(No Model.)

S. C. SCOTT.

CUFF OR COLLAR BUTTON.

No. 341,510. Patented May 11, 1886.

Fig: 1

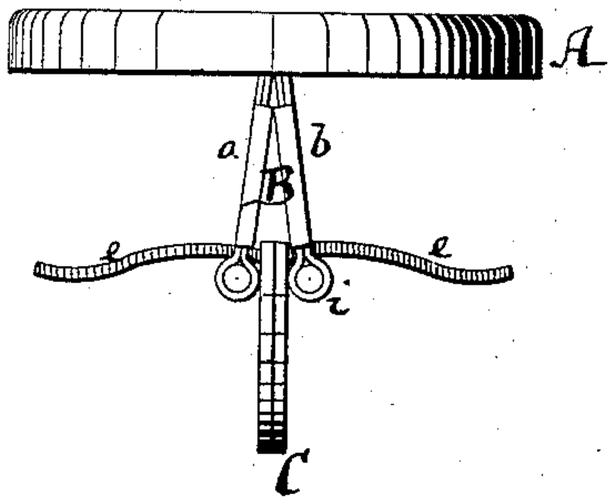

Fig: 2.

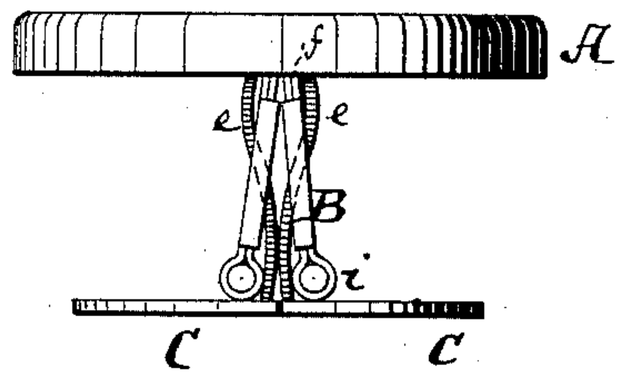

Fig: 3.

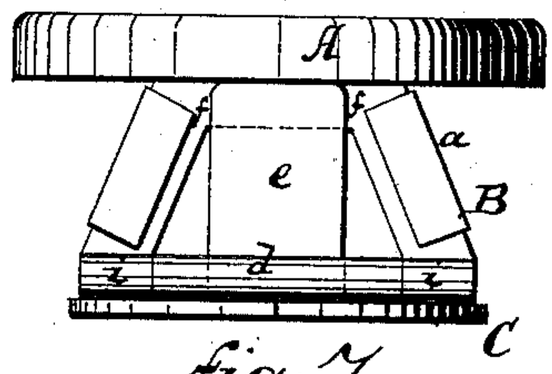

Fig: 4.

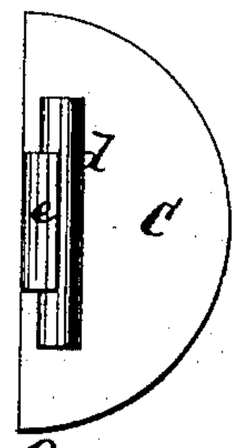

Fig: 5

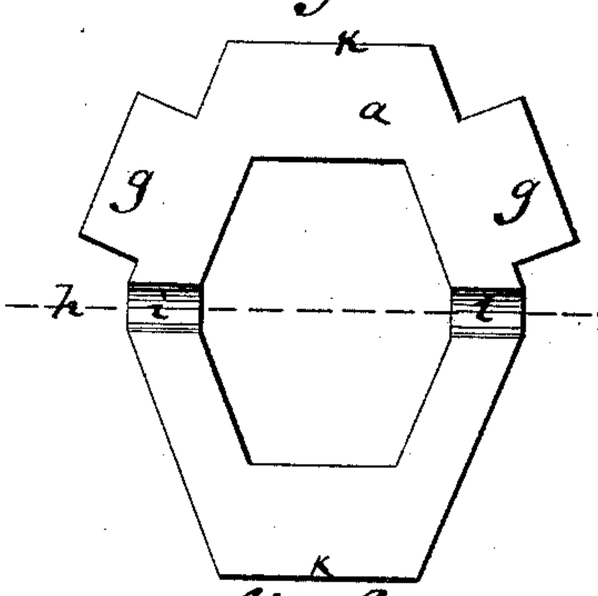

Fig: 6.

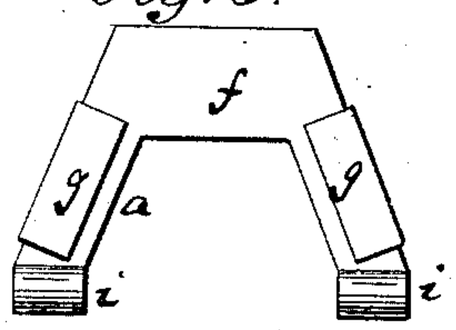

Fig: 7.

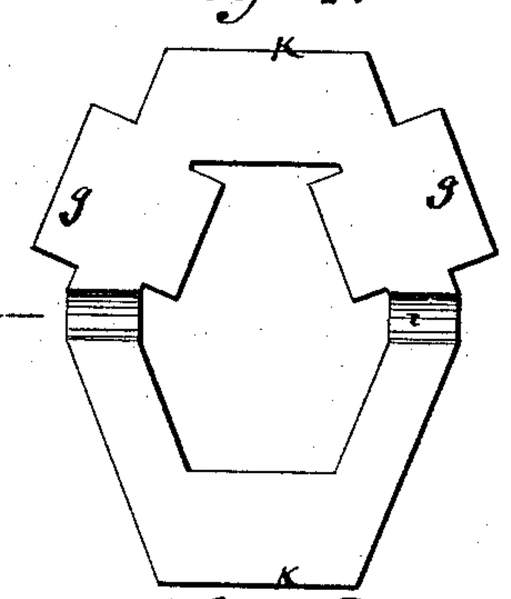

Fig: 8.

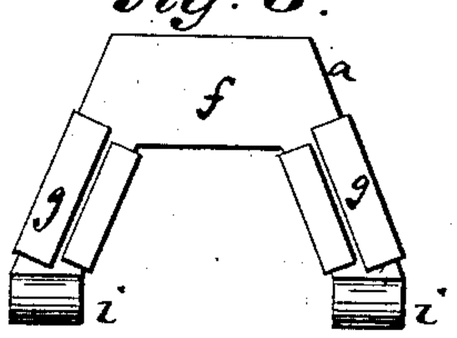

Fig: 9.

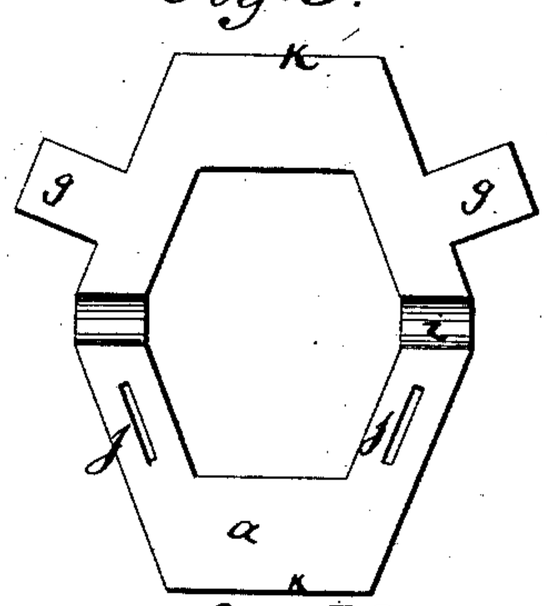

Fig: 10.

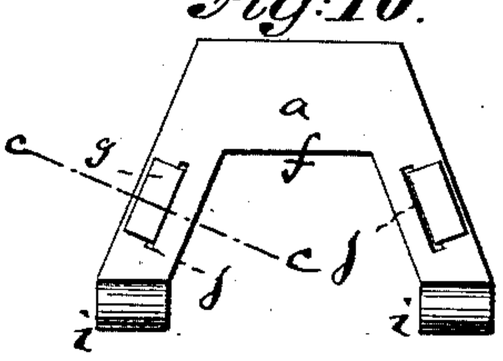

Fig: 11.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL C. SCOTT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CUFF OR COLLAR BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,510, dated May 11, 1886.

Application filed March 17, 1886. Serial No. 195,492. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. SCOTT, a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Cuff or Collar Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side views of my improved button, showing the double shoe in different positions. Fig. 3 is a face view of the same, showing the parts in the position represented in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail top view of one of the shoes and its projecting lip. Figs. 5, 7, and 9 are plan views of the blank from which the spring-post is made. Figs. 6, 8, and 10 are face views of the spring-posts that are produced, respectively, from the said blanks. Fig. 11 is a section on the line *c c*, Fig. 10.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of cuff or collar buttons that are provided with double folding shoes on the divided spring-post.

The invention consists, first, in providing each shoe with a projecting lip, which will serve to automatically open the shoe beneath the fabric whenever it is inserted in a buttonhole.

The invention consists, secondly, in providing a bridge or stop on the spring-post for said lip to bear against, and, finally, in making each half of the spring-post of a single piece of sheet metal without the use of solder, all as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the head of the button. B is the spring-post, made of two parts, *a* and *b*, and carrying in the lower portion of each part one of the two shoes C C that are pivoted thereto. Each shoe C is a plate of semicircular or other form, having a hinge-eye, *d*, at or near its straight side, and an upwardly-projecting lip, *e*, as shown—that is to say, the lip projects upwardly when the shoe is substantially parallel with the head A; but when the shoe is folded downward, as in Fig. 1, its lip projects outwardly, and is itself then substantially parallel with the head A. The post B has a cross-piece or bridge, *f*, directly beneath the head, and against this cross-piece or bridge the lip *e* bears when the shoe is folded flat, as in Fig. 2.

Before the button is secured in a collar, cuff, or the like, its shoes C C are folded together, as in Fig. 1, and are then inserted through the button-hole and the button pushed down until the lips *e* strike the fabric, and are by contact therewith swung up against the spring-post until they rest on the bridge or stop *f* of the spring-post. The shoes are now folded flat, as in Fig. 2, and serve to hold the button secure on the fabric. The length of each lip *e* is such that its end will come directly under the head A when folded against the spring-post. This is clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

Each shoe C, with its lip and hinge-eye, can be made of one single piece of metal, or it may be made out of more than one piece, the parts being soldered together, if desired.

Each part *a b* of the spring-post is, according to my present invention, made out of one single piece of sheet metal, so as to avoid the use of solder. To this end I make each half of the spring-post of a blank substantially like that shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings—that is to say, of a hexagonal piece of sheet metal—having an opening in the middle and outwardly-projecting lugs *g*. This blank is now folded on its center line, *h*, and doubled, the fold being made around a wire or rod, so as to produce the hinge-eyes *i* in the lower part of the spring-post. The lugs *g* are then bent over the contiguous standards of such post, as in Fig. 6, so as to confine the parts in the desired position.

Instead of providing the blank with outwardly-projecting lugs *g* only, it may, as in Figs. 7 and 8, have outwardly and inwardly projecting lugs, or the lugs may only be projecting inward instead of outward, and instead of lapping the lugs around the standards of the spring-post, as in Figs. 6 and 8, they may be put through slots *j*, as in Figs. 9 and 10.

I have said that the blank for the spring-post is of hexagonal form. This is the form preferred; but I do not confine myself to that form, as the spring-post may also be made of a rectangular blank, so as to produce absolutely vertical posts or standards, or of blanks of analogous form.

Two blanks like that shown in Figs. 5, 7,

and 9 may be united into one single piece, the two halves of which adhere along the base-line *k*, thereby enabling me to make the entire two-part spring-post *a b* of a single piece of sheet metal.

I claim—

1. In a button having divided spring-post B and double shoe C, the combination of each shoe with a lip, *e*, that projects outward, for the purpose of automatically turning the shoe into the flat position, as specified.

2. The head A and divided spring-post B, having stop or bridge *f*, in combination with the double shoe C, having lips *e*, substantially as described.

3. The part *a* of the spring-post, constructed of a blank that has an opening in the center, and projecting lugs *g*, all constructed to adapt said post to the combination with a rigid head, A, and hinged shoe C, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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