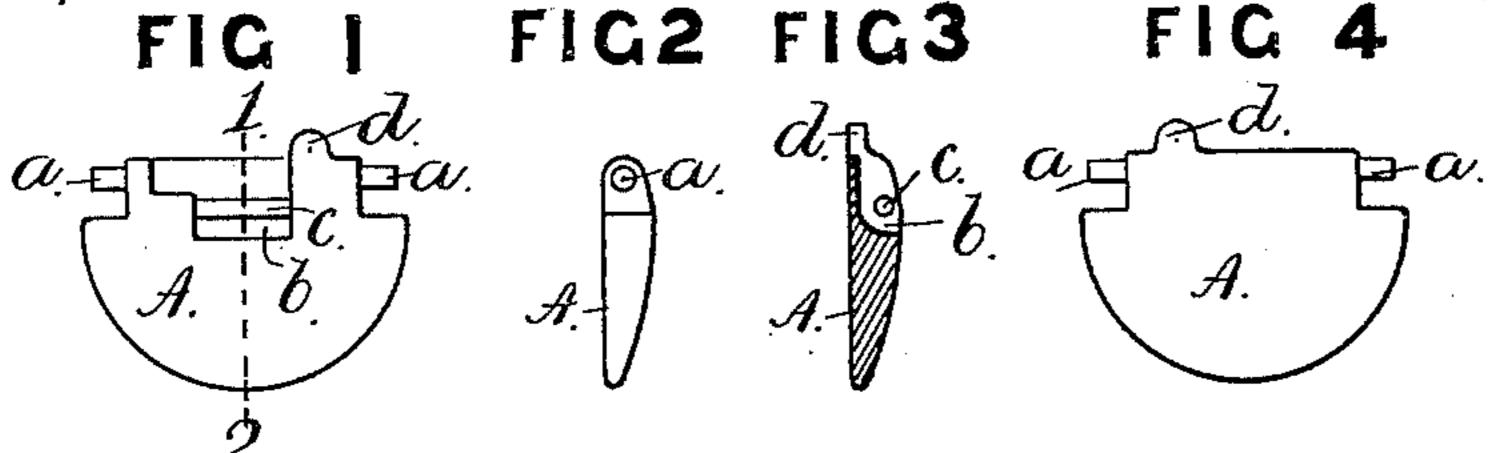
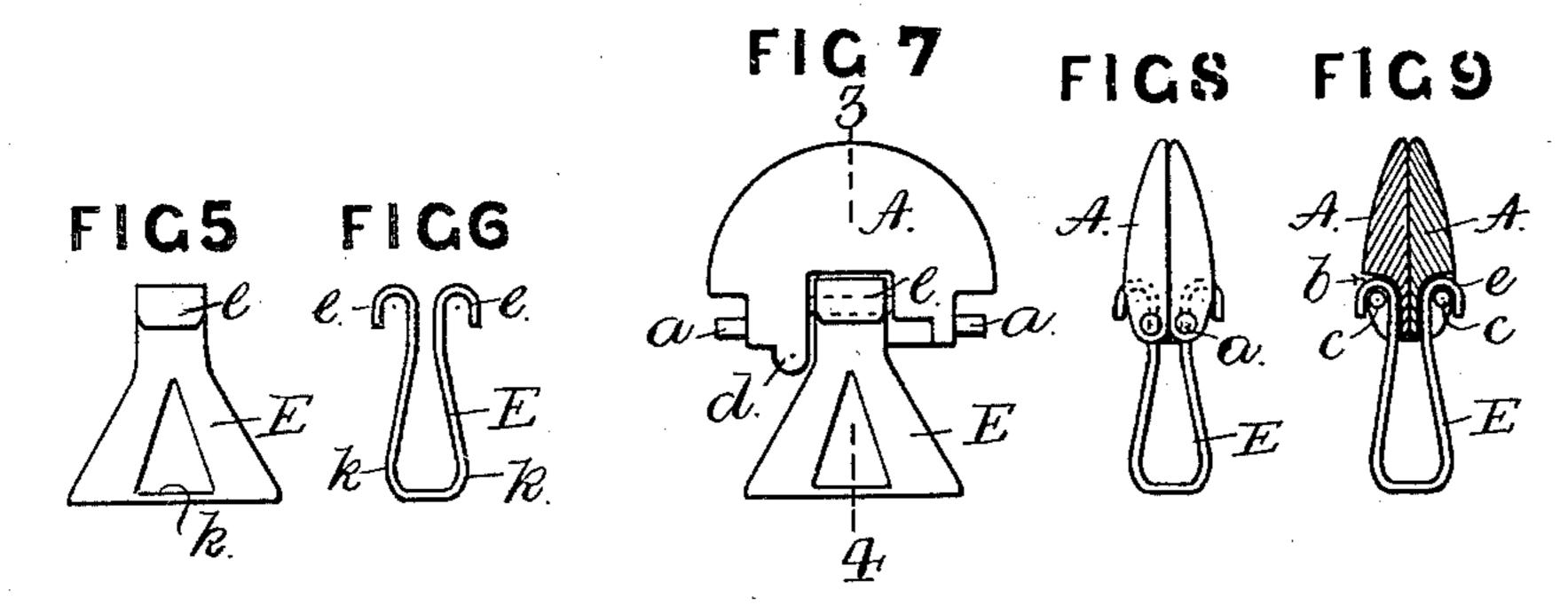
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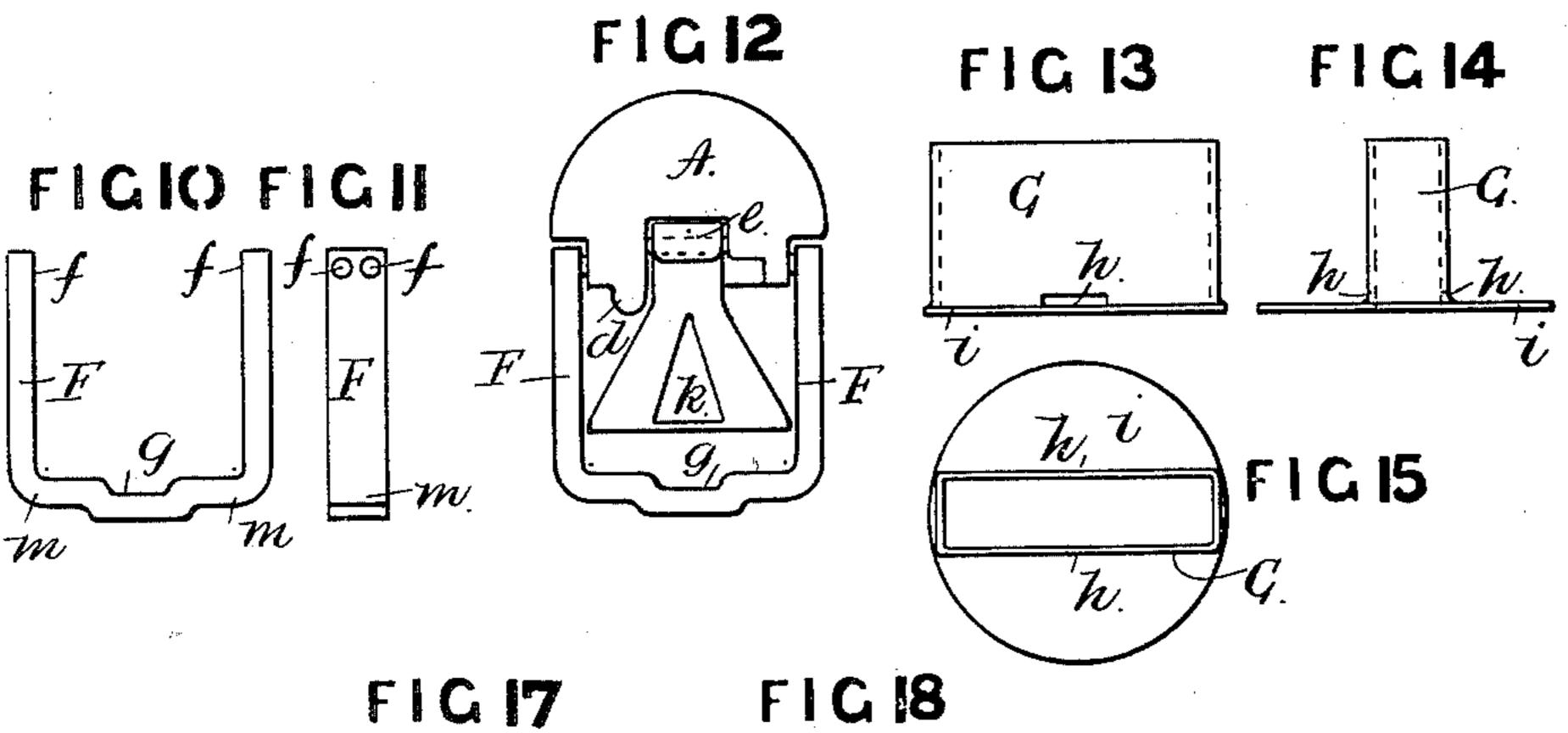
T. MORTON & W. PEARCE.

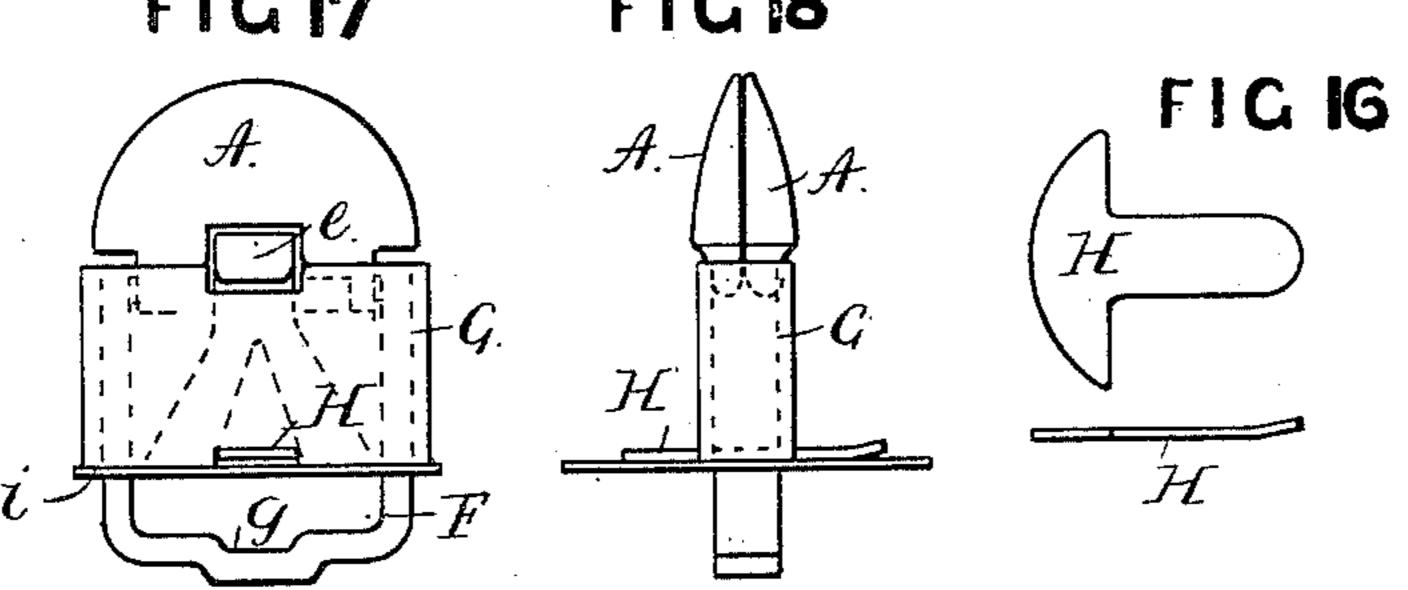
BUTTON.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.
3 FIC 4 No. 462,362.









Witnesses

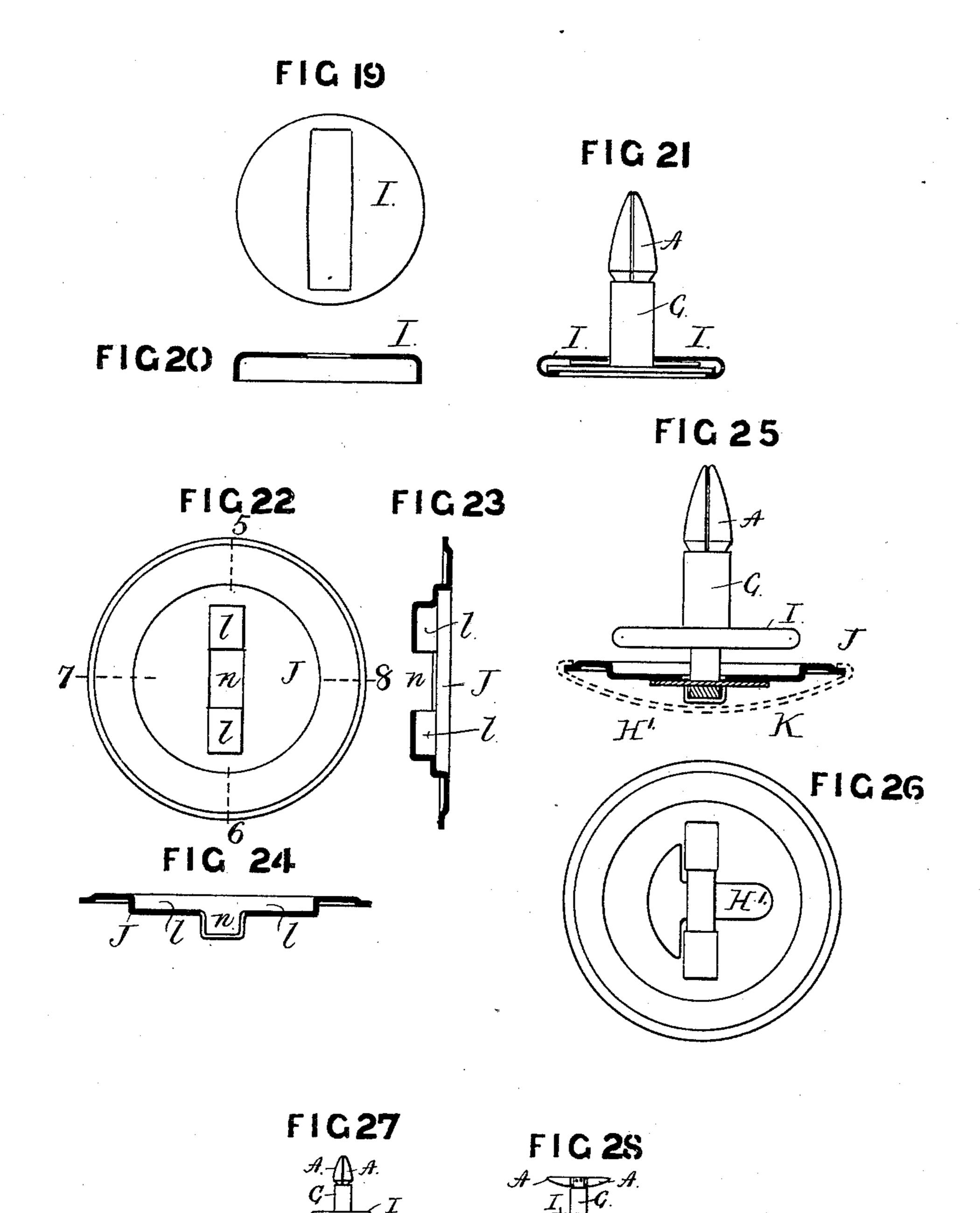
Inventors Thomas Morton. Per Charles & Powelle
Attorney (No Model.)

2 Sheets-Sheet 2.

T. MORTON & W. PEARCE. BUTTON.

No. 462,362.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.



Witnesses Ernest, W. Jones. Charles. H. Powell Inventors
Inventors

Thomas Morton.

Per William Pearce.

Charles I Powell

United States Patent Office.

THOMAS MORTON AND WILLIAM PEARCE, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND; SAID MORTON ASSIGNOR TO SAID PEARCE.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,362, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed May 25, 1891. Serial No. 394,005. (No model.) Patented in England April 4, 1891, No. 5,791; in France May 2, 1891, No. 200,035, and in Germany May 8, 1891, No. 3,232.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS MORTON and WILLIAM PEARCE, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and both residents of 52 Hylton 5 Street, Birmingham, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Cuff-Button or Stud, (for which we have applied for Letters Patent in Great Britain, bearing date April 4, 1891, No. 5,791; in Germany, 10 bearing date May 8, 1891, No. 3,232; in France, bearing date May 2, 1891, No. 200,035, and in Austria-Hungary, bearing date May 21, 1891, number not yet known,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in cuff-buttons or studs in which hinged wings are employed to automatically open or close upon its insertion into or removal from the button or stud hole; and the object of our im-20 provements is to construct a cuff-button or stud that shall facilitate attachment or detachment and furnish a better and simpler arrangement of construction than in those of

present make.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our

improvements, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 4 are detailed front edge and back views of one of the wings. Fig. 3 is a central sectional view of the wing on line 30 12, Fig. 1. Figs. 5 and 6 are detailed front and side views of the spring. Figs. 7 and 8 are front and side views showing the wings and the spring put together. Fig. 9 is a central sectional view of the wings and the spring 35 on line 34, Fig. 7. Figs. 10 and 11 are front and edge views of the bearing-pillars. Fig. 12 shows the wings, the spring, and the bearing-pillars put together. Figs. 13, 14, and 15 are detailed front, end, and plan views of 40 the tubular slide. Fig. 16 is a plan and edge | its edge closed over. (See Fig. 21.) view of the cotter-pin for securing the sliding tube to the spring. Figs. 17 and 18 are front and edge views showing the parts thus far mentioned put together. Figs. 19 45 and 20 are detailed plan and sectional views of the platform-disk. Fig. 21 shows in section the platform-disk connected to the previous parts. Fig. 22 is a plan view and Fig. 23 a sectional view on line 5 6, Fig. | is now further secured to any button, stud, 50 22, and Fig. 24 a sectional view on line 7 8, I or solitaire front K, (see dotted lines, Fig. 25,) 100

Fig. 22, of the base by which the whole is attached to the cuff-button or stud head or front. Figs. 25 and 26 show a part-sectional elevation and an inverted plan of the complete cuff-button or stud. Figs. 1 to 26, in- 55 clusive, are each of an enlarged size in order to show more clearly their respective parts and positions. Fig. 27 shows the cuff-button or stud in natural size, ready for insertion, and Fig. 28 shows the same after insertion.

A is the wing, (two of which are used,) having pivots a a, upon which it is made to swing, and also having a cut-away part b, in which

is carried the bearing c.

d is a projection which forms a stop, which 65 when the wings are open, Fig. 28, prevents their passing below the horizontal level.

E is the spring. Two of the wings are passed onto the spring, (see Figs. 7, 8, and 9,) the hook part e being passed over the bear-70 ing c.

F is the bearing-pillar, having pivot-holes f f, which are passed onto the pivots α α of the wings, (see Fig. 12,) and having also a depressed opening g, for purposes hereinaf- 75

ter explained.

G is a tubular slide having an opening or slot h and a disk i. This tubular slide is now passed onto the bearing-pillars, &c., (see Figs. 17 and 18,) and secured thereto by the 80 cotter-pin H, passing through the slot h and the opening k in the spring E. It will be seen that by the sliding action of this tubular slide G the wings are made to open or close by reason of the spring E (which is connected 85 thereto) acting upon the bearings c c, the wings A A turning upon the pivots a a.

I is a platform passed over the tubular slide, covering the cotter H, and then having

J is the base to receive the lower end of the bearing-pillars F, having recesses ll to receive the shoulders m m of the pillars (see Fig. 10) and a hole n for the depressed part g (see Fig. 10) to pass through. A second cotter H' 95 is then passed through the depressed part g underneath the base J, when the whole is secured. (See Figs. 25 and 26.) This base J

ental or otherwise, when the article is [complete.

As before intimated, when the wings (see Fig. 27) A A are closed the slide G is raised; 5 but upon inserting the wings A A into the button-hole and pressing it forward the platform I is depressed, and in so doing the wings are opened, (see Fig. 28,) thus securing the button, &c., in its position. By again pulling 10 forward the button, &c., head the wings A A are forced into their closed positions, ready for removal.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a cuff-button or stud, the combination of 15 the body K, base J, bearing-pillar F, wings A A, and spring E with the tubular slide G, having a disk i, covered by the platform I, substantially as set forth and shown.

THOMAS MORTON. WILLIAM PEARCE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES T. POWELL, ERNEST W. JONES.