

(No Model.)

A. J. SHIPLEY.
Button.

No. 230,352.

Patented July 20, 1880.

fig. 1

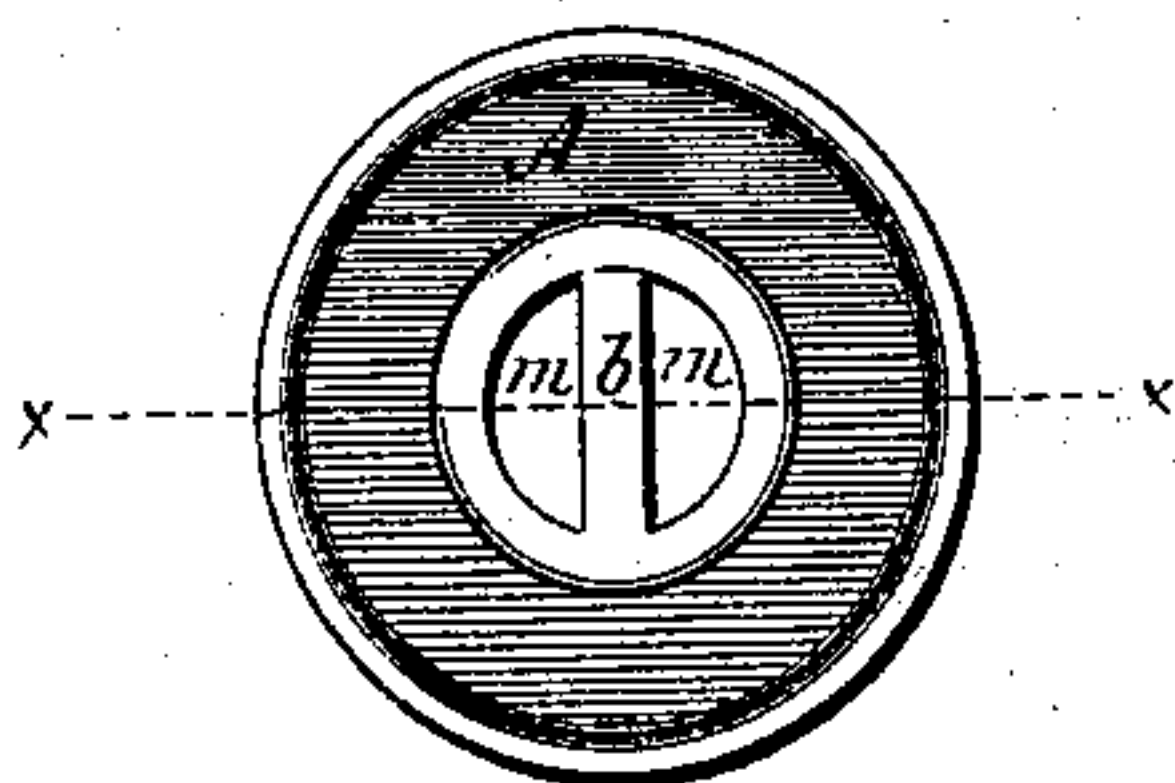


fig. 2



fig. 3

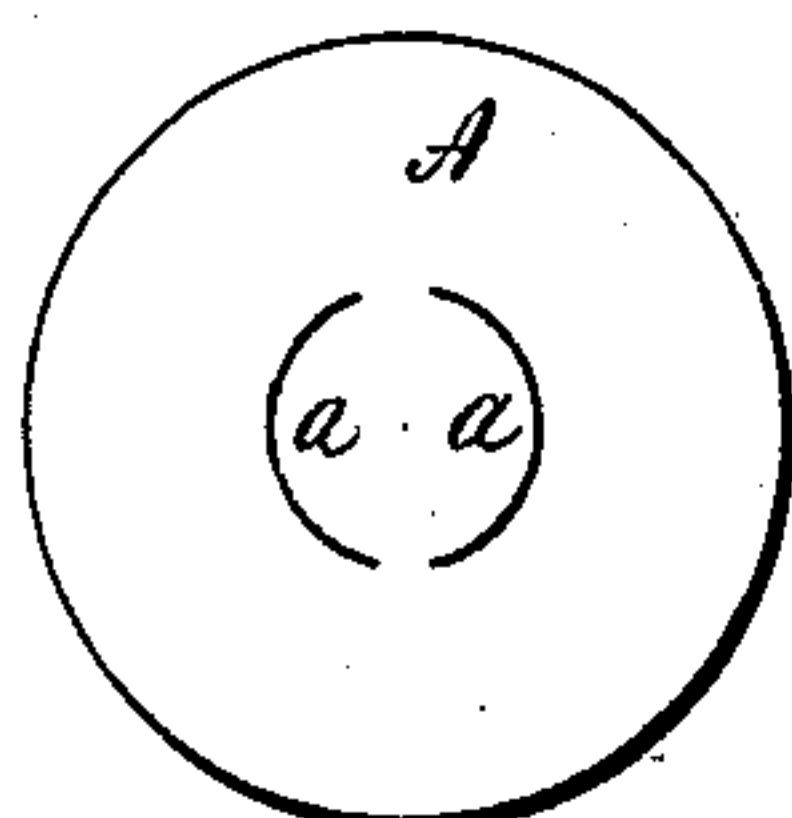
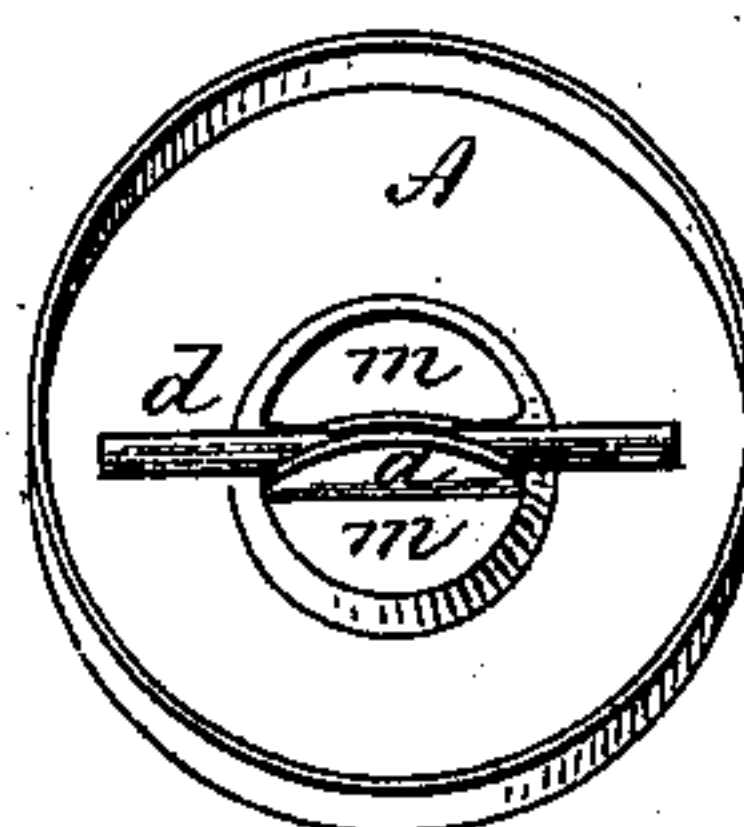


fig. 4



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,352, dated July 20, 1880.

Application filed May 19, 1880. (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
5 Improvement in Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, face view of the button; Fig. 2, section on line *x x*; Fig. 3, the blank for the front; Fig. 4, perspective view of the inside
15 of the front.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of buttons for wearing-apparel commonly called "suspender" buttons, the object
20 being to use a light metal and yet give the button sufficient strength at the perforation where it is secured to the garment; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

25 A represents the front of the button, which consists of a disk cut from sheet metal with a semicircular cut, *a*, each side the center, leaving the portions thus cut attached to a central part, *b*, as seen in Fig. 3.

30 On the under side, and in line with the central portion, *b*, a piece of wire, *d*, is laid, and the portions *a* at each side are turned over and struck onto the said wire, as seen in Figs. 2

and 4, so as to firmly secure it to the disk. Then the back *e* is placed on the disk and the edge
35 *f* of the disk or front A is struck down onto the back *e* in the usual manner, as seen in Fig. 2, the back having a central perforation, *h*, and may be with or without the rim *m* around it. This completes the button, and leaves a strong
40 central bar, *b*, with an opening, *m*, each side, through which the stitches may be taken or the securing device applied.

The wire *d* should be a little longer than the diameter of the openings through the disk, and
45 so as to extend onto the surface of the disk, as seen in Fig. 4; but it need be but a little longer than that diameter, because the closing of the portions or lugs *a* onto it firmly secures it in place.

I do not broadly claim the introduction of a wire bar across the central perforation in a button and between the front and back, as such,
50 I am aware, is not new; but

What I do claim is—

55 A button composed of the metal front A, having the perforations *a a* cut each side the center, and the wire *d* arranged between, and the said portions *a a* closed thereon to secure the wire and form the central bar, *b*, combined
60 with the centrally-perforated back *e*, substantially as described.

ALFRED J. SHIPLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
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