

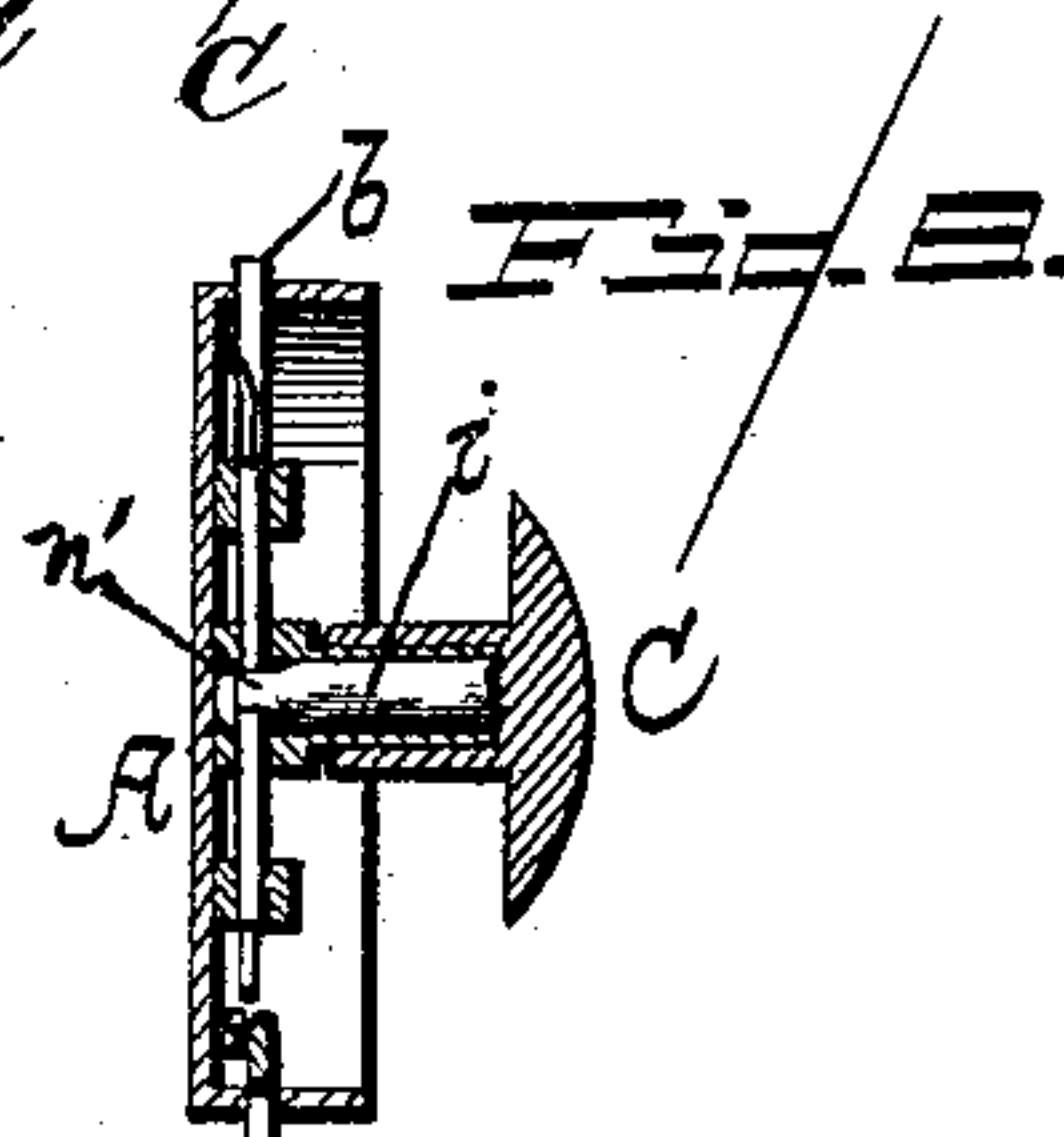
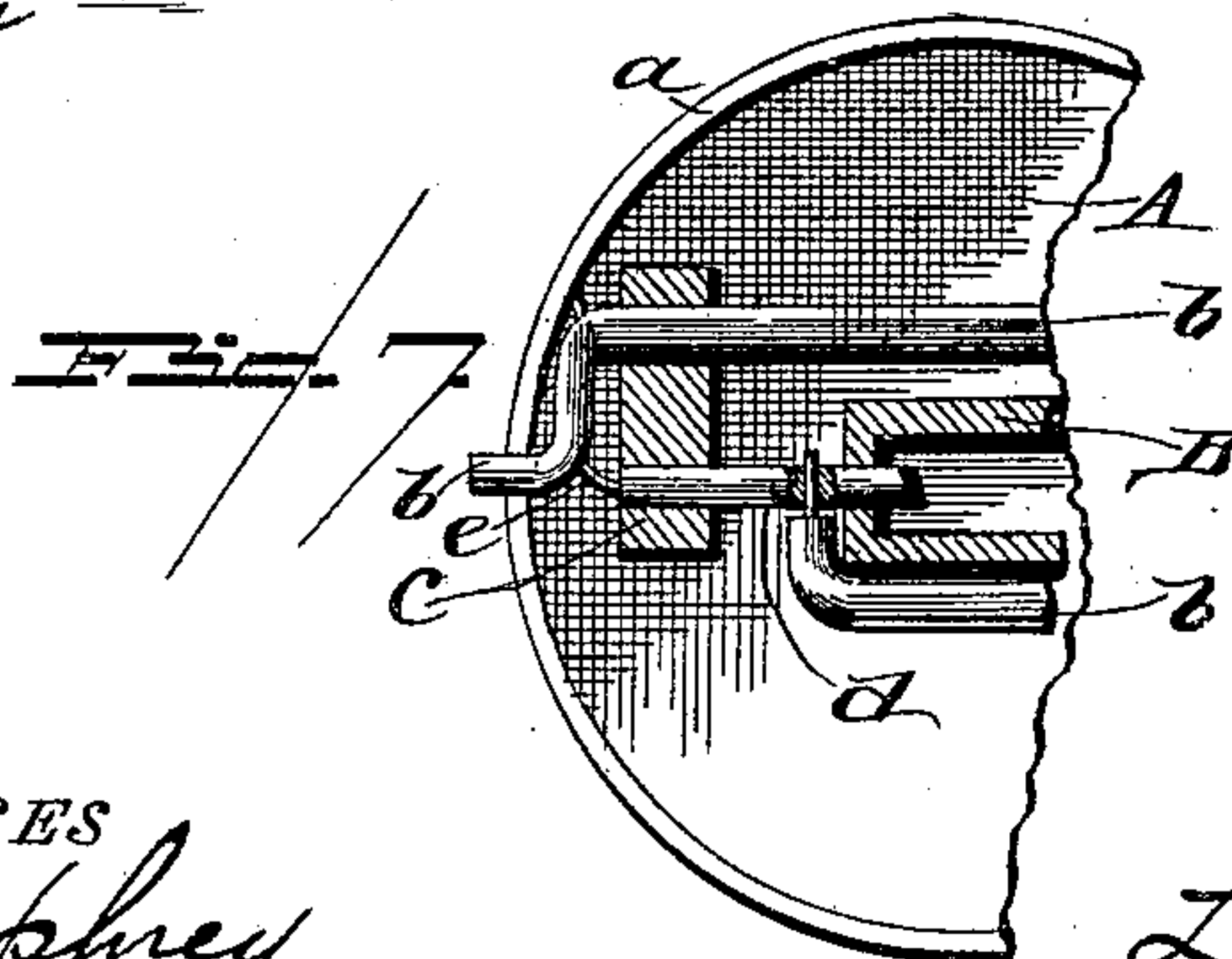
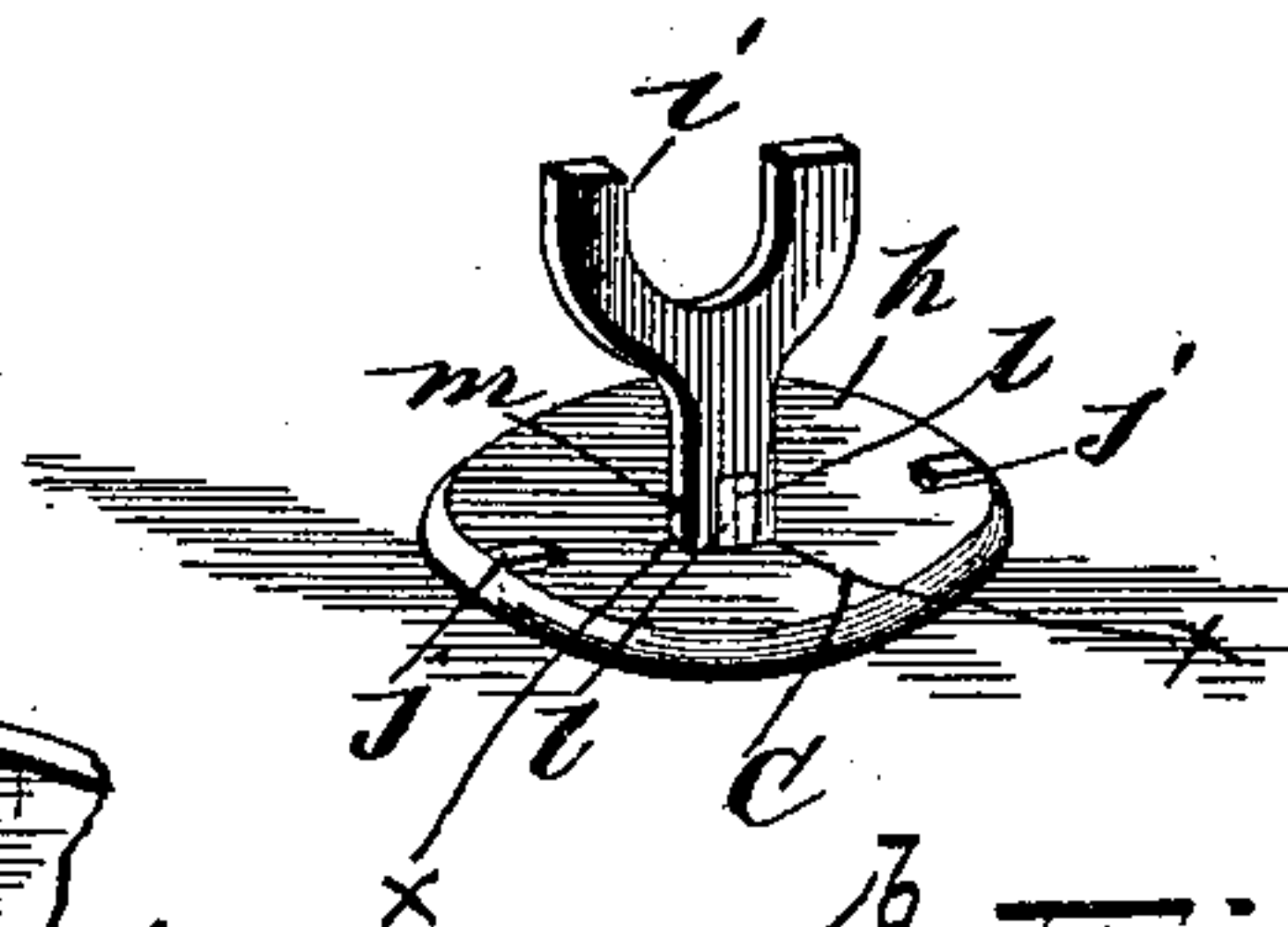
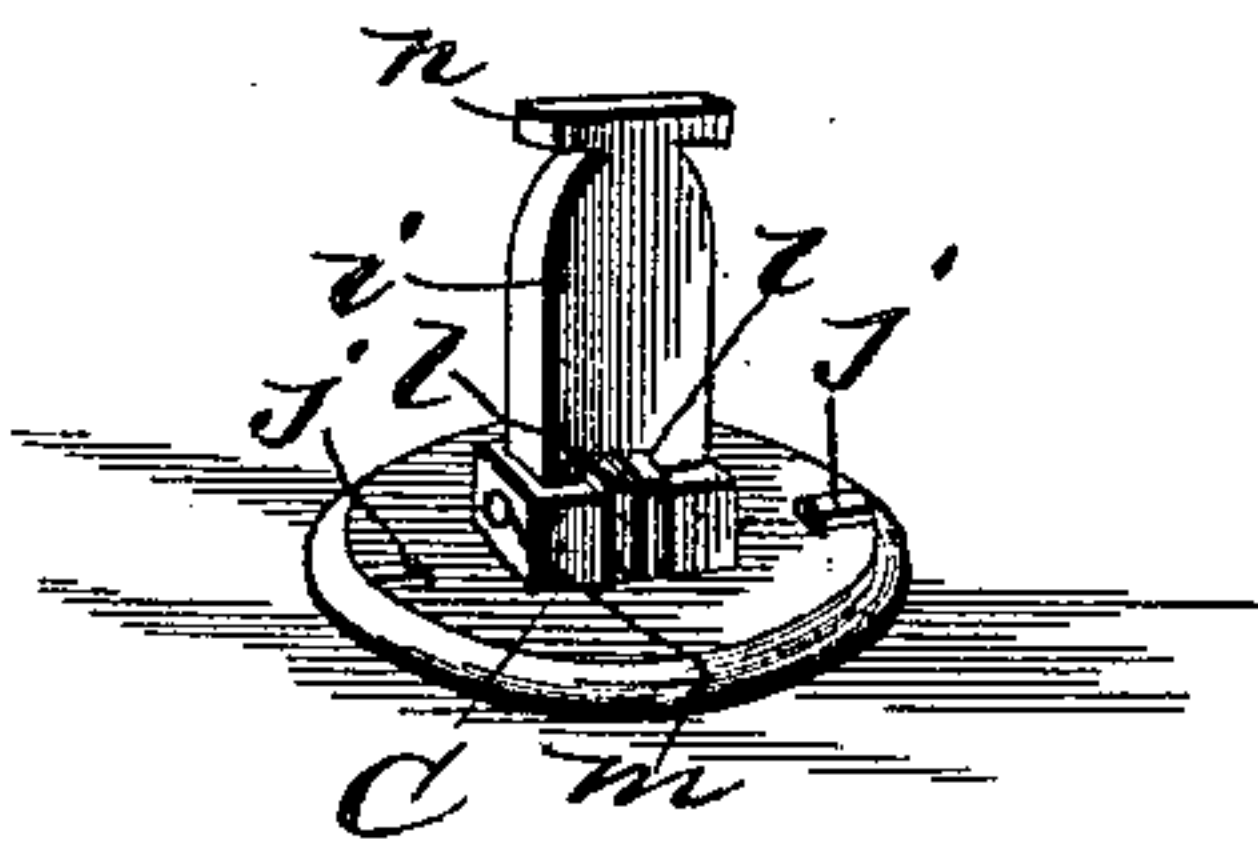
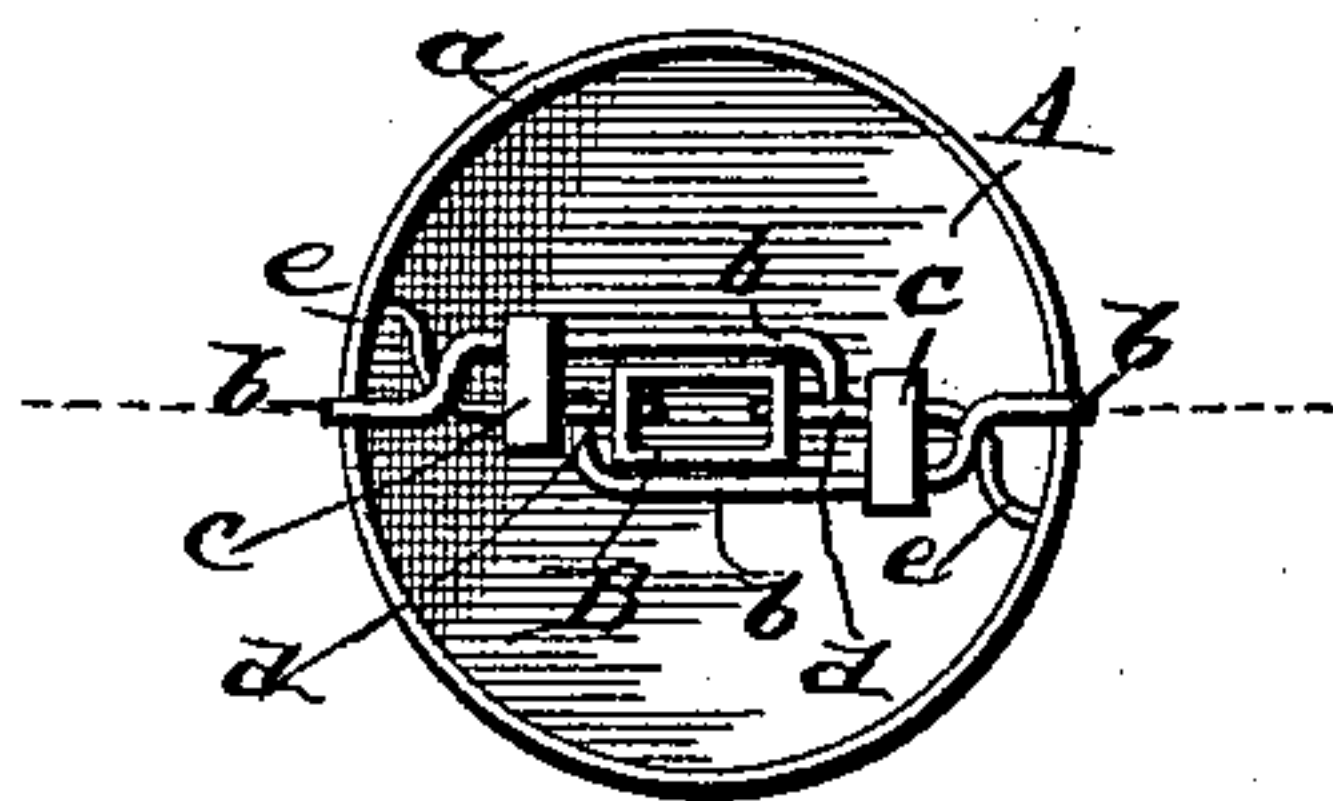
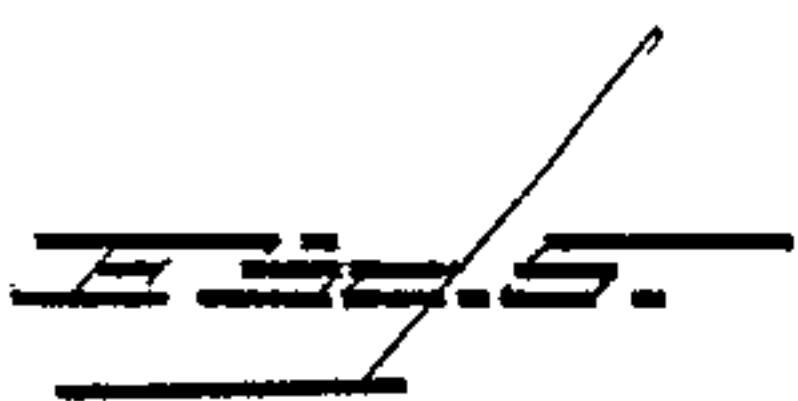
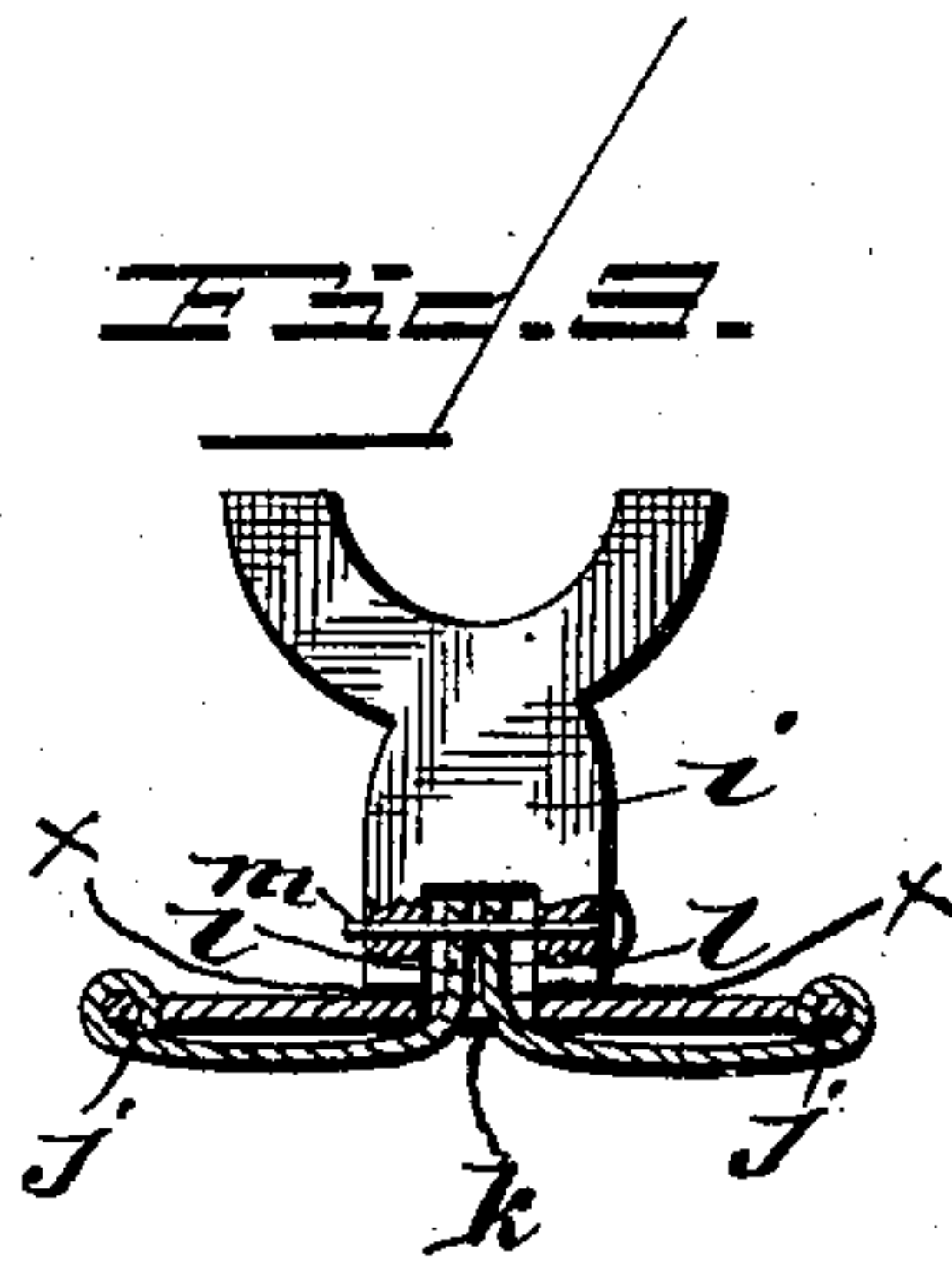
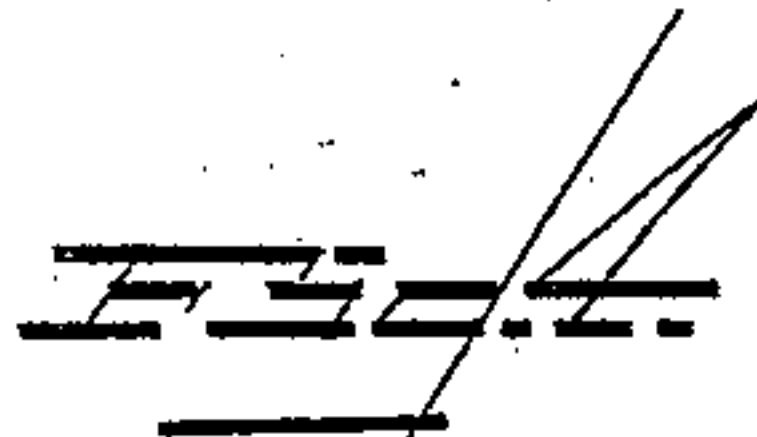
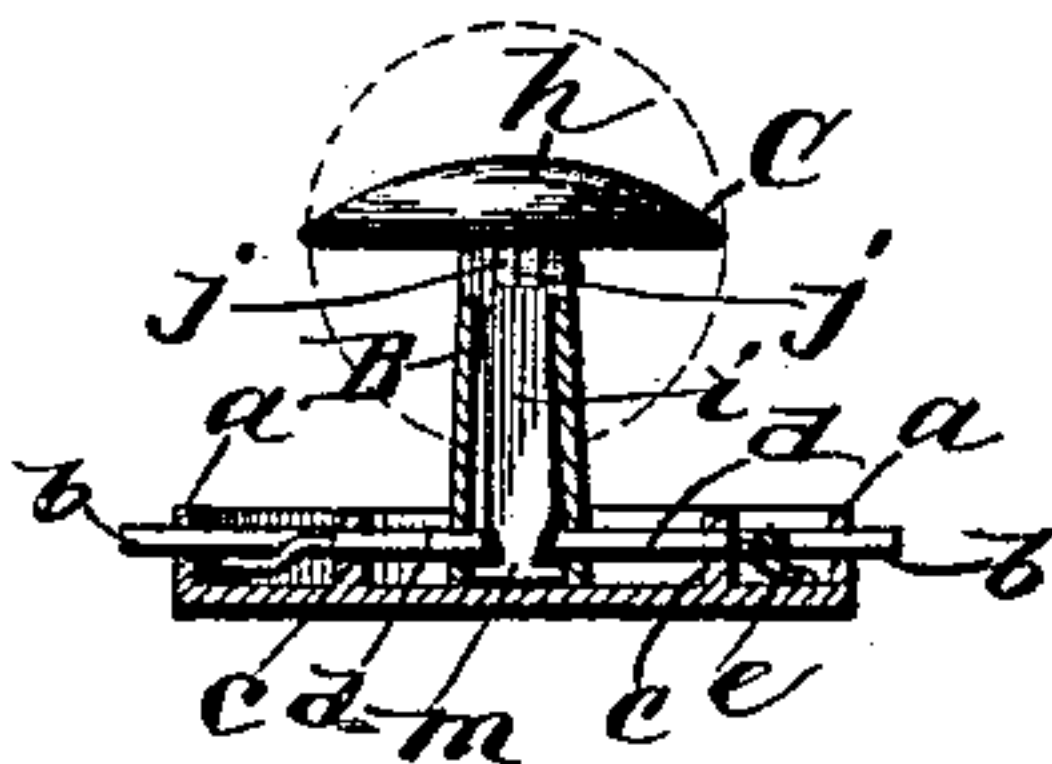
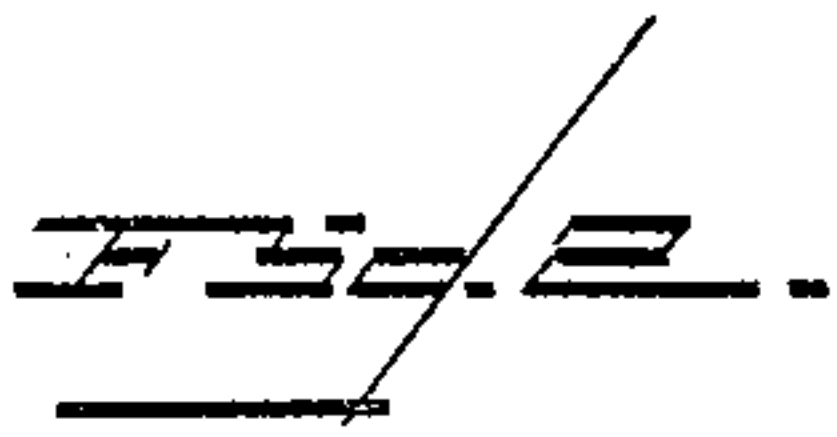
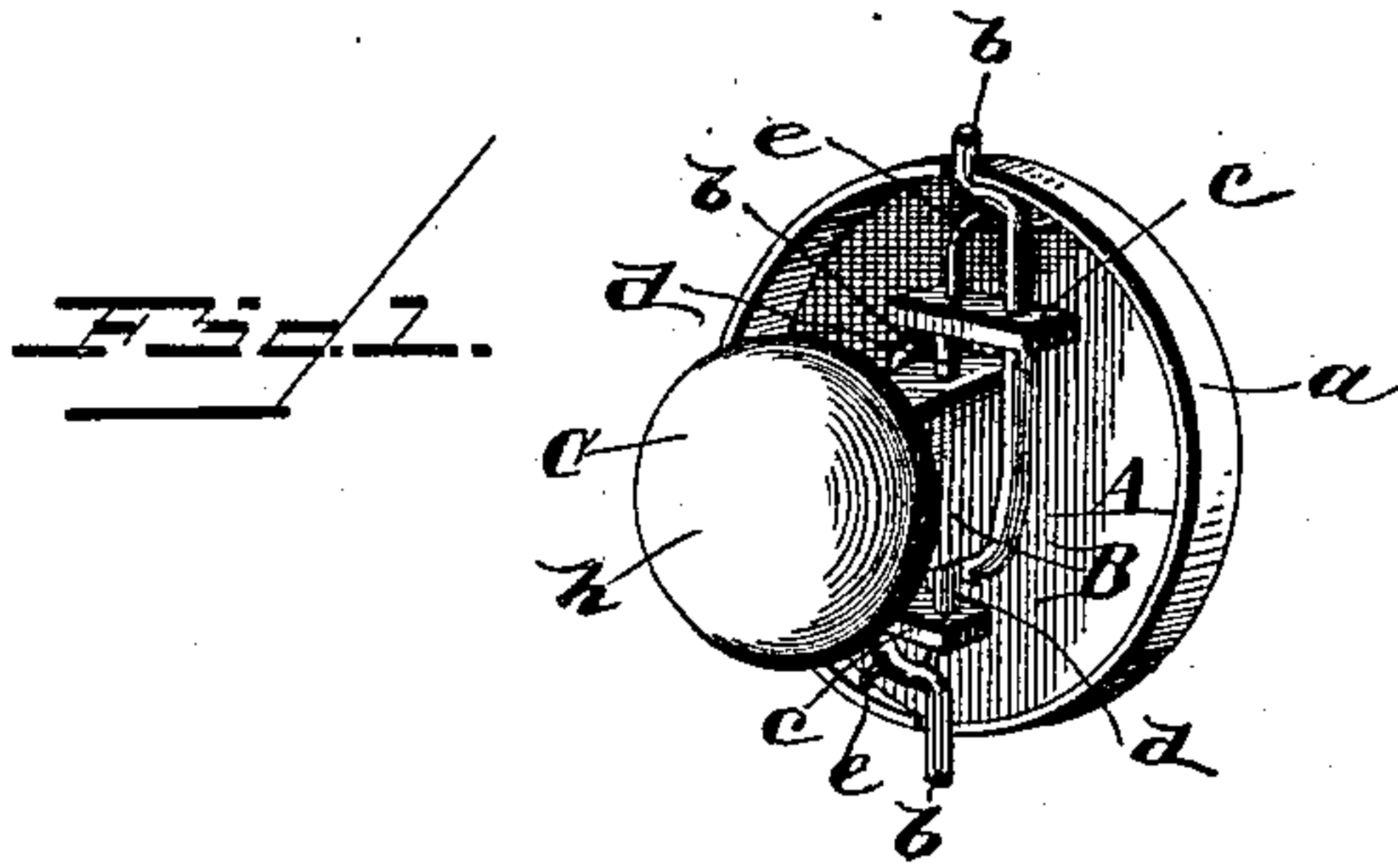
(No Model.)

L. SIEVERT.

BUTTON.

No. 397,030.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS SIEVERT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,030, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed November 8, 1888. Serial No. 290,266. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS SIEVERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff and Collar Buttons; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements which are applicable to cuff and collar buttons; and it consists in a separable or sectional button which is constructed as will be fully understood from the following description and claim, taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an enlarged rear perspective view of the improved button complete. Fig. 2 is an enlarged diametrical section through the button, showing in dotted lines the smallest disk adjusted for entering through a button-hole. Fig. 3 is a diametrical section through the device in the plane indicated by dotted lines on Fig. 4, which is a plan view of the device, showing the latches and the guides therefor. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the detachable disk of the button. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modification of my invention. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail views of my improved cuff and collar button.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A designates the button-head proper, which is preferably constructed circular and with an annular flange, *a*. The face of this button may be ornamented in any suitable manner. The flange *a* is notched or perforated, and through these perforations catches *b b* pass freely, so that their ends protrude slightly beyond the perimeter of the flange *a*. These catches are arranged diametrically across the back of the button A on opposite sides of the neck or shank B, which latter is tubular and may be round or square, as shown in the annexed drawings, for a purpose hereinafter explained. Each catch *b* consists of a bent wire, the body of which passes freely through a lug, *c*, fast on the back of the button. The inner end of each catch is curved around the hollow shank B

and enters a sliding latch, *d*, which is guided by a lug, *c*, and the shank B, through which latter this latch passes, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 7 of the drawings. It will be observed that the outer end of each latch is acted on by a light spring, *e*, which presses the latch forward toward the center of the shank, and at the same time presses outwardly its respective catch.

The inner ends of the two latches *d d* are preferably beveled like the nose of a common door-latch for the purpose of readily effecting an engagement of the two parts of the button when they are pressed together.

C designates the inner section of the button, which is composed of a button-head disk, *h*, an entering tongue, *i*, and spring-retainers *j j*, to which this tongue is pivoted. These retainers are designed by their elasticity to draw the stem or tongue *i* against the head *h* and hold the disk in a vertical or horizontal position, and when in the latter position prevent accidental displacement of the button from the cuff, and when in the former position, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings in dotted lines, the head can be readily inserted or withdrawn from the button-holes in the cuff. The lower end of the tongue has a flat head or point, *x x*, which rests squarely on the disk, the springs *j j* drawing the stem thereto.

The button-head disk *h* is centrally perforated at *k*, and through these perforations the angular inner ends, *l l*, of the spring-retainers pass and are received in the notched or bifurcated end of the tongue *i*, to which latter the said ends *l l* are connected by a pivot, *m*.

The outer ends of the two spring-retainers *j j* are reduced and clasped over the periphery of the disk *h*, and the radial portions of the retainers are slightly bowed, so that they act as springs for holding the squared end of the tongue *i* in the positions shown in Fig. 3.

The inner or entering end of the tongue *i* is notched to form engaging-shoulders *n*, which are adapted to engage with the beveled inner ends of the two latches *d d*, and thus to unite the two detachable portions of the button.

It is obvious that instead of using a square or prismatic tongue, *i*, as shown in Fig. 5, a

cylindrical tongue may be employed, rigidly or otherwise secured to the button-head disk *h*, as shown in Fig. 8, in which case the tubular shank B will be made cylindrical, or the inner end of the tongue *i* may be crotched, as shown in Fig. 8 at *n'*.

From the above description it will be seen that by simply pressing inwardly the two catches *b b* the two latches will be simultaneously moved outwardly, thus releasing the tongue of the disk *h* and allowing the two parts of the button to be separated. Then by simply pressing the tongue *i* into the tubular shank B the latches will engage with the shoulders of this tongue and unite the two parts of the button.

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

The combination, with the button-head A and shank *i*, constructed as described, having the flat ends *x x*, of the disk *h*, having the central perforation, *k*, and the bowed springs *j j*, one end of each secured to the rim of the disk *h*, and the inner bent ends, *l l*, pivoted to the shank, as at *m*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS SIEVERT.

Witnesses:

A. J. OPEL,
JOHN DAHMER.