

No. 610,389.

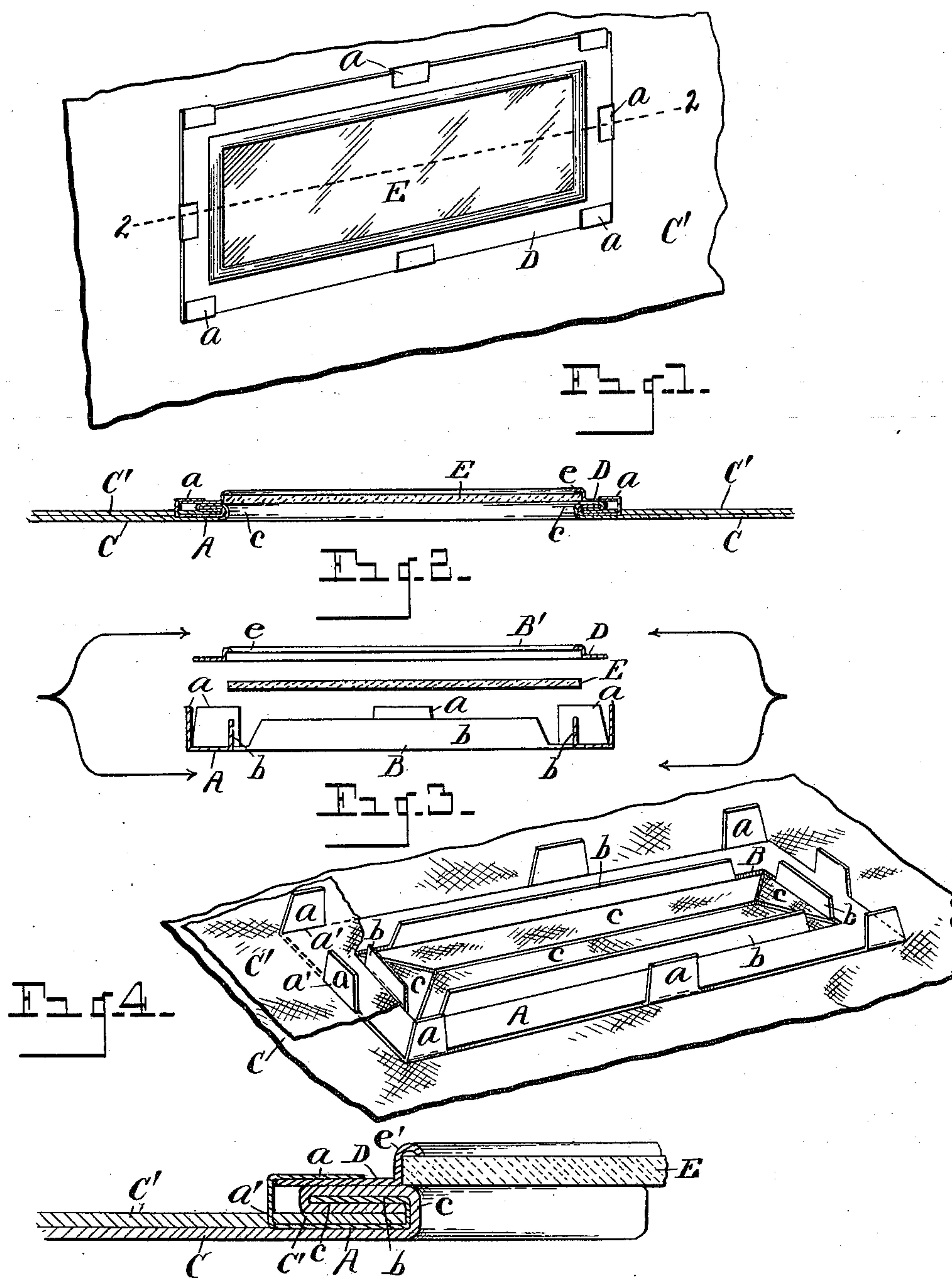
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J. A. EDWARDS.

CURTAIN LIGHT FRAME FOR CARRIAGES.

(Application filed Dec. 18, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES.

O. J. Daenzigro,
M. A. Martin.

INVENTOR

James A. Edwards,
By R. B. Wheeler,
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. EDWARDS, OF OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.

CURTAIN-LIGHT FRAME FOR CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,389, dated September 6, 1898.

Application filed December 18, 1897. Serial No. 662,416. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. EDWARDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Owosso, in the county of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Light Frames for Carriages; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to curtain-light frames for carriages; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of the invention is to provide a blinded curtain-light frame in which the arrangement is such that the edge of the frame around the sight-opening is concealed by the cloth lining of the curtain, producing a neat and desirable finish around the edge of the glass, said frame being of such construction as to also enable it to be readily and permanently secured in the curtain, so as to produce a neat exterior finish and to obviate upon the inside the protrusion of the fastening-prongs through the cloth of the curtain, effecting a smooth and pleasing appearance upon the inside of the curtain and producing in general a most practicable and economic light-frame. This object is attained by the construction of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the exterior of a portion of the carriage-curtain having my improved light-frame secured therein. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional disintegral view showing the parts of the frame and the glass separated, but occupying their relative positions. Fig. 4 is a perspective of one of the parts of the frame in position upon the cloth of the curtain before securing the edges of the opening in the cloth thereto. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view through a portion only of the frame and the glass secured in the curtain, showing by an exaggeration of the parts more clearly their relative position.

Referring to the letters of reference, A designates the inner frame, which is adapted to lie between the layers of fabric forming the curtain and which is rectangular in form and provided with a central opening B. Standing around the margin of the central opening B are the right-angled flanges *b*, and projecting from the outer margins of said frame are the right-angled feet or prongs *a*, formed integral therewith. The central opening B through the frame A describes the size of the sight-opening through the curtain, and this frame A when being placed in the curtain to retain the glass therein is inserted between the inner layer of cloth C and the outer layer of enameled fabric or impervious material C' of which the curtain is formed. The inner layer of cloth C of the curtain is cut, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to form flaps *c*, which may be folded over the edges of the flanges *b*, surrounding the aperture B in the center of said frame. This frame A being of light malleable metal, said flanges *b* may therefore be bent outward and folded down upon the face of the frame, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, thereby confining the flaps *c* of the cloth lining of the curtain thereunder and folding said flaps around the inner edge of said frame A, so that said edge is entirely concealed and said flaps are securely retained in place under said flanges.

An aperture is cut in the exterior fabric C' of the curtain sufficiently large to permit the flanges *b* of the frame A to pass therethrough, so that said exterior fabric around the sight-opening lies upon the outer surface of said frame, so that when said flanges *b* are bent outward, with the flaps *c* of the cloth lining thereunder, they also embrace within their fold on the margin of the exterior fabric of the curtain C, as clearly shown in said Fig. 5. Apertures *a'* are made in the margin of the exterior fabric C', around the sight-opening formed therein, to register with and receive the prongs *a* of said frame A, which pass therethrough, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

The complementary portion of the light-frame consists of a supplementary exterior frame D, rectangular in form and of such size as to lie within the right-angled prongs *a* of the frame A. This supplementary frame D is provided with a central opening B', which

corresponds with the opening B in the frame A, and the margin of which is raised, as at e, to form a recess around the edge of said aperture to receive the glass E, the margin of which lies within said recess, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 5. This supplementary frame D, with the glass E therein, is placed upon the outer face of the exterior fabric C' of the curtain within the area described by the protruding prongs a of the frame A, when said prongs are folded inward onto the margin of said frame D, as shown, thereby securely retaining said frame in place, with its glass E registering properly with the sight-opening through the curtain, producing a neat and substantial exterior appearance and completely hiding the inner edges of the frame A, also obviating the presence of any frayed edges of the curtain fabric around the sight-opening and the presence of any protruding prongs and uneven surfaces upon the inner cloth lining of the curtain, at the same time producing a light-frame which may be cheaply made and placed in the curtain at the expense of but little time and labor.

While I have shown and described the flanges b for retaining the margin of the cloth of the curtain, it is evident that instead of said flanges b prongs may be struck from the body of the plate A distant from the edge of the opening therethrough, which may be passed through the edges of the cloth and bent downward thereon to secure the cloth in place, which construction involves no departure from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a curtain-light frame, the combination of the frame having a central aperture and provided with rectangular engaging feet or flanges projecting from the margin of said aperture over which the flaps of the margin of the cloth-opening of the curtain are adapted to be folded, the complementary frame carrying the glass adapted to lie upon the folded feet or flanges which embrace the margin of the cloth-opening, and the prongs formed on one of said frames and folded onto the marginal edges of the other of said frames, to secure said parts together.

2. In a curtain-light frame, the combination of the inner frame having a central aperture therethrough, the engaging flanges or feet standing around said aperture, the marginal edges of the opening in the fabric of the curtain folded over the inner edge of said frame so as to conceal said edge and secured by said feet or flanges which fold thereon, the complementary frame carrying the glass, and the prongs on one of said frames folding onto the marginal edge of the other of said frames.

3. In a curtain-light frame, the combination of the inner frame having a central aperture and provided with engaging feet or flanges standing around the margin of said aperture, engaging prongs extending from the exterior margin of said frame, the curtain fabric having an aperture whose margins are folded over the inner edges of the central aperture in said frame and secured by said feet or flanges, the supplementary frame carrying the glass lying within the projecting prongs on the outer margin of said first-mentioned frame, said prongs being folded onto the face of said supplementary frame to secure said parts together.

4. In a blinded curtain-light frame, the combination of the outer and inner fabrics of the curtain, the inner frame located between said fabrics and having a central opening which registers with an opening through the fabrics of the curtain, said inner frame having projecting feet or flanges around the margin of the opening therethrough, the edges of the margin of the opening through the inner fabric of the curtain being folded over said feet or flanges and secured thereby, said inner frame also having the prongs projecting from the exterior margin thereof, which prongs pass through apertures in the exterior fabric of the curtain, the supplementary frame carrying the glass lying within said prongs of the inner frame, which prongs are folded inward onto the face of said supplementary frame substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. EDWARDS.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. EDWARDS,
T. J. HORSMAN.