

(Model.)

G. FELSENTHAL.

BUTTON.

No. 262,213.

Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

Fig. 1

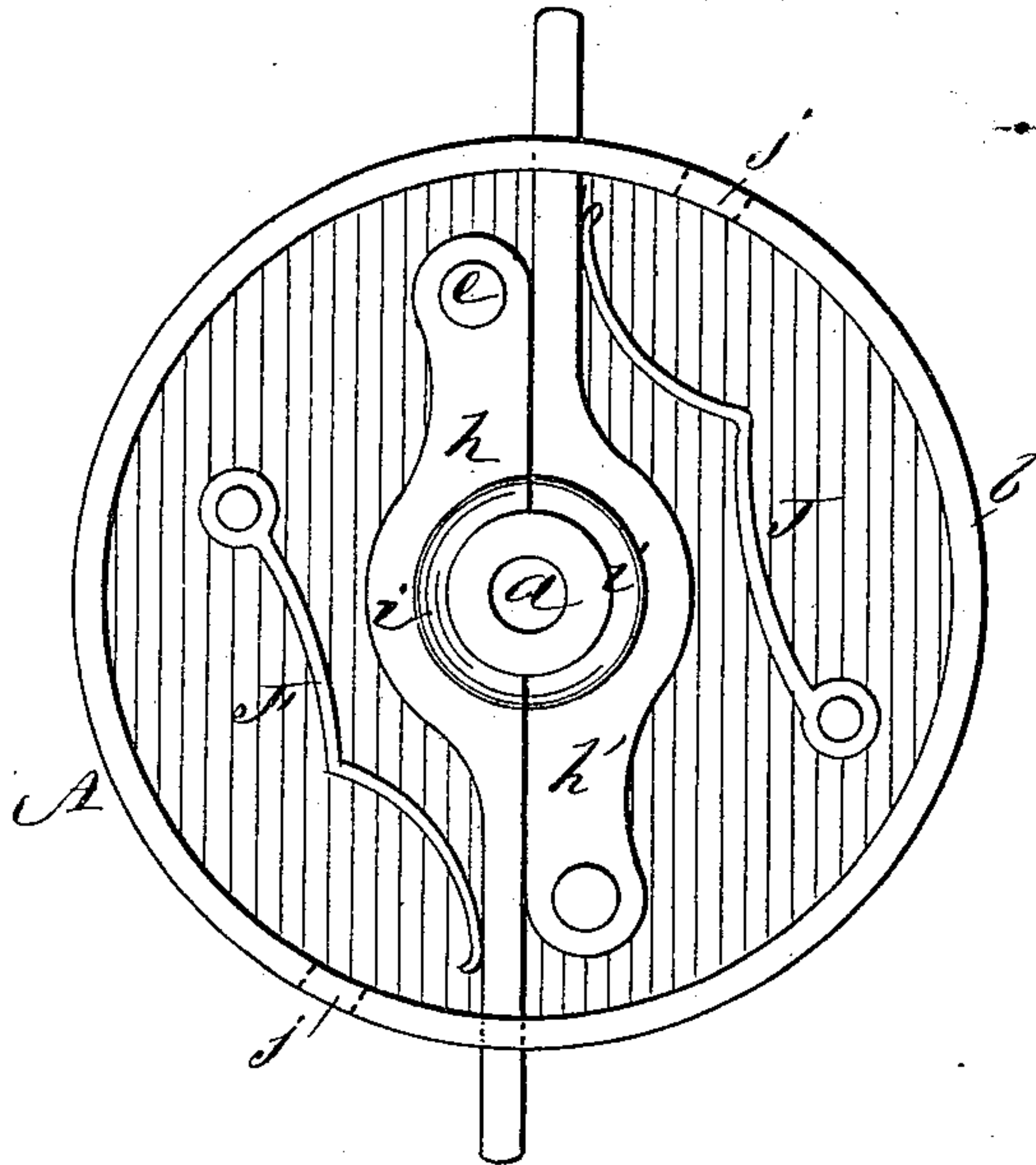


Fig. 2

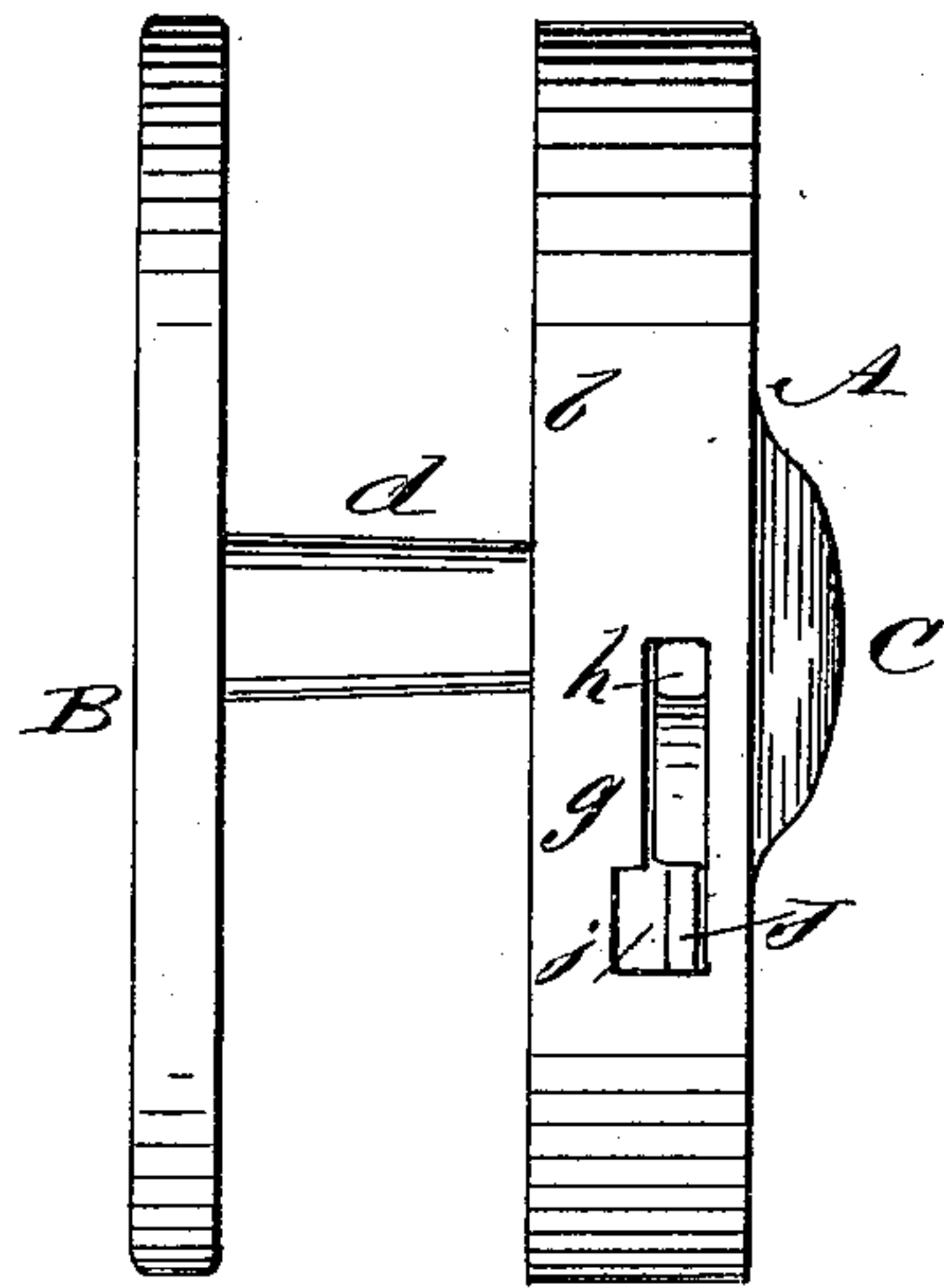


Fig. 3

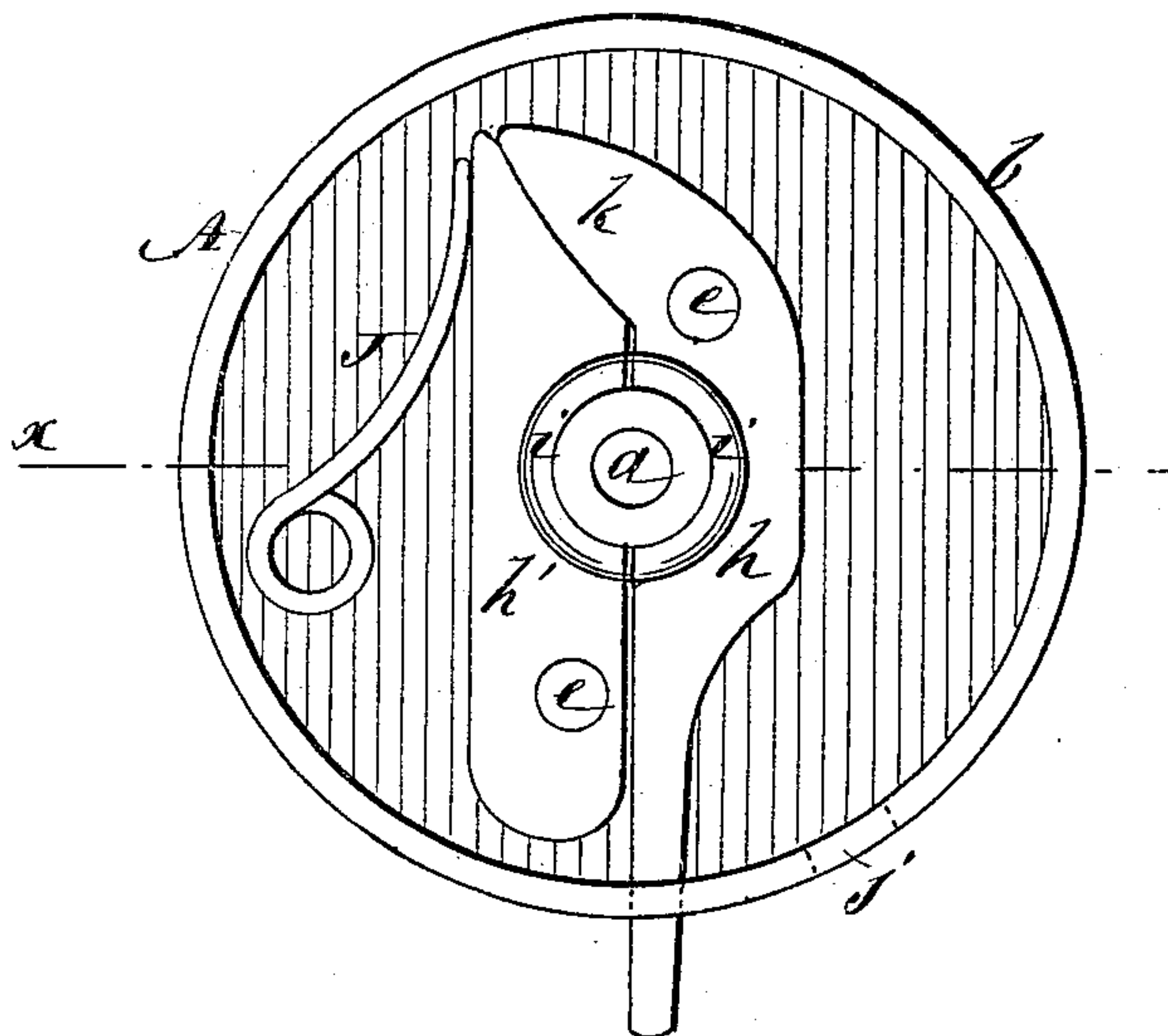
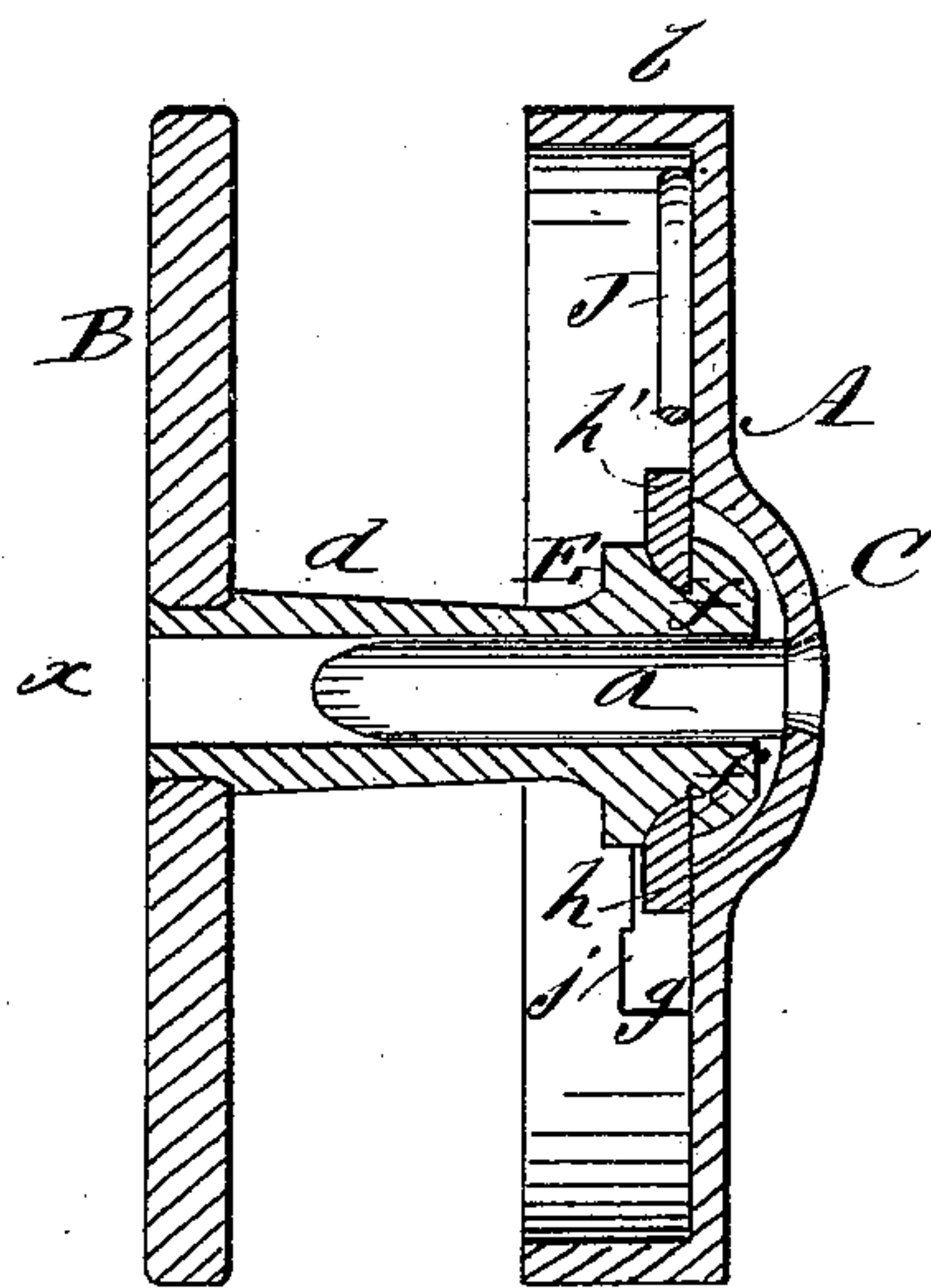


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABE FELSENTHAL, OF BROWNSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,213, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed December 29, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GABE FELSENTHAL, of
Brownsville, in the county of Haywood and
State of Tennessee, have invented a new and
5 Improved Button, of which the following is a
full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to that class of buttons
which are made of two separable parts; and
my invention consists of novel, inexpensive,
10 efficient, easily-operated, and durable means
for attaching the parts of the button, as here-
inafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying
drawings, forming part of this specification, in
15 which similar letters of reference indicate cor-
responding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the underside of the
top or outside part of the button. Fig. 2 is a side
elevation of the button as it appears when the
20 two parts of the button are attached together.
Fig. 3 is a plan view of the under side of the
top part of the button, showing a modification;
and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the button,
taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 3.

25 A represents the top or outside part of the
button, and B represents the bottom part of
the button. The bottom part is formed with
the sleeve *d*, which is formed with the head E,
which head is formed with the cut or groove
30 *f*, with which the jaws or levers *h h'* engage
for securing the two parts of the button to-
gether. The top or outside part, A, of the but-
ton is provided with the central post, *a*, and
the said jaws or levers *h h'* are pivoted to the
35 under side of the said outside part, upon op-
posite sides of the post, as shown, upon the
pivots *e e*. The said jaws or levers are re-
cessed, and the edges of the recesses are bev-
eled, as shown at *i i*, so that when the sleeve
40 *d* is placed over the post *a* and given suitable
pressure for locking the parts of the button to-
gether the beveled end of the head E and the
bevels *i i* of the jaws will have a cam action
upon each other for automatically opening the
45 jaws or levers for permitting the head to pass
between them, and so that the jaws or levers
will encircle and properly engage with the
groove or cut of the head for holding the parts
of the button securely together.

50 In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the jaws
h h' are held together by the springs J J', and

the jaws are made of such length that their
free or outer ends reach past the top part, A,
of the button, as shown in said figure, and in
case said top part is formed with the rim or 55
flange *b*, as shown in the drawings, the outer
ends of the levers will pass through the slots
g g, (shown in Figs. 2 and 4,) and reach past
the rim sufficient distance for operating the
levers for unlocking and detaching the parts 60
of the button.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 only one
spring, J, is used, which impinges against the
jaw *h'*. The jaw *h* in this construction is formed
with the diagonal arm *k*, which comes against 65
the free or swinging end of the jaw *h'* and
serves to throw the said jaw back when the
free end of the lever *h* is moved for unlocking
the parts of the button, and the spring J com-
municates its force to the jaw *h* for closing the 70
jaws through the medium of this diagonal arm,
as will be clearly understood from the draw-
ings.

The slots *g g* in the rim of the button, in
which the outer ends of the levers or jaws *h* 75
h' move, are formed with the notches or detents
j (shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and in dotted lines
in Figs. 1 and 2) for retaining the lever, if de-
sired, back in unlocked position for greater con-
venience for separating the parts of the button. 80

In case the button is not formed with a rim,
a suitable guide plate or plates for supporting
and guiding the levers or jaws may be attached
to the under side of the top part of the button,
if desired or found necessary. 85

The top part, A, should be formed with the
central depression, C, from the under side, in
the center of which the post *a* should be se-
cured, thus providing space for the reception
of the head E above or beyond the point of 90
engagement of the jaws with the head, as
shown in Fig. 4, so that the jaws may be piv-
oted against the under side of the top part, A,
as shown. This construction is adapted for
studs, cuff, collar, and all other buttons which 95
are usually detached from the garment.

The construction shown in Fig. 3 is the pre-
ferred construction, since it contains a less
number of parts, and is therefore cheaper, than
the form shown in Fig. 1, and the single le- 100
ver is easier to operate for unlocking the parts
of the button than the two levers shown in Fig.

1; but the form shown in Fig. 1 will be used in some instances.

Instead of the sleeve *d* having the large head E, with groove *f* formed therein for engagement of the levers *h h'*, the sleeve may be formed with an offset at its extreme end only, corresponding with that portion of the head E inclosed in recess C, and the levers *h h'* thus close upon the sleeve *d* behind the offset to hold the parts of the button together, as will be readily understood.

Having thus fully described my invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A button consisting of the top A, having the central post, *a*, and slotted rim, the bottom B, the sleeve *d*, having head E, with groove *f*, and the spring-pressed jaws *h h'*, arranged on pivots *e*, and having beveled recesses *i*, substantially as shown and described.

GABE FELSENTHAL.

Witnesses:

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