(Model.)

W. P. DOLLOFF.

Detachable Button.

No. 238,368. **Patented March 1, 1881.**

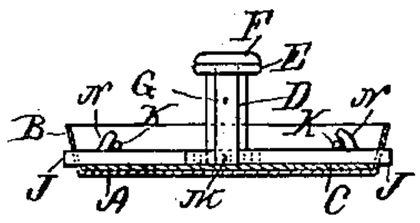

Fig. 4.

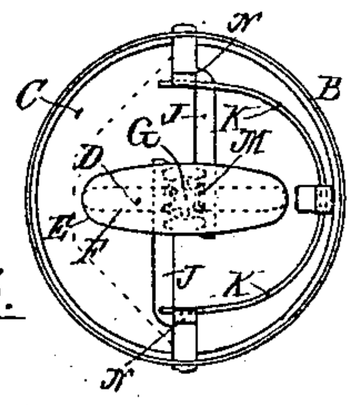

Fig. 3.

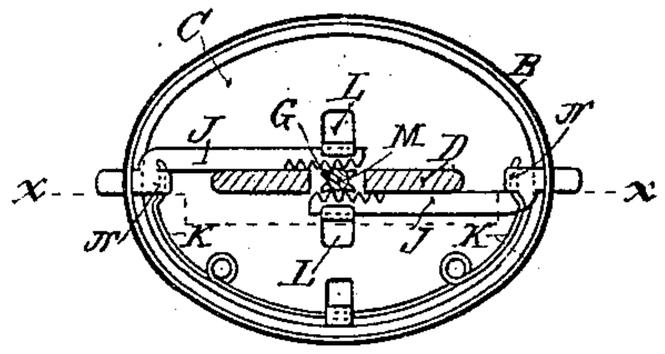

Fig. 1.

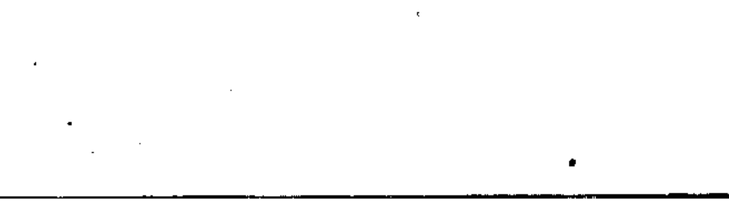

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

Isaac Lindsley

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WELLINGTON P. DOLLOFF, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

DETACHABLE BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,368, dated March 1, 1881.

Application filed September 24, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WELLINGTON P. DOLLOFF, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented an Improvement in Detachable Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in buttons of the class wherein the button is provided with a shoe or locking-bar attached to an axis which is capable of rotation, for the purpose of bringing the shoe or locking-bar in line with the fixed post in which the said axis turns, it being ordinarily held at right angles to such post by the pressure of a spring.

My invention consists in providing the end of the movable axis with a pinion, which acts in connection with cogged pushers, forming the means by which the before-mentioned motion of the locking-bar is accomplished.

Figure 1 represents an under view and partial section of my button, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 represents an elevation and partial section taken in the offset-line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a view of the under side of a similar button. Fig. 4 represents a side elevation, partly in section.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the front plate of the button, which is struck up with a rim, B. At the back of the plate A, within the rim B, is placed the plate C, to the center of which is attached a fixed post, D, made elongated and provided upon its outer end with a flange, E, which serves to properly retain the post D within a button-hole.

The thin locking-bar F is pivoted to the post D by means of an upright, G, passing downward through the vertical axis of the post D. On the lower end of the upright G is a pinion, M, provided with teeth, as shown in the drawings, and this pinion engages with teeth on the pushers J, which form a rack, by means of which the upright G is given an axial motion. The outer end of the pusher passes through a hole made in the rim B, and the inner end is held in place by means of an ear, L, attached to the plate C. The tension of the spring K, operating through the pushers J J against the bar H, tends to hold the locking-bar F at right angles to the longitudinal direction of the fixed post, as shown; but upon pressing the ends of the pushers inward the locking-bar F will be thrown around so as to lie in the same direction as the flange E at the end of the fixed post D. The shoe of the button may then be readily passed through the button-hole, when, by simply removing the pressure from the pushers, the locking-bar F will be made to resume its normal position at right angles to the longitudinal direction of the fixed post, thus serving to effectually secure the button within the button-hole, from which it may be readily removed at any time by simply pressing upon the ends of the pushers.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the pushers are arranged in the same longitudinal direction with the fixed post; but in Figs. 3 and 4 the pushers are arranged at right angles to the post, which in this case serves to form a guide to the inner ends of the pushers. The free ends of the spring K may be made to pass through a hole in the pusher, or may rest against the lugs N N, turned up from the plane of the pushers.

I claim as my invention—

In a button, the upright G, having the locking-bar F at one end and the pinion M at the other, in combination with pushers J, adapted to engage with said pinion, and spring K.

WELLINGTON P. DOLLOFF.

Witnesses:

ISAAC LINDSLEY,

JOSEPH J. SCHOLFIELD.