

(No Model.)

T. D. HOLCOMB.
CARPET LINING, PACKING, &c.

No. 493,929.

Patented Mar. 21, 1893.

Fig. 2.

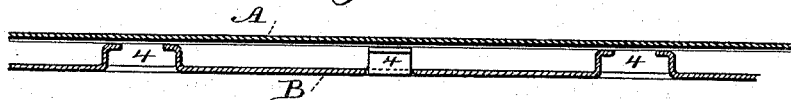


Fig. 3.

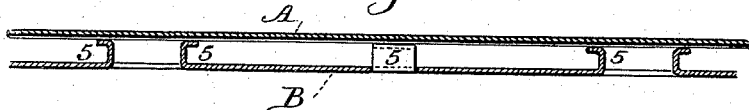


Fig. 4.

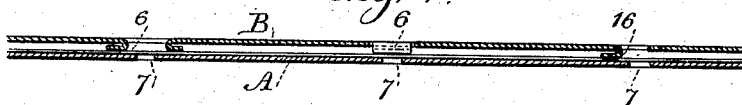
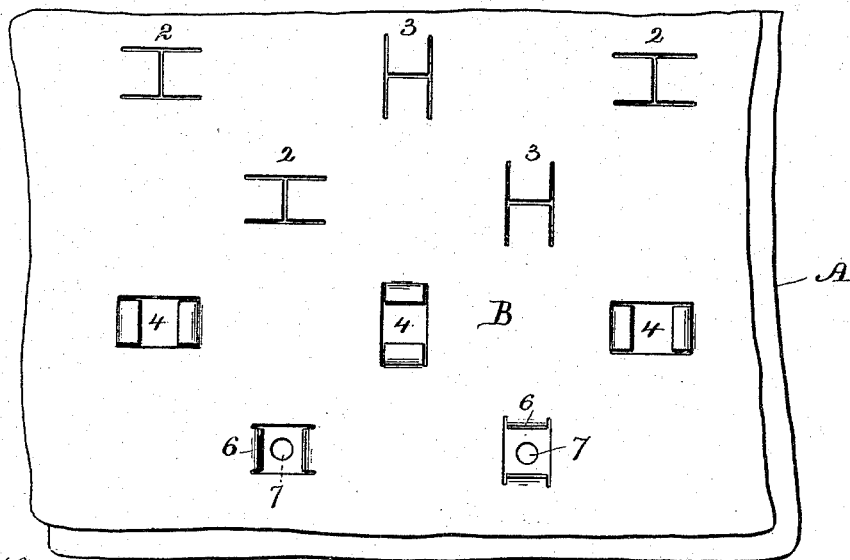


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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CARPET-LINING, PACKING, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,929, dated March 21, 1893.

Application filed July 15, 1892. Serial No. 440,102. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS D. HOLCOMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Carpet-Linings, Packings, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Two thicknesses of straw board or common paper have heretofore been put together, the one sheet being corrugated and glued at the corrugations to the next sheet. It is however difficult to insure the proper adhesion, and furthermore than this, the paper is heavy and expensive, because the corrugated sheet is much longer than the straight sheet, and this combined corrugated and straight sheet has been specially adapted to packing bottles and other frangible articles.

My present invention relates to a paper adapted either to packing purposes or to carpet lining, the same consisting in two sheets connected together but maintained at a slight distance from each other by flanges cut and pressed up from the material of one sheet and caused to adhere to the surface of the adjacent sheet, and according to the depth of these flanges, so that the one sheet will be closer to or farther from the other sheet, and the flanges being flat at the ends are easily connected by the adhesive material to the next sheet, and one set of flanges occupies an angular position to the other set of flanges, so that the surfaces of the two sheets cannot be brought together without compressing or folding the flanges, and in doing this the proper elasticity or yielding action is provided by which the paper is adapted to packing purposes or to use as a carpet lining.

In the drawings Figure 1 represents portions of two sheets showing the lines of incisions and the flanges of the completed article. Fig. 2 is a vertical section with the flanges turned up in one shape. Fig. 3 shows the flanges turned in the opposite direction, and Fig. 4 illustrates a paper specially adapted to carpet lining.

The sheets A and B are of any suitable material, such for instance as straw board or other cheap paper, and one of the sheets has H-shaped incisions cut in it and the direction in which the incisions stand in one range of incisions is to be at right angles or nearly

so to the direction in another range of incisions, as seen at 2 and 3, Fig. 1.

The tongues formed by the H-shaped incisions are to be bent up as flanges and united to the surface of the sheet A, that is to say, the flanges may be bent and stand toward each other, as seen at 4, Fig. 2, or they may be bent over and stand away from each other, as seen at 5, Fig. 3, and these flanges may be of greater or less length, so that the sheets A and B may come closely together, as seen at 6, in Fig. 4, or they may stand farther apart, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3; and it is to be understood that the surface of the sheet A is to be covered with glue or other adhesive material and the surfaces of the flanges 4 and 5 are to be held in contact therewith until the adhesive material is sufficiently set to cause the parts to be firmly connected, or the adhesive material may be applied only to the flanges that are to come into contact with the surface of the adjacent sheet.

My double thickness paper is a new article of manufacture, and it will be observed that it can be made much lighter and cheaper than the material heretofore employed for packing purposes, because the two sheets are the same length or measurements, and the flanges which are turned up and serve to connect one sheet to the next do not increase the weight of the paper or the extent of surface thereof, and both surfaces of the paper are substantially flat and parallel, and the flanges from one set of perforations 3 being at right angles to the flanges from the other set of perforations 2, prevent lateral motion of one sheet in relation to the other sheet, and when this material is used as a carpet paper or lining between the carpet and the floor, the cavities or recesses produced by the flanges allow dust to pass in between one sheet of paper and the other, so that such dust is sifted out of the carpet and held by the carpet paper, and upon reference to Fig. 4 it will be observed that such dust may pass in between the respective sheets with freedom, and in addition to this the sheet A may be perforated, as shown at 7, such perforations forming additional recesses, either for the reception of dust or for ventilation when the paper is used for packing purposes.

In Fig. 4, I have represented one of the

openings as provided with only one flange or tongue 16 to each opening, instead of two. This is available especially with carpet paper.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. As a new article of manufacture, a carpet lining, &c., composed of two sheets of paper with flanges cut from one sheet and caused to adhere to the other sheet, substantially as set forth.
- 10 2. As a new article of manufacture, a car-

pet lining, &c., composed of two sheets of paper with flanges cut from one sheet and caused to adhere to the other sheet, and perforations in the second sheet, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 7th day of July, 1892.

THOMAS D. HOLCOMB.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

WILLIAM G. MOTT.