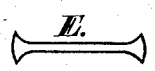
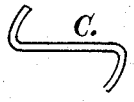
C. RADCLIFFE.
Metallic-Buttons.

No. 216,973. Patented July 1, 1879.

Fig. 1.





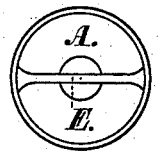
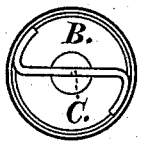


Fig. 2.



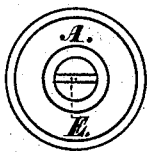
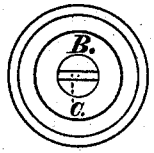


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
Saml R. Betts
Geo. W. Baker

Inventor;
C. Radcliffe

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES RADCLIFFE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC BUTTONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,973**, dated July 1, 1879; application filed May 22, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES RADCLIFFE, of the city of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to buttons which are stamped out of metal sheets with dies.

Heretofore metallic buttons have been made either of one piece of metal or of two hollow metallic disks joined together by bending the edge of one disk over the other. The disadvantage of the former method was the weight of the button, and of the latter method its weakness. When such buttons were perforated, two semicircular eyes were usually made in the center of the button, leaving a part of the metal between them to form a bar for the thread. The edges of this bar had a tendency to cut the thread.

My invention consists in inserting between the disks of a perforated metallic button a strengthening-piece made of wire so formed or bent as to accurately fit the inside edge of the smaller disk, and forming a transverse bar across its diameter, said bar passing across the perforations in the center of the disks and forming the bar for the thread, and the ends of the wire, which fit the inner edge of the disk, give strength to the periphery of the button. By this means I form a very strong and light button, and the transverse bar, being round and smooth, will not cut the thread.

In the accompanying drawings, A and B, Figures 1, 2, and 3, are the metallic disks, perforated with one large round hole in each disk instead of two semicircular ones, or several small round ones, as is usually the case. C E F are different forms of the transverse thread-bar.

I do not confine myself to any particular form of this transverse bar. The ends of the bar may be made of any suitable form from a bar perfectly straight, through the shapes shown at E and C up to that shown at F, or it may be combined with a circular ring which fits the inner edge of the disk. All these are obvious modifications of the same idea. I myself prefer the form shown at C, which furnishes all the requisite strength combined with cheapness of manufacture.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the disks are shown before the edges are bent over to clasp the disks together. D, Fig. 2, is a side view of the completed button, and Fig. 3 gives a top and bottom view of the completed button.

What I claim is—

1. A metallic button consisting of two disks, a crown, and bottom piece, in combination with a wire placed between them, so formed as to fit and strengthen the periphery of said disks and to act as the bar for the thread, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a metallic button consisting of two disks joined together, a transverse bar of round wire with the ends bent substantially in the shape shown at C, substantially as and for the purpose described.

C. RADCLIFFE.

Witnesses:

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GEO. W. JONES.