No. 847,421. PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

F. MARGGRAFF.

CARRIAGE CURTAIN FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1904.

Fig. 1.

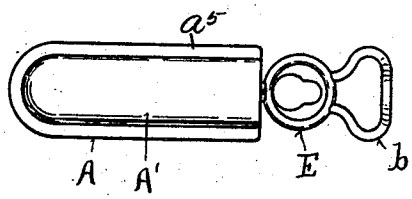


Fig. 7.

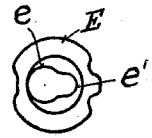


Fig. 2.

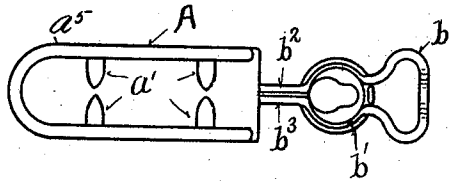


Fig. 3.

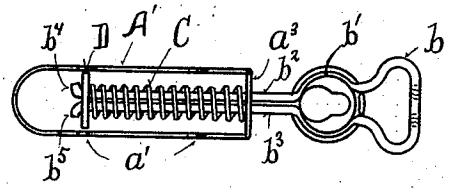


Fig. 8.



Fig. 4.

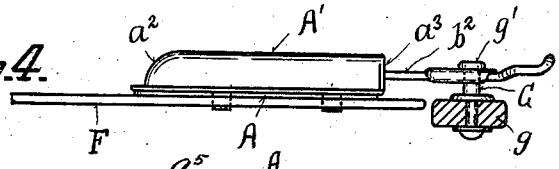


Fig. 5.

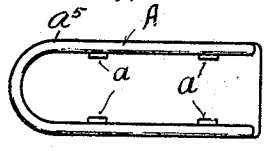
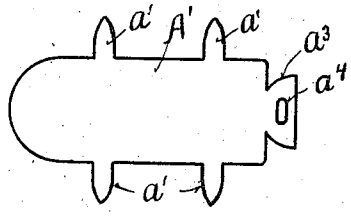


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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CARRIAGE-CURTAIN FASTENER.

No. 847,421. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed November 3, 1904. Serial No. 231,190.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK MARGGRAFF, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Augusta, Bracken county, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carriage-Curtain Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is a carriage-curtain fastener of the class that has a sliding member for holding the curtain in place controlled by an incased spring, in which said member is accurately guided in its ways. The casing is not subject to wear from the spring, and the spring is held securely in place. This object is accomplished by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a carriage-curtain fastener embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the same, showing the sliding member in its protracted position. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the same, similar to Fig. 2, but with the base of the casing removed to disclose the interior thereof. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same, showing it engaging a stud secured to one of the side members of a carriage. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of the base-plate of the casing. Fig. 6 is a detail plan view of the blank from which the hood of the casing is formed. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank from which the eyelet of the sliding member is formed. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the disk for guiding the sliding member of the casing.

Referring to the parts, the casing consists of the base-plate A, having perforations a, and a hood A′, consisting of a metal plate bent into a semicylindrical form, having prongs a' to pass through the perforations a in the base-plate A, the end a^2 being of a semispherical form and the opposite end consisting of an approximately semicircular flange a^3 bent down to fit against the sides of the hood and having a central elongated perforation a^4 therein. The plate A has around its edge upon three sides a rim a^5 of the shape of the periphery of the hood.

The sliding member consists of a rod curved at its end into a finger-loop b, adjacent to which is a circular portion b', from which the ends of the rod project in two parallel contacting arms b^2 b^3, which pass through the perforations a^4 in the end a^3 of the casing, through the interior of a coiled spring C in the interior of the casing, and through a semicircular disk D, whose contour is similar in shape to a cross-section of the interior of the casing, and are bent outwardly at b^4 b^5 to hold the disk in place. Over the circular portion b' of the sliding member a flat disk, of metal, E is secured, which has an eyelet cut in its center, which consists of an enlarged portion e and a reduced portion e'.

The casing is to be secured to a carriage-curtain F by passing prongs a' therethrough and bending them down, as shown in Fig. 4. Adjacent to the curtain F a stud G is secured to the side members g of the carriage-top. Stud G has an enlarged head g' of a greater diameter than the reduced portion e' of the eyelet. The head g' will pass through the portion e of the eyelet.

In use it is seen that the arms b^2 b^3 are guided by the disk D and the end a^3 through the center of the casing, since the disk D is made of the shape of the interior thereof. The disk engaging the inside of the casing and the doubled wire passing through the elongated hole a^4 prevents any rotary motion in the sliding member. This prevention of any rotary motion in the sliding member, taken together with the positive engagement of the eyelet with the headed stud, due to the reduced portion of the eyelet's fitting under the head of the stud, both hold the curtain securely in place and prevent the sliding member from becoming disengaged accidentally from the stud.

What I claim is—

A carriage-curtain fastener consisting of a casing to be secured to a curtain and having an elongated hole through one of its ends, a coiled spring in the interior of the casing, a sliding member consisting of a rod bent at its end into a finger-loop, then into an eyelet-loop, from whence it projects as two adjacent arms passing through the elongated hole and through the center of the spring, a disk of the contour of the inner periphery of the casing secured upon the inner end of the arms and an eyelet having a perforation in it secured to the eyelet-loop adapted to be secured on a stud adjacent to the curtain.

FREDRICK MARGGRAFF.

Witnesses:
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