

*G. W. Chihman.*  
*Carpet Lining.*

*No 60,476.*

*Patented Dec 18 1866.*

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.

*J. B. Kidder*  
*W. W. Frothingham*

Inventor.

*George W. Chihman*  
*by his Atty-*  
*Crosby & Gould*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. CHIPMAN, OF MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVED CARPET-LINING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **60,476**, dated December 18, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. CHIPMAN, of Melrose, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Manufacture of Carpet-Lining; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

Letters Patent of the United States (No. 32,134) were issued on the 23d of April, 1861, to John R. Harrington, for an improved manufacture of a carpet-lining, which, while possessing certain merits, is found in practice to be lacking in unity of parts, this causing considerable difficulty in the use of said manufacture, which it is the object of my invention to remedy.

The manufacture patented to the said Harrington consists in a layer of soft fibrous material placed between two sheets of paper, or other fabric of close texture, without any other unity between the three component parts than that which is obtained by compressing them together in the manufacture. This is found insufficient for the purpose, inasmuch as in handling the goods the soft fibrous material escapes from between the sheets of paper, especially when the fiber is of short length. Another objectionable feature is, that the dust, which will accumulate under and about carpets, works into the soft filling all along the edges of the paper or other close fabric, so that when the carpet-lining is taken up for cleansing only a small portion of the accumu-

lated dust can be got rid of. Moreover, while the materials of the lining, being of vegetable matter, cotton, flax, hemp, &c., do not generate moths, those which get into the carpet can enter the lining at its open edges, and no system or process of cleaning can then get rid of them, they remaining in the lining ready to issue forth to injure the carpet when it is relaid after a cleansing.

My invention consists in leaving the layer of soft fibrous material a very little narrower on each side than the sheets of close texture between which said layer is placed, and then uniting the edges of the outer sheets by paste or other suitable cement, this giving a sufficient unity to all the parts to enable the fabric to withstand the effects of ordinary handling, and rendering it impervious to moths and dust.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows, in cross-section, the patented lining of Harrington, before referred to. Fig. 2 shows a similar view of my improvement thereupon.

I claim—

As an improvement in the manufacture of carpet-linings, the construction herein described—viz., a lining in which a thin sheet of fibrous material is confined between two sheets of fabric of close texture, by reason of the edges of said sheets being cemented together.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of February, A. D. 1866.

GEO. W. CHIPMAN.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,  
FRANCIS GOULD.