

No. 617,569.

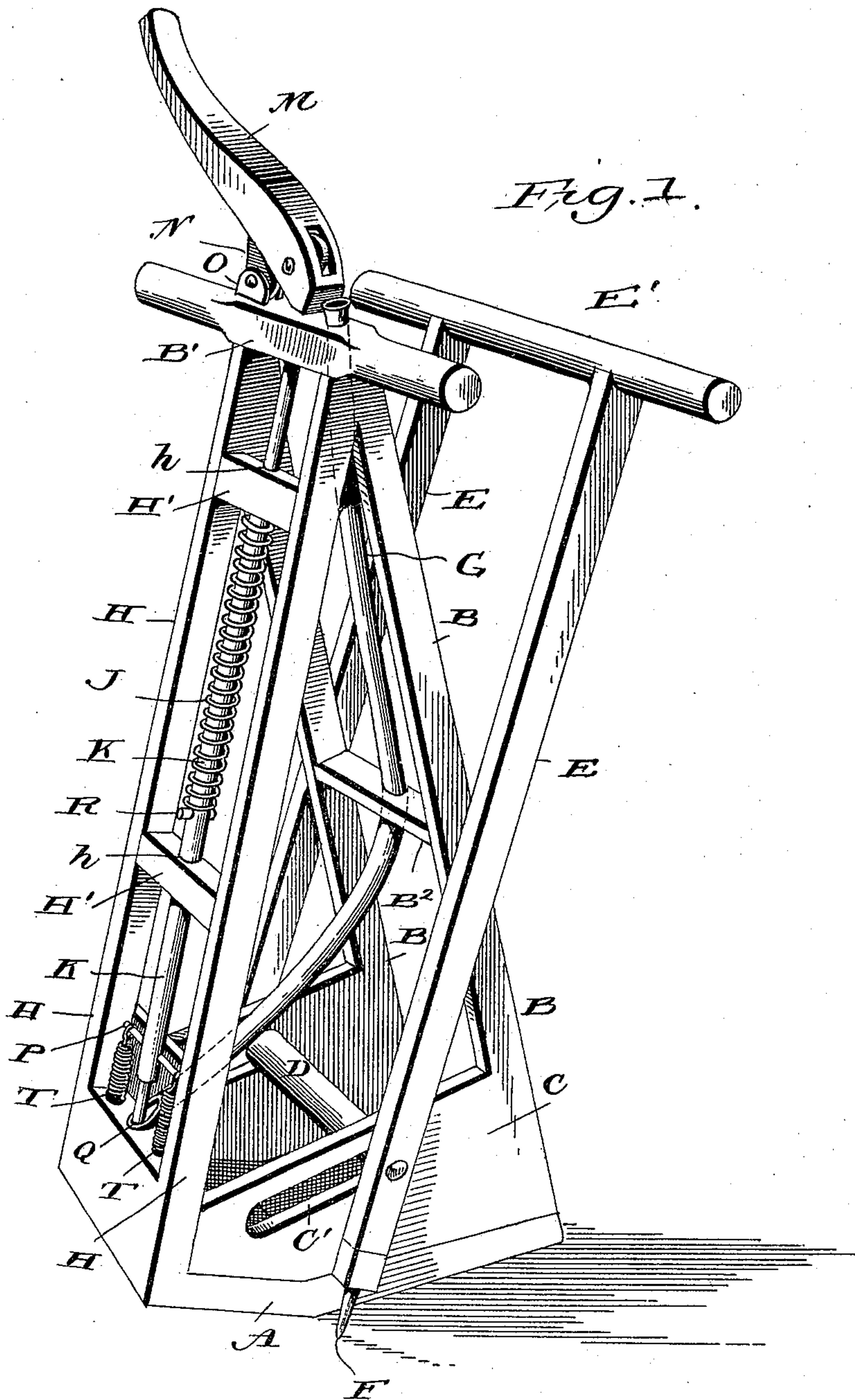
Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

C. GOSEMANN.
CARPET STRETCHER AND TACKER.

(Application filed July 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

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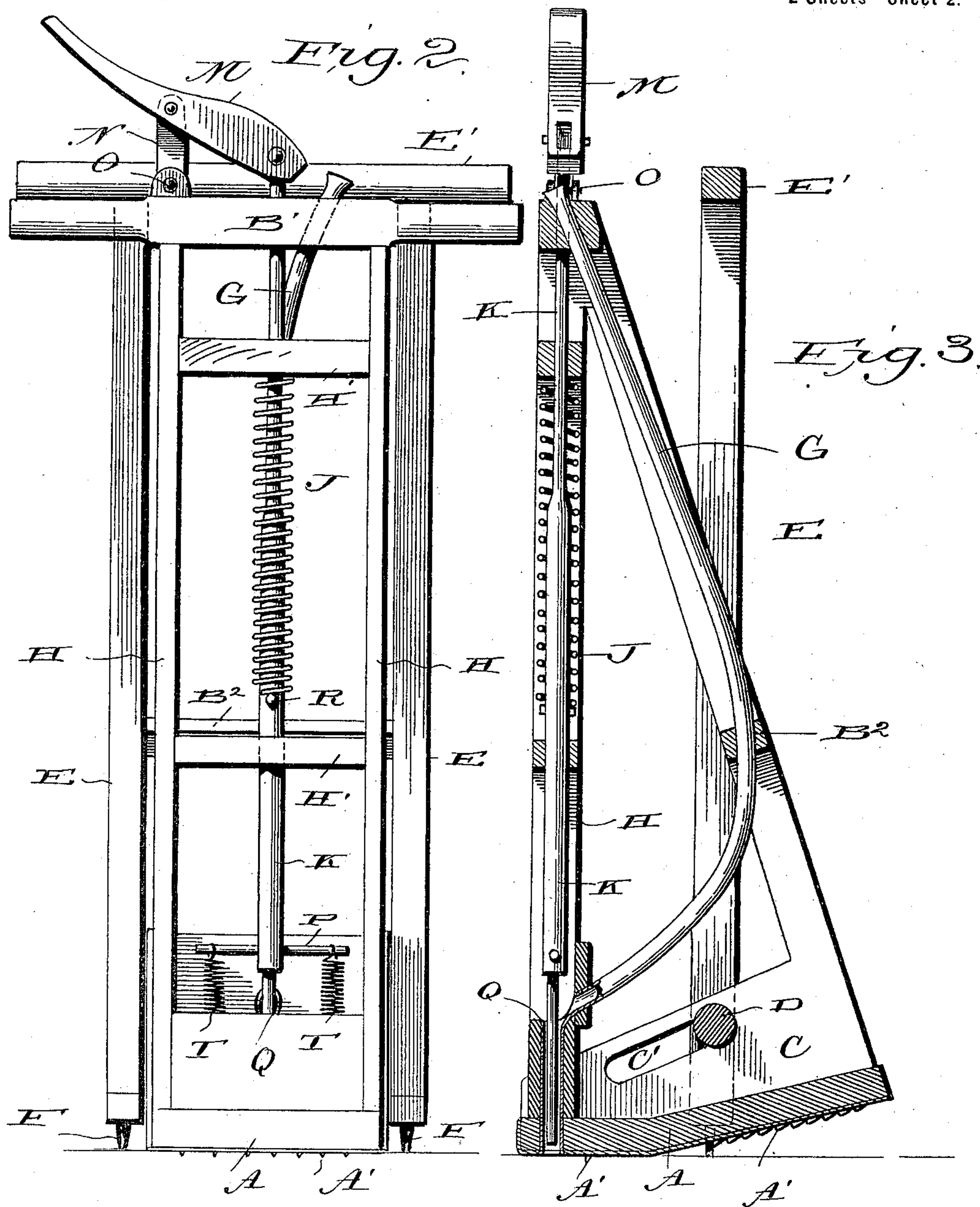
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER GOSEMAN, OF MEDICAL LAKE, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR
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CARPET STRETCHER AND TACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,569, dated January 10, 1899.

Application filed July 8, 1898. Serial No. 685,447. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER GOSEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Medical Lake, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet Stretchers and Tackers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in carpet stretchers and tackers, and in carrying out my invention I provide a device of this character whereby a carpet may be stretched tightly up against the base-board and held in such a position until a tack is driven.

An important feature of the present invention resides in the tacking mechanism, in which tacks are fed down through a tube to a location underneath the tacker, which tacker acts under the tension of springs driving the tack as the lever connected to the tack-driver is released.

To these ends and to such others as the invention may pertain the same consists, further, in the novel construction, combination, and adaptation of the parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

My invention will be clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this application, and in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved carpet stretcher and tacker. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the tack-driving mechanism, a part being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of the tacker and stretcher.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the bottom of the stretcher, which is angled, as shown, and provided with spurs A'. The uprights B B are connected together at their upper ends by means of the cross-piece B', and mounted

in the side pieces C C, in the elongated slots C' therein, is the round D, having contracted ends. To the said contracted ends are connected the carpet and floor engaging legs E E, which latter are connected together at their upper ends by means of the handle E'. The lower ends of these legs are provided with spurs F F and are designed to be inserted into the floor for the purpose of getting a purchase when stretching a carpet as the handle is worked backward and forward. In order to hold the stretch in the carpet, the foot of the operator may be placed in the space between the two uprights B B and on the upper side of the bottom of the stretcher A, while the stretching-legs are being thrown forward for a new purchase.

It will be noted that by having the elongated slot C' in the side C the round D may be fulcrumed against the upper edges of the slots at any location when it is desired to take a longer or shorter purchase with the levers E in the stretching of a carpet.

The tack-driving mechanism consists of the tube G, which opens near the upper face of the cross-piece B', through which its upper end passes, as shown in the drawings, and passes down through the cross-piece B', thence forward and down through the forward end of the foot or bottom piece of the stretcher, and its lower end is flush with the under face of the bottom piece. Rising vertically from the front end of the stretcher are the upright strips H H, which are connected at their upper ends to the cross-piece B' and are strengthened by the cross-pieces H'. Working vertically through apertures h in said cross-pieces and through an aperture in the piece B' is the tack-driving rod K, the upper end of which is pivoted to one end of the operating-lever M, which lever is fulcrumed on the link N, pivoted between the ears O on the upper face of the cross-piece B'. The lower portion of this rod is contracted and enters the tack-receiving tube at Q and passes down nearly through the bottom of the stretcher. Mounted on the rod and between a pin R, passed through the rod, and the upper of the two cross-pieces H' is a coiled spring J, and connected to the ends of the cross-piece P, carried by the rod K, are the coiled springs T, the other ends of which

springs are held within the recesses in the block in which the tack-driver works. These springs serve to throw the tack-driving rod forcibly down on the head of a tack previously fallen by gravity underneath the lower end of the driver after the handle M has been depressed and suddenly released, which operation will raise the rod and allow the springs to quickly force the latter down on the head of a tack, as will be understood. As the tack-driving-rod is raised by the depressing of the free end of the lever M a tack is allowed to fall by the end of the rod and the device is ready for a repetition of the operation.

15 In adjusting the stretcher for use it is placed on the carpet, the foot placed between the side pieces C, and the handle E' is worked forward and back, with the round D fulcrumed against the ends of the elongated slotted side pieces C, which ends are nearest the wall of the room toward which the carpet is being stretched. By a succession of operations of the lever, the carpet being sufficiently stretched, the tacker may be tilted forward, so that the upright pieces H assume a vertical position, and then the tack may be driven. Such a position of the tacker when in readiness to drive the tack is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The driving of the tack is accomplished simply by the operator's depressing the free end of the lever M and quickly releasing the same, the springs connected with the driving-rod causing the latter to be forcibly driven down upon the head of the tack, as will be readily understood.

What I claim is—

1. In a carpet-stretcher, the spurred bottom piece, the sidings having elongated apertures

therein, the stretcher-levers, the shaft connecting the same, which shaft is mounted in the said apertures, the lower ends of said levers having spurs, as shown and described.

2. In a carpet-stretcher, the spurred bottom piece, the sidings having elongated apertures or slots the stretching-levers, the shaft having contracted ends connecting the lower ends of the said levers, said shaft mounted in said elongated slots in the sidings which are fastened to the bottom piece, the upright pieces secured at their lower ends of the bottom piece, a handle at their upper ends, whereby the stretcher may be tilted forward, and means for driving a tack when in a tilted position, as set forth.

3. A carpet stretcher and tacker, comprising in combination with the angled bottom piece, a frame provided with uprights the tack-feeding tube curved and having an aperture in one of its curved portions, the vertically-movable tack-driving rod, the lower end of which passes through the aperture in the bend of the tack-tube, the cross-piece the lever fulcrumed on said cross-piece connecting the uprights of the frame, and pivoted to the upper end of the said rod, the cross-piece passing through the rod near its contracted end, and the coiled springs connected to the said cross-piece in the rod, and the spring on the shank of the rod, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER GOSEMANN.

Witnesses:

EMILY HALLETT,

STANLEY HALLETT.