(No Model.)

S. S. GORDON.

BUTTON.

No. 349,038. Patented Sept. 14, 1886.

Fig. 1.

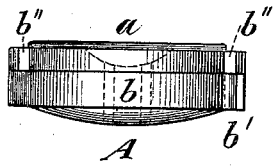


Fig. 4.

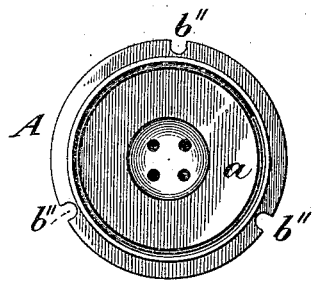


Fig. 2.

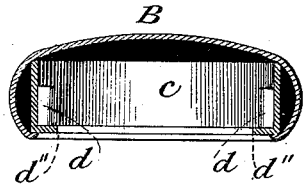


Fig. 5.

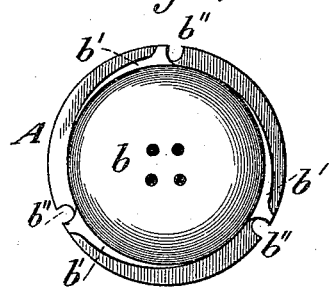


Fig. 6.

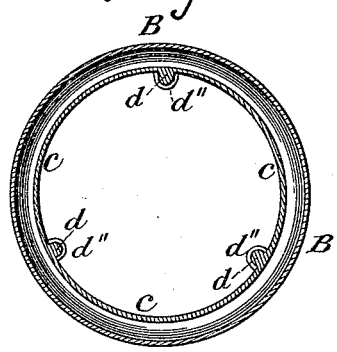
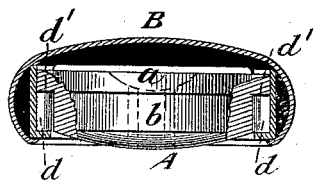


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SELDEN S. GORDON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BUTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,038, dated September 14, 1886.

Application filed January 14, 1886. Serial No. 188,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SELDEN S. GORDON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Changeable Buttons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a button which can be readily changed from a uniform to a civilian's button, or vice versa, with the least possible inconvenience to the wearer, and which can be easily cleaned without danger of soiling the garment.

Another advantage of the invention is that the button is adapted to be sewed to the garment without the use of the old style of shank, which is objectionable, as is well known.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side or edge view of the under button. Fig. 2 is a section of the shell or covering. Fig. 3 shows the under button and the shell united, the shell being in section. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively a top and a bottom view of the under button. Fig. 6 is a view showing the interior of the shell.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts in the respective views.

A is what I term the "under" button, and which forms the the complete civilian's button, although it will be understood that it constitutes only the under portion of the complete two-part button. B is the outer shell or covering of the civilian's button. The under button, A, may be made in any ordinary form and of any material heretofore used in the manufacture of such buttons. The peripheral shape of the upper portion, *a*, of the under button, A, is preferably that of a true circle, although its shape may be varied. The lower part, *b*, (shown in plan in Fig. 5,) consists of a series of eccentric surfaces, *b'*, the number of which is immaterial. I preferably use three, as shown in the drawings. The upper portion, *a*, is provided with a series of slots, *b''*, the number of which corresponds with that of the eccentric surfaces *b'*.

The shell B, which is of an ornamental character, and preferably has stamped thereon the initials or other ornamentation required in a uniform-button, is shown in vertical section in Figs. 2 and 3. The shell B is preferably provided with an annular lining, *c*, which in the manufacture of the shell is placed near its outer periphery, the shell being crimped or bent over it so as to effectually hold it in place.

I do not limit myself to the mode in which the shell and lining are united, as the union may be effected in any manner known to manufacturers. The lining is provided with posts *d*, the number corresponding with the number of the slots *b''* and eccentric surfaces *b'*. The posts *d* are of a length equal to the width of the eccentric surfaces, leaving a shoulder, *d'*, at the top of each post. A lip, *d''*, may be formed, if desired, under each post, for a purpose hereinafter specified, although I do not limit myself to a construction in which the lip *d''* is included. Supposing that the shell B has been removed from the under button, A, in which case the said under button serves as a civilian's button, and it is desired to change the device into a uniform-button, the shell B is placed over the under button, A, in a position to bring the posts *d* opposite the slots *b''* of the under button. This allows the shell B to be pushed down over the under button, A. The shoulders *d'* of the posts *d* having been brought to the lower edge of the part *a*, the shell may then be partially revolved, so as to cause the posts to move over and bind the eccentric surfaces *b'*, the effect of which is to frictionally hold the two parts of the button together. The frictional contact between the posts and the eccentric surfaces is ordinarily sufficient to maintain a union between the two parts A and B; but as an additional precaution against loosening, in the event of wear or other causes, the lips *d''* may be provided, which, in connection with the shoulders *d'* of the posts, will prevent the withdrawal of the shell from the under button.

I do not confine myself to the number of eccentric surfaces, or, consequently, to the number of slots in the under button, or to the posts in the shell, the slots and posts agreeing with the number of the eccentric surfaces. Three are preferred; but a single eccentric surface, and a single slot and post would serve to effect a union between the two parts A and B; or the number of eccentric surfaces, slots, and posts may be greater than three.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a changeable button, an under button, A, provided with eccentric frictional or locking surfaces *b'*, and slots *b''*, combined with a shell, B, having posts *d*, adapted to lock with the said eccentric frictional or locking surfaces, substantially as set forth.

2. In a changeable button, a shell, B, having a lining, *c*, and posts *d*, as described, combined with an under button, A, provided with eccentric frictional or locking surfaces *b'* and slots *b''*, substantially as set forth.

3. In a changeable button, the combination of a shell, B, having a lining, *c*, posts *d*, and lips *d''*, combined with an under button, A, having eccentric frictional or locking surfaces *b'* and slots *b''*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal.

SELDEN S. GORDON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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