(No Model.)

J. W. FAHR.

LINK CUFF BUTTON.

No. 554,483. Patented Feb. 11, 1896.

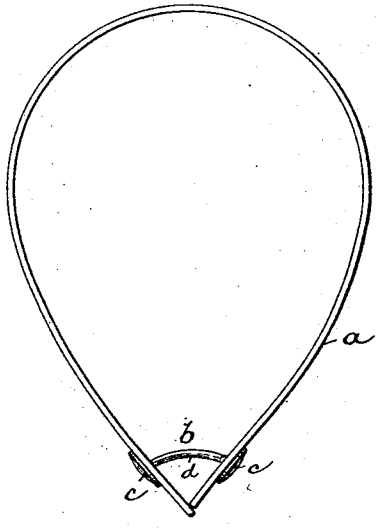

Fig. 1.

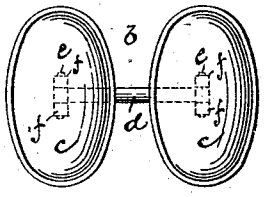

Fig. 2.

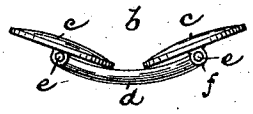

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES: ——————————— INVENTOR:

Robert Sollberger

Essie J. Goldfinger

John W. Fahr,

BY Drake & G. ATTY'S.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. FAHR, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

LINK CUFF-BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 554,483, dated February 11, 1896.

Application filed August 10, 1895. Serial No. 558,830. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. FAHR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Link Cuff-Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to facilitate and render more easy and convenient the operation of fastening cuffs, to provide a neat fastening, and to produce a more attractive display when the buttons are on sale.

Heretofore link cuff-buttons have ordinarily been provided each with heads and a loose connection, the arrangement preventing the wearer from thrusting one of said heads through the buttonhole when holding the other in hand. It is true that the Patent Office records disclose a construction in which the heads have a positive pivotal relation with the connecting bar or link, but the arrangement is materially different from my construction, in that it will not admit of an easy insertion through the buttonhole when the cuff is starched and stiff, as it usually is in coming from the laundry. In the prior construction last referred to the heads each comprised three sheets of metal laid flat one against another. The two plates toward the rear of the button were each slotted, the slot of one plate lying at right angles to the slot in the other. The ends of the connecting-bar were provided with pivotal cross-heads, which were secured within the slots in the interior plates of the heads, and the shank or intermediate portion of said connecting-bar had limited movements in the slots of the outer rear plates. This construction gave to the heads such a thickness as to make them bulky and thick, so as to be difficult of insertion through the buttonhole, and, because of the limited hinge movement allowed, the heads were not adapted to be brought to positions in which they were prevented from turning pivotally when edgewise pressure was brought to bear thereon in the manner hereinafter described.

My improved button admits of an easy thrusting of one of the buttons through the hole, while the opposite button is held in hand, without danger of turning.

The invention consists in the improved link cuff-button and in the arrangements and combination of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts in each of the views, Figure 1 is an end view of a cuff having the improved link-button. Fig. 2 is a plan of the button, and Fig. 3 is an edge view of the same.

In said drawings, *a* indicates the cuff and *b* the linked button. Of the latter *c c* are the heads and *d* the curved link or connection, having at its opposite ends bearings to receive the hinge-pins *e e*. The heads *c c* are provided with projecting ears *f f*, between which the link or connecting-bar is disposed, as shown in Fig. 2, and said ears are perforated to receive the hinge-pins *e e*. The parts *c c d* are thus positively pivoted together and there is none of the looseness common to the ordinary links now found in the market. The frictional contact of the parts at the hinge-joints serves to hold the heads in fixed relation with the link when the button is to be placed in the cuff. By curving the connecting bar or link, as shown, and projecting the ears from the rear plates, so that the centers of pivotal movement will be back of and away from said rear plates, I am enabled to turn the heads to the positions shown in Fig. 3, where the adjacent edges of said heads lie in the concavity of the curved bar, the latter serving as a bearing for said heads when thrust edgewise through the buttonhole.

It may be observed that the heads in turning to the position shown in Fig. 3 first approach the plane in which the two pivotal pins lie, and, after assuming positions parallel with said plane, continue their pivotal movements until stopped by the concave side of the bar. In these last positions the outwardly-projecting edges of the heads lie at the side of the plane running through the hinge center corresponding with that side of the link or connecting-bar having the concavity, so that when the forward edge of the

link is pressed against the cuff to force said head through the buttonhole pressure will be directed toward the back of the button, so that the opposite edge of the button will be held against said bar and locked against further turning. Thus the head will remain rigidly edgewise, convenient to be inserted in the cuff.

By means of the projecting ears fixed to the rear of the button-heads I am enabled to avoid the use of a plurality of plates, the one plate serving to provide the ornaments on one side and bearings for the ears on the other, and thus the heads may be made sufficiently thin to enter the buttonholes of the starched cuffs with ease.

Another purpose or advantage of curving the connecting bar or link is: In operating the device to insert it into the cuff, I turn the heads to the position of Fig. 2, and then, using one of said heads and the portion of the bar lying at the back thereof for a finger-piece, thrust the other head through the holes of the cuff, the direction of movement being in the line of the hinge centers, or substantially so. The pressure on the foremost head is thus brought to bear toward the rear of said head, so that said head is held against the bar *d* and thus maintained in proper thrusting position. After the head is through the two buttonholes both heads assume or are turned to ordinary fastening positions.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The improved link cuff-button herein described, in which is combined with the heads *c*, *c*, having rearwardly-projecting ears *f*, *f*, a connecting bar or link, positively pivoted between said ears, the said heads having a pivotal movement of a scope sufficient to allow one of the edges of each of said heads to engage and be stopped by the connecting-bar, substantially as set forth.

2. The improved cuff-button herein described, in which are combined the one-plate heads *c*, *c*, each having ears projecting from the rear faces thereof, a curved connecting-bar, and hinge-pins, the adjacent edges of the heads, when turned toward and engaging the concave side of the bar, lying in from the line of the hinge centers, between it and said concave side of the bar, and the outwardly-projecting edges of said heads lying on the opposite side of said line, to cause pressure in said line to be brought toward the rear of the forward head at said forward edge, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of August, 1895.

JOHN W. FAHR.

Witnesses:
CHARLES H. PELL,
ESSIE J. GOLDFINGER.