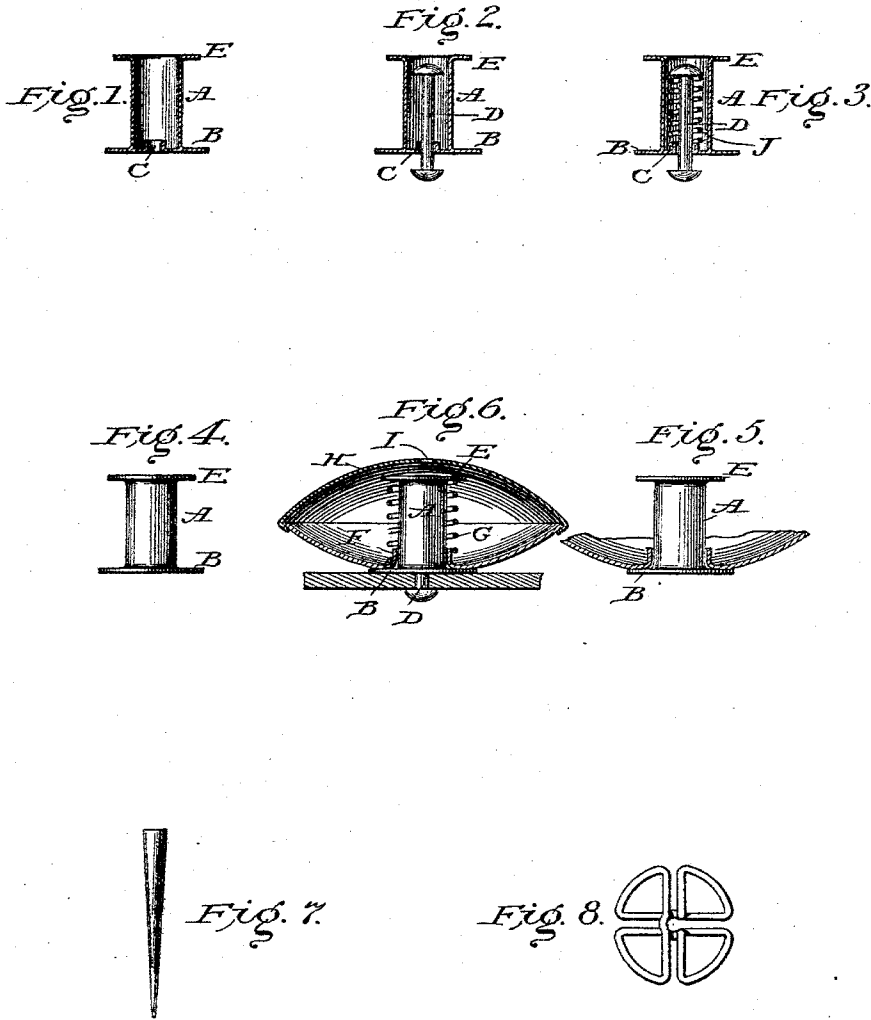


(No Model.)

J. E. KENNA.
BUTTON.

No. 569,581.

Patented Oct. 13, 1896.



Witnesses:
Jas. Bryant
Thos. J. Parkinson

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. KENNA, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,581, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed April 3, 1895. Serial No. 544,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. KENNA, of the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Buttons for Use on Any Thickness of Material; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to an improvement
10 for buttons made of any suitable material, the nature and object of my improvement being to obtain a mechanical button that will more fully cover the requirements for which buttons are used, embracing in my improve-
15 ments simplicity, durability, and effectiveness, to augment the efficiency and overcome defects. To accomplish this, I construct a button that can be quickly and permanently affixed to material and as readily removed there-
20 from, that can be affixed to any thickness of material, and so constructed that it will relieve any strain on material, having a pliable head that will work smoothly and readily when taken in hand to button coat or other
25 garment, and when so buttoned presses the lap closely and avoids the defect of loosely hanging on garments, as seen in most buttons now in common use, after a short time. To attain these objects, I have combined the dif-
30 ferent parts together in such manner as secures a practical working of buttons that fulfils the requirements for which constructed.

I elect as my device the same as shown in drawings accompanying this specification, in
35 which—

Figure 1 is an interior view of flanged tube. Fig. 2 is a view of rod in tube. Fig. 3 is a view of spring J in tube. Fig. 4 is an exterior
40 view of tube. Fig. 5 is the bottom of button on tube. Fig. 6 is a view of button united to tube. Fig. 7 is the bodkin. Fig. 8 is a view of fastener.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

45 The button II is hollow and can be made of any form of the ordinary hollow buttons now in general use, the form as shown by Fig. 6 deemed most available, top and bottom being united in any manner of common use. In
50 constructing same I do not unite top and bot-

tom until parts used in the interior of button are in place. Flanged tube A, of which Fig. 1 is an interior view, serves for several purposes, as will be seen throughout. Flange B of tube forms a basis against face of material
55 (shown by Fig. 6) to which button is to be attached and serves as a washer between the button and material, opening in bottom of button made to fit loosely on tube A, edges bent upward, forming recess F, as shown by
60 Fig. 5. Bottom of button is placed on tube A and against flange B. The spring G is then placed around tube A, bottom resting in recess F of button. Flange E is then placed on
65 tube A, thus confining spring G around tube A and between flange E of tube and recess F of button, the spring G forcing bottom of button against flange B, holding it firmly, yet plially, and permits of it being moved, as buttons
70 sewed with thread, in any direction required for its purpose, the pressure of spring G always acting to force it to its proper position. The part of tube C having edges bent upward forms recess for spring J and opening for rod
75 D. Spring J is put into tube from the top, bottom of spring resting in said recess. The rod D, minus the head, is then passed through opening at C and through spring J to top of tube, when it is headed, thus confining spring
80 J and all of rod D (except butt, which is larger than opening) in interior of tube, as shown by Fig. 3, constructed in this manner to permit butt of rod D to be drawn through the material to which button is to be attached, as
85 shown in Fig. 6. The fastener, Fig. 8, is placed thereon. The action of spring J on rod D being to draw into tube clamps the material between fastener and flange B.

Opening in top of button may be used, when required, for the purpose of inserting bodkin
90 and pressing against rod D to force butt through previously-made opening in material. A spring fastener or clamp, as shown by Fig. 8, made of suitable material, is looped four times in such manner as to form circle of outer con-
95 formation of loops, passing at center, bent outward to form inner circle, and the two under passes bent downward to bring center of upper surface to a level with outer circumference. Ends of material meet at center,
100

edges beveled outward from inner edges, and allowing it to be readily forced on rod D. The fastener complete admits in itself of a slight spring diametrically.

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

The tube A, having flanges, B, E, opening and recess C, with outer spring G, and button H, having opening I, opening and recess

F in combination with rod D, inner spring J, 10 and fastener, all as substantially set forth.

Witness my hand this 27th day of March, A. D. 1895.

JAMES E. KENNA.

Witnesses:

C. B. BOSTWICK,

THOS. J. PARKINSON.