

M. D. & S. A. Snyder,

Carpenter Fastener.

No. 24,586.

Patented June 28, 1859.

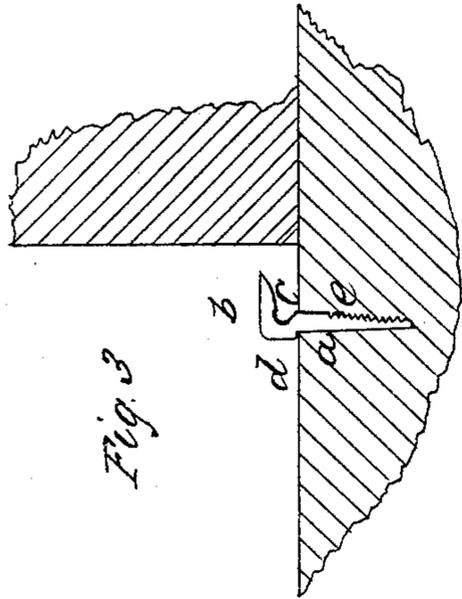


Fig. 3

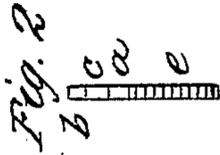


Fig. 2

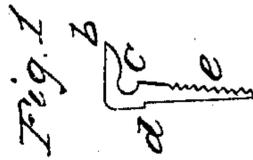


Fig. 1

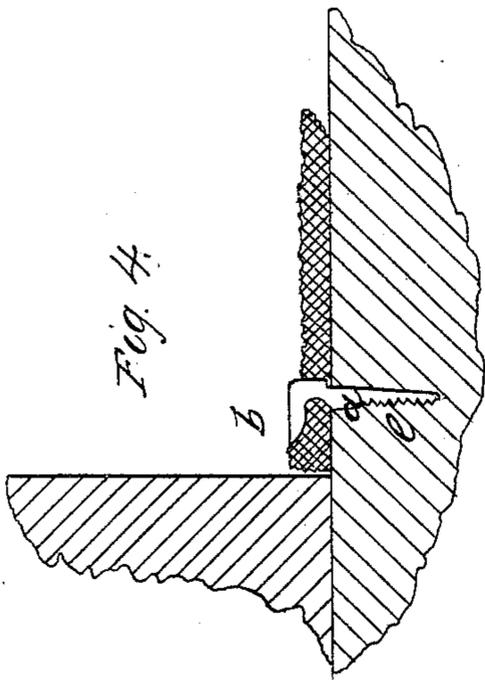


Fig. 4

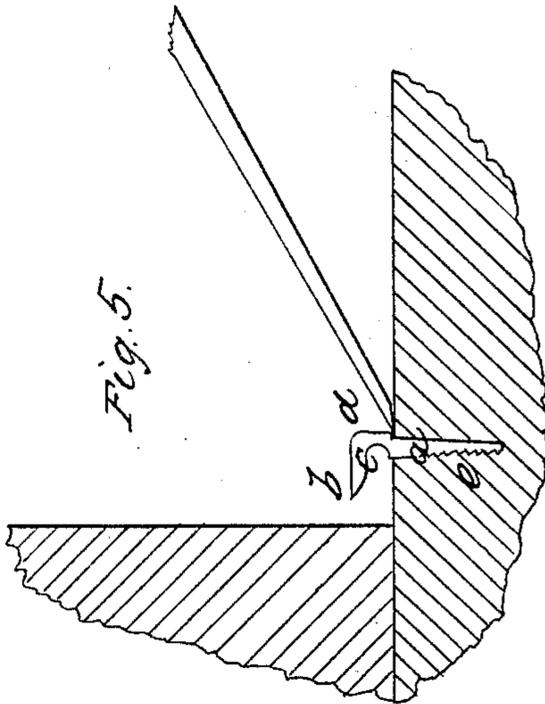


Fig. 5

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. D. SNYDER AND S. A. SNYDER, OF CLARENDON, NEW YORK.

## CARPET-FASTENER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,586, dated June 28, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, M. D. SNYDER and S. A. SNYDER, of Clarendon, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Carpet-Hook; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, represents a side elevation. Fig. 2, is a front elevation. Fig. 3, is a view showing the floor and base-board in section with the hook inserted. Fig. 4, is the same with the carpet attached. Fig. 5, shows the method of withdrawing them from the floor.

Similar letters refer to like parts in all of the figures.

As represented by the drawings our carpet hook consists of shank *a* which is driven into the floor, and provided with a hook *b* at right angles therewith, taking the place of the head of an ordinary tack, but of a thickness not exceeding that of the shank; and a throat or cavity *c* for receiving the carpet. A notch, or shoulder is also provided on the back, at *d*, and the front side or edge of the shank, *e*, is serrated to prevent its being drawn out by the strain of the carpet, which is often very considerable, and floors being generally of pine or other soft wood, this accident is liable to occur. The shanks are driven vertically into the floor with the point of the hook directed to the wall at a distance therefrom convenient for attaching the carpet. The depth to which they should be driven is indicated by the nick, *d*, though it may vary to some extent to adapt it to the thickness of the carpet, but this feature serves as a gage to secure uniformity of depth, which is essential to their effective use as well as to good appearance; the best method being to insert them all to the shoulder, and after having attached the carpet, give a light blow of the hammer to each, which sinks it a little lower, and makes the hook clench the fabric, and bind it firmly to the floor, thereby preventing its liability to tear out. In this respect its effect is like that of a common headed tack; it binds the carpet to the floor by pressure, and the flat, elongated under surface of the hook affords, if the metal is of suitable thickness, an equal area of surface with the head of a carpet tack, to secure that very

desirable result, and yet allow the carpet to be easily removed. The notch, *d*, is also intended to serve another useful purpose—that of enabling the hook to be drawn up should it be required to accommodate a thicker carpet, or should it have been necessary, in the strains consequent on fitting a very tight carpet, to clench it so hard by driving that the edge could not be removed without raising the hooks. This is accomplished by placing the point of a chisel, or any suitably formed metallic instrument, at the notch, and prying it up as with a lever. This feature is of great importance in practice, as occasions are constantly occurring in which it is necessary to remove them from the floor, which cannot be done by means of the hook without spoiling them.

The throat or hollow, *c*, serves not only to give more surface to the hook, and thus enhance its value, as previously explained, but it serves another important purpose—namely, that of obviating the tendency of the hook to turn around from the side-pulling of the carpet, which, if it occurs, renders it useless at once. This hollow brings the bearing of the carpet at about the center or axis of the shank, *a*, by which the straining of the carpet in whatever direction it may occur, can have no effect to twist the hook around. The hollow also enables them to be used with less injury to the carpet, inasmuch as it reduces the bearing part to about an equal size with that of the hook, and therefore makes a much smaller hole than when the width of the metal at this point is relied upon to prevent its turning.

The back part of the hook is not made angular, but rounded, to enable the carpet to be more easily slipped on and off, and also to prevent doing injury to the feet if they are trodden upon. From the small elevation which they have above the floor they are not unpleasant or unsafe to tread upon, and may be used at the thresholds of doors, and in all parts of the room with impunity. This is not true of those hooks or tacks which present an elevated, or sloping point to catch the carpet over.

These hooks by clenching and holding the carpet firmly to the floor, never allow it to unloose or become detached of itself which is the case with those in use of the description above mentioned, as they hold the carpet only while it is strained, and if it be

comes slack, by raising a little which is often done by sweeping, the part in advance of the broom springing up from its looseness, it easily slips off of the points.

5 The serrated edge does not make it difficult to drive them in, but it causes them to hold so firmly that they cannot be drawn out without a suitable instrument. The teeth are small, and are very easily imparted  
10 in making, without a separate process, and therefore do not increase the expense of manufacture.

We are aware that nails and tacks having hooked points, or parts formed to catch the  
15 carpet over, have been made of triangular

and various other shapes, and this we do not claim; but

We claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

An improved carpet hook consisting of 20 the barbed shank, *a*, gage notch, *d*, throat, *e*, and rectangular clenching hook, *b*; all constructed and combined substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein shown and described.

M. D. SNYDER.  
S. A. SNYDER.

Witnesses:

A. PATTERSON,  
G. RICHARDS.