

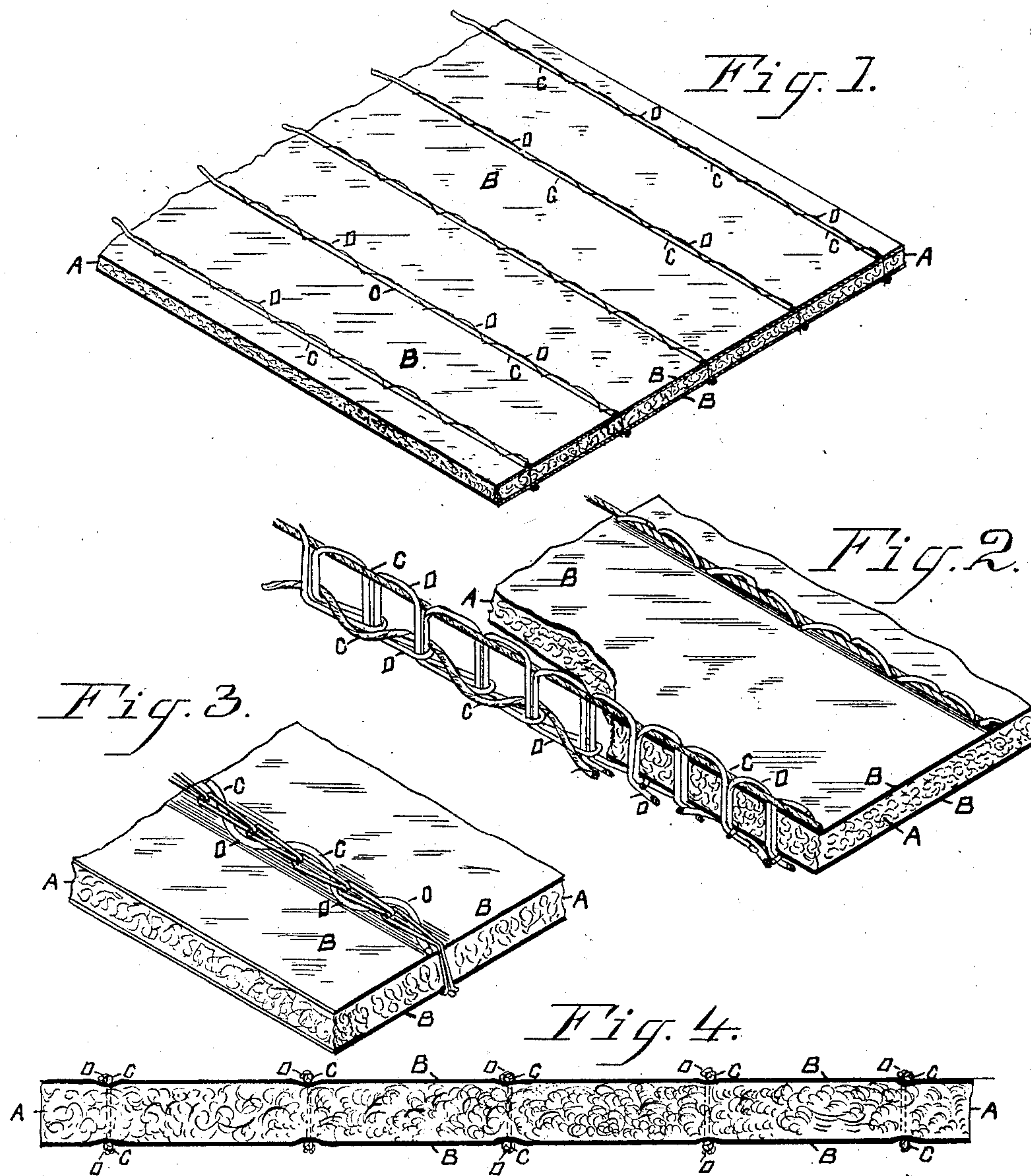
(Specimens.)

J. C. MAYALL.

CARPET LINING.

No. 362,293.

Patented May 3, 1887.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MAYALL, OF MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CARPET-LINING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,293, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed November 12, 1885. Serial No. 182,581. (Specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. MAYALL, of Melrose, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Linings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists of a carpet-lining composed of one or more laps or layers of cotton fiber or of other suitable elastic or yielding material, preferably cotton fiber, one or more sheets of paper, or of other suitable material, covering either one or both, preferably both sides, of the cotton lap, and also preferably, although this is not essential, its edges, and a cord or cords, which may be strings or threads made of vegetable or animal fiber, preferably vegetable, and such as cotton or flax, extending over and along and in contact with the outside surface of the paper covering, and in one or more separate lengths, and on either one or both sides of said covering, and the whole secured together by a line of stitches for each separate length of cord, which stitches pass through the paper covering and cotton lap or filling covered by it, and not through the cord, but over and across the same, entering the paper covering on opposite sides alternately of the cord, all substantially as hereinafter described.

In addition to the above, under this invention, if desired, the said cord or cords are prepared with wax or with any other suitable adhesive material, and all in a manner to secure adhesion between said cords and the paper covering and thread of the stitches in the relative position before stated, and substantially as hereinafter described.

In the drawings forming a part of this invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved lining stitched in five parallel lines. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view, principally along one line of the stitches of Fig. 1, with the cotton filling or lap and covering thereof at one part in vertical section and at the other part broken away back of said line of stitches. Fig. 3 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale, illustrating a part of a line of stitches on the side of the lining opposite to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section enlarged on line 4 4, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A is the lap or layer of elas-

tic or yielding material. B B are the paper sheets covering said elastic layer A on its opposite sides. C are the cords, in separate lengths, extending over and along and in contact with the outside surface of both sides of the paper sheets, and D D are the lines of stitches—a line for each length of cord C.

The elastic lap A may be made of animal or vegetable fiber, preferably vegetable, and cotton, or of any other material suitable for the attachment of it by stitches passing through it to the paper sheets B B, and which is also elastic or yielding.

The cords C C may be strings or threads, made either of vegetable or animal fiber, preferably vegetable—such as cotton or flax—and each of the cords extends along the lining in the direction of each line D of stitches, and the thread of which the stitches are made passing through the thickness of the paper covering and the filling, but not the cord, crosses over the cord from side to side thereof and enters the paper covering on the opposite sides alternately of the cord.

The lines D of stitches secure the paper covering B, filling A, and cord C together, and the cord serves to prevent to a greater or less extent strain from the thread of the stitches upon the paper covering at the edges of the holes which are made therein by the passage of the sewing-needle. Again, the combination of cord with a line of stitches, as described, tends to protect the stitches against unraveling or pulling out in handling the lining, the single thread and chain or Willcox & Gibbs stitch being the stitch most preferable to use.

The cords may be rendered sticky or adhesive, if so desired, in any suitable manner—as, for instance, by using wax or cement, such as flour paste or mucilage—and so as to secure adhesion between them and the paper covering and thread of the stitches, and thus substantially fasten, as it were, the cord against escape and the stitches against unraveling, and while this is a part of the present invention it is not intended to limit the other feature thereof, and one just described in detail, to such an adhesion between the cord, stitches, and paper covering.

Carpet-lining made as has been described may be left open at the edges thereof, or said edges closed in any of the well-known ways,

and the paper covering may be in two separate sheets, or in a single sheet, inclosing the filling on both of its sides and edges.

Having thus described my invention, I  
5 claim—

1. In a carpet-lining, the combination, with an elastic filling, of a paper covering inclosing the same, lines of stitching passing through said parts, and cords lying upon said paper coverings  
10 and crossed by the stitches which enter upon opposite sides of said cords alternately, substantially as described.

2. In a carpet-lining, the combination, with an elastic filling and a paper covering inclosing

the same, of lines of stitching uniting said parts, 15  
cords lying upon the coverings and crossed by the stitches which enter upon opposite sides of said cords alternately, and adhesive material uniting the said cords and stitching, substantially as described. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. MAYALL.

Witnesses:

ALBERT W. BROWN,  
WM. S. BELLOWS.