

No. 726,630.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

W. G. BROWN.
BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

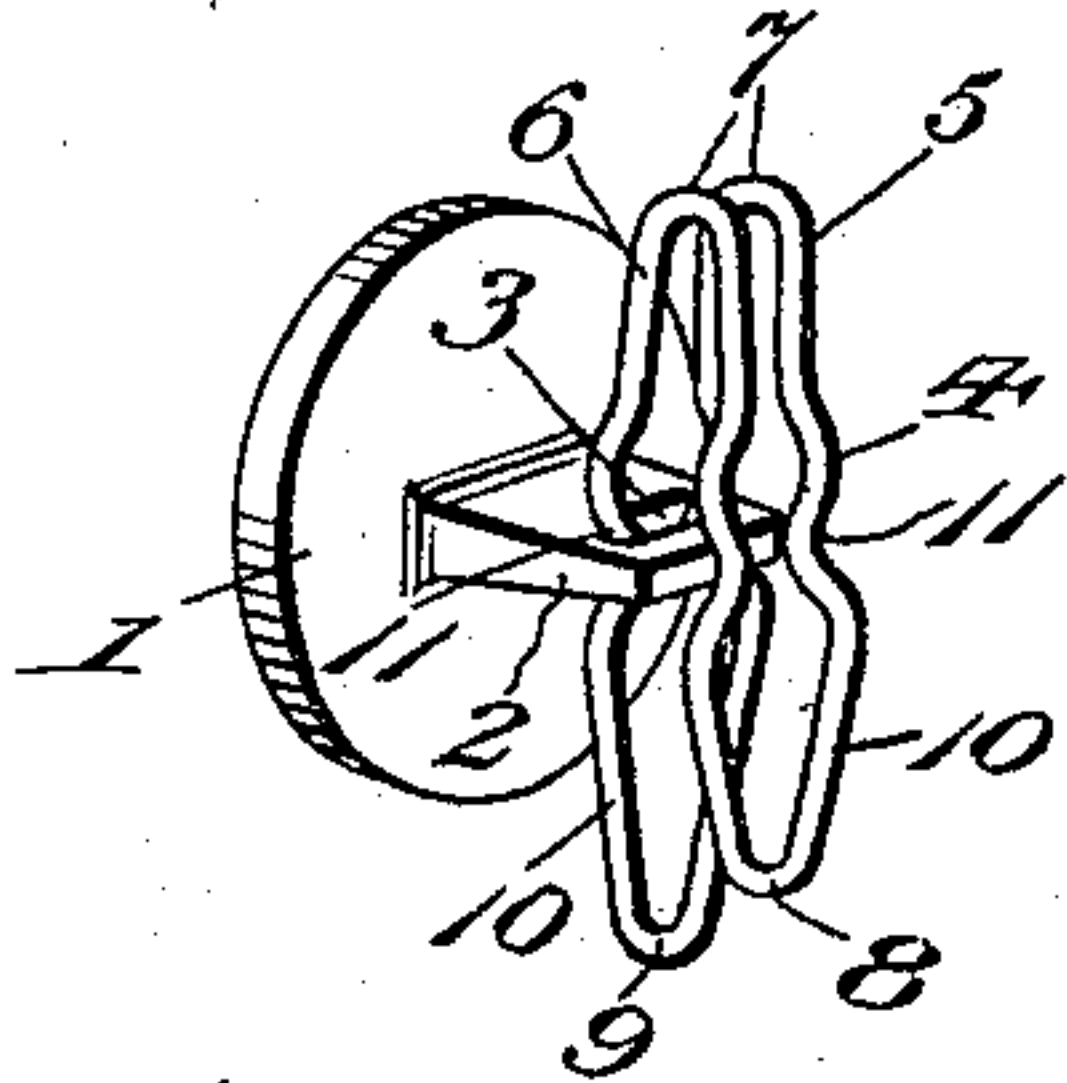


Fig. 2.

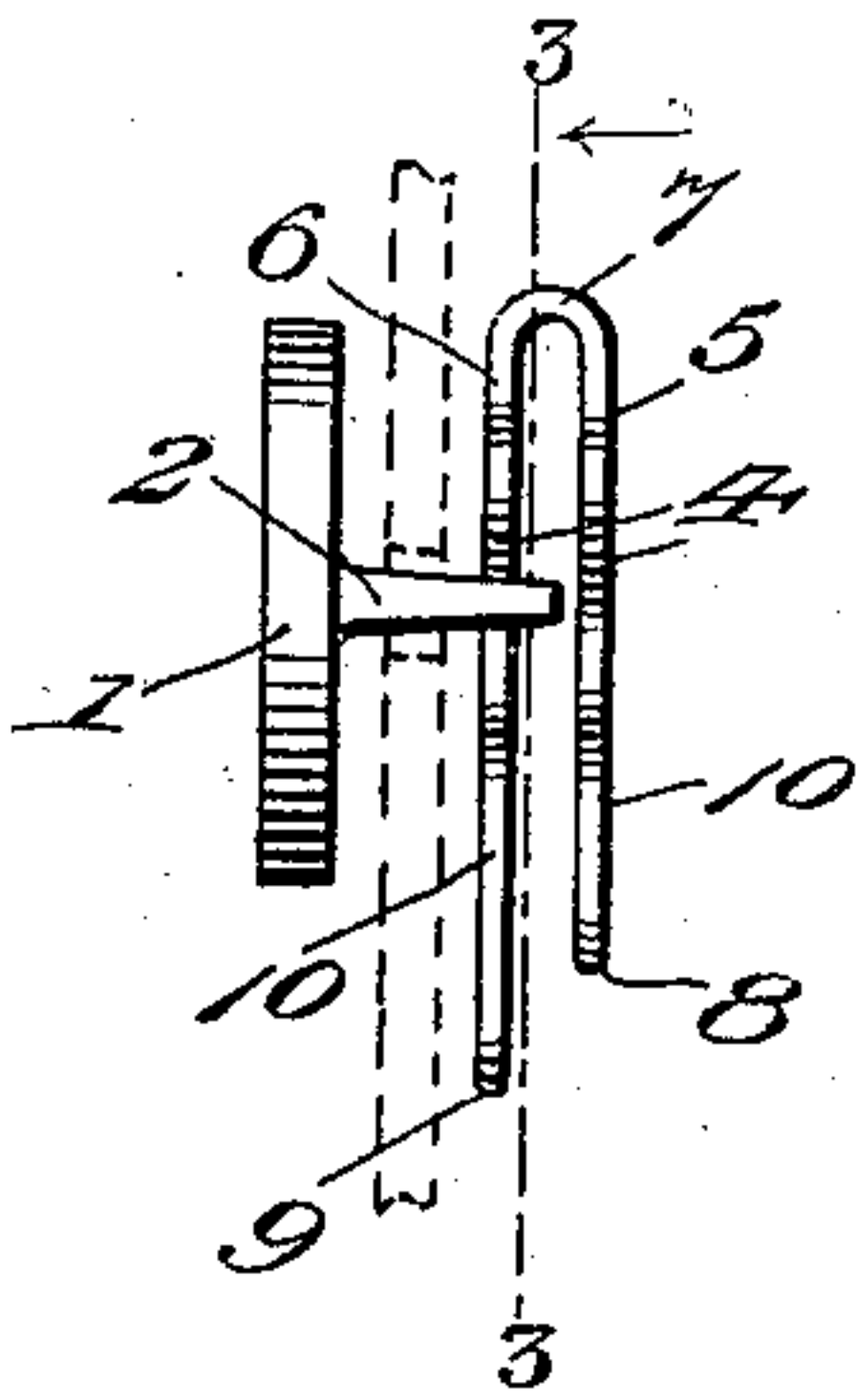


Fig. 3.

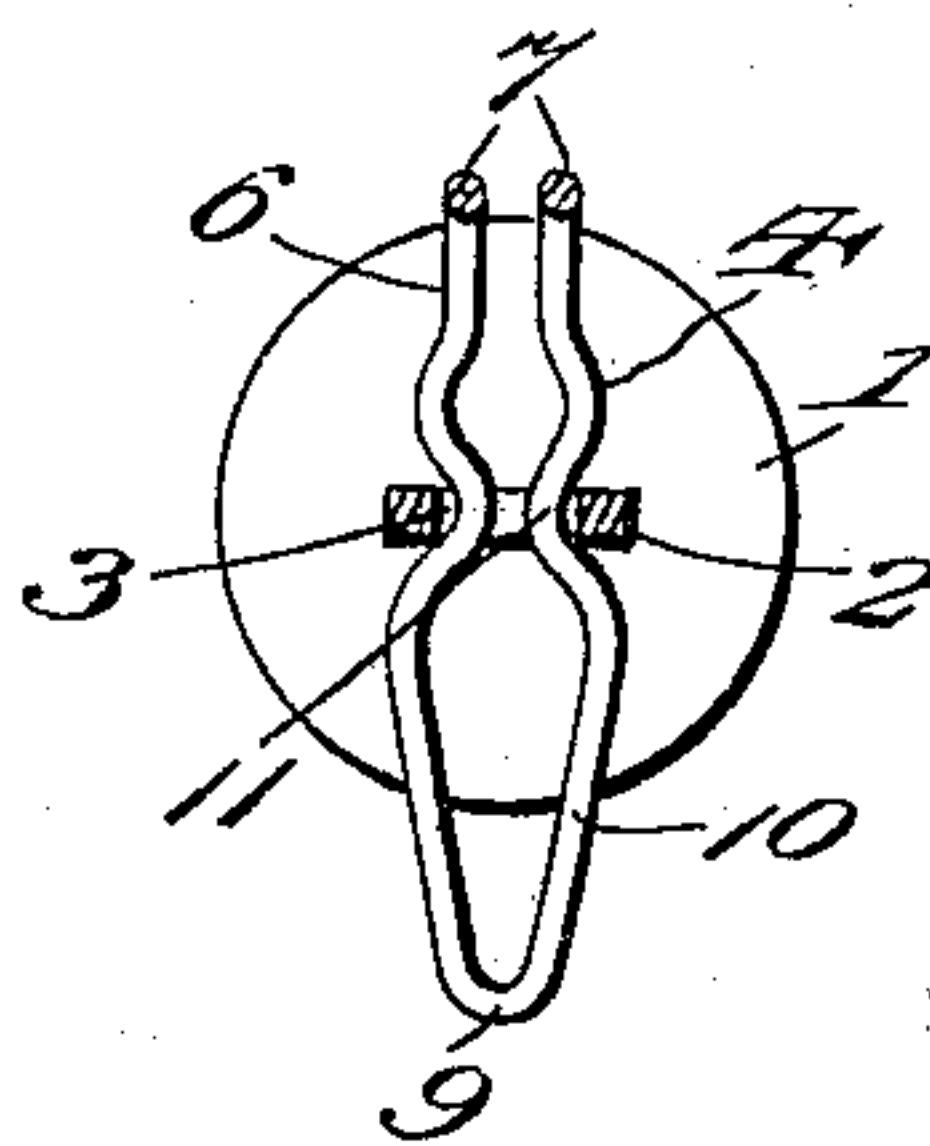
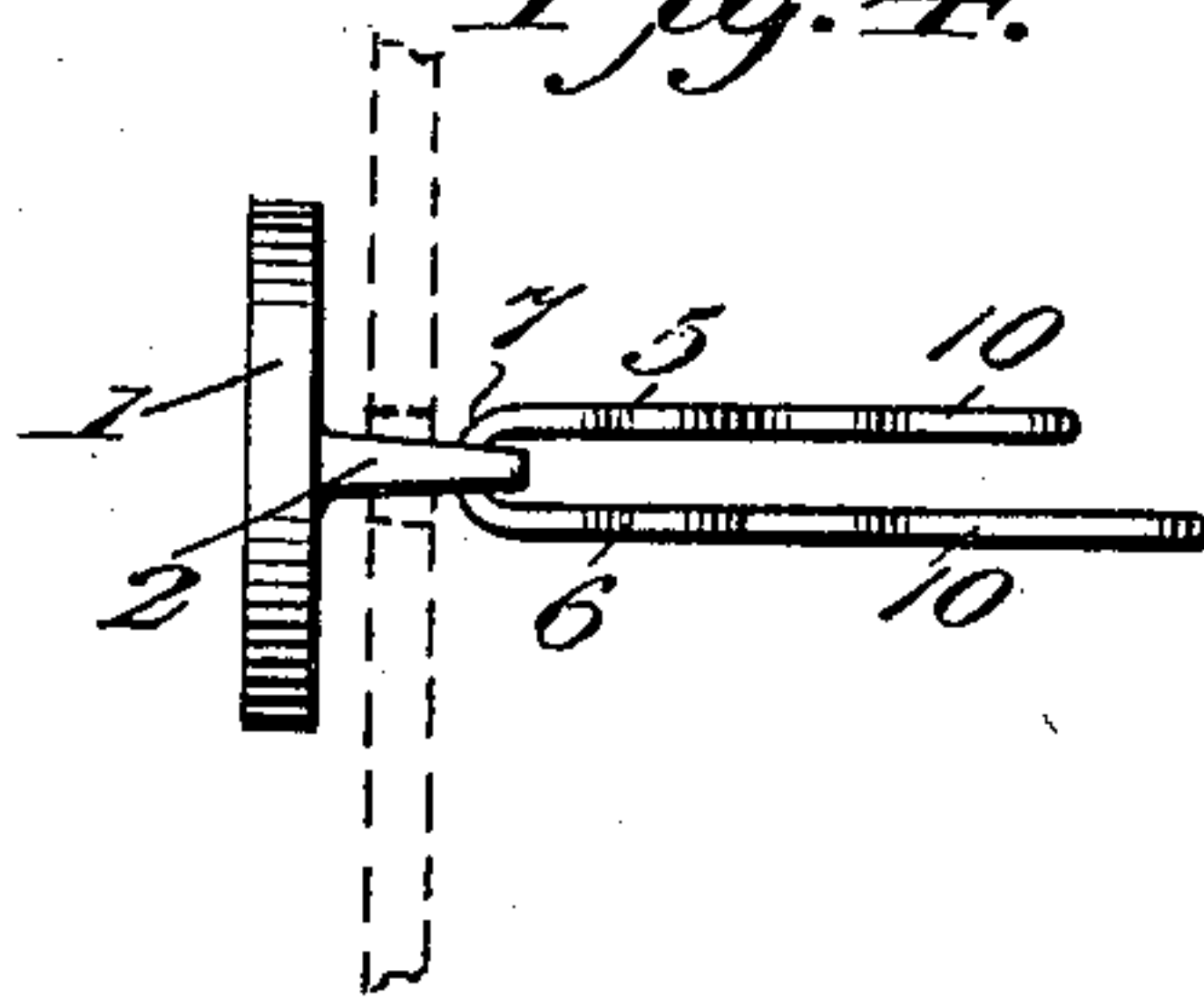


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS G. BROWN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,630, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed October 14, 1902. Serial No. 127,247. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS G. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to buttons, and particularly that class used in connection with collars and neckbands of shirts; and the object of the same is to provide simple and effective means for easily and conveniently applying and removing a button and securing the latter in relation to a buttonhole or series of buttonholes.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a button embodying the features of the invention and showing the securing member in position to prevent the button from being removed from the buttonhole. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of the improved button shown applied to a piece of fabric, illustrated in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of the improved button, showing the securing member in position for insertion or withdrawal through a buttonhole.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a button-head of any suitable form and adapted to be ornamented or provided with a setting. Extending from the center of one side of the said head is a substantially flat shank 2, having a slot 3 formed therein near its free end. The securing member 4 is constructed from a loop of resilient wire and comprises two tongues 5 and 6, connected at one extremity by a bend 7, and between the opposite ends of said tongues is an open space whereby the securing member may be readily applied to the shank 2. The ends 8 and 9 of the tongues 5 and 6, between which the open space is provided, are reduced and have the side members 10 of each gradually diverged from said ends to a maximum intermediate lateral projection, beyond which contracted seats 11 are

formed. From the said seats 11 and in the direction of the bend 7 the side members of the tongues converge, and as the said side members are free to be compressed or yield either tongue 5 or 6 may be locked in relation to the shank 2 of the button when inserted through the slot 3 to dispose the securing member in a plane at right angles to the shank, and thus hold the button against accidental detachment. The tongue 6 is longer than the tongue 5 and is preferably inserted in the button-shank to provide a more extended resistance to the accidental detachment of the button after it is applied to the buttonhole. In this arrangement of the tongue 6 the tongue 5 extends over the free end of the shank 2 and serves as a guard to prevent said shank end from injuring the neck or body of the wearer; but it is obvious that the securing member can be reversed and the tongue 5 inserted in the shank. In this latter event the tongue 6 will serve as the guard.

When the button is arranged for insertion in or withdrawal through a buttonhole, the securing member is pulled downwardly until the bend 7 rests within the slot 3, and in this arrangement the said securing member may be held in a plane parallel with or as a continuation of the shank 2, as clearly shown by Fig. 4. The length of the slot 3 and the transverse construction of the bends 7 in relation to each other are so proportioned that the securing member may be easily disposed, as shown by Fig. 4, and when the securing member is extended away from the shank for the purpose of inserting it in or drawing it through the buttonhole a convenient means will be provided for directing said shank through the buttonhole or a number of buttonholes, as in the conjunctive relation of a collar and neckband of a shirt, and the resistance offered by thick stiff layers of material comprised in the construction of the collar and neckband may be readily overcome.

While the improved button has been described as being particularly applicable for use as a collar-button, it will be understood that it may be employed also for securing garments, such as vests. One of the advantages of the use of the improved button is

that no matter how worn or enlarged a buttonhole may become the button will be held intact or connected to a neckband or other garment with which it may be used through the medium of the extended bearing afforded by the longer tongue 6. It is also proposed to suitably plate the securing member and to vary the proportions and dimensions of the same relatively to the size of the button with which it is used.

Several uses or applications of the improved button have been heretofore set forth, but the most important and preferred use is to have the head of the button disposed against the inner side of the neckband of a shirt and the shank 2 projected rearwardly through the buttonhole or outwardly through the latter with the guard on the outside of the collar, through which the shank is also passed. When the guard is in vertical relation to the shank, it can be efficiently employed as a means for holding the band of a necktie, which is slipped in between the tongues and prevented from riding upwardly over the collar. In this latter use of the improved device the tongue 5 will stand outwardly from the shank and the tongue 6 will be in engagement with said shank, the shorter tongue 5 permitting the band of the necktie to be forced upwardly from the lower end of the guard with more convenience.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A button, comprising a shank having an opening therethrough, and a doubled securing member having tongues, one of the latter being adapted to be inserted in the opening and the other serving as a guard for the inserted tongue and standing, when attached, in advance of the free end of the shank.

2. A button, comprising a shank having an opening therethrough, and a securing member having tongues with intermediate seats, the tongues being connected at one end by a bend and one of the same insertible in the said opening.

3. A button, having a shank with an opening therethrough, and a securing member comprising two resilient parts connected to each other at one extremity by a bend, the one part being insertible in the shank and movable therethrough to bring the bend in engagement therewith.

4. A button, comprising a head and a shank having an opening therethrough, and a securing member formed with a pair of spaced tongues with intermediate seats, the one tongue being insertible through the shank and the other serving as a guard.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIS G. BROWN.

Witnesses:

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