

J. E. ELY.
Carriage-Curtain Fastenings.

No. 151,865.

Patented June 9, 1874.

Fig. 1.

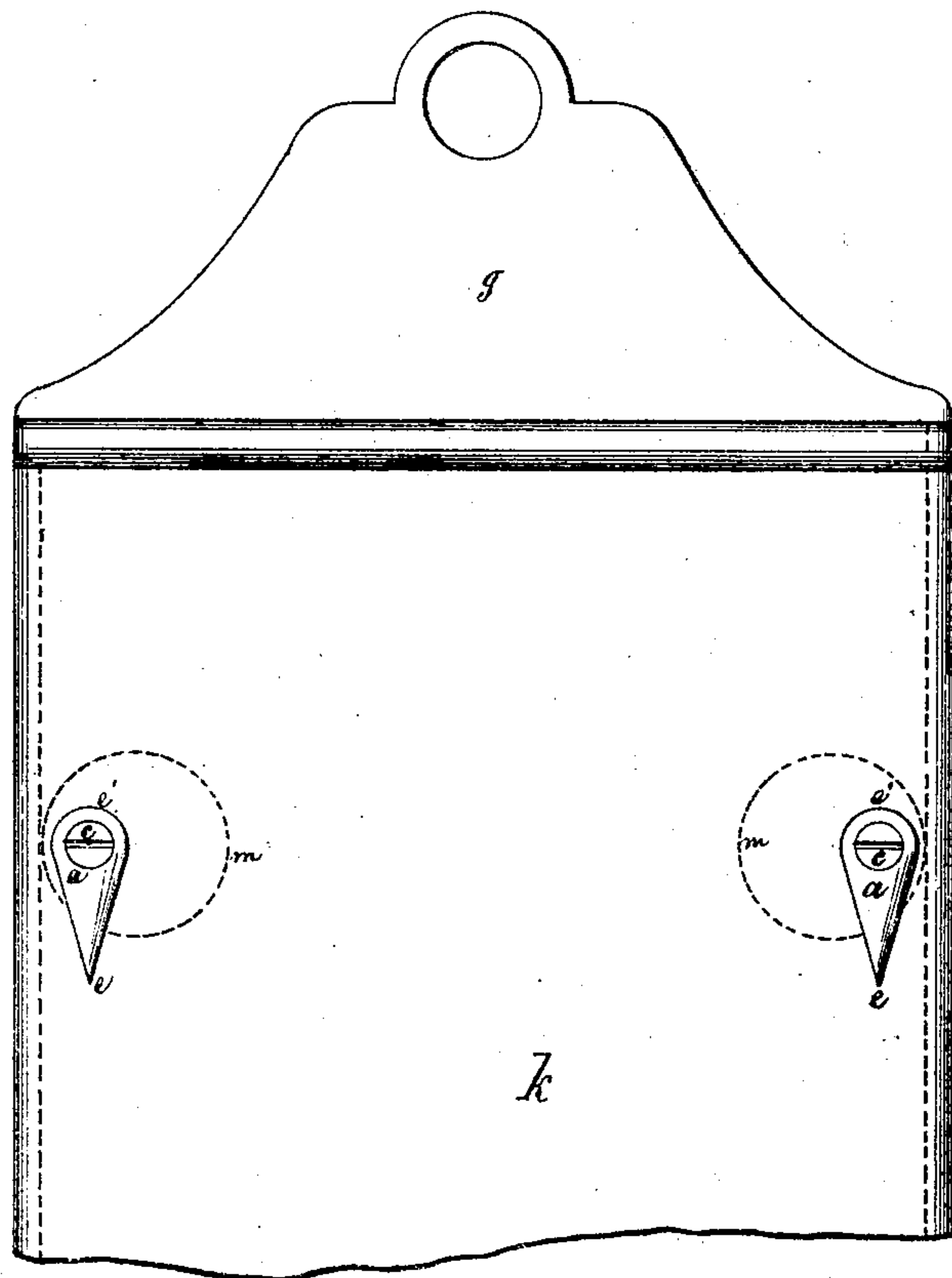
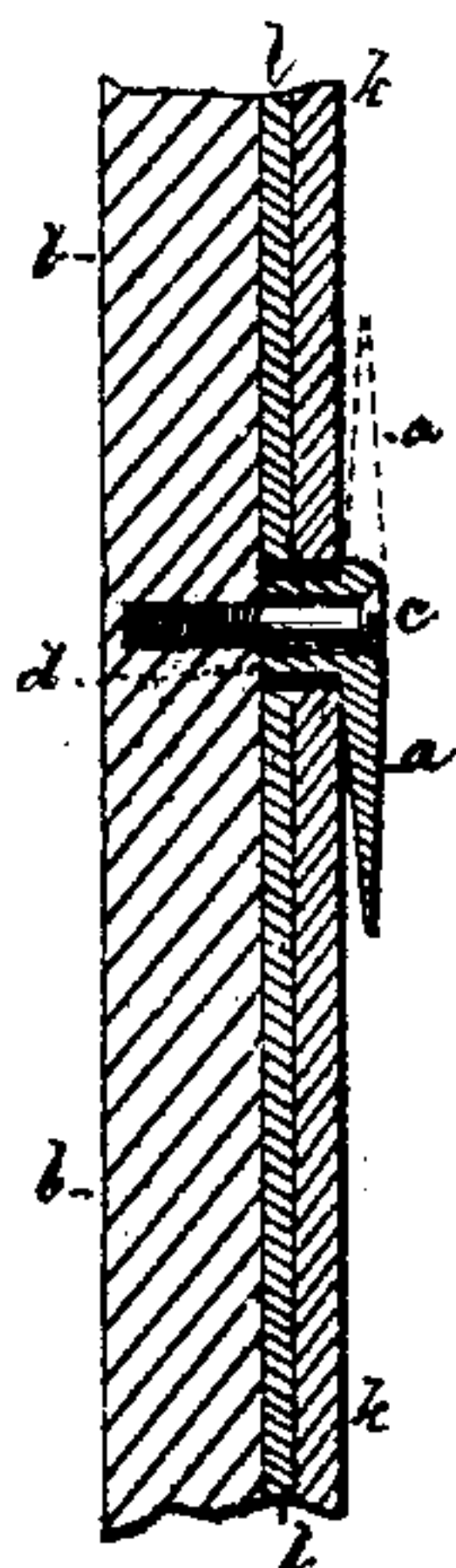


Fig. 2.



Attest
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JOSEPH E. ELY, OF GARRARD COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARRIAGE-CURTAIN FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,865**, dated June 9, 1874; application filed November 18, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. ELY, of Garrard county, in the State of Kentucky, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Knobs or Buttons for Fastening Carriage-Curtains, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which--

Figure 1 represents a plan of my improved knobs or buttons as applied to a carriage-curtain, the lower end of the latter being torn off; and Fig. 2 a longitudinal section of a portion of the same taken through the center of one of the buttons or knobs.

The object of my invention is to provide carriages and other covered vehicles with a secure fastening for the curtains, which shall be at once cheap and durable, and yet be easy to fasten or unfasten the curtain; and its nature, for this purpose, consists in the use of a pivotal button or knob eccentrically mounted on its axis, so that one side shall project farther beyond the latter than its opposite side, and thereby, according to the direction in which the button is turned, allow the curtain, through a suitable hole made therein, to be slipped on and secured, or off, as may be desired.

To enable others skilled in the art to make, construct, and use my improvement, I will now proceed to describe it in detail.

The button or knob *a* is pivoted to the standards *b*, or upper skeleton frame of the carriage, by a pivotal screw, *c*, in such manner as to be free to be turned, but without loosening the screw; and, if desired, a washer may be interposed between its inner face and standard or frame *b*, so as to work easily and smoothly without marring the latter.

In making the button, I prefer to make it on the principle of an isosceles triangle, and to round its angles, as shown in Fig. 1; but it may be made of any other suitable form, so long as it is eccentrically pivoted to the frame—that is to say, so long as one side, *e*, shall project farther than the opposite side *e'*, and the latter but little, if any, beyond its shank *d*.

Thus made, it is provided with a shank, *d*, of a length sufficient either of itself or with a washer to furnish space to receive the thickness of the curtain between the inner face of the button and the carriage-frame, to which the latter is secured, as shown in Fig. 2; or, instead of a shank, a collar or washer of suitable thickness may be used, through which and the knob the pivotal screw may be passed in order to secure them to the frame.

This collar or the shank of the knob, on the side next the carriage, may be provided with a flange to give a greater bearing-surface on the frame, or, in case of the latter, (the knob,) against an interposed washer.

The buttons thus made and secured to the frame of the carriage, the curtains are then provided with openings opposite the pivotal pins of the knobs, and of a size barely sufficient to slip over the widest part of the latter, and one or two rows of stitching, *m*, then run around them to prevent tearing. Thus made the curtains and knobs are ready for use.

In the drawing, the upper part of the curtain is illustrated as being attached to a piece of wood, *g*, which is intended to represent the upper part of the frame of the carriage. In practice, it is secured to the top of the carriage in the ordinary way, or in any suitable and known manner.

m represents a row of stitching, to prevent tearing out of the hole *i*, through which the knob projects. *k* represents the outer or leathern side of the curtain, and *l* the inner or lining.

In Fig. 1 the knob *a* is turned down, so as to fasten the curtain down, as in that position the curtain cannot be drawn over the point *e* of the knob so long as it is secured at the top to the frame of the carriage. When, however, it is desired to be detached and raised up, the knob *a* is turned up, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. By taking hold then of the lower end of the curtain and pulling it upward, it will be drawn over and off the knob, and thereby detached, and so with each in turn. The knobs are left in this position—that is to say, turned up, as in dotted lines, ready to

allow the curtain to be again fastened down, which is effected by slipping the holes over the points *e* of the knobs, and then downward and over the other end *e'*, around the shank. This done, the buttons are turned down, as shown in full lines, and the curtain thereby securely fastened.

The buttons are represented as being arranged at one side of the circle formed by the stitching around the holes; but they may be arranged at will in any part of it.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A button, *a*, having an eccentrically-arranged opening and shank, *d*, for the reception of a pivotal screw, *c*, by which to attach the button to the carriage-frame, all combined in the manner and for the purposes described.

JOSEPH E. ELY.

Witnesses:

B. N. JACOBS,
J. W. DURHAM.