*, consisting of the underturned
10 extension of the face and of broad wings B, extending therefrom, a shank D, consisting of the downturned ends of said wings, which wings abut at their corners, and prongs C, projecting from the ends of the wings, said wings

having shoulders at both sides of the prongs, 15 substantially as described.

2. A blank for making buttons, consisting of a sheet-metal disk A, of greater diameter than the head of the button to be formed, said disk having wings B and prongs C projecting 20 from said wings, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT HALL.

Witnesses:

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W. REIMHERR.