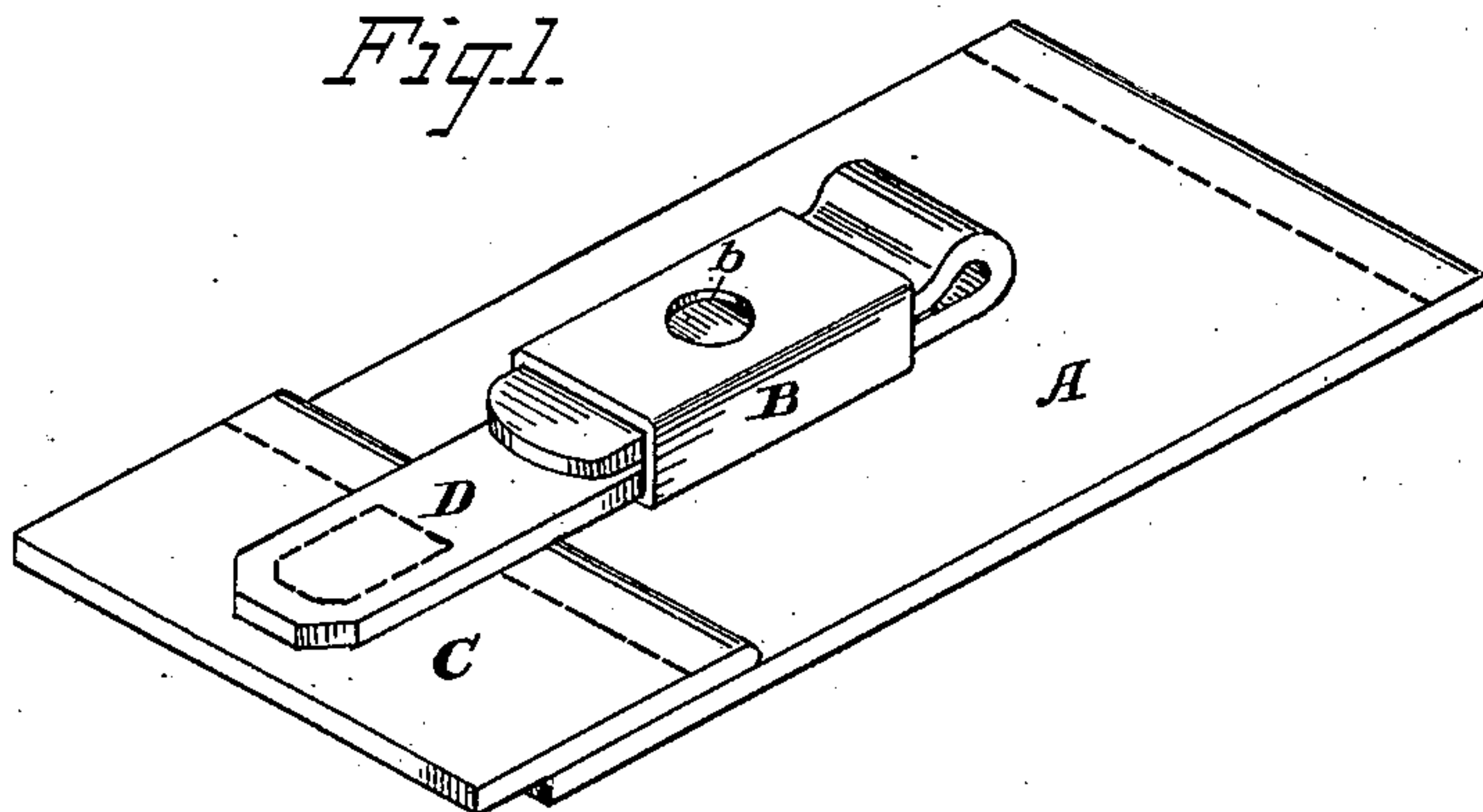


F. A. NEIDER.  
Loop for Carriage Curtains.

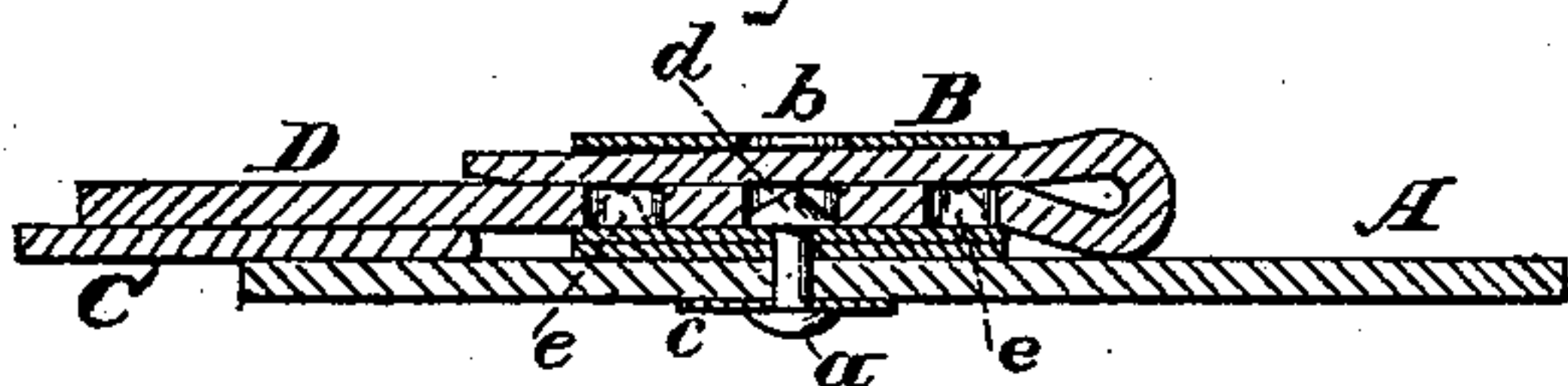
No. 234,888.

Patented Nov. 30, 1880.

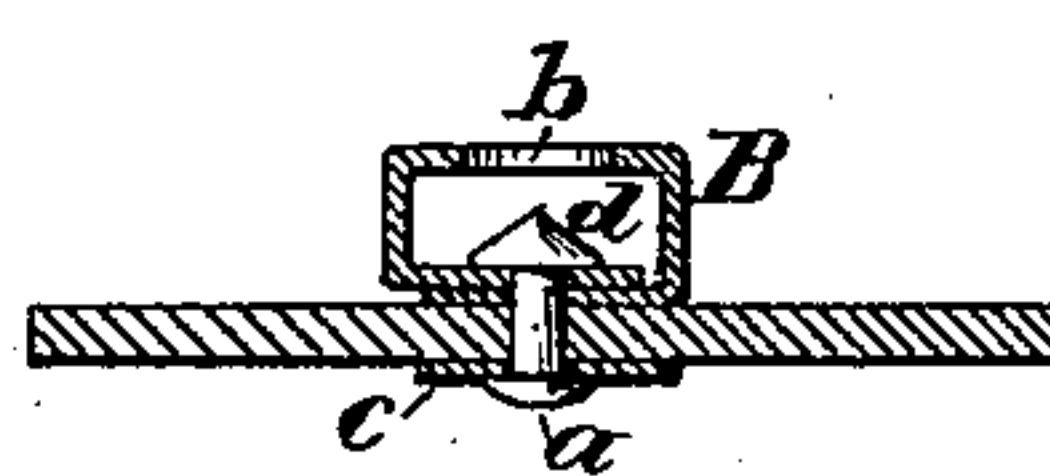
*Fig. 1.*



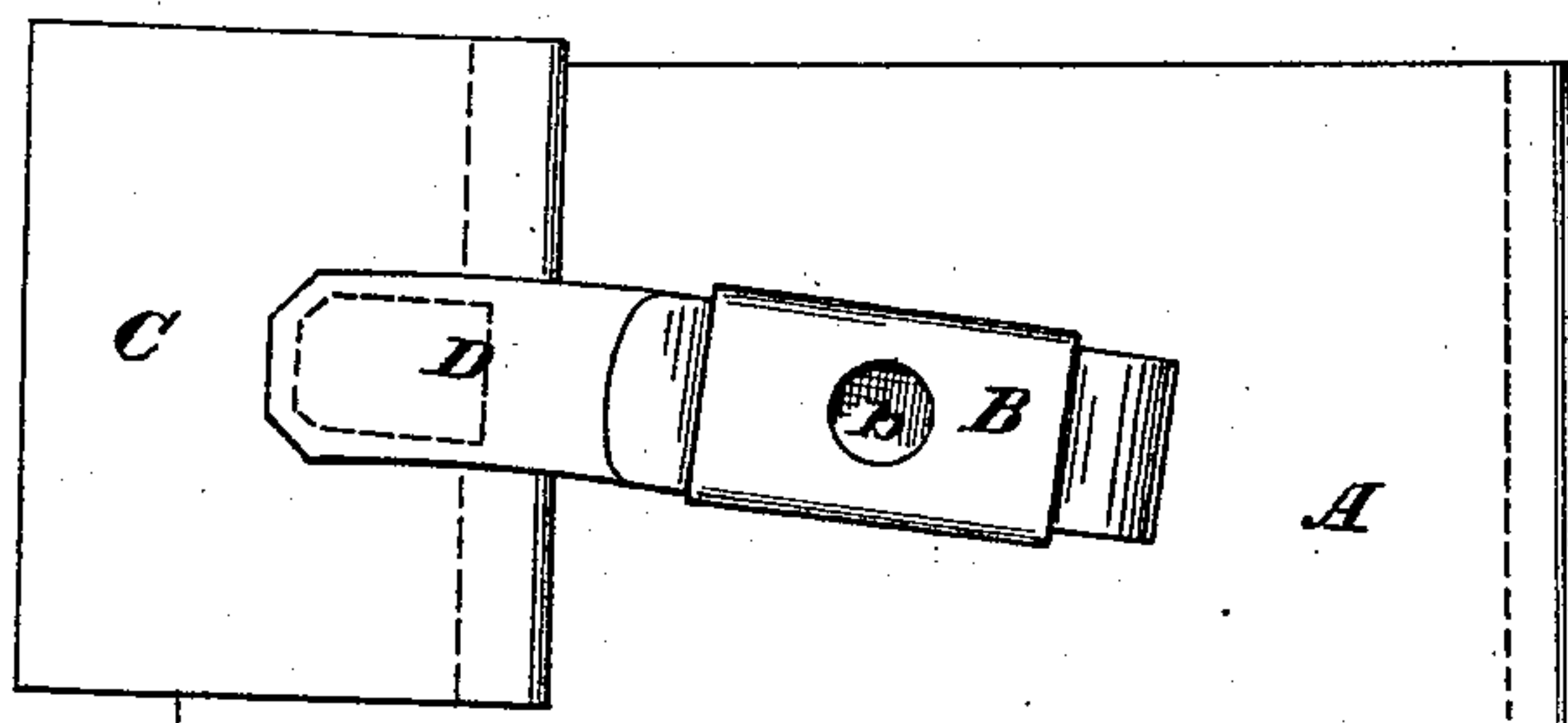
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



ATTEST=

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*Burke, Fraser & Bennett*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED A. NEIDER, OF AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY.

## LOOP FOR CARRIAGE-CURTAINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 234,888, dated November 30, 1880.

Application filed February 21, 1880.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRED A. NEIDER, of Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, have invented certain Improve-  
5 ments in Strap-Loops or Fasteners for Carriage-Curtains, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to temporary fastenings for coach, harness, and other straps, but  
10 most particularly to those employed in attaching carriage-curtains to the back-stays.

The object is to provide a cheap and simple as well as durable and efficient fastening, and one that will adjust itself, or which may be  
15 adjusted, to the shrinkage of the curtain.

In the drawings which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the loop and strap; and Figs. 2 and 3 are, respectively, central longitudinal and trans-  
20 verse sections, the former showing the strap in section also. Fig. 4 is a plan view, illustrating the action of the shrinking curtain on the pivoted loop.

Let A represent the part to which the loop  
25 B is secured, which in this case is a portion of a back-stay, and C the part to which the strap D is secured, which in this case is a portion of a carriage-curtain. The loop is made of sheet metal or other equivalent material, bent so as  
30 to form a tube, and the edges arranged to overlap, as shown in Fig. 3. These overlapped edges form the bottom of the loop, and they are perforated at the center to receive the pivoting-rivet *a*, as shown. For the purpose  
35 of inserting and fixing this rivet an aperture, *b*, is made in the top or roof of the loop. The loop is attached by first punching a hole in the part A, then inserting the rivet *a* through the aperture *b*, and then smashing  
40 down the tip of the rivet on a washer, *c*. When attached in this way the loop may be turned on the rivet *a* as on a pivot, as indicated in Fig. 3. In some cases, however, where the loop is intended to remain fixed, two or more  
45 rivets may be inserted instead of one in the center.

It will be observed that the head *d* of the rivet is conical, and projects upward into the loop to about the thickness of the strap D.

When the fastening is to be made the strap is  
50 pressed as far through the loop as desired, and a hole in the strap is caused to engage the head *d* of the rivet. The free end of the strap is then tucked back into the loop, as shown in  
55 the figures, which keeps the body of the strap below it wedged down upon the bottom plate of the loop and prevents it from being drawn out. It will be observed, however, that to form the fastening it is requisite that the double strap shall fit snugly in the loop, and for  
60 fastenings where the strain is not great the tucking in of the end will be a sufficient hold-fast without the head *d* of the rivet, as the bight of the strap will not pass through the loop without forcing when the doubled strap  
65 is sufficiently thick to fill it snugly. It is best to bevel or shave down the free end of the strap a little, so that it may form a wedge.

In addition to the head *d* of the rivet, or, in lieu of it, a protuberance or protuberances  
70 might be raised on the bottom of the loop to engage holes in the strap, as indicated by dotted lines at *ee* in Fig. 2. These protuberances, as well as the head *d* of the rivet, may be of  
75 any convenient shape; but I prefer a conical shape for the rivet-head, for the reason that it offers less obstruction to the passage of the strap through the loop and permits the strap to readily disengage itself when the tucked-in  
80 end is withdrawn; but when the end of the strap is tucked in, as shown in the figures, the conical head serves quite as well as a detent as any other form.

When carriage-curtains have been in use for  
85 some time they shrink somewhat, and, not being strained like the back-stays, the straps and loops are thrown out of their normal coincidence, as indicated in Fig. 4. In such cases the loops may be turned on their pivots, so as  
90 to better adjust them to the straps on the curtain.

Although my fastening may be inverted in its construction—that is, the free end of the strap might be tucked in under instead of  
95 over the body of the strap—still it is very important that the head *d* or its equivalent protuberances should engage the body of the strap and not the free end; otherwise the



strain upon the strap would not be thrown upon the protuberances at all, and their functions would be rendered nugatory.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. An elongated tubular loop, B, for a strap-fastening, adapted to be attached to the part A by means of a single pivotal rivet or other like fastener, *a*, and arranged to turn on said rivet, in combination with said rivet *a*, provided with a conical projecting head, substantially as set forth.

2. The tubular loop B, provided with a protuberance on its inner face, which projects about half-way across the opening through the loop, and with an attaching-rivet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A loop, B, for a strap-fastening, formed by bending and overlapping the material, as shown, the same being provided with an opening, *b*, in the roof, and a perforation opposite to the said opening and through the lapped edges of the loop for the rivet, in combination with the said rivet centrally arranged in the loop, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRED A. NEIDER.

Witnesses:

PETER CAMPBELL,  
JOHN A. HOPKINS.