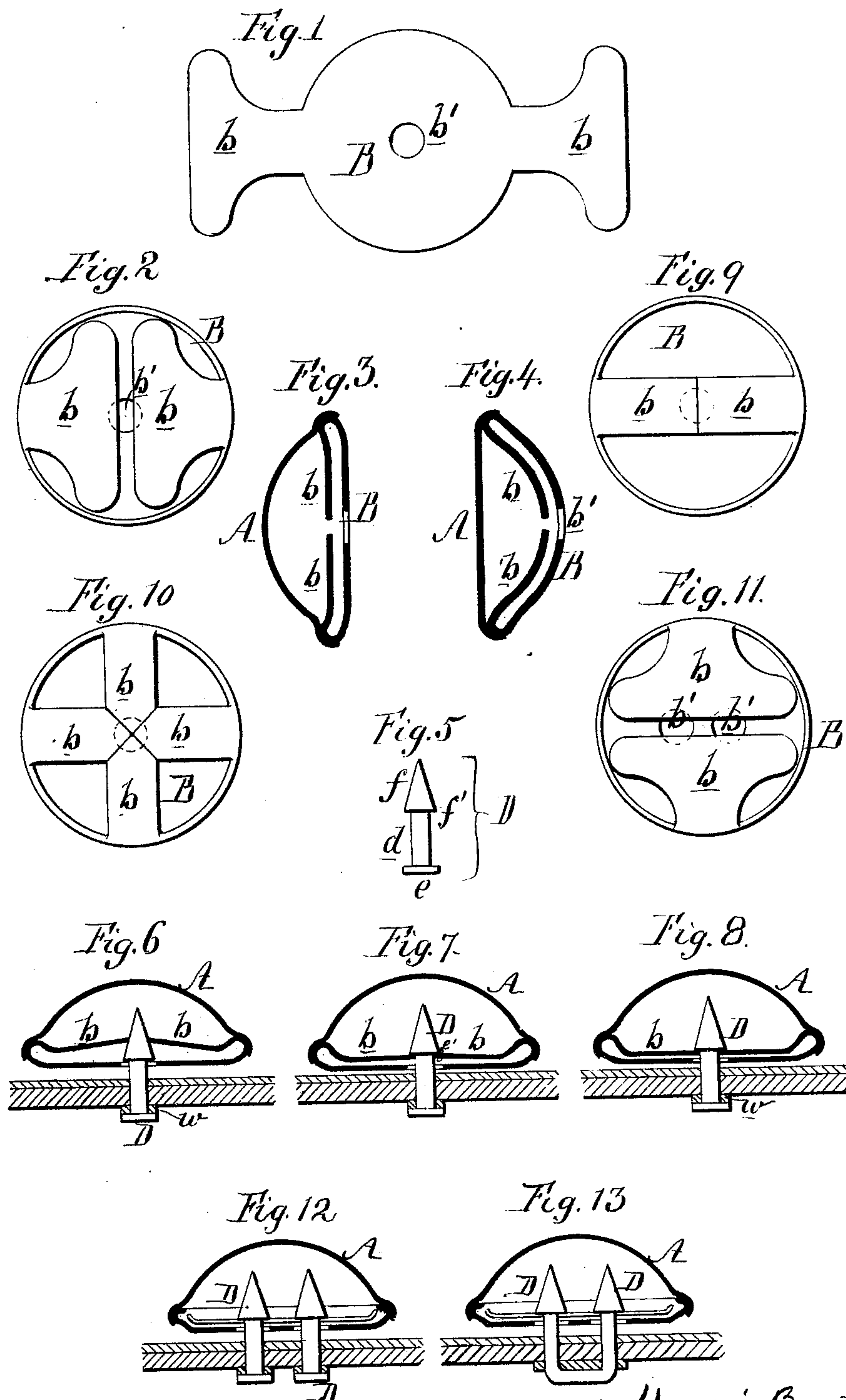


H. BURTEY.  
Button-Fastener.

No. 200,691.

Patented Feb. 26, 1878.



Witnesses,  
Henry Howson & Co.  
Harry A. Crawford,

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by his attorneys  
Howson and Son



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRI BURTEY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BUTTON-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,691**, dated February 26, 1878; application filed December 26, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRI BURTEY, of Paris, France, have invented an Improved Button-Fastener, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to so construct a button-fastening device that the button may be quickly attached to the fabric, leather, or other material without the use of needle or thread, and securely held in place after it has been attached.

This object I attain by combining a button having spring-arms with a shouldered shank, as more fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the piece of metal of which the back of the button is formed; Fig. 2, a view of the same when the wings are bent over onto the central piece; Figs. 3 and 4, sectional views of two forms of the complete button; Fig. 5, a view of the shank; Figs. 6, 7, and 8, sectional views, showing the method of securing the button; and Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, views of modifications.

The face A of the button may be made of metal, covered or not with fabric, or it may be made of paper, glass, or any other suitable material, and either round, as shown in Fig. 3, or flat, as shown in Fig. 4. Whatever may be the shape or material of which the button is made, it should have an internal cavity large enough to receive the head of the shank, as explained hereinafter.

The back of the button is formed of metal, and is set into the face portion, as shown in the sectional views of the drawing; or, if preferred, the face may be set into the back.

In forming this back I first stamp out a piece of sheet metal with a circular portion, B, having a central opening, *b'*, and wings *b b*, which I then bend over onto the circular portion, so that the edges of the wings nearly meet over the opening *b'*, Fig. 2, and form spring-arms, as explained hereinafter. The face and back of the button are then secured together, so as to form the button-body, ready to be secured to the material by means of the button-shank D. (Shown in Fig. 5.) This shank D consists of a head, *e*, and enlarged conical point, *f*, the base of which forms a shoulder, *f'*.

When it is desired to attach the button to the cloth, leather, or other material, the shank D is first passed through the material, a washer having been preferably interposed between the head of the shank and the material. The conical point of the shank is then passed through the central opening in the back of the button, and between the spring-arms *b b*, Fig. 6, until the latter pass the base of the conical point and catch on the shoulder *f'*, Fig. 7. The button is then securely fixed, it being only necessary to impart a slight pull to the button in order to bring the arms *b b* to their normal positions, as shown in Fig. 8.

When from any reason it is desired to remove the button from the material to which it has been attached, all that is necessary is to clip the shank with a pair of shears, when the point will fall into the interior of the button-body, which is ready to be again used with a new shank. There is sufficient room in the inside of the button for the reception of several points thus clipped off, and in order to prevent the rattling of these points by the movement of the button, it may be desirable to line the interior of the body with paper or fabric.

The spring-arms or wings *b b*, instead of being of the form shown in Fig. 2, may be formed as shown in Fig. 9, and may be of any desired number, four, for instance, being shown in Fig. 10. Instead of forming these arms in one piece with the back of the button, they may be soldered or riveted thereto.

In some instances it may be desirable to prevent the turning of the body on the shank, as where a numeral or a peculiar design is used on the face of the button. In such case I form two openings, *b b'*, in the back of the button, as shown in Fig. 11, for the reception of two shouldered shanks, D D, Fig. 12; or these two shanks may be formed in one piece in the form of a staple, as shown in Fig. 13.

In all cases, however, it is necessary that the spring-arms should be arranged within the button, so that when there is any pull on the same the spring-arms will be held by the back, which thus restricts the movement of the said arms and prevents the pulling of the button from the shank.

I am aware that spring-arms have been here-

tofore combined with a button and a headed shank; but these spring-arms have either been arranged to yield laterally, in order to permit the shank to be withdrawn when necessary, or else the spring-arms have been relied on as the sole means of withstanding any pulling action on the button.

It is essential to my invention, however, that the spring-arms should yield in the direction in which the shank is pushed or pulled, and that the back of the button should restrict the outward movement of the said arms when there is a pull on the button.

I therefore claim as my invention—

The combination of the shank *d* and its shoulder *f'* with the face A and back B of the button, and with intervening spring-arms *d d*, which are adapted to bear directly on the said back B when there is a pull on the button.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRI BURTEY.

Witnesses:

AUGUSTE CHÉRUT,  
JOSEPH DELAGE.