R. N. BROTHERS.

CUFF BUTTON.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1908.

957,864. **Patented May 17, 1910.**

FIG. 1.

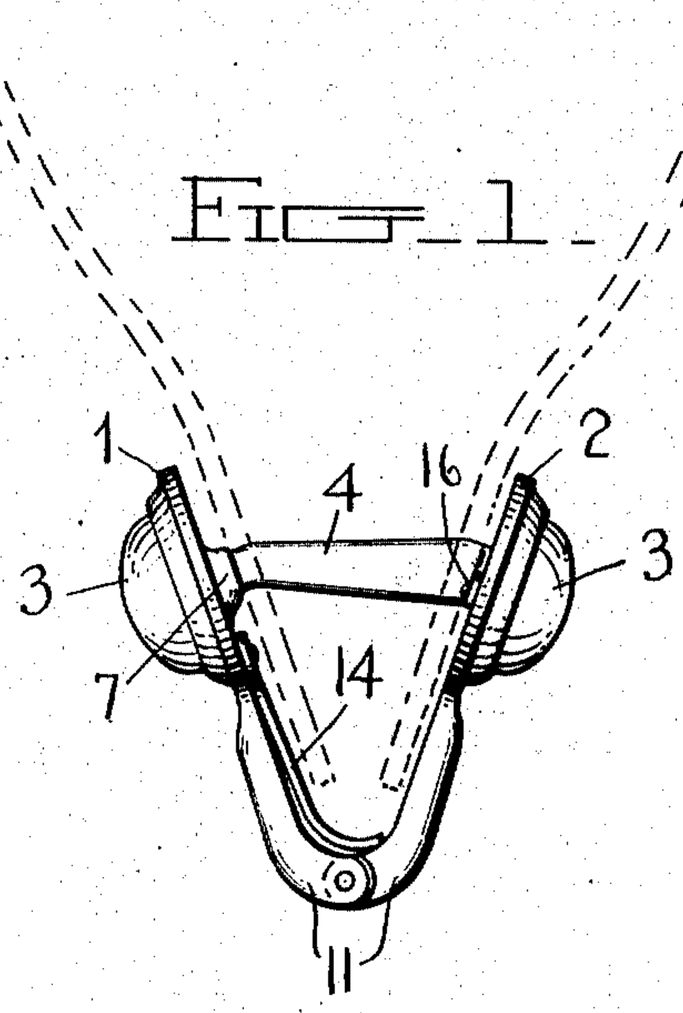


FIG. 2.

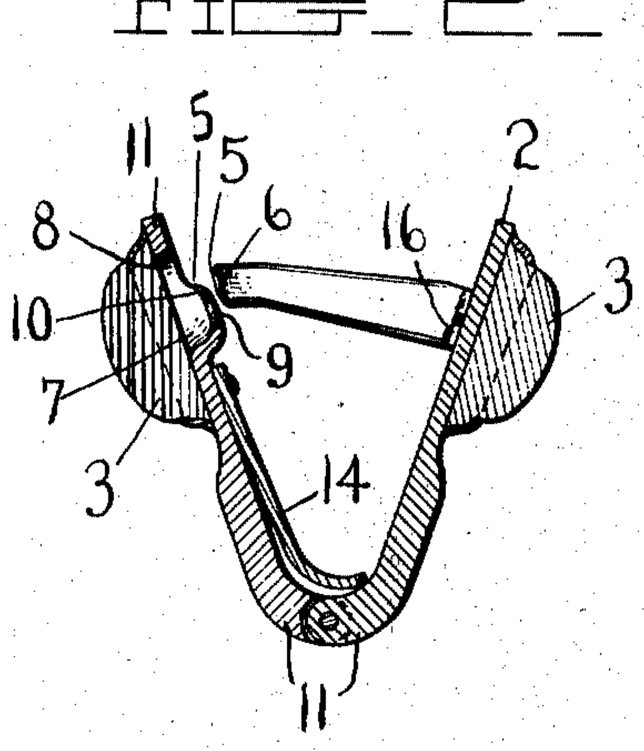


FIG. 3.

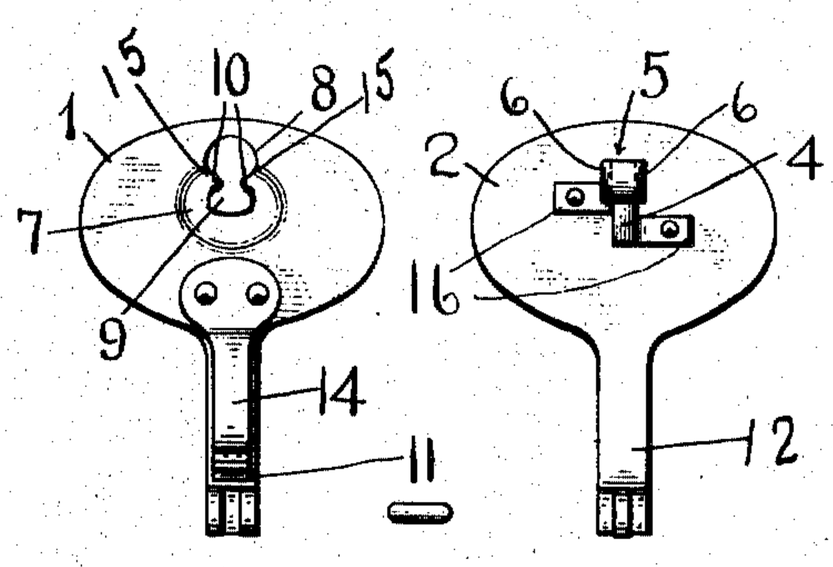
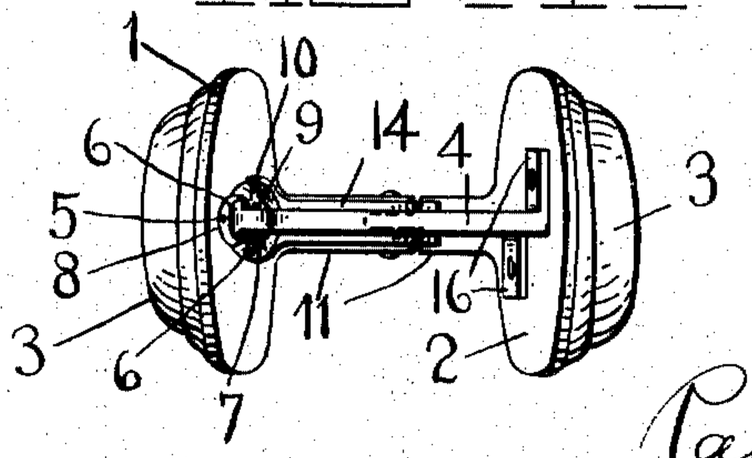


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CUFF-BUTTON.

957,864. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 17, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH N. BROTHERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oklahoma city, in the county of Oklahoma and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff-Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the production of a new and useful cuff-button, which is applied to the cuff more readily than the buttons now in general use, and without danger of rupturing the cuff at the button-holes or breaking off the head-members of the button, as is the case where the head members are rigid upon the ends of a link or bar, and must be forced through the button-holes.

Broadly considered, the invention comprises head or ornamental members, each mounted at the end of a supporting bar, said bars being pivoted together. A pin, adapted to pass through the button holes, is secured upon the inner face of one supporting member, and adapted to engage with a catch upon the inner face of the other and opposite supporting member, the pivoted ends of the supporting members extending at the sides and in front of the contiguous cuff-members.

The invention consists of the elements, combinations, and arrangements of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described and succinctly defined in the annexed claim.

In the accompanying drawings, which are to be taken as a part of this specification: Figure 1 is an enlarged edge view of a cuff in dotted lines with the invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the button, showing the connecting member about to be engaged with the catch on one of the heads; Fig. 3 is a collective view, in rear elevation, of the parts disassembled; and Fig. 4 is an edge view at right angles to Fig. 1.

Referring to the numerals on the drawing, 1 and 2 indicate supporting members, and rigidly attached thereto or integral therewith are the ornamental heads 3. A connecting member 4 is adapted to extend between the inner faces of parts 1 and 2; as shown, said connecting member is resiliently connected to the member 2, and adapted to detachably engage the member 1. The resilient connection of part 4 to the member 2 may be by means of integral or attached spring extensions 16, riveted or otherwise secured to the member 2. In the form shown, the free end of member 4 provides a head 5, flanged as at 6. The surface of member 1 is struck up, as indicated at 7, and to one side of said raised portion is an aperture 8, relatively larger than the flanged head 5 of member 4. Opening into said aperture 8, and formed in the raised portion 7, is an aperture 9, of a size sufficient to accommodate the member 4, but too small to permit the passage therethrough of the flanged head 5. Aperture 9 is defined from aperture 8 by beveled shoulders 10, the purpose of which will be explained.

11 and 12 are members, preferably integral with parts 1 and 2, and pivotally connected at their free ends by a hinge joint, so that parts 1 and 2 may swing toward and from each other, such pivotal movement being limited, if desired, by proper relative shouldering of the joined ends. A plate-spring 14 is mounted upon member 1, with its length extending along the member 11 which is secured to part 1, and so that its free end will bear upon the opposite member 12 when 1 and 2 are brought toward each other. The parts are so relatively positioned that when the parts 1 and 2 are brought toward each other as shown in Fig. 2, the head 5 of part 4 will strike the raised portion 7, over aperture 9. Upon exerting pressure, the head 5 will travel over the downwardly inclined surface 15 of the raised part 7 and enter the larger aperture 8. Thereupon the end of part 4 immediately adjacent to head 5 will pass between shoulders 10 and into aperture 9, and there be held by flanges 5, the tension of spring 14 and of resilient members 16 assisting, as will be evident.

The mode of application of the device is clearly shown in Fig. 1, and further description thereof is thought to be unnecessary.

It is to be understood that materials, sizes, and relativities are unimportant, and within the discretion of the manufacturer, except as set out in the claim.

What I claim is:—

In a device of the class described, two button members pivotally secured to each other, a leaf spring secured to one of said members, the free end of said spring being curved, an arm for connecting said button members, one end of said arm being provided with a

pair of resilient offset members which are secured to one of the button members, the other end of said arm terminating in an enlargement adapted to engage a portion of the other button member, a portion of said other button member being raised to receive said enlargement, said raised portion being provided with a slot in which rests the portion of the connecting member adjacent the said enlargement.

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

RALPH N. BROTHERS.

Witnesses:

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