

E. S. WHEELER.
Button.

No. 220,101.

Patented Sept. 30, 1879.

Fig. 1

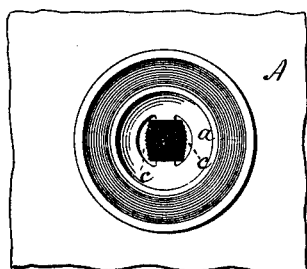


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
J. A. Murray
Jos. C. Earle

Elonzo S. Wheeler
By atty. Indentor
Wm. C. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELONZO S. WHEELER, OF WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
HIS RIGHT TO JONATHAN E. WHEELER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUTTONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,101**, dated September 30, 1879; application filed
September 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELONZO S. WHEELER, of Westport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of the button attached; Fig. 2, a central section of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buttons which are stitched to the garment through perforations in the button, and commonly called "suspender-buttons." In sewing on this class of buttons, after the stitching is completed the thread is wound around between the button and the cloth to form a shank, so as to raise the button from the cloth and afford a space for the button-hole between the cloth and the button. This brings the wear upon the thread so wound, and which soon wears away, so far at least as to loosen the thread.

The object of this invention is to produce a button with the usual perforations for stitching and with a metallic shank, so as to give a metal wearing-surface against the cloth to which the button is attached, as well as against the button itself; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claim.

The button is composed of two disks, *a b*, of the usual form and with the usual perforation *c*, through which the thread is passed in making the stitches to secure the button.

Between the two disks a tubular collar, *d*, is placed, its upper edge turned between the two disks to secure it to the button, and its lower edge, *e*, turned outward to form a flange to bear upon the cloth *A*, as seen in Fig. 2.

The space between the button and the flange *e* forms a bearing for the button-hole, and the flange *e* makes a firm seat for the button on the cloth, and also serves as a protector for the cloth against the wear from the other part of the garment around the button-hole.

In the better class of work the eyelets, or equivalent fastenings, are objectionable, and the trade demands a button stitched to the garment.

By this invention the button is stitched to the garment, presenting all the advantages and finish of a stitched button without the liability of the usual wearing and cutting of the thread.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a button with a collar to form a bearing between the button and the garment to which it is attached; but in such cases an eyelet or an equivalent device has been required to attach the button to the garment; but

What I do claim is—

A button composed of two disks of metal with sewing-perforations at the center, and a metallic tubular collar attached to the back of the button between the two disks, its lower edge turned outward to form a bearing on the cloth, substantially as described.

ELONZO S. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

MOSES N. WILSON,
CHAS. B. LYON.