J. Hatch,
Button.

No. 3915

Patented Feb 20. 1845.

Fig. 8. (enlarged)

Fig. 9.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7

Fig. 10.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HATCH, OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTTON.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 3,915, dated February 20, 1845; Reissued November 3, 1863, No. 1563.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HATCH, of North Attleborough, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of what is termed "Pantaloon-Buttons," of which the following description and accompanying drawings constitute a full and exact specification.

For the sake of better illustrating the construction of my improved button, as well as that of others hereinafter referred to, I have represented them in the drawings, on a much larger scale than that on which they are generally manufactured, and I have also given views of buttons as otherwise constructed and in common use.

Figure 1, denotes a transverse central section of a button composed of two plates (*a*, *b*) of metal, having a circular plate or piece (*c*) of wood between them, the eyelet or thread holes *d d*, &c., being bored or otherwise made through the wood and plates of metal. Fig. 2 is a top view of such a button and Fig. 3, a bottom view of it. Fig. 4 is a cross section of another button, which is composed simply of a plate (*e*) of metal and a circular piece of wood (*f*), the eyelet or thread holes being made as in the button exhibited in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Fig. 5, is a bottom view of the same. Fig. 6, is a cross section of a third kind of button, composed of two plates *g h*, and a piece *i* of cloth, interposed between them, there being a circular aperture (*k*) cut through each piece of metal at the center of it, by which the cloth is exposed, as seen in Figs. 6 and 7, the later being a top view of the button.

The button is secured to an article of clothing, by sewing through it and the cloth (*i*).

My improved button is represented in Figs. 8–9, and 10—the former being a cross section, the next a top view, and the latter a bottom view of it.

The cost and modes of construction of the various kinds of buttons heretofore adopted, and of which I have given drawings, have rendered them very objectionable in certain respects—the principal, against those exhibited in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, being that the eyelets or thread passages of such buttons by their peculiar construction, soon wear or cut out the thread by which the buttons are confined to a garment. The button represented in Figs. 6 and 7, has proved a very good one, but owing to the nicety required in its manufacture, a very expensive one—and liable to serious objection on this latter account.

My improved button is composed simply of two pieces, or stamped circular plates of metal *a*, and *b*, Figs. 8, 9 and 10. Previous to their being applied and secured to each other, four or any other suitable number of holes (*c*, *c*, &c.) are punched through each plate (*a*, *b*) in such manner as to leave a regular conical or tapering bur, projecting from each orifice and from the plate, as seen in section in Fig. 8. The burs of one plate are placed in contact, respectively with those of the other, and so that the opening at the extremity of each bur, shall be placed in direct opposition and coincide with that of the bur (in contact) of the other plate. Each thread passage or hole through the button, will thus be composed of two of the burs—and will be countersunk on each side of the button—as seen in the drawings. The two circular plates are confined in contact with each other, by the edge of the upper being turned over that of the lower of the said plates, as will be well understood by button makers; and when the two plates are pressed together in order to be confined to each other, the extremities of the two burs of each of the thread passages, are united or pressed together sufficiently to make a smooth passage for the thread through the button. A button thus made will wear a much longer time upon clothing, than as generally made of metal and wood, and sold in the market.

I do not claim, the making what is termed a pantaloon button in two pieces of metallic plate, held together by the edge of one being turned over upon that of the other, nor do I claim the combination of two plates, (so applied to each other) with a circular or other proper shaped piece of wood or cloth or woven material interposed between them; neither do I claim the combination of a plate of metal, and a circular disk of wood together; the former being confined to the latter, by its edges being lapped over and pressed down upon those of the latter; but

That which I do claim, is—

My improvement in the modes usually adopted, for forming or making the eyelet holes or thread passages of butons, composed

of two circular plates of metal, the one of said pieces being confined to the other as above described; the said improvement consisting in punching holes through the plates, (so as to leave a bur projecting on one side of the plate from each hole), before they are applied and connected to each other, and, (in combination with) applying the said holes of one plate to those of the other, in such manner, that their burred projecting edges, may be in direct contact, and the countersunk portion of each of the holes of the plate, (there being the same number of holes in each plate) be opposed to that of the corresponding hole of the other plate; thereby, forming eyelets or passages, countersunk on both sides of the button; by which mode of constructing the above, wear of the threads,—which secure the button when sewed to cloth or other material, is to a very great degree obviated—the whole being substantially as above described.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my signature this seventeenth day of January A. D. 1845.

JOHN HATCH.

Witnesses:
ELISHA DUGGETT,
ALBERT H. DRAPER.

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