

D. M. Somers.
Button.

N^o 70039.

Patented Oct. 22. 1867

Fig. 1.

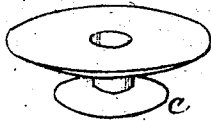


Fig. 2.

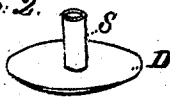


Fig. 3.

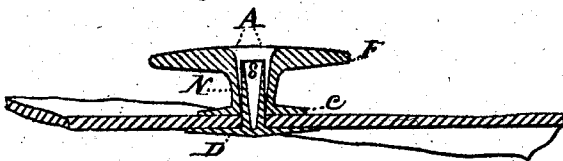


Fig. 4.

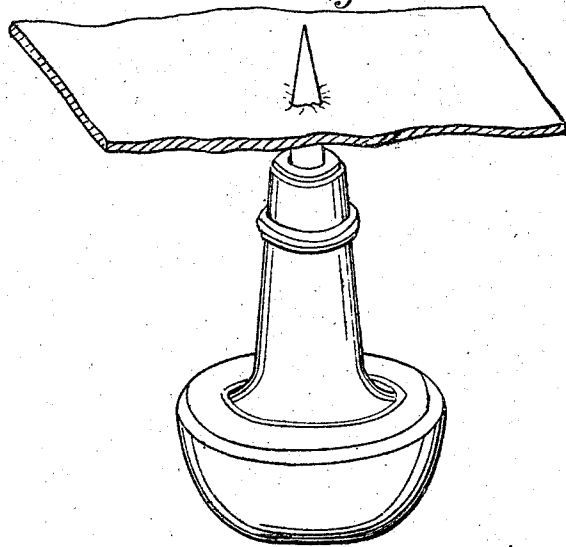
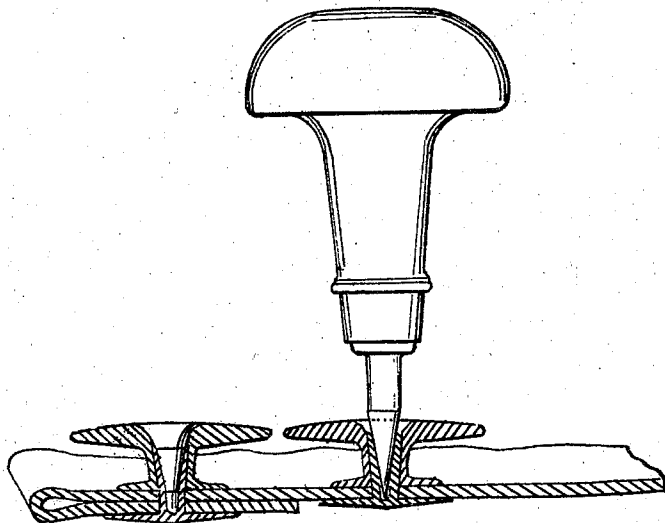


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

John Knapp
Wilbur S. Benjamin

Inventor
D. M. Somers

United States Patent Office.

D. M. SOMERS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 70,039, dated October 22, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUTTONS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, D. M. SOMERS, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Fastening for Garments; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a stud or button with a conical aperture decreasing in diameter as it approaches the lower end or base of its shank or neck. The base of the stud or button, or that part where the aperture is of the smallest diameter, is placed against the cloth or material to be fastened. From the other side a disk, provided with a hollow central stem of about the same diameter as that of the aperture in the shank end of button, is passed through the cloth into the conical aperture and expanded within it, thus clamping the cloth firmly between the disk and collar of stud, thereby securely attaching it, and allowing the other flange of the stud to project and act as a button.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and mode of attaching.

I construct a stud, (as shown by Figure 1 in the accompanying drawings,) of some suitable metal or material, the flange of which is made the size of the button required, shown in Figure 3, marked F. The neck N is made of a length to suit thickness of materials used. The other flange or collar C is made with a diameter not larger than that of the flange F. There is a conical aperture marked A, that passes through the stud, the smaller diameter of which is at the collar end, and the larger diameter at the flange end. I also construct a second piece, or central stem and disk, as shown in Figure 2. The stem marked S is of a diameter that will readily pass into small end of conical aperture, which stem is made hollow. At one end of the central stem there is a disk marked D, that is of a diameter equal to the diameter of collar of stud. To attach this fastening to the material required there is an instrument used, as shown in Figure 4, to pierce a hole to receive the central stem. The stem is passed through the hole until the disk comes in contact with the goods; then the stud is slipped on the projecting end of stem with the collar and small end of aperture next to the goods; then the point of the piercer is entered into the hole in the end of stem and pressed upon, causing the central stem to expand to fit the conical aperture in stud, as shown in Figure 5, thus attaching the two pieces permanently together, and clamping the material firmly between them. The piercing and expanding instrument can be constructed in the form of pincers, with India rubber round the point for holding the stud firmly against the cloth while the stem is being expanded.

I will proceed further to show some of the advantages my improved fastening has over others that have been devised and used. I claim a great superiority over other buttons in its adaptability to suit all thicknesses of material used in garments without increasing or diminishing length of stem shown in fig. 5. Some buttons in use, to overcome this difficulty require three or four sizes of shanks. It is also readily made tight when the material wears and the button gets loose. It is the quickest button attachment to garments, and the most permanent when attached of any that is known. It has fewer parts. By its clamping property it is always held parallel to the goods, and never droops as other buttons, and consequently is easier to button to.

I do not claim the eyelet fastening, whether used in an offset button or in a slight countersink. When the end of the eyelet is turned over to rivet in the shank of the button, it makes it too large to button over. The conical aperture in my button is not a countersink, and is intended for other purposes, such as clamping, adjusting, &c., in accomplishing which it is securely fastened.

It is obvious that the central stem may be expanded, even if solid, to fit the conical aperture, provided it is of material adapted to that operation, or a nut may be screwed on it or otherwise attached to it so as to bear in the conical aperture.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination and arrangement of the button provided with a conical aperture through its shank or neck, the largest diameter of which is at the face of the button; and the disk provided with a hollow central stem to pass into and be expanded within the aperture in the button, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth

D. M. SOMERS.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. KNAPP,

WILBER S. BENJAMIN,