

(No Model.)

T. R. HYDE, Jr.

BUTTON FASTENER.

No. 342,301.

Patented May 18, 1886.

Fig. 1.

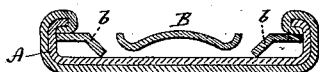


Fig. 2.

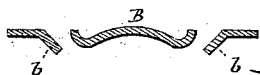


Fig. 3.

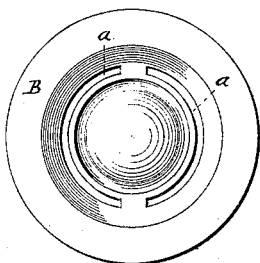


Fig. 4.

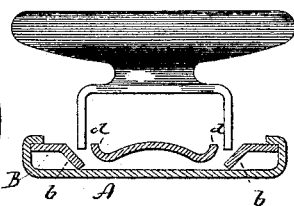


Fig. 5.

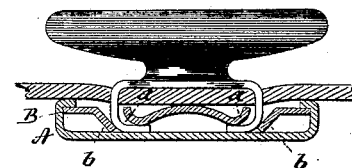


Fig. 6.

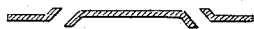
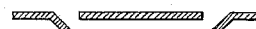


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

By Atty  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR., OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO  
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## BUTTON-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,301, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed October 12, 1885. Serial No. 179,635. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, Jr., of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Button-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a section of the fastener complete; Fig. 2, the two disks in section detached; Fig. 3, a face view of the inner disk, B; Figs. 4 and 5, sectional views of the fastener and button, illustrating the method of securing the button; Figs. 6 and 7, modifications in the construction of the inner disk.

This invention relates to an improvement in fastenings for securing that class of buttons to garments in which the button is provided with several projecting prongs which pass through the garment, and to be turned down upon the opposite sides as a means of securing the button.

Fastening devices have been made consisting of a disk-like device having openings or bridges, through which the prongs on the button would be deflected and turned so as to interlock upon the inside of the disk, to secure the disk and button together through the garment.

The object of my invention is to construct a fastener so that it may be covered with cloth, whereby the fastener when applied to garments will give a neater and more finished appearance than when the fastener presents a metal surface, and will also adapt the fastener to the better class of garments to which the metal fastener would not be permissible; and it consists in the construction of the fastener, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The fastener is composed of two metallic disks, A B. The one, A, is of cup-shape, the other, B, adapted to fit upon the inside of the one, A. Through the disk B one or more concentric slits, *a*, are cut, the diameter within the slits being less than the distance between the diametrically-opposite prongs on the but-

ton, and as indicated in Fig. 4. The metal outside the slits is turned inward or downward to form an inclined flange, *b*, and the metal inside the slits is turned upward, as at *d*, which opens the slits to an extent somewhat greater than the thickness of the prongs on the button. The disk B is placed within the cup A, and the sides of the cup turned down over the disk secures the two parts together. The flange *b* rests on the bottom of the cup, and so as to leave a space inward from the opening or slits in the disk and between the two disks, as seen in Fig. 1.

When the fastener is to be covered with a fabric, the disk of the covering material is applied to it upon the outer disk, its edge turned over and within the sides, then the disk B placed upon the turned-in edges of the material, and the flange turned down thereon, as seen in Fig. 1, substantially as in the usual manner of covering buttons.

In applying the fastener the prongs of the button are passed through the garment, the prongs, striking the inclined flanges *b*, are thereby deflected inward and turned beneath the central portion of the disk between that and the outer disk, as seen in Fig. 5, and the button is secured.

While I prefer to make the inwardly-inclined flanges on the outside of the slits and the outwardly-turned edges *d* upon the inside of the slits, this order may be reversed and the disk made as seen in Fig. 6. In that case the diameter of the circle in which the slits are cut will be greater than that of the prongs, and so that the prongs will strike the incline inside the slits instead of outside, as first described, and the prongs in that case will be deflected and turned outward instead of inward.

While I prefer to turn one edge of the slits inward and the other outward, one edge only may be turned inward, the other remaining in its flat condition, as seen in Fig. 7, the inclined surfaces deflecting and turning the prongs through the slits in the same manner as before described.

I am aware that button-fastenings have been made consisting of a concave disk having bridges struck therefrom to project on the concave side, and so that the concave surface of

the disk serves as a deflector to turn the prongs beneath the bridge. I therefore do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, a button-fastener presenting an inclined surface to the prongs on the button to deflect the said prongs through an opening in the fastener, the essential feature of my invention being the construction of the fastener with concentric slits, one edge of the slit turned inward as a deflector for the prongs of the button, and also having combined therewith a cup-shaped disk closed upon the disk in which the said slits are formed, whereby said fastener may be covered with a fabric or similar material.

I claim—

1. The herein-described button-fastener, adapted to secure a button provided with prongs extending from its back, the said fastener composed of the cup-shaped disk A and the disk B, adapted to set within the said cup, and the said disk B constructed with concentric slits *a*, the metal on one edge of the slit

turned inward to form the inclined surfaces toward the disk A, the said inward incline corresponding to the prongs on the button, the said two disks closed together, substantially as described, and so that the said prongs striking upon the said incline will be deflected and turned through the slit between the two disks.

2. The herein-described button-fastener, consisting of the disks A and B, a covering upon the disk A, and the two disks and covering closed together, the said disk B constructed with concentric slits *a*, the metal on one side of the slit turned inward and inclined toward the inner face of the disk A, the said inclined surfaces of the disk B corresponding to the prongs on the button, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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