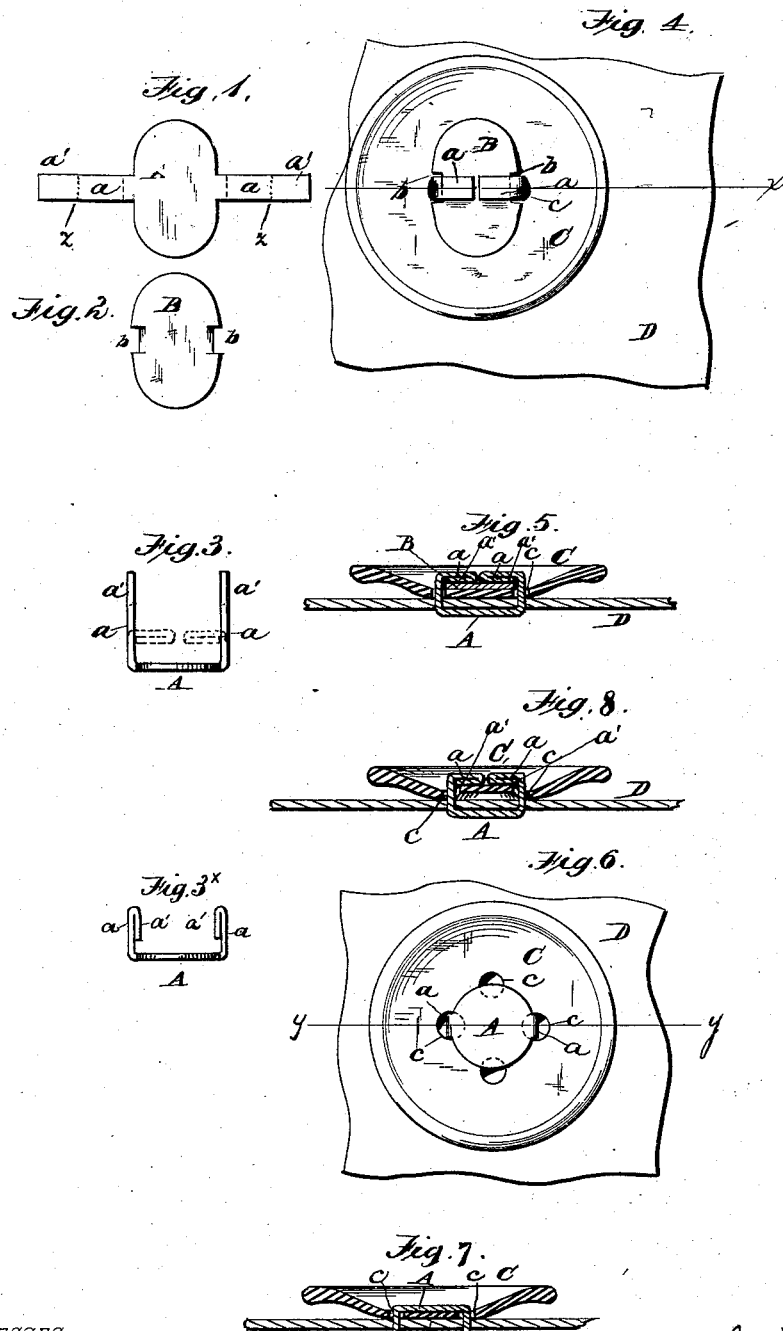


(No Model.)

C. ERLANGER.  
BUTTON FASTENER.

No. 264,520.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ERLANGER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## BUTTON-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,520, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed July 20, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES ERLANGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Button-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to button-fasteners; and the object is to provide cheap and efficient means to fasten buttons to fabrics, whereby the employment of thread is dispensed with and the fastening is effected by means of metallic connections of peculiar form and construction.

I am aware that metal staples have been used before for this purpose, and I lay no claim, broadly, thereto.

In the button-fastening devices in general use the staples, after having been inserted through the button, have their points turned, the turning over being done after such staples have been passed through the button, leaving but a single thickness of the staple ends or arms as bearings or retaining-binders for the button or disk, as the case may be. Such staples therefore provide in practice but a single strand at their ends to resist strain, which easily loses the grip.

My improvement consists in fortifying and strengthening the terminal ends of the staple-arms before they are inserted in the button, such strengthened ends being afterward turned down on a plane parallel with and against the middle or dish of the button.

Referring to the drawings that accompany this specification, Figure 1 represents the blank of a disk having at each opposite side an extending arm or strip, which, in practice, are doubled over at their ends before being passed through the button, and are then turned flat against the surface of the button. Fig. 2 represents a shoe or washer having a notch at each side edge, into which takes one of the extending arms of the disk shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3\* is a side view of Fig. 1, showing the ends of the arms turned down before being inserted in the button. Fig. 4 is an enlarged face view of a button attached to a piece of fabric by the devices shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3. Fig. 5 is a section on the line *x* of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a face view of a button attached to the upper side of a

piece of fabric, the disk being inserted from the front. Fig. 7 is a section on line *y* of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of a button fastened to a piece of fabric, said button swaged up or dished up centrally.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts on each figure.

A is a metallic disk, having on each of its opposite sides an extending arm or strip, *a*. Fig. 1 shows this disk flat in its blank form before its arms are turned over. In the side view thereof shown in Fig. 3 the dotted lines indicate the position of the arms *a* when the ends *a'* are bent over and returned inwardly after the button is completely fastened.

B is a shoe or washer having notches or recesses *b* at its opposite side edges, into which takes respectively one of the arms *a* of the disk A, thus locking the parts together and preventing lateral movement.

C is the button proper, having ordinary cable-holes *c*.

D is a piece of the fabric of a garment. *a'* represents the end portions of the arms *a* (plainly shown in Figs. 5, 7, 8) as bent over and turned under, (also in dotted lines, Fig. 3,) thus presenting resistance in direct opposition to the power applied and strain when the button is in use, the peculiar function of the doubled ends being to afford an unyielding grip on the button-surface that will not bend when the button is subjected to strain, as it would do if the ends *a'* were only one thickness of metal. Before the arms *a* are turned over on the button, as described, I place under them, against the surface of the button, a side-notched shoe, B, and into each respective side notch one of the arms engages as it is turned up and bent over, thus interlocking them together.

In Figs. 4, 5, the disk A is represented as applied to the rear of the fabric, and the notched shoe B as applied to the front of the button; but it is obvious that the arrangement can be transposed. The disk A can be inserted from the front and the shoe B from the rear, as illustrated on Figs. 6, 7, and be within the scope of my invention.

In Fig. 8 I have illustrated my invention as applied to a button having a central portion swaged or dished up, and in this form of button the supplementary shoe B may well be dis-

pensed with, as the swaged or dished part of the button presents a recess, which materially adds to the resistance of the doubled ends *a'* of the arms *a*.

5 Having now fully described my invention, what I claim is—

A button-fastener consisting of a disk provided with extending side arms strengthened by having their ends folded or doubled, as de-

scribed, before being passed through the button, and adapted, after being passed through the cable-holes of a button, to be turned over on the surface thereof, substantially as described.

CHARLES ERLANGER.

Witnesses:

ISAAC FRANK,

HENRY HALLENSTEIN.