(No Model.)

F. A. NEIDER.

CARRIAGE CURTAIN FASTENER.

No. 453,762. Patented June 9, 1891.

FIG. 1.

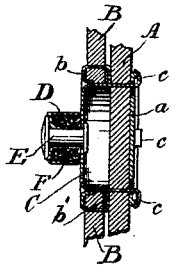

FIG. 2.

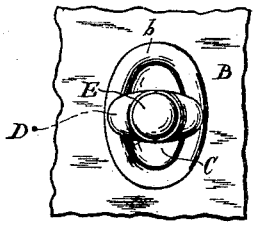

FIG. 3.

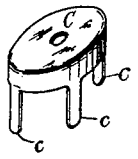

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

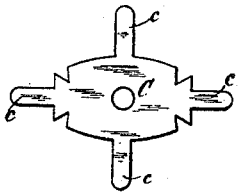

FIG. 6.

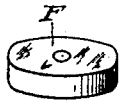

FIG. 7.

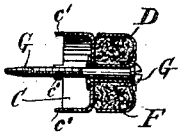

FIG. 8.

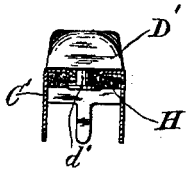

FIG. 9.

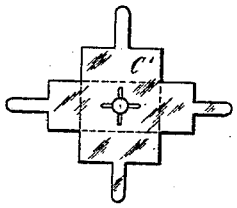

Fig. 10.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARRIAGE-CURTAIN FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,762, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed April 29, 1890. Serial No. 349,955. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED A. NEIDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Augusta, in the county of Bracken and 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 consists of a stud secured to a fixed support and a turn-button pivoted upon the stud to turn and secure the curtain after the button and neck of the stud has been passed through a hole in the curtain. Its object is to provide a fastener which can be cheaply produced, readily applied for use, which, when constructed of cheap metal and japanned, will not in use rub or injure the finished surface.

The invention will be first fully described in connection with the accompanying drawings, and will then be particularly referred to and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which like parts are indicated by identical reference-letters wherever they occur throughout the various views, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of my device applied for use. Fig. 2 is an outside elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the stud, which is secured to the back-stay or stationary member. Fig. 4 is a view, partly in longitudinal section and partly in elevation, of the button-pivot. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank from which the stud Fig. 3 is formed. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the elastic filling for the button. Fig. 7 is an axial section of my device modified to adapt it for attachment to the bow of a carriage-top or to the seat-back or side rail. Fig. 8 is an axial section of a modified form in which the button is made solid instead of being stamped up from sheet metal, as the button shown in the preceding figures. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the blank from which the stud Fig. 8 is formed. Fig. 10 is an axial sectional view through the stud and button shown in Fig. 8 before the parts are attached, but with the button cast hollow to receive any elastic packing.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, A represents the back quarter or stay of a carriage-top, and B the curtain, which is perforated to pass over the neck of the curtain-fastener, and the perforation is surrounded by a metal ring *b* and the customary ring or washer *b'*, the clinching-points of the ring *b* going through the curtain and clinching over the ring or washer *b'* in the usual manner. The neck or base C of the curtain-fastener is formed of sheet metal, which is first cut out to the form shown in Fig. 5, and then by suitable dies brought up to the form shown in Fig. 3. This neck has projecting from it clinching-points *c*, which pass through the quarter A and the perforated disk *a*, over which the clinching-points are turned to firmly secure the neck C to the quarter A or some other fixed portion of the vehicle-top. To this neck is pivotally secured a button, which is also struck from sheet metal. This, like the neck C, is oval in shape, to pass through the perforation of the curtain and then be turned around at a right angle to overlap the curtain-ring *b*, Fig. 2, and hold the curtain in place. This button is axially perforated to receive the securing-pivot E, Fig. 4, which is preferably a hollow-headed rivet formed with a neck *e* at its lower end to pass through the central perforation in the neck C, after which the inner end of the rivet is turned or pinned over on the under side of the neck to secure the button in place. Before the button is secured to the neck, however, it is filled with leather or other elastic packing F, Fig. 6, which is also axially perforated to pass the rivet E, which when in place projects slightly below the edge of the button, so that only the leather or other elastic packing will rub or touch the japanned curtain-ring *b*. By this arrangement of the elastic or leather packing I am able to dispense with the springs and retain the button in the closed position shown in Fig. 2 by the simple pressure of the packing upon the ring *b*. By this arrangement, also, the japanning or other finish upon the ring *b* is protected from injury.

It is sometimes desirable to secure the fastening to the carriage-bow or the rail or lazy-back of the seat. In Fig. 7 I have shown a modified form of my device adapted to this use, which differs from the form shown in the preceding figures in that the head of the rivet E has a perforation to receive the fastening-screw G, and the clinching-points *c* are either

entirely dispensed with or shortened to mere points c', to be driven into the bow or seat rails to prevent the neck C from turning.

The form shown in Figs. 8 and 9 is adapted for use with the solid-head button D′, instead of the sheet-metal button D, the blank, Fig. 9, which I have shown of slightly different form, having indentations c^2 radiating from the central perforation to engage fins d, of which there are two, projecting from opposite sides of the shank d' of the button D′. The button D′ and its neck d' are cast and formed up of a single piece and riveted when in place over the rubber packing H, which is first placed in the neck C′. This rubber acts as a spring to retain the button in place and permits it to be turned at right angles, so as to overlap the curtain to hold it in place.

The modification shown in Fig. 10 differs from that shown in Fig. 8 only in casting the button D′ hollow to form a chamber in the button around shank d' to receive an elastic packing, as F.

I claim—

1. The combination, as hereinbefore set forth, in a curtain-fastener, of a stud, means, such as shown, to secure the said stud to the quarter or fixed part of the carriage-body, the button D, formed of sheet metal, pivotally secured to said stud, the elastic packing F within said button, and the pivot connecting the button and stud.

2. In a curtain-fastener, the combination of the stud C, formed up from a suitable blank of sheet metal, the button D, formed of sheet metal, the elastic packing F within said button, and the pivot connecting said stud and button, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a carriage-curtain fastener, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the stud C, formed of sheet metal and having the clinching-points c, the button D, also formed from sheet metal, the leather or elastic packing F filling said button and projecting below its edge, and the rivet E, uniting the said button and stud.

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