

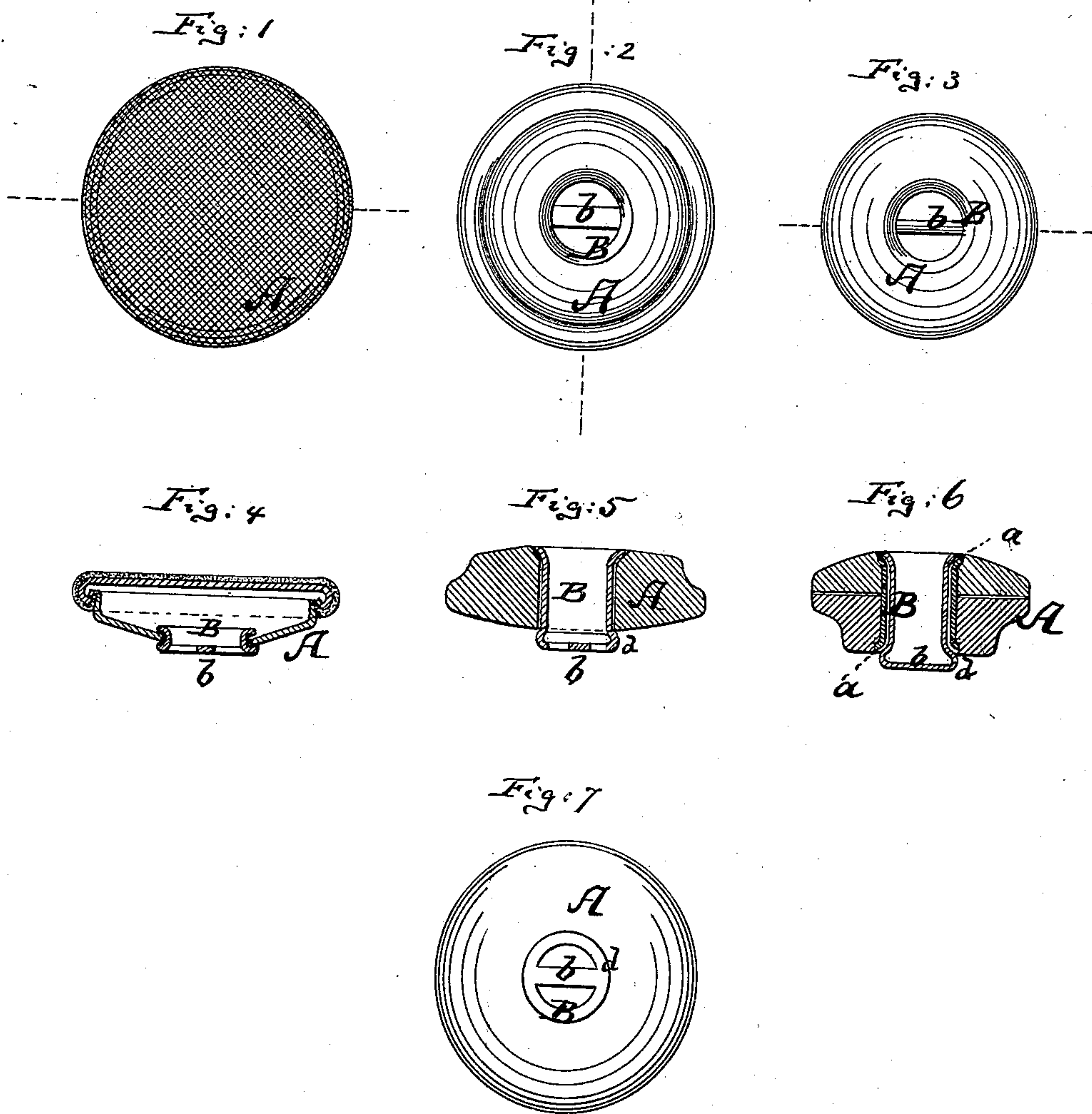
(No Model.)

J. BIRD.

BUTTON.

No. 297,344.

Patented Apr. 22, 1884.



Witnesses:

John M. Spear.
Gustav Schneppe.

Inventor:

John Bird
by his attorneys
Bresen & Steele

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BIRD, OF UNION CITY, CONNECTICUT.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 297,344, dated April 22, 1884.

Application filed February 8, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BIRD, a resident of Union City, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improved Swiveled Button, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are face views of different styles of my improved swiveled button. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are central sections thereof, respectively. Fig. 7 is a bottom view of the same.

The object of this invention is to produce swivel-buttons of a certain kind for use on coats and other garments.

The invention consists in combining the annular body of the button with a swiveled eyelet having lower enlargement, which is set in its center, and with a cross-piece in the eyelet for securing the button in place.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a suitable button, the same being either a covered button—such as is shown in Figs. 1 and 4—or a button made of bone or other substance—such as is shown in Figs. 2 and 5—or one made of two pieces—an outer piece of mother-of-pearl, and an inner piece of bone or other suitable substance. When made of two pieces, these are held together by an eyelet, *a*, as shown in Fig. 6, or by rivets or otherwise. In either case the button has an annular body, and by this term I mean, when a covered button is referred to, to describe the back portion thereof, which is annular, as shown in Fig. 4. In this annular body is swiveled, so

as to be free to revolve, an eyelet, B, which has at its lower part a cross-bar, *b*, that is below the plane of the body of the button, as shown in all the figures. By means of this cross-bar the button can be stitched to the garment, the thread or threads passing around it. The eyelet being swiveled in the body of the button allows the latter to revolve freely.

It will be seen from Figs. 5 and 6 that the eyelet B has a bulged-out portion or enlargement, *d*, at the lower part—that is, below the back of the button. It is inserted in the button from the lower side or back, and then spun out or flared at the upper portion. By having this bulged part or enlargement *d*, the eyelet helps to sustain the button, which is swiveled onto it, and to prevent the swiveled button from rubbing on the garment.

Heretofore in annular buttons the eyelets were usually inserted from the outer side or face of the button, and did not furnish any support at the back of the same, and the swiveled feature would be of less value if the body of the button, in turning, would come in frictional contact with the garment to which it is affixed.

I claim—

The swiveled button A, combined with the eyelet B, which has lower enlargement, *d*, that projects beyond the back of the button, and integral cross-bar *b*, substantially as herein shown and described.

JOHN BIRD.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. SWEENEY,
H. C. BALDWIN.