(No Model.)

# E. L. LAMBERT.

## BUTTON.

No. 374,258. Patented Dec. 6, 1887.

Fig. 1.

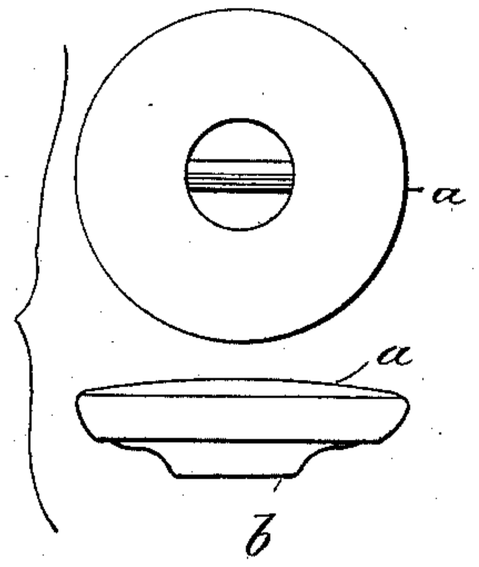



Fig. 2.

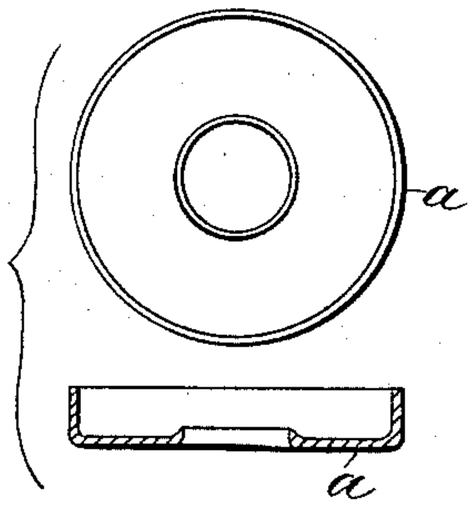



Fig. 3.

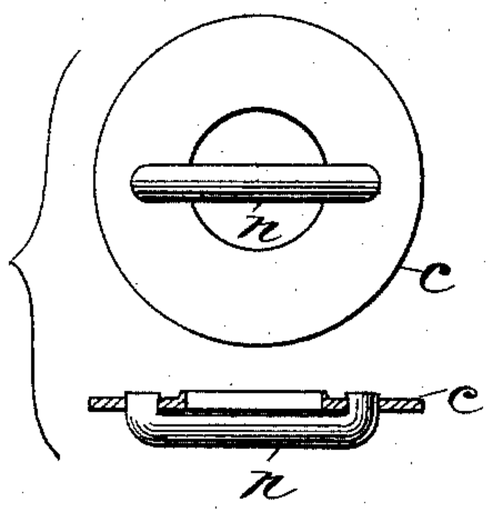



Fig. 4.

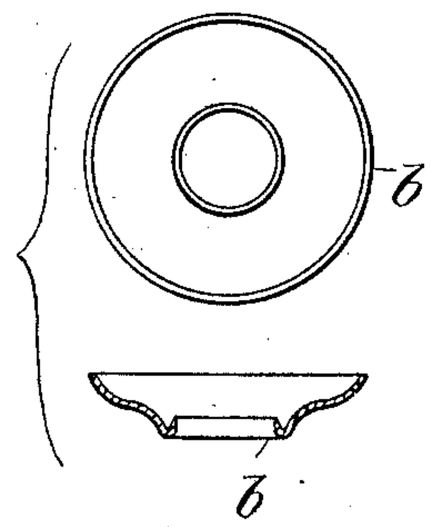



Fig. 5.

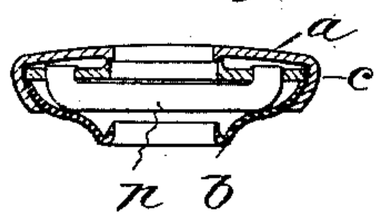



Fig. 6.

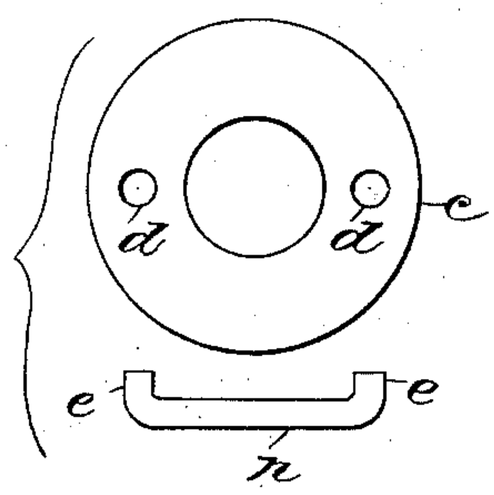



Fig. 7.

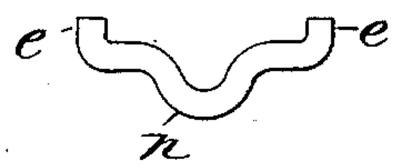
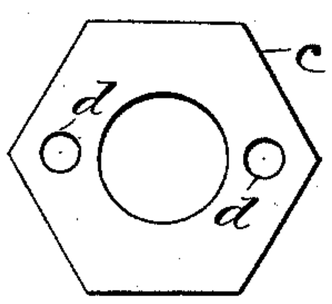



Fig. 8.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL LOUIS LAMBERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 374,258, dated December 6, 1887.

Application filed October 10, 1887. Serial No. 251,973. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMIL LOUIS LAMBERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of metallic buttons adapted especially to be used upon men's pants and in other situations where strength is required, the object being to reduce the cost of said buttons, to increase the power to resist draft thereupon, to prevent the rotation of the cross-bar, and not to distress the metal of the center disk by depressing part of it for the purpose of keeping the cross-bar in place, and also to keep such cross-bar in the center of the perforations of the button.

The invention consists in the arrangements and combinations of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan view and side elevation of my improved button. Fig. 2 is a plan and sectional view of the upper plate. Fig. 3 is a plan and sectional view of the center disk having cross-bar attached. Fig. 4 is a plan and sectional view of the lower plate. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of my complete button, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the center disk, and also a view of the bar *n*. Fig. 7 is a modification of the bar as it may be. Fig. 8 is a modification of the center disk as it may be.

In carrying out the invention I form upper and lower plates, *a b*, which are pressed together in the usual way, said plates being each provided with an unobstructed central perforation. Between said plates is rigidly clamped a center disk, *c*, (shown in Figs. 3, 5, and 6,) having also an unobstructed central perforation, but provided with holes or slits *d d*, into which the hooks *e e* of the cross-bar *n* are placed, which holes or slits hold the cross-bar across the central perforation. Said cross-bar is composed of wire of adequate strength, and is cut into lengths sufficient to engage and hook into the opposite holes or slits *d d*, crossing the central opening of the plates and disk and enabling the button to be sewed upon the cloth. The holes are so cut that the cross-bar will be in the center of the button.

I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to any form or size of the center disk, inasmuch as the same may be angular, substantially as shown in Fig. 8, with its peripheral portion in engagement with the edge of the under plate, (see Fig. 5;) or said peripheral portion may lie inside of said edge. In the latter method I prefer to make the cross-bar so as to allow its center to be bent downward, (see Fig. 7,) which will serve the united purposes of keeping the thread in the center of the bar and making the thread less easily visible, and also hold the cross-bar of the center disk to a certain extent against the lower part of the lower plate, thus preventing the center disk from revolving, such revolutions tending to break the thread. The lower plate may therefore in this method be so pressed against the bottom curve of the cross-bar as to keep the center disk from revolving. In the first-mentioned method this is not necessary, because the center disk is held in place at its periphery by the edge of the lower plate, as aforesaid, and the first-mentioned method is much more preferable, because the center disk is thus rigidly held.

The holes or slits, being cut out of the center disk itself, do not distress or displace the metal, as a depression or recess made out of said disk would and can be cut at the same time that the disk is cut, and the ends *e e* of the hooks of the bar can, if desired, be doubled over and pressed down flat upon the center disk at the same time that the upper and lower plates are pressed together; or such ends may be thus flattened out or spread, by filing or otherwise, over the holes to keep the bar in place. A mere depression by distressing and displacing the metal also cannot stand as great a strain, but the making of such a depression weakens the metal and renders it brittle. The fact of having a thin disk in the center allows the clamping of its periphery, and does not make the edge or periphery of the button too thick, which is undesirable, because if too thick a button-hole could not slip over it so easily.

I am aware of Patent No. 303,124 to Cooper

for buttons, and do not claim what is therein claimed, as the making of the recesses therein shown produces some of the very disadvantages I mention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A button composed of the upper and lower plates, a center disk having holes *d d* cut or slit out of the center disk itself, and a cross-bar hooked in said holes, all substantially as herein set forth and shown.

2. In combination, the upper and lower plates having unobstructed central openings, the center disk having a central opening, and having holes cut or slit out of the center disk itself, said center disk being rigidly clamped between said outer plates, and a wire cross-bar crossing said openings and secured in said holes or slits, all substantially as herein set forth and shown.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 8th day of October, A. D. 1887.

EMIL LOUIS LAMBERT.

Witnesses:

ISAIAH H. HANNA,

JAMES R. HENRY.