

(No Model.)

I. STEINAU.  
COLLAR BUTTON.

No. 356,559.

Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

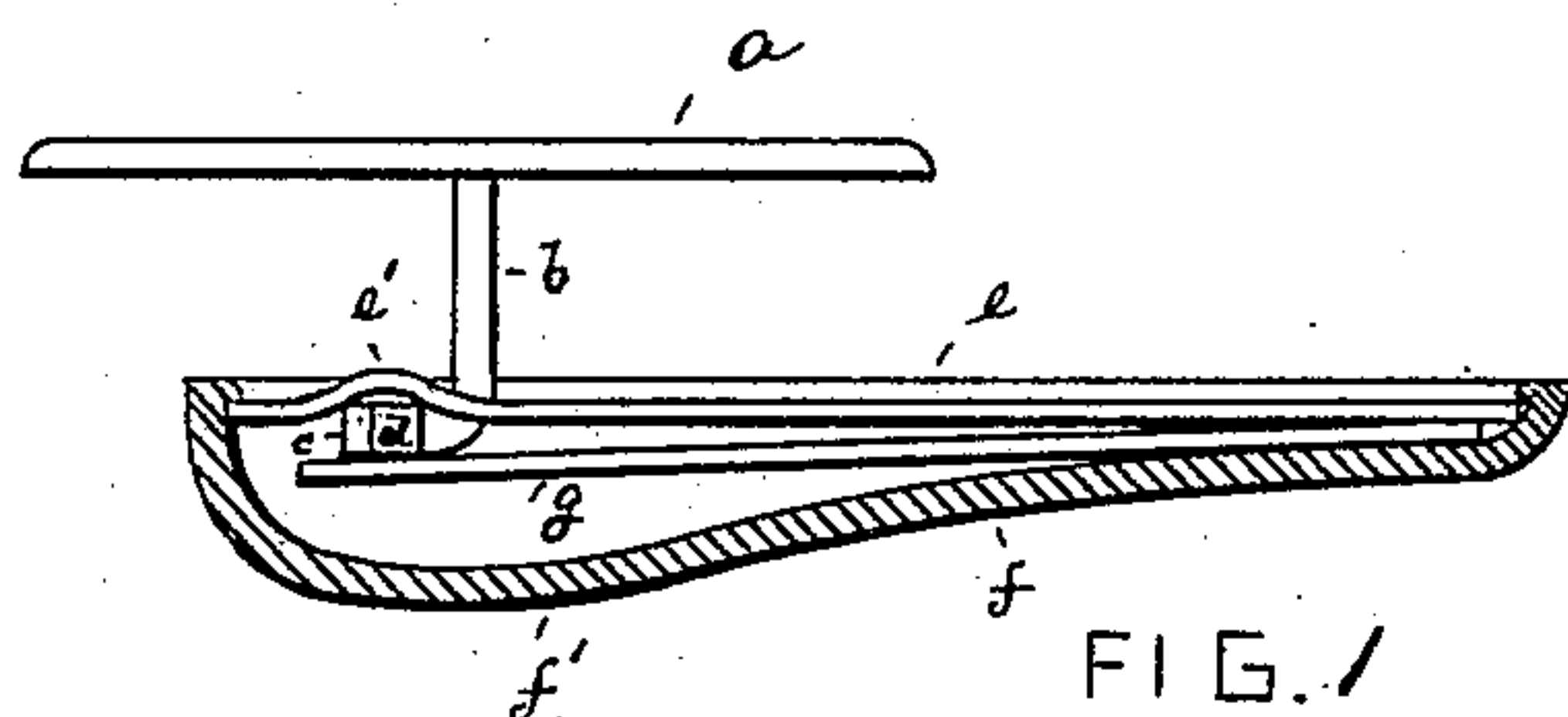


FIG. 1

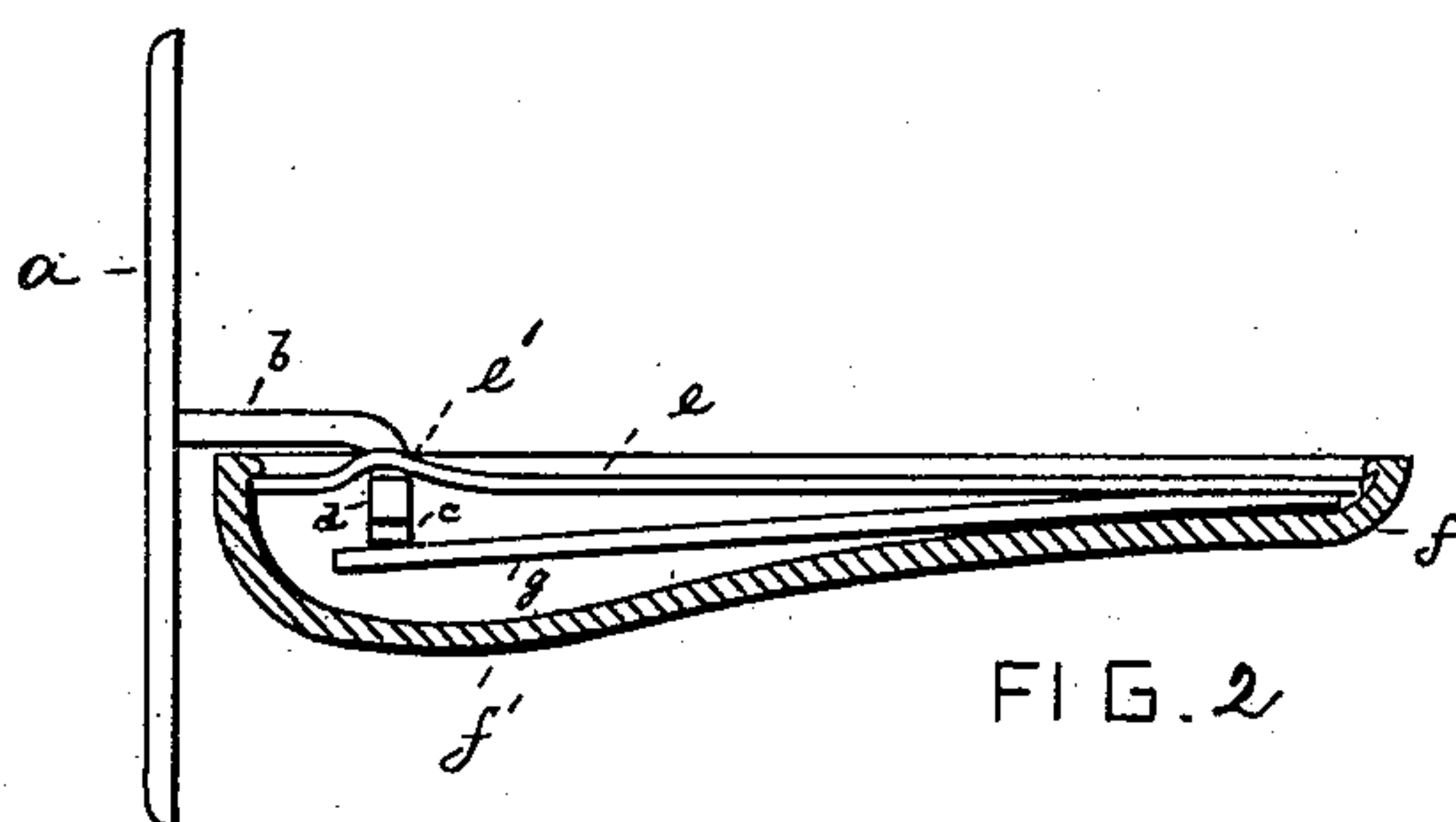


FIG. 2

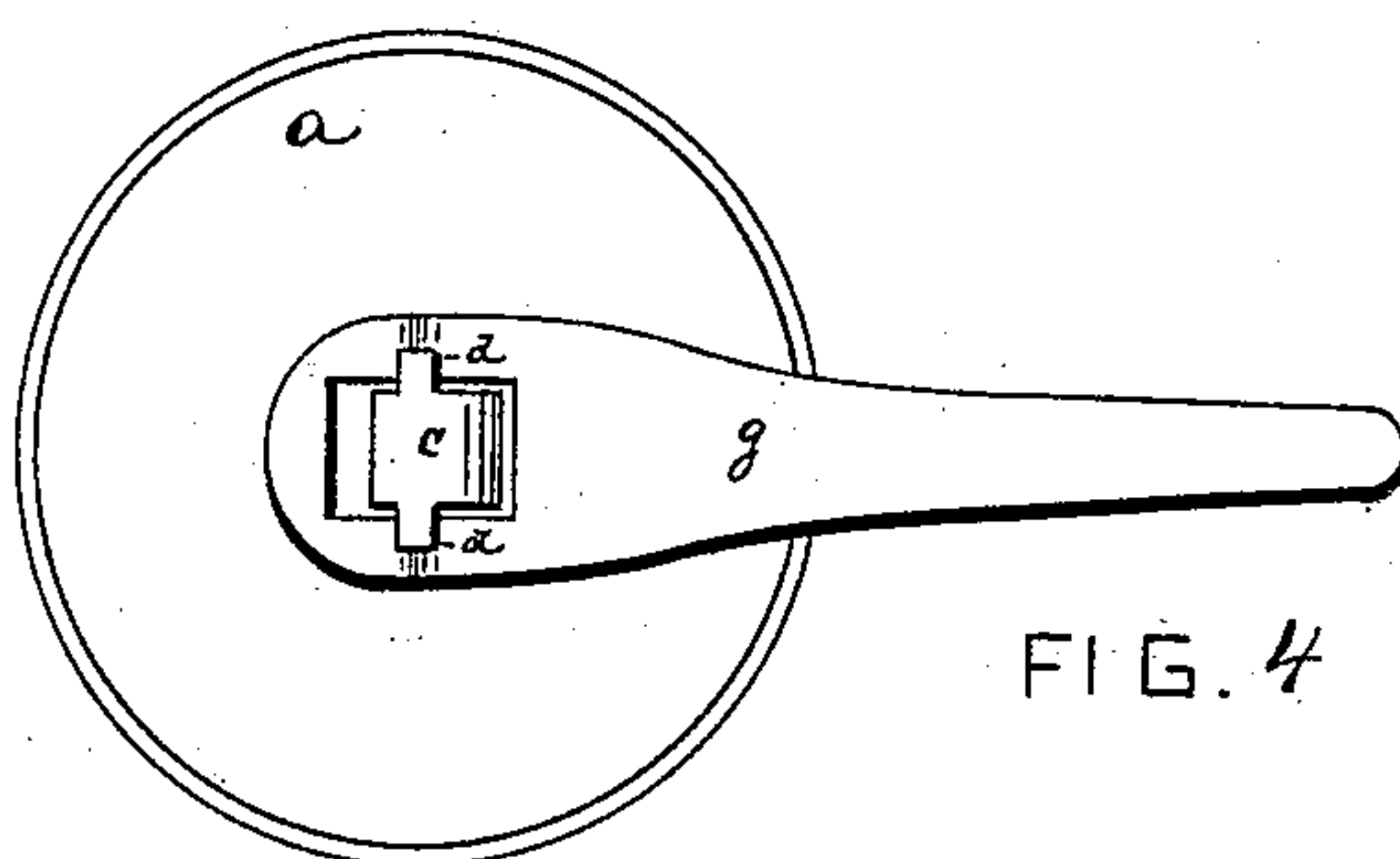


FIG. 4

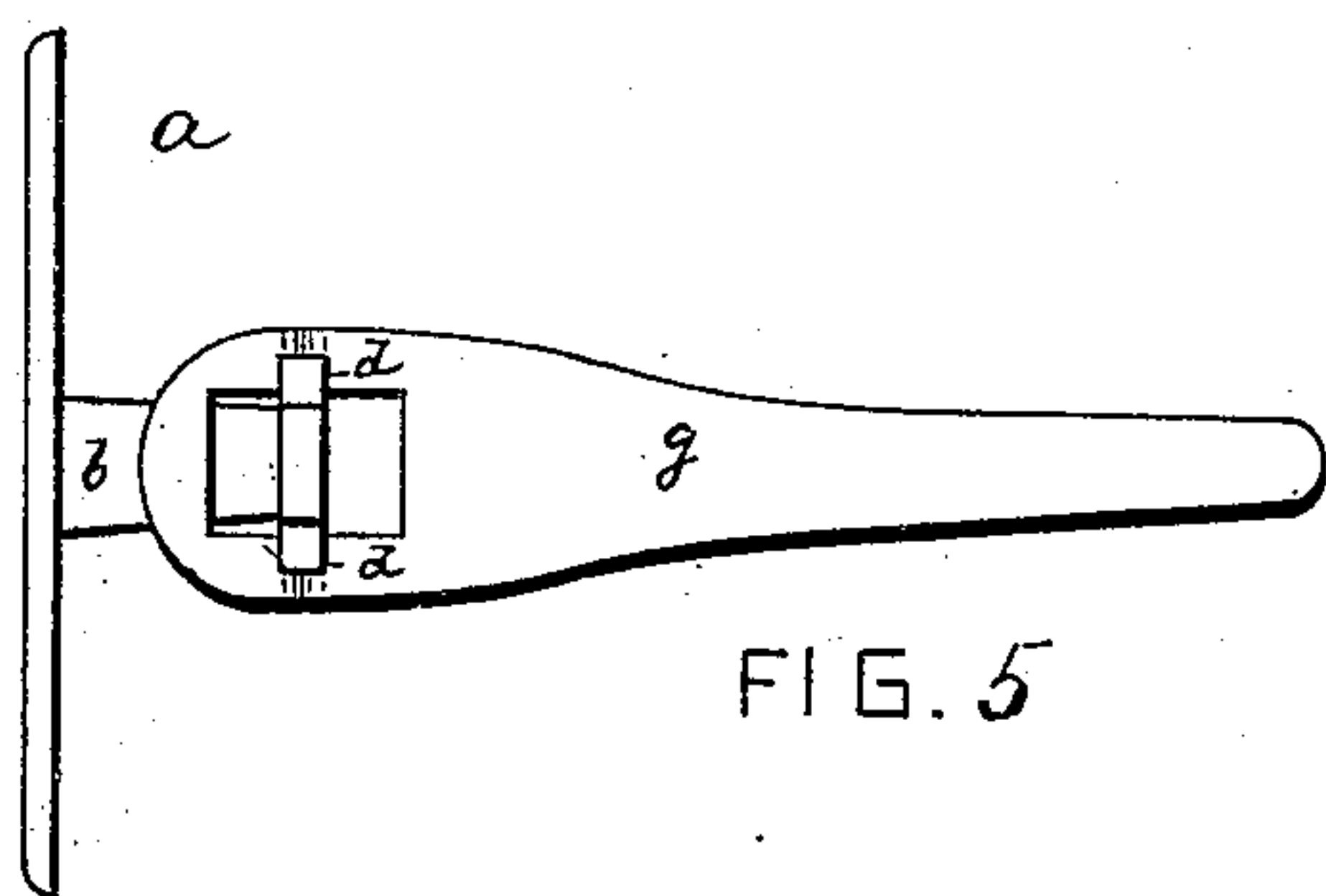


FIG. 5

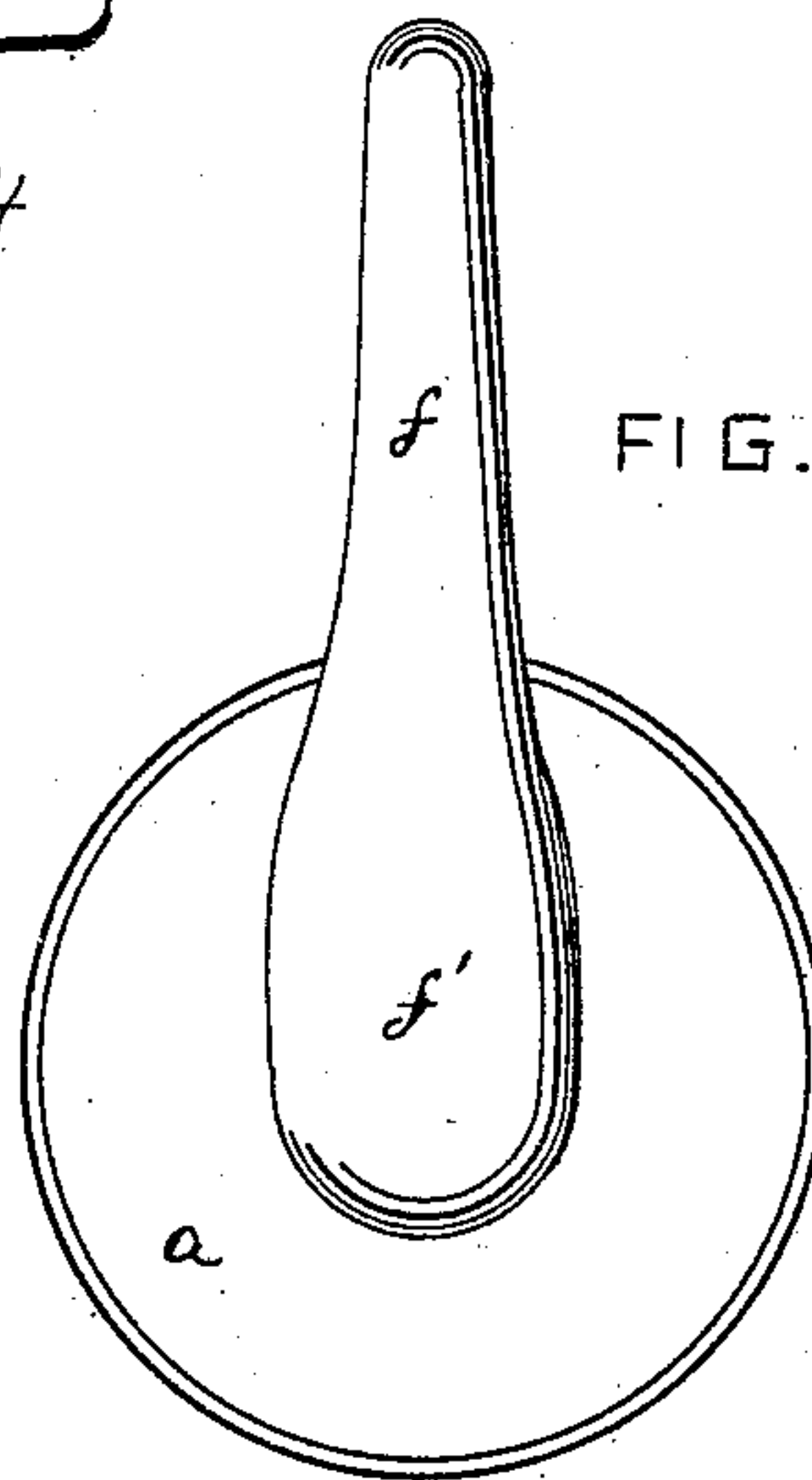


FIG. 3

WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

*Isaac Steinau*  
*by his attorneys*  
*Roeder & Pilsen*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC STEINAU, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## COLLAR-BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,559, dated January 25, 1887.

Application filed November 20, 1886. Serial No. 219,457. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ISAAC STEINAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Collar-Button, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a collar-button having an elongated pivoted foot that may be folded over the necktie-band to hold the same in place. The invention may, however, also be used upon a cuff-button.

It consists in the various features of improvement hereinafter more fully pointed out. In the accompanying drawings, which are drawn on an enlarged scale, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of my improved button, showing the foot parallel to the head. Fig. 2 represents a similar section showing the foot folded or in line with the shank. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the button. Fig. 4 is a similar view with the plate *f* removed. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, showing the foot in line with the shank.

The letter *a* represents the head of a button connected to a shank, *b*, which is bent over at right angles at its lower end to form a cam, *c*. Laterally from this cam *c* there project the pivots *d*. The elongated foot of the button is composed of a flat upper plate, *e*, and of a trough-shaped lower plate, *f*. The trough-shaped plate *f* is at its upper end bent around plate *e*, and thus secures the same in position by a flange-joint. The plate *e* is slotted transversely for the admission of the lower end of shank *b*, and of the cam and pivots. To form a bearing-surface for the latter, the plate *e* is bent upward directly above the pivots, as shown at *e'*. The lower plate, *f*, is made wider

beneath the shank *b*, as shown at *f'*, than at its free end, and such wider portion is also bent downward, Figs. 1 and 2, to form a chamber beneath shank *b*.

*g* is a spring-plate introduced between the plates *e f*. One end of this spring is firmly held in place between the contracted end of plate *f* and the plate *e*. The other or loose end of the spring bears against the cam *c* and has free up-and-down play in chamber formed by bulged portion *f'* of plate *f*. It will be seen that in this way all the parts of the foot are connected without the use of solder.

In use the button is folded, as in Fig. 2, bringing the shank in line with the foot and permitting the introduction of the latter through the button-hole. The foot is next folded to bring it parallel with the head and to rest above the necktie-band. Thus the parts are all properly locked in position.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of head *a* with shank *b*, having cam *c* and pivots *d*, and with an elongated foot composed of trough-shaped plate *f*, upper plate, *e*, and intermediate spring, *g*, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of head *a* with shank *b*, having cam *c* and pivots *d*, and with an elongated foot composed of plates *e f*, the plate *f* having bulged portion *f'* to form a chamber, and with spring *g*, one end of which is clamped between plates *e f*, while the other end bears against cam *c* and has a play within such chamber, substantially as described.

ISAAC STEINAU.

Witnesses:

FRANK V. BRIESEN,  
HENRY E. ROEDER.