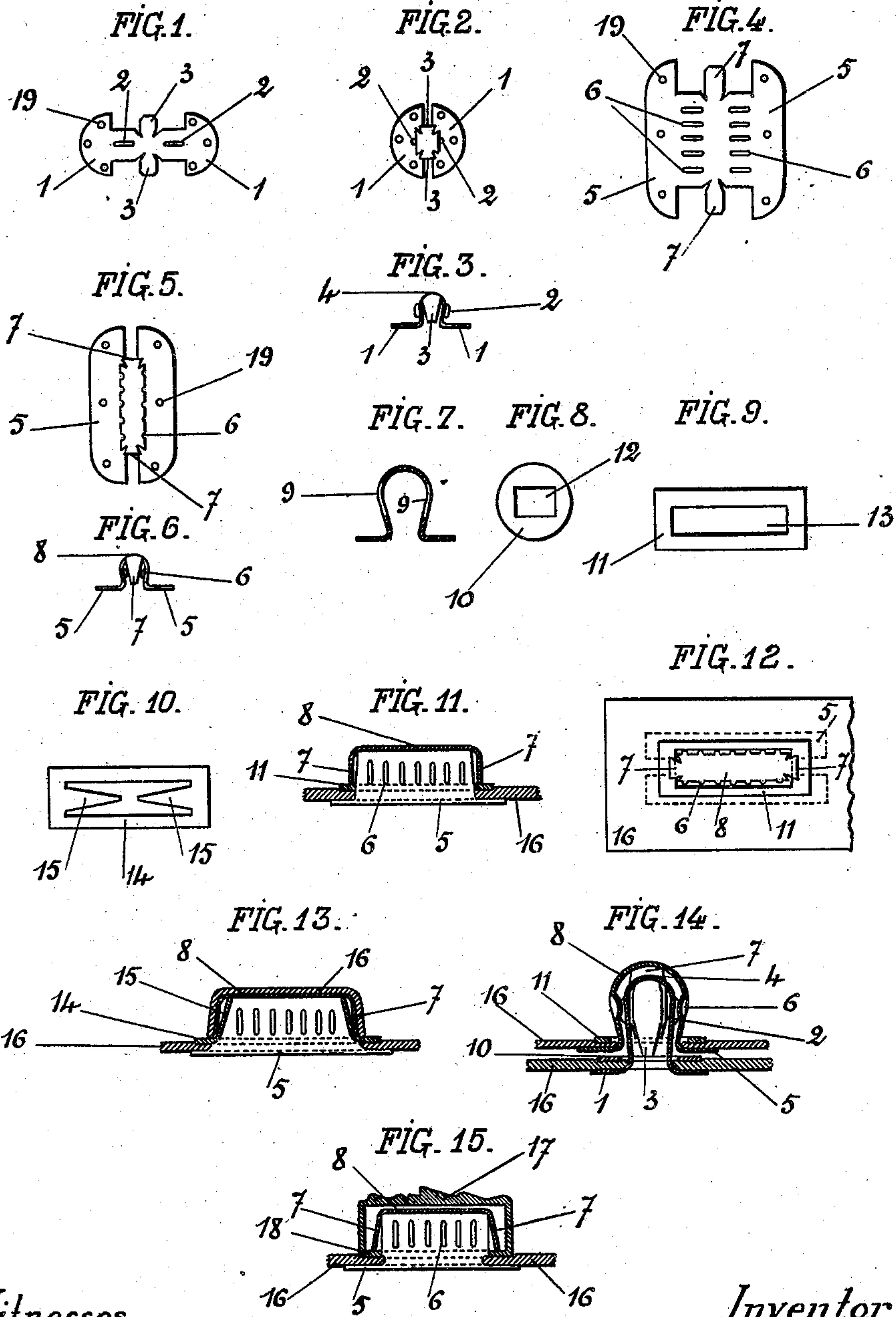


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PRESSURE BUTTON.
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924,254.

Patented June 8, 1909.



Witnesses.

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PRESSURE-BUTTON.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR MARENDOWSKI, engineer, residing at Ermont, Seine and Oise, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pressure-Buttons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to an improvement in spring pressure buttons or fasteners adapted particularly for use in securing gloves, shoes, dresses, purses, bags and similar articles, but adapted as well to secure any article having flaps which overlap and consequently can be applied on skin, leather, cartoon, fabrics and other matters.

My invention consists of the novel construction which will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar numbers of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a view of the stamped plate or blank forming a stud or head. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the formed stud. Fig. 3 is a front view of the stud. Fig. 4 is a view of the stamped plate forming a long socket part. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the formed socket part. Fig. 6 is a front view of the socket. Fig. 7 is a cross section passing by holes 9 of a part of button of modified form. Fig. 8 is a view of the simple plate or frame to be used with the stud. Fig. 9 is a view of the simple frame for long socket. Fig. 10 is a view of the frame of a modified form having interior tongues. Figs. 11 and 12 are sectional and plan views of a socket member with the simple frame shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 13 is a sectional view of a socket member with the frame having tongues as indicated in Fig. 10. Fig. 14 is a cross section of a complete button. Fig. 15 is a sectional view of a socket member with a cap.

My device comprises, as usual with such spring pressure buttons, two parts, a socket member and a stud member, each of which members is fastened to its particular flap, and by engaging one with the other, the two flaps of the article, to which the spring pressure button is applied, are secured together.

The main feature of the invention is in the construction and nature of the fastening means.

This spring pressure button is constructed and composed of few simply and cheaply manufactured pieces, and is also of such a nature that it is not confined to a single adjustment, but may have the stud inserted and secured in any place inside the long socket member.

This button is one which may be adapted for use upon all articles whose nature permits adjustment of the flaps and will thus enable the article to be fastened more or less tightly, as necessary. The particular construction also permits of the fastener being mechanically attached to the articles, and in a convenient position, at the moment of selling at the shop and using only the pliers instead of presses, or being sewed, if desired. The fastener is especially adapted for all purposes of this nature where an adjustment or variation of adjustment in the fastening position is desired.

The stud and socket members are of elongated form and analogous construction, differing in size and some details according to the suitable and practical purposes.

The stud or head is cut from a metallic plate according to the form of Fig. 1 in which 1 represents the flanges, 2 the embossed projections or stops and 3 the tongues. The plate is then bent in a loop-like shape in order to form a head 4 as is indicated in Fig. 2 in plan and in Fig. 3 in elevation.

It will be seen that the flanges 1 are brought toward one another and constitute the base, that the projections or stops 2 are lateral and exterior, and that the tongues 3 are bent down in such a manner as to leave the edges of the head 4 rounded.

The socket is cut as is shown in the Fig. 4 in which 5 represents flanges, 6 embossed projections or stops forming grooves on the other side of the plate, and 7 binding-tongues. The plate is then bent to the shape of a loop in order to form the hollow 8, as is shown in Fig. 5 in plan and in Fig. 6 in elevation. In this manner the flanges 5 form the base, 6 are the stop notches, exterior and lateral projections or the interior grooves, and the tongues 7 are suitably bent forming binding means and limiting longitudinal movement of the head.

The studs and the sockets instead of embossed hollows or projections 6 may have holes or apertures 9, as is indicated in Fig. 7, if it is desirable to increase the opposition to

escapement and longitudinal movement between both parts of the button, one of which having holes 9, the other having projections entering the said holes. The number, nature and depth of lateral projections or stops the length and form of the tongues, as well as the size of the studs and sockets may vary to a very large extent so as to suit the practical purposes.

10 The frames 10, 11 which combined with the studs and sockets form the button members, consist of a metal plate having a rectangular aperture 12, 13 formed therein by punching away the metal as is seen in Figs. 8 and 9. The said frame apertures are larger than the corresponding stud and socket heads so as to loosely pass over the said heads, and to permit the button parts to move laterally and act as springs.

20 The frame 14 may be provided with binding-tongues 15 as is shown in Fig. 10.

In order to assemble and fasten the button members, the frames and parts are applied in such a manner as to catch and hold the material or fabric between the frames and the flanges of the button. The same means and manners of assembling and fastening are applied to stud and socket members.

30 Figs. 11 and 12 show in sectional elevation and in plan the manner of fastening by means of button binding-tongues. In these figures, 16 indicates the material, fabric or leather, 5 the flanges, 11 the frame and 7 the binding-tongues bent back upon the frame maintaining the material or fabric 16 clasped and pressed against the flanges 5.

In order to more strongly assemble and fasten the button members, frames 14 having interior binding-tongues may be employed as is shown at 15 in Fig. 13, where the said tongues are bent up against the inner surface 8 of the button member.

The particular feature of the binding-tongues 7 and 15 is to press on the corresponding parts only by their ends or extremities.

Fig. 14 shows a transverse section of a complete, locked and mechanically fastened button. From this figure it will be seen that, owing to the form and special construction of the parts, the stud is introduced by pressure into the hollow of the socket; that during this pressure both parts may act as springs; that the projections 2 fall into the hollows or between the projections 6 forming stops, and that the stud is thus locked in any place inside the long socket member and cannot

not come out from it, nor move longitudinally therein.

In order to ornament the buttons, worked caps of different forms and materials, instead of frames, may be employed. Frames and caps, of different forms, or similar to those of Fig. 13 and others, such as shown at 17 in Fig. 15 may be used, having edges 18, the said caps being fastened by the tongues 7 and in the same manner as frames.

It is obvious that the studs and sockets of the construction shown in Figs. 2 and 5 may be fastened mechanically upon a material in any suitable and known manner, and that if desired the said studs and sockets, having holes 19, may be also employed without frames and sewed upon a material as usual.

I claim as new:

1. A spring pressure button consisting of a stud and a socket member, each member having flanges and an elongated head provided with bent tongues at the ends and with lateral stops or projections and grooves, so as to prevent the longitudinal slip between the parts, substantially as described.

2. A spring pressure button comprising a stud and a socket member, each member having flanges and an elongated head provided with lateral stops and with binding tongues at the ends, in combination with frames having apertures larger than the said heads and adapted to fit over the heads, to clasp and hold the material pressed against the flanges by ends of said tongues, substantially as described.

3. A spring pressure button comprising a stud and a socket member, each member having an elongated head provided with lateral stops, in combination with frames adapted to fit over said heads to clamp the material, one of said frames having binding tongues, the ends of said tongues pressing against the inner surface of the head, substantially as described.

4. A spring pressure button comprising a stud and a socket member, each member having an elongated head provided with lateral stops and with binding-tongues, in combination with caps having edges adapted to fit over the heads to clamp the material by the extremities of the said tongues pressing upon the edges of the cap, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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