(No Model.)

D. SCHREIBER.

CUFF BUTTON.

No. 306,780. Patented Oct. 21, 1884.

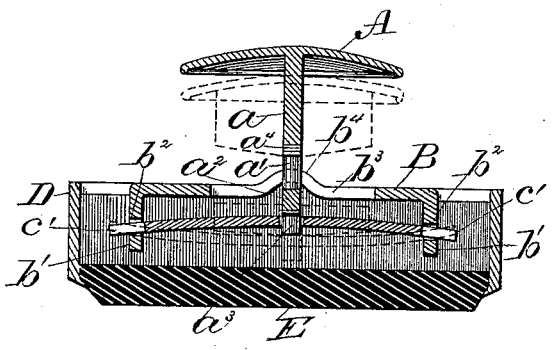


Fig. 1.

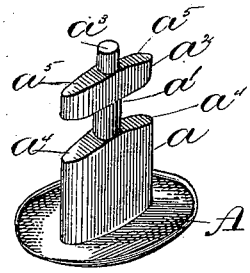


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

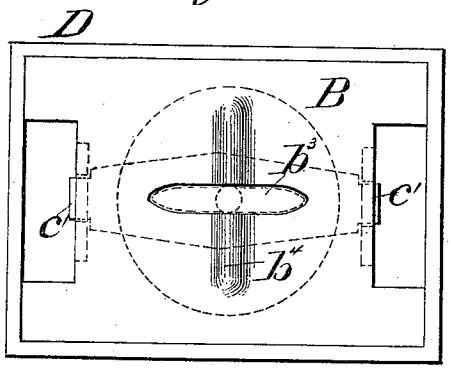


Fig. 4.

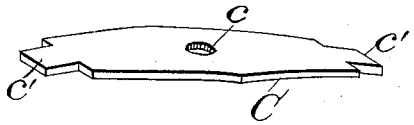
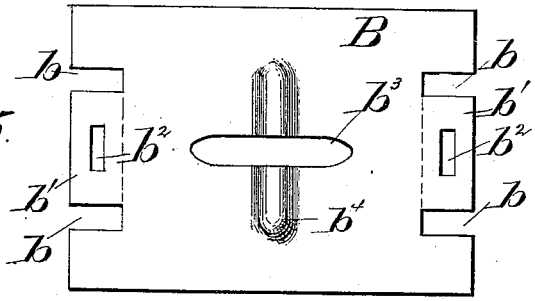


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID SCHREIBER, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

CUFF-BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,780, dated October 21, 1884.

Application filed April 30, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID SCHREIBER, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff-Buttons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to separable cuff-buttons; and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my entire device inverted, showing in full lines the position of the parts when the button and the shank are locked together, and in dotted lines the relative position of these parts when the shank is turned half-way round for insertion or removal. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the shank and shoe detached from the button. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bottom of the button detached from the shank, the position of the latter and of the shoe being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the spring. Fig. 5 is a view of the bottom plate just as first stamped out of the metal, before bending the ends which form seats for the spring.

A is the shoe or back, with which is rigidly connected the shank, either by casting, molding, or pressing the whole out of one piece of metal, or by separately forming the shank and shoe, and afterward soldering or otherwise securely fastening these two parts together. This shank has four parts, a a' a^2 a^3. The part a, next the stud A, is united to the part a^2 by a neck, a', and beyond the part a^2 is a continuation of the neck, forming a short pin, a^3. The upper edges of the parts a and a^2 are beveled from the center toward each end, as shown at a^4 and a^5, respectively, to facilitate insertion and removal of the shank, and, preferably, these parts are thicker at the center than at their ends.

B is the bottom plate of the button part, and is stamped out of a piece of metal, as shown in Fig. 5, with two slots, b b, in each end, and between each pair of slots, in the tongues b' formed thereby, are the transverse openings b^2, while in the center is the longitudinal hole b^3, corresponding in shape to the part a^2 of the shank, and transverse to this hole b^3 is the ridge b^4, stamped up as shown, and likewise corresponding in shape to the part a^2 of the shank, and forming a recess or seat adapted to hold it when inserted through the hole b^3 and turned half-way round.

In the drawings the part a^2 is shown as being oval in cross-section, or with thick center tapering off to form thinner edges; but, instead, the edges may be square and the part a^2 everywhere of equal diameter, if desired.

C is the spring, and this consists of a flat strip of elastic metal, curved as best shown in section in Fig. 1, with a central hole, c, and reduced ends c' c', and which is thus secured to the bottom plate B. The tongues b' b' of said plate are bent or turned at a right angle, as shown in Fig. 1, (on the dotted lines shown in Fig. 5,) and the ends c' c' of the spring C are inserted in the transverse openings b^2 b^2 of said tongues.

D is a metal band, soldered to the plate B entirely around it, and E represents a setting in the band, forming the ornamental face of the button. It will be understood, however, that the shape of the plate B is immaterial, as is also the face of the button.

In putting my device together, the part a^2 of the shank is inserted into the hole b^3 of the plate B, with the part a^3 of the shank in the hole c of the spring, and then, by exerting a slight pressure, the spring C yields and permits the part a^2 to be depressed beyond the plate, when the said part may be turned half round, and then, by releasing the pressure, the said part will be forced by the spring into the recess formed by the raised part b^4, thus securely locking the shank and button together; and the reverse of this operation will serve to release and detach these parts, while ample room for the two thicknesses of the cuff is left between the adjacent surfaces of the plate B and shoe A.

The several parts of the shank, a a' a^2 a^3, are all of the same thickness or diameter at the center, though the part a^3 is preferably rounded somewhat to better correspond to the hole c in the spring C, and the parts a and a^2 are substantially flat pieces of metal, or nearly so. The object of this is to enable said parts to readily pass through the button-holes of the

cuffs, which are usually of corresponding shape. Heretofore, when sleeve-buttons have had round thick shanks, there has been considerable wear and tear to the button-holes; but the shanks of my cuff-buttons leave the button-holes perfectly smooth and in the same condition as when first put on, which is much better than to have the shank of such shape that there will be friction between its surface and the edges of the button-holes, or wear to the latter in conforming to the shape of a round shank.

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

1. In a separable cuff-button, the combination, with a flat shank, of the perforated plate B, having perforated tongues b', and curved spring C, having reduced ends c', substantially as set forth.

2. In a separable cuff-button, the combination, with a perforated plate and curved plate-spring attached thereto, of the shoe A, having the shank $a\ a'\ a^2\ a^3$, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID SCHREIBER.

Witnesses:
H. G. UNDERWOOD,
H. J. FORSYTHE.