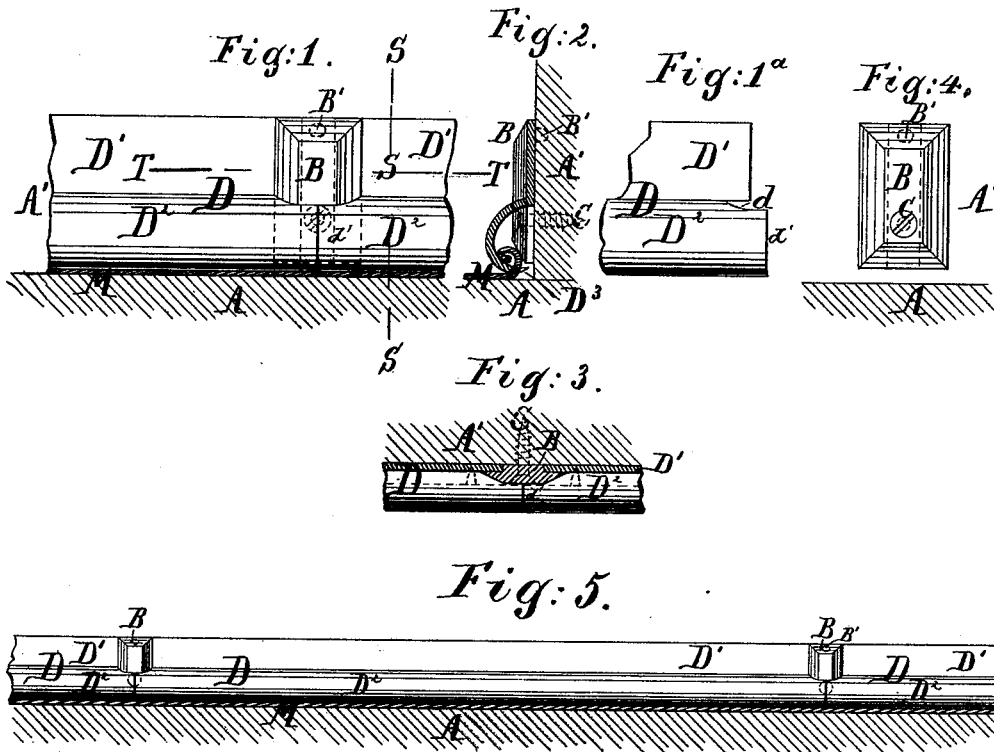


U. S. DIEFFENBACHER.
CARPET-FASTENER.

No. 181,149.

Patented Aug. 15, 1876.



Witnesses:
Henry G. ...
G. C. Stetson.

Inventor:
U. S. Dieffenbacher
 by his attorney
T. S. Stetson.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

URIAH S. DIEFFENBACHER, OF JERSEY SHORE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARPET-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,149**, dated August 15, 1876; application filed March 9, 1876.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, U. S. DIEFFENBACHER, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements relating to Carpet-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification:

I have devised novel means whereby a carpet may be efficiently held in a strained or stretched condition, not only at a few points, but at points as closely together as may be desired, and in a manner practically continuous, while at the same time it may be taken up and put down again with little trouble or loss of time.

When my invention is fully carried out, a bead is presented along the edge of the carpet, which may be made effective as a decoration, as will be hereinafter more fully described and definitely claimed.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a face view of the fastening means, with a section through the carpet. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line S S in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line T T. Fig. 4 is a face view of one of the parts which are permanently fixed at short intervals on the vertical walls or base-board near the floor. Fig. 5 represents the parts on a smaller scale. Fig. 1^a shows the end of my bars, to which the carpet is attached.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is the floor; A', the base-board, and B B pieces of hard wood or metal permanently fixed to the latter at regular intervals by means of slight projections B', which are indented or impressed into A', and of strong screws C. A considerable vertical rabbet is formed under each side of each piece B, which receives the edge of a peculiarly-formed piece, D, the several parts of which will be referred to, when necessary, as D¹, D², &c. The upper portion of each of these pieces is plain, as indicated by D¹. The lower portion is swelled to form a handsome bead, as indicated by D². The extreme lower edge of the part D² is furnished with sharp teeth, (indicated by D³), adapted to engage with, and strongly hold, a

carpet, M, by engaging the teeth therewith, just a little within the edge, as shown in Fig. 2. There may be a considerable thickening or binding upon the edge of the carpet, which will be accommodated within the bead or swell D².

The beaded part D² is longer than the plain part D¹. At the junction of these parts is a recess, as indicated by *d*; and the extended portion of D² is indicated by *d'*.

The parts B are first firmly secured upon the wall. Then the parts D are engaged with the edge of the carpet, either all together or one at a time, and the edge of the carpet being forced out to the wall by the aid of an ordinary carpet-stretcher or other suitable means, the piece D, having the carpet engaged therewith, is slid into the space between two of the uprights B, so that the ends of the plane parts D¹ are received and held in the rabbets referred to.

The notches or spaces *d* (see Fig. 1^a) each receive one of the strong overhanging edges of the part B, and make a close fit therewith, while the superior length of the beaded parts D² (shown by *d'*) causes them to abut together in front of the bottom of the part B, and form a continuous bead. The head of the screw C, which holds the part B to the wall and takes the strain due to the contractile force of the carpet, is concealed by the abutting together of the extensions *d'* of the beaded parts D² in front of it.

There being no strain tending to lift the carpet, but only to shrink it, or draw its edges away from the wall, I can leave the piece D entirely undefended against a lifting force. When, in case of fire, or for any other reason, it is desired to take up the carpet rapidly, the several pieces D may be slid bodily upward and the carpet released instantly.

I propose to form the piece D of strong sheet metal, properly shaped by dies, or otherwise, using iron or hard brass variously surfaced or decorated. I estimate one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and about one and three-fourths of an inch in width. The teeth D³ on the lower edge of the beaded part D² may be about one-fourth of an inch long, and preferably about two inches apart.

The bead D² not only forms a receptacle to

receive the binding of the carpet and any small surplus within the binding which may remain to be there stowed, but also presents the hooks D^3 in the right position, without much bending or weakening the metal at the roots of the teeth. Nickel-plated, or otherwise brightly finished, this bead will produce a highly decorative effect.

I propose for general purposes to make the pieces D about two feet in length, and to locate the pieces B at a corresponding distance apart; but so long as these dimensions correspond they may be suitably varied.

I claim as my invention—

1. The uprights B and movable slides D D^2 d' , the latter adapted to engage with the

former, and also with the carpet M , and to operate therewith, as and for the purposes herein specified.

2. The beaded parts or slides D , uprights B , and suitable holding means, combined with the hollow bead D^2 and teeth D^3 , adapted to engage with the carpet, and to contain a portion thereof within the bead, as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 1876, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

URIAH SILSBY DIEFFENBACHER.

Witnesses:

H. C. TRUMP,

P. D. BRICKER.