

(No Model.)

C. T. McCLINTOCK.
BUTTON.

No. 492,418.

Patented Feb. 28, 1893.

Fig. 1.

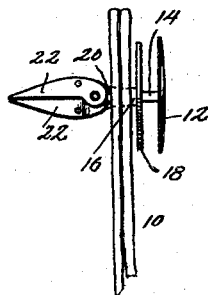


Fig. 2.

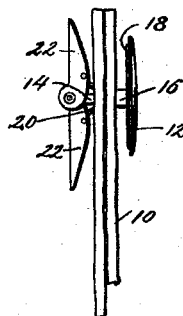


Fig. 3.

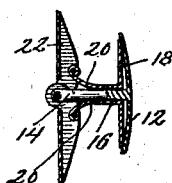


Fig. 4.

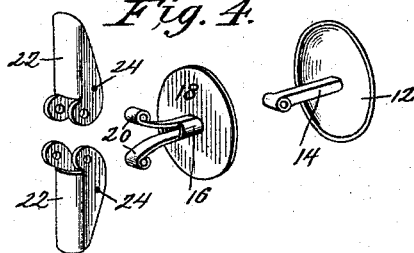
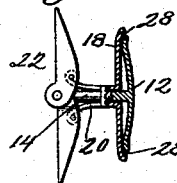


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. MCCLINTOCK, OF OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,418, dated February 28, 1893.

Application filed March 25, 1892. Serial No. 426,422. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. MCCLINTOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oil City, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buttons and Studs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a large class of devices which are designed to hold together and in proper position on the person certain articles of dress; and it is particularly adapted for connecting in a ready and reliable way two pieces of stiffened linen or cotton cloth suitably provided with a worked button hole in each, such as the band of a collar, or a cuff for the wrist.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1, shows in elevation the button after insertion in the cloth. Fig. 2, is an elevation of the same after it has been made to clasp the material. Fig. 3, is a vertical section of the button in its clasped condition. Fig. 4, shows in perspective the four pieces which when united by riveted pivots form the whole; and Fig. 5, exhibits partly in elevation and partly in section a modification which will be presently described.

This invention is shown in place in Figs. 1 and 2, the cloth in each figure being marked 10; it consists of the plate or disk 12, forming the face of the button. To the center of this the stem or shank 14, is made fast. Upon the stem which may be square or rectangular in cross section, slides a short sleeve of metal 16, which on its end nearest the face 12, carries a secondary disk 18 parallel to said face, and at its other end two divergent blades 20, which engage with and help to close and open the clasping device that holds the button in place. This consists of two short arms 22, shown in all the figures, but in Fig. 4, their formation can be well seen. They consist of thin pieces of sheet metal bent up on the edges to form flanges and lugs, which are pierced with holes to connect by a riveted pivot with the stem 14, the end of which is also pierced to receive said pivot. At the point 24, the aforesaid flanges are also pierced to admit of connecting the arms by riveted pivots with the divergent and flexible blades 20, for which provision is also made by rolling over the ends of the latter to form openings through which

the pivots pass. In this way the arms 22 are held definitely in place and operated by the disks as follows.

The face and secondary disks having been separated and the two arms in consequence brought together back to back the latter are pushed through the button holes in the cloth, lying over each other in the usual way. When this first step is accomplished the condition of things is reached which is shown in Fig. 1, the disks being on the outside and the clasping device or "shoe" on the inside. To clasp the button and give it the secure position seen in Fig. 2, it is only necessary to press still farther inward the face disk 12, thereby causing the stem 14 to slide through the sleeve 16, which is held back by the cloth 10, bearing against the inner or secondary disk 18, and to force apart and over the arms fulcrumed on the pivots connecting them with the flexible blades 20, so as to give them the clasped position seen in Figs. 2, 3, and 5. In performing this act the thin metallic blades 20, which diverge slightly from the sleeve 16, and with it form a bifurcated hollow stem attached to the secondary disk 18, must necessarily be flexed to some extent; they therefore act as springs, causing the arms to assume the straight position promptly and decidedly, actuated by the elastic stem and to hold it afterward. To withdraw my button it is only necessary to slip the fingers under the points of the arms and lift them back into the position shown in Fig. 1, after which the button can be withdrawn. From this it will be seen that the relative motions given to the two disks effect corresponding movements in the arms and the motion that may be given to the arms, or to one of them, is followed in like manner by the approach or separation of the disks.

It is sometimes desirable in using my invention to operate the arms inside the cloth entirely from the front; in such cases I use the form given to the button in Fig. 5. This modification is in all respects like the button described and shown, except that the inner disk is slightly larger than the face disk, and the two when in contact as in Fig. 5, have beveled or divergent edges which incline away from each other, forming an acute angle and thereby creating an initial separation aided by which the finger nails can be readily in-

serted between the disks at the angles marked 26, in such a manner as to wedge them apart and so facilitate their complete separation, and the simultaneous lifting of the arms 22, 5 to the position seen in Fig. 1, ready for withdrawal.

It will be seen that the introduction and securing of my button is really a single momentary act, for pressure upon the face disk 10 without stop and without special care accomplishes all that is required to enter and lock this article in place.

In the foregoing, metal has been uniformly spoken of as the material best suited for the 15 manufacture of my invention, but while I believe this to be true it is obvious that a great variety of substances can be used in whole or in part, such as ebonite, ivory, celluloid &c.

Nor, do I confine myself to the precise form here shown; for the whole body of the button 20 may be square, oblong, or oval, as is often the case in sleeve buttons and studs.

What I claim is—

A button or stud having a shoe consisting of two arms hinged to a central rigid stud, and 25 also to a hollow, elastic, bifurcated stud sliding on the rigid stud; with two disks having divergent edges placed one behind the other to form the front part of the button, and fast respectively to each stud; substantially as 30 shown and described.

CHARLES T. McCLINTOCK.

Witnesses:

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