

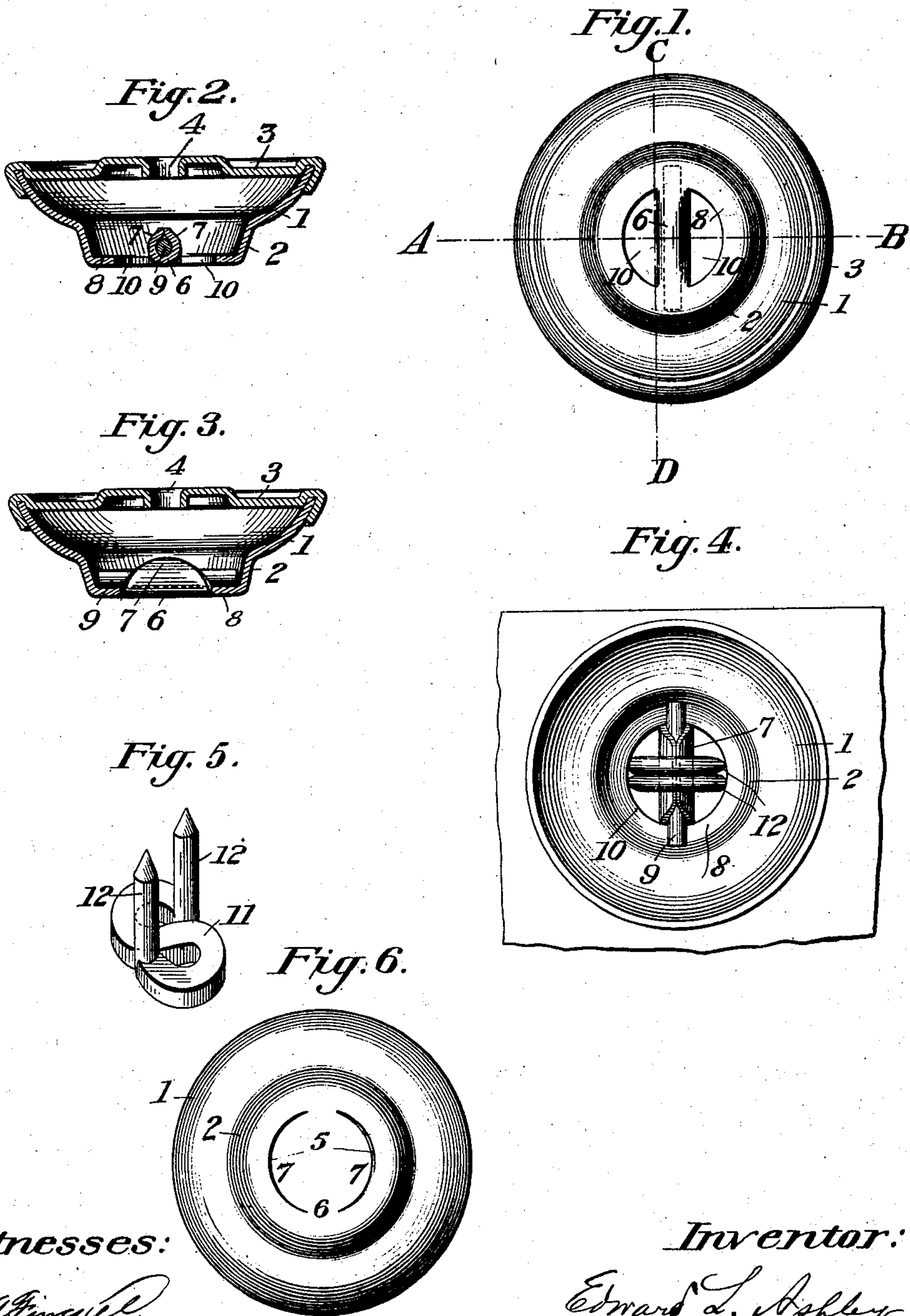
No. 742,145.

PATENTED OCT. 27, 1903.

E. L. ASHLEY.  
BAR BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

*E. L. Ashley*

*Paul Buckel*

Inventor:

*Edward L. Ashley*

*by W. H. Finckel*  
Atty



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. ASHLEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## BAR-BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,145, dated October 27, 1903.

Application filed January 6, 1902. Serial No. 88,665. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. ASHLEY, 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 Bar-Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of buttons commonly known as "bar-buttons," and more especially to those buttons which are designed to be set by means of metallic fastenings having two legs or prongs which are bent around the bar in the act and for the purpose of setting the button. The bar in this class of buttons has been made of wire and of sheet metal and secured in the button in a variety of ways.

In the present invention the bar is made integral with the hub or shank of the button and at the bottom thereof and by slitting the bottom of such hub or shank and bending inwardly the slit segments toward each other, with a bar of wire inclosed within such inwardly-bent slit segments, and the legs or prongs of the fastener are designed to be bent over the bar thus formed in order to secure the button to a garment.

The invention is applicable alike to buttons having a face-plate and to those without a face-plate; but for purposes of illustration I have shown the invention as applied to a button having a face-plate.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken in the plane of line A B, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken in the plane of line C D, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top plan view, face-plate removed, showing mode of attachment to fabric. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one form of fastening for use in setting this kind of button. Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the slit blank.

So far as shape and material are concerned the button member or back 1, having a depressed center constituting a hub or shank 2, and the face-plate 3, having a central open-

ing 4, are herein shown and may be as usual, and the back and face-plate are united by overlapping the edge of the face-plate upon the back. As already indicated, where no face-plate is used, but a button of the open-face variety is supplied with my improvement, the back will be modified so that its rim, which is here shown as joined to the face-plate, will be flanged out to form the face of the button, as usual.

The back, as shown more particularly in Fig. 6, is constructed with segmental slits cut in the bottom of its hub and leaving a transverse bridge 6 with opposite segmental wings 7, which are to be bent up inwardly toward the face of the button from opposite sides of the bridge, to form, with the bridge, a cross-bar which is to receive the fastening device. It will be observed that the slits are made within the plane of the bottom of the hub, so as to leave a surrounding flange 8 at the bottom of the hub.

A piece of wire 9 of any desired shape in cross-section, preferably circular, is placed within the bottom of the hub, parallel with and upon the bridge 6 and with its ends resting upon the flange 8 of the bottom of the hub, and the segmental wings 7 are folded about this bar 9, as shown more particularly in Figs. 2 and 3. This bar 9 preferably is of less length than the diameter of the hub, and the folding of the wings 7 about it secures it in place, and it in turn serves as a reinforcement for the bridge and wings, thus making a bar of practically double strength as compared with bars made simply of the sheet metal of the button itself or bars made of lengths of wire alone.

The bending up of the segmental wings 7 leaves in the bottom of the hub of the button and on opposite sides of the bridge-piece the segmental openings 10 for the passage of the fastening medium into the button and around the bar.

The preferred form of fastening is shown in Fig. 5, and it consists of a wire having a head 11 bent in substantially S shape and having its opposite ends bent up to form legs or prongs 12. By means of suitable setting



implements or machines the legs of the fastening are forced through the fabric and their ends bent or curled in opposite directions over the top of the bar, substantially as shown in Fig. 4, to effect a secure union of the button with the fabric. Any other suitable form of fastening may be used.

In the use of buttons of this general class manufacturers find that the best results are obtained by having the bar in the extreme bottom of the button, and from a manufacturing point of view it is advantageous to make the sheet-metal portion of the bar wholly integral with the button itself. Both of these desired contingencies are provided for in the button of this invention.

By constructing the segmental wings and the connected bridge integral with the back of the button I am enabled to utilize the strength of the metal of the hub of the button, and not only so, but there is effected a very considerable economy in the manufacture of the button, since the labor incident to inserting a separately-formed bar and the machinery for effecting that object are dispensed with, and, moreover, the folding of the wings about the wire 9 practically effects the centering of that wire without special provision

of labor for so placing it. It is to be noted also that not only does the wire 9 align with the bridge 6, which is integral with the back of the button, but inasmuch as the ends of the wire 9 rest upon the solid flange 8 of the bottom of the hub of the button the strain imposed upon the bar by the application of the fastening and in use is distributed upon the bridge and upon the solid flange, and hence the liability of displacing the bridge or of tearing it out is for all practical purposes eliminated.

What I claim is—

A bar-button, provided with a depending hub or shank having as integral members thereof, a bottom flange 8, a cross-bridge 6, and segmental wings 7 bent up from opposite sides of said bridge toward each other within the button, and a reinforcing-wire embraced by said bent-up wings and having its ends resting upon the bottom flange of the hub.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of January, A. D. 1902.

EDWARD L. ASHLEY.

Witnesses:

T. R. HYDE, Jr.,  
HENRY FEHL.