

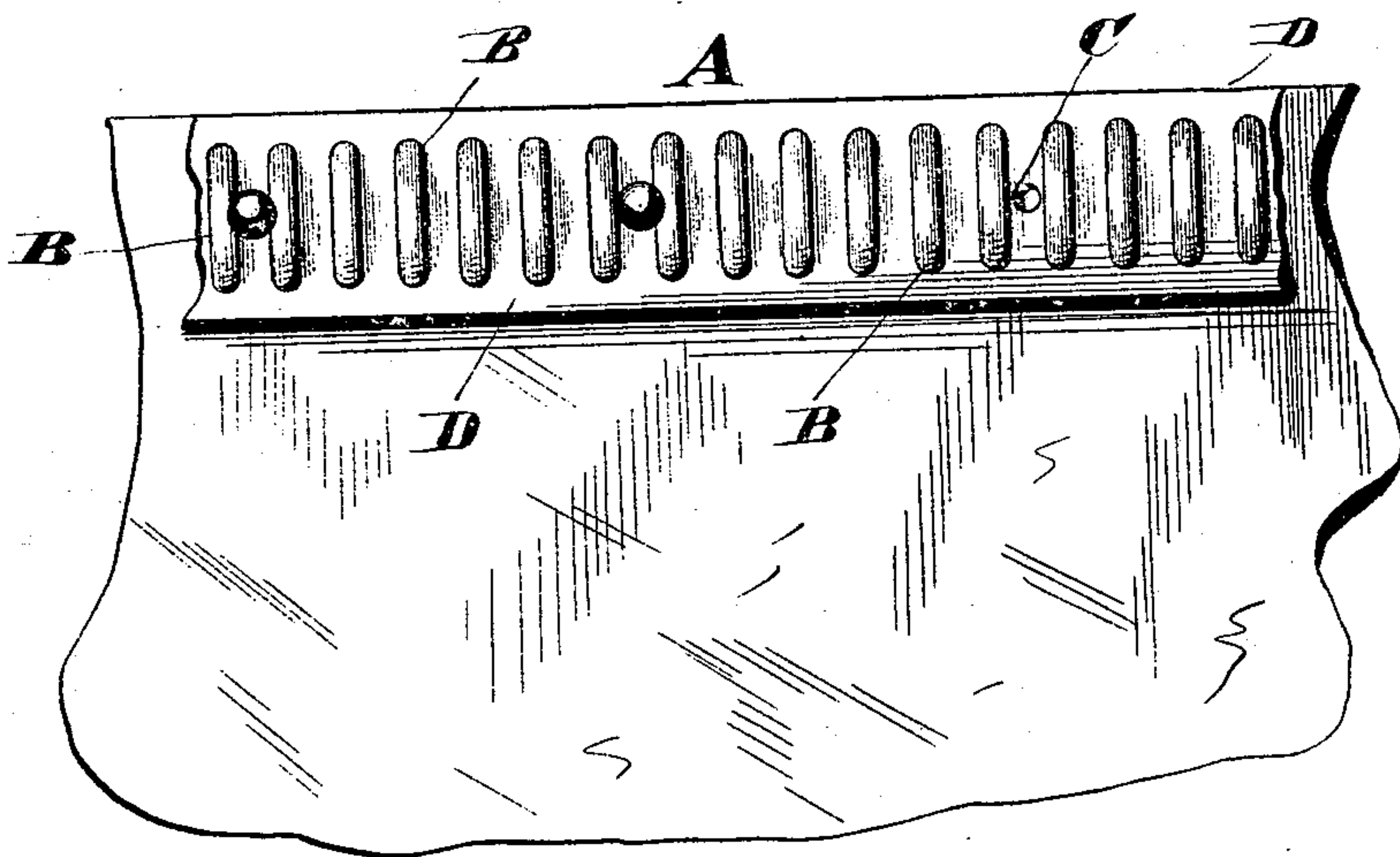
(No Model.)

J. LATCHER.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH FASTENER.

No. 250,927.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.



WITNESSES

*E. J. Nottingham.*  
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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB LATCHER, OF NORTHVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO RAY HUBBELL,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,927, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed October 14, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB LATCHER, of Northville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet and Oil-Cloth Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in fasteners for oil-cloths and carpets. The devices hitherto employed for this purpose have been objectionable for several reasons, among which may be mentioned their expensiveness, both in construction and application, their inefficiency in securing the articles upon which they are laid to the floor, their liability to loosen and turn up, thus offering sharp points which catch and tear ladies' garments, the obstruction which they offer to the passage of dust in sweeping, and their unwieldiness in transportation.

The object of the present invention is to produce a device open to none of these objections. With this end in view my invention consists in a fastening device for oil-cloths and carpets composed of a metallic strip provided with transverse corrugations.

The accompanying drawing shows a strip of fastener constructed in accordance with my invention.

A is a strip of metal, of any desired width and thickness, and provided with transverse corrugations or bosses B, produced upon it in any desired manner.

In use the strips are placed upon the edges of the carpet or cloth and secured to the floor by means of tacks, which pass through perforations C, formed in the depressions situated between two contiguous bosses, and through the carpet or cloth and into the floor.

It is probable that in manufacturing the device plain strips of metal will be passed between corrugated rollers, from which they will issue in a completed condition. The strips may be left imperforate to be pierced by the tacks when put down, or they may be mechanically perforated before or after corrugation. The process of converting plain strips of metal into my improved fastener is, however, very

simple and inexpensive, enabling me to supply the article to the trade at a small cost.

One of the most important functions fulfilled by the corrugations is the strengthening of the strips, enabling them to resist transverse strain, and thus preventing them from curling when tacks are driven into them, or when pressed upon by heavy weights. The formation of the bosses B upon the upper side of the strip by corrugated rolls, as described, will of course form depressions on the under side of the strip, and the spaces between these depressions will constitute a series of reverse bosses, which come directly in contact with the carpet or oil-cloth. As the strips are put down and the tacks driven in the latter draw the reverse bosses formed on the under sides of the strips into very close contact with the carpet or cloth, thus holding the same very firmly in place, and preventing it from being distorted and pulled by moving furniture and other lateral strains. An advantage is here obtained over the old forms of fasteners, in that each of the reverse bosses really performs the function of a tack. This is a great advantage, for, aside from the expense of using a quantity of tacks, the latter disfigure the appearance of the carpet or cloth, and also mar the texture of the same.

My device requires but comparatively few tacks, and hence is less expensive in use than the old styles of fastening devices.

It is to be noticed that the transverse corrugations B do not extend to the extreme edges of the metallic strips, but that narrow plain edges D are left on the outer edges thereof. As the tacks are driven into the corrugated portion of the strips the edges D are forced down very tightly upon the cloth or carpet. By means of this arrangement no points are left that can be caught either to wrench the strips out of place or to tear ladies' garments. In sweeping the transverse corrugations facilitate, rather than obstruct, the free movement of dust and refuse in front of the broom, while strips provided with longitudinal corrugations always retard and collect the dust.

Another point of superiority attaching to my improved device over the older styles of fasteners is that strips provided with longitudinal corrugations are rendered stiff thereby and can-



not be rolled, but must be supplied to the trade in bundles, while strips provided with transverse corrugations become more flexible and may be rolled in compact cylinders, and in this  
5 form put on the market. As wanted for use, the roll is unwound and cut off in desired lengths.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 A fastening device for oil-cloths or carpets,

consisting of metallic strips provided with transverse corrugations, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 15

JACOB LATCHER.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH F. SPIER,  
L. L. BOYCE.