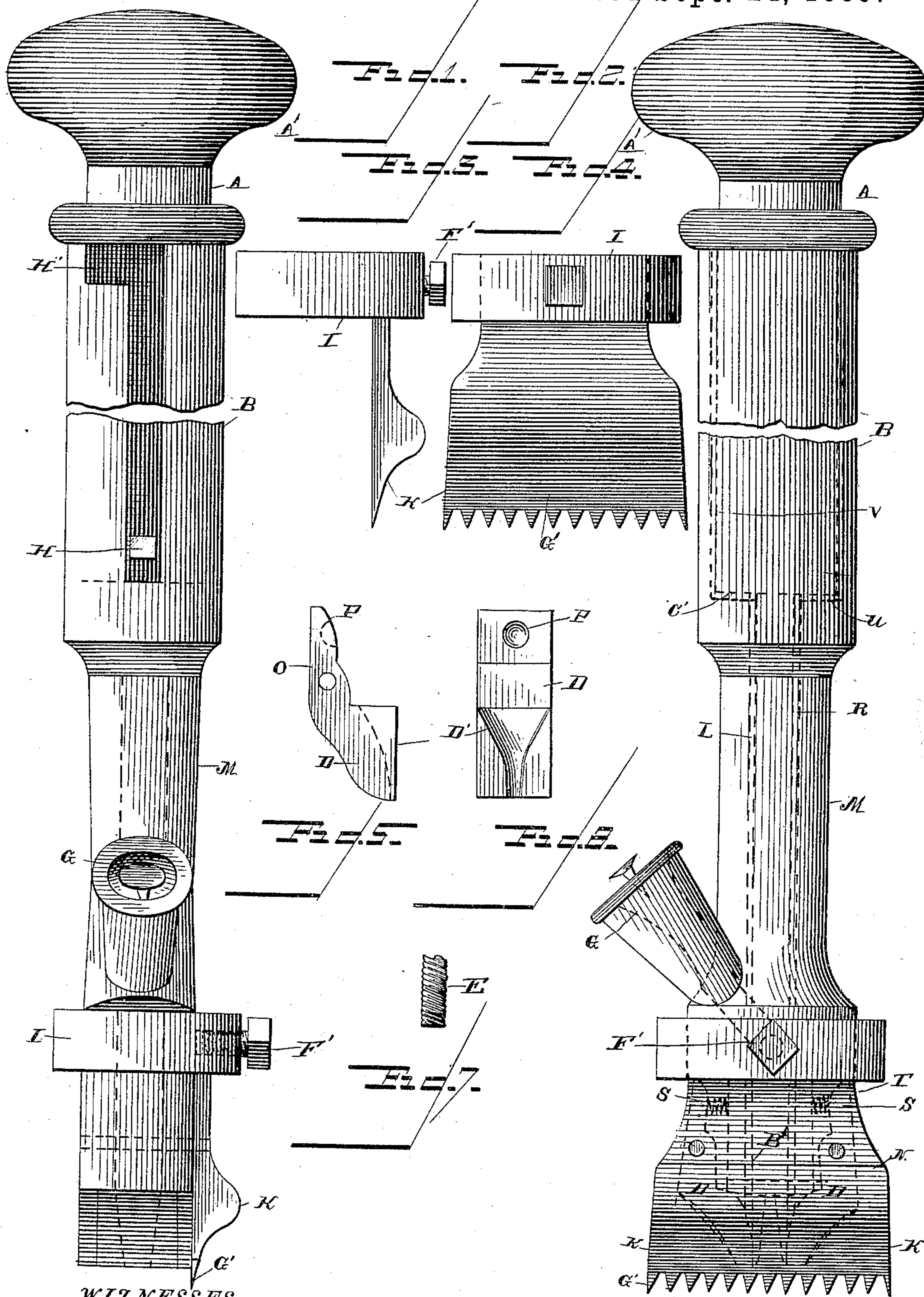


(No Model.)

J. ALBIN.
CARPET TACKING AND STRETCHING MACHINE.

No. 411,543.

Patented Sept. 24, 1889.



WITNESSES

Edward Castner.

INVENTOR

INVENTOR
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB ALBIN, OF SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

CARPET TACKING AND STRETCHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,543, dated September 24, 1889.

Application filed December 26, 1888. Serial No. 294,722. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB ALBIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Carpet-Tacking Machine with Carpet-Stretcher Attached and Combined, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in carpet stretchers and tackers; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are elevations of a carpet stretcher and tacker embodying my improvements. Figs. 3 and 4 are elevations of the stretching attachment. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are detailed elevations of the jaws or arms and the springs.

The body B of the machine forms a cylindrical tube having its upper end open, and having its lower portion M reduced in diameter and swelled at its lower end to form a foot N. The said foot is recessed and open at opposite sides and at its lower end, and in the said recessed portion of the foot are pivoted a pair of jaws D, which have a die D' formed in the opposite faces of their lower meeting ends. At the upper ends of the jaws are vertical arms O, having recesses P in their inner sides, and coiled extensile springs E have their inner ends arranged in recesses S in shoulders T of the foot, and their outer ends arranged in the recesses P, the function of said springs being to normally force the lower ends of the jaws having the die together. The die D' is approximately of reversed conical shape with its larger end uppermost, and is adapted to receive a carpet-tack and hold the same point downward.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 2 that the lower portions of the jaws close together below the tubular portion of the body B, and that the upper end of the die is normally arranged in line with and just below the bore of the tube. The lower portion R of the bore of the tube is reduced in diameter for a suitable distance, and thereby a shoulder U is formed between said lower portion R and the larger upper portion V of the bore. A bayonet-slot W is made in the upper portion of the body and communicates with the

portion V of the bore. The hammer A is cylindrical in form, is provided at its upper end with an enlarged weighted head A', and slides vertically in the portion V of the bore, and has a reduced lower portion B', forming a stem, which is guided in the reduced portion L of the bore. Thereby a shoulder C' is formed in the hammer, which is adapted to strike upon the shoulder U when the hammer descends to the lower limit of its movement. A stud H is inserted in an opening in one side of the hammer, travels in the vertical arm of the bayonet-slot, and is adapted to enter the short horizontal arm H' at the upper end of said slot when the hammer is raised and partly turned axially, the function of the said stud and the said slot being to support and retain the hammer at the upper limit of its movement, when desired. From one side of the body, near the lower end thereof, and arranged at an inclination of about forty-five degrees, projects a tubular guide or receiver G, having its outer end enlarged, and having its bore communicating with the reduced portion of bore L at a point distant about an inch and a half above the lower end of said bore L. When the hammer is raised, the lower end of its stem B' is above the bore of the guide or receiver, and a tack fed into the said guide or receiver will slide by gravity into the bore L and descend into the die D'. When the hammer descends, its stem B' enters the conical die, forces the jaws apart, and drives the tack through the carpet and into the floor, as will be very readily understood.

The stretching attachment comprises the collar I, fitted on the foot of the body B, and the blade K, which has its upper end arranged between one side of the collar and the opposite side of the foot, and secured in place by a clamping-screw F'. The lower edge of the said blade is serrated, and thereby provided with a series of points G', adapted to engage the carpet. When thus arranged, the body of the machine may be used as a handle or lever, and the same is adapted to successfully stretch a carpet on a floor.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The carpet-tacker having the body, the

collar thereon, the serrated stretching-blade having its upper end fitted in one side of the collar, and the clamping-screw to secure said blade and collar together and to the body, 5 substantially as described.

2. The carpet-tacker comprising the tubular body having its lower end swelled to form the foot N, the latter being recessed and open on its opposite sides and at its lower end, the 10 jaws D, pivoted in the side recesses, having the die D' formed in the opposing faces of their lower meeting ends, and having the vertical arms O at their upper ends, the springs E, having their inner ends arranged in re- 15 cesses S in the shoulders T of the foot, and their outer ends arranged in the recesses P of the arms O, and the hammer A in the bore of the tubular body and having the reduced lower

portion B', adapted to enter the die D' and force the jaws apart, the said tubular body 20 being further provided near its lower end with the tack guide or receiver G, communicating with its bore, the collar I, vertically movable on the foot, the serrated stretching-blade having its upper end fitted in one side 25 of the collar, and the clamping-screw to secure said blade and collar to the foot, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, at Seymour, Indiana, this 26th day of 30 December, A. D. 1888.

JACOB ALBIN.

Attest:

ROBERT M. PATRICK,
EDMOND MARSH.