

LEEMAN C. PALMER.

Improvement in Devices for Slitting and Looping Rags for Carpets.

No 121,124.

Patented Nov. 21, 1871.

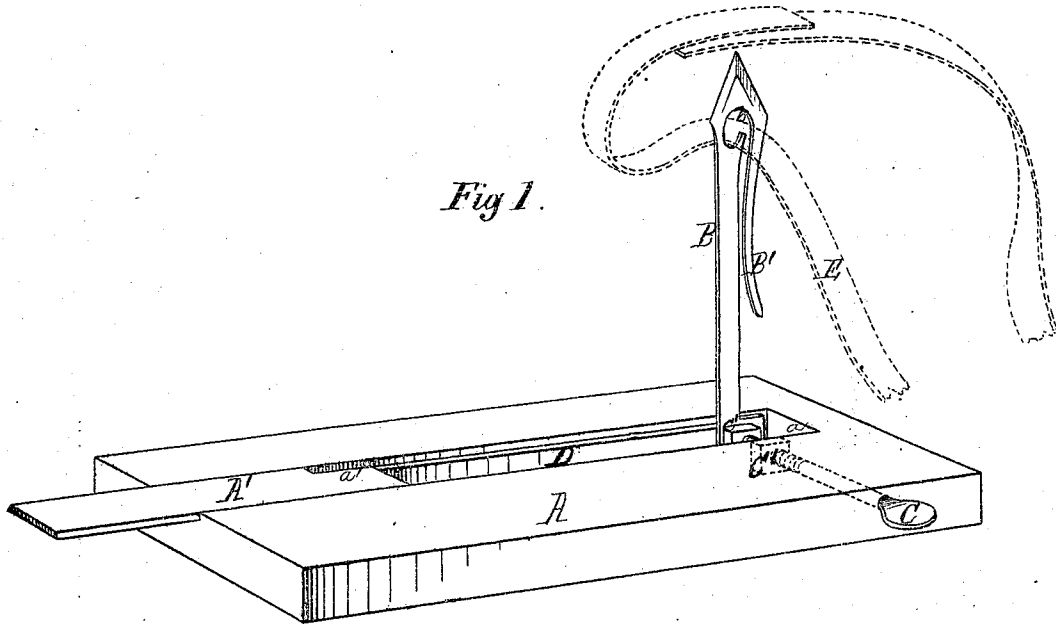


Fig. 2.

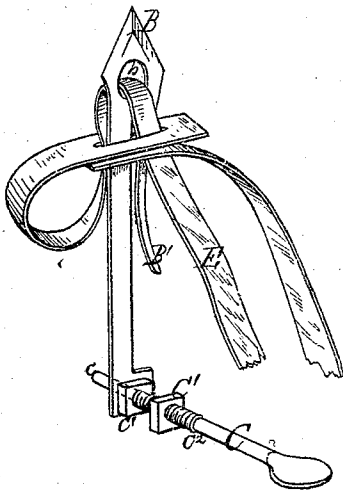
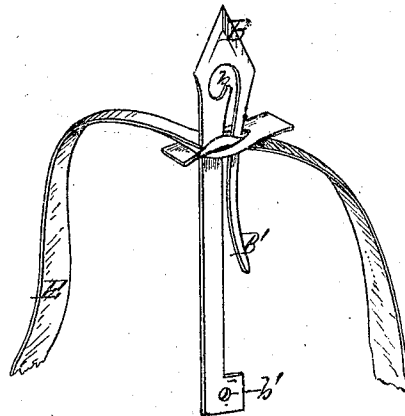


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Alex. Mahon

14 14 Doubleday

Inventor

Leeman C. Palmer

by his Attorney
A. M. Smith

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEEMAN C. PALMER, OF HOWARD, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR SLITTING AND LOOPING RAGS FOR CARPETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,124, dated November 21, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEEMAN C. PALMER, of Howard, county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Tying Carpet-Rags and Cutting Button-Holes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents my device with two pieces of rag in proper position for tying. Fig. 2 shows the position of the parts after the slits have been cut, and Fig. 3 represents the same after the tie has been effected and the rag is ready for removal from the knife.

In the drawing, A is a block, of suitable size, provided with a chamber or recess, *a*, cut in its upper side. A' is a sliding cover fitted in a dovetailed groove and having one end notched or broken away, as at *a'*, Fig. 1. B is the knife. It is made with a spear-shaped head, and is provided with an opening, *b*, for the reception of one of the rags. A long tongue or guard, B', extends from one edge of the spear-head downward at a short distance from the blade, forming a throat or entrance to the opening *b*, as will be fully explained. C is a spindle mounted in the block, as shown in Fig. 1, and passing through a perforation, *b'*, in the lower end of the knife, thus serving as a pivotal support for the knife. The inner end *c* of this spindle (see Fig. 2) is much smaller than the rest, and receives, in addition to the knife, a collar, *c'*, which abuts against a shoulder formed by the central larger part *c''*, this portion having a screw-thread cut on it, as shown. C' is a screw-nut engaging with screw *c''* and abutting against one wall of chamber *a*.

In placing these parts in position I thrust spindle C through the side of the block, and, after the end *c* has entered the chamber, slip on the nut C', then the washer *c'*, and lastly the knife; then turn the spindle around until the nut has been forced against one wall of the chamber and the knife, by means of washer *c'*, is pressed tightly against the opposite wall. Thus the knife may be held firmly in any desired position.

When the knife is in a vertical position, ready for operation, I usually push cover A' into close chamber *a*, thus making a smooth level surface, which will not interfere with the manipula-

tion of the rags, the knife in this case resting in notch *a'*.

I usually insert a metallic plate behind the knife to support it against the thrust of collar *c'*, and I sometimes extend this plate the entire length of the chamber, as shown at D, Fig. 1.

In using my device the strips are first placed in the position shown in Fig. 1, next into that shown in Fig. 2, when the free end of strip E is drawn through slot *b* into the position shown in Fig. 3 and then removed from the knife.

The device may be secured to the table by an ordinary screw-clamp.

It will be found that this form of knife is much more convenient than those having an eye in the upper end, as the rag can be slipped into the slot much more readily than it can be thrust through the eye as a needle is threaded, particularly when working material of a soft loose texture; and when the strip is once in the slot it is not liable to be accidentally displaced on account of the guard, while, at the same time, the guard prevents the rag from being caught on the point of the slot when the slit is being cut.

I regard my locking devices as being far superior to the spring-latch sometimes employed for holding the knife in a vertical position, as they are not liable to get out of order, and will not catch or interfere with the rags which are being passed back and forth over block A during the operation of tying.

I do not claim, broadly, a knife provided with an eye or a slot for the reception of the rag; nor do I claim pivoting said knife so that it can be moved from a horizontal to a vertical position; but

What I do claim is—

1. The blade B provided with the overhanging guard B', in combination with the chambered block A and screw-spindle C, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the chambered block and pivoted knife B, the sliding cover A' provided with the notch *a'*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1871.

LEEMAN C. PALMER.

Witnesses:

JACOB BAKER,
GEORGE LONG.