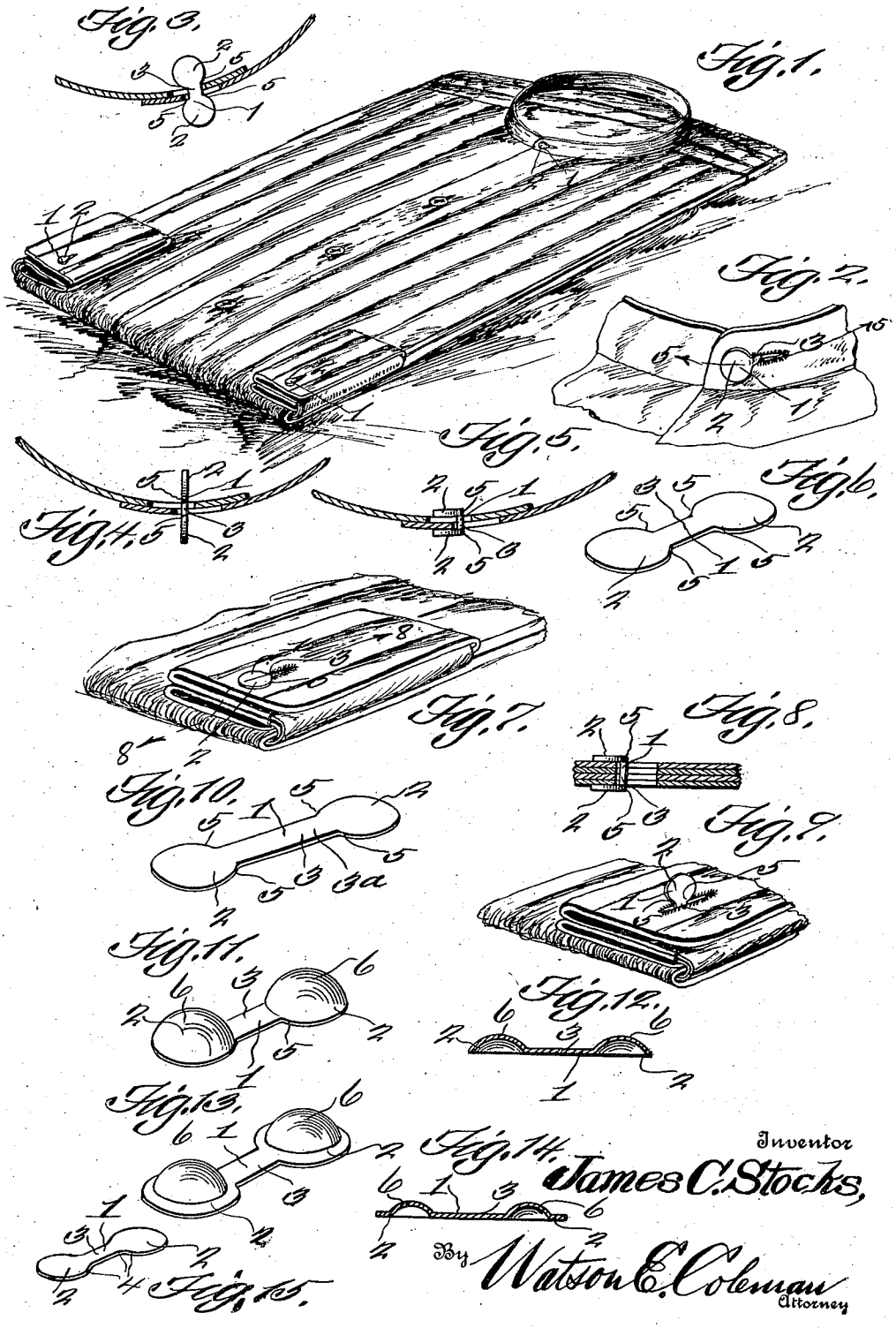
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J. C. STOCKS

SHIRT BAND AND CUFF BUTTON

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JAMES C. STOCKS, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SHIRT BAND AND CUFF BUTTON.

Application filed December 5, 1921. Serial No. 519,981.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. STOCKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shirt Band and Cuff Buttons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to fastening devices, and particularly to devices for temporarily fastening the neck bands and cuffs of shirts or like articles together.

Shirt manufacturers and laundries usually employ a wooden button for fastening the neck band and the cuffs of a shirt together, after the shirts are made or laundered. The style of button now used for this purpose is relatively expensive, and it is the purpose of the present invention to dispense with this style, and since it is discarded and not used at all when the shirt is worn by a wearer.

It is therefore, another purpose to provide a very inexpensive, simple and practical button which can be stamped and formed in one operation by a die from a relatively thin pliable sheet metal, preferably tin, though not necessarily.

Still another purpose is the provision of a button of this character, which is provided with means for spreading the walls of the button holes of a shirt band or the cuff, when the buttons are being inserted, enabling the operator to insert the button much more easily than is possible with the old style wooden button.

A further purpose consists in the provision of a button having means to draw the various thicknesses of the shirt bands or cuffs securely together, when the button or fastener is turned in the button hole, to insure holding the thicknesses clamped together.

A still further purpose is the provision of a button which includes enlargements at its opposite ends, in combination with a neck intermediate and connecting the enlargements, so that when the button is inserted in the button hole and given a quarter turn sufficient to dispose the neck at right angles to the length of the button hole, the walls of the button hole are spread, and due to their tension when being spread, the button is held in place, and furthermore the enlargements are positioned in alignment with the length of the button holes, thereby holding the thicknesses of the neck band or the cuff more securely together, than can be accomplished with a wooden button.

Additionally the invention aims to provide dished portions formed in the opposite enlargements, acting to not only separate the walls of the button hole when the button is inserted, but also for reinforcing the button.

The dished portions of the opposite enlargements of the buttons are adapted to be engaged by the fingers so that the opposite ends of the button may be forced toward each other tighter than a button having opposite plain surfaces.

The dished portions of the opposite ends of the button additionally serve to retain the button in the button hole, especially in case one end of the button becomes accidentally bent at right angles to the neck band or cuff.

While the design and construction at present illustrated and set forth are deemed preferable, it is obvious that as a result of a reduction of the invention to a more practical form for commercial purposes, the invention may be susceptible of changes, and the right to these changes is claimed, provided they are comprehended within the scope of what is claimed.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a view of a shirt showing the same laundered and folded in the manner in which the manufacturers usually arrange them, and illustrating a button connecting the neck band, and also a similar button connecting the cuffs;

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the opposite ends of a neck band, showing them connected by my improved button;

Figure 3 is a view showing the first step used in arranging the button in place;

Figure 4 is a like view to Figure 3 showing the second step in applying the button to the neck band ends;

Figure 5 is a sectional view on line 5—5 of Figure 2, showing the last step in applying the button;

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail view of the button shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive;

Figure 7 is a view of a modified form of button as applied to a cuff.

Figure 8 is a sectional view on line 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a view showing the modified

form of Figures 7 and 8 as applied to a cuff, with one end bent straight at right angles to the cuff.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of a button particularly designed for fastening cuffs;

Figure 11 is a detail view of a modified form of button.

Figure 12 is a longitudinal sectional view through Figure 11;

Figure 13 is an enlarged perspective view of a modified form of button;

Figure 14 is a longitudinal sectional view through Figure 13;

Figure 15 illustrates another modified form of button.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a button formed of thin, pliable sheet metal, shaped to provide two circular enlargements 2 at the opposite ends connected by a reduced neck 3. The button can be stamped or drop forged in one operation from a piece of suitable pliable sheet metal, preferably tin, and may be made any size and the blank after having been forged or stamped is capable of being bent into shape by the fingers so as to bring the enlargements into approximately parallel relation and of temporarily retaining this form until bent out of this form.

The neck is designed to be short enough, so that when the button is inserted through the button holes and two thicknesses of the shirt band, the thicknesses may be drawn close and tightly together. However in order to employ a button for fastening the opposite sides of the cuff together, the neck 3 is designed to be made longer as at 3^a in Figure 10. This is due to the fact that the button is required to engage through four thicknesses of the cuff, in fact through the opposite body portions of the cuff, and through the folded portions of the cuff. The cuff button herein set forth is designed to insure a clamping action on the various thicknesses of fabric material, for instance the two parts of the shirt front, the two parts of the neck band, and the opposite parts of cuffs, to hold such parts clamped, after the shirt or other garment has been folded and packed in boxes for shipment. In other words this button is designed primarily for shirt fronts, cuffs, neck bands and collars prior to such garments being worn, that is to say at the time of the manufacture, it being obvious that when the shirt, collar or other garment is worn, the button is discarded. A button of this character may also be used in laundries, for clamping the various parts in position, after a shirt or other garment has been laundered, and which is very essential. If the neck was made short as is used in the button for the neck band, it would be impossible to clamp the opposite sides of the cuff together, owing to there being many thicknesses of material between the clamping enlargements or parts of the button.

As shown at 4 in Figure 15 of the drawing, the neck of the button may have opposite curved edges, which gradually merge into the curved edges of the enlargements 2 of the button.

When fastening the opposite portions of the shirt band together or the various thicknesses of the cuff, the button is given a quarter turn after it is inserted so that the neck lies in the button holes, and when the button is given this quarter turn, the neck of the button assumes a position at right angles to the button holes, spreading the walls of the button holes, and when the button is in the act of being turned, the opposite edges 5 of the enlargements 2 adjacent where the neck joins the enlargements, bear upon the walls of the thicknesses of the neck band or other garment, thereby drawing the different thicknesses together. Obviously after the button is given a quarter turn and the thicknesses are drawn together in this manner, the opposite enlargements 2 of the button are bent at right angles to the neck, clamping the various thicknesses of the garment securely and closely together. Since the button as shown in Figures 1 to 3 inclusive is constructed of relatively thin pliable sheet metal, it is obvious that the button may be easily and very quickly inserted in registering button holes of the opposite portions of the shirt band, or through the registering button holes of a cuff.

In Figures 11 and 12 of the drawing the opposite enlargements 2 of the button are dished, or convex-concavo, so as to provide bulges on the corresponding faces of the enlargements. These bulges or protuberances 6 act to additionally spread the walls of the button hole when the button is inserted. Furthermore should one end of the button become accidentally bent at right angles to the surface of the neck band or cuff, the protuberance or bulge 6 will prevent the button from becoming accidentally detached.

In Figures 13 and 14 the opposite enlargements of the button having their bulges or protuberances formed a short distance inward of the edges of the enlargements 2. By this construction the enlargement 2 first acts to spread the button hole, whereas the protuberance acts to additionally spread the button hole. In fact the protuberance spreads the walls of the button hole also a distance equal to the width of the neck 3.

Furthermore when inserting a button having the protuberances at its opposite ends, the operator can very readily apply pressure on the protuberances, and cause the enlargements 2 to more securely clamp the thicknesses of the neck band or cuff together. In fact the protuberances act to withstand the pressure of the fingers.

When inserting a button, where the opposite edges of the neck gradually merge into

the edges of the enlargements 2, the button may be more easily given a half turn, due to the edges of the neck camming upon the material, and gradually working around.

The invention having been set forth, what is claimed is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a blank for use as a temporary button adapted to clamp several thicknesses of material, said blank being formed of a thin strip of pliable and shape-retentive material formed to provide a relatively short neck portion having circular enlargements at its opposite ends, the enlargements being adapted to be bent over into right angular relation to the neck and in parallel relation to each other and clamp against the material.

2. As an article of manufacture, a blank for forming a temporary button adapted to clamp several thicknesses of material, said blank being formed of a thin strip of pliable material adapted when bent to retain its shape, the blank being shaped to provide a relatively short and wide neck portion having circular enlargements at its opposite ends, the circular enlargements being adapted to be bent over by the fingers into substantially parallelism to clamp several thicknesses of material between them.

3. As an article of manufacture, a blank for forming temporary buttons for garments formed of relatively thin sheet metal adapted to be bent by the fingers and retain said bend comprising a relatively short neck, a circular enlargement formed at opposite ends of the neck, the neck being relatively wide, each of said circular enlargements having a concavo-convex form.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JAMES C. STOCKS.