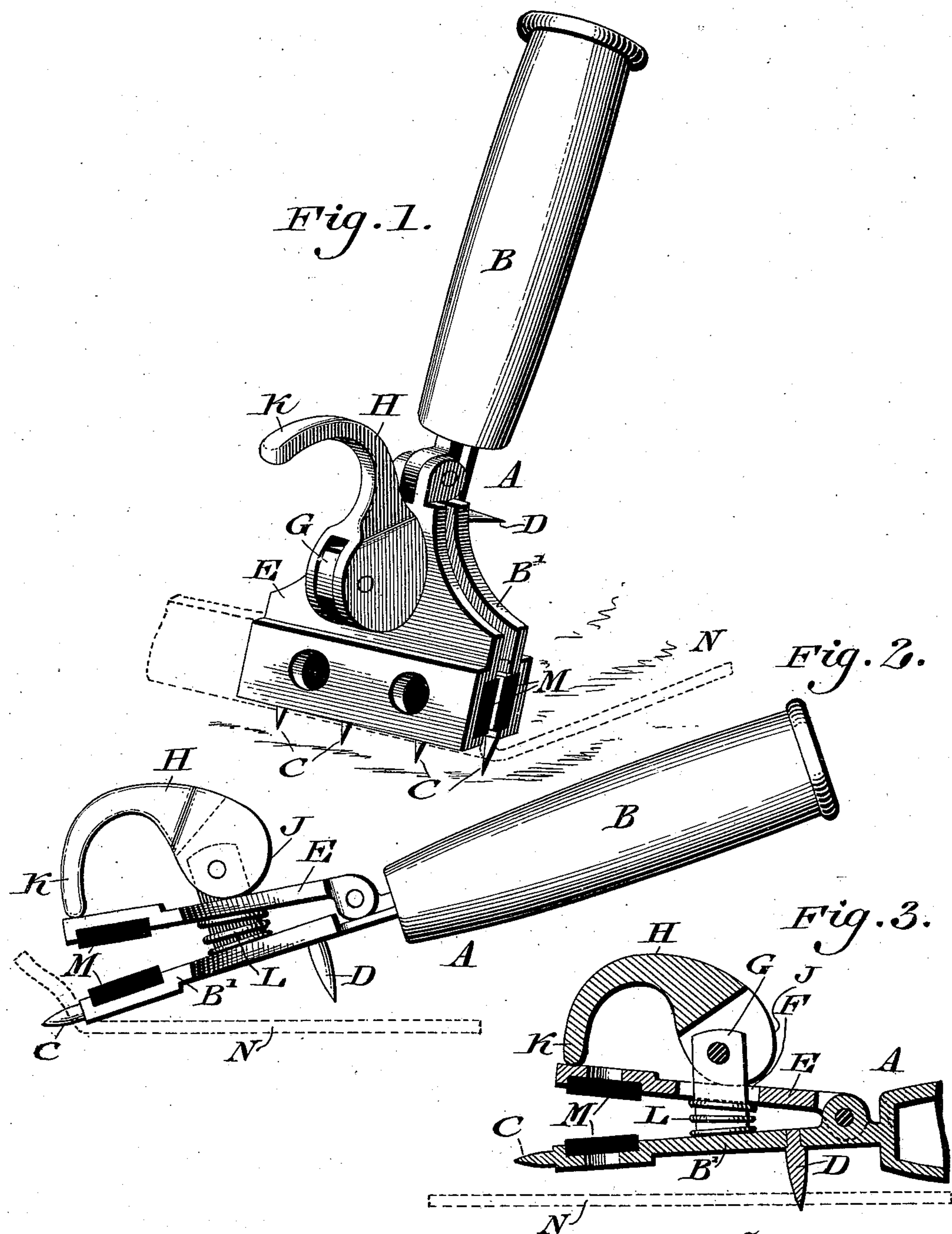


(No Model.)

C. W. VEIGEL.
CARPET STRETCHER AND SHAKER.

No. 549,341.

Patented Nov. 5, 1895.



Witnesses

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CHARLES WM. VEIGEL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CARPET STRETCHER AND SHAKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,341, dated November 5, 1895.

Application filed March 23, 1895. Serial No. 542,933. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WM. VEIGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Carpet Stretchers and Shakers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of a novel construction of carpet stretcher and shaker by means of which any desired portion of a carpet or similar article can be readily grasped and held in position, either for tacking or shaking or for any other purpose.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a carpet stretcher and shaker embodying my invention, the same being shown in closed position. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation in open position. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the stretcher and shaker, the same consisting of the handle B, to which is immovably attached the jaw B', the same having the pins or studs C projecting from the front portion thereof and the pin D projecting from the under side of the rear portion thereof at an angle thereto.

E designates a movable jaw which is pivoted to said jaw B' and is provided with a slot F, through which passes the ear G of the fixed jaw B', said ear having pivoted thereto the eccentric or cam H, which has the working face J and the finger-piece K, the said jaws B and E being normally held apart by means of the spring L and the abutting portions of said jaws being faced with rubber M or similar material, so as to prevent the edge of the carpet N, which may be held between said jaws, from slipping.

The operation is as follows: When it is desired to grasp the carpet, the pins C are inserted into the same near the free edge thereof, as seen in Fig. 2. The said edge is then brought over between the rubber-faced jaws B' and E, and the cam H is then turned into the position seen in Fig. 1, by which means the

said jaws are brought together and said edge of the carpet is firmly held therebetween. The carpet is now stretched to the desired degree, the position of the stretcher relative thereto in the act of stretching being indicated in Fig. 1, and when it is desired to tack the carpet the handle B is brought down toward the same into the position seen in Fig. 3, the pin D engaging the carpet and holding the same firmly in position.

It will be noticed that the ear G is of such length that it is capable of first passing through the slot F of the jaw E, and is extended above the latter, so as to form a bearing for the eccentric or eccentric-head J of the lever or piece K. The portion of the ear G between the jaws E and B provides the means for holding the spring L in position, while the portion of the ear that passes through the slot F prevents lateral play of the jaws one on the other and relieves the pivot or hinge of the jaw E should any lateral strain be communicated to the jaws. Furthermore, the ear and spring are between the sides of the jaws, and so do not present any projecting parts at said sides, thus simplifying the construction of the device, reducing the expense of the same, while making the same light, strong, durable, and effective. The jaws of the device being now opened and the free edge of the carpet spread out, as seen in Fig. 3, the same can be readily tacked, as is evident.

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

1. A stationary jaw, a handle carrying the same, a movable jaw mounted on the stationary jaw, an ear attached to one of the jaws and passing freely through a slot in the other jaw, a cam mounted on the outer end of said ear and having its working face on the adjacent jaw, a spring interposed between the jaws, and pins projecting from one of the jaws in direction at an angle to each other, said parts being combined substantially as described.

2. A stationary jaw, a movable jaw mounted thereon, and an eccentric for closing said jaws, in combination with an ear which is secured to said stationary jaw, passed freely through an opening in the other jaw, and is

extended above the latter forming a bearing for said eccentric, and a spring which is located on the portion of the ear between the two jaws, substantially as described.

5 3. A handle, a stationary jaw, a jaw pivoted to the latter, an ear attached to one of said jaws, and passing through a slot in the other, a cam mounted on said ear, a spring interposed between said jaws, and pins at-
10 tached to one of the latter and projecting forwardly therefrom and at an angle thereto, the abutting portions of said jaws being faced with rubber or similar material, substantially as described.

15 4. A stationary jaw, a movable jaw mount-

ed thereon, and an eccentric for closing said jaws, in combination with an ear which is secured to said stationary jaw, passed freely through an opening in the other jaw, and is extended above the latter forming a bearing 20 for said eccentric, and a spring which is located on the portion of the ear between the two jaws, the opposite inner portions of said jaws having pieces of facing material thereon, all substantially as described.

CHARLES WM. VEIGEL.

Witnesses:

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