

(No Model.)

J. P. PEARSON & M. J. KEHOE.
CARPET HOLDER.

No. 551,228.

Patented Dec. 10, 1895.

Fig. 1

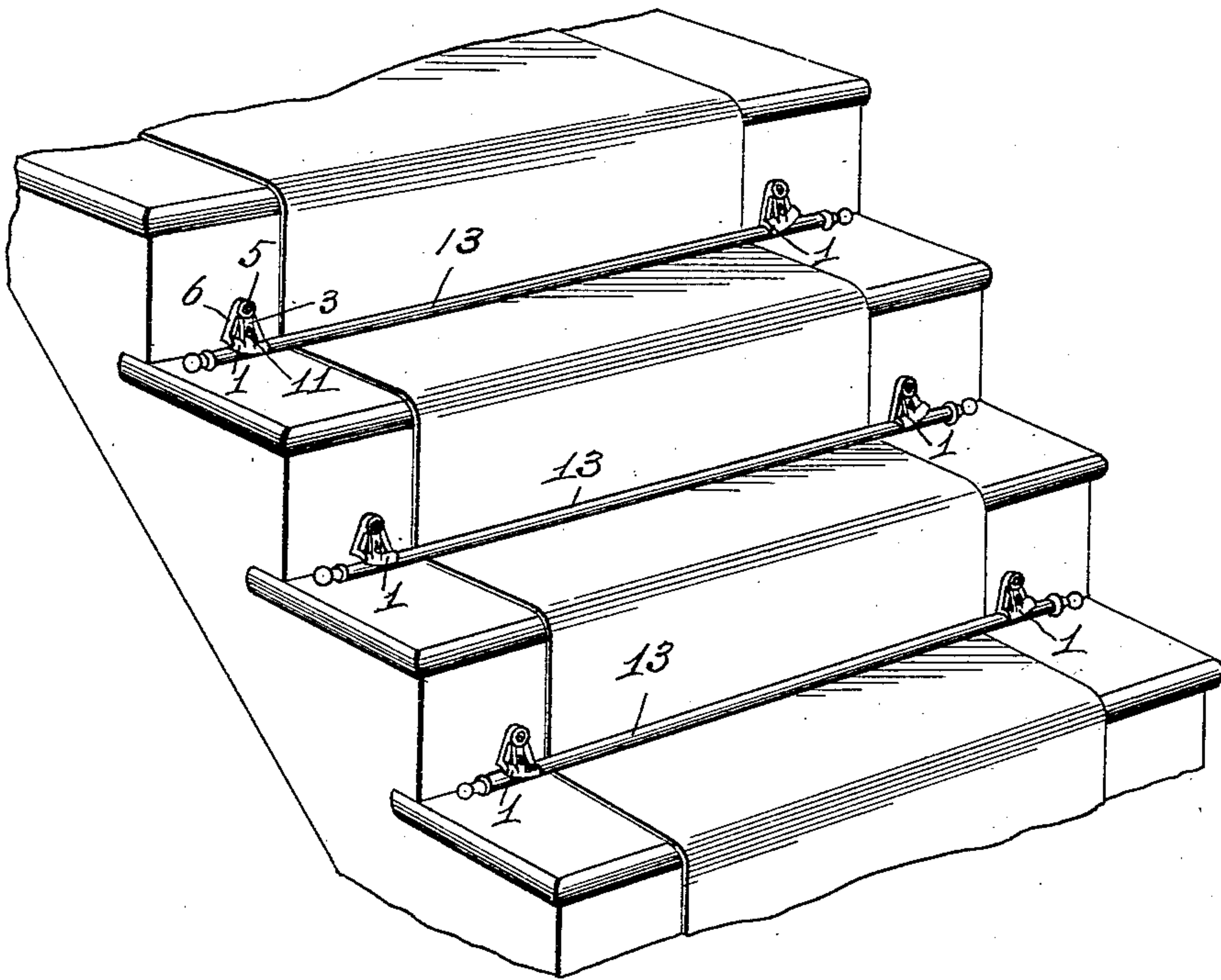


Fig. 2

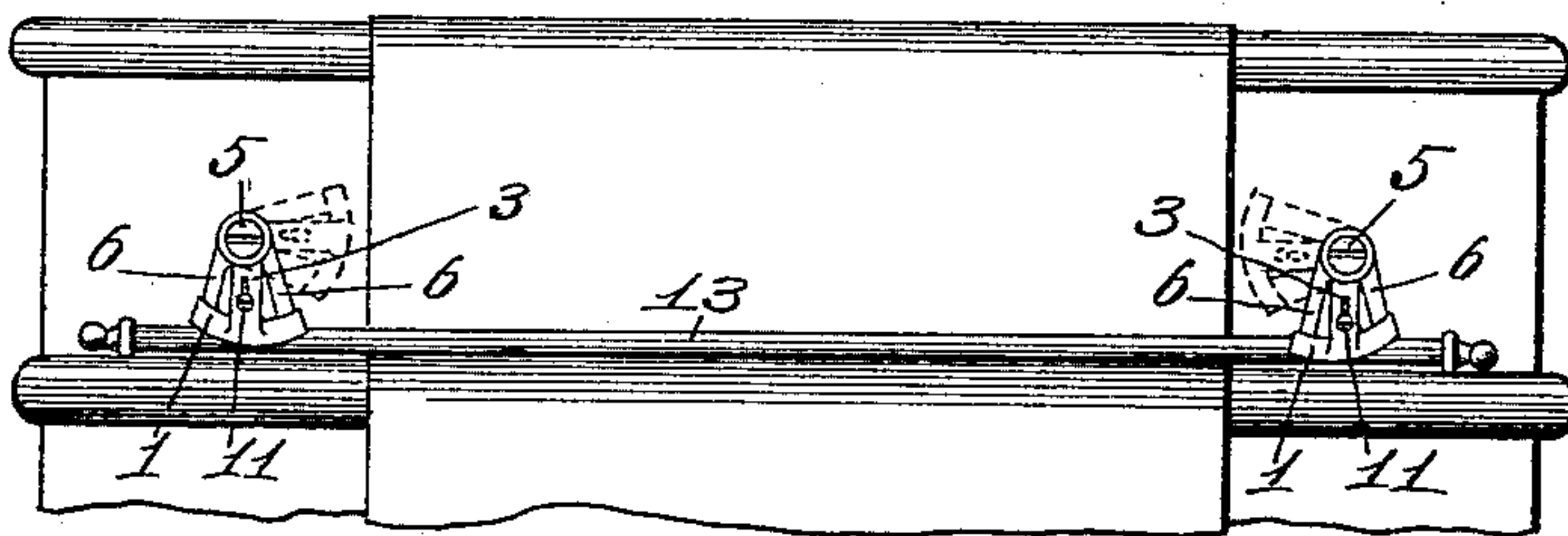


Fig. 3

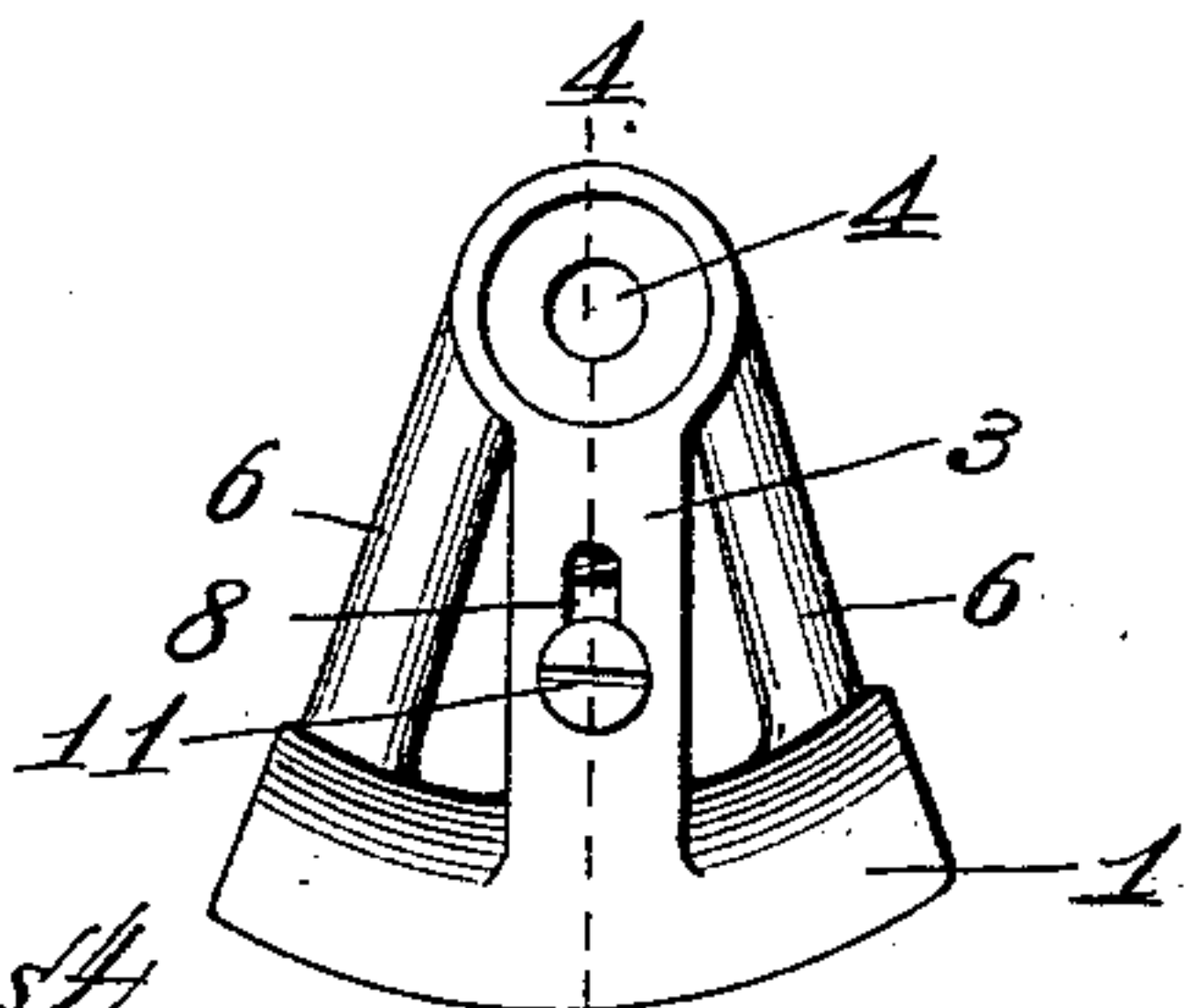


Fig. 4

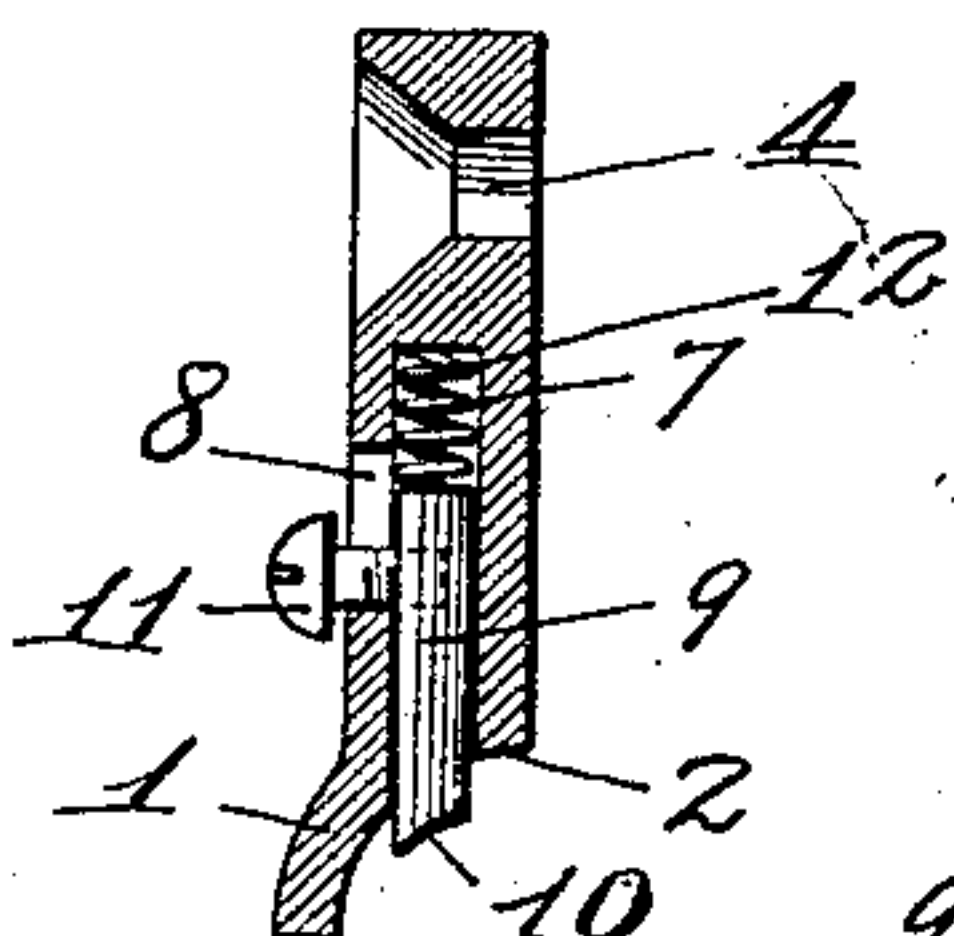
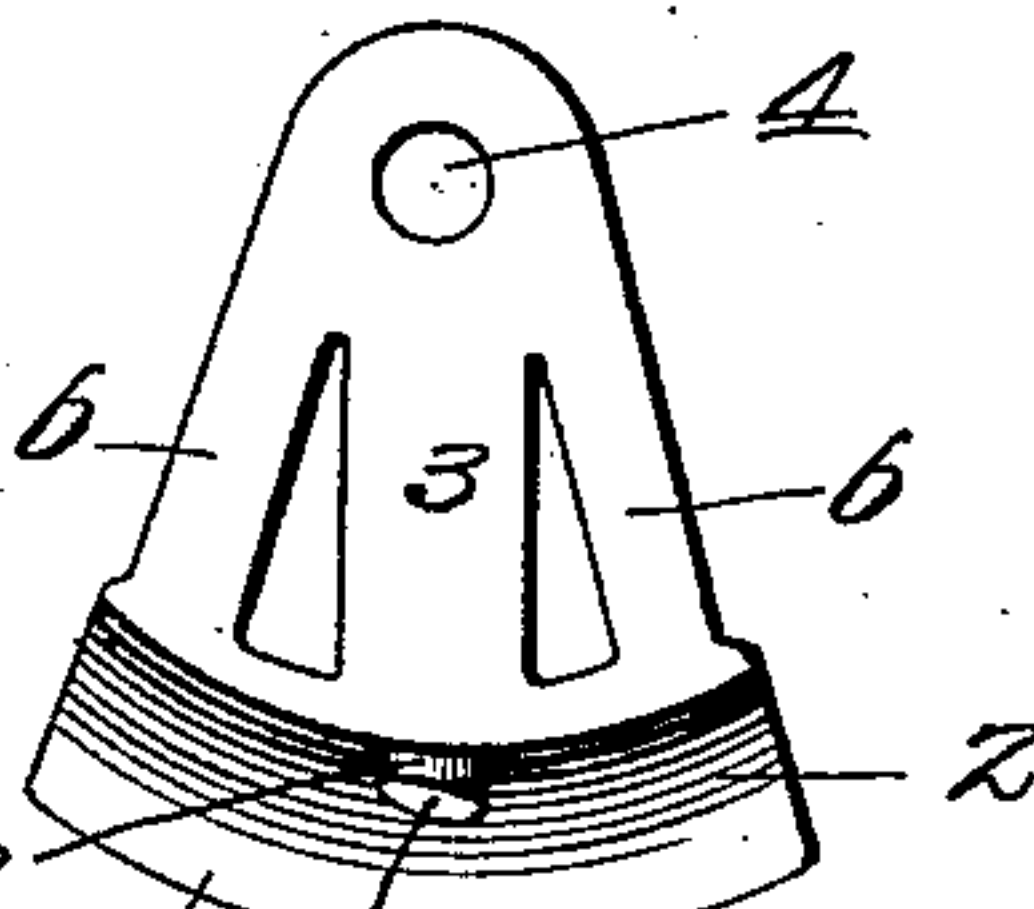
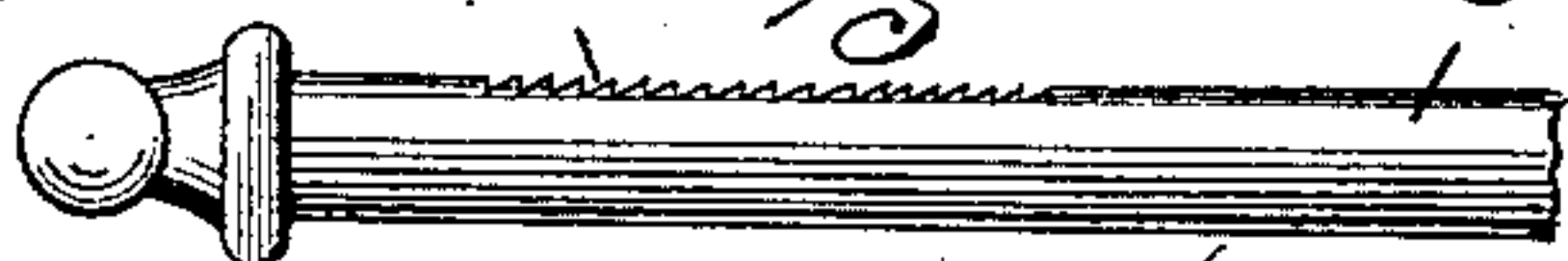


Fig. 5



Attest
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Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. PEARSON AND MICHAEL J. KEHOE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; SAID PEARSON ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO JAMES P. FARRELL, OF SAME PLACE.

CARPET-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,228, dated December 10, 1895.

Application filed June 13, 1895. Serial No. 552,664. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN P. PEARSON and MICHAEL J. KEHOE, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

Our invention relates to an improved carpet-holder; and it consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a stairway, showing the stair-carpet secured to said stairway by our improved means. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one of the steps, showing the device applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a front elevation, approximately full size, of one of the fasteners. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken approximately on the indicated line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a rear view of the fastener. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of one end of a rod of which we make use in carrying out our invention.

Our improved fasteners are each constructed of segmental portions 1, the same being formed with a concave bearing-surface 2 in their under and inner sides. Extending upwardly from the center and top of this segmental portion 1 is an arm 3, in the upper end of which is formed a reamed aperture 4, said aperture being for the reception of a screw, such as 5, that pivots the fastener to the risers of the stairs or to the base-board.

Extending upwardly from the ends of the segmental portions 1 are integral arms 6 that join with the sides of the upper end of the arm 3. It may be here stated that the aperture 4 through which the screw passes that pivots the fastener is not the center of the circle to which the segmental portions 1 are concentric. Owing to this peculiar construction of the fasteners, they, when in use, perform the function of eccentrics.

Formed in the arm 3 is a vertical recess 7 that communicates with the concaved face 2, and a vertical slot 8 is formed through the front wall of the arm 3, or between the recess

7 and front face of said arm 3. Arranged to move vertically in this vertical recess 7 is a pin 9 having a concaved lower face 10. A set-screw 11 passes through this slot 8 and into the upper end of the pin 9.

Located within the recess 7 and interposed between the upper end thereof and the upper end of the pin 9 is an expansive coil-spring 12.

The fastening devices as described are constructed in what are known as "rights" and "lefts," the object of this construction being self-evident, as but a single pair or a right and a left are required to each riser in a stairway.

13 indicates a metallic rod, a portion of each end of which is corrugated or serrated, as indicated by 14.

To secure a stair-carpet with fastening devices of our improved construction, a right and a left fastener is, by means of the screws 5, pivoted adjacent each end of each riser of the stairs and at suitable distances above the treads thereof. This being done the stair-carpet is laid in the usual manner and in the proper position upon the stair-steps, and the rods 13 are now laid directly upon said stair-carpet and in the corners formed by the joining of the treads with the risers. The fastening devices which have previously been moved to the positions indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2 to allow the rods to be properly positioned are now swung downwardly and in so doing the concave bearing-surfaces 2 will engage upon said rod, and said fasteners being in the form of eccentrics said rods will be very tightly engaged against the carpet and treads of the stairs. When said fastening devices have reached their limit of movement, the lower ends of the spring-actuated pins 9 will engage in certain of the corrugations or serrations 14, formed in the ends of the rods 13, and this will very effectually prevent the fastening devices from springing upwardly and from releasing the rods. When it is desired to release this form of fastening device and to remove the rods, the operator merely engages the set-screws 11, raises the spring-actuated pins 9, and swings the fasteners into

the positions indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, which will readily permit the removal of the rods, and consequently the carpet.

When the devices are used to secure carpets, oil-cloths, linoleums, &c., to the floor of a room, said devices are pivoted directly to the base-board of said room and a suitable distance above the floor thereof. The rods 13 in this case must necessarily be in sections 10 of some length in order to fit around the base-board of said room.

Fastening devices of our improved construction are simple, easily placed in position, save time and labor in fastening carpets, are 15 easily removed, and very effective in use.

We claim—

1. An improved holder for carpets, comprising segmental bodies having concaved inner lower faces and eccentrically pivoted to the 20 stair-risers or base-boards, spring-actuated pins passing outwardly through the concaved lower inner faces of said segmental portions, in combination with rods that are laid di-

rectly upon the carpet or analogous covering and have a portion of their ends notched or 25 serrated.

2. In a carpet fastening, the combination of a rod, portions of which are notched or serrated, and a segmental body having a concaved inner lower face, arms extending up- 30 wardly from said segmental body, a spring-actuated pin passing through the center one of the arms, the lower end of which is arranged to engage the notched or serrated portion of the rod, the upper ends of the arms being 35 formed integral and provided with an aperture for the reception of a pin or screw, whereby the device is pivoted.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN P. PEARSON.
MICHAEL J. KEHOE.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. BARLOW,
JAMES P. FARRELL.