

D. A. JOHNSON.
Buttons for Gloves, &c.

No. 219,358.

Patented Sept. 9, 1879.

Fig:1.

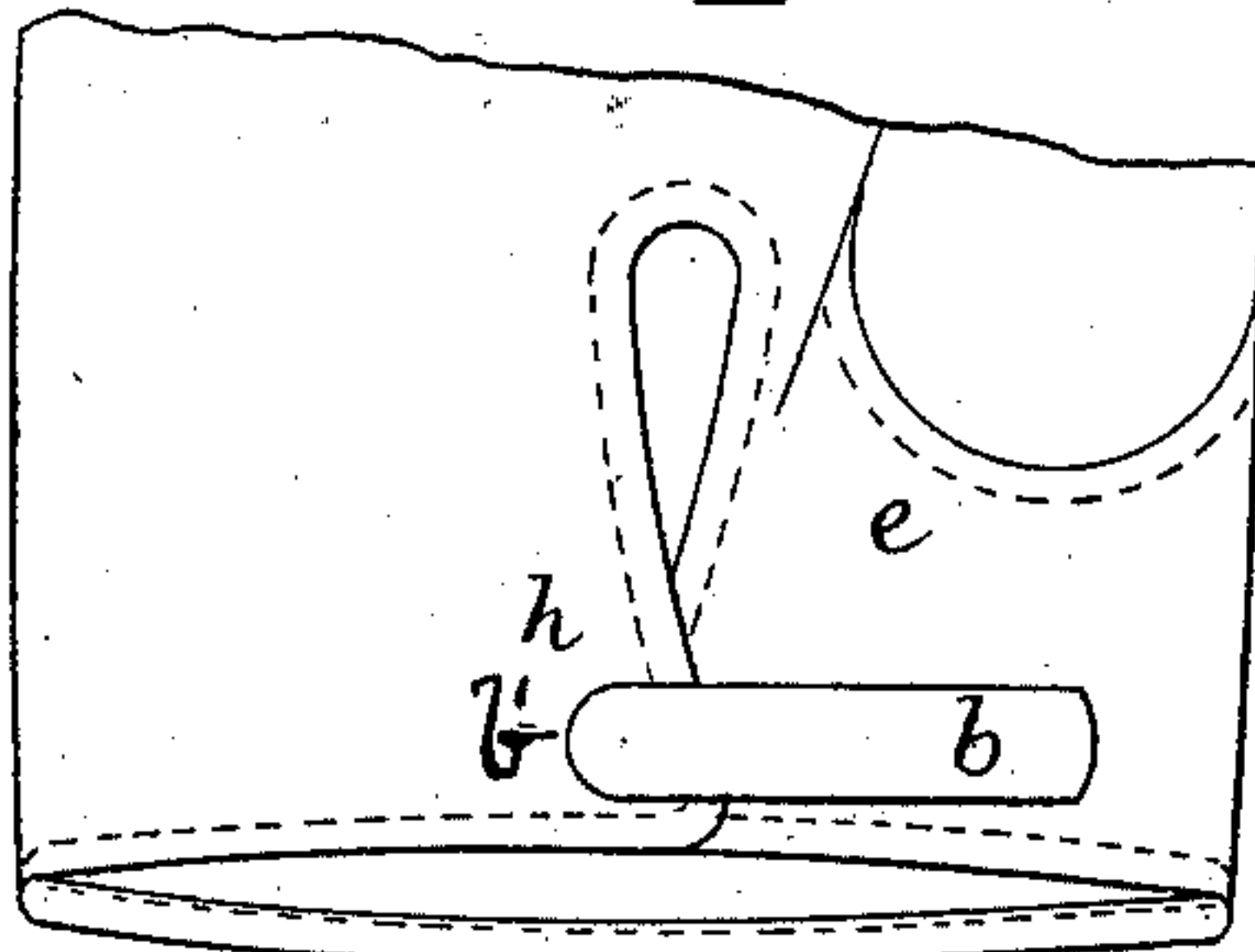


Fig:2.

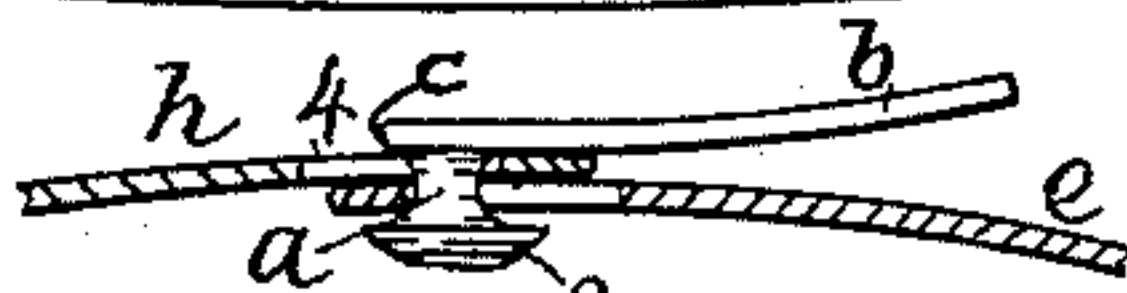


Fig:3.

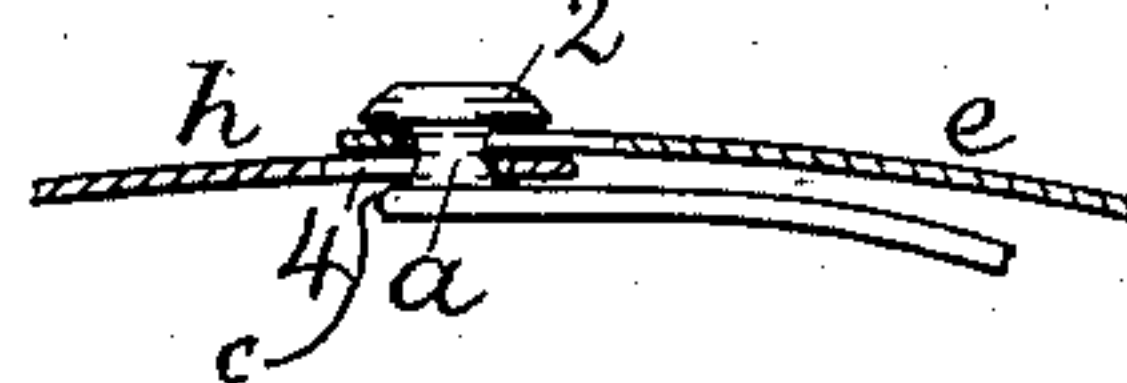
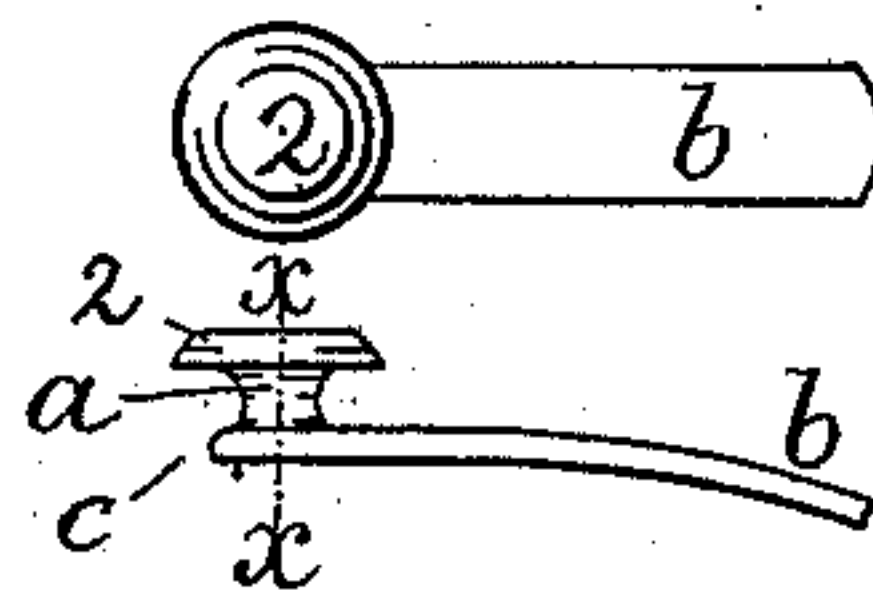


Fig:4



Witnesses.
Jos. P. Livermore
L. F. Connor.

Inventor.
Daniel A. Johnson
by Crosby & Gregory Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL A. JOHNSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUTTONS FOR GLOVES, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,358**, dated September 9, 1879; application filed July 21, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL A. JOHNSON, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Buttons for Gloves, &c., of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in buttons or fastenings for gloves, collars, shoes, &c.; and consists in a button composed of the headed shank or stem and attached rigid arm or lever, arranged with relation to the shank, and being of such length at opposite sides thereof, as described, as to permit the shorter end of the arm to be passed through a button-hole by revolving the lever and stud, as hereinafter described.

This button being secured to or placed in one part of the glove, shoe, or other article or garment to be fastened or secured together, and the end of the lever or arm extended through the button-hole of the other part, movement of the lever in the arc of a circle will draw the part containing the button-hole toward the part to which the button is attached, and a half-revolution of the said arm or lever and its attached button will cause that part of the article containing the button-hole entered by the lever to pass from the end of the said lever over and upon the shank of the said button.

Figure 1 shows a glove fastened by my improved button; Figs. 2 and 3, views of the button, shown as engaging two parts of the wrist of a glove or other thing to be held together by the button; and Fig. 4, a top and edge view of the button removed from the glove.

In the drawings, *a* represents the shank of the button, it having at one end an enlarged head, 2, and having rigidly connected with its opposite end a lever or arm, *b*, which is made to project therefrom in a direction substantially at right angles to the line *x x*, which line represents the axial center of the button.

The end *b'* of the lever *b* is permitted to extend but a very little beyond the shank *a*, just enough to form a shoulder, which, by the rotation of the lever, may pass through the button-hole; and this end is preferably rounded or inclined at *c*, and the longer part of the arm

is preferably curved downward or away from the head, such construction of the ends of the lever causing it to operate better, and permitting the part of the glove or garment drawn up to the button-shank by the lever to slip or pass readily under the rear end of the lever and be retained in position on the shank *a*.

In Fig. 1, I have shown the button attached to one part of a glove, and, as shown in Fig. 2, the head of the button is turned toward the inside of the glove.

The other part, *h*, of the glove, containing the button-hole, was brought into position with the button-hole about the button-shank by first inserting the end of the lever through the button-hole 4 from the under side, and then turning the said lever in the arc of a circle for a distance equal to about one hundred and eighty degrees.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the lever *b* is shown upon the outside of the glove.

With a fastening of this kind the two parts to be brought together may be strained closely about the wrist or other part of the body to make a snug fit, which is very desirable in gloves and shoes.

It is obvious that the arm or lever, instead of being permitted to show upon the outside of the glove, may be so located, as shown in Fig. 3, as to be within the inner side of the glove in contact with the wrist, in which case the head portion 2 shows at the surface.

This button affords a very desirable fastening for collars, especially those made of celluloid or of paper.

Instead of bending the arm or lever downward, as shown in Fig. 2, it may be made straight.

When the parts *h e* of the glove or garment are in position on the shank *a*, strain upon the button will throw or press the lever or arm *b* in contact with the glove material, and such pressure will hold the lever in place.

I am aware that a button has been made with a cylinder extended at right angles to its shank, the said cylinder containing a spring and fastening-catch actuated thereby; but such a button cannot be used for the same purpose as mine.

I claim—

The herein-described button, composed of the headed shank or stem and attached rigid arm or lever *b b'*, arranged with relation to the shank as described, to permit the rigid end *b'* to pass through the button-hole by revolving the lever *b* and stud, all substantially as described.

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

DANIEL ALBY JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
N. E. WHITNEY.