

(No Model.)

D. M. & J. E. SMYTH.
FASTENING FOR CARPETS, &c.

No. 334,138.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1.

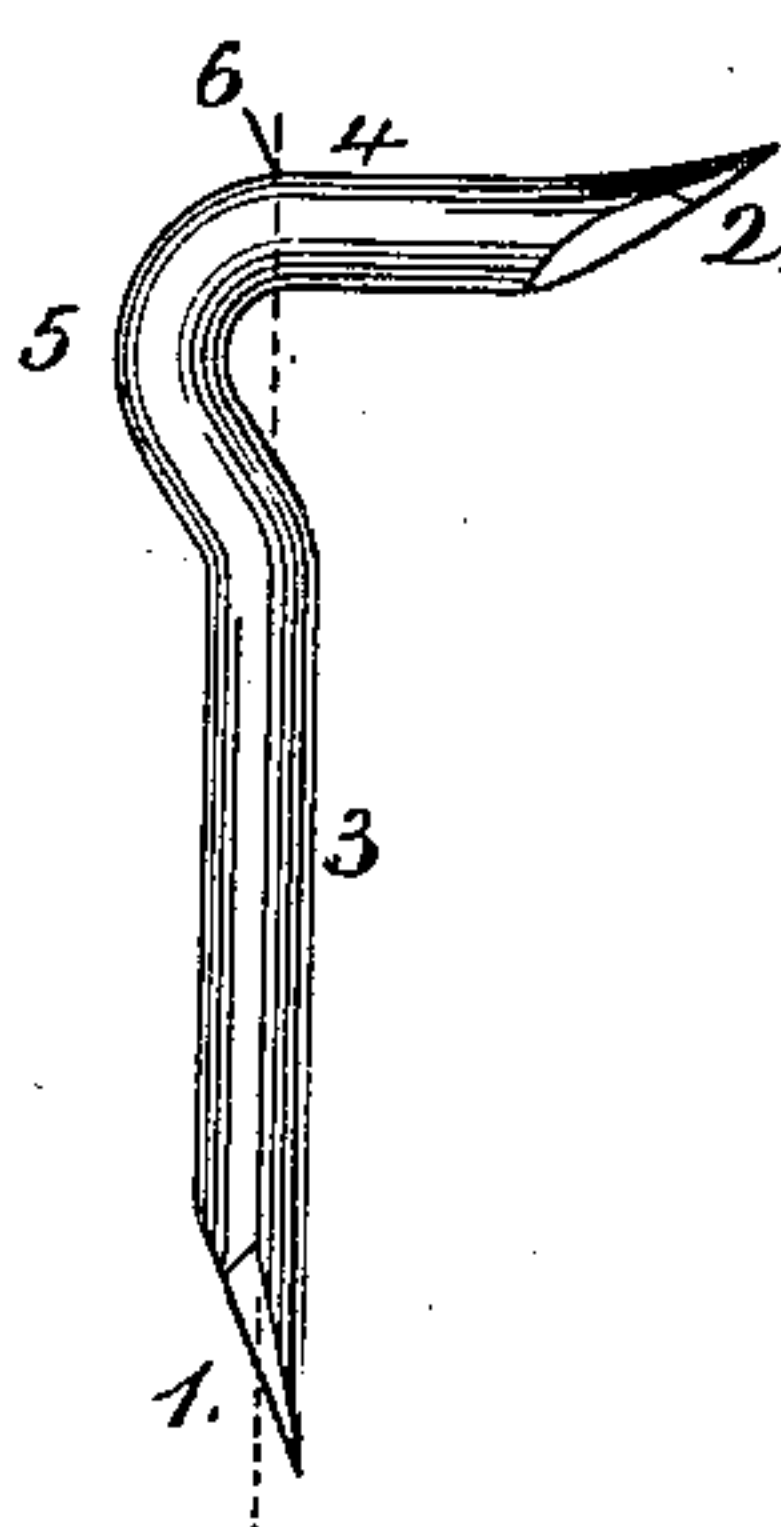


Fig. 2.

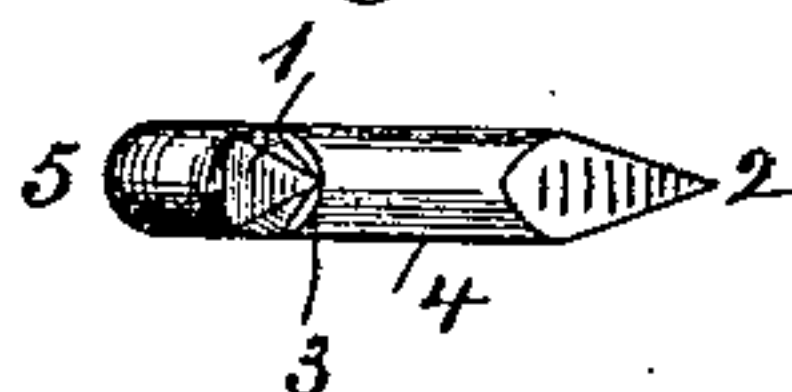
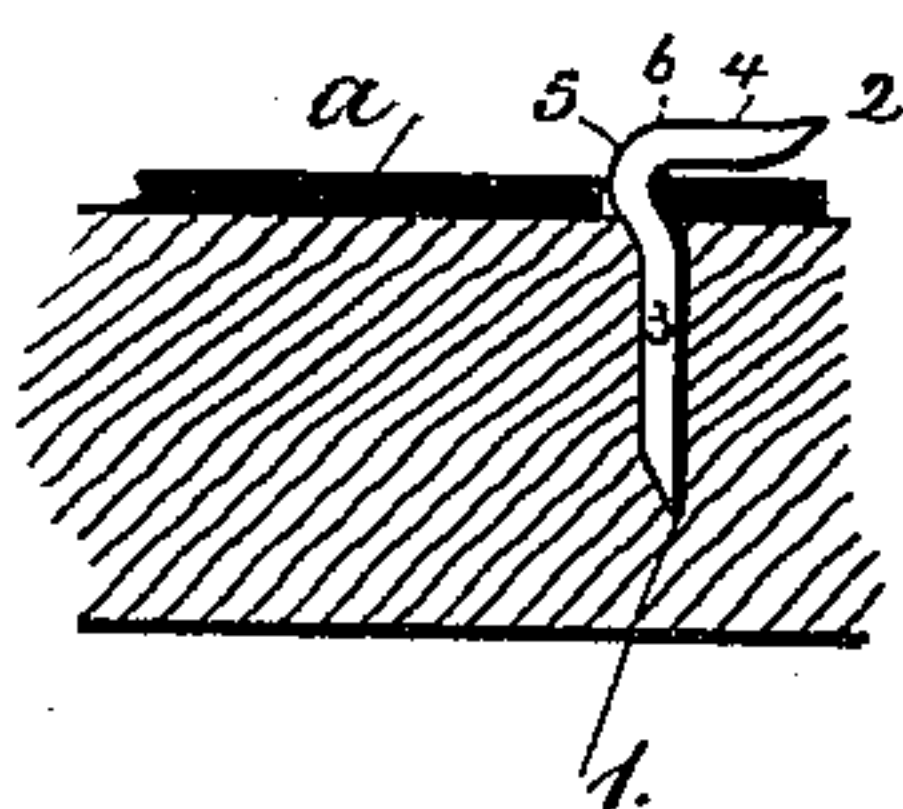


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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DAVID M. SMYTH AND JOSEPH E. SMYTH, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

FASTENING FOR CARPETS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,138, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed February 16, 1885. Serial No. 155,994. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID M. SMYTH and JOSEPH ELMER SMYTH, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Fastenings for Carpets, Curtains, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Tenter-hooks have been extensively used as fastenings, upon which curtains, carpets, and other articles are hooked, and in some cases these hooks have been made of wire with the ends cut off at an inclination or bevel. In articles of this character the strain upon the hook is liable to partially rotate the same, especially in carpet-fastenings, because the carpet may not slip entirely back upon the vertical body of the fastening, and any lateral strain upon the horizontal arm may rotate the hook sufficiently to cause the carpet to slip off the point of the hook.

Our improvement is made for preventing the aforesaid difficulty, and at the same time for insuring greater accuracy in driving the fastening into the wood.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the fastening in an enlarged size. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 is a representation of the fastening with the carpet upon the same.

The fastening is made of a piece of wire with the ends 1 and 2 beveled and pointed, as shown. The driving-point 1 and the body 3 are straight, or nearly so, in order that the fastening may easily be driven into the floor or other wood-work. The end 2 and head 4 occupy nearly a horizontal position, but the end is turned slightly upwardly, so as to facilitate the hooking of carpet or other material upon the same.

Instead of the junction of the vertical part

3 and the horizontal part or head 4 being a right angle; as heretofore usual, we make the same as a compound curve, the wire being bent backwardly to form a loop, 5. The object of this is twofold: first, the portion 6 upon which the hammer strikes in driving the fastening is directly in line with the body 3; hence the same will be driven in straight instead of being liable to lateral displacement as is usual when a tenter-hook is made of wire, that is bent at right angles, because the place where the hammer strikes is not in line with such body 3; second, the loop 5 receives the carpet or other article *a* after it has been hooked on, as indicated in Fig. 3, and the strain of the carpet tends to make the point 2 stand in the opposite direction to the strain; hence the material cannot slip off the point, and the point always stands in the proper direction for the material to be hooked upon or taken off the fastening. Furthermore, this loop 5 becomes an index to denote the depth to which the fastening is to be driven into the wood.

We claim as our invention—

The wire fastening having the points 1 and 2, the body portion 3, the head portion 4, bent slightly upwardly at the point 2, and the loop 5, formed of a compound curved backward bend at the upper part of the body at the junction of the same with the head, substantially as set forth.

Signed by us this 11th day of February, A. D. 1885.

DAVID M. SMYTH.
JOSEPH E. SMYTH.

Witnesses:

J. S. TRYON,
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