

(No Model.)

A. J. SHIPLEY & T. R. HYDE, Jr.
BUTTON.

No. 522,239.

Patented July 3, 1894.

Fig. 1

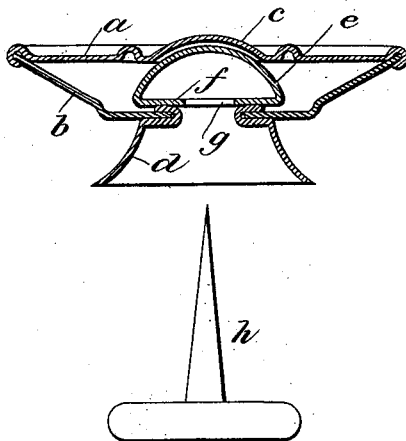


Fig. 2

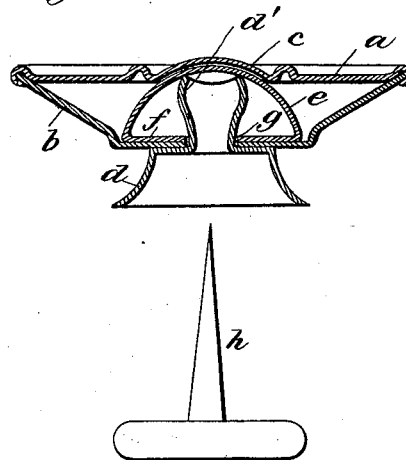


Fig. 3

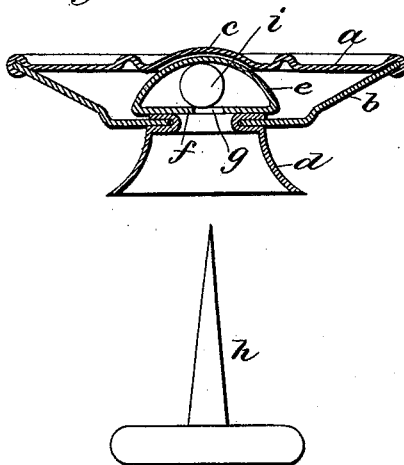
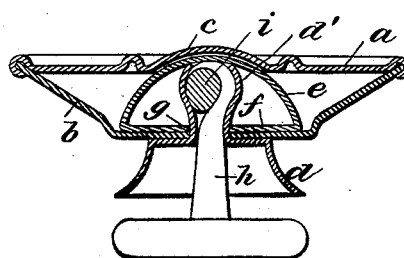


Fig. 4



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY AND THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR., OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,239, dated July 3, 1894.

Application filed February 19, 1894. Serial No. 500,673. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED J. SHIPLEY and THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tack-Fastened Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Tack fastened buttons have heretofore been made with a shank or spacer applied to the base or back of the button; and tack fastened buttons have heretofore been made in which an eyelet arranged between the face and back of the button has been employed to receive the point of the tack, such point being curled or turned or upset within such eyelet and bulging it laterally to effect the union of the head of the eyelet and tack. Tack fastened buttons have also been provided with tubular clinching pieces, one end of the tube being closed and arranged within the button head and serving as an anvil against which the point of the tack is turned or bent, the other end of the tubular clinching piece being extended outside of the button head to form the shank of the button. In those buttons where the shank has been applied to the button head, so far as we are aware, no independent anvil has been used for turning the point of the tack and containing such turned point. In the case of those buttons where an eyelet has been employed within the head of the button to receive the turned point of the tack, no anvil has been provided within the button and forming part of the button head for turning the point of the tack. Tack fastened buttons have also been made with a neck or shank extending through the back-piece into the button head and resting against the face of the button to form a cup in which the turned point of the tack is received, but in this case the point of the tack is upset or turned against the face of the button.

In all those tack fastened buttons in which the tack point is turned against the face of the button, there is liability of the point piercing or defacing the face of the button, and while we are aware that independent anvils have heretofore been employed for turn-

ing the point of the tack, we are not aware that such anvils have been employed in connection with an independent shank fastened directly or indirectly to the head of the button, and the principle of our invention is embodied in a tack-fastened button of this latter description.

Having thus stated the principle of our invention, we will proceed now to describe the best mode in which we have contemplated applying that principle, and then will particularly point out and distinctly claim the part or improvement which we claim as our invention.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating our invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of one form of the button, and Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form of the button. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation corresponding with Fig. 1, and illustrating our invention combined with the tack-point-receiving ball constituting a feature of Patent No. 482,959, granted September 20, 1892, to Charles A. Bryant. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of a button similar to that shown in Fig. 2 and containing the Bryant ball and showing the tack point engaging said ball, the parts being arranged as they will appear when the button is fastened to a fabric or garment.

The face *a* and the base or back *b* of the button head may be of usual construction, excepting that the center of the face is provided with a concavo-convex portion *c*. The base or back of the button is provided with a central orifice within which is secured an eyelet-shaped, outwardly flaring shank or spacer *d*, the inner end of the said shank being flanged over the contiguous edges of the orifice in the back. Between the face and back of the button is arranged the anvil *e* and this anvil is made as a sector of a hollow sphere, with its edges flanged or turned in, as at *f*, leaving an opening *g* into the hollow interior of the said anvil for the passage of the point of the tack *h*. The curved wall of the anvil receives the point of the tack and turns or curls it over, causing such curled or turned-over end to rest upon the flange of the

anvil and thereby secure the button head to the fabric. It will be observed that the flanged end of the shank within the button head serves to reinforce or stiffen the back of the button, and thereby strengthen the button to receive and maintain the strain that may be put upon it. It will be observed that the arched protuberance *c* in the face of the button is parallel with the crown of the anvil and serves to receive the thrust of the anvil as the point of the tack is turned within the said anvil, but without liability of the face of the button being perforated or marred by the tack.

In Fig. 2, the shank *d*, instead of having its inner end flanged over the back of the button head, has such inner end *d'* prolonged within the anvil and bulged outwardly to receive the curled end of the tack; and inasmuch as the tubular inner end *d'* of the shank is open, it is obvious that the point of the tack in being upset may be spread at the said end *d'* of the shank laterally. In this case, it will be observed also that the base of the button is reinforced to receive the curled end of the tack and thus be better able to sustain the strain put upon it in use.

In Fig. 3, we have shown the anvil as supplied with a soft metal ball *i*, about which the point of the tack is curled, substantially as indicated in Fig. 4; and in Fig. 4, we have shown the tack curled about a ball *i* arranged within the tubular extension *d'* of the shank.

In all of these various forms of buttons, it will be observed that the shank, where it meets the base of the button, is shouldered, and the object of this construction is to afford an extended contact surface between the shank and the head of the button, in order the better to support the head of the button and enable it and its shank to resist the tendency of the strain put upon the button in use to separate or part the shank from the head.

Our invention, obviously, is susceptible of various modifications within the scope of its principle, the essential features being the shank or spacer and the independent anvil

arranged within the button head and adapted to receive and turn the point of the fastening tack.

What we claim is—

1. A tack-fastened button composed of a face and a back, a shank or spacer applied to such back and shouldered externally to fit up against a considerable extent of the back of the button-head and reinforce it, and an independent anvil made as a sector of a hollow sphere and arranged and wholly inclosed within and between the face and back of the button, having an inturned edge flange and adapted to receive and turn the point of the tack and inclose the same within itself and against the back of the button, substantially as described.

2. A tack-fastened button comprising a head having a face and a back, an anvil arranged between said face and back and constructed in the form of a sector of a hollow sphere, and a shank having a tubular prolongation extending through the back of the button and within the hollow anvil and adapted to receive the point of the tack as it is curled or turned upon the anvil and within such anvil, and provided with a laterally extended shoulder fitted to and reinforcing the back of the button head, substantially as described.

3. A tack-fastened button composed of a face and a back, the flaring shank applied to the back, and the anvil arranged between the face and the back and constructed in the form of a sector of a hollow sphere, with its edge flanged or turned inwardly, and provided with a soft metal ball about which the point of the tack is bent as such tack is driven up into and turned by the anvil, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of February, A. D. 1894.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY.
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Witnesses:

C. M. DE MOTT,
J. H. PILLING.