

No. 847,430.

PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

F. A. NEIDER.
CARRIAGE CURTAIN FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1906.

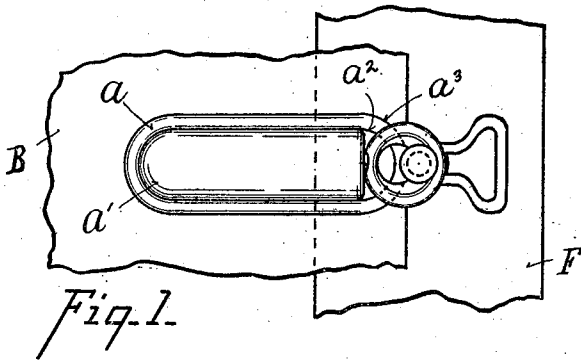


Fig. 1.

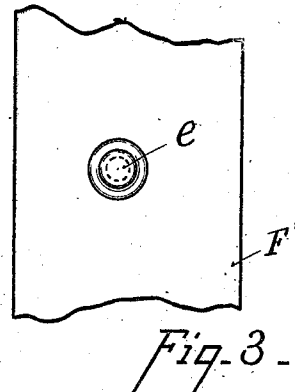


Fig. 3.

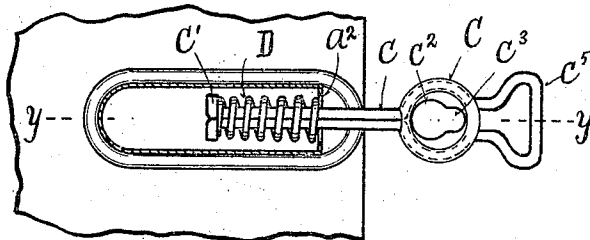


Fig. 2.

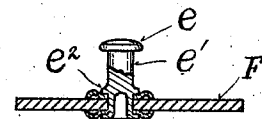


Fig. 4.

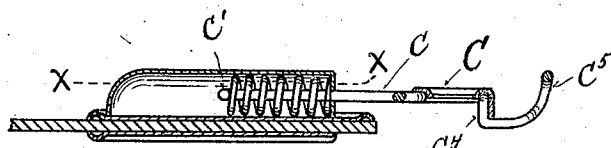


Fig. 5.

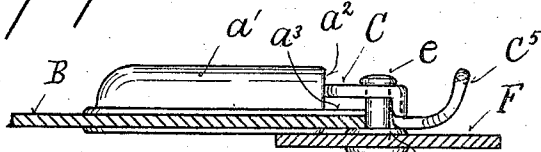


Fig. 6.

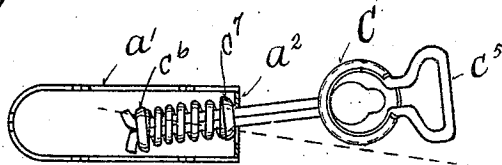


Fig. 7.

Witnesses
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CARRIAGE-CURTAIN FASTENER.

No. 847,430.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed September 26, 1906. Serial No. 336,222.

To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates to that class of carriage-curtain fasteners which have a casing to be secured to the carriage-curtain or to the backstay of the carriage-top and within which is located a sliding spring pressed rod, which carries an eyelet at its outer end to engage a stud to be secured either to the carriage-curtain or the backstay according to which of these members the casing is secured to.

The object of my invention is to provide a carriage-curtain fastener of this kind which will hold the curtain from bulging beyond the carriage-stay and which when the eyelet and the stud are engaged will hold together firmly so as not to be disengaged should the curtain hang loosely.

The invention will be described first in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which like parts are indicated by similar reference letters, and will then be pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a part of a carriage-curtain, backstay, and the fastener embodying my invention attached thereto in elevation. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the casing and the parts carried thereby taken upon line $x x$ of Fig. 5. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the backstay with the stud attached thereto. Fig. 4 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation of the stud and backstay. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view taken upon line $y y$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is an edge elevation of the carriage-curtain fastener embodying my invention with the carriage-curtain and the backstay shown in section. Fig. 7 is an inverted plan view of the hood, sliding rod, and the spring, the end a^2 of the hood being shown in section and the rod being shown in an angular position, the dotted line showing the opposite angle to which the rod may be drawn.

Referring to the parts, the casing consists of a base-plate a , having a semicylindrical hood a' mounted upon it and having tangs to pass down through the base-plate and the carriage-curtain B and to be bent down against the under side of the curtain to secure the casing thereto in the usual manner.

Hood a' is open at the end a^2 , through which passes the rod c , to which the eyelet C is secured, the inner end of the rod c terminating in a piston c' against which a coiled spring D normally bears to hold the eyelet C against the end a^2 of the hood.

Rod c , being made of a double wire, will be of an elongated contour in cross-section. The hole in the end a^2 is made of a height equal to the diameter of the wire and of a width somewhat greater than twice the diameter of the wire, as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 7, to permit of a sidewise play in the rod so as to facilitate the engagement of the eyelet C with the stud E. As shown in Fig. 7, the coiled spring D is held, preferably, between two piston-cups c^6 and c^7 .

Eyelet C has a pear-shaped opening in it, the enlarged part c^2 of the opening being of a diameter such as to pass over the head e of the stud and the small part c^3 of the opening being of a diameter so as to fit the neck e' of the stud.

Base-plate a at the end a^3 adjacent to the edge of the curtain B projects beyond the end a^2 of the hood a distance such that when the eyelet contacts the end a^3 the enlarged part c^2 of the perforation in the eyelet stands above the end a^3 of the base-plate. Thus when the eyelet has been engaged with a stud, the base-plate bearing against the stud and the shank of the stud being situated in the small part c^3 of the eyelet, it is seen that no matter whether the curtain be hanging loosely or not the eyelet will not become disengaged from the stud.

The rod c is bent in the following manner: The straight portion consists of the ends of a piece of wire standing flat against each other, the wire being then bent into a circular form at the eyelet and being bent inward at a right angle to the plane of the eyelet to form an elbow c^4 , the elbow c^4 being made of a length equal to the height of the neck e' of the stud and the end c^5 of the wire being bent into a finger-piece, which is bent upward at its end to afford a ready grasp for the fingers, as shown in Fig. 5.

When the eyelet is engaged with the stud, it is seen that the elbow c^4 bears against the base e^2 of the stud, and thus holds the eyelet firmly against the under side of the head e , so that the plane in which the eyelet lies is in a right angle to the stud secured to the backstay. This prevents the curtain B from bulging—that is, maintains the curtain

B in a plane practically parallel to the plane of the backstay F.

What I claim is—

1. In a carriage-curtain fastener a casing
5 consisting of a hood having an opening at one
end and a base-plate, the base-plate project-
ing beyond the hood at said end, a rod with-
in the casing projecting through said end
and having an eyelet at its end, a headed
10 stud to be engaged by the eyelet and a spring
within the casing to hold the rod normally
in a position such that the opening in the
eyelet projects beyond the base-plate a dis-
tance less than the diameter of the head of
15 the stud.

2. A carriage-curtain fastener consisting
of a casing having an opening at one end, a
stud to be mounted adjacent to the casing, a
rod within the casing projecting through
20 said end and terminating in an eyelet and an
elbow projecting inward from the eyelet to
bear against the base of the stud.

3. In a carriage-curtain fastener the com-
bination of a casing consisting of a hood hav-
25 ing an opening at one end and a base-plate,

the base-plate projecting beyond the hood at
said end, a headed stud to be mounted ad-
jacent to the projecting end of the base-plate,
a sliding rod within the casing and projecting
through said end of the casing, an eyelet at
the end of the rod and an elbow projecting
inward from the eyelet to bear against the
base of the stud.

4. In a carriage-curtain fastener the com-
bination of a casing consisting of a hood 3
closed at one end and having an elongated
opening in the opposite end, a base-plate, a
rod within the casing projecting through the
opening, its height being substantially that
of the height of the opening and its width 4
being less than the width of opening so as
to permit a sidewise play of the rod, a piston
upon the end of the rod, a coiled spring sur-
rounding the rod, an eyelet at the outer end
of the rod and a stud located adjacent to the
eyelet to be engaged thereby.

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Witnesses:

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