

(No Model.)

M. F. GODFREY.
BUTTON.

No. 498,712.

Patented May 30, 1893.

FIG. 1.

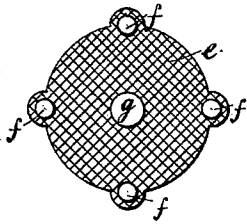


FIG. 2.

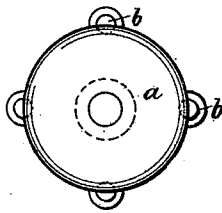


FIG. 3.

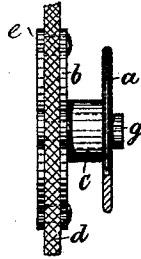


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

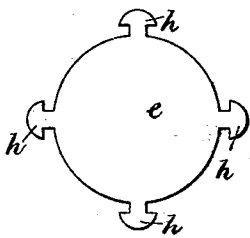


FIG. 6.

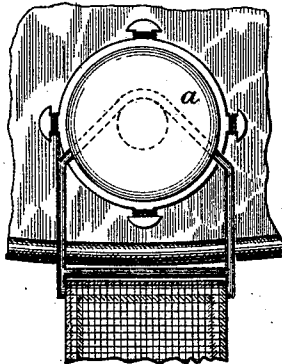


FIG. 7.

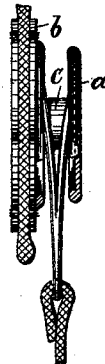


FIG. 7^a.

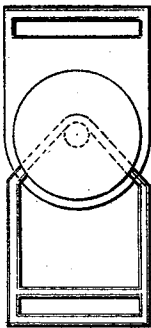


FIG. 8.

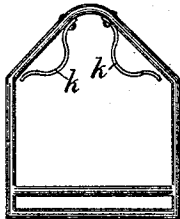


FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.

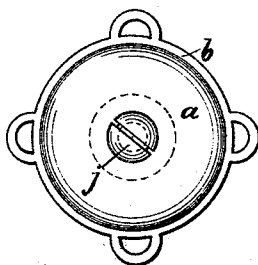
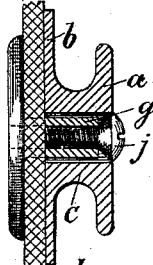


FIG. 11.



Witnesses:

E. W. H. H. H.
L. C. Hill

Inventor:

Mary Fannie Godfrey
by Marshall B. B. B.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY FANNY GODFREY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,712, dated May 30, 1893.

Application filed November 9, 1892. Serial No. 451,455. (No model.) Patented in England April 7, 1892, No. 6,721.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY FANNY GODFREY, spinster, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 1 Clifton Villas, Hampton Hill, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Buttons, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 6,721, dated April 7, 1892,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in or relating to buttons.

In carrying this invention into practical effect I provide two disks of metal or other suitable material and connect them at their centers by a short cylinder of lesser diameter. One of the said disks may be provided with loops or eyes upon its periphery by means of which the device may be secured to the fabric or other material which is to be fastened by the said device. The face of the said disk which lies next the material may be roughened in order to afford a better grip or hold. In some cases I attach the device to the fabric by means of a separate disk which is placed at the back of the fabric and riveted, bolted, or otherwise secured to one of the disks of the device through the material. In this arrangement the central cylindrical portion of the device may be tubular in order to receive a stud projecting from the face of the disk placed behind the fabric the face of which disk may be roughened as and for the purpose hereinbefore described. As an additional means of securing the device, the stud projecting from the aforesaid disk may extend right through the device and be riveted over the front of the same. It is obvious that screws, or other fastenings may be employed instead of the riveted head hereinbefore described. The central cylindrical portion of the device may be plain or hollowed in form. In connection with this button, a loop or eye is employed and is attached to one part of the garment or other article to be fastened while the hereinbefore described device is attached to the other part. This loop preferably consists of a rod or bar bent in the form of a five-sided figure such as would be formed by the addition of a triangle to one of the sides of a square. The side lying between the two right angles of this loop is secured to the fabric by

any suitable means. The loop is then passed over the button device described and the parts drawn apart so that the apex of the triangular part of the loop lies round the central cylindrical part of the button device. In a modified arrangement the triangular part may be formed of two parts which are normally held apart by springs so that they lie around the central cylindrical part of the button device at or near its end. When a loop of this form is employed I prefer to thicken the edges of the disks of the button device on their inner sides. This may be done by attaching a ring of semi-circular section to the disks.

In order that my invention may be more fully understood and carried into practice I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying sheet of drawings illustrative of the manner in which this invention may be carried into practice and in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are views of the rear and front plates respectively. Fig. 3 is a side view of a button made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the plate *e*, having the central cylindrical portion and studs *f* in position thereon. Figs. 5, 6, 10 and 11 are views of modifications thereof. Fig. 7 is a side view of a button showing the ridge formed in the outer disk. Figs. 7^a, 8 and 9 are views of fastening devices to be used in connection with said button.

As shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the device consists of two parts. One of these is shown at Figs. 2 and 3, and consists of two disks of metal or other suitable material *a*, *b*, connected by a tubular cylindrical part *c*, the disk *b* being provided with a number of loops or eyes at its edge by means of which it may be secured to the cloth or other material *d*. These loops may be attached to the material by stitching if preferred, but in the arrangement shown, studs *f* projecting from the disk *e* (forming the second part of the device) placed at the back of the material *d*, pass through the material and the eyes of the disk *b* and are riveted over at their extremities to secure the whole of the parts together as shown at Fig. 3. To afford a better hold on the fabric *d* the faces of the disks *b* and *e* are roughened as shown at Fig. 1.

In order to render the device more firm and steady the plate *e* carries a cylindrical projection *g* which is made to pass through the material and lie within the central cylindrical passage in the tubular portion *c* as shown in Fig. 3. The outer end of the projection *g* may be riveted over, or screwed to receive a nut, or it may be otherwise formed to secure the parts together. Fig. 5 shows another means by which the back plate *e* may be secured to the disk *b*. In this case a number of T-headed projections *h* are formed on the periphery of the disks *e* and *b* sewed together through the material as shown at Fig. 6.

As shown at Fig. 11 the disks *a* and *b* are made in one piece with the tubular portion *c*, the projection *g* on the plate *e* being shaped to receive a screw *j* by which the whole is secured together to the fabric *d*. In this case the loops at the edge of the disk *b* are intended to be secured to the fabric by means of stitching, or by studs through eyes as at Fig. 2.

Where it is intended that the hereinbefore described button device is to be secured to a strap or band, as in the case of gentlemen's braces, harness, &c., I form an eye of any suitable form upon one of the disks of the device. This form of my invention is shown at Fig. 7^a of the drawings, in which one of the said disks is extended on one side and slotted to form the said eye. In connection with the hereinbefore mentioned button a loop or eye is employed and is attached to one part of the garment or other article to be fastened while the hereinbefore described device is attached to the other. This loop preferably consists of a rod or bar bent into the form of a five-sided figure as is shown at Fig. 8 of the drawings. This loop is passed over the head or disk *a* and made to rest upon the central cylindrical portion *c* as is shown at Figs. 6 and 7.

With the arrangement shown at Fig. 11, the loop employed would be made of cord or other similar material, the distance between the disks *a* and *b* being sufficiently great for the purpose. In order to retain this loop in position I sometimes form it of a spring steel, brass, or other elastic material of the form shown at Fig. 9 in end elevation. An inspection of this figure will show that the material of which the loop is formed is split longitudinally for a portion of its length and the split portions separated

from one another so that they may normally bear against the inside of the disks *a* and *b*, as shown at Fig. 7. For use with this form of loop I sometimes hollow out the inner side of the disk *a* as shown at Fig. 7 so that a thicker ridge may be left at its edge to retain the loop in position. It will be seen that in drawing a loop toward the center button device the divided portion of the loop will be brought together. This however will separate, by its spring-like action when it reaches the interior of the button device and will there bear against the ends of the cylindrical portion as hereinbefore described. It is obvious that the loop in this arrangement will not readily leave the button device by reason of the expansion of the two parts of the same. For use with the form of the device shown at Fig. 3, I sometimes attach springs *k*, Fig. 8, to the inside of the loop to grip between them the central portion *c* of the button.

All the above described makes of the button device are intended for use with a plain metal loop or one with either sort of spring attached to it as at Figs. 8 and 9, or a loop of cord, or other similar material. Unless a spring loop is used as shown at Fig. 9, or a loop of material, requiring a wide opening, the disks of any make of button would be as close as possible together.

What I claim is—

1. A button consisting of disks *a*, *b*, *e*, connected by a central cylindrical portion, the third disk *e* located at the rear of disk *b* in such manner as to form a space between them, one of said disks *b*, *e*, being provided with projections or ears around its edge whereby the button is secured to the fabric, substantially as herein before set forth.

2. A button consisting of two disks connected by a central cylindrical portion, projections or ears formed around the edge of the inner one of said disks, the outer one of said disks being cut or curved out upon its inner side to form a ridge therein, and means for securing said button to the fabric substantially as described.

MARY FANNY GODFREY.

Witnesses:

H. COULSON,
54 Fleet St., London, E. C.

THOMAS LAKE,
17 Gracechurch St., London, E. C.