

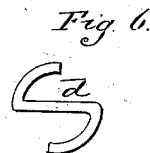
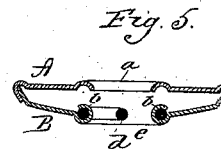
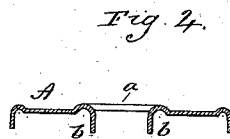
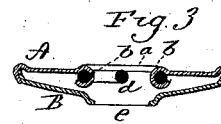
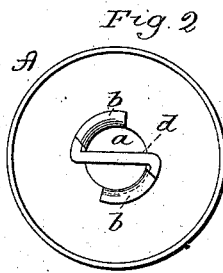
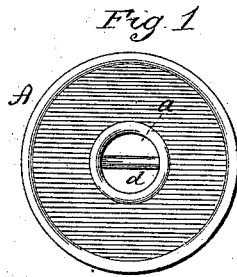
(No Model.)

A. J. SHIPLEY.

BUTTON.

No. 382,115.

Patented May 1, 1888.



Witnesses,
J. P. Shumway
Fred C. Earle

Alfred J. Shipley,
By Atty. Inventor.
Fred C. Earle.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,115, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed March 8, 1888. Serial No. 266,560 (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED J. SHIPLEY, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Buttons; 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 face view of the button complete; Fig. 2, an inside view of the face, showing the bar attached; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the button complete; Fig. 4, the face, showing the tongues as cut from the center before turning; Fig. 5, a transverse section, showing the tongues as formed on the back of the button, the tongues turned over the ends of the bar; Fig. 6, the bar detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buttons which are constructed with a central opening, across which a bar is arranged as a means for securing the button to a garment, and are commonly called "bar-buttons." In the more general construction of this class of buttons the bar is held in place by being clamped between the face and back; but difficulty is encountered in assembling the parts, as the bar is liable to be accidentally displaced.

The object of this invention is to securely attach the bar to either the face or back before they are connected and without increasing the cost of manufacture.

A represents the face of a button, which is of cup shape and struck from sheet metal, in the usual manner for this class of buttons. The metal from the center of face A is forced inward, forming an opening, *a*, and the metal thus forced inward forms inwardly-projecting tongues *b* on opposite sides of said opening *a*, as seen in Fig. 4.

d is the bar, which is of substantially S shape, as seen in Fig. 6, the distance between the bends inside corresponding to the distance between the tongues *b* outside, and so that the ends of the bar will stand outside the said tongues. The tongues are then turned down over the ends of the bar, as seen in Fig. 3, and the bar is securely held. The back B is of the usual cup-shape character, of a diameter corresponding to and adapted to set into the face A, and is constructed with the usual central opening, *e*. This back is set into the face and the edges of the face closed down over the edge of the back, as in the usual manner of securing the parts in this class of buttons.

It will be understood that the tongues *b* may be formed on the back and the bar secured thereby, and the face constructed with simply a central opening, as seen in Fig. 5, the result being substantially the same.

By this construction it will be seen that the bar will be rigidly secured to one of the parts of the button independently of the other part, and in so simple a manner that the cost of manufacture is not increased.

I claim—

The herein described button, consisting of the face and back adapted to be secured together, the one constructed with inwardly-projecting tongues cut from the center of said part, and so as to form a central opening in said part, the other part constructed with a central opening corresponding to the opening in the first part, combined with a bar of substantially S shape across said tongued opening, the said tongues closed down over the ends of the bar, substantially as described.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY.

Witnesses:

FRANK J. GORSE,
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