No. 647,120. Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

E. W. SILSBY.

BUTTON, MEDALLION, &c.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

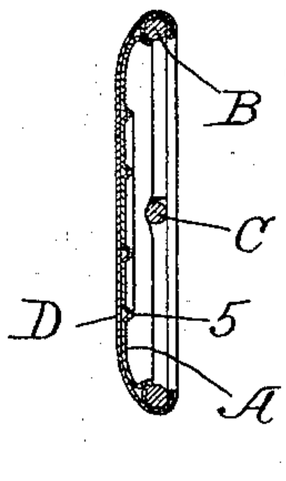


Fig. 2.

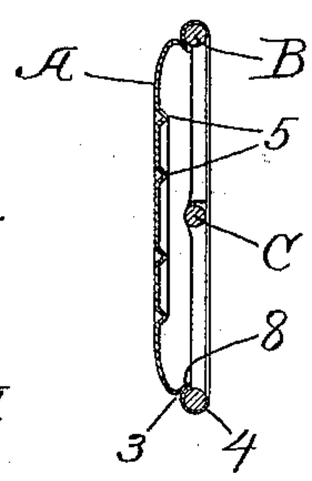


Fig. 3.

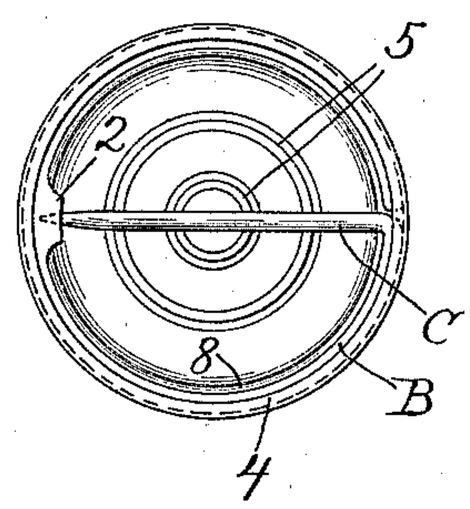


Fig. 4.

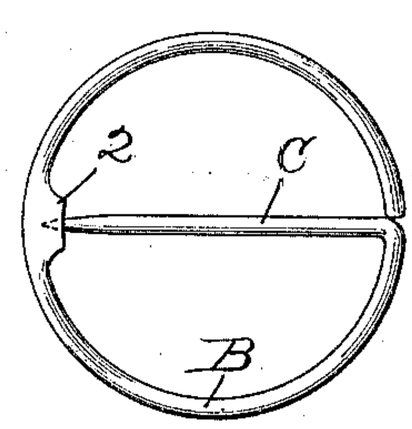


Fig. 5.

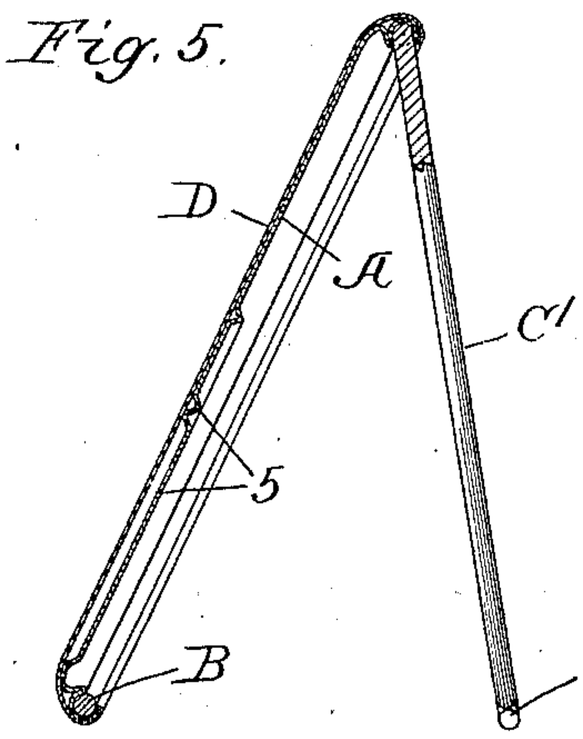


Fig. 6.

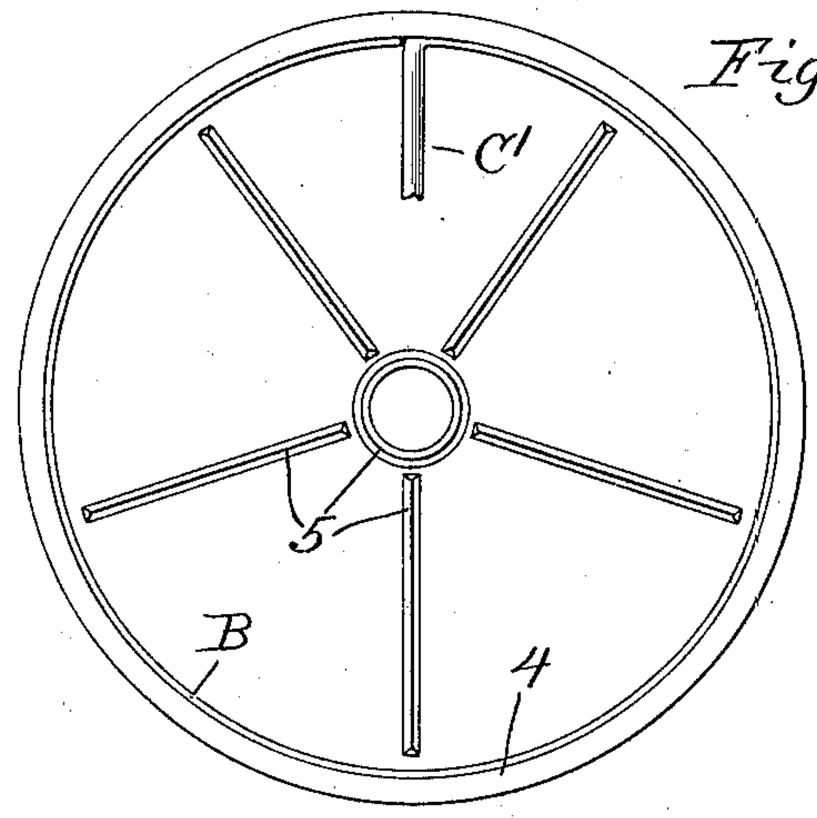
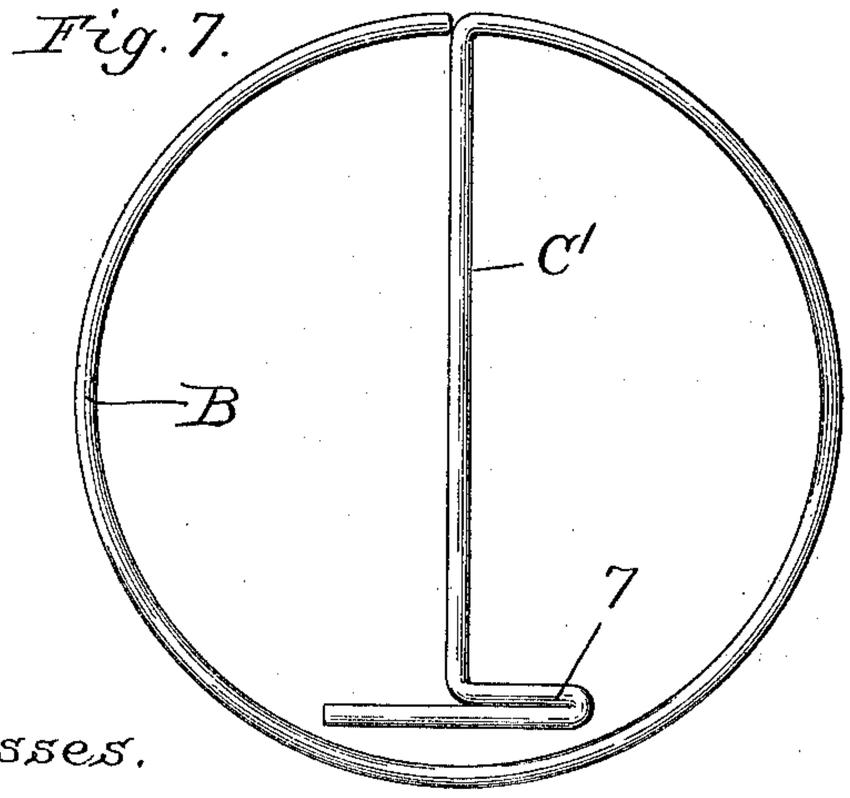


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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Jean Elliott.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE W. SILSBY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUTTON, MEDALLION, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,120, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed January 14, 1899. Serial No. 702,154. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE W. SILSBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Buttons, Medallions, and Easels, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved and cheapened method of making medallions of the character, as to form and construction, of buttons, but of any size and adapted by reason of their size and detail construction for buttons, badges, easels, and the like.

It consists in details of construction fully set out in the claims, in which I use the word "medallion" as a generic term including devices of the character indicated without regard to the size or specific use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a diametric section of a medallion of small size embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar section in which the cloth covering shown in Fig. 1 is omitted, the shell being designed to be itself of suitable material and appearance to constitute the case. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the medallion shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan or elevation of the integral wire collet and cross-bar or pin, which is a feature of my invention. Fig. 5 is a diametric section of a larger medallion or easel in which the cross-bar is arranged to constitute a standard or brace. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of the same with the standard part broken away. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the integral collet and standard or cross-bar pertaining to the medallion shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

My invention may be applied to the construction of buttons or other forms of medallions having a cloth, paper, or other face covering which is folded over the edge of the medallion and secured at the back in the process of formation of the latter. It may be applied also without such face-covering when the shell is of suitably-finished material to dispense with it. In either case it comprises a shell A and an integral wire collet and pin or cross-bar, the shell having its flange clenched over the annular portion of the integral collet and bar.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the shell A provided with a facing of cloth D, which is folded around the flange of the shell and engaged between the latter and the wire collet B, so that when the clenching is completed the edge of the cloth is secured between the collet and flange. It will be manifest, however, that the presence or absence of the cloth (or other facing) does not affect the structure in other respects. The integrality of the collet and the pin or cross-bar and the dispensing of any other means for holding the pin or cross-bar in place, except the collet with which the pin or cross-bar is integral, and the manner in which it is so held constitute the distinguishing features of my invention.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 the integral collet and cross-bar or pin are made of wire or rod formed in suitable forming-dies, so that one end portion of the wire constitutes the cross-bar C, while the remainder constitutes the collet B, across which the cross-bar extends diametrically. A suitable guard 2 may be formed, if desired, on the collet to engage and shield the point of the cross-bar when it is in the form of a pin and from which the latter may be disengaged by being sprung aside. The wire collet B is united to the shell by folding the flange of the latter around or partly around the collet. Since the collet being elastic might be coiled up spirally or condensed slightly by taking hold of the cross-bar and the diameter of the collet thus reduced sufficiently to withdraw it from the recess formed to receive it in the flange or shell, unless the flange of the shell be folded, so as to extend more than half-way around the wire of the collet, and since it is not convenient or desirable to thus extend the edge of the flange, I make the shell in the form which is shown, the recess or seat for the collet being produced in the flange by forming a boss 8 on the rear face of the shell inwardly from the marginal flange 4, which marginal flange is made forwardly convex and rearwardly concave to seat the collet, said boss 8 being made, preferably, by striking up a concave V-shaped recess 3 in the forward or face side of the shell. This boss 8 and corresponding recess 3 are preferably continuous around the medallion, being in that case annular. By this construction the collet is pro-

vided with a guard consisting of said boss 8 within its inner circumference, so that when the flange 4 of the shell is folded over the back or outer margin of the collet the latter is inclosed more than one-half the circumference of the wire of which it is formed without the necessity of recurving the flange of the shell inward—that is, forward—toward the face of the medallion. When medallions of this form are made of sufficiently-light metal to permit the clenching of the flange in the manner indicated about the metal without crimping, wrinkling, or cracking the metal, (which would give a rough edge or rear marginal surface,) the face of the medallion is easily indented or buckled inward and defaced for lack of stiffness, unless some special provision is made to overcome this defect. In practice I have found it desirable to corrugate the face of the medallion to give it strength and stiffness. The depth and number of corrugations will depend upon the size of the medallion and will be a matter for the judgment of the mechanic or designer. These corrugations are represented at 5 5 on the different figures on which they appear.

When my invention is employed in the manufacture of large medallions, which may be termed "easels," the cross-bar instead of serving the purpose of a pin becomes the brace or standard C′ and for that purpose is to be terminated in a foot-piece 7, affording at least two points of support on the table.

In making medallions which are to be faced or covered with a photograph or other picture or with ornamental tapestry the corrugations which may be employed to give requisite stiffness to the metal shell do not interfere with the application of the facing, because they may be made very narrow. A suitable design for this purpose is represented in Fig. 6, a small annular corrugation being formed near the center and radial corrugations extending therefrom toward the periphery.

By the use of the term "cross-bar" as used in the specification and claims I do not intend to be understood as limiting myself to a structure in which the bar necessarily extends entirely across the diameter of the collet with which it is integral, for when my invention is applied to medallions or easels the cross-bar may be rudimentary and may serve as a means for attaching any suitable foot-piece and for mounting and securing the medallion in any other manner.

I claim—

1. A medallion consisting of a sheet-metal shell having a marginal annular forwardly-convex and rearwardly-concave bead 4, and within the circle bounded by such bead, a rearwardly-struck boss, in combination with an integral wire collet and cross-bar, the collet portion of which is lodged in the rearwardly-concave seat of the bead, encompassing said rearwardly-struck boss, and is secured by the margin of the shell folded inwardly toward the center of the collet.

2. A medallion consisting of a sheet-metal shell having the marginal, annular, forwardly-convex bead 4, and immediately inward therefrom and concentric therewith the forwardly-convex recess 3, in combination with an integral wire collet and cross-bar, the collet portion of which is lodged in the rearwardly-concave seat formed by the forwardly-convex bead 4, and secured by the margin of the shell folded inwardly toward the center of the collet.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chicago, Illinois, this 9th day of January, 1899.

E. W. SILSBY.

Witnesses:

J. G. BREITENSTEIN,

A. G. PETERS.