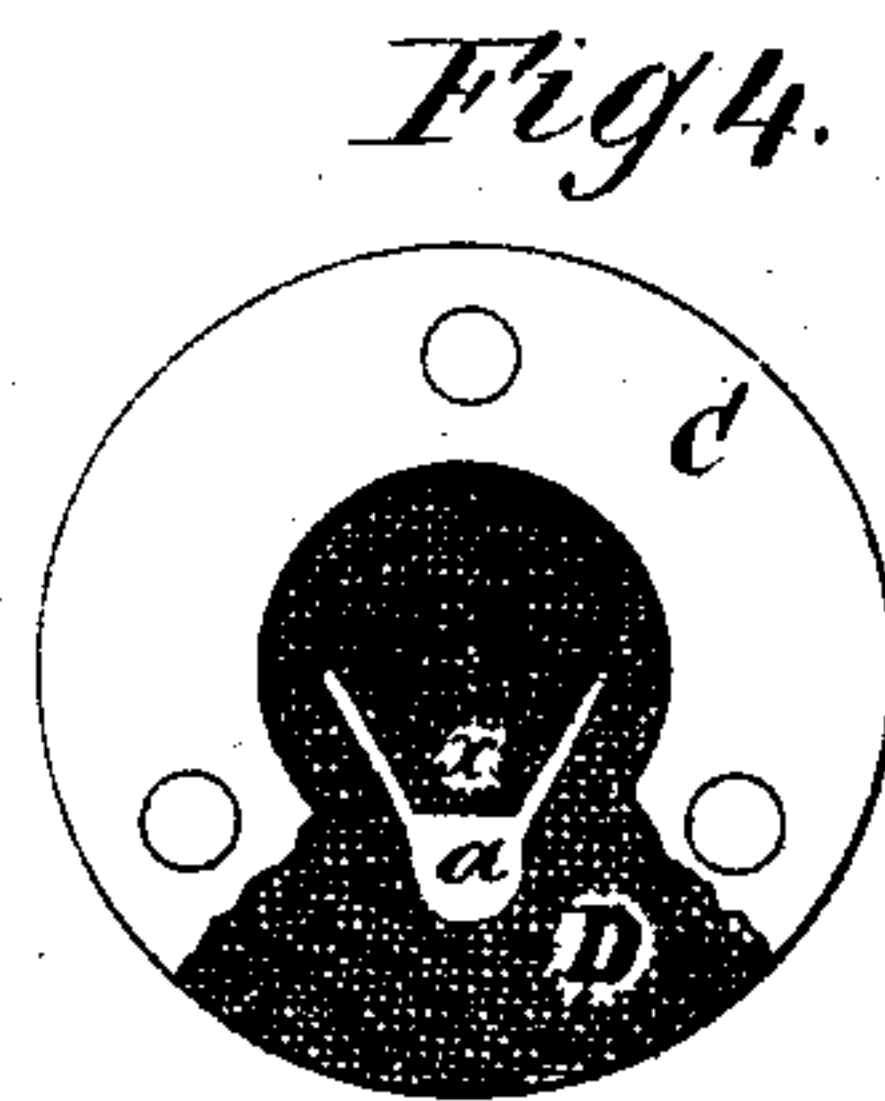
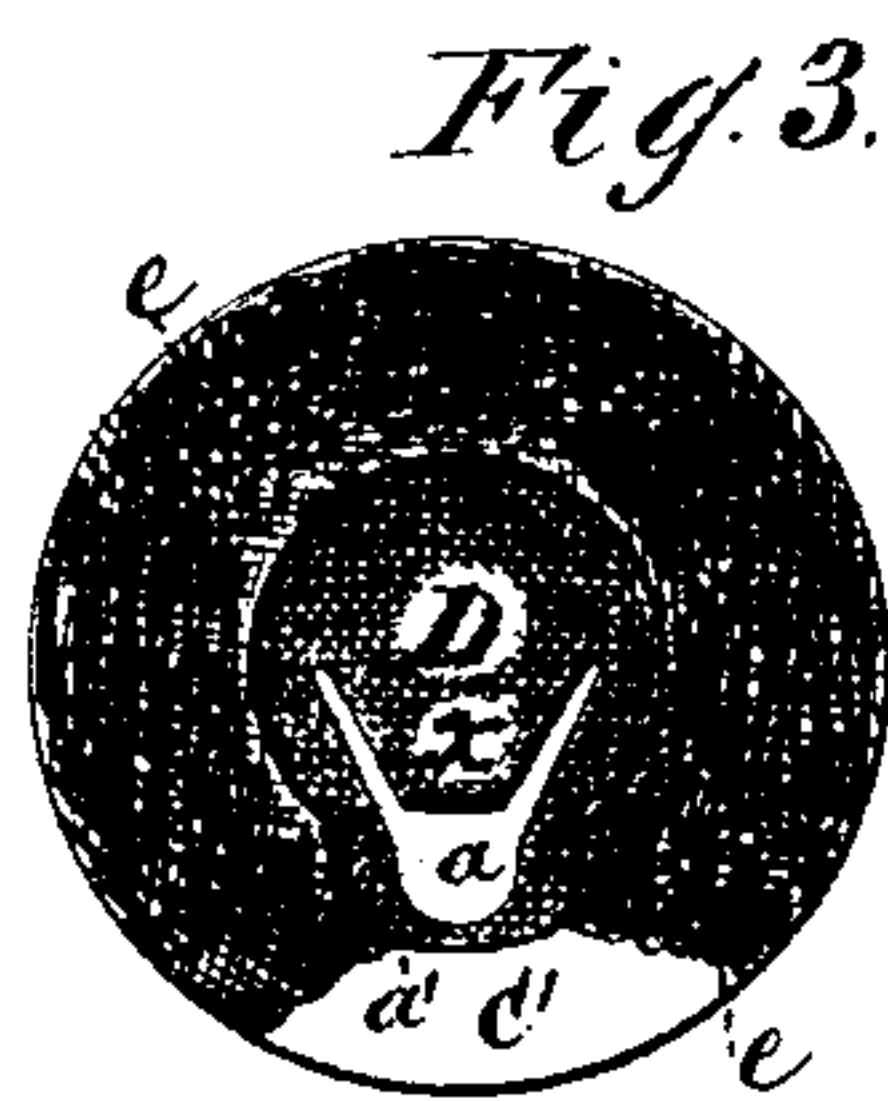
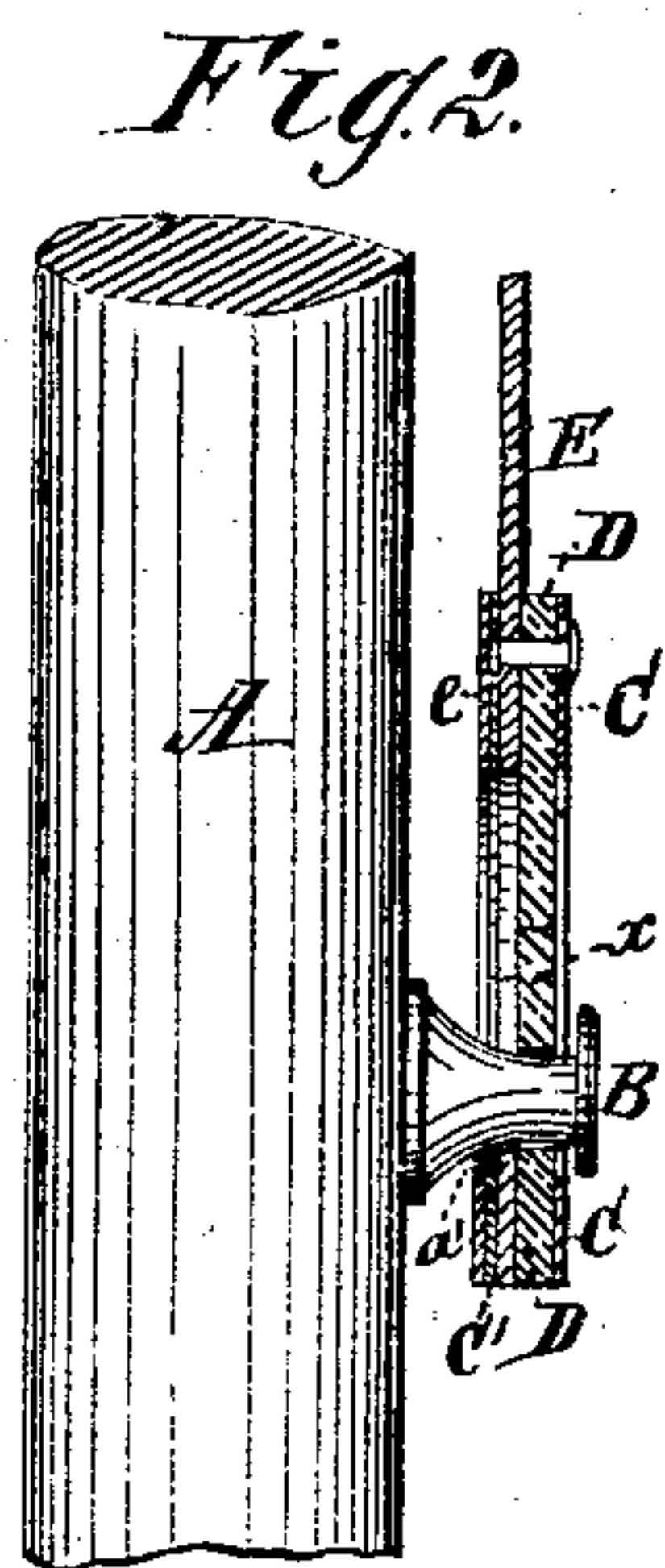
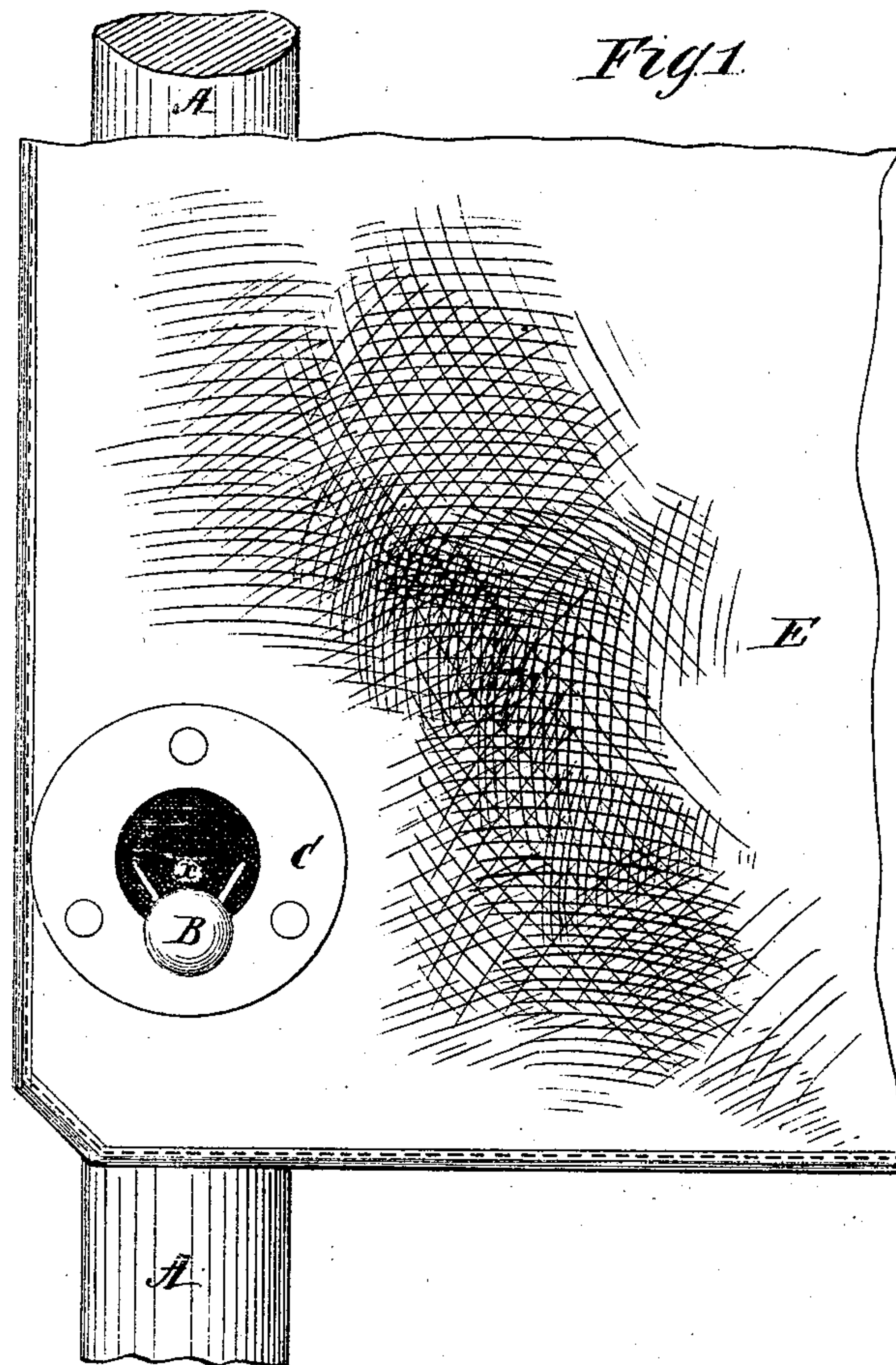


A. T. RICE.
Carriage-Curtain Fastenings.

No. 151,914.

Patented June 9, 1874.



WITNESSES:
G. Mathys.
John C. Kemmer

INVENTOR:
Arnon T. Rice
BY *[Signature]*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON T. RICE, OF REAVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARRIAGE-CURTAIN FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,914**, dated June 9, 1874; application filed March 9, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON T. RICE, of Reaville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Carriage-Curtain Fastening; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 shows the fastening applied to a fragment of a curtain. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of same. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the fastening. Fig. 4 is a face view with part broken out.

The invention relates to an improvement in carriage-curtain fastenings formed of annular metallic plates and a slitted or apertured elastic disk.

The improvement consists in providing the elastic disk with a tongue, (formed by slitting it diagonally,) which engages with the head of the knob; also, in providing the annular plates with coincident notches to adapt them to receive or fit the shank of the button, and in a protective covering applied to the inner metallic plate or ring, to prevent abrasion or wear of the carriage-top bow, all as hereinafter described.

In the drawing, A is a fragment of a carriage-top bow, and B a knob or button, such as is ordinarily employed for securing carriage-curtains. The fastening is formed of metal annuluses C C', having, respectively, notches *a a'* in their inner edges, and a slitted and apertured rubber disk, D, all of which are secured to the curtain E by rivets, as shown. The curtain is cut out beneath the disk D. The slits in the latter extend upward and outward at right angles, or nearly so, from the aperture C, which is coincident with the notches *a a'* of the rings. Thus a triangular tongue, *x*, is formed in the disk, which is pushed outward and upward by the knob B in passing through the disk. So soon as the enlarged

head of the knob has passed through, the tongue *x* springs or is pushed back behind it, and the neck or stem of the knob then occupies the disk-aperture and notches *a a'*. Thus the head of the knob projects partly over the inner edge of the outer ring C, and will hence resist any strain on the curtain tending to draw it off the knob. The notch or groove *a'* in the inner ring C' is made considerably larger than the notch *a* in the outer one, which allows the head of the knob to be readily inserted through the elastic disk, and accommodates the size of the knob-shank at the base, so that the curtain may be crowded back close against the carriage-bow when necessary to attach another curtain to the same knob.

To prevent abrasion of the carriage-bow around the knob, I apply a woolen cloth, muslin, or soft leather, *e*, to the inner ring C, as shown. The same may be attached to the ring in any convenient manner.

If desired, the tongue of the elastic disk may be divided or split into two or more parts, to allow the knob-head to pass through the aperture, and also be withdrawn from the aperture, more easily.

What I claim is—

1. The elastic disk D, having the tongue *x*, formed by slitting the disk diagonally, in combination with the metallic plate and the curtain, as shown and described.

2. The plates C C', having coincident notches *a a'* in their lower inner edges, in combination with a disk, D, having an aperture to admit the knob of the carriage-bow, as shown and described.

3. The combination of the protective covering *e* with the ring C' of the curtain-fastening, as and for the purpose shown and described.

AARON T. RICE.

Witnesses:

G. A. REA,
DAVID DUNHAM.