

(No Model.)

S. BIRD & S. PEMBER.

CARPET LINING.

No. 286,765.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.

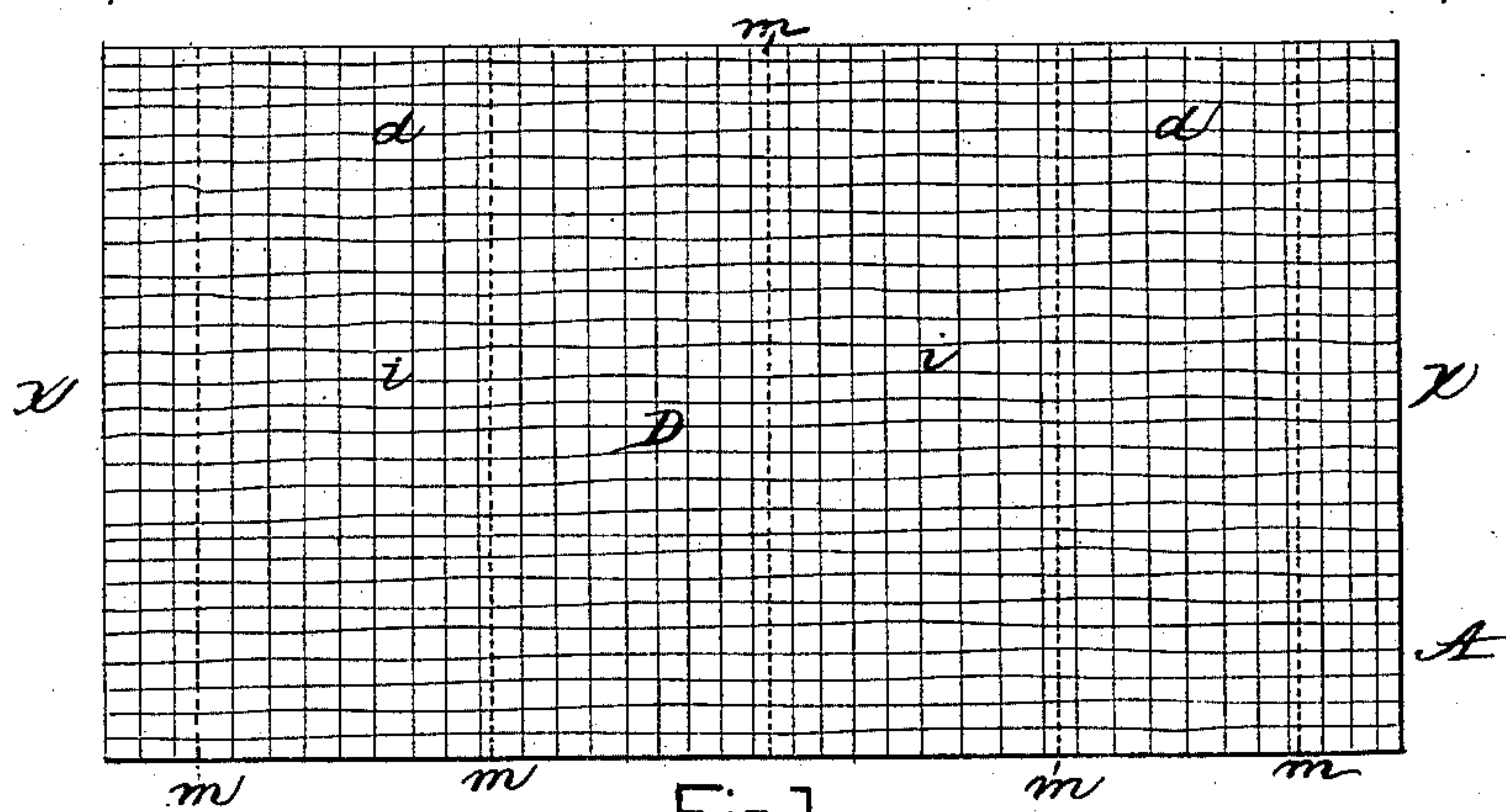


Fig. 1.

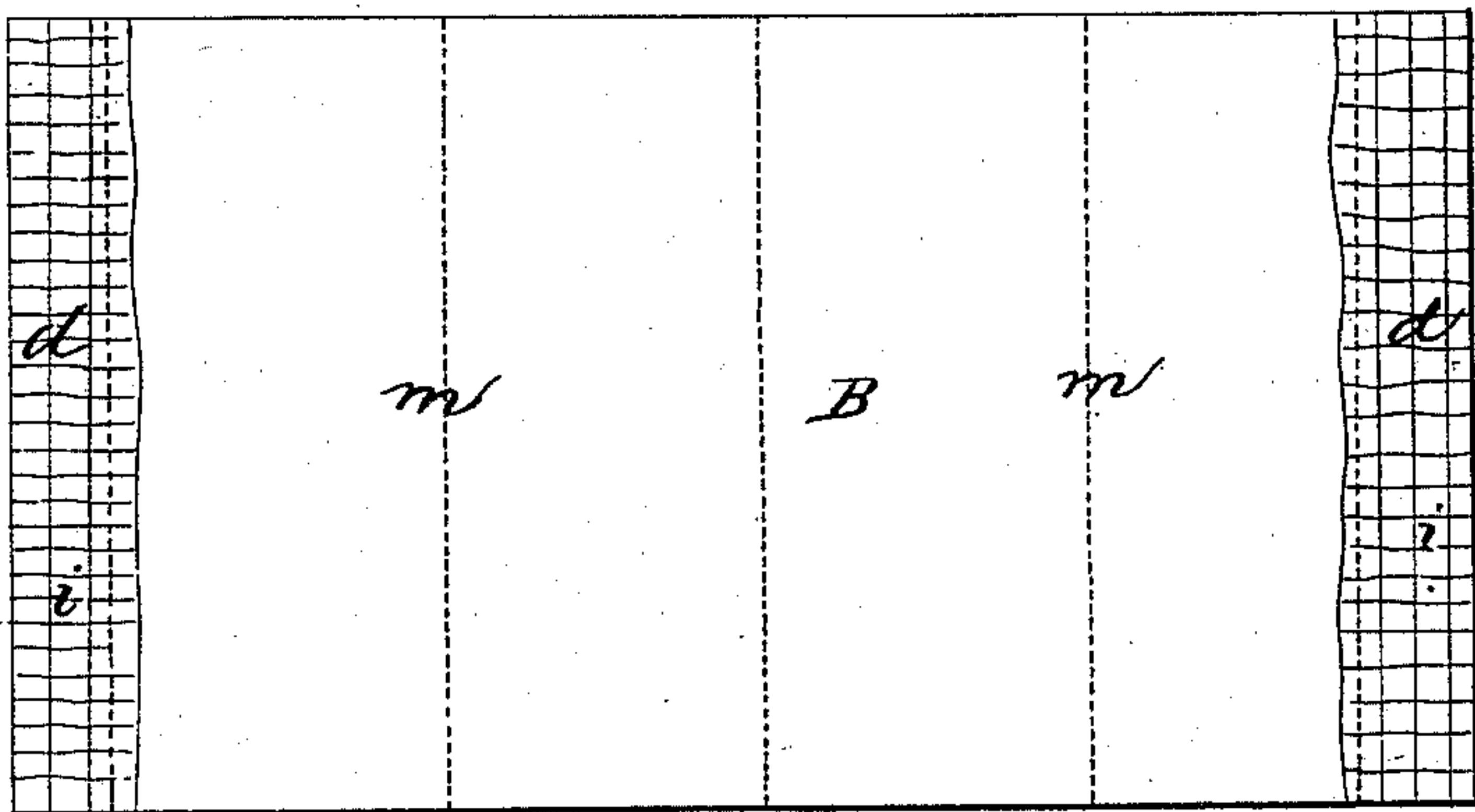


Fig. 2.

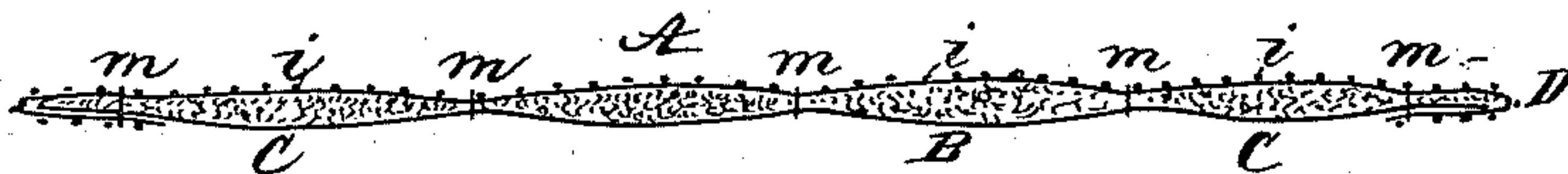


Fig. 3.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL BIRD AND STEPHEN PEMBER, OF WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CARPET-LINING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,765, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed July 27, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, SAMUEL BIRD and STEPHEN PEMBER, of Walpole, in the county of Norfolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Carpet-Lining, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is top plan view of our improved carpet-lining; Fig. 2, a bottom plan view of the same; and Fig. 3 a vertical transverse section taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

Our invention relates to that class of carpet-lining which is composed in part of paper, and quilted or stitched; and it consists in a novel combination and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more desirable article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the upper layer or covering, B the lower layer or covering, and C the body. The upper and lower coverings are composed of paper, and the body of cotton-batting or other similar material, the whole being quilted or stitched through and through, as seen at *m*, in the usual manner; but the lower covering may be omitted, if desired.

No novelty is claimed for the paper A, paper B, body C, or stitching *m* when in and of themselves considered, these parts being old and well known in carpet-linings.

The upper paper, A, is covered with a loosely-woven fabric, D, which is applied thereto in the machine by which the paper is made, being sized or covered with an adhesive paste, and pressed upon the surface of the paper as the paper passes through the

machine, the sizing causing the fabric to firmly adhere to the surface of the paper. The pressure exerted upon the fabric, as described, causes it to be partially embedded in the surface of the paper to which it is applied, so that when the sheet or strip is dried the fabric will be permanently attached thereto without the aid of the sizing, which may be dispensed with, if desired.

The fabric is composed of a series of warp-threads, *i i*, and a series of weft or filling threads, *m m*, and is preferably so laid upon the paper that the warp-threads will run lengthwise of the strip of lining when the same is manufactured. The warp and filling are preferably composed of fine strong cotton yarn or thread, and are so woven that the meshes between the threads will be very coarse, or from one-eighth to one-half an inch in area, the fabric being a netting, and not a cloth. The object of the fabric D is to strengthen the lining and prevent it from being torn in handling or laying, and as it is permanently attached to the paper, it accomplishes this purpose much more effectively than it would if detached.

We do not confine ourselves to the use of a plain fabric, or one in which the warp and filling threads are arranged regularly and at right angles, as the style of weave may be varied considerably without departing from the spirit of our invention. Neither do we confine ourselves to the use of the fabric in connection with the upper covering only, as the lower covering may also be provided with the fabric, if desired, although we have found that the lining is sufficiently strong for all ordinary purposes when the fabric is applied to the upper surface alone. The fabric applied to the surface of the paper covering not only strengthens the same and prevents the lining from tearing, but aids materially in holding all the parts in proper position, especially on the seams *m*, the seams being liable to cut through the paper when the fabric is not used. By weaving the fabric in very coarse meshes it is sufficiently strong to re-enforce the paper and hold the stitches, and its cost is greatly reduced.

As we propose to make the paper having a reticulated fabric attached to its surface, and

also the process of manufacturing the same, the subject-matter of other Letters Patent, we do not claim the same, broadly, herein; but,

5 Having thus explained our invention, what we claim is—

The improved carpet-lining herein described, the same consisting of the body C, coverings A B, and reticulated woven fabric D, the fab-

ric being permanently attached to the surface 10 of the covering A, and all the parts united by the stitches *m*, substantially as specified.

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