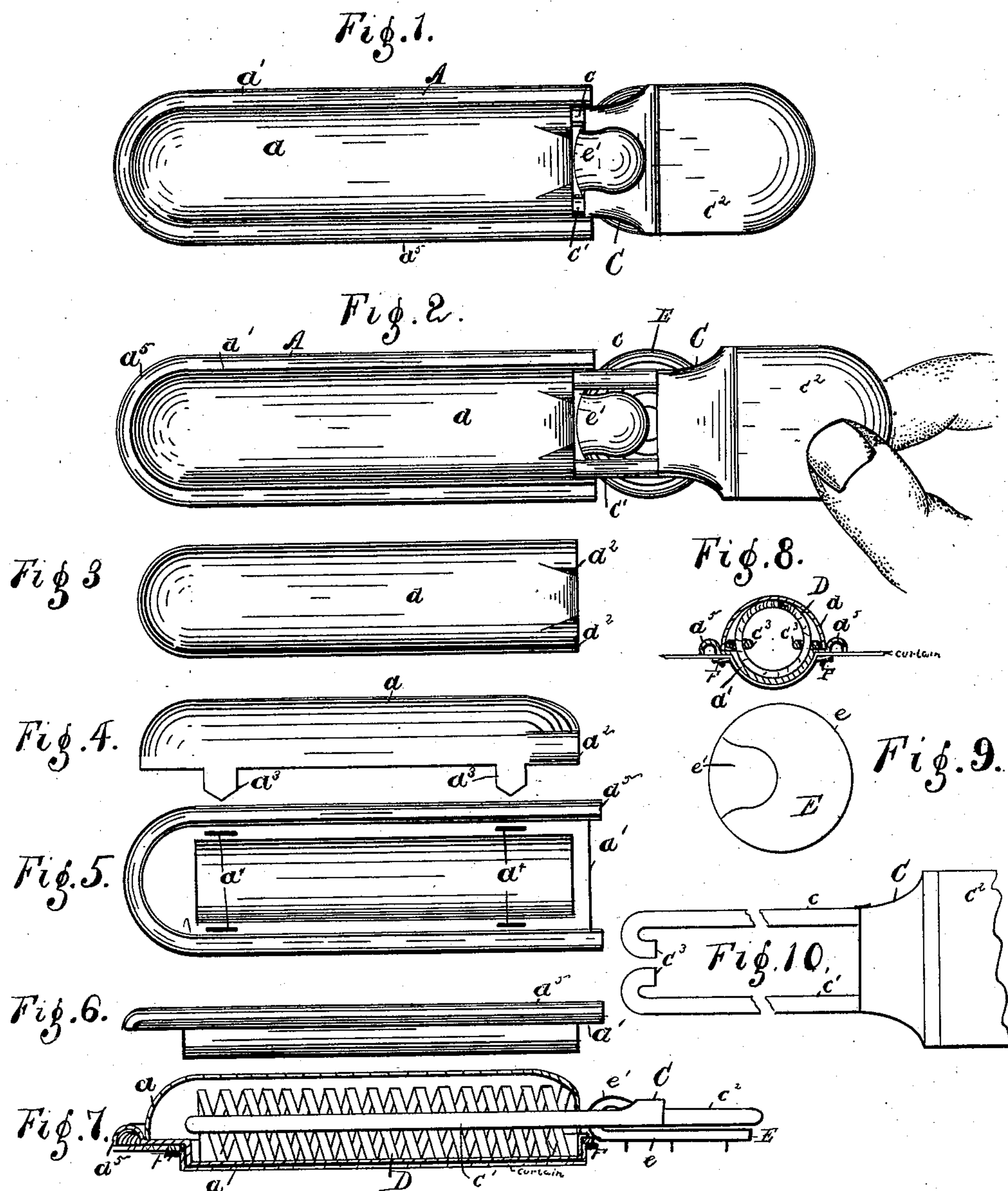


(No Model.)

H. HIGGIN.
CURTAIN FASTENER FOR CARRIAGES.

No. 567,138.

Patented Sept. 8, 1896.



Witnesses
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Ben. Bloch

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HIGGIN, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

CURTAIN-FASTENER FOR CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,138, dated September 8, 1896.

Application filed October 2, 1895. Serial No. 564,425. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

Great difficulty has been found in securing curtains to carriages and the like, after exposure to the weather for a short time, as they invariably shrink.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and efficient fastening for curtains which will compensate for shrinkage of the curtain; and the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view showing the fastener closed; Fig. 2, a like view showing the fastener open; Fig. 3, a detail plan of the upper part of the fastener; Fig. 4, a detail elevation of the upper part of the fastener; Fig. 5, a detail plan of the lower part of the fastener; Fig. 6, a detail elevation of the lower part of the fastener; Fig. 7, a central vertical section of the fastener; Fig. 8, a cross-section; Fig. 9, a plan of the hook, and Fig. 10 a plan of the loop.

A represents a casing, preferably consisting of an outer plate a and an inner plate a' . The outer part a is provided with end openings a^2 and inwardly-projecting tangs a^3 , adapted to take through openings a^4 in the inner plate a' and through the curtain. Passing through end openings a^2 are rods c c' , connected to form a loop C, which is provided with a flap or finger-piece c^2 . A spring D is placed between the rods c c' , the ends of which are preferably bent to form a hook c^3 , adapted to take into one end of spring D. These rods are free to slide in the end openings a^2 , but are normally held in their inner position by stress of spring D. The inner plate a' is provided with a flange a^5 , which may be bent over to form an ornamental edge. The outer and inner parts a and a' are placed together with the tangs a^3 , passing through openings a^4 , thus entirely inclosing the spring D. The tangs are passed through the curtain, bent over, and clamped, thus securing

the casing to the curtain. I prefer placing a rectangular piece F, provided with a rectangular opening, back of the curtain and allowing tangs a^2 to be bent over this, so as to prevent tearing them from the curtain. A button or hook E is secured to the back stays, and preferably consists of a round piece e , having a projection e' , bent upon itself to form a hook. To fasten the curtain, the loop is drawn outward against stress of spring D until it passes over hook projection e' , and spring D returns loop E to normal position under the hook.

Among the advantages of this construction are: All danger of tearing the fastener from the curtain in fastening is obviated. If the curtain shrinks, it can be readily fastened, as the device is self-adjustable. It will yield when the curtain is subjected to pressure and will not pull out of the curtain, as is common in the older forms.

The device presents an ornamental appearance and is cheap, durable, and efficient.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a carriage-curtain fastening, the combination of a casing, consisting of a part a , and a part a' , secured together, a spring D, mounted in the casing; a loop C, passing into the casing, embracing and hooking over the spring and adapted to compress the spring when drawn outwardly, and a hook secured to the carriage adjacent to the loop, adapted to be engaged thereby, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a carriage-curtain fastening, the combination of an approximately cylindrical casing, horizontally divided, and secured to the curtain, the lower section adapted to depress the curtain; a flange at the dividing-line on one section adapted to rest on the curtain; a spring mounted in the casing, a loop passing into the casing embracing the spring and hooking thereover, and a hook secured to the carriage and adapted to be engaged by the loop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY HIGGIN.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR E. GEORGI,
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