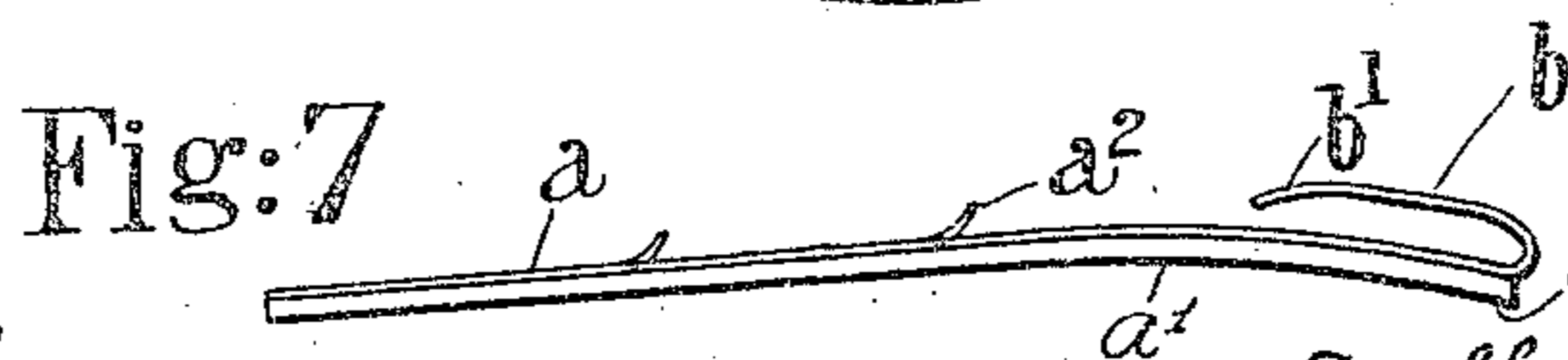
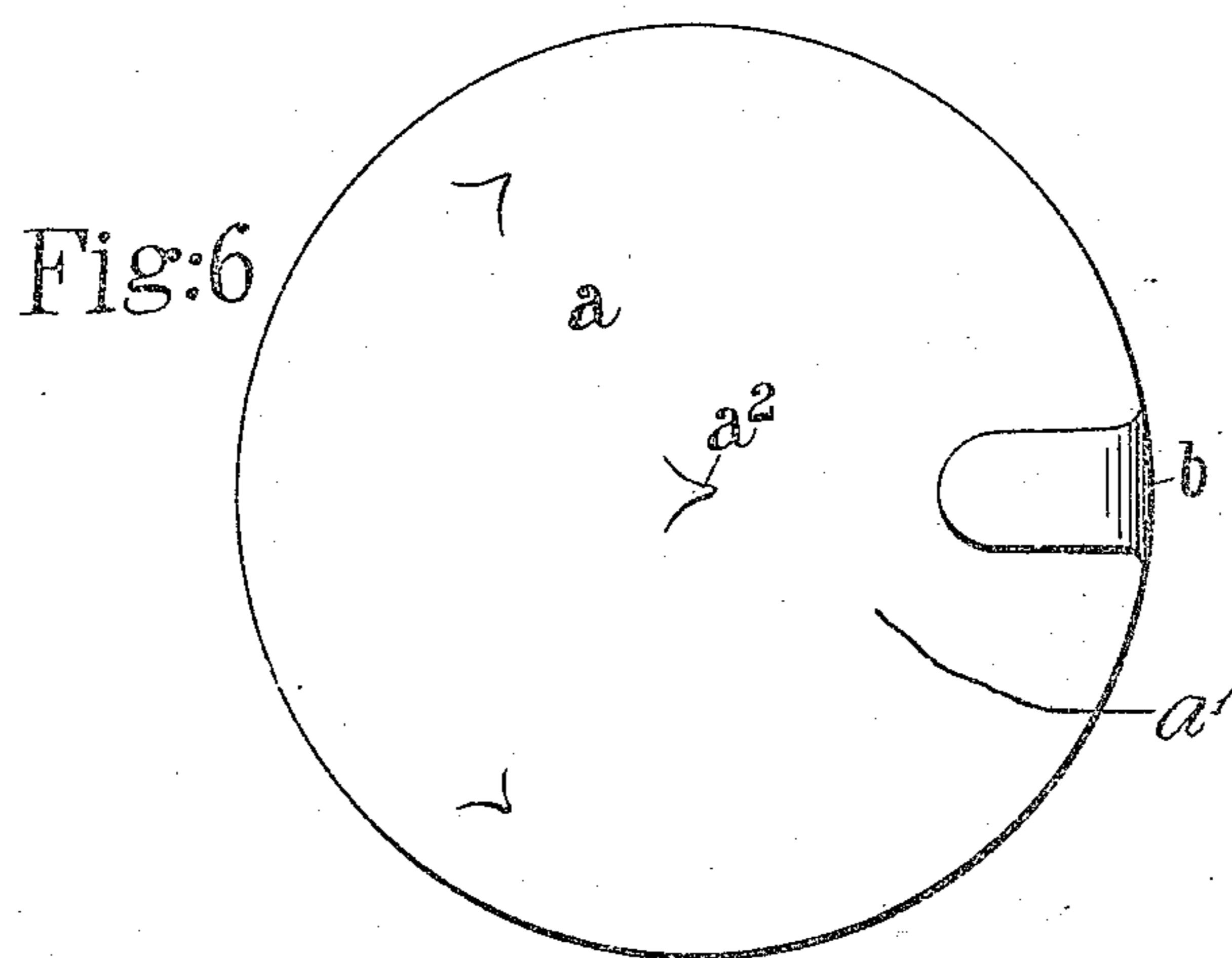
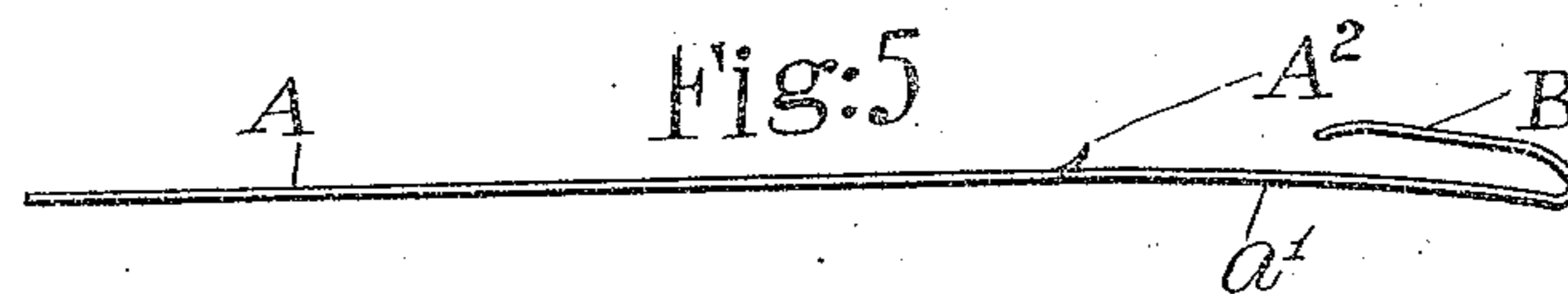
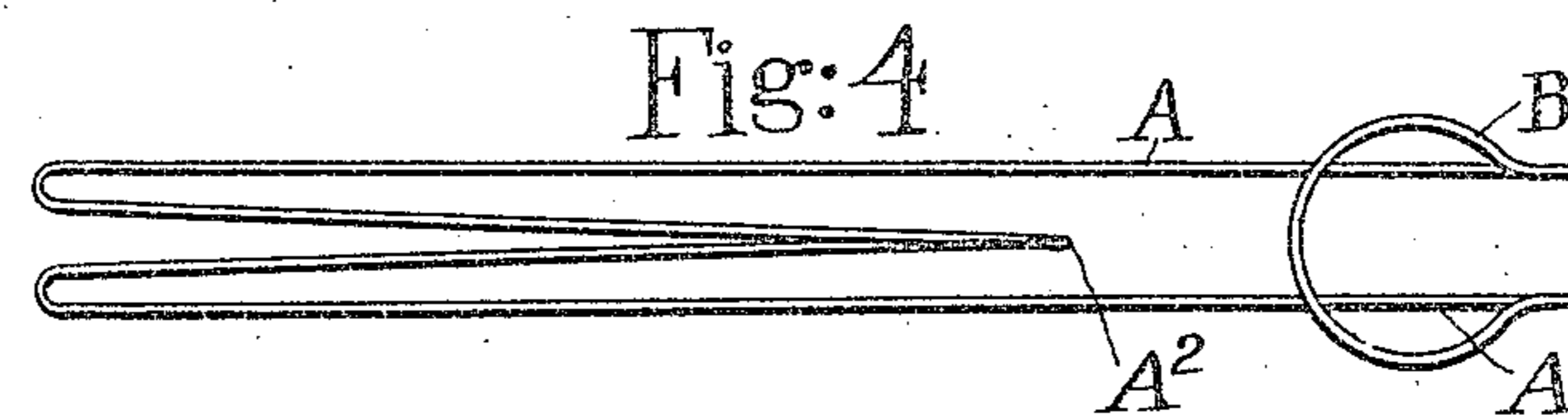
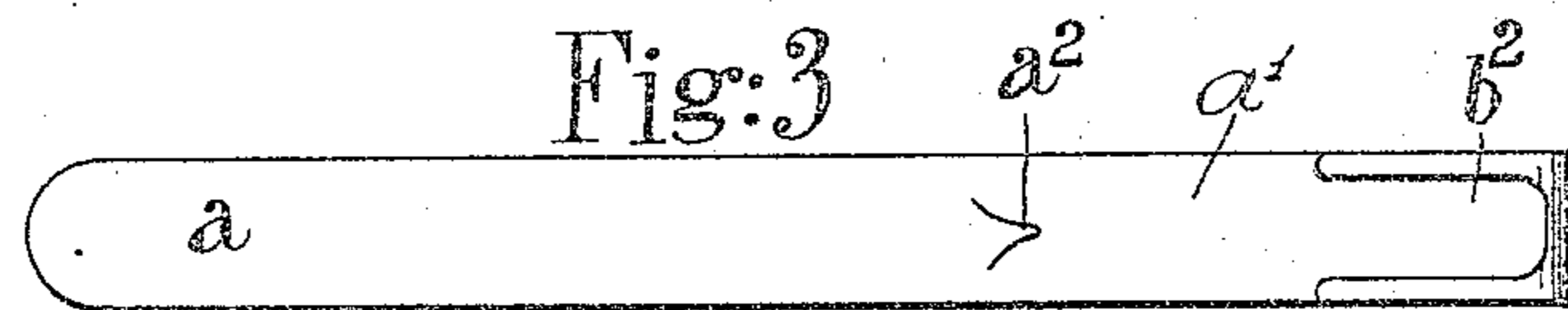
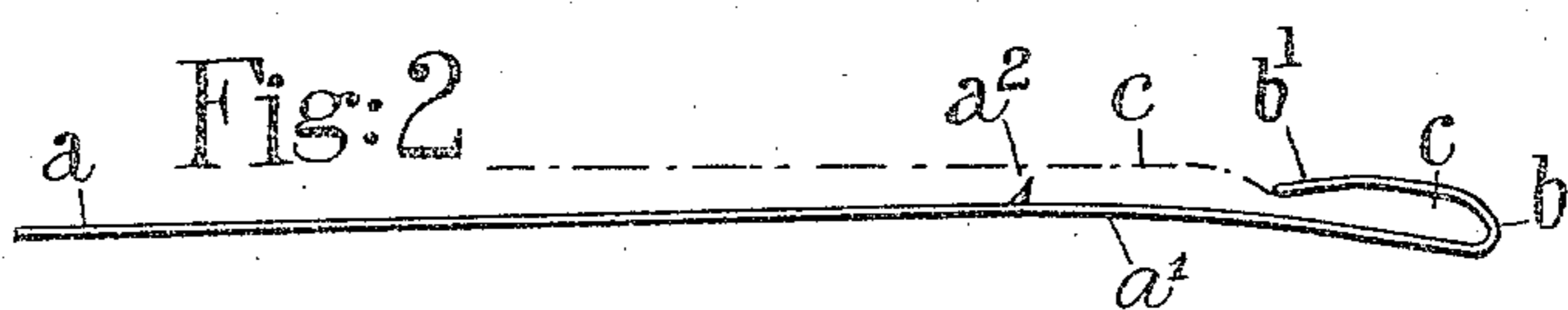
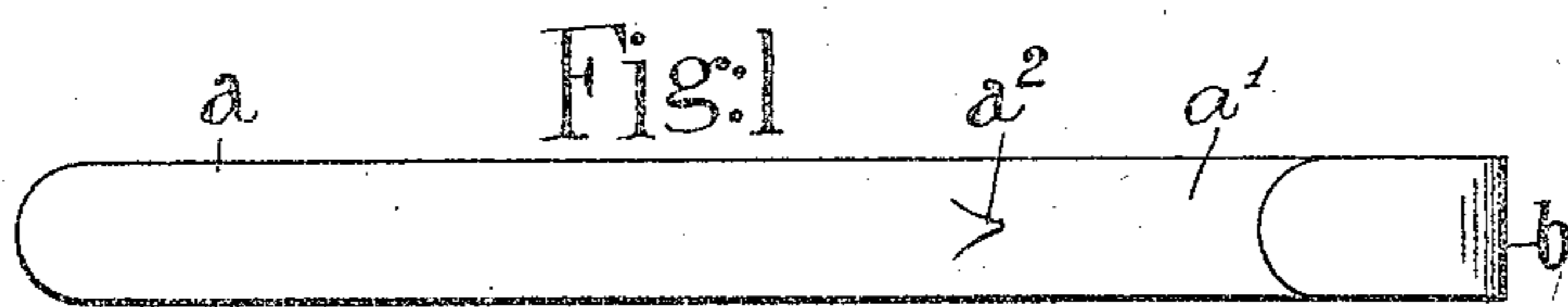


E. H. SMART.
EDGE RETAINER FOR CARPETS AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 18, 1909.

944,698.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND HODGSON SMART, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

EDGE-RETAINER FOR CARPETS AND THE LIKE.

944,698.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed June 18, 1909. Serial No. 502,965.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND HODGSON SMART, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Edge-Retainers for Carpets and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

When loose carpets and rugs are in use it frequently happens that one of the edges curls upward. This edge is then sometimes nailed down, but if the carpet or rug should be laid on a stone or tiled floor, it is impossible to employ nails. Such loose or upturned edges have been retained in position by broad strips of lead, but these latter get displaced and are unsightly.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved attachable and detachable device which when applied to a new carpet or rug will prevent the edges curling up, and which when applied to a carpet having curled up edges will securely hold said edges in a flat condition against the floor without obscuring to any great extent the upper surface of the carpet.

Various methods of carrying the invention into effect are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan of the device made of thin sheet material, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the device, also made of sheet material but slightly modified from the article shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a plan and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the device made of wire. Fig. 6 is a plan and Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a modification specially intended for preventing carpets slipping on a polished floor.

In carrying the invention into effect as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, I employ a narrow strip *a* of suitable material, preferably spring steel or brass, and I turn over one end *b* of said narrow strip so that it will pass around the edge of the carpet *c* and be in close contact with the same throughout its length, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and press upon or grip the upper surface thereof. The loose end of the turned over portion *b* is preferably turned slightly down at *b'* so that in use it presses into the upper surface of the carpet as shown at Fig. 2 and does not present any obstruction.

According to the present invention the main portion *a* of the strip is preferably slightly bent downward toward each end from a point *a'* situated about one third of

its length from the end which is turned over. This construction raises the carpet about an eighth of an inch on a line about one and a half inches from the edge of the carpet but holds the extreme edge of the carpet in contact with the floor, not only at those points where the device is placed in position but intermediate of such devices.

In order to prevent the strips *a* being moved away from the carpet by constant use, a small inclined tooth *a²* may be pressed up out of the body of the strip *a*, which will enter the underside of the carpet *c* and effectually prevent the strip moving so long as it is lying flat on the floor. The overturned ends which are seen on top of the carpet may be suitably ornamented.

In the modification shown at Fig. 3 the bent over end *b* is cut away at *b²*, merely leaving two parallel strips of metal which are hardly seen as they sink into the upper surface of the carpet or are pressed into the end from the point *a'*.

The device may be made from a single length of wire as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The wire is bent at its center to form a loop *B* to rest on the surface of the carpet. The wire passes downward from the loop and forward in two parallel portions *A, A*, to form the main portion of the device and is returned, the returned portions being connected at their ends and being bent up at *A²* to form a tooth which enters the under surface of the carpet. The two parallel portions *A, A* are bent downward toward each end from the point *a'*.

In the modification shown at Figs. 6 and 7, the main portion *a* is not narrow as shown in Figs. 1 to 4 but is of greater width relative to its length and is shown as a circular portion *a*, which is covered on its underside with a sheet of india rubber *d*. This latter does not readily slip on a polished floor. I prefer to employ such a wide or broad portion *a* as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, or some other broad shaped portion when constructing the device with the object of preventing the carpet slipping as well as preventing the edges curling, as such a broad portion provides a larger surface for the india-rubber than a narrow strip. The narrow strips *a*, shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, may however be provided on their undersides with sheet rubber or other suitable gripping material, either to prevent them slipping or to prevent them marking the floor. Such a broad por-

tion a may be provided with several teeth a^2 as shown.

In the construction shown at Fig. 6 it will be observed that the turned over portion b is quite narrow as in the construction shown in Fig. 1.

What I claim is:—

A device for retaining the edges of carpets and the like in a flat condition, comprising a main portion to rest under the carpet, said main portion being bent downward to-

ward each end, and a turned over portion fitting closely throughout its length upon the top of the carpet, substantially as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

E. HODGSON SMART.

Witnesses:

CHAS. WALTER,

WM. GIRLING.