

No. 708,842.

Patented Sept. 9, 1902.

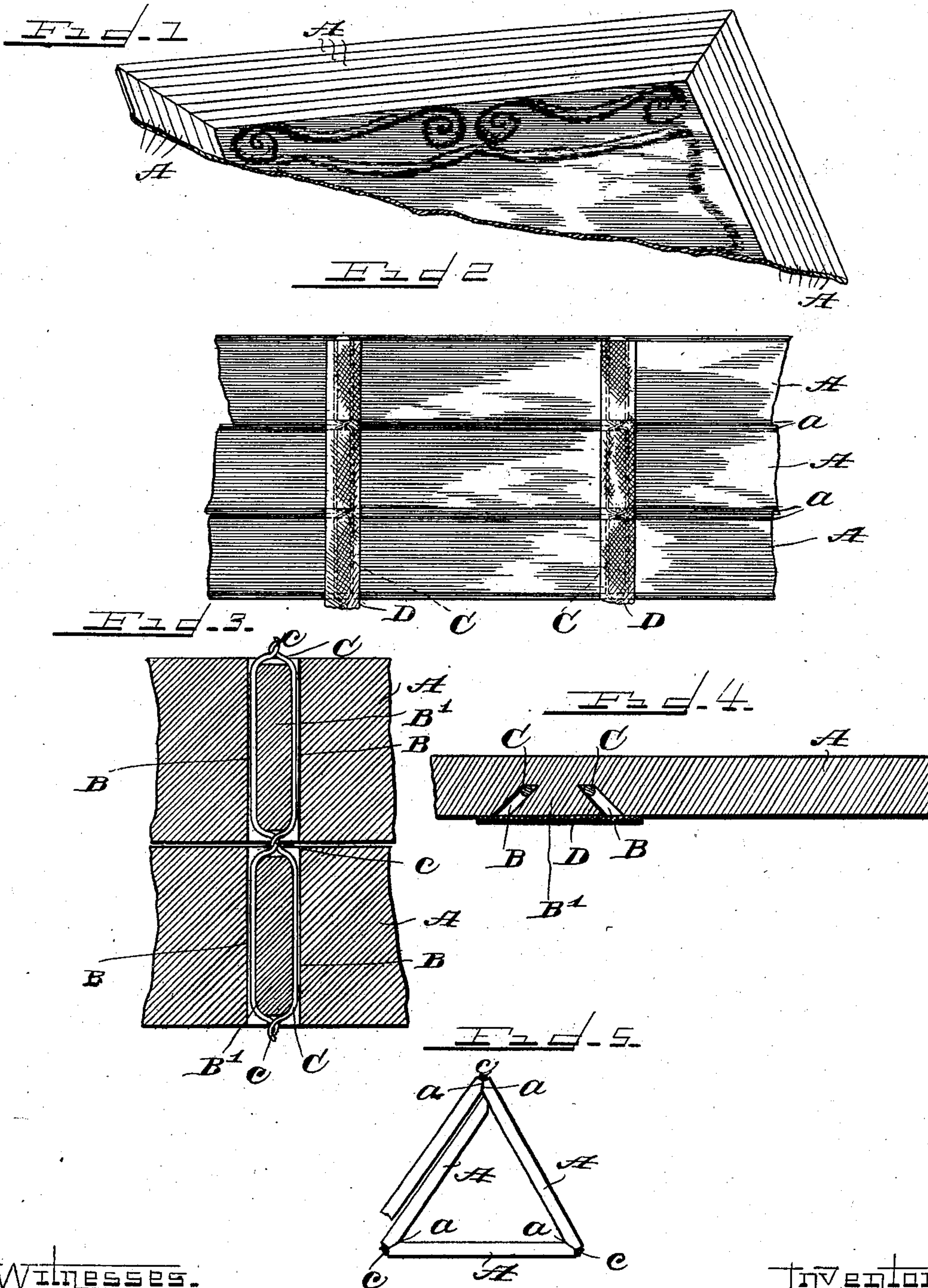
C. A. STILLE & S. BILLINGS.

• WOOD CARPET.

(Application filed Oct. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES.

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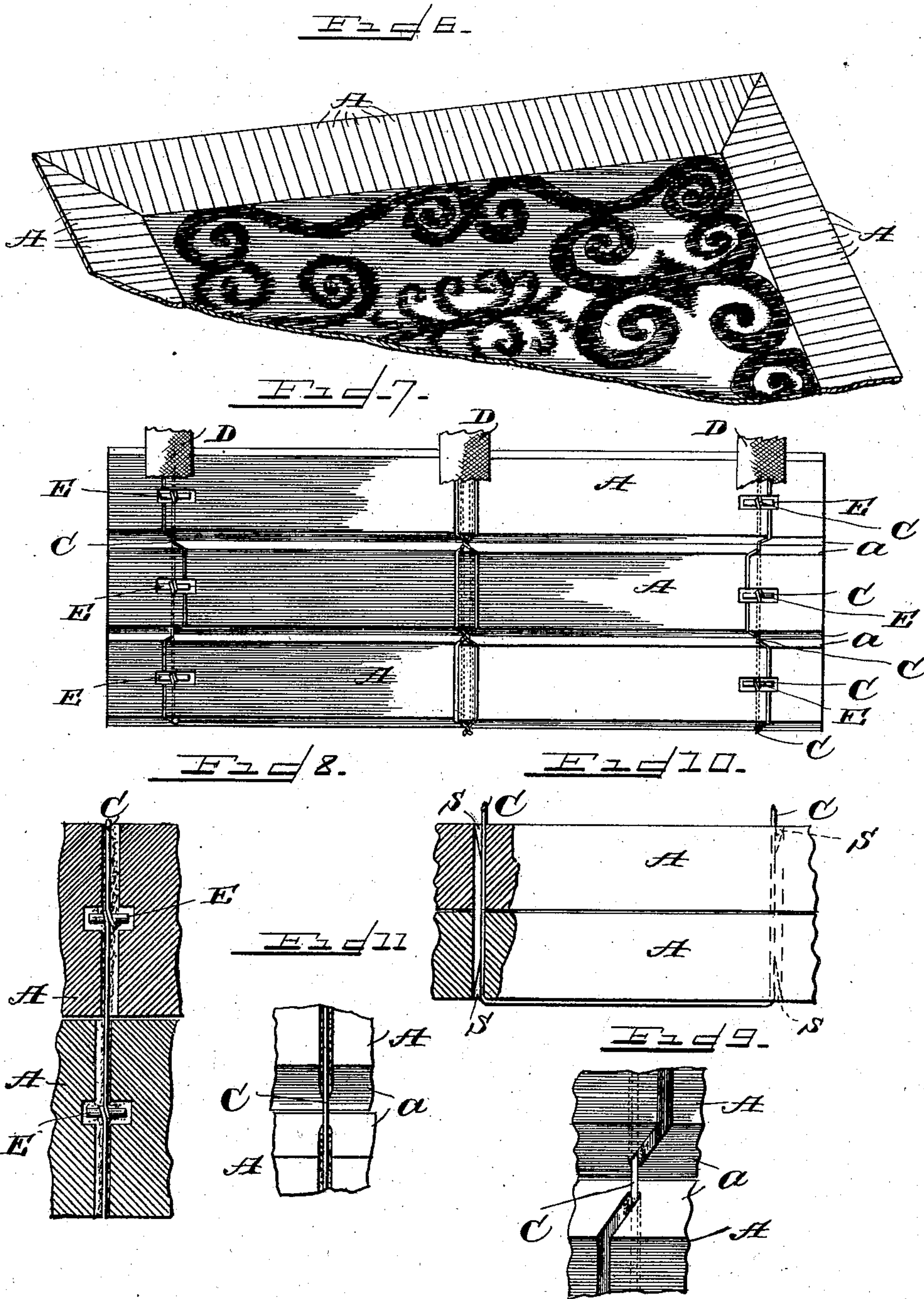
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(No Model.)

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL A. STILLE AND SWAN BILLINGS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOD CARPET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,842, dated September 9, 1902.

Application filed October 18, 1901. Serial No. 79,087. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL A. STILLE and SWAN BILLINGS, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wood Carpets, of which the following is a description.

Our invention belongs to that class of floor-coverings formed of wood or equivalent material designed to cover an unsightly floor and give it a neat and finished appearance. It is more particularly intended to be used as a filling to extend from a central rug or carpet outward to the wall of the room to give a neat and complete finish to the floor as a whole. It may also be employed to cover the entire floor, if desired.

The object is to provide a neat, attractive, durable, and economical substitute for the usual ornamental wood floor employed for the purpose stated.

To this end our invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of parts herein shown and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, wherein like reference-letters indicate like or corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a partial view of a floor provided with our improved carpet applied as a filling outside of a rug. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan of our improvement. Fig. 3 is a central horizontal section showing one method of securing the sections together. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section showing the position of the ties in the sections. Fig. 5 shows the manner in which the flexible carpet may be folded or rolled for convenience in handling. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a different arrangement of the carpet. Fig. 7 is a bottom plan of a modified form. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section showing a modification. Fig. 9 is a partial bottom plan, also showing a modification; and Figs. 10 and 11 are modified forms with parts broken away to show the construction.

In the drawings, A A A represent sections of wood or equivalent material, preferably ornamental wood—such, for example, as oak, cherry, mahogany, or the like—constructed to be placed edge to edge to form a suitable

floor-finish when the parts are in proper extended position for the purpose.

C C are flexible non-elastic connecting means embedded and contained within the body of the wood section. This may be done in any preferred manner, a variety of ways of accomplishing this being shown in the several drawings—as, for example, a straight groove may be formed transversely across the sections registering with one another, as shown in Fig. 11—and the flexible non-elastic means, which is preferably of wire, may be located and secured therein by any preferred means. Glue or other equivalent means may be employed for this purpose, as shown in Fig. 11. In the preferred construction an inclined channel or groove B is formed transversely across the lower surface of the section A, and the connecting means is positioned therein. As shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, the grooves are formed in opposing pairs, and the wires C are looped about the intervening or inclosed part B'. To give stability to the construction, the wires C C are connected together between the contiguous section, preferably by giving the wires a twist, as shown in Figs. 3 and 7.

Figs. 7, 8, and 9 show another form of securing the parts together. As here shown, the inclined grooves C are oppositely inclined in the adjoining sections, as clearly shown in Fig. 9. This construction permits the connecting members to lie in a straight line and prevents the accidental disengagement of the connecting means with the sections. If desired, additional protection in this direction may be secured by employing suitable means to supplement the connection of the wires to the sections.

In the preferred form the wire C is wound around a cross-bar E, which is sunk into or located in a depression formed in the lower face of the section, as clearly shown in Figs. 7 and 8. In the form shown in Fig. 10 transverse holes are bored through the section, so as to register with one another, and the connecting-wires are threaded therethrough. Suitable wedges S or equivalent means may be employed to prevent the slipping of the sections upon the wire C. Glue or equivalent means may also be used for a similar purpose. In the preferred form a suitable

flexible covering D is glued upon the bottom of the section to cover the inclosed wire. This, however, is not essential and may be omitted.

5 The lower edges of the sections A A are beveled, as at *a*, to permit the sections to be folded one upon another, as shown in Fig. 5. By thus beveling or inclining the lower edges of the section sufficient space is left between
10 the sections or parts B' for twisting or otherwise securing the wires C C together, as shown at *c*. (See Figs. 3 and 7.) When the carpet is extended and in position, the proximate edges of the section should be in contact with
15 one another at the upper surface to form a finish in close imitation of the flooring usually placed in position a single piece or section at a time.

The carpet may be secured to the floor by
20 small brads (not shown) or other equivalent means, as may be necessary or desired. When the carpet is in use as a border for an inner rug or carpet, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, such securing means are usually employed.

25 The convenience and ease with which this carpet may be laid in position to fit any rug or space and the economy of its construction and use are seen at a glance.

By the term "embedded" in the claims we
30 wish to be understood as including a construction in which the wire or its equivalent is threaded through the sections, as shown in Fig. 10.

After thus describing our improvement it
35 is obvious that various immaterial modifications may be made without departing from

the spirit of our invention. Hence we do not wish to be understood as limiting ourselves to the exact form and construction shown.

By the term "beveled" in the claims we 40 wish to be understood as meaning that the proximate edges of the contiguous strips are so constructed that there is a regularly-formed opening below the ties, whereby the carpet may be rolled or folded upon itself, as shown 45 in the drawings.

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

1. A sectional carpet comprising a plurality 50 of narrow strips laid edge to edge, in combination with a plurality of flexible non-elastic ties extending in a straight line extending transversely the strips and substantially centrally located between the top and bottom 55 planes thereof, and means for permanently fixing the position of each strip relative to its ties.

2. In a sectional carpet, a plurality of sections arranged to contact at their edges and 60 constructed with transverse channels or grooves formed in opposing pairs to inclose a part B', and with beveled lower edges as set forth, in combination with flexible non-elastic ties arranged in said channels and connected 65 together between the contiguous sections, substantially as described.

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