

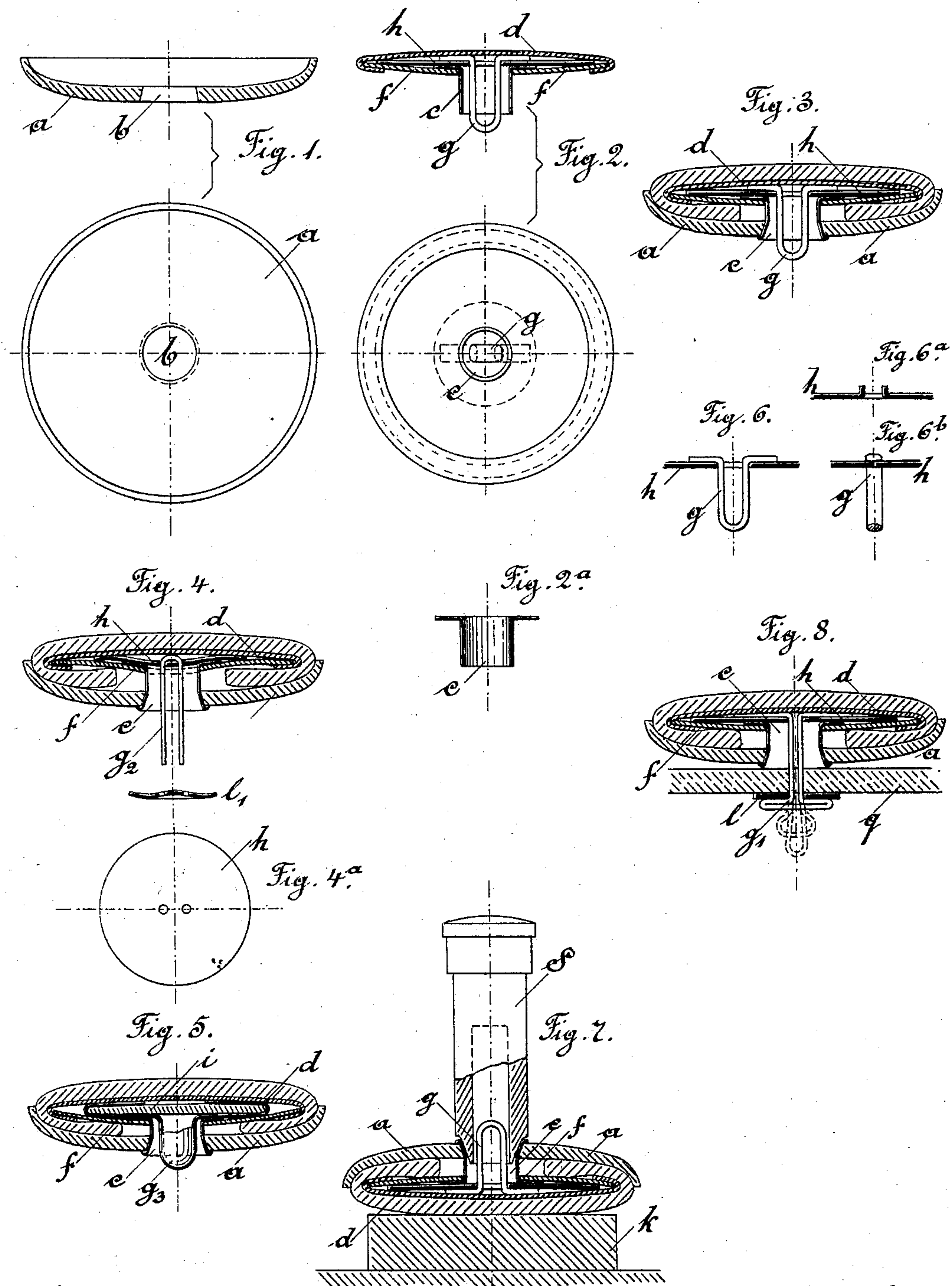
(No Model.)

F. L. NIEDERMEYER.

BUTTON.

No. 322,064.

Patented July 14, 1885.



*Witnesses.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GERMANY.

## BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,064, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed April 10, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, F. LOUIS NIEDERMEYER, of Schönebeck, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

The buttons embodying the present invention substantially consist of two separately-produced parts or halves—that is to say, of a dish-shaped lower part made of vegetable ivory, metal, wood, or other suitable material, and an upper part placed in this dish-shaped lower part and covered with cloth, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, or other suitable material.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section and plan of the lower part, and Fig. 2 a cross-section and plan of the upper part, of a button. The remaining figures illustrate details and modifications of the improved button, as well as the manner of connecting the two parts.

The dish-shaped lower part, *a*, Fig. 1, is provided with a conical or cylindrical aperture, *b*, the size of which corresponds to the diameter of the sleeve *c* of the upper part. (Shown in Fig. 2, and represented in detail by Fig. 2<sup>a</sup>.) This sleeve has a flange, by means of which the same is held between the two plates *d* and *f*. According to the mode of attaching the button to the cloth, the sleeve contains an eyelet, *g*, or a wire staple, *g'* or *g''*, Figs. 8 and 4, or a cloth shank, *g'''*, Fig. 5. The latter and the eyelet *g* serve for sewing the button on, while in the arrangement represented by Figs. 8 and 4 the button is attached to the cloth by means of the wires *g'* or *g''*. For the purpose of securing the eyelet *g*, an aperture with a bent-up flange is punched into a round disk, *h*, Fig. 6<sup>a</sup>. The eyelet is then placed in the aperture, and the flanges are again pressed together, Figs. 6 and 6<sup>b</sup>, whereby the eyelet is secured to the disk *h*. This disk is also placed between the two plates *f* and *d*, so that the eyelet is surrounded by the sleeve *c*, and protrudes slightly over the latter. If a wire is used, Figs. 8 and 4, the two ends of the wire are passed through a hole in the center of the disk *h* and then clinched, Fig. 8; or the disk *h* is provided with two holes, Figs. 4 and 4<sup>a</sup>, for inserting the bent wire *g''*, as may be seen

in Fig. 4. If the button is provided with a cloth shank, the cloth used for this purpose is first pressed round a disk of card-board, *i*, and provided with a sleeve, *c*, and both parts are then secured between the plates *d* and *f*, as may be seen by Fig. 5.

The upper part of the button, made up as described and provided with the sleeve, may be covered with any suitable material and then secured to the dish-shaped lower part, in the manner represented by Fig. 7. For this purpose the covered upper part is placed in the hollow of the lower part, so that the sleeve *c* passes through the aperture *b*, Fig. 1, and protrudes slightly over the same. The button is then placed on a round base, *K*, with the eyelet upward, and a punch, *S*, having a bore in the center, is introduced into the sleeve *c*, so as to surround the eyelet, after which pressure is exerted on the punch either by a blow or in any other suitable manner, whereby the sleeve *c* is expanded into the aperture *b* and over the outer edge of the same, thus securing the two parts to each other. Fig. 3 represents the finished button in cross-section.

The type of buttons provided with wire staples is clearly shown in Figs. 8 and 4. In the type represented by Fig. 8 the closed end of the wire staple is passed through the cloth *q*, and the washer *l* then bent down or flattened in the manner shown by dotted lines. In the modification shown by Fig. 4 the disk *l'* is provided with two holes, through which pass the ends of the wire *g''*, which are then twisted round each other and bent over.

By this arrangement of the buttons, and the simple manner of connecting the upper and lower parts, which parts may be supplied separately to the consumer, the latter is enabled to make buttons covered with any suitable material—for instance, cuttings—to suit any particular dress or fashion.

What I claim is—

1. In clothes-buttons, the combination of an upper part having two plates joined together so as to form a flat space between them, with an intermediate disk fitting into the said space, a dish-shaped lower part adapted to receive the upper part, and a staple or shank secured to the intermediate disk and projecting through

a central opening in the lower part of the button, substantially as described.

2. In clothes buttons, the combination of an upper part having two plates, *d* and *f*, joined together so as to form a flat space between them, with an intermediate disk, *h*, fitting between the plates *d* and *f*, a dish-shaped lower part, *a*, adapted to receive the upper part, a sleeve, *e*, connecting the center of the upper with the center of the lower part, and a shank or staple

secured to the intermediate disk and projecting through a central opening in the lower part of the button, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

F. LOUIS NIEDERMEYER.

Witnesses:

CARL ROBERT WALSLER,  
B. ROY.