

No. 646,134.

Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

E. W. SILSBY.
BUTTON.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.

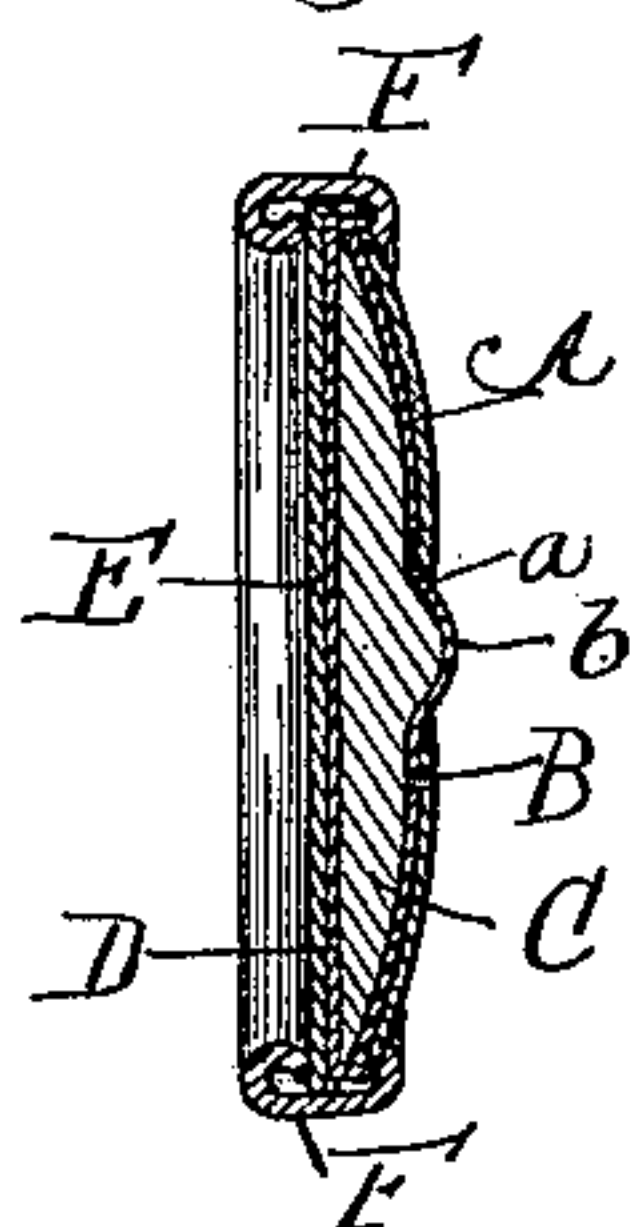


Fig. 1

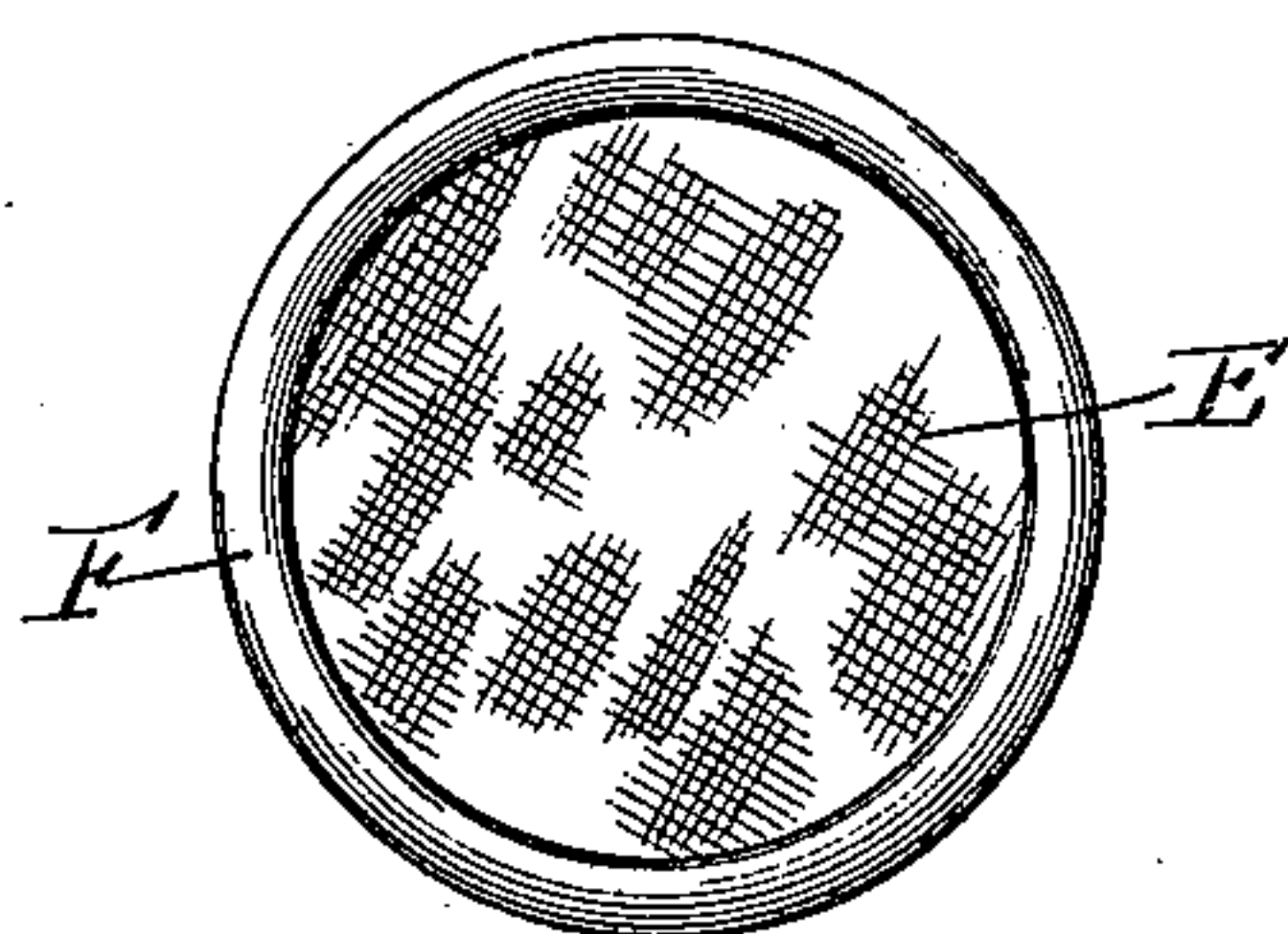


Fig. 3

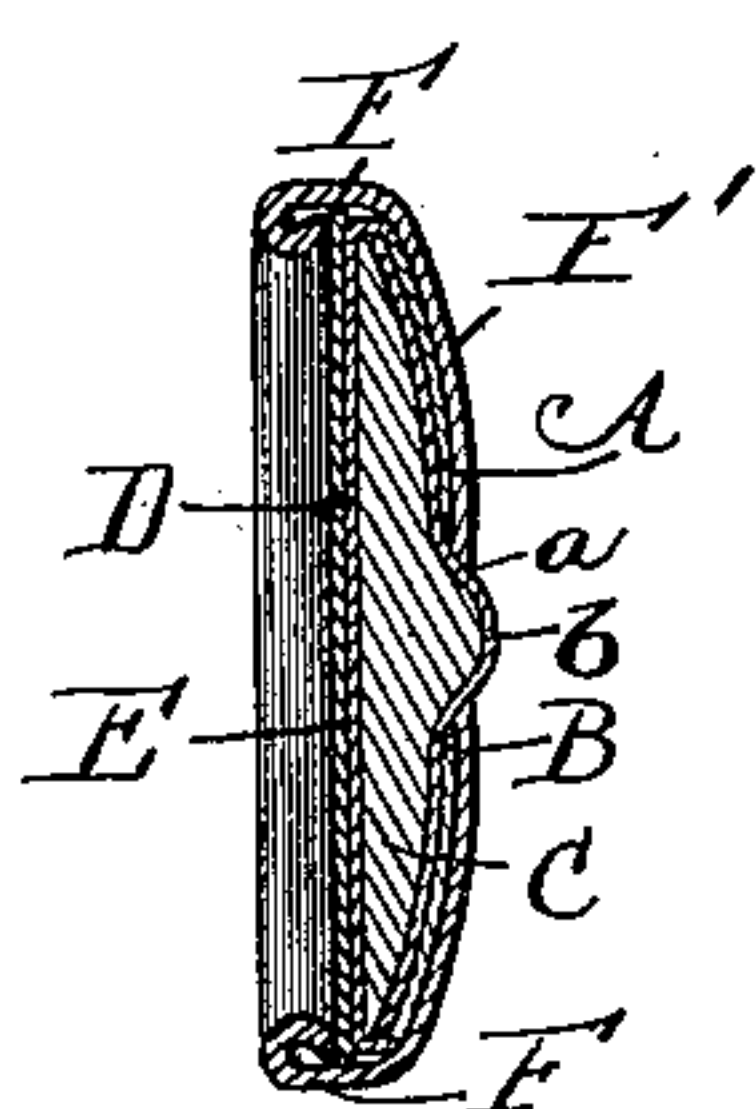


Fig. 6.

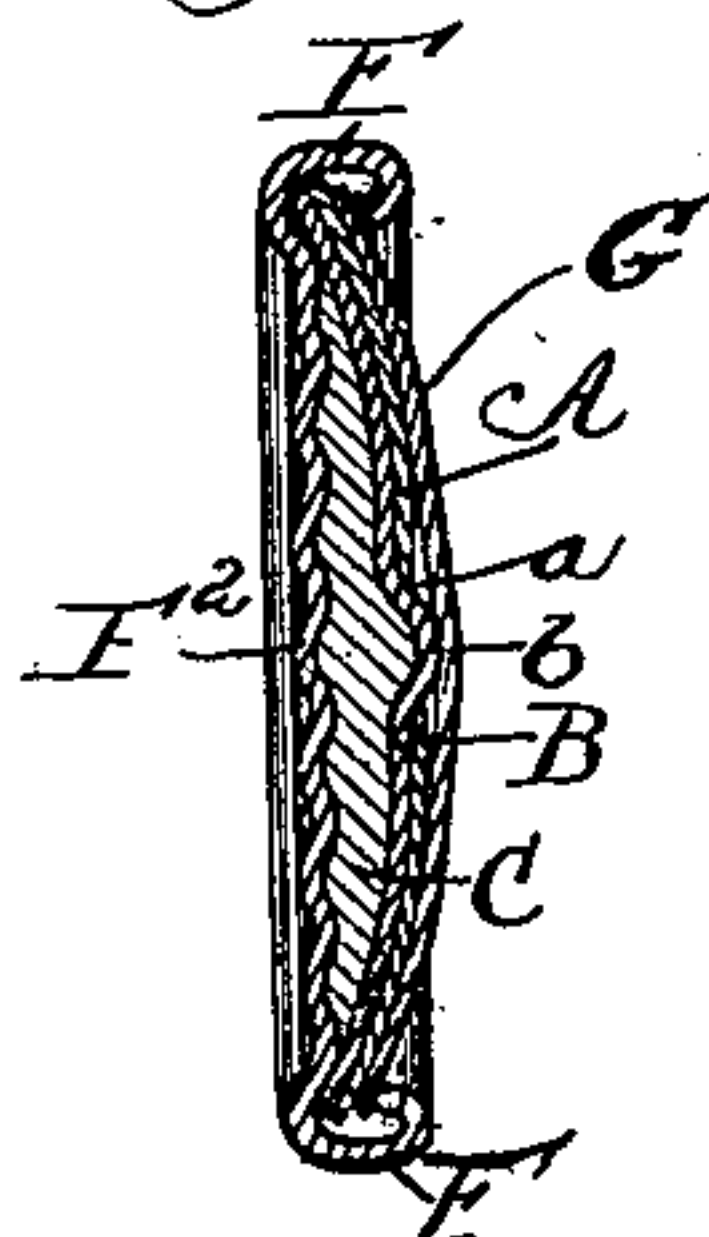


Fig. 4

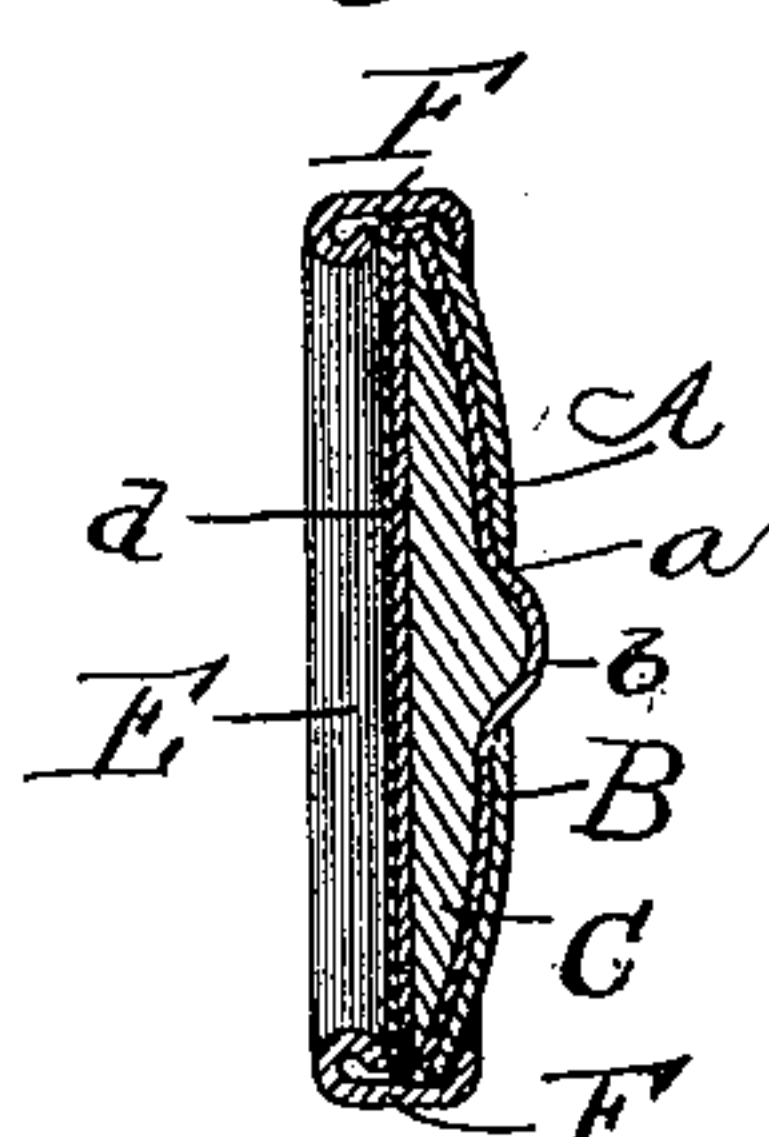
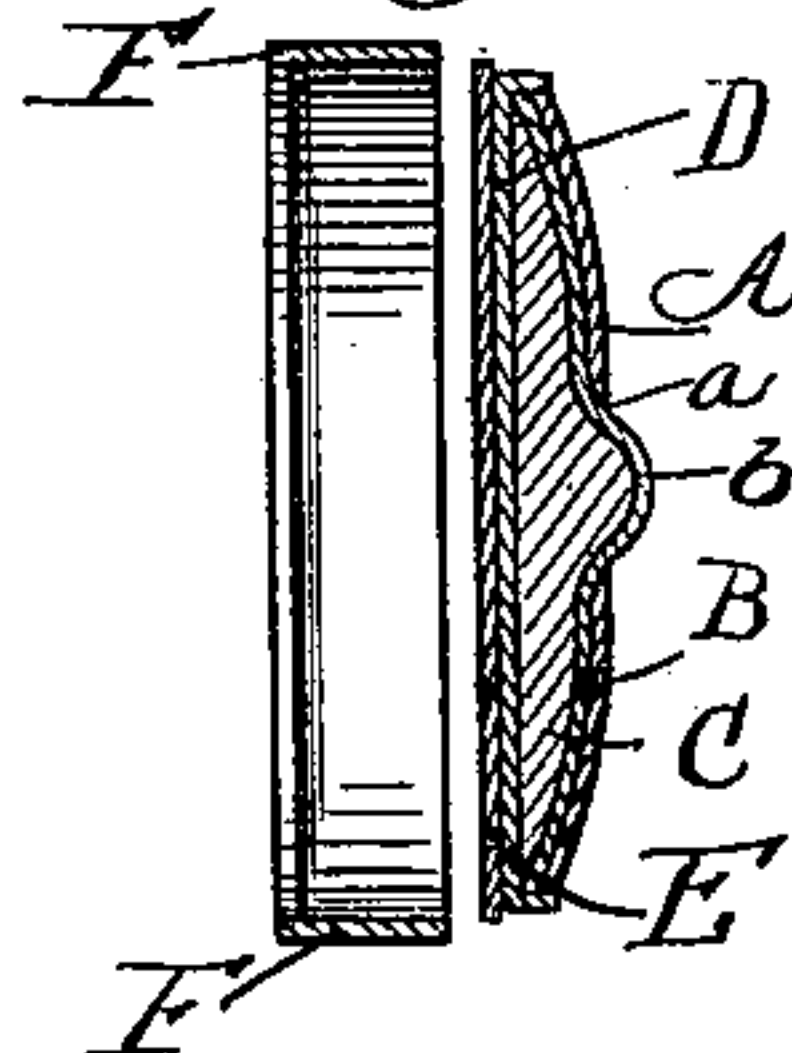


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Harry B. White.

Edward T. Wray.

Inventor:
Eugene W. Silsby
by Burton W. Burton
his attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE W. SILSBY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,134, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed March 5, 1898. Serial No. 672,702. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE W. SILSBY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of buttons which are made up of a plurality of parts in order to provide at the back a tuft for attaching.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or face view of one form of my improved button. Fig. 2 is a diametric section of the same. Fig. 3 is a diametric section of a modification of the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a diametric section of a further modified form. Fig. 5 is a section through the parts of the button of the form shown in Fig. 1 in the process of assembling, not yet clenched or combined. Fig. 6 is a diametric section of a still further modified form.

A is the customary back-shell of the button, which is a metal disk having the customary aperture *a* at the center for the tuft.

B is the disk of material to form the tuft, which is shown at *b*. C is the customary wad or filling for the tuft.

D is the forward shell, which is usually of metal, but in the form shown in Fig. 4, wherein the corresponding part is indicated by *d*, it is a plain disk of non-metallic substance, such as oil-board or other tough and hard-surfaced material.

E is the cloth face of the button in the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

F is the peripheral bead, which is made of non-metallic material reduced to sheet form and having a limited degree of plasticity, adapting it to be clenched, as hereinafter described, without being crimped or ruptured. An instance of such material is the substance commonly known as "celluloid;" but I do not limit myself to this specific substance, but design to include under the term "non-metallic plastic sheet material" the whole range of substances of this general class, which, being non-metallic, are susceptible of being reduced to sheet form, while retaining a measure of plasticity which permits them to be manipulated as described. In the form of button shown in Fig. 3 the peripheral bead F constitutes the

marginal portion of the disk F', which extends over back of the button to the tuft, and in the form shown in Fig. 6 it constitutes the marginal portion of a disk F², which forms the face of the button. The mode of assembling and uniting these several parts of the button will be understood by those familiar with the art. The material which forms the peripheral bead may be extended over one surface of the button. Sometimes it is desirable to so extend it over the front or face and sometimes it may be preferred to thus extend it over the back. In the former case the back may be covered with cloth, and in the latter case the front or face may be covered with cloth. In either of these cases, as well as when the marginal bead is clenched down upon the cloth face and upon the metal back and the material of such bead is not extended over either surface, the cloth, which forms the front or back surface, is stretched tightly over the inner shell or body of the button by the pressure of the inner edge of the bead, which in the process of clenching is inturned—that is, folded inward or reversed with respect to the bead—so that it trends outward at its bearing on the cloth and so stretches the cloth out radially in all directions and holds it firmly at the margin. This method of securing the cloth dispenses with the necessity for gluing or pasting the cloth in place, and thus relieves the button from the liability to be spoiled by moisture causing the glue or paste to work through the fabric to the exposed surface thereof and catch and hold dust, permanently defacing the button. The manner in which the cloth is thus held by the inturned or reversed edge of the bead is designed to be illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, where it operates upon a cloth covering on the face of the button, Figs. 2 and 4 representing a form in which the peripheral bead is clenched also upon the back-shell, while Fig. 3 represents said bead as a continuation of a back-covering F'. Fig. 6, on the other hand, represents the bead as a continuation of a disk which forms the face, the bead being provided with the reversed or inturned edge, which is clenched up and stretches radially, as described, a cloth covering G being applied to the back, as is frequently desirable, to protect fine white goods of the gar-

ment to which the button may be attached from damage by metal-rust, to which it would be liable if the metal shell through which the tuft protrudes were left exposed. It will be
 5 noticed that the cloth used to finish the face of the button is not carried around the edge of the shell D, as is customary in the ordinary manufacture of cloth-covered buttons, and the clumsiness which results from clenching
 10 a protecting-bead over the edge of an ordinary cloth-covered button is entirely avoided. When the plastic sheet material which forms the bead is a marginal portion of such material forming the face and when it is made
 15 light in order to avoid clumsiness, as is always desirable, it is important to stiffen the disk which forms the face of the button within the marginal bead in order that notwithstanding the omission of the metal shell D in
 20 that case, the structure being as seen in Fig. 6, there may be sufficient rigidity to clamp the filling firmly against the tuft-disk and make a strong rigid button, and for this purpose I make such button as illustrated in said
 25 Fig. 6, the front disk within the marginal bead being annularly corrugated, said bead itself being simply a larger or more pronounced corrugation, into which the back-shell protrudes, thus providing a button which
 30 is light and thin and also highly ornamental.

I claim—

1. A button comprising an apertured shell or back element; a tuft which protrudes through the aperture of the shell; a suitable
 35 filling, and a face element in combination with a peripheral element of non-metallic plastic sheet material which is clenched upon the face and back; and constitutes means of uniting the several elements of the button together.
 40

2. A button having a cloth face and a tuft

back and a marginal edge formed of non-metallic plastic sheet material which is clenched down upon the cloth face and constitutes the means of binding the parts of the button together. 45

3. A button having an apertured back-shell; a suitably-hard disk, and a tuft-disk inclosed between the back-shell and the hard disk and adapted to protrude through the aperture of
 50 the back-shell; a cloth face applied over the hard disk, and a peripheral bead formed of non-metallic plastic sheet material which is clenched down upon the cloth face and upon the back-shell, and constitutes means of binding the parts together and of holding the
 55 cloth stretched on the face.

4. A button having a face composed of a cloth disk, and a peripheral bead made of non-metallic plastic sheet material inturned on the
 60 cloth face and having its inturned edge reversed and trending outward from the center of the button at its bearing on the cloth, whereby it tends to stretch the same radially outward and bind it in place. 65

5. A button having one surface covered with cloth and having a peripheral bead of non-metallic plastic sheet material, which is clenched down upon the margin of the cloth, its inturned or clenched edge being reversed
 70 and trending outward from the center of the button where it bears on the cloth, whereby it stretches the same radially outward and constitutes means of holding the cloth in place. 75

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chicago, Illinois, this 3d day of March, 1898.

EUGENE W. SILSBY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. BURTON,
 JEAN ELLIOTT.