

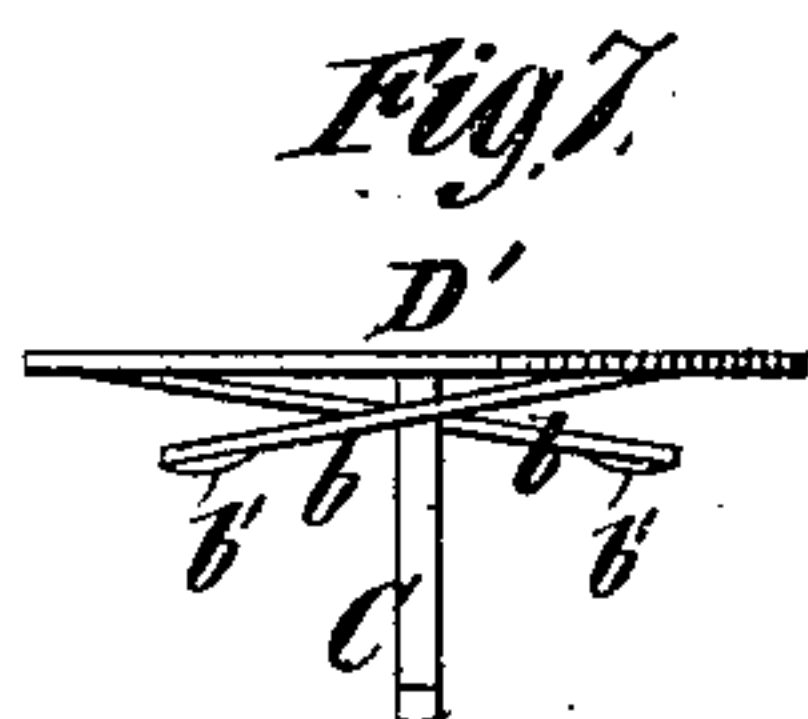
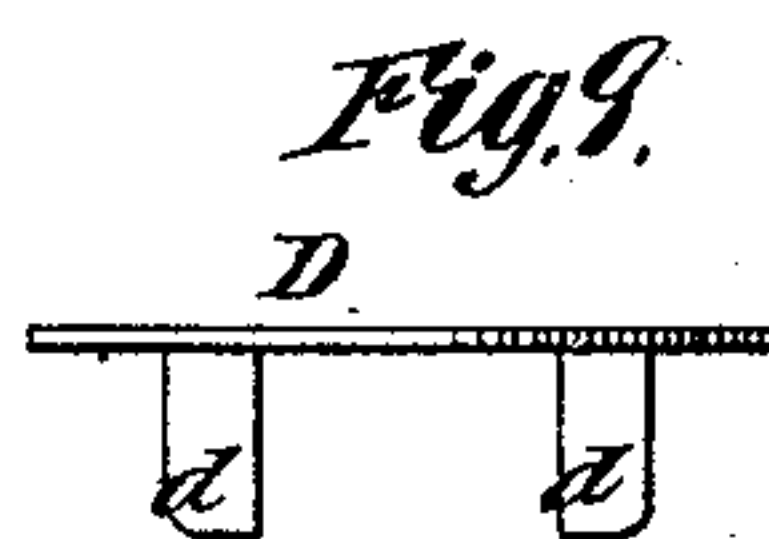
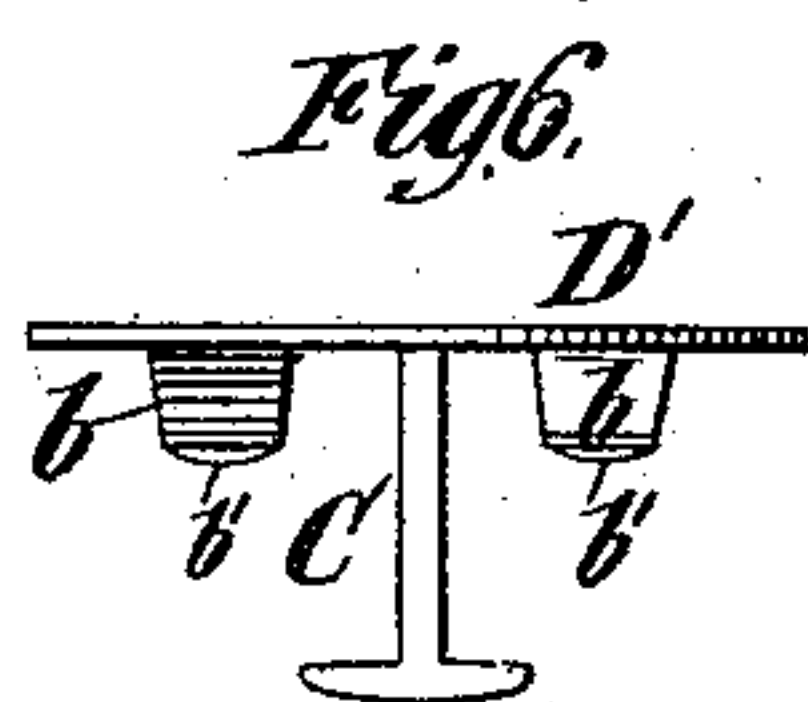
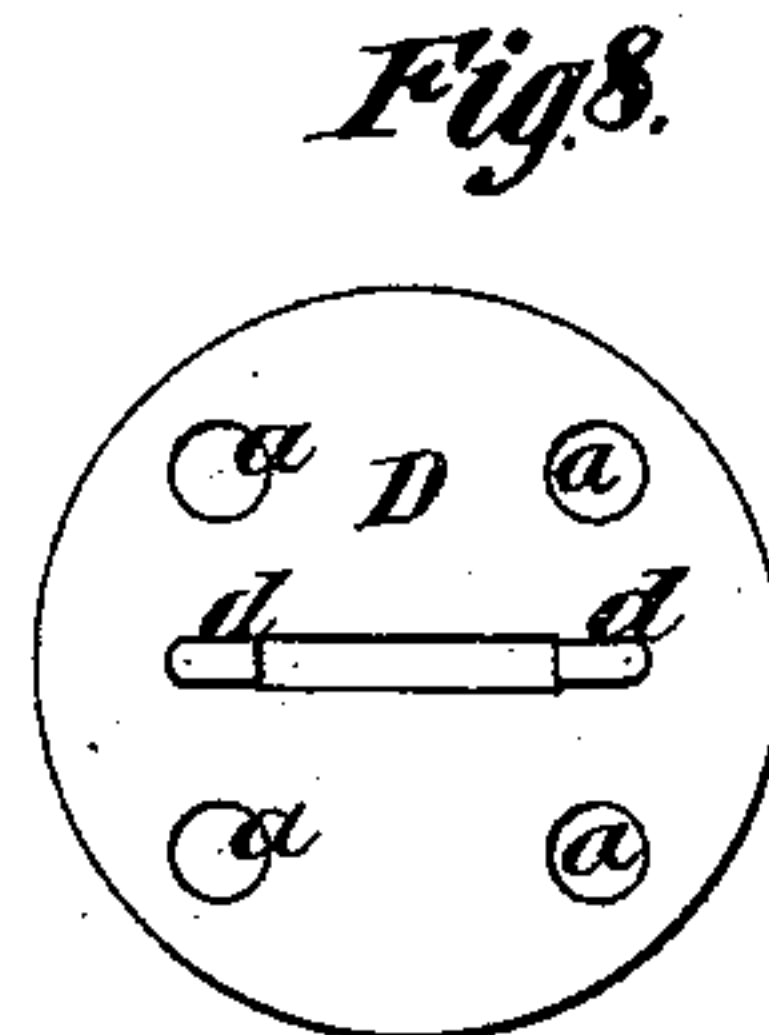
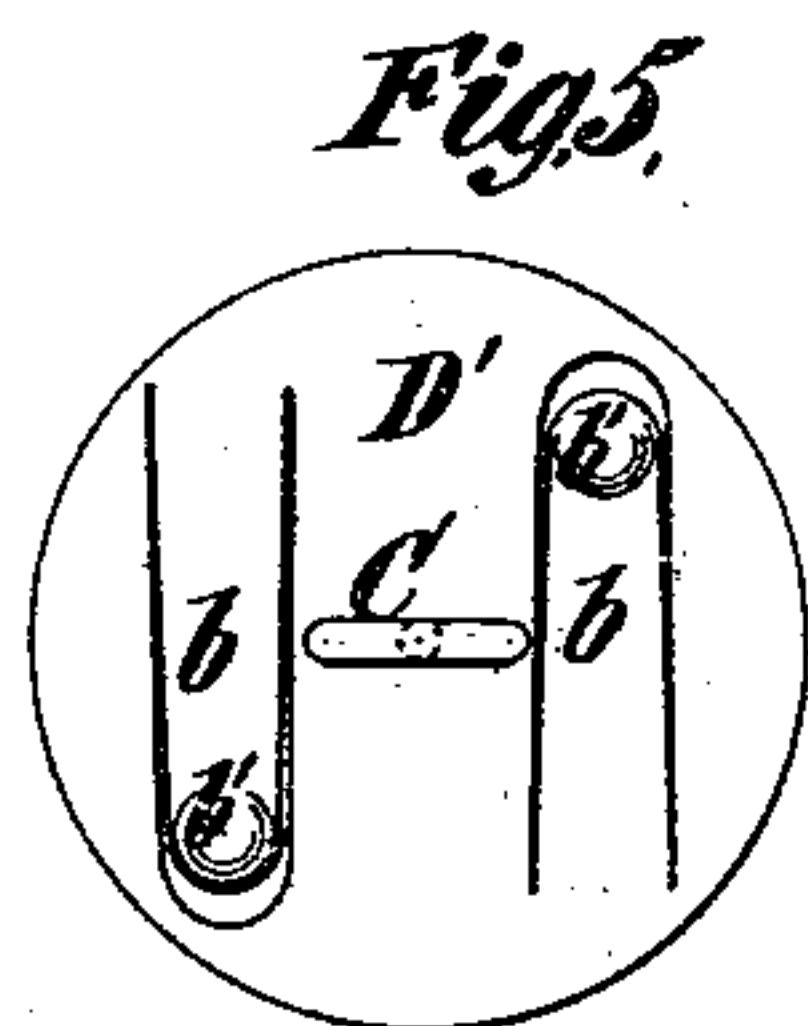
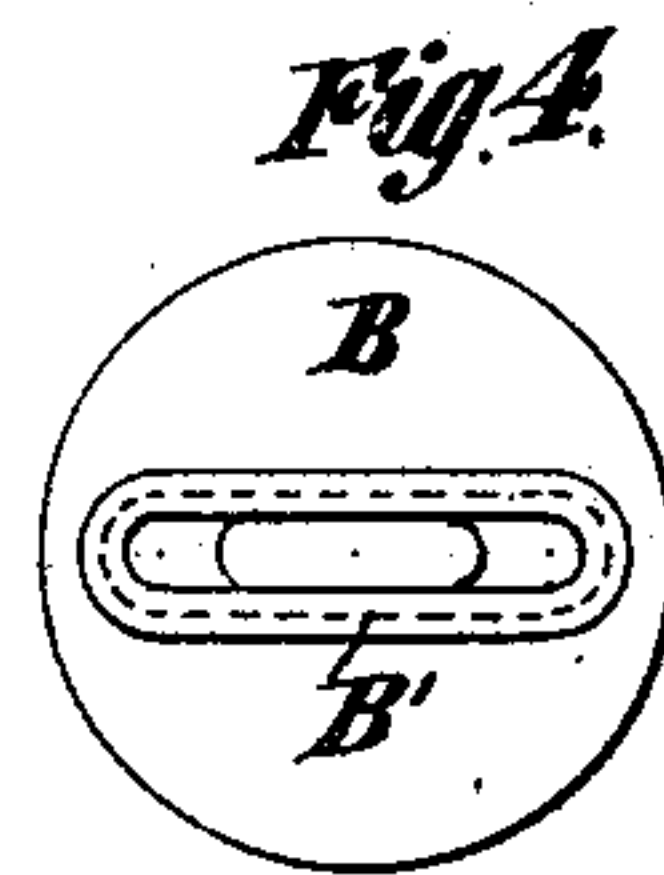
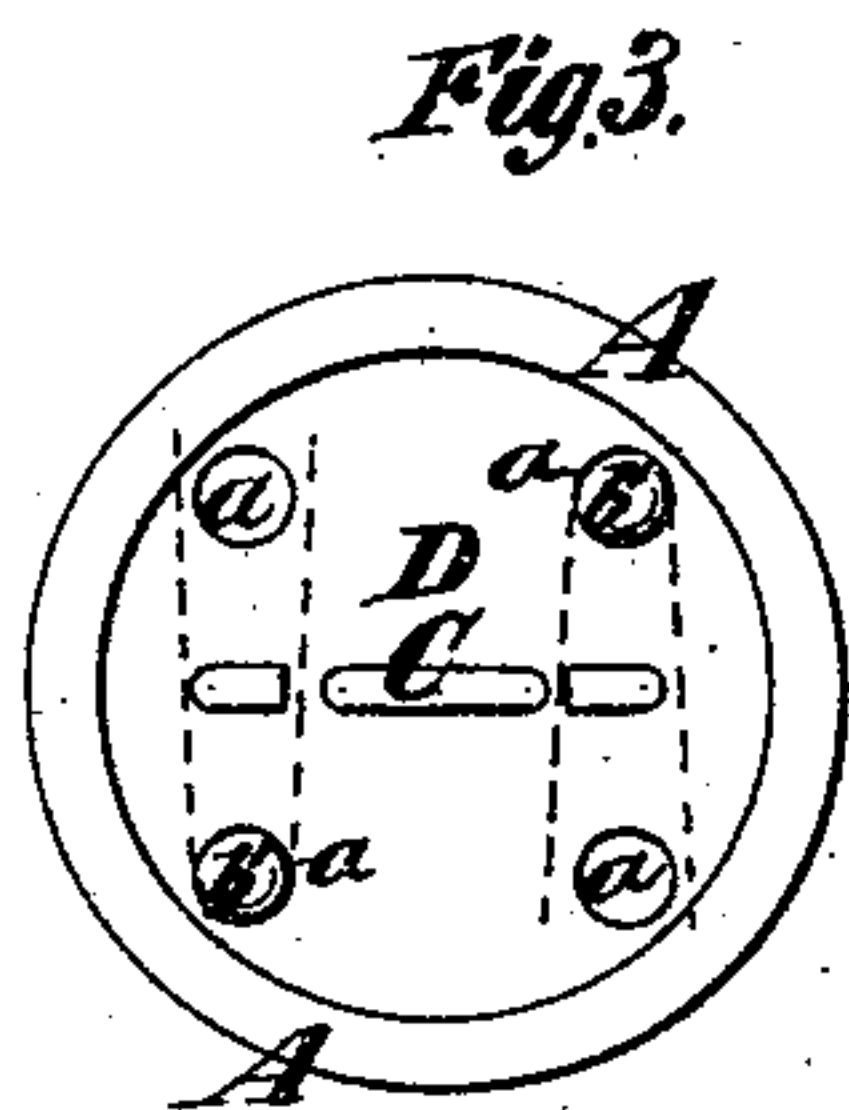
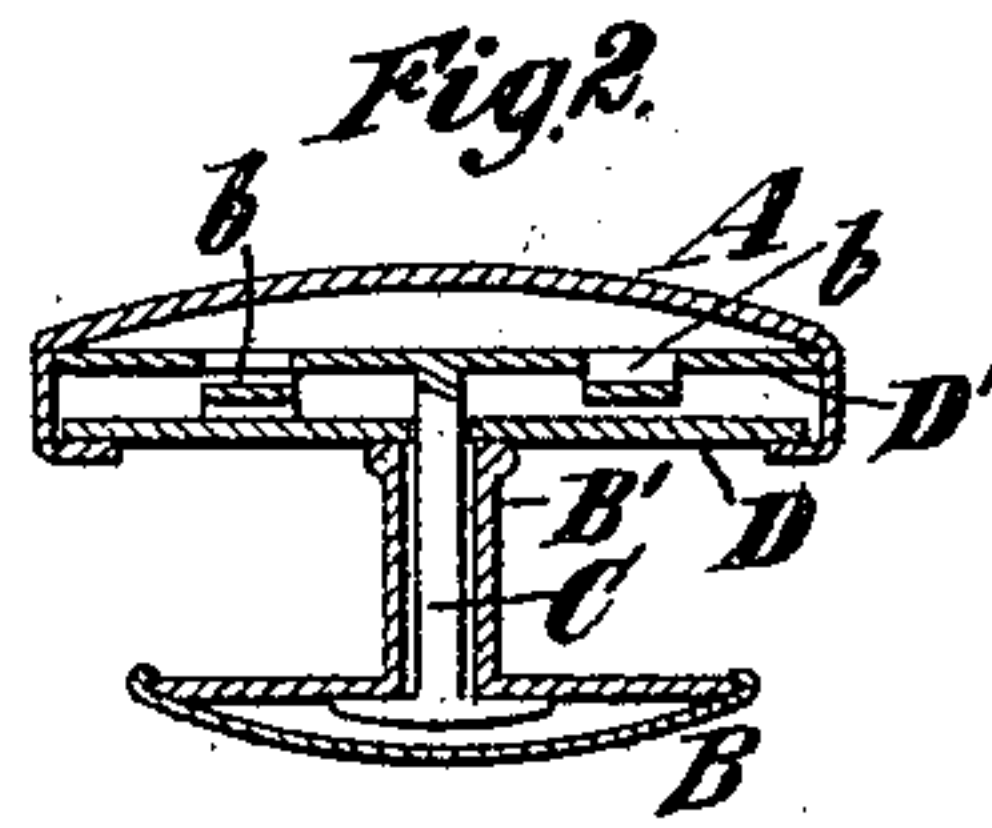
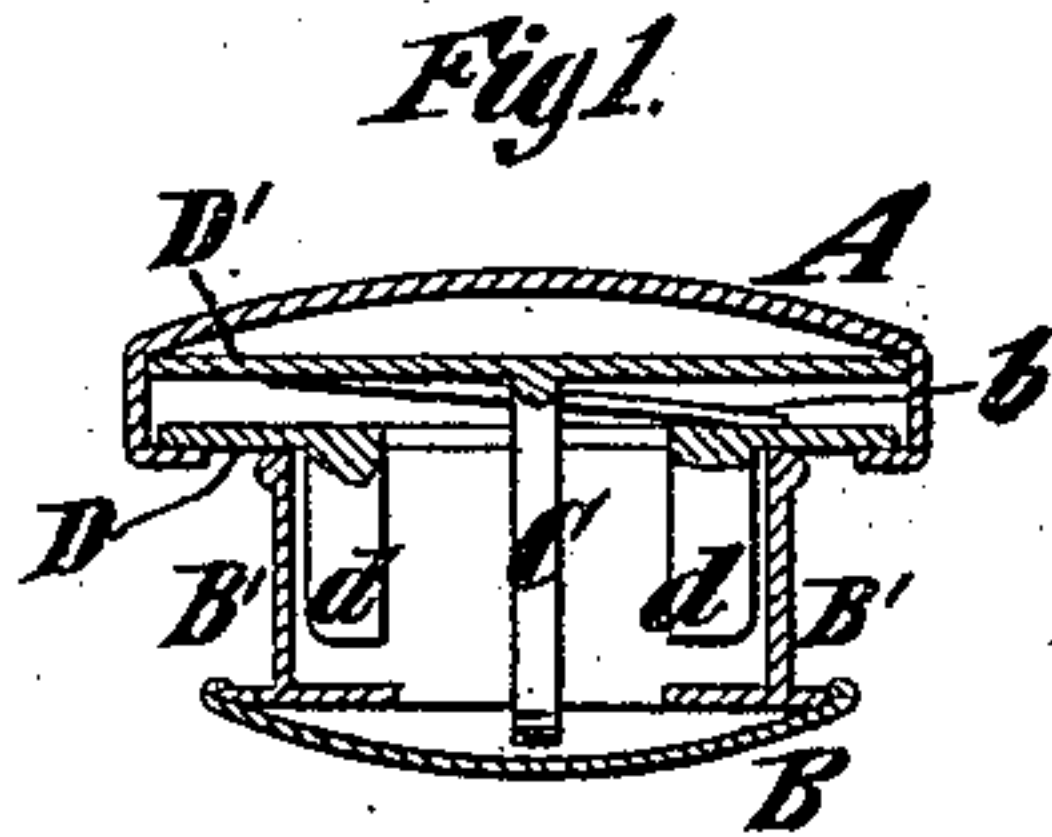
(No Model.)

L. P. CONARD.

BUTTON OR STUD.

No. 353,778.

Patented Dec. 7, 1886.



Witnesses,
Emil H. Carter,
O. Sundgren

Inventor:
Leon Paul Conard
by his Attys
Brown & Hall

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LÉON PAUL CONARD, OF No. 11 OLD NORTH STREET, RED LION SQUARE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE W. MABIE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND GEORGE DICKMAN, OF WEST NORWOOD, ENGLAND.

BUTTON OR STUD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,778, dated December 7, 1886.

Application filed April 27, 1886. Serial No. 200,264. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LÉON PAUL CONARD, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at No. 11 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buttons or Studs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to separable cuff buttons or studs in which one of the parts is provided with an oblong hollow post and the other part is provided with a T-shaped shank adapted to be entered through the post, and by turning one part relatively to the other to be engaged with the part on which is the hollow oblong post.

The invention consists in a novel means whereby the shoe and head may be locked after turning, one relatively to the other, so that they will not be accidentally turned to disengage the T-shaped shank from the hollow post. In what I now consider a preferable form of my invention these means for locking the two parts consist, essentially, of two plates or disks, one of which is secured in the head, so that it cannot turn independently thereof, and the other of which is provided with arms which enter the hollow oblong post, and is adapted to be turned relatively to the companion plate or disk, which is fixed in the head. These two plates are, one of them, provided with perforations or depressions, and the other with spring-fingers which have at the end convex projections adapted to enter the perforations or depressions in the first-named plate.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are sectional views, in planes at right angles to each other, of a button embodying my invention. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan of the head of the button. Fig. 4 is a plan of the shoe with its hollow oblong post. Fig. 5 is an inverted plan of the locking plate or disk, which is secured in the head. Figs. 6 and 7 are elevations, in planes at right angles to each other, of this locking plate; and Figs. 8 and 9 are respectively an inverted plan and an elevation of the companion locking plate or

disk, which is capable of turning relatively to the head.

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

A designates the head, which is here represented as hollow, and may be made of sheet metal; and B designates the shoe, which is composed of two plates having a space between them. The shoe B is provided with a hollow post, B', of oblong transverse section, and the head A is provided with a shank, C, having a cross-bar at the end opposite the head; or, in other words, made T-shaped, so that it may be inserted through the hollow oblong post B', and then by turning may be made to overlap the inner plate of the shoe on opposite sides of the post, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to hold the head and shoe firmly together.

The means here represented for locking the head and shoe in the position to which they are turned, to hold them in engagement, as in Fig. 2, consist, essentially, of two plates or disks, D D', one of which, D, is capable of turning in the head or relatively to the head, and the other of which, D', is fixed in the head by solder or otherwise.

As here represented, the edge portion of the cap-plate, which forms the head A, is turned inward, so as to lap under the plate or disk D and prevent its detachment from the head, while permitting of its being turned relatively to or in the head. The plate or disk D is provided with arms *d*, which enter the hollow post B', as shown in Fig. 1, and lock the plate to the post, so as to compel them to turn in unison. I have here represented the shank C as rigidly connected with the plate D'; but it may be otherwise fixed to the head, if desired. Whenever the head and shoe are turned, one relatively to the other, the plate D remains fixed or turns with the shoe, while the plate D' remains stationary or turns with the head A. One of the two plates—in this instance the plate D—is provided with perforations or depressions *a*, and the other plate—in this instance the plate D'—is provided with spring fingers or arms *b*, which may have at their free ends convex projections or knobs *b'*. The parts are

so constructed that the knobs or projections *b'* are in a circle of the same diameter as that in which the perforations or depressions *a* are arranged; and hence, when the plate *D* is turned 5 relatively to the plate *D'*, the knobs or projections *b'* will spring into the holes or depressions *a* when brought opposite to the same.

When the parts of the button are separated, the cross-bar of the T-shaped shank *C* will lie 10 in the same plane with the arms *d*, and will be held in this position by the knobs or projections *b'* of the spring fingers or arms engaging two of the perforations or depressions *a*. When the parts are to be connected, the shank *C* and 15 arms *d* are slipped into the hollow post *B'*, and the head and shoe are then turned, one relatively to the other, until the knobs or projections *b'* spring into the other two perforations or depressions *a*. The cross-bar of the T-shaped 20 shank *C* will then be in a plane transverse to the major axis of the oblong post *B'*, and the two parts of the button will be securely connected.

The spring fingers or detents *b*, while they 25 do not prevent the parts of the button from being turned, one relatively to the other, when it is desired to do so, are yet capable of holding the parts in such secure engagement that they will not be accidentally turned, one relatively 30 to the other, and thereby permitted to separate and be lost.

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

1. In a separable button or stud, the combination, with a shoe having an oblong hollow 35 post and a head having a T-shaped shank adapted to be entered through the post and locked to the shoe by turning one part relatively to the other, of a rotary plate having arms which enter the post, and a spring-detent 40 between the head and plate for holding the shoe and head against accidental turning, one relatively to the other, substantially as herein described.

2. The combination, with the shoe and its 45 oblong hollow post *B'*, of the head having the T-shaped shank *C* entering and turning in the post, and the two plates *D D'*, one having perforations or depressions *a* and the other having spring-detents *b*, the plate *D* being locked to 50 the post by arms *d*, and the plate *D'* being fixed in the head, substantially as herein described.

LÉON PAUL CONARD.

Witnesses:

ALBERT EDWD. REES,
Clerk, 7 Weightman's Terrace, Weightman's Rd.,
Hornsey, N.

CHARLES EDWARD CURTIS,
Clerk, 19 Stadium Street, Chelsea, S. W.