

## Description

The present invention relates to a button assembly according to the preamble of claim 1. A button assembly of this kind is known from JP-U-59/66418. This document discloses, as reillustrated here in Fig. 8, a button assembly comprising a socket element 10 for snap buttons which includes a plurality of angularly spaced arcuate ridges 11 projecting axially outwardly from an annular base plate 12 of a saucer-shaped socket body 13 of the socket element 10. With the ridges 11 thus provided, the base plate 12 is structurally strengthened and has increased effective thickness so that a free end of the shank of the capped eyelet 14 can be staked or curled on the interior surface of the base plate 12 by a relatively small clinching force when the socket element 10 is to be attached to a relatively thin garment fabric 15.

The disclosed socket element 10 thus constructed, however, has various drawbacks, as described below.

When the eyelet 14 is axially compressed to join with the socket body 13, the arcuate outwardly projecting ridges 11 are forced into the garment fabric 15 to pull a portion of the garment fabric 15 radially inwardly toward the center of the socket body 13 with the result that wrinkles are created on the garment fabric 15 around the eyelet 14. With the wrinkled portion thus created, a garment becomes unsightly as a whole. Since the garment fabric 15 is relatively thin, the ridges 11 tend to penetrate such thin garment fabric 15, thereby lowering the fastening strength between the socket element 10 and the garment fabric 15. Such penetration of the ridges 11 makes the effective thickness of the base plate 12 smaller than the expected value with the result that a large clinching force is required to shake the eyelet shank on the base plate 12 because the end portion of the eyelet shank to be curled up onto the base plate 12 becomes long.

Another disadvantage is in that during a batch treatment of the button bodies 13, such as plating in a barrel or orientating in a parts-feeder's hopper, the outwardly projecting ridges 11 hit against the outer surface of another socket body 13, thereby damaging the latter. Furthermore, with the outwardly projecting ridges 11, the socket body 13 has a relatively high profile and hence is likely to be damaged by laundering.

The present invention seeks to provide a button assembly having a button body and an eyelet that can be firmly joined together with a relatively small clinching force without causing any damage or wrinkles on a garment around the button assembly.

The present invention further seeks to provide a button assembly having a button body which has a relatively low profile and does not have any unobjectionable projection on its exterior surface.

This object is realized by the basic concept of

the invention as set forth in the characterizing portion of claim 1.

Further developments of the invention are set forth in the depending claims.

The invention will now be described in more detail with reference to an exemplifying non-limiting embodiment thereof illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which preferred structural embodiments incorporating the principles of the present invention are shown by way of illustrative example.

Figure 1 is an axial cross-sectional view of a button body and an eyelet embodying the present invention, the view showing these parts before being joined together to form a button assembly;

Figure 2 is a bottom view of the button body shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along line III - III of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line IV - IV of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 3, showing a modification according to the present invention;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along line VI - VI of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is an axial cross-sectional view of the button body and eyelet of Figure 1 as they are joined together to form a button assembly; and

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 7, showing a prior button assembly.

The present invention is particularly useful when embodied in a socket element assembly for snap buttons, such as shown in Figure 7, generally indicated by the reference numeral 20. The socket element assembly 20 comprises a socket member 21 of a generally hat-like shape and a capped eyelet 22 joined together to attach the socket element assembly 20 to a garment fabric 23. It should be noted however that this invention is also highly effective when embodied in a button assembly of the type having a hollow button body of a generally hat-like shape adapted to be attached to a garment fabric by an eyelet.

As shown in Figure 1, the socket member 21 is made of metal and includes a hollow cylindrical hub 24, an annular head portion 25 extending outwardly from an upper end of the hub 24, and an annular base portion 26 extending inwardly from a lower end of the hub 24. The socket member 22 further includes a spring retainer 27 held on the head portion 25 for releasably holding a mating stud member to couple a snap button (neither shown).

The spring retainer 27 comprises a resilient wire of a circular cross section and it includes, as shown in Figure 2, an arcuate central leg portion 28 and a pair of opposed retaining portions 29, 29 on opposite ends of the leg portion 28. The arcuate leg portion 28 extends along an outer peripheral portion of the head portion 25 and is firmly gripped by an annular curled rim 30 of the head portion 25, the leg portion 28 extending

beyond a half of the entire circumference of the rim 30. The rim 30 faces downwardly toward the lower end of the hub 24 and hence the spring retainer 27 is concealed by the head portion 25 except part of the retaining portions 29. The retaining portions 29 have a generally U-shape and they are disposed inwardly of the arcuate leg portion 28 in symmetric relation to each other about the central axis of the socket member 21. The U-shaped retaining portions 29 have opposed inner arms 29a, 29a extending substantially parallel to one another, and outer arms 29b, 29b connected with the opposite ends of the arcuate leg portion 28. The inner arms 29a of the respective retaining portions 29 are received in a pair of diametrically opposed circumferential notches 31 defined in the hub 24 adjacent to the upper end of the latter. Due to the resiliency of the U-shaped retaining portions 29, the inner arms 29a are normally urged against notched portions 31 of the hub 24 to project into the interior 32 of the socket member 21, the arms 29a being retractable away from the interior 32 of the socket member 21 when the non-illustrated stud member is forced into the socket member 21.

As shown in Figures 1 and 3, the annular base portion 26 has a central hole or aperture 33 and a plurality of retaining ribs 34 projecting into the interior 32 of the socket member 21. The ribs 34 extend concentrically around the aperture 33 and are angularly spaced at equal angular intervals. Each of the ribs 34 is in the shape of part of an annulus extending around the aperture 33. The ribs 20 are formed by pressing certain parts out of the base portion 26. Therefore, each of the ribs 34 provides a groove 34a opening to a planar outer surface 26a of the base portion 26 and an opposite ridge 34b projecting from a planar inner surface 26b of the base portion 26 toward the upper end of the hub 24, as shown in Figure 4.

The eyelet 22 is made of metal and includes, as shown in Figure 1, an annular base 35 and a hollow cylindrical shank 36 extending substantially perpendicularly from the base 35 for piercing through the garment fabric 23 and then through the central aperture 33 of the base portion 26 for being inserted into the interior 32 of the socket member 21. The eyelet 22 further includes a cap 37 fitted over the base 36.

For attachment of the eyelet 22 to the socket member 21, the shank 36 of the eyelet 22 is forced through the garment fabric 23 into the aperture 33 of the socket member 21. Then, a hammer tool 38 (Figure 7) of a known construction is introduced into the interior 32 of the socket member 21 until the end of the hammer tool 38 is held against a distal end 36a (Figure 1) of the shank 36 projecting into the socket member 21. With the cap 37 backed up by a suitable support (not shown), the hammer tool 38 is driven under an impact force toward the shank 36 until the end 36a of the shank 36 is spread radially outwardly into an annular curled edge 39 (Figure 7) abutting against the retaining ribs 34 of the socket member 21. The retaining ribs 34 on the base portion 26 stiffen the

latter to prevent any unobjectionable deformation thereof. With such ribs 34, the base portion 26 has a relatively large effective thickness so that the eyelet shank 36 can be deformed by a relatively small riveting force because the shank's end 36a to be bent into the curled edge 39 becomes short. This construction is particularly useful when the socket member 21 is to be attached to a relatively thin garment fabric. During this attachment, the planar outer surface 26a of the base portion 26 engages flatwise against the garment fabric 23 and provides a large gripping area so that the garment fabric 23 is free from any wrinkle around the socket element assembly 20. Another advantageous result attained by the ribs 34 is that the socket member 21 is low in profile and hence slightly in appearance, and is prevented from being damaged on its exterior surface during a batch treatment, such as plating in a barrel or orientation in a parts feeder's hopper.

The base portion 26 may be modified as shown in Figures 5 and 6. A modified base portion 26' is substantially the same as the base portion 26 shown in Figure 3 with the exception that it further includes a plurality of gripping ribs 40 each extending contiguously between every adjacent pair of the retaining ribs 34', the gripping ribs 40 being lower than the retaining ribs 34'. The retaining and gripping ribs 34', 40 are simultaneously formed by pressing an annular part out of the base portion 26' so that each gripping rib 40 provides a recess 40a (Figure 6) opening to the planar outer surface 26a' of the base portion 26' and an opposite ridge 40a (Figure 6) projecting into the interior of the socket body. The recess 40a communicates with the grooves 34a' of the two adjacent retaining ribs 34' via a pair of gripping steps 41. The steps 41 are engageable with a part of the garment fabric which has been forced into the grooves 34a and the recesses 40b when the socket member and the eyelet is joined. This interlocking engagement is effective to prevent the socket member from rotating with respect to the garment fabric.

#### Claims

1. A button assembly (20) for attachment to a garment fabric (23), comprising: a button body (21) including a hollow cylindrical hub (24), a head portion (25) extending radially outwardly from one end of said hub (24), and an annular base portion (26) extending radially inwardly from the other end of said hub (24); and an eyelet (22) adapted to be joined with said button body (21) to attach the latter to the garment fabric (23), said annular base portion (26; 26') having a plurality of retaining ribs (34; 34') projecting axially therefrom and extending around the central axis of said annular base portion (26; 26') at equal angular intervals, said eyelet (22) including a base (35) and a hollow cylindrical shank (36) extending substantially perpendicularly from said base (35) for piercing through the garment fabric (23) and then being inserted into the interior of said button



beyond a half of the entire circumference of the rim 30. The rim 30 faces downwardly toward the lower end of the hub 24 and hence the spring retainer 27 is concealed by the head portion 25 except part of the retaining portions 29. The retaining portions 29 have a generally U-shape and they are disposed inwardly of the arcuate leg portion 28 in symmetric relation to each other about the central axis of the socket member 21. The U-shaped retaining portions 29 have opposed inner arms 29a, 29a extending substantially parallel to one another, and outer arms 29b, 29b connected with the opposite ends of the arcuate leg portion 28. The inner arms 29a of the respective retaining portions 29 are received in a pair of diametrically opposed circumferential notches 31 defined in the hub 24 adjacent to the upper end of the latter. Due to the resiliency of the U-shaped retaining portions 29, the inner arms 29a are normally urged against notched portions 31 of the hub 24 to project into the interior 32 of the socket member 21, the arms 29a being retractable away from the interior 32 of the socket member 21 when the non-illustrated stud member is forced into the socket member 21.

As shown in Figures 1 and 3, the annular base portion 26 has a central hole or aperture 33 and a plurality of retaining ribs 34 projecting into the interior 32 of the socket member 21. The ribs 34 extend concentrically around the aperture 33 and are angularly spaced at equal angular intervals. Each of the ribs 34 is in the shape of part of an annulus extending around the aperture 33. The ribs 20 are formed by pressing certain parts out of the base portion 26. Therefore, each of the ribs 34 provides a groove 34a opening to a planar outer surface 26a of the base portion 26 and an opposite ridge 34b projecting from a planar inner surface 26b of the base portion 26 toward the upper end of the hub 24, as shown in Figure 4.

The eyelet 22 is made of metal and includes, as shown in Figure 1, an annular base 35 and a hollow cylindrical shank 36 extending substantially perpendicularly from the base 35 for piercing through the garment fabric 23 and then through the central aperture 33 of the base portion 26 for being inserted into the interior 32 of the socket member 21. The eyelet 22 further includes a cap 37 fitted over the base 36.

For attachment of the eyelet 22 to the socket member 21, the shank 36 of the eyelet 22 is forced through the garment fabric 23 into the aperture 33 of the socket member 21. Then, a hammer tool 38 (Figure 7) of a known construction is introduced into the interior 32 of the socket member 21 until the end of the hammer tool 38 is held against a distal end 36a (Figure 1) of the shank 36 projecting into the socket member 21. With the cap 37 backed up by a suitable support (not shown), the hammer tool 38 is driven under an impact force toward the shank 36 until the end 36a of the shank 36 is spread radially outwardly into an annular curled edge 39 (Figure 7) abutting against the retaining ribs 34 of the socket member 21. The retaining ribs 34 on the base portion 26 stiffen the

latter to prevent any unobjectionable deformation thereof. With such ribs 34, the base portion 26 has a relatively large effective thickness so that the eyelet shank 36 can be deformed by a relatively small riveting force because the shank's end 36a to be bent into the curled edge 39 becomes short. This construction is particularly useful when the socket member 21 is to be attached to a relatively thin garment fabric. During this attachment, the planar outer surface 26a of the base portion 26 engages flatwise against the garment fabric 23 and provides a large gripping area so that the garment fabric 23 is free from any wrinkle around the socket element assembly 20. Another advantageous result attained by the ribs 34 is that the socket member 21 is low in profile and hence slightly in appearance, and is prevented from being damaged on its exterior surface during a batch treatment, such as plating in a barrel or orientation in a parts feeder's hopper.

The base portion 26 may be modified as shown in Figures 5 and 6. A modified base portion 26' is substantially the same as the base portion 26 shown in Figure 3 with the exception that it further includes a plurality of gripping ribs 40 each extending contiguously between every adjacent pair of the retaining ribs 34', the gripping ribs 40 being lower than the retaining ribs 34'. The retaining and gripping ribs 34', 40 are simultaneously formed by pressing an annular part out of the base portion 26' so that each gripping rib 40 provides a recess 40a (Figure 6) opening to the planar outer surface 26a' of the base portion 26' and an opposite ridge 40a (Figure 6) projecting into the interior of the socket body. The recess 40a communicates with the grooves 34a' of the two adjacent retaining ribs 34' via a pair of gripping steps 41. The steps 41 are engageable with a part of the garment fabric which has been forced into the grooves 34a and the recesses 40b when the socket member and the eyelet is joined. This interlocking engagement is effective to prevent the socket member from rotating with respect to the garment fabric.

#### Claims

1. A button assembly (20) for attachment to a garment fabric (23), comprising: a button body (21) including a hollow cylindrical hub (24), a head portion (25) extending radially outwardly from one end of said hub (24), and an annular base portion (26) extending radially inwardly from the other end of said hub (24); and an eyelet (22) adapted to be joined with said button body (21) to attach the latter to the garment fabric (23), said annular base portion (26; 26') having a plurality of retaining ribs (34; 34') projecting axially therefrom and extending around the central axis of said annular base portion (26; 26') at equal angular intervals, said eyelet (22) including a base (35) and a hollow cylindrical shank (36) extending substantially perpendicularly from said base (35) for piercing through the garment fabric (23) and then being inserted into the interior of said button



b (21), said shank (36) having a distal end portion (36a) plastically deformable into an annular curled edge (39) when said eyelet (22) is axially compressed to join with said button body (21).

CHARACTERIZED IN THAT said retaining ribs (34; 34') of said annular base portion (26; 26') project inwardly away from the garment fabric (23) for retaining thereon said curled edge (39) of said shank (36), and that said base portion (26; 26') has a planar outer surface (26a; 26a') facing the garment fabric (23) and engageable flatwise against said garment fabric (23).

2. A button assembly according to claim 1, said base portion (26) having a central aperture (33) through which said shank (36) is receivable into said button body (21), each of said retaining ribs (34) being in the shape of part of an annulus extending concentrically around said aperture (33).

3. A button assembly according to claim, 1 or 2, each of said ribs (34) having a groove (34a) facing the garment fabric (23) and a ridge (34b) projecting inwardly from said garment fabric (23).

4. A button assembly according to claim 3, said base portion (26') further including at least one gripping rib (40) disposed between every adjacent pair of said retaining ribs (34') projecting into the interior of said button body (21), said gripping rib (40) being lower than said retaining ribs (34') and having a recess (40a) communicating with the grooves (34a') of said adjacent two retaining ribs (34') through a pair of gripping steps (41) extending between said gripping rib (40) and said retaining ribs (34').

5. A button assembly according to one of the claims 1 to 4, said button body comprising a socket member (21) for a snap button and including a spring retainer (27) held on said head portion (25), said spring retainer (27) having a pair of opposed retaining portions (29) normally disposed in, and resiliently retractable from, the interior (32) of said hub socket member (21).

6. A button assembly according to claim 5, said spring retainer (27) being formed of a resilient wire and having an arcuate central leg portion (28) extending between said retaining portions (29), said head portion (25) having an annular curled rim (30) firmly engaging said arcuate leg portion (28).

7. A button assembly according to claim 6, said retaining portions (29) having a generally U-shape and connected at their one arms (29b) with opposite ends of said central leg portion (28).

8. A button assembly according to claim 7, the other arms (29a) of said U-shaped retaining portions (29) extending parallel to one another.

9. A button assembly according to claim 6, said annular curled rim (30) projecting toward said other end of said hub (34), said hub (24) having a pair of diametrically opposed peripheral notches (31) for receiving respectively therein said retaining portions (29) of said spring retainer (27).

## Patentansprüche

1. Knopfbaugruppe (20) zur Befestigung an einem Kleiderstoff (23), umfassend: einen Knopfkörper (21), der eine hohle zylindrische Nabe (24), einen Kopfbereich (25), der sich von einem Ende der Nabe (24) radial nach außen erstreckt, und einen ringförmigen Basisbereich (26) umfaßt, der sich von dem anderen Ende der Nabe (24) radial nach innen erstreckt; und einen Niet (22), der mit dem Knopfkörper (21) verbindbar ist, um letzteren an dem Kleiderstoff (23) zu befestigen, wobei der ringförmige Basisbereich (26, 26') mehrere Halterippen (34; 34') aufweist, die von diesem axial abstehen und sich um die Mittelachse des ringförmigen Basisbereichs (26; 26') im gleichen Winkelabstand herum erstrecken, wobei der Niet (22) eine Basis (35) und einen hohlen zylindrischen Schaft (36) aufweist, der sich von der Basis (35) im wesentlichen rechtwinklig erstreckt, um den Kleiderstoff (23) zu durchdringen und dann in das Innere des Knopfkörpers (21) eingesetzt zu werden, wobei dieser Schaft (36) einen abliegenden Endbereich (36a) hat, der in einen wulstartig umgebogenen Rand (39) plastisch verformbar ist, wenn der Niet (22) zur Verbindung mit dem Knopfkörper (21) axial zusammengedrückt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Halterippen (34; 34') des ringförmigen Basisbereichs (26; 26') von dem Kleiderstoff (23) weg nach innen vorspringen, um darauf den wulstartig umgebogenen Rand (39) des Schaftes (36) zu halten, und daß der Basisbereich (26; 26') eine ebene Außenfläche (26a; 26a') hat, die dem Kleiderstoff (23) zugekehrt und an diesem plan zur Anlage bringbar ist.

2. Knopfbaugruppe nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Basisbereich (26) eine zentrale Öffnung (33) hat, durch die hindurch der Schaft (36) in den Knopfkörper (21) einführbar ist, wobei jede der Halterippen (34) die Form eines Ringsegmentes hat und sich konzentrisch um die Öffnung (33) herum erstreckt.

3. Knopfkörper nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei jede der Rippen (34) eine dem Kleiderstoff (23) zugekehrte Nut (34a) und eine von dem Kleiderstoff (23) nach innen vorstehende Rippe (34b) hat.

4. Knopfbaugruppe nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Basisbereich (26') ferner mindestens eine Greifrippe (40) aufweist, die zwischen jeweils zwei benachbarten Halterippen (34) angeordnet ist und in das Innere des Knopfkörpers (21) hineinragt, wobei die Greifrippe (40) niedriger ist als die Halterippen (34') und eine Ausnehmung (40a) hat, die mit den Nuten (34a') der benachbarten beiden Halterippen (34') über zwei Greifstufen (41) in Verbindung steht, die sich zwischen der Greifrippe (40) und den Halterippen (34') erstrecken.

5. Knopfbaugruppe nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei der Knopfkörper ein Buchsenteil (21) für einen Druckknopf und eine an dem Kopfbereich (25) festgelegte Haltefeder (27) aufweist, wobei die Haltefeder (27) zwei gegenüberliegende Haltebereiche (29) hat, die normalerweise



im Inneren (32) des Buchsenteils (21) angeordnet und elastisch aus diesem herausdrückbar sind.

6. Knopfbaugruppe nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Haltefeder (27) aus einem Federdraht besteht und einen gekrümmten mittleren Schenkelbereich (28) hat, der sich zwischen den Haltebereichen (29) erstreckt, wobei der Kopfbereich (25) einen umgebogenen Wulstrand (30) hat, der den gekrümmten Schenkelbereich (28) fest umgreift.

7. Knopfbaugruppe nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Haltebereiche (29) im allgemeinen U-förmig und mit ihren einen Armen (29b) mit den gegenüberliegenden Enden des mittleren Schenkelbereichs (28) verbunden sind.

8. Knopfbaugruppe nach Anspruch 7, wobei die anderen Arme (29a) der U-förmigen Haltebereiche (29) zueinander parallel sind.

9. Knopfbaugruppe nach Anspruch 6, wobei der umgebogene Randwulst (30) dem anderen Ende der Nabe (34) zugekehrt ist, wobei die Nabe (24) zwei einander diametral gegenüberliegende Umfangskerben (31) zur Aufnahme der Haltebereiche (29) der Haltefeder (27) aufweist.

#### Revendications

1. Montage de bouton (20) destiné à être fixé au tissu (23) d'un vêtement, comportant; un corps (21) de bouton comprenant un moyeu cylindrique creux (24), une partie de tête (25) s'étendant radialement vers l'extérieur depuis une des extrémités du moyeu (24), et une partie de base annulaire (26) s'étendant radialement vers l'intérieur depuis l'autre extrémité du moyeu (24); et un oeillet (22) adapté pour être assemblé avec le corps (21) de bouton pour fixer ce dernier au tissu (23) du vêtement, la partie de base annulaire (26; 26') comportant une pluralité de nervures de retenue (34; 34') faisant saillie radialement de cette partie et s'étendant autour de l'axe de la partie de base annulaire (26; 26') à des intervalles angulaires égaux, l'oeillet (22) comprenant une base (35) et une tige cylindrique creuse (36) s'étendant depuis la base (35) de façon sensiblement perpendiculaire pour traverser le tissu (23) du vêtement puis pénétrer dans l'espace intérieur du corps (21) de bouton, la tige (36) comportant une partie d'extrémité distale (36a) déformable de façon plastique en un bord annulaire incurvé (39) lorsque l'oeillet (22) est comprimé axialement pour être assemblé avec le corps (21) de bouton,

CHARACTERISE EN CE QUE les nervures de retenue (34; 34') de la partie de base annulaire (26; 26') font saillie vers l'intérieur dans un sens opposé au tissu (23) du vêtement pour retenir sur elles-mêmes le bord incurvé (39) de la tige (36) et en ce que la partie de base (26; 26') présente une surface extérieure plane (26a; 26a') tournée vers le tissu (23) du vêtement et pouvant venir porter à plat contre ce tissu (23) du vêtement.

2. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 1, la partie de base (26) comportant une ouverture centrale (33) à travers laquelle la tige (36) peut pénétrer dans le corps (21) de bouton, chacune des nervures de retenue (34) se présentant sous la forme d'une partie d'un anneau s'étendant concentriquement à l'ouverture (33).

3. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 1 ou 2, chacune des nervures (34) comprenant une cavité (34a) tournée vers le tissu (23) du vêtement et une protubérance (34b) faisant saillie vers l'intérieur depuis le tissu (23) du vêtement.

4. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 3, la partie de base (26') comprenant, en outre, au moins une nervure de serrage (40) disposée entre chaque paire adjacente de nervures de retenue (34') faisant saillie vers l'intérieur du corps (21) de bouton, cette nervure de serrage (40) étant plus basse que les nervures de retenue (34') et formant un évidement (40a) communiquant avec les cavités (34a') des deux nervures de retenue adjacentes (34') par l'intermédiaire d'une paire d'épaulements de serrage (41) s'étendant entre les nervures de serrage (40) et les nervures de retenue (34').

5. Montage de bouton selon l'une des revendications 1 à 4, le corps de bouton comprenant une pièce femelle (21) pour un bouton-pression et comportant une pièce de retenue élastique (27) maintenue sur la partie de tête (25), la pièce de retenue élastique (27) comportant une paire de parties de retenue opposées (29) disposées normalement à l'intérieur (32) de la pièce femelle (21) et pouvant être écartées élastiquement de l'intérieur de cette pièce femelle (21).

6. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 5, la pièce de retenue élastique (27) étant formée par un fil métallique élastique et comportant une partie formant branche centrale courbe (28) et s'étendant entre les parties de retenue (29), la partie de tête (25) comportant un bord annulaire incurvé (30) enserrant solidement la branche courbe (28).

7. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 6, les parties de retenue (29) ayant une forme en U d'une façon générale et étant raccordées à un de leurs bras (29b) aux extrémités opposées de la branche centrale (28).

8. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 7, les autres bras (29a) des parties de retenue (29) en forme de U s'étendant parallèlement l'un à l'autre.

9. Montage de bouton selon la revendication 6, le bord annulaire incurvé (30) faisant saillie vers l'autre extrémité du moyeu (34), ce moyeu (34) comportant une paire d'encoches périphériques (31) diamétralement opposées destinées à recevoir respectivement les parties de retenue (29) de la pièce de retenue élastique (27).