W. EMPSON & J. BRANT.

Button.

No. 209,965. Patented Nov. 19, 1878.

Fig: 4

Fig: 5

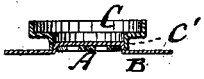


Fig: 6

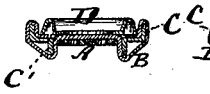


Fig: 7

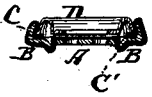


Fig: 1

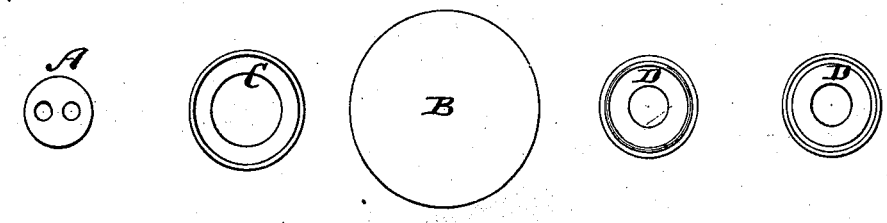


Fig: 2

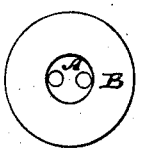
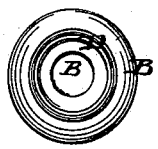


Fig: 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EMPSON AND JOHN BRANT, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUTTONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,965**, dated November 19, 1878; application filed April 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM EMPSON and JOHN BRANT, both residents of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Buttons, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 represents a face view of each of the parts of which our improved button is constructed, and also a reverse view of the part D. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the button complete; Fig. 3, a reverse view of the same. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are sectional views, showing the button during the several stages of manufacture.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new button, which is constructed of a piece of flexible fabric and of three pieces of sheet metal, by which the fabric is held in place.

The invention consists of the new construction of parts as embodied in the complete button, and as hereinafter more fully described.

A, B, C, and D are the parts of which our improved button is composed. The part A is made of sheet metal or equivalent rigid substance, of circular form, and provided with one or more holes, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

B is a circular piece of linen or other flexible fabric, about three times as large in diameter as the part A.

C is an annular piece of sheet metal, shaped in cross-section as shown in Fig. 5, the lower upright rim, C′, being smaller in diameter than the upper upright rim, as also shown in Fig. 5. The lower upright rim, C′, is, in fact, of such diameter that it will crowd the fabric B against the edge of the plate A when the ring C is placed over such fabric in manner shown in Fig. 5. The piece D is also of sheet metal, and of annular form, and provided with an upwardly-projecting beveled ridge at its outer part, as shown in Fig. 6. The outer diameter of the ring D is so much smaller than the inner diameter of the upper rim of the plate C as to allow one thickness of fabric between the two, as shown in Fig. 6.

In making a button the fabric B is put upon the plate A concentrically, of course, as indicated in Fig. 4.

The ring C is then slipped on, as in Fig. 5, to receive the inner part of the fabric, and also the plate A, within its lower portion. The outer part of the fabric is then turned over the upper edge of the ring C, and folded into said ring, as shown in Fig. 6. The ring D is now placed into the ring C, as also shown in Fig. 6. Finally, the lower rim of the ring C is bent slightly inward, to prevent the plate A from falling out, and the upper rim of the ring C is also slightly bent inward, to confine the plate D in position, all as indicated in Fig. 7. The button is thus completed, and will be found to be very durable, as the fabric is not exposed to actual wear, and as it is further protected by the plate from being cut by the thread.

We claim—

The button composed of the perforated plate A, fabric B, ring C, and inner ring, D, all combined so that the inner part of the fabric is clamped between the plate A and ring C and the outer part between the rings C and D, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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