

(No Model.)

F. A. NEIDER.  
CARRIAGE CURTAIN WINDOW.

No. 282,355.

Patented July 31, 1883.

Fig. 1.

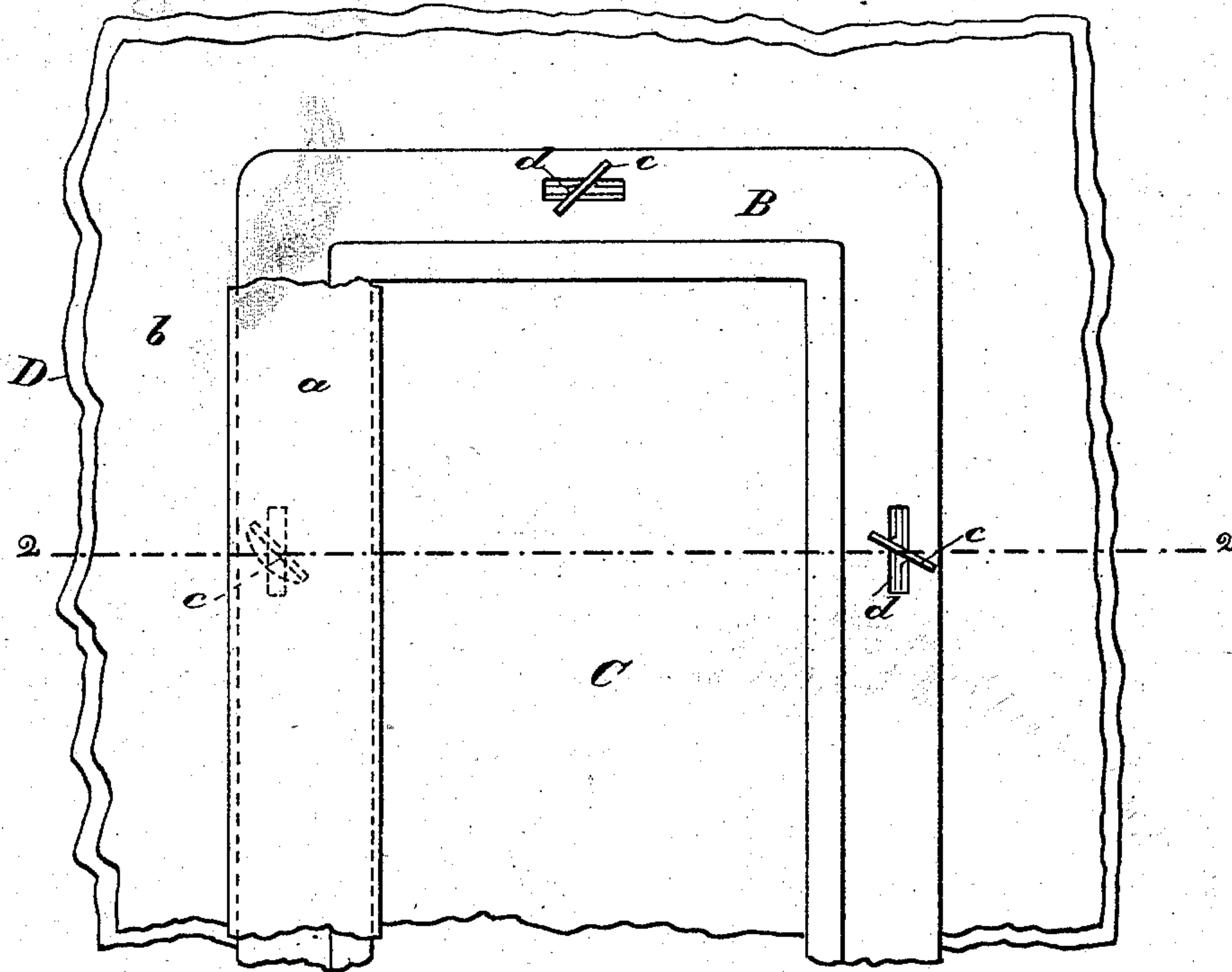


Fig. 2.

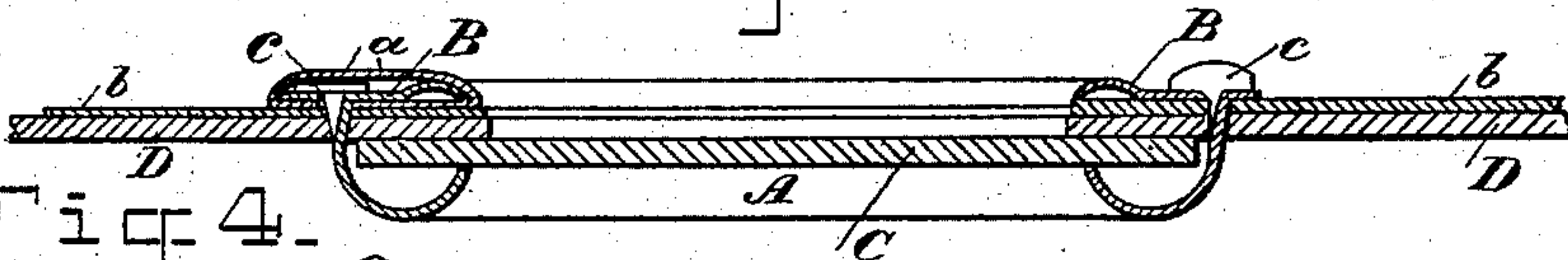


Fig. 4.

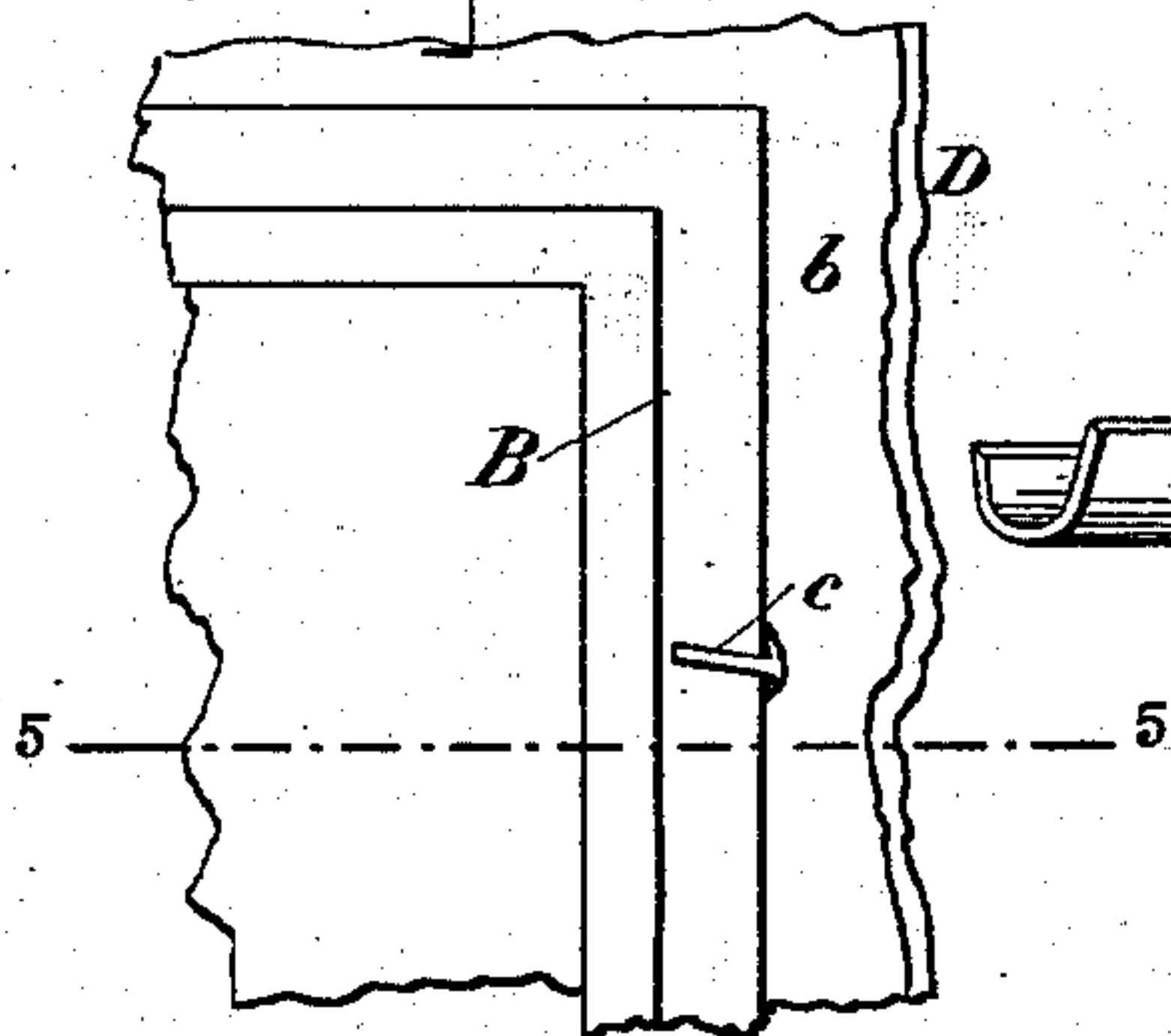


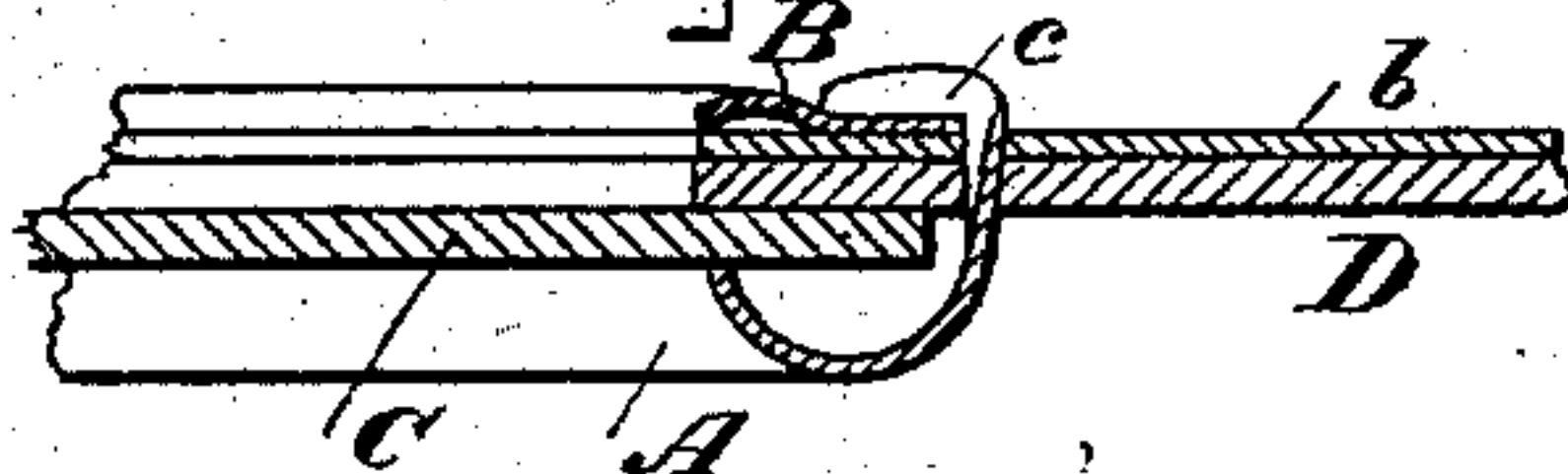
Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED A. NEIDER, OF AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY.

## CARRIAGE-CURTAIN WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,355, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed April 6, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

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

My invention relates to that class of curtain-windows for carriages in which there is an inner and outer metal or other frame, one of which bears clinching-points, which points, when the parts are in place, are clinched down upon the other frame.

My invention consists of an improved construction and adaptation of the clinching points or clips, whereby they are caused to lock the inner and outer parts or frames together and cause them to clamp the material of the curtain.

In order to give the frame a better appearance on the inside of the curtain, the inner frame has been covered with the same material as the curtain-lining; but it is difficult to clinch the points under the covering. This has, however, been done, as illustrated in a former patent of mine; but the clips or points, being necessarily long, are apt to work through the fabric in clinching them down. I also find that where a point is simply clinched down by bending over flatwise in the usual way the shrinking of the curtain tends to straighten out the points and loosen the frame. It is to obviate these defects that I have conceived my present invention, which I will now describe with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an inside view of a part of a curtain-frame embodying my invention, a considerable portion of the covering of the inner frame being removed to show the securing points or clips. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detached fragmentary perspective view of a part of the outer frame. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 illustrate a modification, which will be referred to more particularly hereinafter.

The window, as a whole, comprises the outer frame, A, which is, by preference, stamped from sheet metal in a convex form, as shown in Fig. 2, the inner frame, B, also stamped from sheet metal, by preference, with a raised rim or bead on its inner margin to strengthen

the frame, and the glass C, which rests in the outer frame, A.

D is the leather of the carriage-curtain, and *b* the inner lining of the same.

On the outer margin of the outer frame, A, are formed the securing or locking points or clips *c c*, by which the two frames are secured together and to the curtain. These are T-headed, as best shown in Fig. 3, and when the window is to be set in the curtain these clips are first passed through the curtain and then through slots *d d* in the frame B. The parts are now gently pressed together, so as to cause the frames to snugly clamp the curtain, and the heads of the clips are then twisted around by the fingers or a tool until they stand endwise of the slots *d*, as shown in Fig. 1. This will hold the frames clamped firmly in position, as shown, and as desired.

To conceal the fastenings from view the inside frame, B, is first covered with a cloth fabric, *a*, preferably of the same material as the curtain lining. The clips on frame A are passed through the curtain and then through slots *d d* in the frame B. The heads of the clips are not, however, permitted to penetrate through the exterior face of the covering *a*, but only to pass through the slots in the frame itself. The frames are now pressed together, so as to cause them to clamp the curtain, and the heads of the clips are then twisted around by a tool until they stand crosswise of the slots *d d*, and the heads then bent down sidewise on the frame B to make a smooth surface for the cloth covering *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It will be seen that by twisting the heads crosswise of the slots *d d* the two frames are securely locked together, and the shrinking of the curtain cannot affect the fastening in the least. It is not essential to bend or clinch down the heads under the cloth covering, as the fastening is as secure by simply twisting the heads crosswise of the slots *d d*. The heads of the clips, when they are to be twisted, are not of course visible, being hidden under the textile covering *a*; but this does not interfere with their being grasped and turned. The operator pinches the material of the covering and the head together with his thumb and finger, or with a small pair of pinchers, and twists the head, and the cloth will afterward return to its normal condition when released.



The covering *a* is not, of course, an essential feature so far as the fastening is concerned, and is only employed when it is desired to hide the fastenings and give the frame a neat appearance inside the curtain.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the back or inside of a part of a window embodying a modification of my invention, and in Fig. 5 I have shown a cross-section of same on line 5 5 in Fig. 4. This frame differs from that just described only in that the inside frame is made narrower, so that the heads of the clips *c*, when twisted, take over its edge instead of engaging slots in it; and as the T-head is not so necessary in this construction, I omit one of the branches, as shown in the fragmentary view, Fig. 6. Indeed, I may employ this form of head in lieu of the T-head in the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2; but I prefer the T-head as providing a better bearing. This form of fastening is not in the least affected by the stretching produced when the curtain shrinks, and the frame can, if necessary, be readily removed by simply twisting the heads of the clips back to their original position, so that they will pass through the slots—that is to say, to a position parallel with the outer margin of the frame A. For economy I make the clips in one piece with the frame, instead of attaching them thereto. All clips for this purpose heretofore, so far as I am aware, have had the clinching part which takes over the frame formed at the time the frame is set by bending the thin metal of the clip over flatwise. These, of course, easily straighten out or partially straighten. The distinctive feature of my clip is that the head or overhanging branch is primarily formed on the clip when it is cut out, and projects from the edge of the shank. Thus the strain tending to

straighten it is edgewise of the metal, and practically it cannot be straightened out. Before this can be done it will break off. This is the peculiar characteristic of my clip as distinguished from the clinching-clip ordinarily used. It is true that I usually bend over the heads of the clips flatwise under the cover *a*; but this is only a convenience, and must be distinguished from the means employed for securing the frames together.

I usually make the frames A and B of tin or thin sheet-iron, and japan them; but I do not limit myself to this material or finish. I also make the frames oval and round, as well as of the rectangular form shown.

The covering *a* may be secured to the frame B in any manner desired—as, for example, by sewing the edges together at the back or side next the curtain; or it might be secured by paste or cement.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A frame for the windows of carriage-curtains, comprising an inner frame, B, and an outer frame, A, to embrace the interposed curtain, and one of said frames provided with clips *c*, having heads primarily formed thereon, whose laterally-projecting branches extend edgewise from the shanks, as described, and whose shanks are adapted to be twisted until the head overhangs and engages some part of the other frame, substantially as set forth.

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

FRED A. NEIDER.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. HARBESON,  
GEORGE GROSSMANN.