

No. 730,277.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

H. A. LIBAIRE.
CUFF BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1901.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

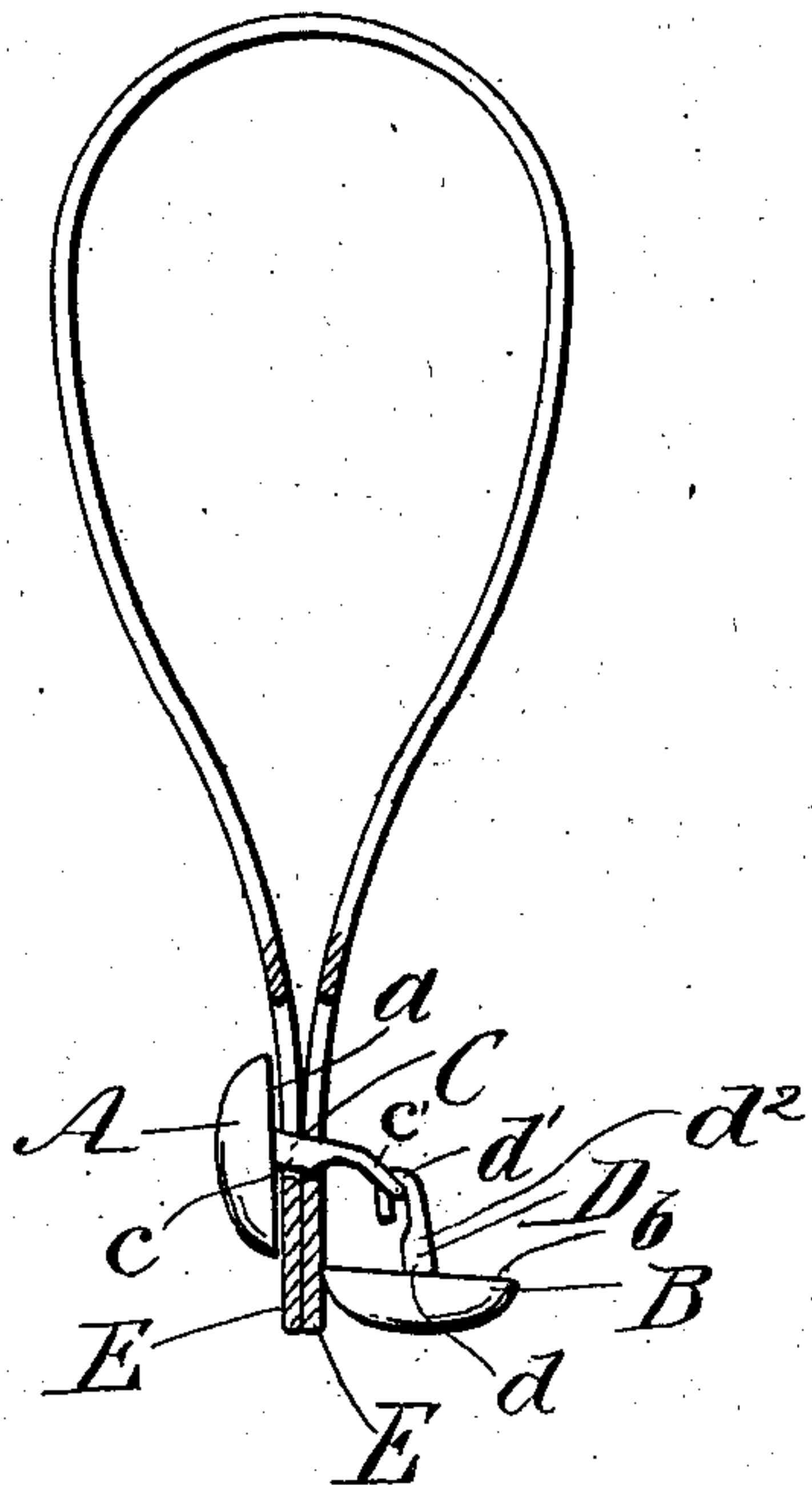


Fig. 2.

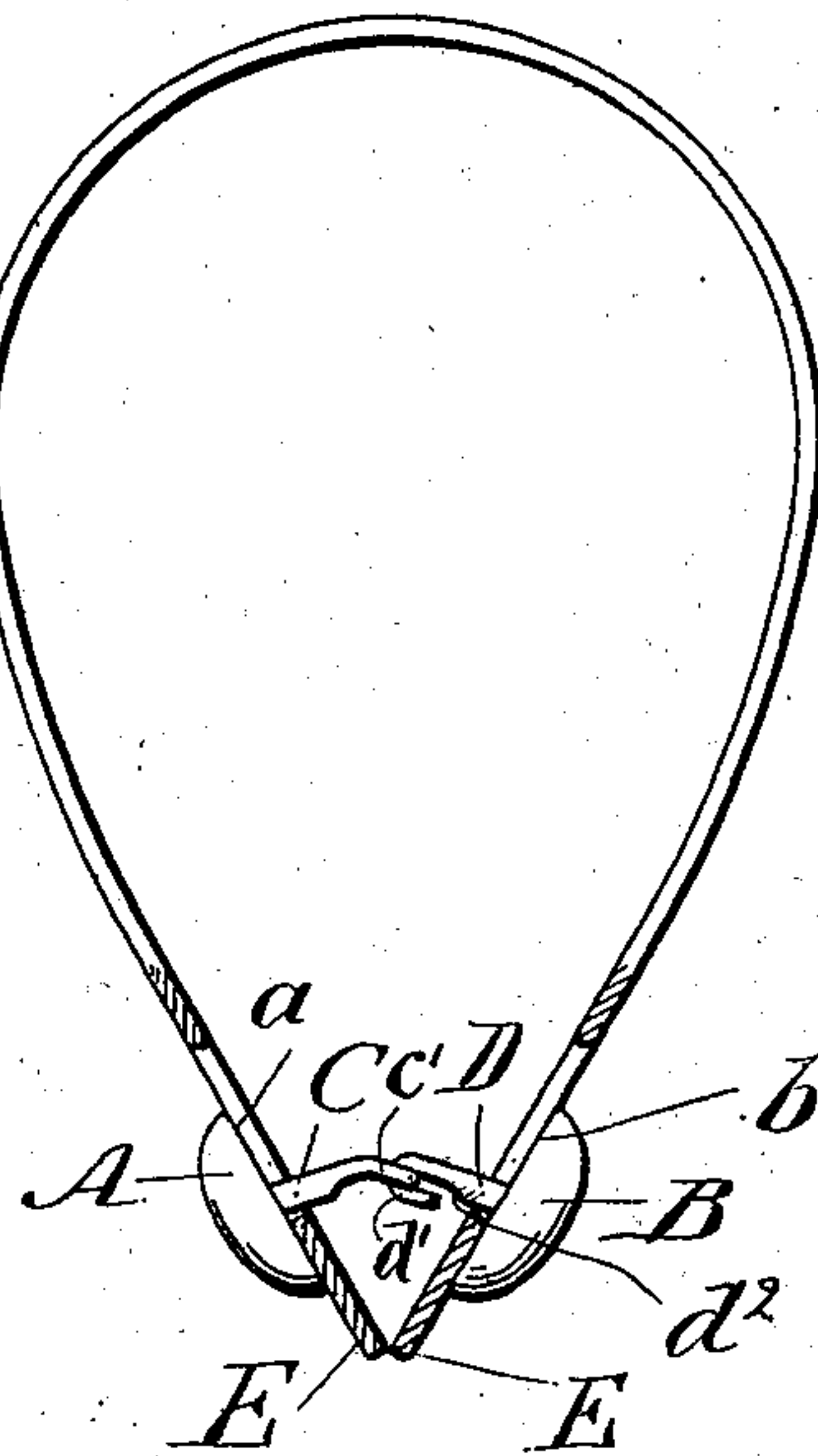


Fig. 3.

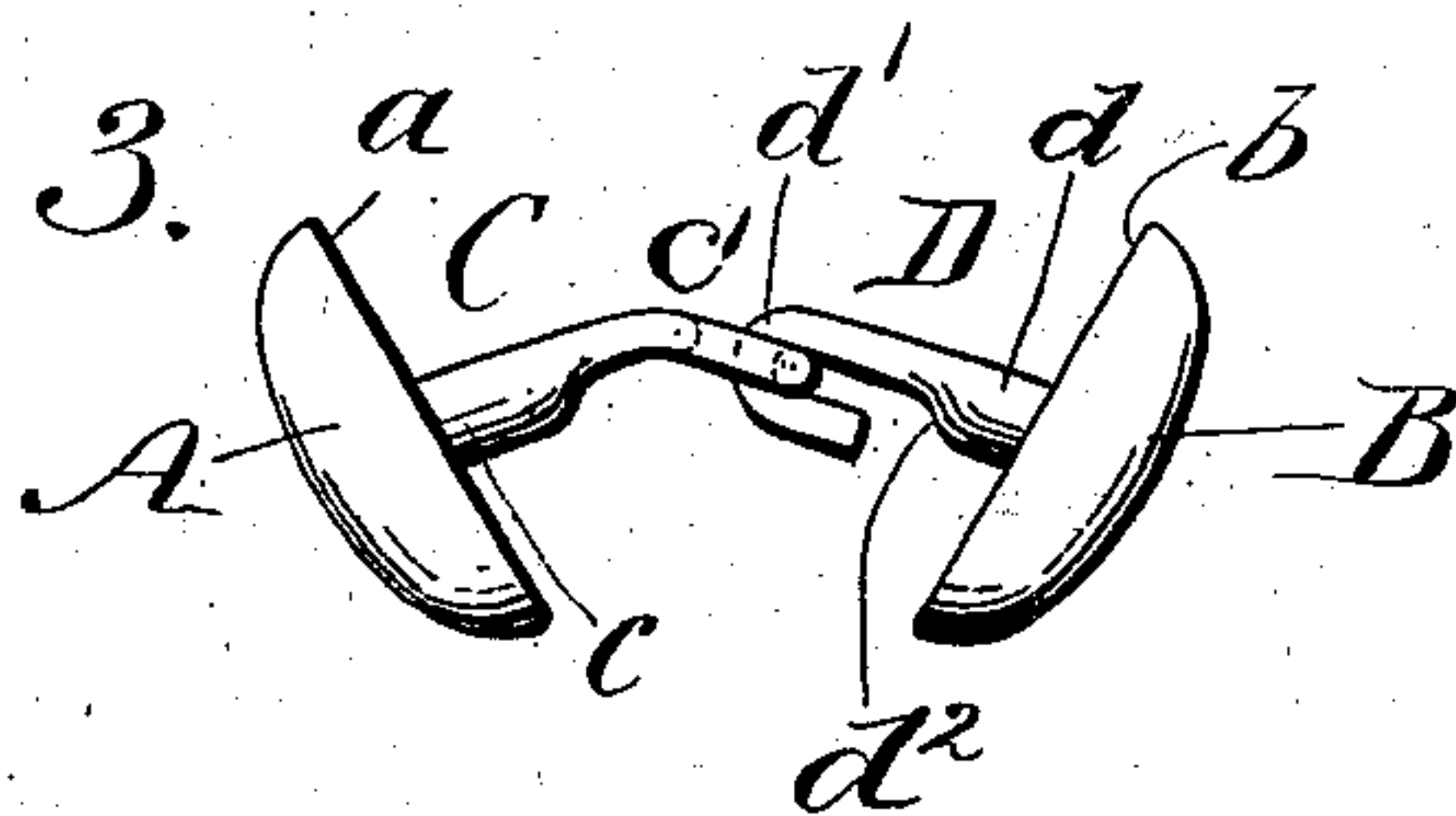
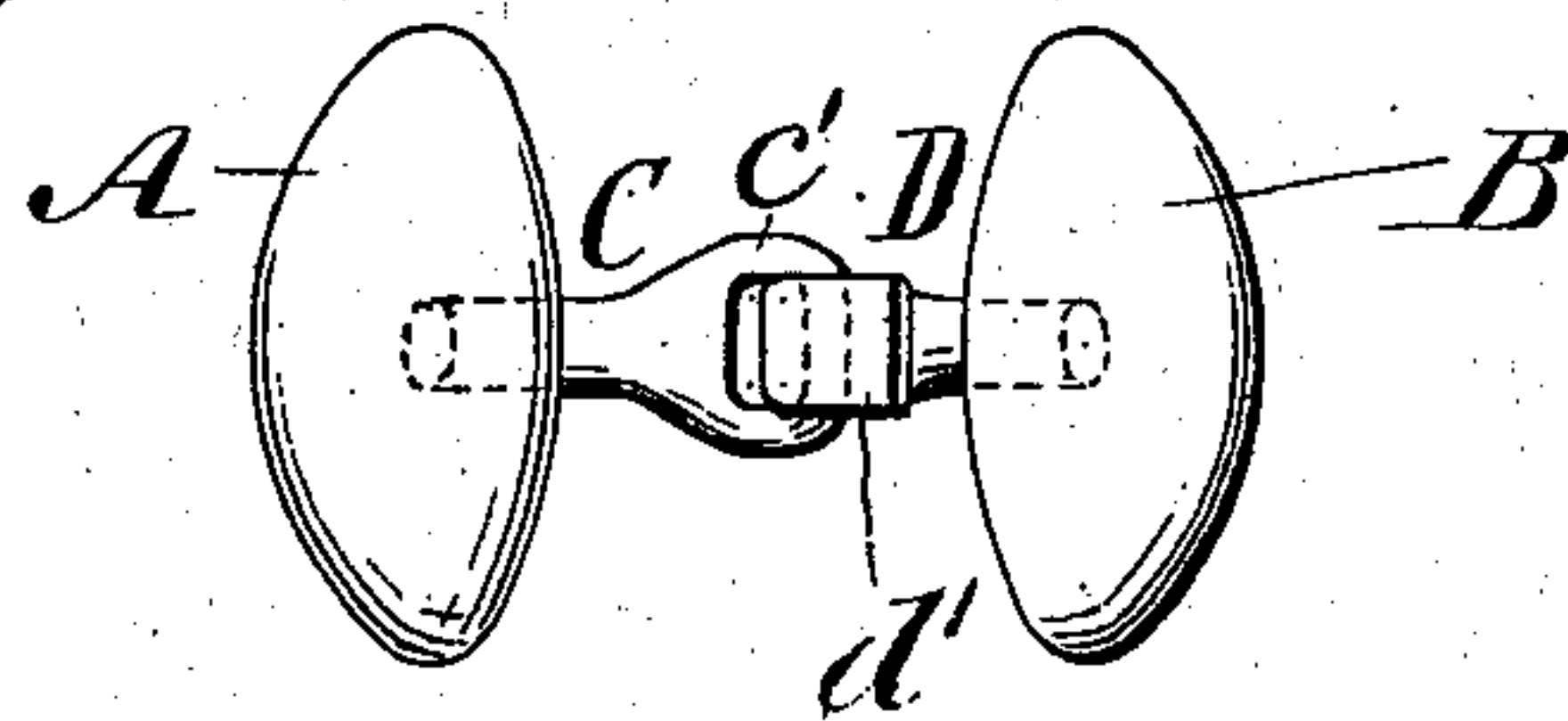


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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HENRY A. LIBAIRE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CUFF-BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,277, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed November 19, 1901. Serial No. 82,835. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. LIBAIRE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff - Buttons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to that class of cuff-buttons each comprising two heads and a connecting member, and has for its primary objects the production of a button capable of being readily applied with but little effort and without the necessity for passing one of the heads through a buttonhole, that will be comparatively simple and durable in construction, and which when adjusted in a cuff will neatly and positively preserve the shape of the same with the desired prevailing effect of acutely-converging ends or side edges.

With the above purposes in view the invention consists in a button of the type referred to consisting of a pair of heads having peculiarly shaped and related eye and hook shanks, respectively, whereby the eye-shank of one head is of such configuration that while one part thereof coacts with the special angle presented by the rear face of its head to conform to and retain its cuff end or side edge in the acutely-converged position previously mentioned the eye part of said shank extends at such relative angle with respect to the other portion of its shank that the hook-shank of the other head can readily engage said eye when the former is approximately at a right angle with respect to the latter, the peculiar shapes and disposition of both said eye and hook shanks being such that when in engagement with each other and connected to the cuff they are not liable to disengagement under the movements ordinarily imposed upon both parts of the button during wear. By this arrangement danger of loss of the button parts by accidental disengagement of the eye and hook is materially reduced, while convenience of desired engagement and disengagement is greatly promoted.

There are other novel features and details

connected with my improved button, which are also more freely set forth hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an edge view, partly in section, of a cuff with my improved button and illustrating the manner of applying the latter to the former. Fig. 2 is a somewhat similar view illustrating the natural positions of the cuff and improved button. Fig. 3 is a view of the button alone and showing the same on a slightly larger scale. Fig. 4 also shows the button, but viewed in a position at a right angle to that represented in Fig. 3.

The button-heads A B are provided with the rigid eye and hook shanks C D, respectively, the eye-shank being the slightly longer of the two. The shank C consists of a flattened eye portion *c'* of considerable width and a narrower but thicker portion *c*, rigidly secured to the back of the head A. It will be noted that the portion *c* does not extend strictly at a right angle from the back *a* of the head A, while the eye portion *c'* extends at an obtuse angle with respect to the portion *c*.

The hook-shank D extends from the back *b* of the head B at the same peculiar angle as does the portion *c* from the back of its head. This shank D comprises the thicker but narrower portion *d*, secured to the rear of the head, and the thinner but wider portion bent to form the hook proper, *d'*.

To adjust the button, the ends or side edges E E are pressed together, as illustrated in Fig. 1, with their buttonholes registering. The eye-shank C is then passed through both holes, so that its eye portion *c'* will project considerably beyond the face of the cuff opposite to that on which the head A is located. The button B is then so manipulated that while its shank D is substantially at a right angle to the projecting portion *c'* its hook can be caused to conveniently engage the eye of said portion *c'*, after which, on the edges of the cuff being released, the elasticity of the latter will cause the hook-shank to be drawn through its buttonhole and the back of the head A bear appropriately against the contiguous face of the cuff. With the cuff edges and button thus conditioned the actual

hook-and-eye connection will be approximately midway between the cuff portions E, as indicated in Fig. 2, the flattened character of the portion d' relative to the part d 5 providing a shoulder d^2 adjacent to the hook-terminal, whereby if under the movements ordinarily imposed upon both parts of the button during wear the eye is caused to swing around and slide upon the flattened parts of 10 the hook the end of the eye will abut against said shoulder, the effect being to maintain the hook and eye engaged. The detachment can be effected when desired by again compressing the cuff edges E together to project 15 the eye portion, as in Fig. 1, whereupon the head B, with its shank, will be so turned that the latter can be readily disengaged from the eye in an obvious manner.

By providing both heads A B with definite 20 shanks C D instead of an extended bar and a short loop or hook, respectively, such shanks present relatively stronger features of the button and are capable of being engaged and disengaged with greater facility than is possible 25 in an arrangement where one of the heads carries simply a short loop or hook. Moreover, by equipping both heads with shanks as described the actual hook engagement is located away from the inner surfaces 30 of the cuff edges and is therefore not subject to such movements as it would acquire if closely adjacent to the inner surface of either of said edges and which would tend to result in the accidental disengagement of the parts.

35 I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to the specific cuff-buttons shown and

described, as changes may be made in the details thereof and the construction still be within the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what 40 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cuff-button, the combination with the heads, of rigid shanks extending obliquely relative to the contiguous faces of their heads, 45 one of said shanks having a flattened portion bent parallel with respect to itself to constitute a hook, and the shank of the other button having an eye portion extending at an obtuse angle relative thereto. 50

2. In a cuff-button, the combination with the heads, of rigid shanks extending obliquely relative to the contiguous faces of their heads, one of said shanks being flattened to present 55 a shoulder d^2 , and bent parallel with respect to itself to form a hook the approach of which is guarded by said shoulder, and the shank of the other button having an eye portion extending at an obtuse angle relative thereto, the wall of the eye nearest its shank, adapted 60 to coact with the shoulder d^2 , of the other shank substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 13th day of November, 1901. 65

HENRY A. LIBAIRE.

Witnesses:

BELLE PATTERSON,
WALTER JOBERENTS.