

(No Model.)

H. HIGGIN.
LIGHT FRAME FOR CARRIAGES.

No. 300,972.

Patented June 24, 1884.

Fig. 1.

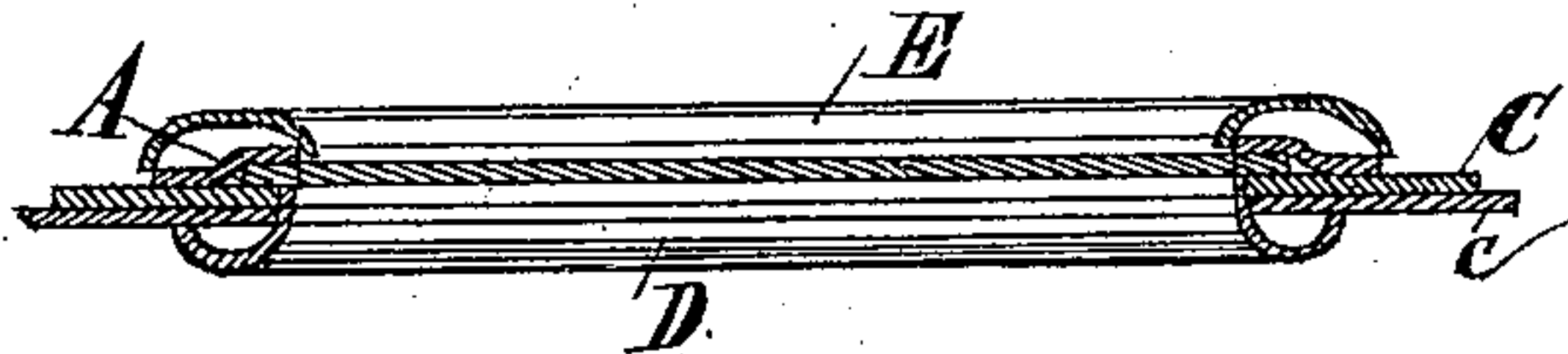


Fig. 2.

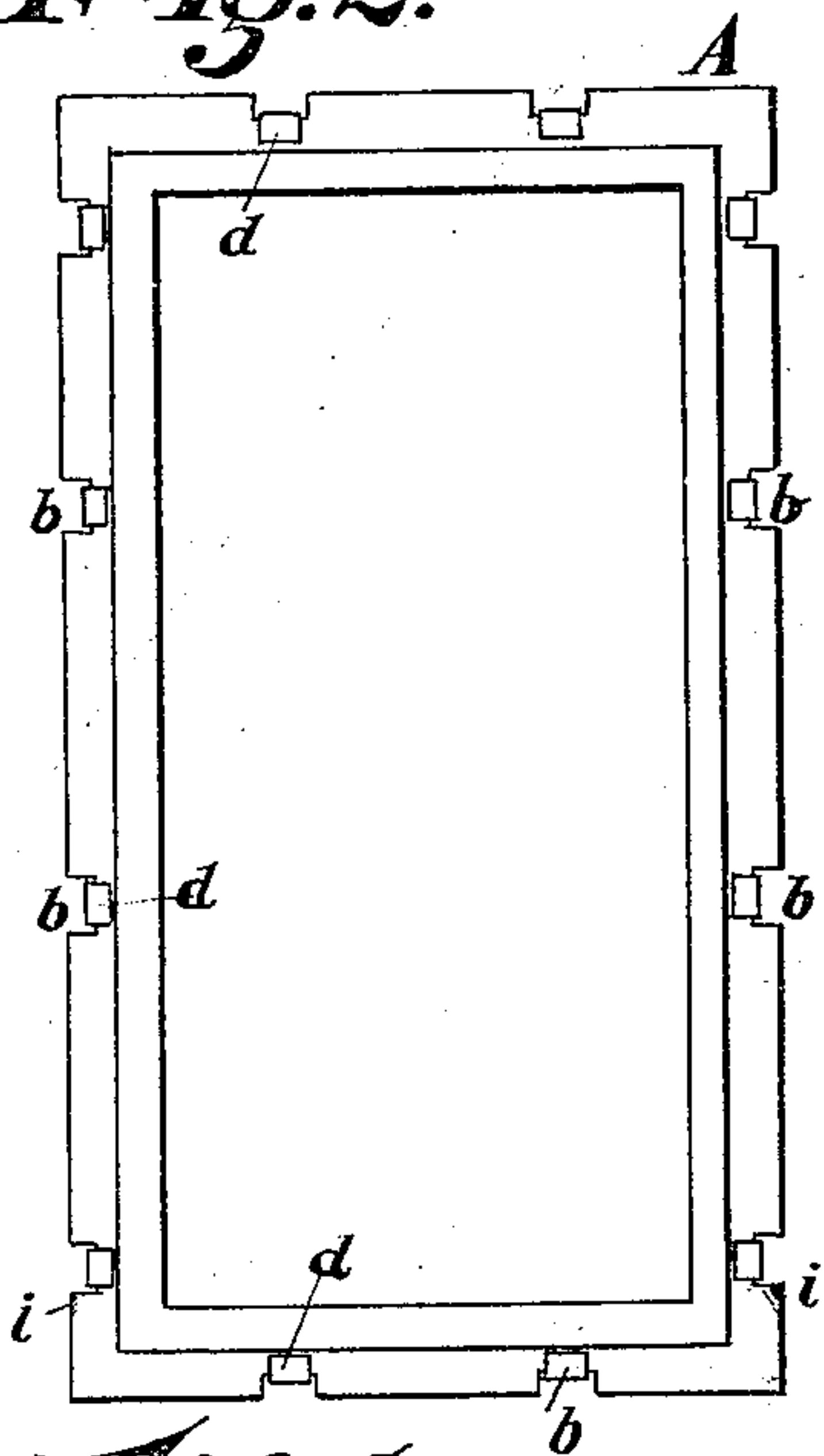


Fig. 3.

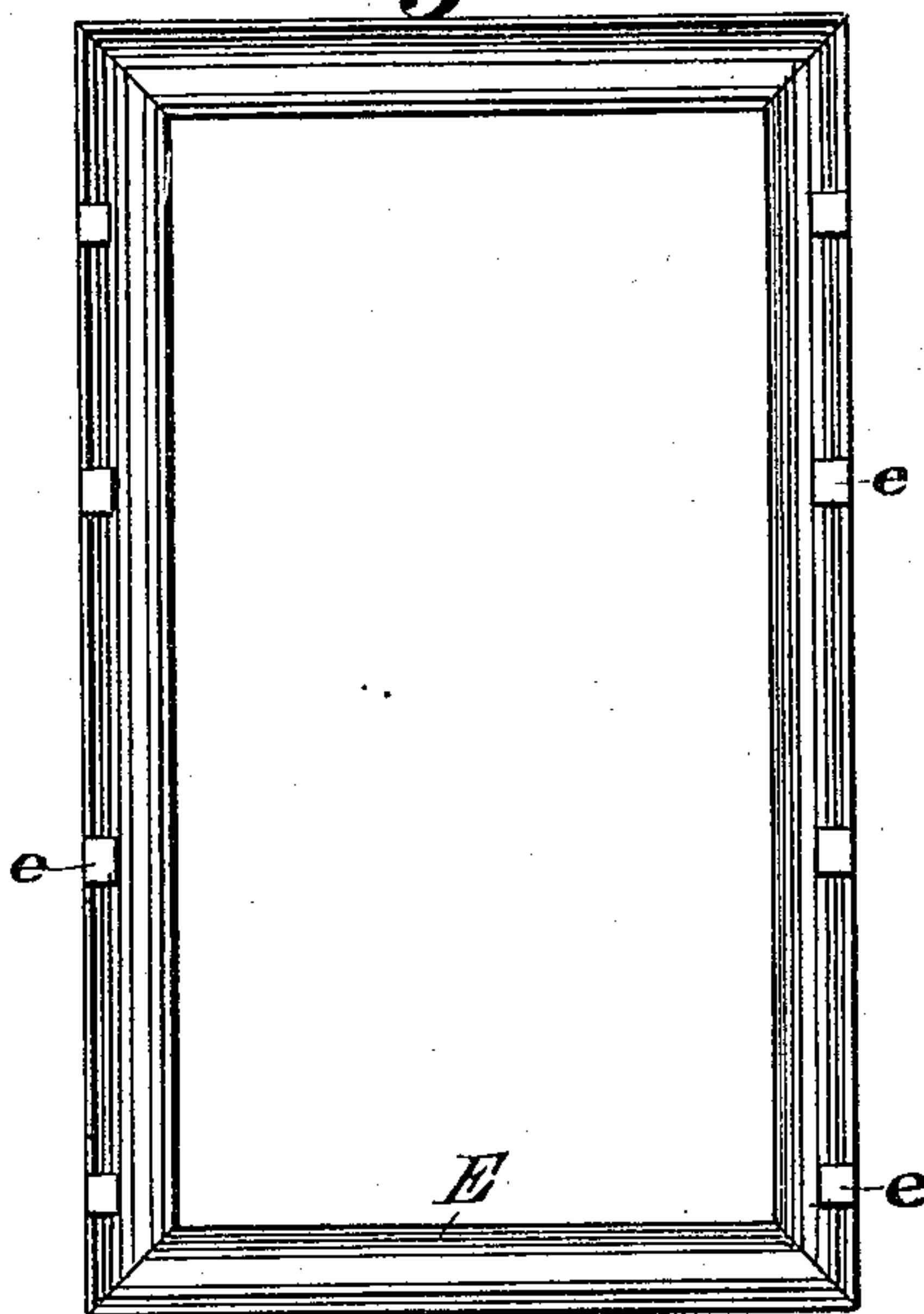


Fig. 4.

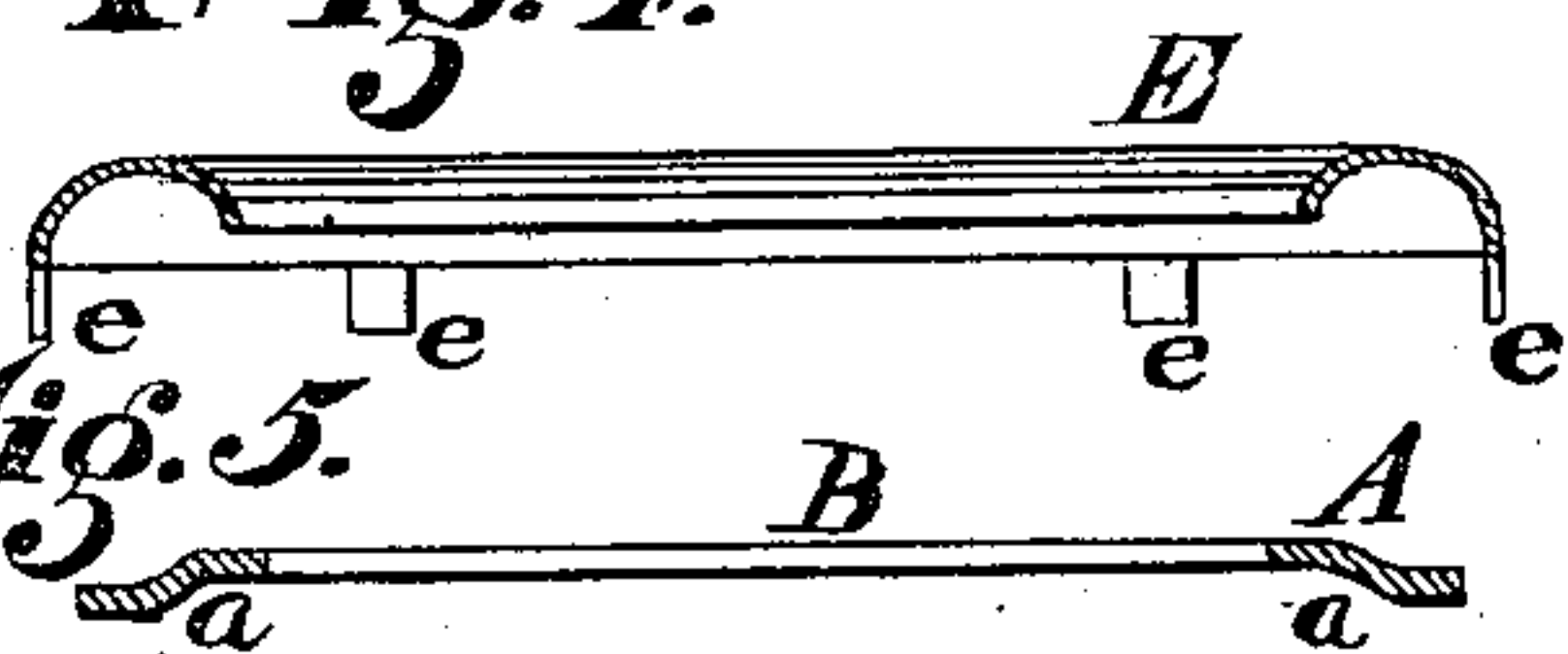


Fig. 5.

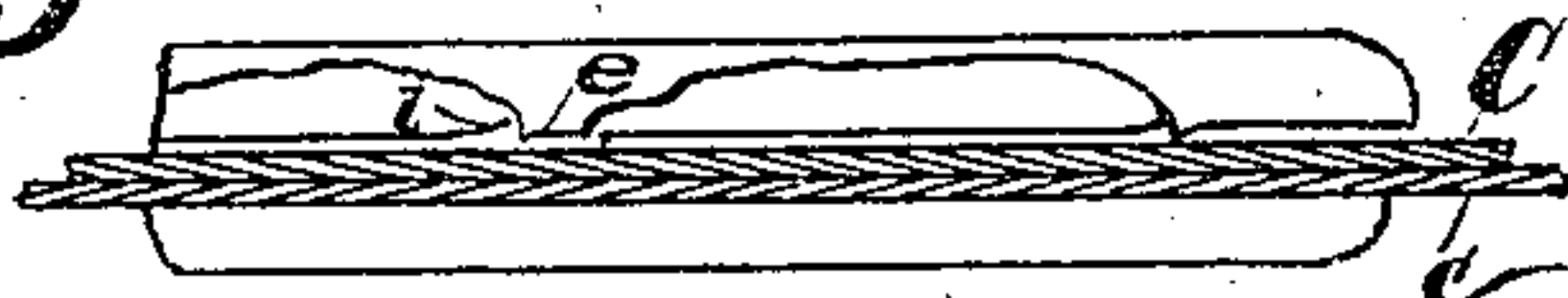
Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



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HENRY HIGGIN, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

LIGHT-FRAME FOR CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,972, dated June 24, 1884.

Application filed April 19, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HIGGIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Light-Frames for Carriages, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in window-frames for carriages and the means for attaching them to the curtains and securing the parts together.

The object of my invention is to provide a light-frame to which the curtains are secured by means of a finishing-molding placed inside of the top or curtain; also, to provide a finish or molding placed on the outside of the frame in such a manner that the parts can be put together and secured, presenting a molding-finish both upon the outside and inside of the frame of the curtain-light.

Other objects of my invention will be fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a broken sectional elevation of my improvement. Fig. 2 is an outside plan view of the glass-frame. Fig. 3 is an inside plan view of the outside molding-frame. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the outside molding-frame. Fig. 5 is a central section of the glass-frame. Fig. 6 is a central longitudinal section of the leather and lining forming the curtain or top. Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation of the inside molding-frame. Fig. 8 is a broken sectional elevation, showing the method of uniting the outside molding-frame to the glass-frame.

A represents the frame for holding the glass. It is shown of rectangular form in Fig. 2. It may be, however, of oval form, as shown in Fig. 1.

a represents a shoulder or gain in which the glass is placed in the frame A.

B represents the glass or opening in the frame A.

b represents notches or gains cut in the flanges or outer edges of frame A.

C represents the leather or outside covering of the top or curtain; *c*, the lining. The glass may be placed between the leather C and the lining *c*, or upon the outside of the lining *c*, as desired. The glass is placed in position on

the frame A and the leather and lining C *c* are placed in proper relation to the frame A.

D represents the inner molding or frame.

d represents a series of tangs, which are formed on with the molding D, which is spun or shaped from sheet metal. These tangs *d* are inserted through the cloth *c* and leather C, and are passed through the gains *b* in the frame A, and then turned down upon the frame, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby securing the leather, lining, molding, and frame A together firmly in position on the carriage top or curtain.

E represents the outside molding or frame. It is provided with clips or tangs *e*, which are bent over hook-shaped, as shown in Fig. 3. The edge of the metal is turned up on one side of the notches *b*, as indicated by shaded lines *i*, and the hooks *e* are slid laterally under the upturned edges *i*, as represented in a broken section, Fig. 8, which shows the hooks *e* in position to be slid laterally under the edges *i*. This draws the molding-frame E down upon the window-frame A, and the fastening parts are all concealed from view, giving a finished appearance to the outside. The inner molding-frame, D, is fastened by the clips or tangs *d*. This fastening of the inner molding-frame is likewise concealed from view, and gives a finished appearance to the window-frame. These frames and moldings can be all made of sheet metal, and stamped up from a blank, and bent into any required form. They may be rectangular, oval, round, or any other desired configuration. A frame constructed and secured in this way is not liable to get out of order, can be cheaply made, as well as presenting a finished or fine appearance. The molding-frames can be polished, plated, or japanned, as desired.

A modification of my invention could be made by reversing the position of the fastening-hooks on the moldings, as the outer moldings, E, could be employed to fasten frame A to the curtains, and the inner molding, D, could be attached in the same way that molding E is shown to be fastened to the frame A; but the form shown is deemed the best.

I claim—

1. A carriage window-frame composed, substantially, of a glass-frame, A, and two moldings, one being provided with hooks to secure

the frame to the curtain and the other employed as a finish to cover the binding-hooks, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the glass-frame A, the
5 molding-frame E, having hooks *e*, engaging the glass-frame, and the molding-frame D, having tangs *d*, also engaging the glass-frame, substantially as described.

3. The glass-frame A of a carriage-window,
10 provided with upturned edges *i*, adapted to receive the hooks *e* of the molding-frame E, substantially as specified.

4. A glass-frame for a carriage-window,

formed of metal and provided with the shoulders or gains *a*, adapted to receive the glass, 15 leather C, and lining *c*, which are secured in position by means of the molding-frame D, having the tangs *d* bent over upon the frame A, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20 my hand.

HENRY HIGGIN.

Witnesses:

E. E. WOOD,

A. GLUCHOWSKY.