

(No Model.)

A. HALL.
BUTTON FASTENING MACHINE.

No. 286,921.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.

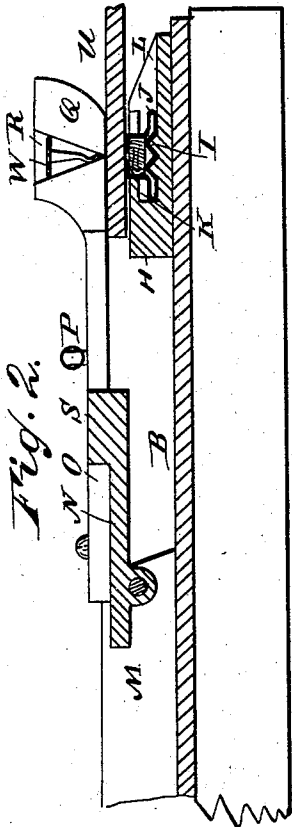


Fig. 2.

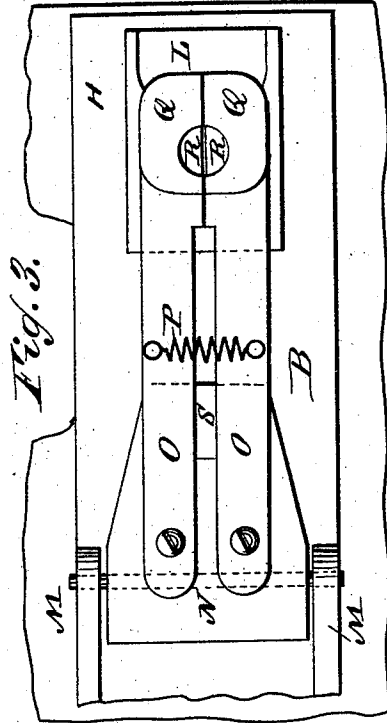


Fig. 3.

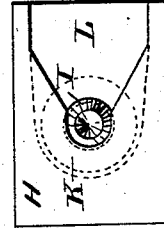


Fig. 5.

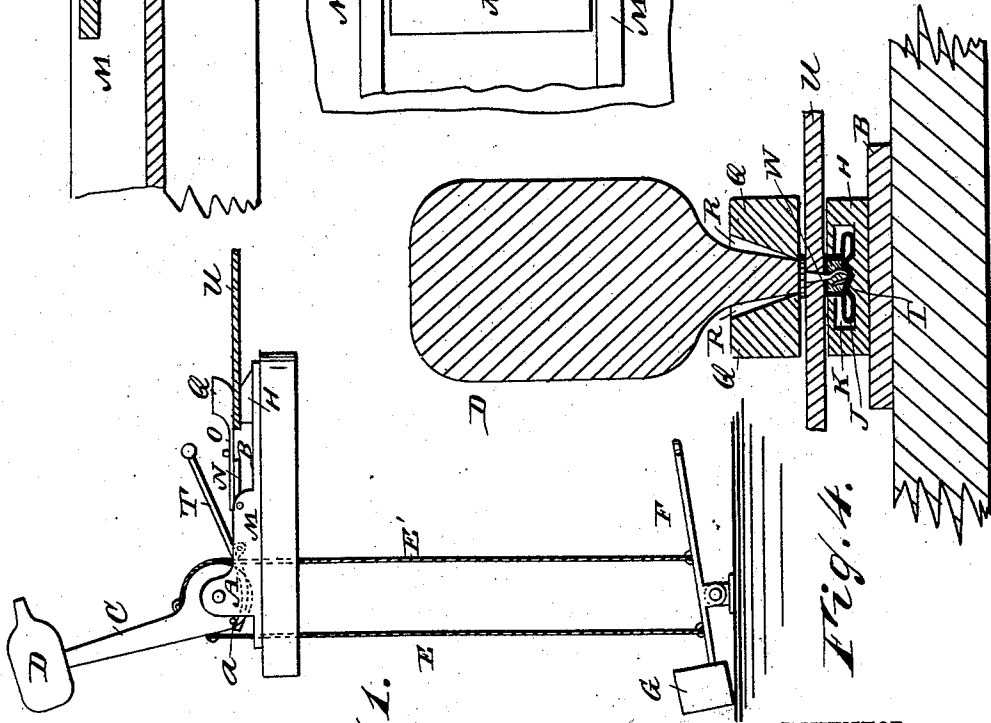


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT HALL, OF CYPRESS HILL, NEW YORK.

BUTTON-FASTENING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,921, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed March 13, 1883. (No modcl.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT HALL, of Cypress Hill, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Button-Fastening Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved machine for fastening buttons to garments and other articles.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation of my improved button-fastening machine. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional elevation of the same, the hammer being removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation through the hammer and anvil. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the anvil.

In two jaws, A, of a base-plate, B, the end of the handle, C of a hammer, D, is pivoted, which pivoted end is made rounded or circular, as shown. To the rounded part of the handle two cords or chains, E E', are fastened at opposite sides of the lower end of the straight part of the handle, so that the cords can rest against opposite edges of the rounded part or disk of the handle. The lower ends of the cords E E' are attached to a pivoted foot-lever, F, at opposite sides of the pivot, which foot-lever has a weight, G, secured on the inner end—that is, on the end opposite the one on which the foot is placed. The lower end of the hammer-block D is tapered, as shown. On the front part of the base B an anvil, H, is fastened, which is provided on its bottom with a die, I, on which the upper surface of the button-shell J fits closely. The anvil H is provided with a recess, K, for receiving half of the button-shell, and the top of the front part of the anvil is provided with a recess, L, for introducing the button into the recess K, the inner end of the recess L being rounded in such a manner that the neck of the button can fit closely against it. Between two jaws, M, on the base B a plate, N, is pivoted to swing upward, and to the said plate two jaws, O, are pivoted to swing laterally, which jaws are pressed or drawn together by a spring, P, fast-

ened to the same, and which jaws are provided at the outer ends with heads Q, each of which is provided in the inner edge with a semiconical recess, R. A projection, S, extends upward from the plate N between the jaws O. A lever, T, is pivoted on one jaw A, and its short end rests against a stud, a, projecting from the disk or rounded end of the pivoted end of the hammer-handle. The projection S serves to hold the jaws in proper position when closed.

The operation is as follows: Ordinarily the weight G holds the inner end of the foot-lever F lowered and the hammer raised, as shown in Fig. 1. The heads Q of the jaws O are pressed and held together by the springs P. If a button is to be fastened to a piece of cloth, leather, or any other suitable article, U, the jaws O are swung upward, and the button J is placed on the anvil H with the middle of its head resting on the die I and the neck projecting upward. The article U is placed on the button and under the heads of the lowered jaws O, and the tack or rivet W, having its stem tapered and slightly curved, is placed, point downward, in the cavity formed by the two recesses R in the heads Q, and will be held loosely in the same, and the point of the stem will be directly above the middle of the neck of the button. The outer end of the foot-lever F is depressed, whereby the hammer D will be swung downward and strike the head of the rivet W, thereby driving the point of the stem through the article U and through the wood, pasteboard, &c., in the neck of the button. The point of the stem strikes the beveled middle part of the inner surface of the button-head, and is doubled over or clinched, as shown in Fig. 4, whereby it will be securely fastened to the button, which is thus fastened to the article. The beveled part of the hammer separates the heads Q while driving the tack or rivet downward. As soon as the foot-lever is released the weight G will throw the hammer upward. The hammer D can also be thrown down by depressing the long end of the lever T. In place of using the weight G for throwing up the hammer automatically, a spring can be applied for the same purpose. If desired, the plate N can be pivoted on the same pivot with the hammer.

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

5 1. In a button-fastening machine, the combination, with the anvil H, for receiving the button, of the jaws O, the spring P, and the hammer D, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

10 2. In a button-fastening machine, the anvil H, constructed with a die, I, and recesses K and L, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a button-fastening machine, the combination, with the anvil H, of the jaws O, the pivoted hammer D, the cords E E', the lever 15 F, and the weight G, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

ALBERT HALL.

Witnesses:

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