

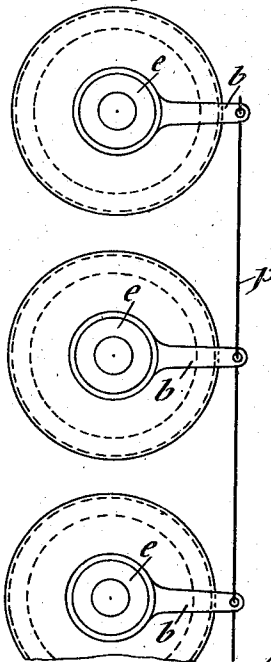
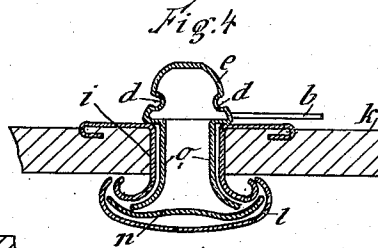
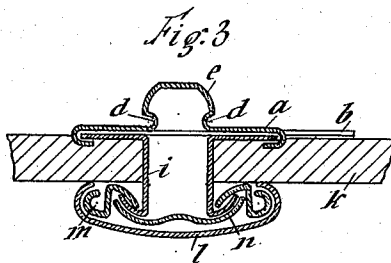
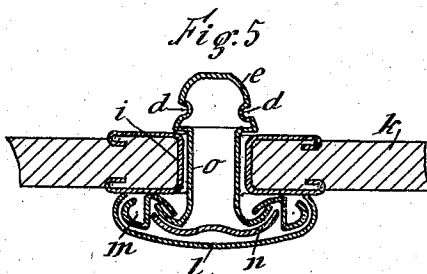
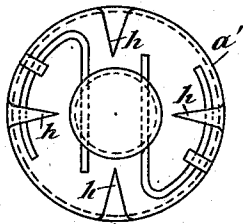
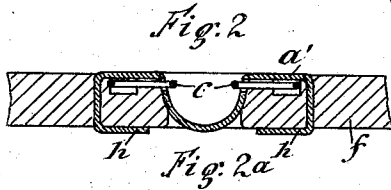
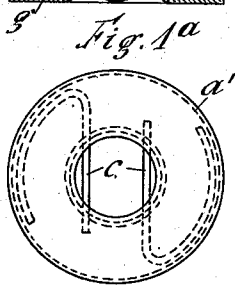
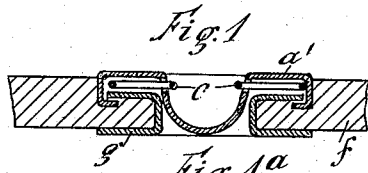
R. SCHEEWE.
PRESS BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1907.

939,446.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
L. M. Boulter.
D. B. Schallenger

Inventor
Rudolph Scheewe,
By L. M. Boulter,
attorney

R. SCHEEWE.

PRESS BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1907.

939,446.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6

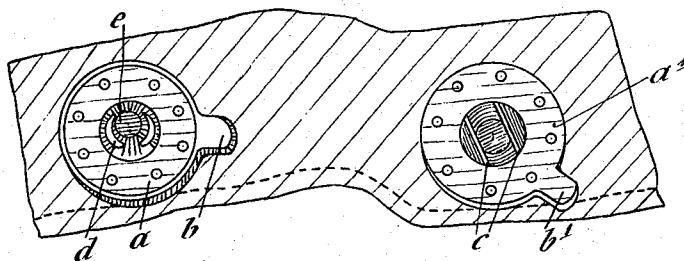


Fig. 7

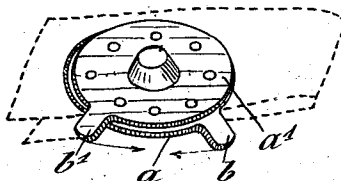
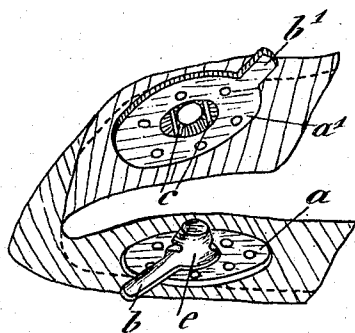


Fig. 8



Witnesses:
C. M. Boulter.
D. B. Shallenbarger

Inventor:
Rudolph Scheewe,
By *C. M. Boulter*
attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH SCHEEWE, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

PRESS-BUTTON.

939,446.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Application filed October 26, 1907. Serial No. 399,391.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH SCHEEWE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Hamburg, in Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Press-Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a press button adapted to open automatically when its parts are turned to a certain position relatively to each other.

The invention can be carried out in such manner that either the two parts of the button move relatively to each other, or that only one part of the button is movable relatively to the other.

Several constructions of the press button according to this invention are illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings.

Figures 1 and 1^a show in cross-section and plan the spring closing part. The same is constituted in the well known manner by a disk *a*¹ with pressed out hood, through the lateral slots of which springs *c* project into the interior of the hood. In this construction the closing part is supposed to be secured to the dress material *f* by means of an eye *g*.

According to the construction shown in cross-section and bottom view in Figs. 2 and 2^a, the closing part *a*¹ is secured to the fabric or cloth *f* by means of points *h* pushed through the cloth and then bent over. The button part coöperates with the closing hood *a*¹ in such manner that the button parts can be secured together when the button is in the proper position, while when the button part is turned or moved, the press button is automatically opened.

Figs. 3 to 5 show various constructions of the button parts. The button *e* itself is the same in all the constructions illustrated and comprises a truncated hollow cone provided near its bottom surface with pressed-in undercut portions *d* intended to receive the spring portions situated in the interior of the hood of the closing part *a*¹. The button *e* is preferably stamped out of a disk *a* provided with a projection *b* for the purpose of facilitating its manipulation. The securing of the disk *a* to the fastening eye *i* is effected by flanging over the disk edge in such manner that the disk *a* and with it the

button *e*, could be turned. The securing of the eye *i* to the fabric *k* is effected in well known manner by rolling in the eye edge under pressure between the ring *m* and the disk *n* inserted into a cap *l*. When the button *e* is introduced into the hood, the springs *c* spring into the undercut portions of the button when the latter is in the proper position, and firmly secure together the two parts of the button. If it is desired to unlock the button, then the button *e* must be turned by means of the handle *b* in such manner that the springs *c* are disengaged from the recesses *d* and come to lie on the remaining smooth portion of the button cone. In that way the springs are spread apart, and the pressure thus imparted to the springs is rendered inoperative by the two button parts separating from each other owing to the sliding of the springs *c* on the button cone *e*, until the springs *c* take up their normal position in the closing part.

In the constructions illustrated in Figs. 4 and 4^a, the button *e* is provided with an eye *o* which is passed through the securing eye *i* and rolled in with its end less strongly in the cap *l* so that the button *e* can be turned by means of the projection *b*. The device for turning the button part in the event of press button closing devices being used in groups (as for gloves, shoes, dress fasteners) can be arranged in such manner that all the buttons *e* can be turned by means of one string *p* connecting together all the projections *b* (Fig. 4^a).

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 5, the button part is practically identical with that shown in Fig. 4, only in this case the button eye *o* is firmly rolled in into the cap *l*, and the turning of the button *e* is effected by means of the cap *l*.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, both button parts *a* and *a*¹ are turned relatively to each other, for which purpose both parts are provided with projections *b* *b*¹. Fig. 6 shows the two parts sewn on to the fabric and arranged side by side, while Fig. 7 shows the two parts in the closing position. For the purpose of opening the closing device it is merely necessary to move the two parts in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 7, in order to make the button parts to separate automatically from each other.

In the construction of the press button

closing device shown in Fig. 8, the button *e* is rotatable on the disk *a*, as in the constructions shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

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

1. In a pressure button, a conical male member having lateral recesses in the conical face thereof said conical face extending below said recesses, a female member and means within the latter for engaging said recesses and for causing the automatic separation of the members by the pressure of said means upon said conical face when the members are relatively rotated.
2. In a pressure button, a female portion, a truncated conical male portion having lat-

eral recesses in the conical face thereof and oppositely acting resilient means within said female portion adapted to engage said recesses when the two portions are assembled and to be spread apart upon the partial relative rotation of the said portions, whereby the automatic separation of the latter is caused by the pressure of said means on said conical portion.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RUDOLPH SCHEEWE.

Witnesses:

WILHELM ARENTZ,
HUGO ARENTZ.