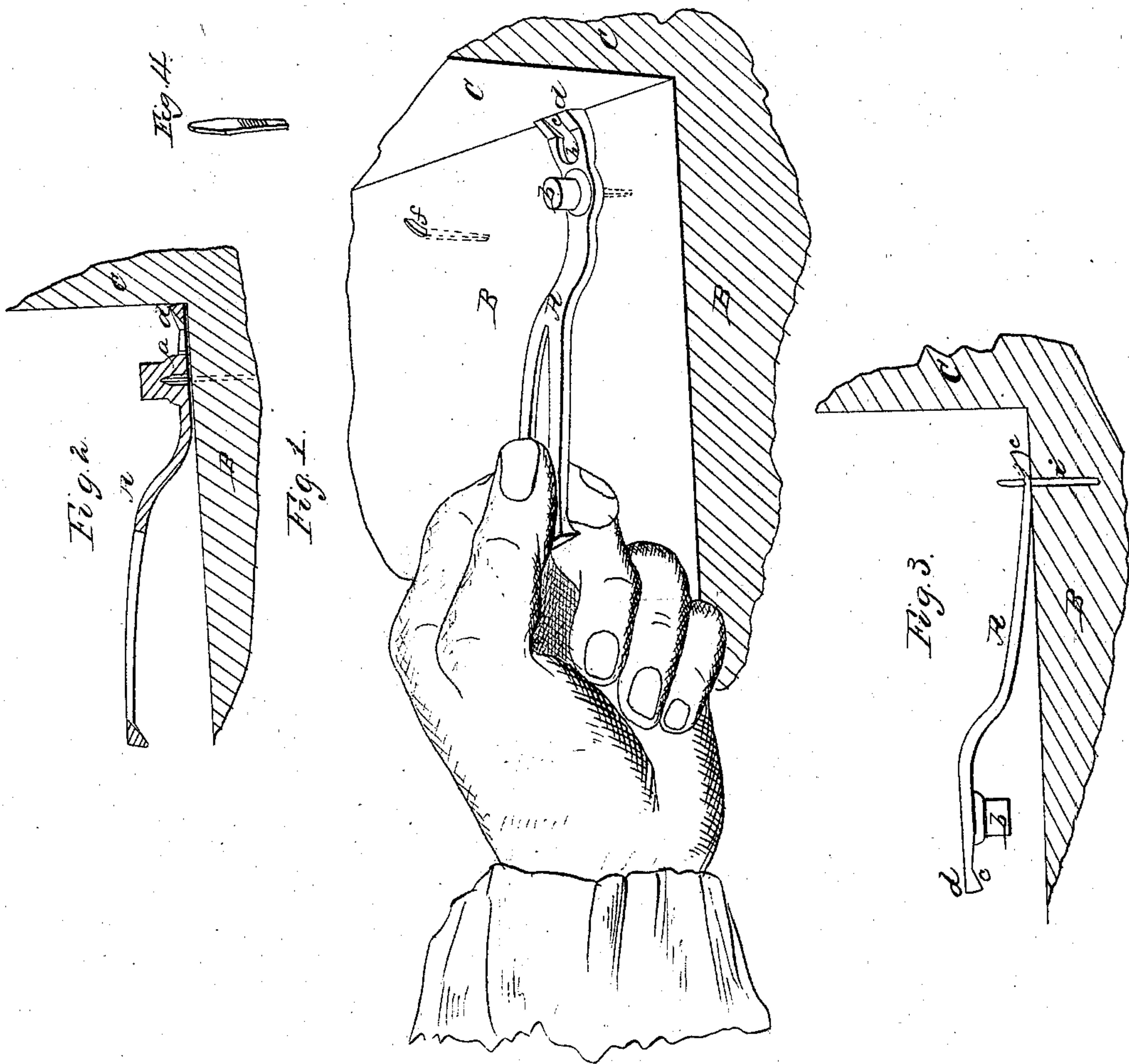


M.D. & S.A. Snyder,

Carpet Fastener.

No 32,089.

Patented Apr. 16, 1861.



Witnesses:

R. F. Spencer
S. G. Kelly

Inventor's

M. D. & S. A. Snyder.
By their Attorney J. Frazer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

CARPET-FASTENER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,089, dated April 16, 1861.

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 Mode of Fastening Carpets to Floors; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view, representing the manner of inserting the fastener in the floor of a room. Fig. 2, is a vertical longitudinal section of the gage-set, A, and of a portion of the floor, B, and base board, C. Fig. 3, is an elevation of the gage-set, showing how it is used when the fastener is bent. Fig. 4, is a perspective of one of the fasteners before being inserted in the floor.

Like letters designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

The object of our invention is to produce a cheap and efficient method of securing carpets to floors by means of a fastening which can be made at as little cost as the common carpet nails, and an instrument for inserting and finishing, or shaping the same, so simple that it may be used by those the least skilled in the use of mechanical implements.

The fasteners which we use consist of pieces of metal of the form and size represented in Fig. 4, having two equal sides, with their edges at right-angles therewith, and tapering to either end from the widest part, which is about one third of its length from the top. These pieces are cut from sheet metal, which may be either iron or brass, of suitable thickness, and can be produced at the trifling cost of one and a half cents per gross. These are inserted in the floor by means of an instrument which we denominate a gage-set, which is shown, with the manner of using it, at A, Fig. 1, in which B represents the floor, and C the base board of the room.

The set is provided with a hole *a*, Fig. 2, on the under side of the raised part *b*, in which the larger end of the fastener is inserted. The end *d* is then placed against the baseboard C, the other end being held in the hand; while the fastener is driven into the floor by the blows of a light hammer on the projection *b*. The end *d* gages the distance that they are inserted from the base board, and insures perfect uniformity in this respect, while it also serves as a fulcrum by

means of which the raising of the opposite end releases the set from the fastener. The latter being driven until the set touches the floor they are always inserted so that the points left above the floor are of equal height in all. The hole in the set has a conical termination, as shown in the section Fig. 2, and the resistance of the fastener against the force used to drive it finishes the upper end by sharpening the point.

When driven, the set is removed and again placed over the fastener which projects through the hole *h*, and next the bevel *c*, which is held firmly against it, when a slight blow of the hammer on the back of the projecting point of the fastener bends it toward the wall, as seen at *f*, when it is ready to receive the edge of the carpet. The bevel *c* acts also as a gage, and insures uniformity in the inclination of the points of the fasteners. A like bevel is placed on the long end of the set, which may be used for the same purpose, and is equally convenient when the set is turned around.

One side of the fastener is milled slightly at *i* which prevents its pulling out easily if the wood is soft. Its square and flat form prevents its turning around in the floor, by which it would be rendered unserviceable, if the hook or bent point did not point directly toward the base; and this is a very important feature, since in laying a carpet it has to be stretched in both directions across the room, and if the hook by which either side is held bend or turn in the floor it cannot be put down in this manner. The peculiar form of our fastener prevents such a liability, it being broad at the surface of the floor, and of such a form as to secure the greatest resistance against turning in the floor or bending in either direction above it. The milled side *i* should be placed toward the wall.

We are aware that a patent was granted to Morris Dewey and Ira Phillips, dated August 31st, 1858. From the similarity in the application of said invention and ours, we desire to disclaim all those features which might appear to conflict with said patent.

Our fastener cannot break in the set, since it is not bent with it. It is more easily driven on account of its nail point, as is well understood. Their small cost brings them within the limits of a general demand by the public. The gages on the set insure their being driven at a uniform distance from the wall and bent to a regular inclination. They

are permanent when once inserted in the floor.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

- 5 1. A carpet fastener, of the lozenge shape described, having two equal parallel sides and two unequal extremities, diminishing from a common point of enlargement, substantially as shown and described.
- 10 2. The set A, provided with the distance

gage *d* and inclined gage or gages *c* to be used in combination with said fastener, substantially as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

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

Witnesses:

E. WILCOX,
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