

L. SMITH.
 COLLAR STUD.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1909.

968,707.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

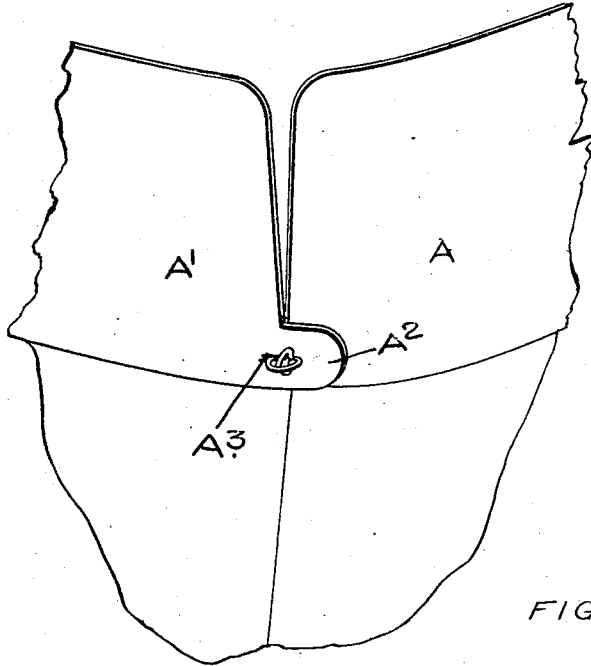


FIG. 1.

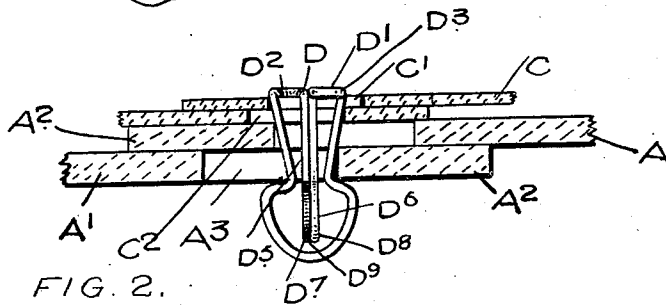


FIG. 2.

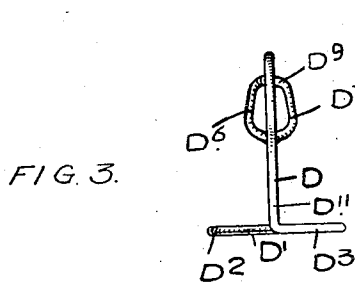


FIG. 3.

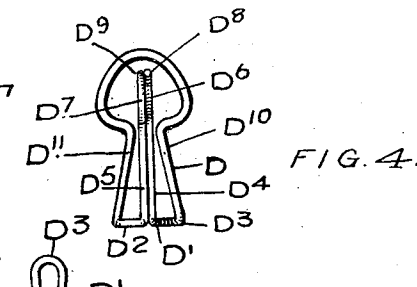


FIG. 4.

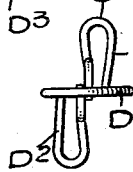


FIG. 5.

WITNESSES.
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LEONARD SMITH, OF STRATFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA.

COLLAR-STUD.

968,707.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD SMITH, of the city of Stratford, in the county of Perth, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collar-Studs, of which the following is the specification.

My invention relates to improvements in collar studs and the object of the invention is to devise a simple, cheap and durable stud or button which may be readily inserted into the button hole of the shirt and collar and which will securely hold the collar and yet allow of fastening the collar with ease and it consists essentially of a pair of spring stems extending from the base of the stud having opposing concave ends overlapping slightly at their extremity, tongues extending in an inwardly inclined direction from the base at each side of the aforesaid stems and terminating in a connecting loop extending over and partially surrounding the spring stems and disposed in a plane at right angles to the spring stems as herein- after more particularly described by the following specification.

Figure 1, is a perspective view showing the front portion of a collar and shirt front with my stud connecting the loop of the collar. Fig. 2, is an enlarged sectional plan view of my stud showing it connecting the shirt and collar together. Fig. 3, is a side elevation of my stud. Fig. 4, is a similar view to Fig. 3, taken at right angles thereto. Fig. 5, is a plan view of my stud.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A A' are the ends of the collar provided with tabs A² having button holes A³.

C is the shirt band provided with the usual button holes C' and C².

D is my stud which is formed out of a piece of spring wire or similar material bent up into the desired shape.

D' is the base of the stud formed by oppositely extending loops D² and D³. The inner ends of each loop extend to a point located centrally of the stud and from such point extend upwardly at D⁴ and D⁵. Such portions are located side by side and terminate in opposing curved portions D⁶ and D⁷. The extremities D⁸ and D⁹ of such portions slightly overlap each other allowing the stems D⁴ and D⁵ to spring inwardly past each other when pressure is brought against the outside of the curved portions D⁶ and

D⁷. The curve formed at the base of the loop D⁶ and D⁷ is preferably a sharp curve making the base of the loop extend from the portions D⁴ and D⁵ substantially at right angles. The loop is tapered gradually toward its free end. Its extremity is formed by a gradual curve so as to allow of the loop being easily inserted into the button hole of the collar. To each side of the stems D⁴ and D⁵ stems D¹⁰ and D¹¹ extend upwardly in an inwardly inclined direction to a point in proximity to the base of the loops D⁶ and D⁷ at which point the portions D¹⁰ and D¹¹ are turned sharply outwardly in a plane at right angles to the loops D⁶ and D⁷ and extend upwardly over the loops D⁶ and D⁷ thereby forming a stationary looped tongue substantially surrounding the loops D⁶ and D⁷.

When inserting the stud into the collar button hole the stationary tongue is set in a horizontal position parallel with the button hole and then forced through the hole. As the tongue is forced through the button hole the spring stems contact with each side of the button hole and are thereby sprung together thereby allowing the button holes to pass over the loops D⁶ and D⁷ and to spring behind them. At the same time the ends of the button holes drop into the angular recess formed at the base of the stationary tongue as shown particularly in Fig. 2 of the drawings. It will thus be seen that the stationary tongue and the spring stems allow the tab of the collar to pass into position and yet securely hold the same when in position. When withdrawing the stud all it is necessary to do is to press the spring stems D⁶ and D⁷ together so as to allow of the button hole passing thereover when it may be removed.

From this description it will be seen that I have devised a very simple form of collar stud which may be cheaply manufactured and which will securely hold the collar in place and yet be easily removed from the button hole of the collar and such as may be formed out of a single piece of spring wire or similar material.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A collar stud comprising a base, spring stems extending outwardly from the center of the base and terminating in opposing curved portions, stationary tongues also extending from the base at each side of the spring stems and terminating in a loop dis-

- posed at right angles to the curved portions of the aforesaid stems and surrounding such curved portions, as and for the purpose specified.
- 5 2. In a collar stud, the combination with the base and stationary tongue extending upwardly from each side of the base and terminating in a loop, of compressible means located within the loop and designed
10 to be compressed by the insertion of the collar button, as and for the purpose specified.
- 15 3. A collar stud comprising a base, spring stems extending upwardly side by side from the center of the base and terminating in opposing curved portions having overlapping extremities, stationary stems extending upwardly at each side of the aforesaid stems
20 and terminating in a loop disposed at right angles to the curved portion of the spring stems, as and for the purpose specified.
- 25 4. A collar stud comprising a base, stationary tongues extending upwardly in an inwardly inclined direction from each side of the base and terminating in a loop the ends of the loops being stationary at right angles to the tongues, spring stems extending upwardly from the center of the base

between the stationary tongues into the loop portions and opposing curved overlapping portions forming the extremity of the spring stems, as and for the purpose specified.

5. A stud formed from a single piece of wire having opposing loops arranged on the same plane, one loop being offset from the other and forming a base, the inner ends of the loop extending upwardly side by side and terminating in curved overlapping ends and the outer ends of the loops extending upwardly in an inclined direction and terminating in a loop surrounding the aforesaid curved ends and arranged at right angles thereto, as and for the purpose specified.

45 6. A stud comprising a base, spring stems extending upwardly from the base and having opposing curved extremities and a stationary loop tongue also extending from the base and disposed at right angles to the curved portion of the spring stems, as and
50 for the purpose specified.

LEONARD SMITH.

Witnesses:

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WILLIAM HEBURN.