

No. 679,707.

Patented July 30, 1901.

F. E. STANLEY.
TACK FASTENED BUTTON.

(Application filed Jan. 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

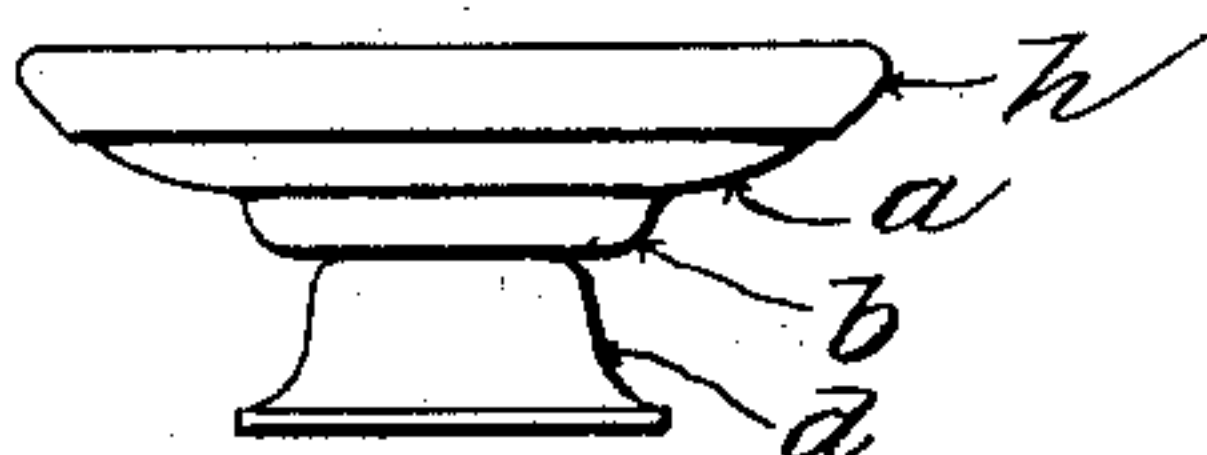


Fig. 5.

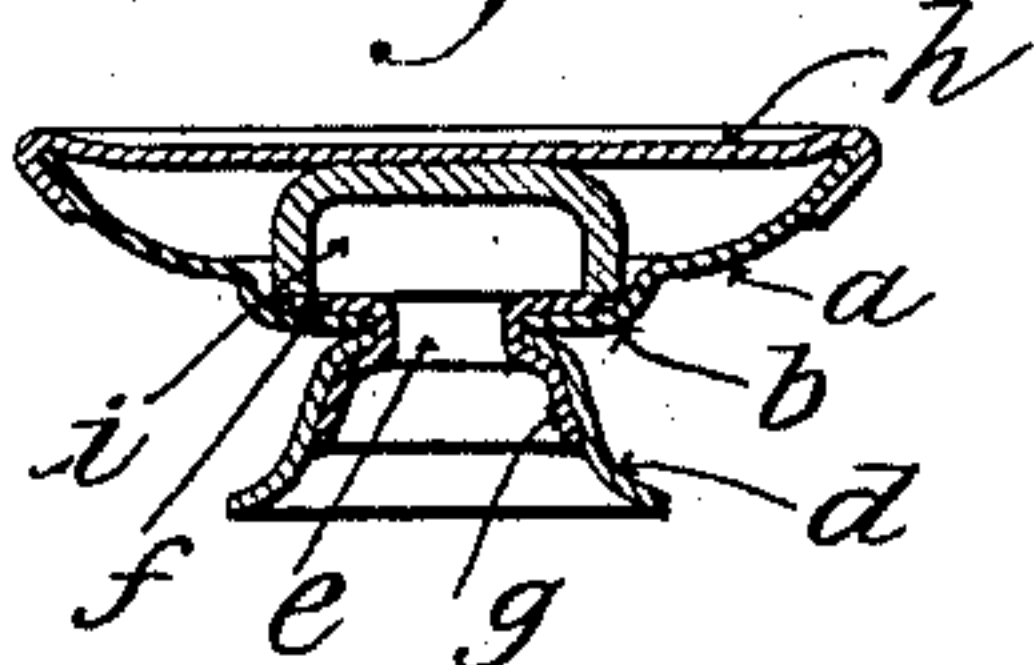


Fig. 2.

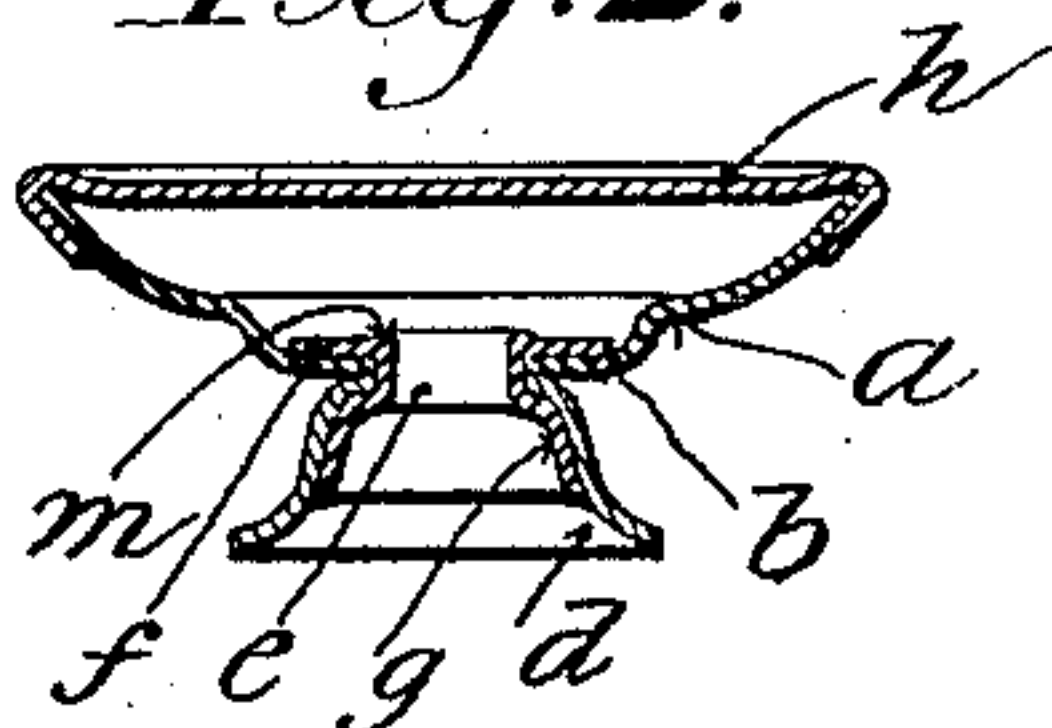


Fig. 8.

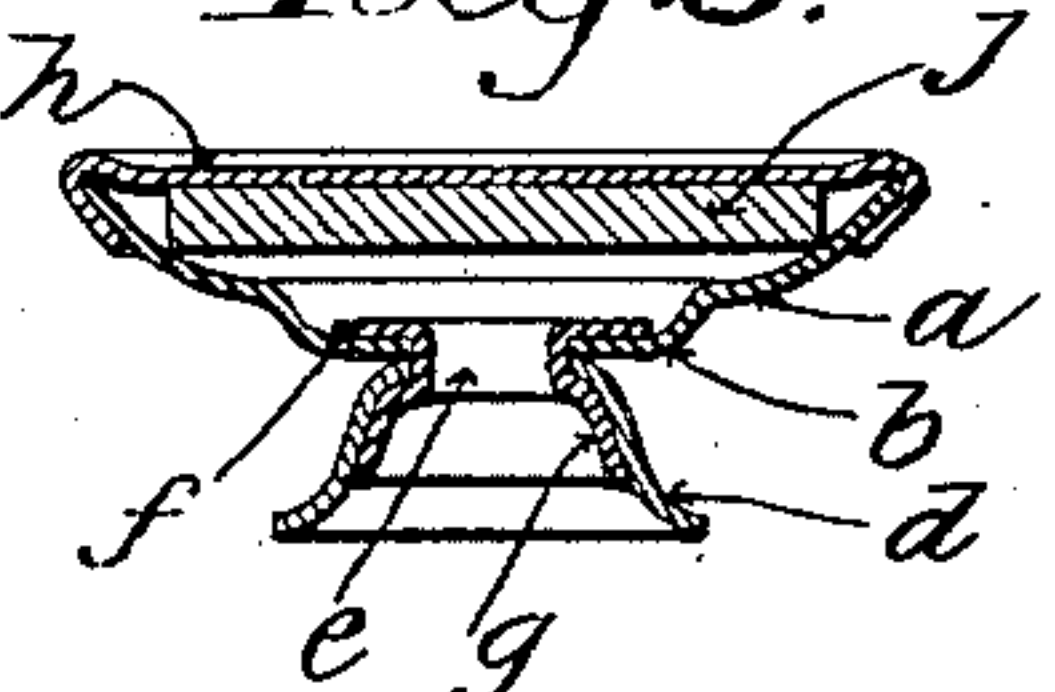


Fig. 6.

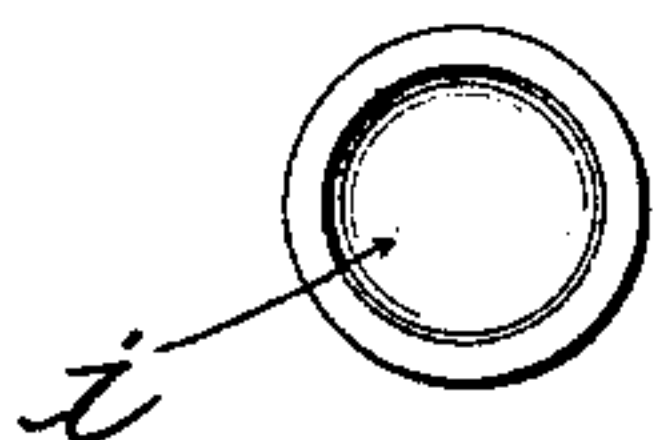


Fig. 9.

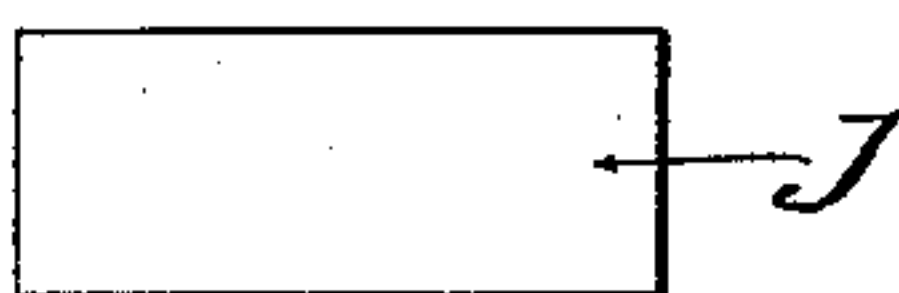


Fig. 3.



Fig. 7.

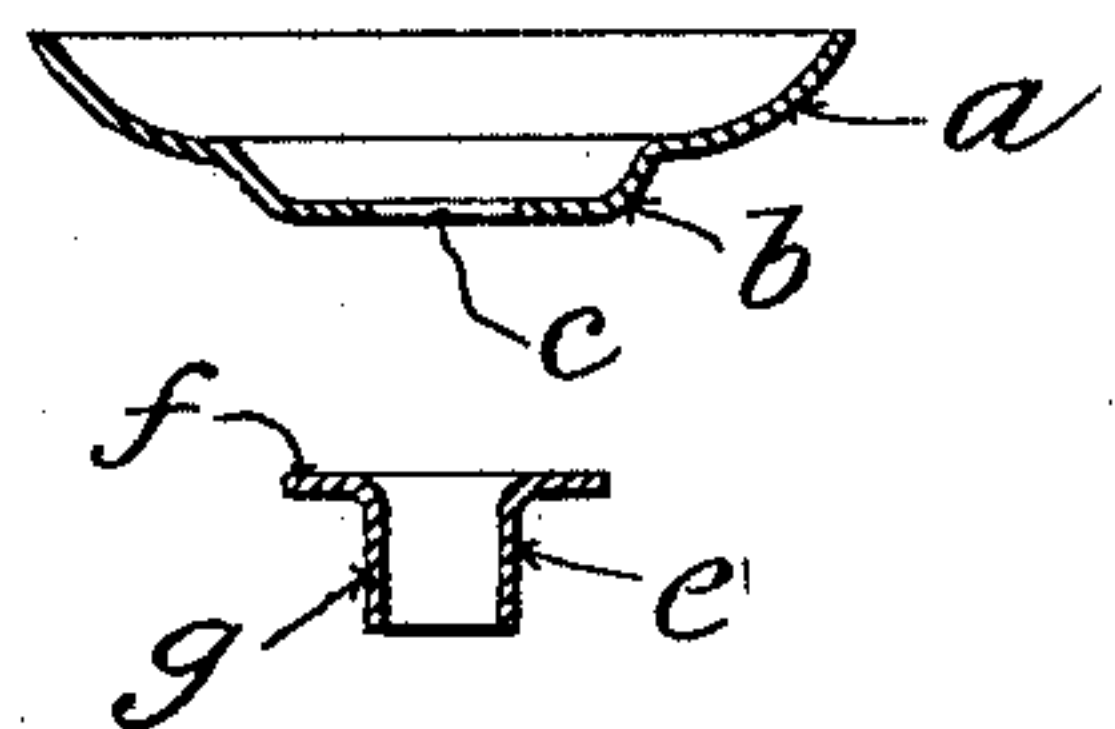
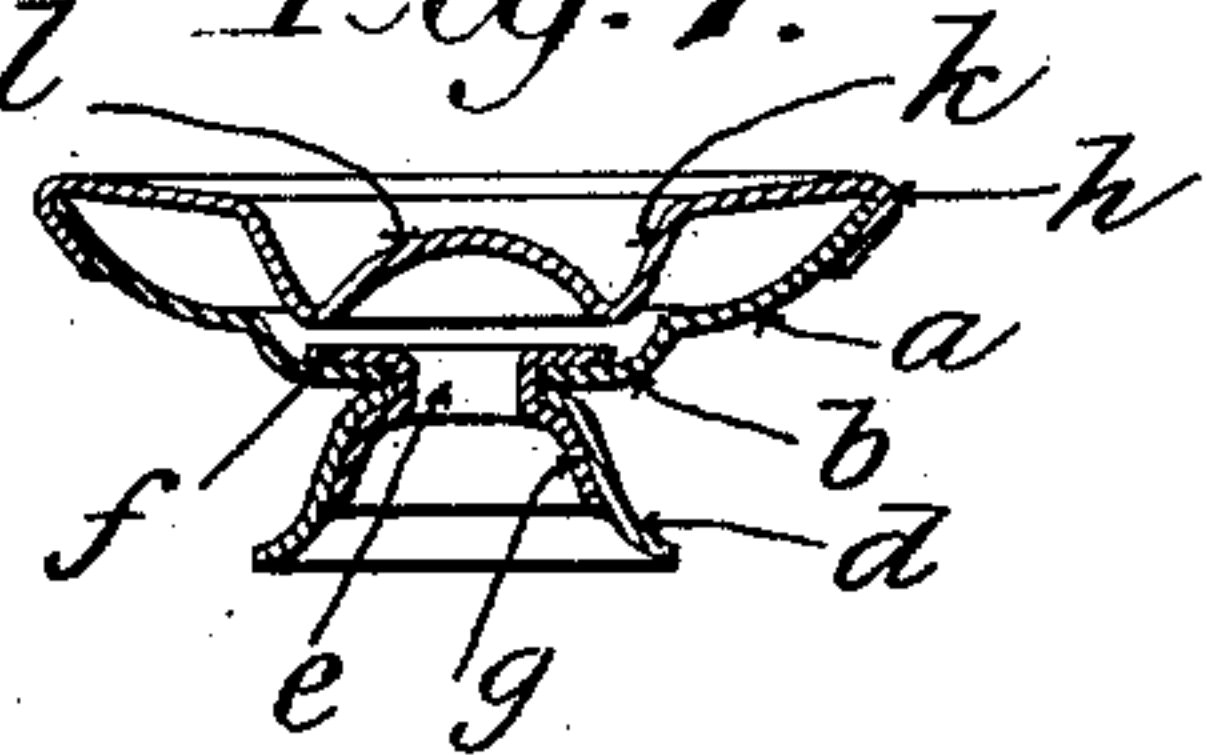


Fig. 10.

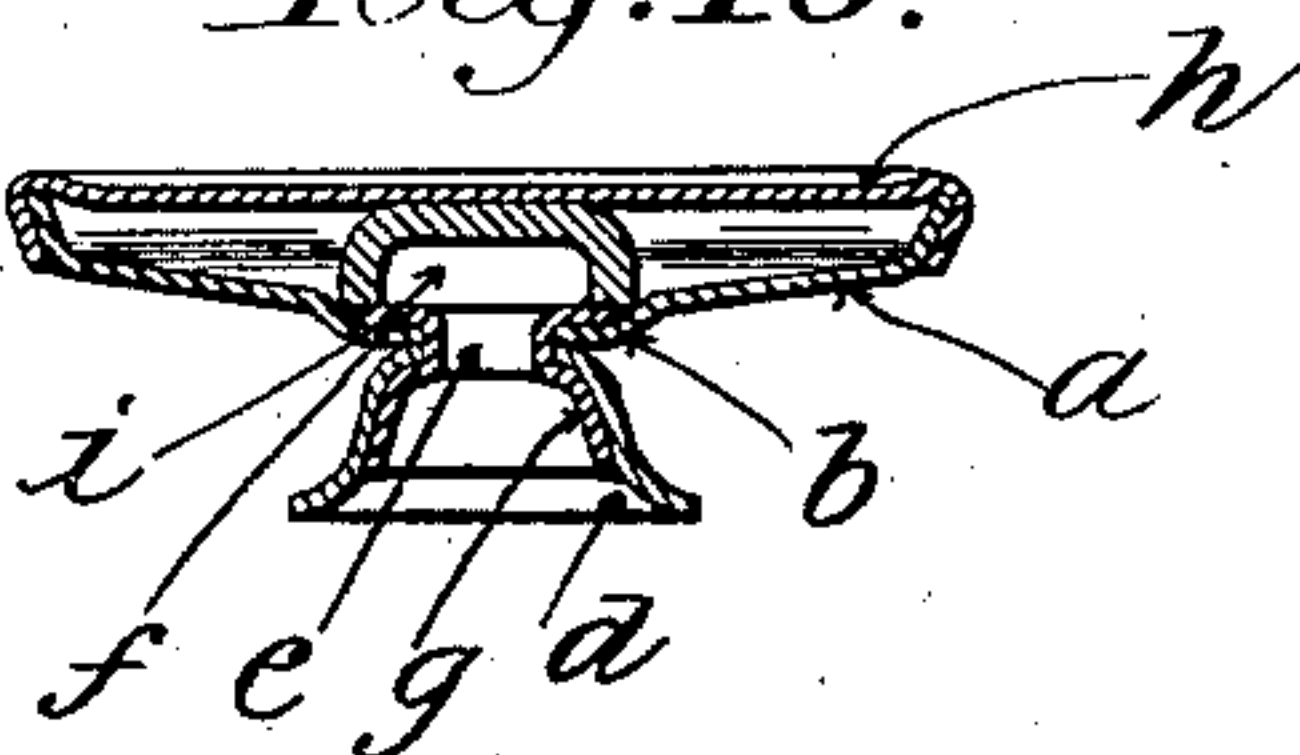
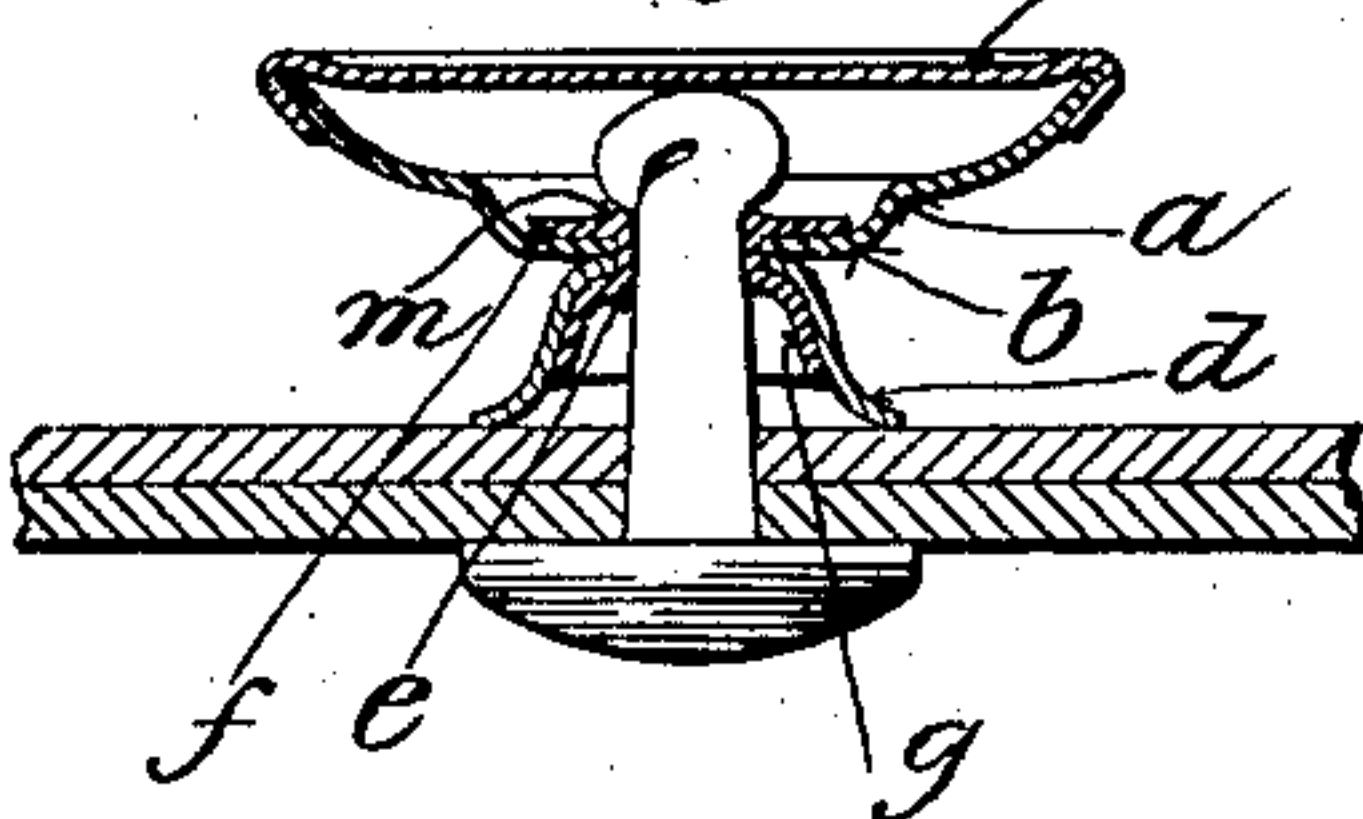


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

E. H. Finckel.
A. E. Lamb.

Inventor:

Frederick E. Stanley
by W. H. Finckel
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK E. STANLEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TACK-FASTENED BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,707, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed January 17, 1901. Serial No. 43,648. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. STANLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tack-Fastened Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a button specially adapted to be secured by a tack to a waterproof garment, although the invention is applicable to buttons to be secured to any object by any other form of metallic fastening.

The invention consists of a metallic button the back of which has a superficially-applied spacer or shank rigidly connected therewith by means of an internal eyelet, the head of which is arranged within the back of the button and the shank of which is upset within the spacer. The cover or face-plate of the button may serve as the medium for overturning or clenching the point of the fastening or an applied anvil may be arranged within the button-head—that is to say, between the back and cover or face-plate of the button.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is an elevation. Fig. 2 is a cross-section. Fig. 3 shows detached the component parts of the button. Fig. 4 is a cross-section showing one manner of securing the button to an object. Fig. 5 is a cross-section showing a button having one form of applied anvil. Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the anvil of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a cross-section of a button having a face or cover centrally depressed and domed to constitute an anvil. Fig. 8 is cross-section of a button with another form of applied anvil. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the anvil of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a cross-section of a modified form of button.

In all of the various forms of buttons shown there is a back or collet *a*, having a central depression or cavity *b* with an opening *c*.

d is a "spacer," so called, of substantially the shape shown in detail, Fig. 3, and which is butted up against the back or collet around

its opening *c* and in superficial external contact therewith only, as distinguished from being flanged within the opening of the back or collet, as has heretofore been common. The back or collet and the spacer are united permanently and rigidly by an ordinary eyelet *e*, inserted from the back of the button through the opening *c* therein and into the spacer, with its flange *f* resting within the cavity *b* and its shank *g* upset or spread out within the spacer. In addition to the eyelet serving the function and purpose of a union or connection between the back and the spacer it also serves to contract the opening into the button through which the tack or other metallic fastening enters the button.

The button is supplied with any suitable cover or face—as, for instance, a piece of metal *h*, flanged over the back or collet *a*—and this face or cover may, as shown in Fig. 4, serve as an anvil or medium by which the point of the tack is upset or clenched when driven through a fabric or object into the button. Instead of using the cover or face as an anvil I may employ an applied anvil, such as an inverted cup of stout metal *i*, Figs. 5, 6, and 10, or I may use a flat piece of metal *j*, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, or the cover or face may be depressed centrally, as at *k*, Fig. 7, with a dome-shaped central piece *l*. These and other expedients by means of which the point of the tack may be overturned may be employed in connection with my invention.

The tools used for upsetting the eyelet may be constructed to raise a ridge *m*, Figs. 2 and 4, or not, as desired.

The button shown in Fig. 10 differs in no essential particulars from the button shown in Fig. 5, excepting that its head is flatter and of larger diameter.

It will be understood that ordinary commercial eyelets may be used in the construction of my button.

What I claim is—

1. A button, having a back or collet, a spacer externally and superficially applied to said back or collet, and an eyelet inserted in the back or collet with its head resting within the said back or collet and its shank upset

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or clenched within the spacer, substantially as described.

2. A button, having a back or collet provided with a central perforated depression, a
5 spacer applied externally and superficially to said back or collet next to its opening, and an eyelet having its head arranged within the central depression and its shank upset

or clenched within the spacer, substantially as described.

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In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of January, A. D. 1901.

FREDERICK E. STANLEY.

Witnesses:

A. LOUISE OVIATT,
T. R. HYDE, Jr.