

(No Model.)

G. T. WOGLOM.  
BUTTON.

No. 300,673.

Patented June 17, 1884.

Fig. 1.

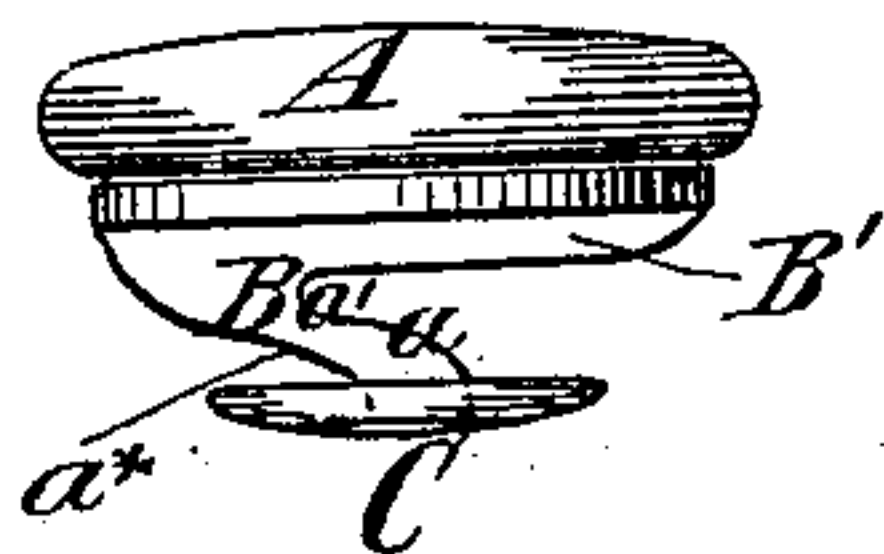


Fig. 2.

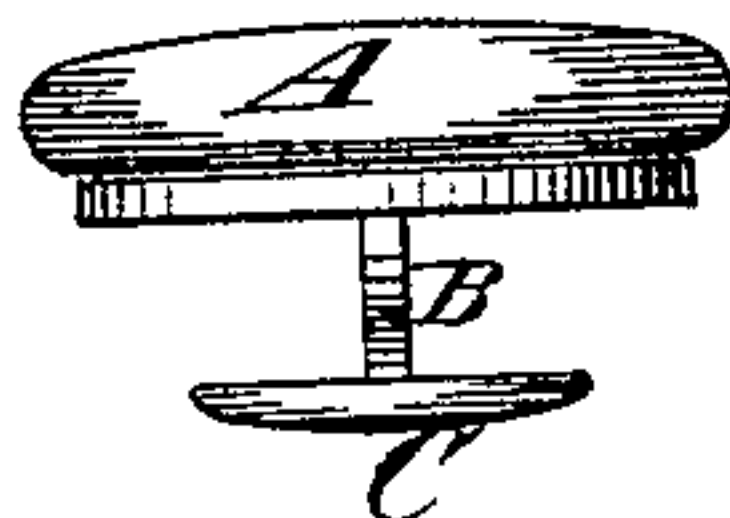


Fig. 3.

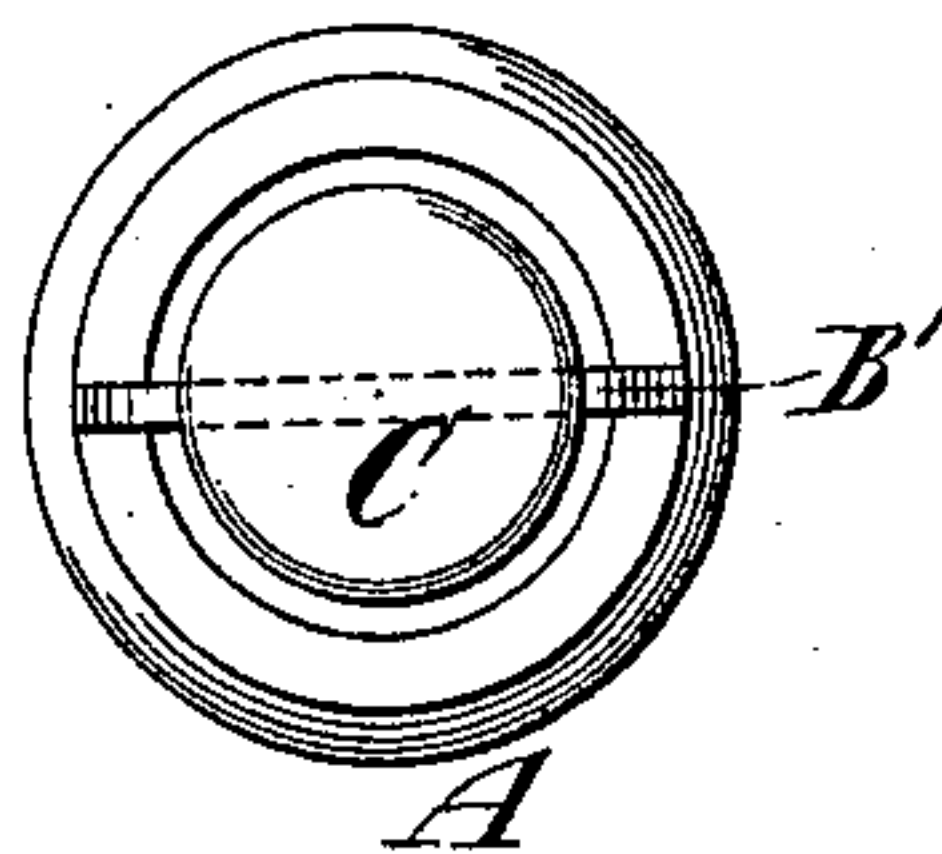


Fig. 4.

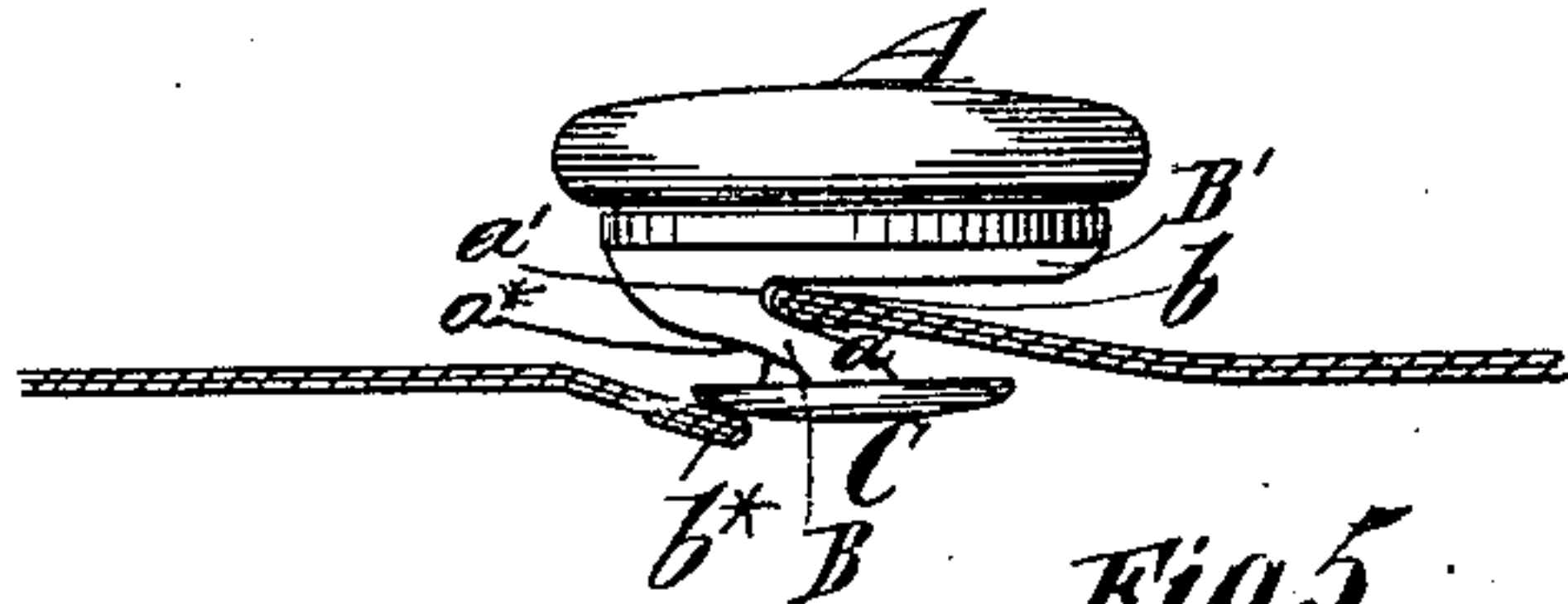


Fig. 5.

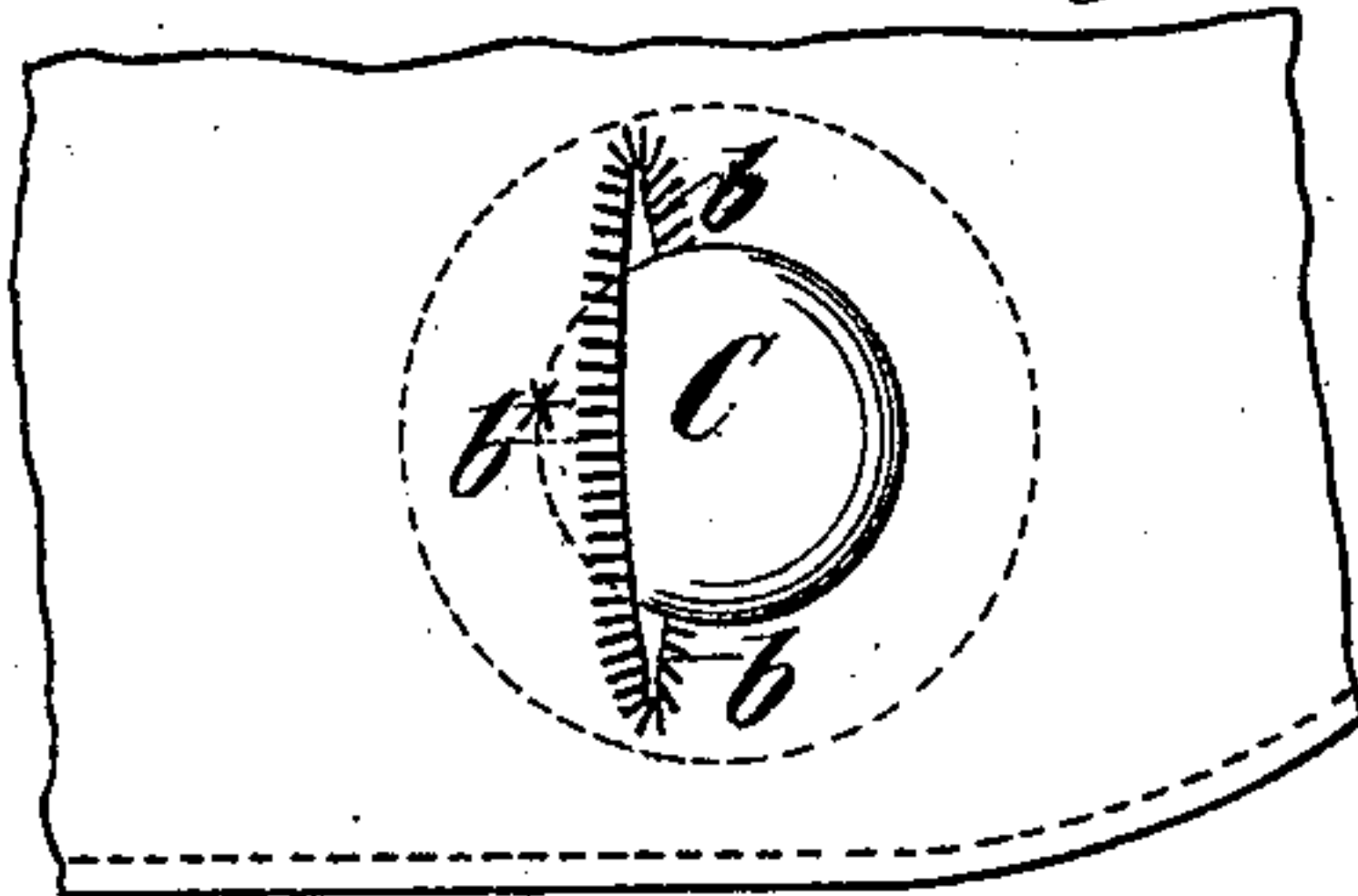


Fig. 6.

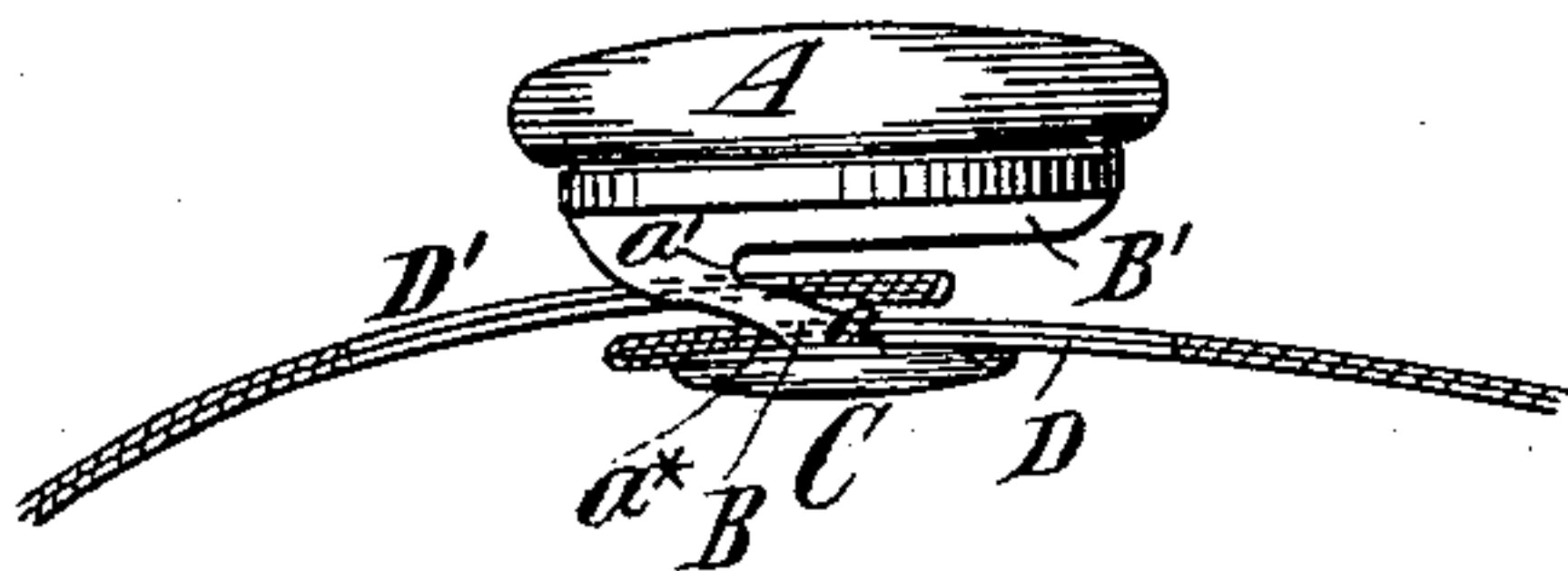
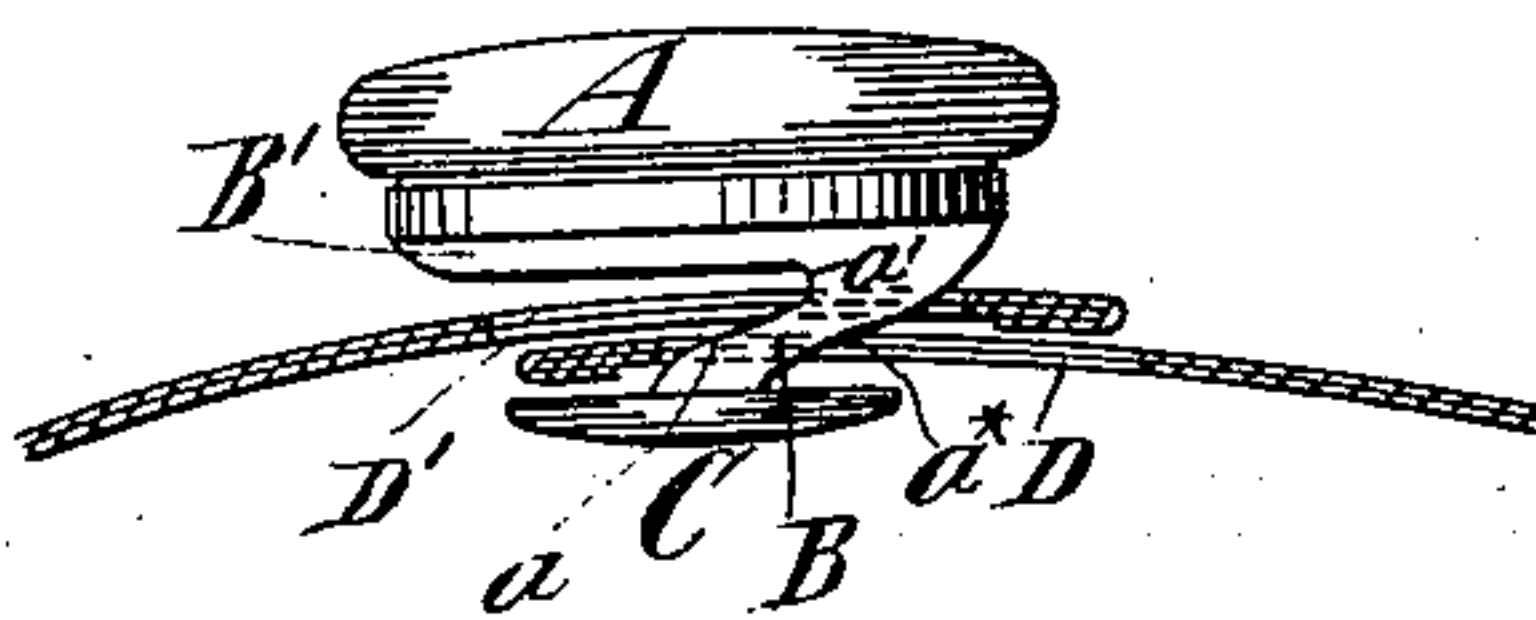


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

*Frederick W. Hayes*  
*Matthew Pollock*

Inventor:

*Gilbert T. Woglom*  
*By his Attorneys*  
*Brown & Hall*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT T. WOGLOM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WOGLOM & MILLER, OF SAME PLACE.

## BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,673, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed March 11, 1884. (No model.).

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GILBERT T. WOGLOM, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and  
5 useful Improvement in Sleeve or Cuff Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

The great desideratum in sleeve and cuff buttons is to have them so constructed that they may be readily inserted into and removed  
10 from the button-holes; and to this end the shoe or foot is often hinged to the post or shank so that it may be turned into a position parallel therewith when the button is to be inserted into or removed from a button-hole.  
15 Those buttons in which the shoe or foot and the post or shank are rigidly connected are, however, simpler and stronger than the hinged buttons, and it is to this latter class of buttons which have the foot or shoe and the post or  
20 shank rigidly connected that my invention relates. As a rule, those buttons in which the shoe or foot is concentric with the head, and of a circular or approximately circular form, without notches or irregularities, are most de-  
25 sirable, and an important object of my invention is to so construct buttons of this class that they may be readily inserted and removed without any turning movement of the button.

This invention consists in a button having  
30 a shoe approximately concentric with the head, and having a flat post, one end of which is secured to the head at or near its periphery, and the other end of which is rigidly secured to the shoe at its center, and which has its oppo-  
35 site edges inclined upward and outward from the shoe, the width of the post at its junction with the shoe being such that said edges are isolated from or considerably inward of the periphery of the shoe.

40 The construction and mode of using this button will be understood from the following description and from the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side views in planes  
45 transverse to each other of my improved button. Fig. 3 is a back view of the button. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating the method of inserting the button in a button-hole. Fig. 5 is a back view of the button  
50 partly inserted in a button-hole. Figs. 6 and

7 illustrate the two positions which the button may assume when worn.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates the head, B the post or shank, 55 and C the shoe or foot, of my improved button. The head is of any suitable metal or material, and the foot or shoe C consists of a plain disk or piece of metal of circular or other regular outline, and unprovided with any notches or  
60 irregularities in its edge. The shoe or foot here shown corresponds in outline to the head, both being truly circular in shape and concentric one with the other. The post or shank B is here shown as flat and having but little  
65 thickness, as shown in Fig. 2, and at the upper end of the post or shank is a bridge piece or portion, B', which is formed integral with the post, and extends diametrically across the under side of the head A. The upper end of  
70 the post B is secured to the head at or near its periphery. The lower end of the post B is rigidly secured by solder or otherwise to the shoe or foot C at or near its center, and from the center of said shoe the post extends at an  
75 acute angle to the shoe, the opposite edges,  $a$   $a^*$ , of the post forming inclines which are nearly parallel with each other.

The method of inserting the button through a button-hole is best shown in Figs. 4 and 5. 80 The button is placed with the width of the post B across the button-hole, as shown in Fig. 4, the edge of the shoe C is slipped under the side  $b$  of the button-hole, and the button is then pushed in a direction to cause the side  $b$  85 of the button-hole to rise or be deflected upward by the inclined edge  $a$  of the post. When the button has thus been pushed in until the angle  $a'$  at the upper end of the incline  $a$  comes against the edge  $b$  of the button-hole, the edge 90  $b^*$  of the button will be almost clear of the shoe C, and by slightly pushing or rocking the button on the edge  $b$  of the button-hole as a center the shoe C is passed entirely through the button-hole. The button may be thus in- 95 serted through both button-holes of a cuff at once, but preferably through one first and then through the other. After the button has thus been inserted in both button-holes D D' in the two end portions of a cuff, the post B stands 100



with its width or greatest dimension across the button-holes D D', and one great advantage of my button is that it is never necessary to turn the button by hand after inserting it, because the button will be so turned automatically, as I shall now describe.

From the above description it will be understood that the center or axis of the button is at the point of attachment of the post to the shoe, and that portion of the post which is at the angle  $a'$  at the upper end of the incline  $a$  is out of center or eccentric to the center or axis of the button, and forms, in effect, a crank. After the button has been inserted, the spring of the cuff or the tendency of its two ends to separate or spring apart will cause the button to automatically turn one-fourth round and into the position shown in Fig. 6, while, if the two ends of the cuff have a tendency to spring together or lap one over the other the button will be turned a fourth of a turn in the other direction and into the position shown in Fig. 7. In either case the turning of the button is effected by one button-hole, D, holding the post B close to its junction with the shoe C and at the center or axis of the button, while the other button-hole, D', exerts either a pull or a push on the eccentric portion of the post which is at the angle  $a'$  at the upper end of the incline  $a$ , and which forms, in effect, the crank-pin of the crank. When the button-hole D' pulls on the crank, it turns the button into the

position shown in Fig. 6, and when it exerts a push on the crank it turns the button into the position shown in Fig. 7. The turning of the button in either direction brings the width or greatest dimension of the flat post in line with the button-hole, and in this position the shoe C laps on the cuff at the sides of the button-hole to its greatest extent, and so holds strongly in the cuff and cannot come out. When the button is to be taken out, it is turned one-fourth a turn to bring it into the position in which it was inserted, and then it may be readily taken out by an operation the reverse of that performed in inserting it.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A button having the shoe approximately concentric with the head, and having a flat post, B, one end of which is secured to the head at or near its periphery, and the other end of which is rigidly secured to the shoe at its center, and which has the edges  $a a^*$  inclined upward and outward from the shoe, the width of the post at its junction with the shoe being such that said edges are isolated from or considerably inward of the periphery of the shoe, substantially as herein described.

GILBERT T. WOGLOM.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,  
MATTHEW POLLOCK.