G. W. NAYLOR & H. T. JEFFERIS.

Carpet Rag-Loopers.

No. 162,093. Patented April 13, 1875.

Fig. 1.

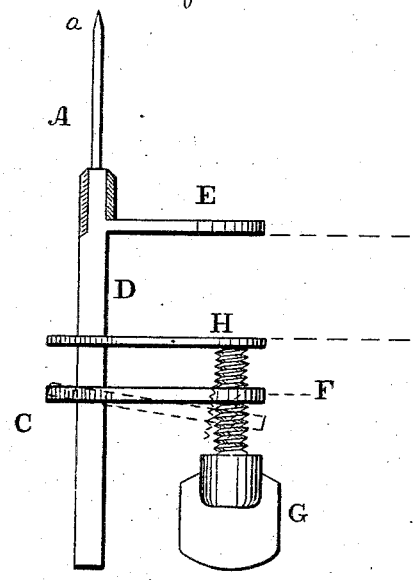


Fig. 2.

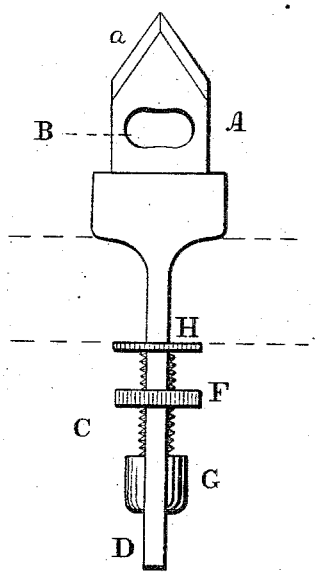
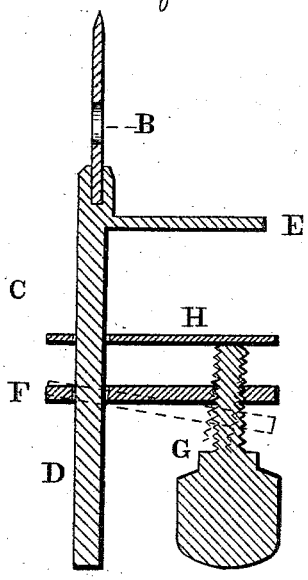


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. NAYLOR AND HOWARD T. JEFFERIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARPET-RAG LOOPERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,093**, dated April 13, 1875; application filed October 9, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. NAYLOR and HOWARD T. JEFFERIS, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Carpet-Rag Loopers; and we do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the device embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal vertical section thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Our invention consists in the combination, with a blade for looping carpet-rags, of a clamp, which is constructed to be easily adjusted to the various thicknesses of tables, &c., to which the looper is to be secured, and adapted for the employment of a short screw, whereby the device may be produced at small cost. A sliding plate is provided for preventing scratching or grooving of the table and penetration of the point of the screw.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a blade, whose cutting-edge *a*, of pointed or conical form, is at the upper end of said blade. In said blade, near the cutting-edge, is formed an eye, B. The blade A rises from a clamp, C, which consists of a right-lined shank or stem, D, from whose upper end projects laterally a plate, E, which is adapted to rest on the table or article to which the looper is to be clamped. F represents a plate, which has at one end an opening, through which is passed the shank D of the clamp, so that said plate has a sliding motion on the shank D. The other end of the plate carries a short screw, G, which is fitted vertically in said plate.

The operation of looping the rags, which is well known, is as follows: A piece of rag is cut near one end by being forced down over the cutting-edge *a* of the blade A, and permitted to remain on the blade below the eye B. Another piece of rag is then similarly operated and rested on the first piece. The free end of the second piece of rag is now passed through the eye B. The ends of the two pieces that are cut are now drawn upwardly and off the blade, and in this motion the cuts of the two pieces have the free end of the second piece pass through them, thus forming a loop of the cut ends of the pieces, and uniting said pieces. Another piece of rag is now presented to the knife and placed on the blade. One end of the two looped or connected pieces is similarly manipulated, and the free end of the third piece introduced in the eye A, B. After this we slip off the two ends that are on the blade, and thus loop the third piece to the first and second pieces. This operation is continued as long as desired or the length is completed, care being taken to have the fresh or last employed piece of rag applied foremost to the blade.

It will be seen that stitching or sewing of the rags is avoided, and the loops are uniform throughout.

In applying the device to a table or other place of usage, the plate F is moved on the shank to the distance equal to the thickness of the table, and the screw G turned so as to secure the clamp. The sides of the slot or opening of the plate F, through which the shank D is passed, take hold of said shank, and the plate is thus held in position.

It will be seen that in order to adjust the clamp to various thicknesses of articles to which the looper is to be secured, the operation is quickly done by merely sliding the plate F to or from the fixed plate E, and then tightening the screw G, whereby there is avoided the tedious operation of rotating a long screw, and the dispensing of which long screw is also a matter of great economy in the cost of the looper.

In order to prevent the point of the screw piercing the table, there is fitted on the shank, between the two plates E F, a sliding plate, H, which, when the looper is in position, bears against the under side of the table, and is adapted to have the point of the screw in contact therewith, thus preventing direct contact of the screw and table. It will also be no-

ticed that the plate H has no rotary motion, and thus it avoids scratching or grooving of the table or other article.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The carpet-rag looper consisting of the blade A, rigid shank D, and plate E, in combination with the sliding plate F, carrying the short screw G, and the sliding plate H, the two plates F H adapted to slide on the shank D, and all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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