

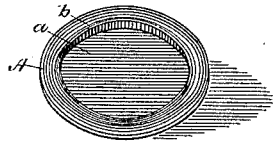
(No Model.)

R. ROSCHMAN.  
MANUFACTURE OF BUTTONS.

No. 302,781.

Patented July 29, 1884.

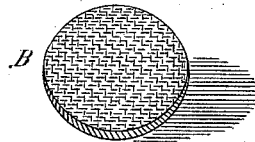
*Fig. 1.*



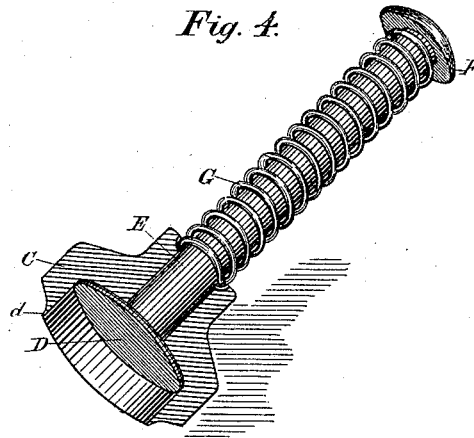
*Fig. 2.*



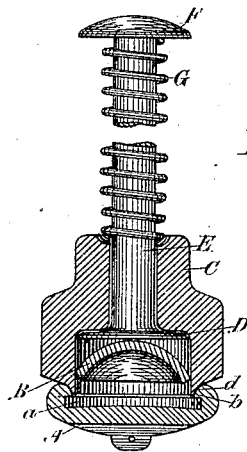
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD ROSCHMAN, OF WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## MANUFACTURE OF BUTTONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,781, dated July 29, 1884.

Application filed December 6, 1883. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD ROSCHMAN, of the town of Waterloo, in the county of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, manufacturer of buttons, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buttons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The object of the invention is to make a cloth-faced button with a solid back; and it consists, essentially, of a button having a circular recess cut in its face, and a groove cut around the inner edge of the recess to receive and retain in position a piece of cloth or other similar material.

Figure 1 is an enlarged perspective view of my improved button, showing the recessed face. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the piece of cloth before it is inserted. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, partially in section, of the punch for inserting the cloth. Fig. 5 exhibits the punch in the act of inserting the cloth.

I am aware that buttons have been made before with cloth inserted in their face; but in all the buttons so made the cloth face inserted is held in position by a metal disk provided with a shank extending through the back of the button. In my improved form of button I am able not only to hold the cloth in position without a metal disk, but I am also able to make a button having a cloth face and at the same time a solid back.

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

A is the body of the button, provided with the ribs A' on its under side, constructed integral with the said button-body, and through which ribs a wire or bar, *a*, extends, which affords a means for securing the button in place, the said button having a circular recess cut in its face. This recess should be made a depth corresponding with the thickness of the cloth to be inserted. Around the inner edge of the recess I cut a groove, *b'*, so as to form a lip, *b*, which will project over the edge of the piece of cloth B when inserted in the button. This lip will constantly retain the cloth in position; but I may, in order to make it permanent in its position, cover the face of the recess with glue or other adhesive

before inserting the piece of cloth. In this way the edge of the cloth is completely hidden from view by the projecting lip, and the cloth as a whole becomes practically a portion of the button, being rigidly connected to it by the glue or other adhesive.

Although I do not confine myself to any particular plan for inserting the cloth into the face of the button, I exhibit in Figs. 4 and 5 a view of an instrument designed to insert the cloth. This instrument consists of a hollow cylinder, C, having a flange, *d*, around its inner edge corresponding in diameter to the diameter of the recess in the face of the button. Within this cylinder I place a plunger, D, having a shank, E, attached to it, which shank projects through a hole in the back of the cylinder C. Between a collar, F, on the end of the shank E and the back end of the cylinder C, I place a spiral spring, G, which exerts a pressure on the shank to keep the plunger D at the back end of the cylinder C.

In order to insert the piece of cloth B into the face of the button, I first bend it into a concavo-convex form, as shown in Fig. 5, and then place it in the mouth of the cylinder C; then put the face of the button against the open end of the cylinder, so that the flange *b* shall project within the recess, which flange, however, does not project to the bottom of the recess. Pressure is then exerted against the end of the shank E, and the cloth pressed into the recessed face. This piece of cloth B is greater in diameter than the recess, but corresponds with or is a little less in diameter than the groove projecting below the lip *b*. Consequently when the cloth is pressed into the recess by the action of the plunger it will immediately expand in its edge projecting below the lip *b*, which thus covers the edge of the cloth, and the button presents a finished appearance on its face.

I lay no claim in this application to the means shown in Figs. 4 and 5 for inserting the material in the face of the button, as the same will form the subject-matter of another application, it being shown and described in this application simply to show an effective device for carrying out my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

The herein-described process of making a

cloth-faced button with a solid back, which consists in having a circular recess cut in the face of a button, and a groove cut around in the inner edge of said recess to receive and  
5 retain in position a piece of cloth or similar material, which is first bent into a concavo-convex form and inserted into a cylinder of less internal diameter than the groove in the

recess in the button, and then forcing said material into the said recess of the button, 10 substantially as specified.

Toronto, November 21, 1883.

RICHARD ROSCHMAN.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,  
W. I. GRAHAM.