(Model.)

# G. FELSENTHAL.

## BUTTON.

No. 262,213. Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

Fig. 1

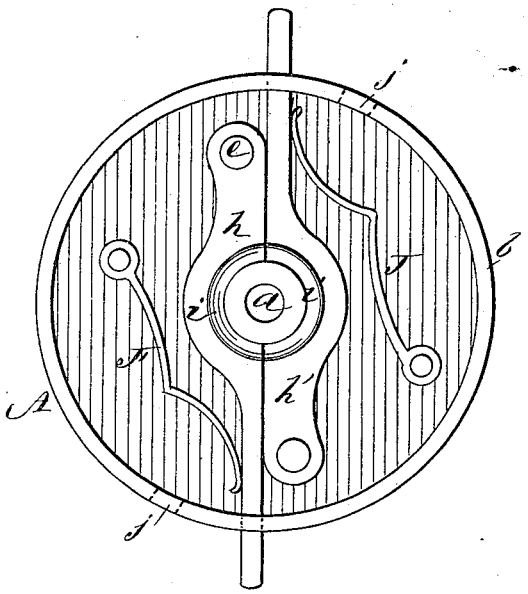



Fig. 2

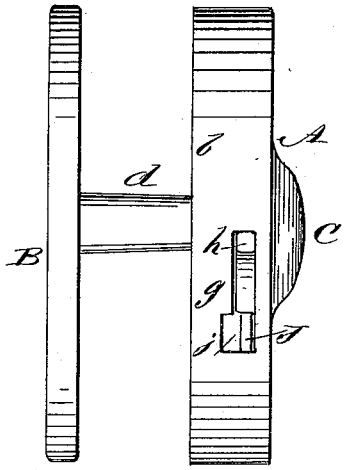



Fig. 3

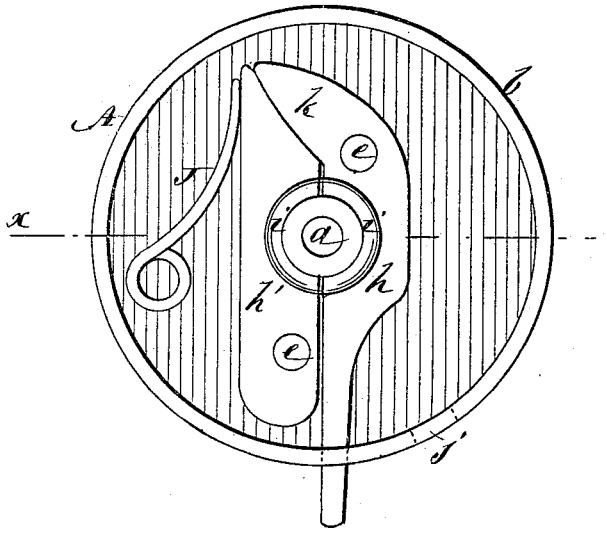
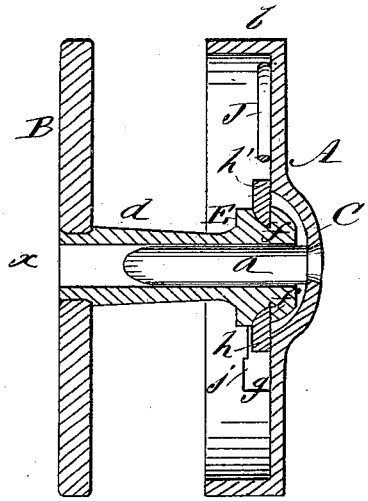



Fig. 4

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABE FELSENTHAL, OF BROWNSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

## BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,213, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed December 29, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GABE FELSENTHAL, of Brownsville, in the county of Haywood and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and Improved Button, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to that class of buttons which are made of two separable parts; and my invention consists of novel, inexpensive, efficient, easily-operated, and durable means for attaching the parts of the button, as hereinafter described and claimed.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of the under side of the top or outside part of the button. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the button as it appears when the two parts of the button are attached together. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the under side of the top part of the button, showing a modification; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the button, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 3.

A represents the top or outside part of the button, and B represents the bottom part of the button. The bottom part is formed with the sleeve *d*, which is formed with the head E, which head is formed with the cut or groove *f*, with which the jaws or levers *h h'* engage for securing the two parts of the button together. The top or outside part, A, of the button is provided with the central post, *a*, and the said jaws or levers *h h'* are pivoted to the under side of the said outside part, upon opposite sides of the post, as shown, upon the pivots *e e*. The said jaws or levers are recessed, and the edges of the recesses are beveled, as shown at *i i*, so that when the sleeve *d* is placed over the post *a* and given suitable pressure for locking the parts of the button together the beveled end of the head E and the bevels *i i* of the jaws will have a cam action upon each other for automatically opening the jaws or levers for permitting the head to pass between them, and so that the jaws or levers will encircle and properly engage with the groove or cut of the head for holding the parts of the button securely together.

In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the jaws *h h'* are held together by the springs J J', and the jaws are made of such length that their free or outer ends reach past the top part, A, of the button, as shown in said figure, and in case said top part is formed with the rim or flange *b*, as shown in the drawings, the outer ends of the levers will pass through the slots *g g*, (shown in Figs. 2 and 4,) and reach past the rim sufficient distance for operating the levers for unlocking and detaching the parts of the button.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 only one spring, J, is used, which impinges against the jaw *h'*. The jaw *h* in this construction is formed with the diagonal arm *k*, which comes against the free or swinging end of the jaw *h'* and serves to throw the said jaw back when the free end of the lever *h* is moved for unlocking the parts of the button, and the spring J communicates its force to the jaw *h* for closing the jaws through the medium of this diagonal arm, as will be clearly understood from the drawings.

The slots *g g* in the rim of the button, in which the outer ends of the levers or jaws *h h'* move, are formed with the notches or detents *j* (shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2) for retaining the lever, if desired, back in unlocked position for greater convenience for separating the parts of the button.

In case the button is not formed with a rim, a suitable guide plate or plates for supporting and guiding the levers or jaws may be attached to the under side of the top part of the button, if desired or found necessary.

The top part, A, should be formed with the central depression, C, from the under side, in the center of which the post *a* should be secured, thus providing space for the reception of the head E above or beyond the point of engagement of the jaws with the head, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the jaws may be pivoted against the under side of the top part, A, as shown. This construction is adapted for studs, cuff, collar, and all other buttons which are usually detached from the garment.

The construction shown in Fig. 3 is the preferred construction, since it contains a less number of parts, and is therefore cheaper, than the form shown in Fig. 1, and the single lever is easier to operate for unlocking the parts of the button than the two levers shown in Fig.

1; but the form shown in Fig. 1 will be used in some instances.

Instead of the sleeve *d* having the large head E, with groove *f* formed therein for engagement of the levers *h h'*, the sleeve may be formed with an offset at its extreme end only, corresponding with that portion of the head E inclosed in recess C, and the levers *h h'* thus close upon the sleeve *d* behind the offset to hold the parts of the button together, as will be readily understood.

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

A button consisting of the top A, having the central post, *a*, and slotted rim, the bottom B, the sleeve *d*, having head E, with groove *f*, and the spring-pressed jaws *h h'*, arranged on pivots *e*, and having beveled recesses *i*, substantially as shown and described.

GABE FELSENTHAL.

Witnesses:
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