

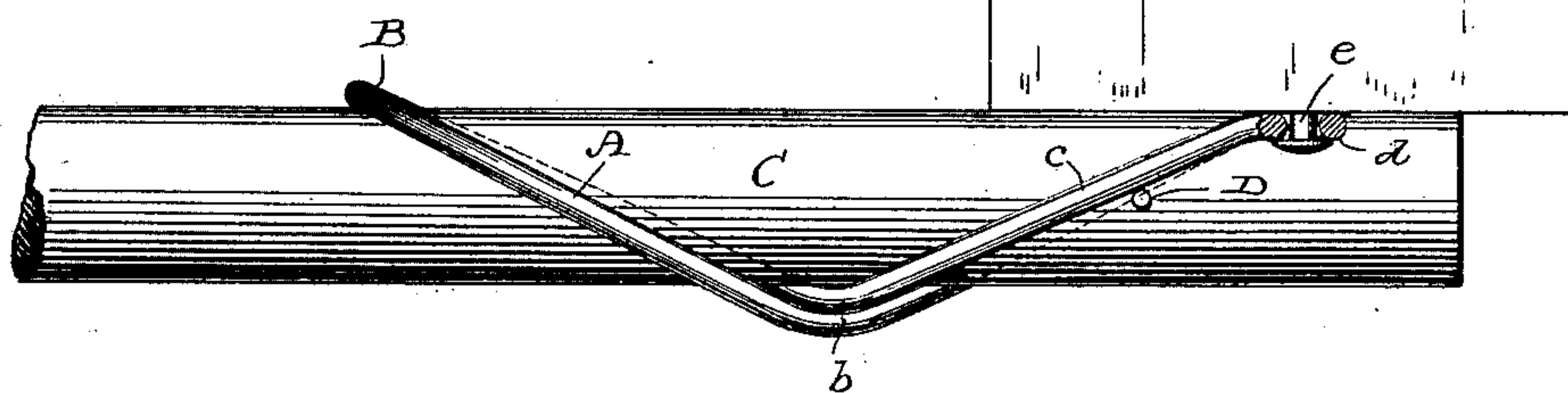
(No Model.)

C. P. BUTTON.  
SOCKET.

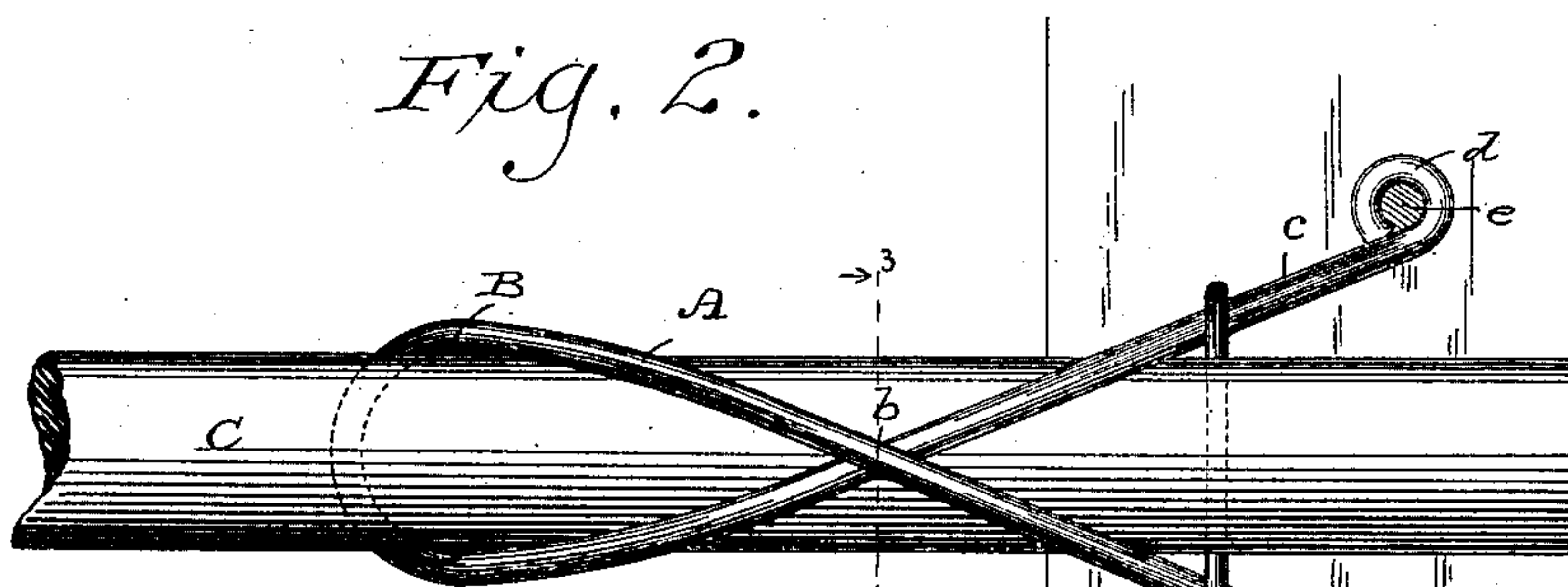
No. 428,889.

Patented May 27, 1890.

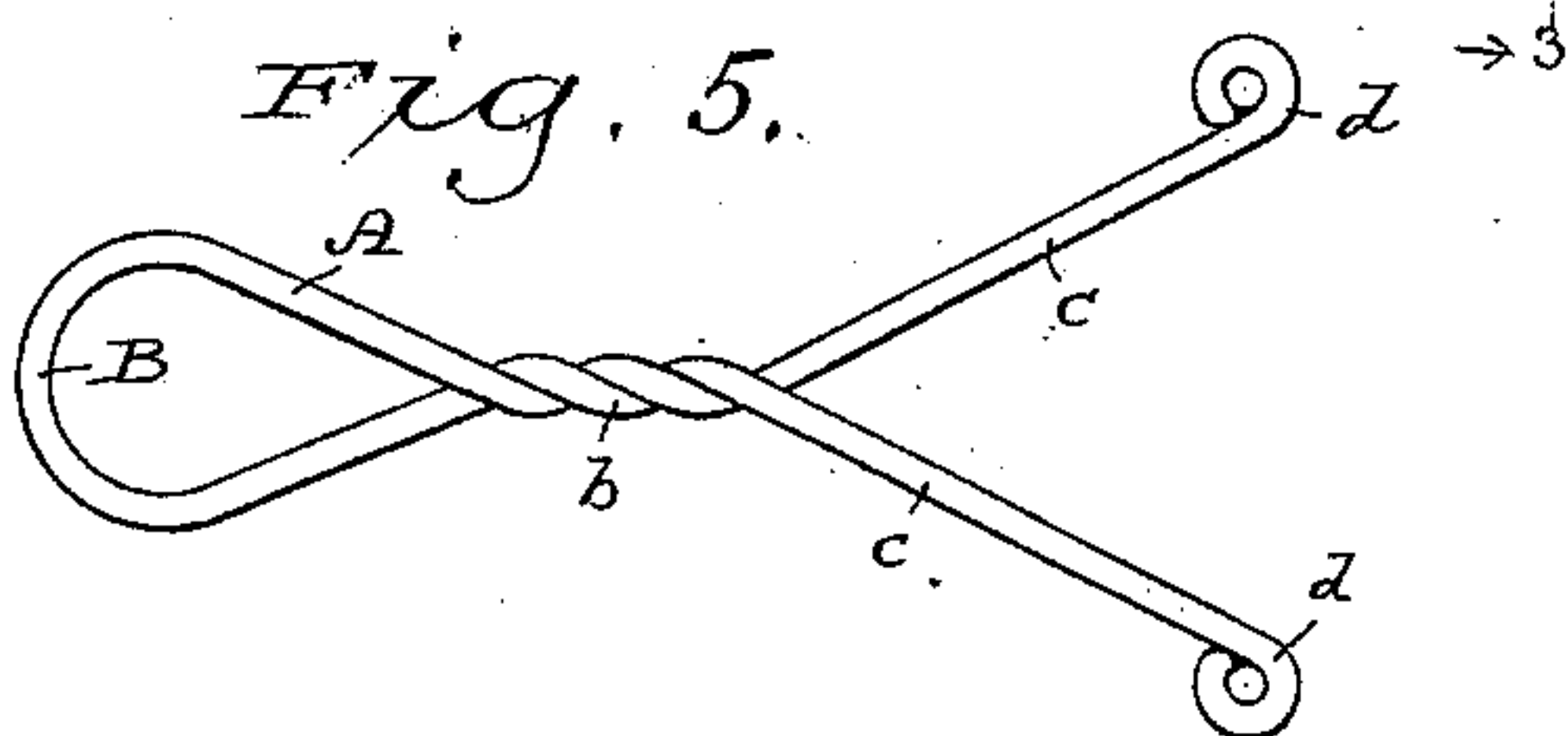
*Fig. 1.*



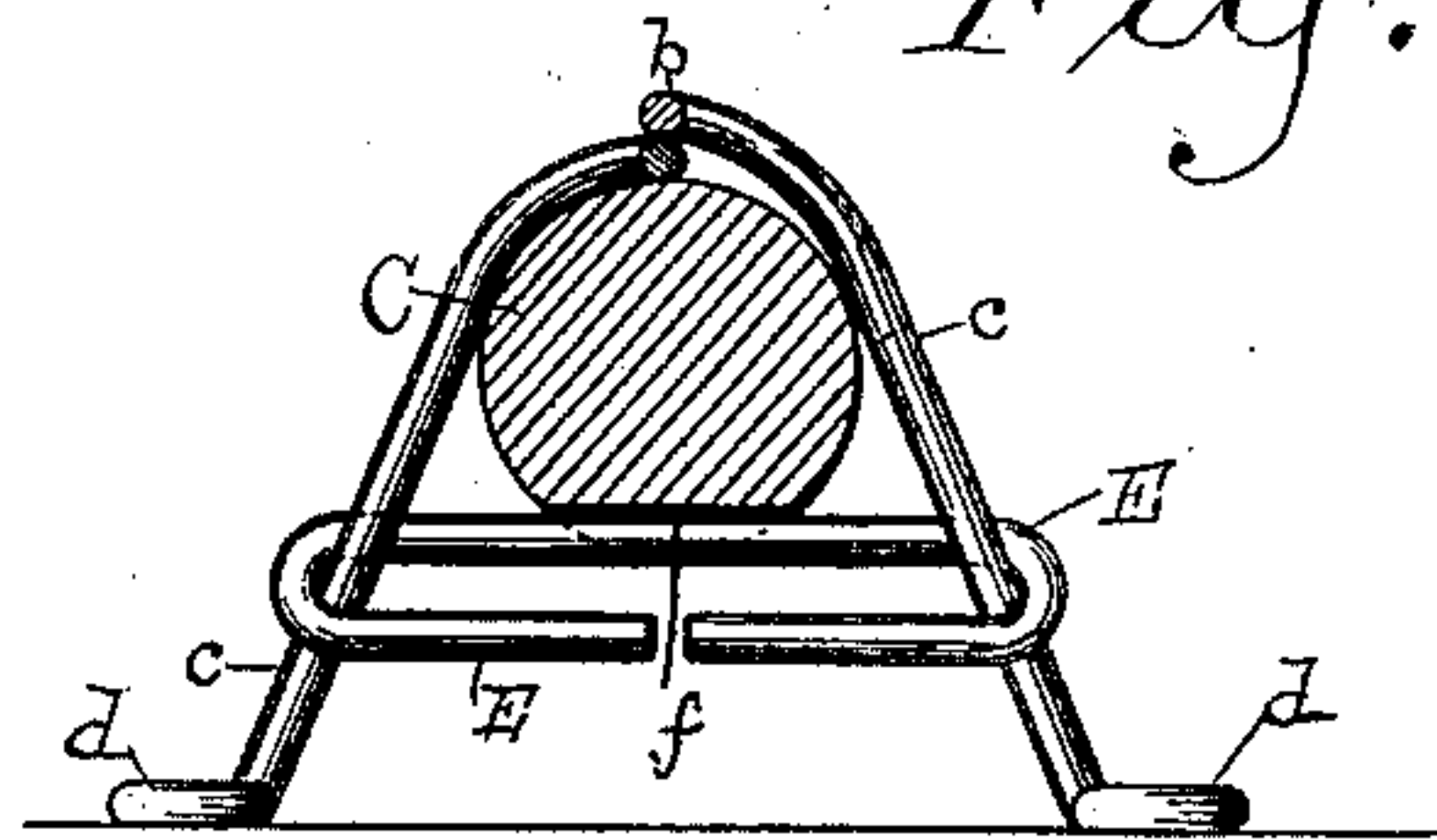
*Fig. 2.*



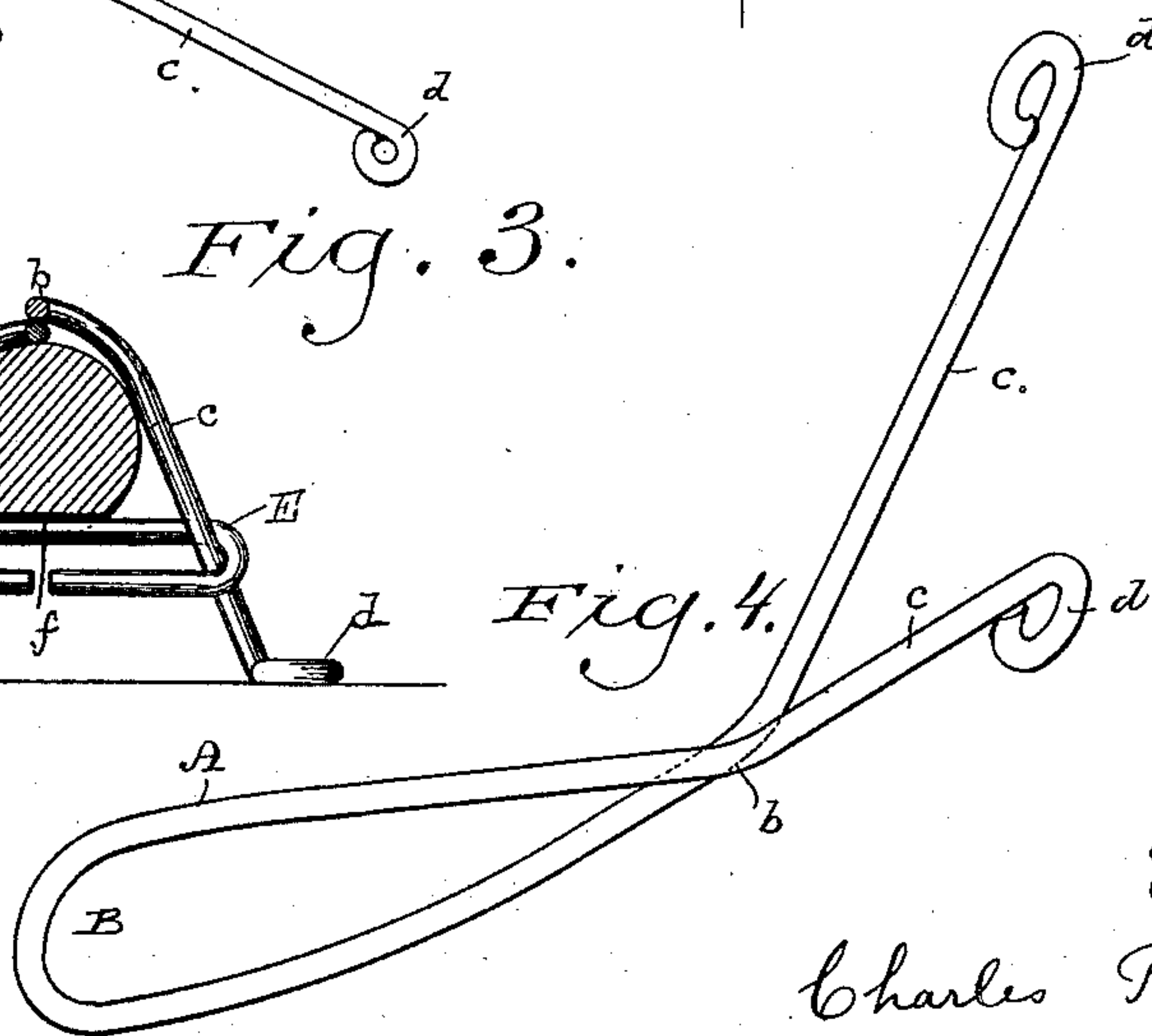
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES P. BUTTON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,889, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed August 26, 1889. Serial No. 321,951. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. BUTTON, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sockets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to sockets for flag-staffs, &c.; and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts, to be hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings, and subsequently claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my invention and illustrates the same in connection with a vertical support. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the parts shown in the preceding figure, and it also illustrates the socket as it would appear in plan if attached to a horizontal support. Fig. 3 represents a transverse section on line 3 3 of the preceding figure. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of one form of the socket, and Fig. 5 a plan view of another form of said socket.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A represents a wire centrally bent and crossed one or more times upon itself at *b* to form a loop B, the diverging ends *c* of the wire being turned over to form eyes *d*, and at the crossing-point *b* said wire is struck up from a longitudinal plane to form an arch.

By means of screws or nails *e*, passed through the eyes *d* at the ends of the wire A, the socket may be readily attached to any suitable support, and when in this position it is ready for the reception of a flag-staff or analogous device C, an end of the latter being passed through the loop B under the arch formed by the struck-up portion of the device and between the diverging ends of said wire, as is clearly illustrated by Figs. 1 and 2.

In order to strengthen the socket, I prefer to cross the wire upon itself several times in the manner of a twist, as shown in Fig. 5.

To prevent withdrawal of the staff C from the socket I may pierce said staff with a nail or pin D, the latter being shown in Fig. 1 as arranged to rest upon the diverging ends of

the wire A in opposition to the crossing-point *b*; but I prefer to employ a link E, slipped onto said diverging ends of the wire to engage a notch *f* in said staff, as best illustrated by Fig. 3, this latter construction serving to prevent longitudinal movement of the staff in either direction.

The socket above described is principally designed for use as a means for attaching flags, lanterns, &c., to window-frames; but it is capable of a variety of uses.

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

1. As an article of manufacture, a socket that consists of a wire bent and crossed upon itself to form a loop, the crossing-point struck up from a longitudinal plane, and the ends extended a certain distance in rear of the loop for connection with a suitable support, substantially as set forth.

2. As an article of manufacture, a socket that consists of a wire bent and crossed upon itself to form a loop, the crossing-point struck up from a longitudinal plane, the ends extended a certain distance in rear of the loop for connection with a suitable support, and a link slipped onto said ends of the wire for engagement with a notched staff, substantially as set forth.

3. A socket that consists of a wire bent and crossed upon itself to form a loop, the crossing-point struck up from a longitudinal plane, and the ends secured to a suitable support, in combination with a staff passed through the loop to extend under the struck-up crossing-point and between said ends of the wire, substantially as set forth.

4. A socket that consists of a wire bent and crossed upon itself to form a loop, the crossing-point struck up from a plane, and the ends secured to a suitable support, in combination with a staff passed through the loop to extend under the struck-up crossing-point and between said ends of the wire, and means, substantially as described, for preventing the withdrawal of the staff, as set forth.

5. A socket that consists of a wire bent and crossed upon itself to form a longitudinal loop, the crossing-point struck up from a longitudinal



nal plane, and the ends secured to a suitable support, in combination with a notched staff passed through the loop to extend under the struck-up crossing-point and between the  
5 ends of the wire, and a link slipped onto said ends of the wire to engage the notch in the staff, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I

have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wis- 10  
consin, in the presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. P. BUTTON.

Witnesses:

N. E. OLIPHANT,  
WM. KLUG.