July 4, 1950 J. C. OWENS 2,514,335

MARGINAL FASTENER STRIP FOR CARPETS

Filed May 27, 1949

FIG. 1.

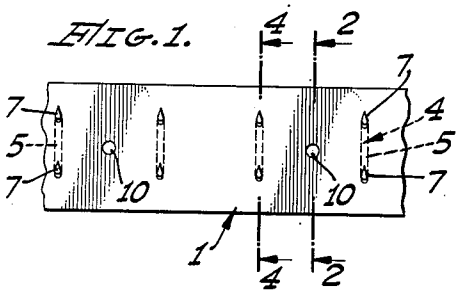



FIG. 2.

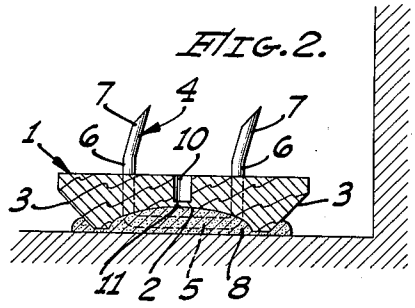



FIG. 4.

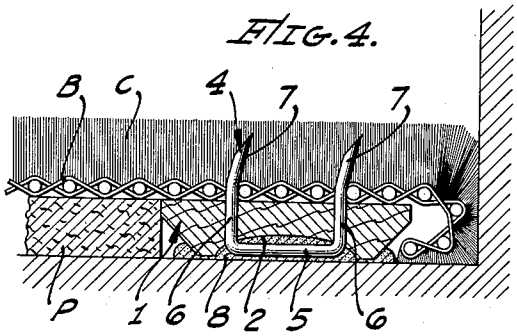
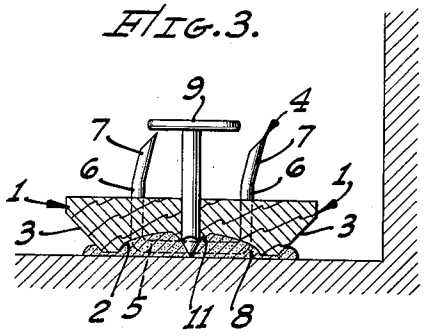



FIG. 3.



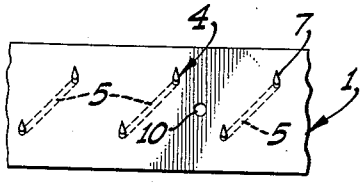




FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

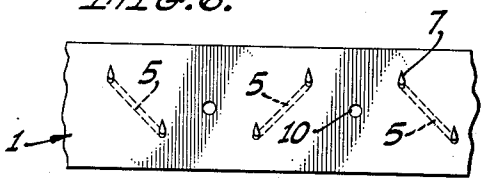



FIG. 8.

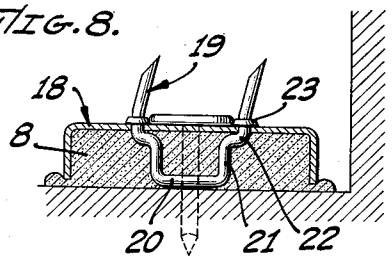
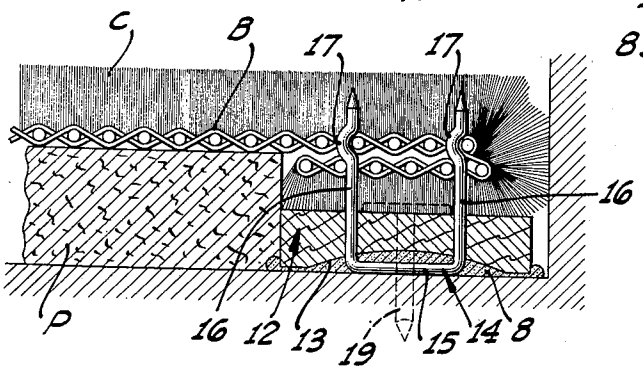



FIG. 7.




INVENTOR.
JESSE C. OWENS
BY
Lyon & Lyon
ATTORNEYS.

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## MARGINAL FASTENER STRIP FOR CARPETS

Jesse C. Owens, Los Angeles, Calif.

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14 Claims. (Cl. 16—16)

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My invention relates to marginal fastener strips for carpets and included among the objects of my invention are:

First, to provide a marginal fastener strip for carpets which utilizes a base strip approximately the height of a carpet pad and so arranged as to be readily and dependently cemented and nailed to the floor.

Second, to provide a marginal fastener strip for carpets which incorporates a simple yet novel means of initially supporting and securing devices, such as nails, to be driven into the floor.

Third, to provide a marginal fastener strip for carpets wherein novelly arranged staples are employed to engage and retain the carpet, the cross portions of the staples being so disposed relative to the underside of the base strip in which they are fastened so as to be embedded and anchored in the adhesive or cement employed to secure the marginal strip to a floor.

Fourth, to provide a marginal fastener strip for carpets which in one form may employ staples having special retainer recesses disposed so as to receive and engage the carpet backing.

Fifth, to provide a marginal fastener strip for carpets which is particularly arranged to permit use of wood or other inexpensive base material having relatively weak lateral strength, in that the staples employed to engage and retain the carpet, bridge and laterally reinforce the base material.

Sixth, to provide a marginal fastener strip for carpets wherein one form of the base member may be constructed of light-weight sheet metal channel and the staples employed to reinforce the base member as well as engage and retain a carpet thereover.

With the above and other objects in view as may appear hereinafter, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of one form of my marginal strip.

Figure 2 is an enlarged transverse sectional view through 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the condition of the base strip in position but before a securing device such as a nail has been inserted.

Figure 3 is a similar sectional view showing a nail inserted in and retained by the base strip before driving the nail into the overlying floor.

Figure 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken through 4—4 of Figure 1, showing the marginal strip in position with a carpet secured thereby.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary plan view similar to

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Figure 1, showing a modified arrangement of the staples.

Figure 6 is another fragmentary plan view similar to Figure 1, showing a further modified arrangement of the staples.

Figure 7 is a sectional view similar to Figure 4, showing a modified form of the carpet retaining staples.

Figure 8 is a transverse sectional view of a further modified form of the marginal strip, in which the base strip is formed of sheet metal built to define a channel.

Reference is first directed to the construction shown in Figures 1 through 4. With this construction, a base strip 1 is provided, which for reasons of cost is preferably formed of wood, the grain of which runs longitudinally. The base strip is provided with a longitudinal groove or recess 2 along its underside and the edges are preferably undercut or beveled as indicated by 3.

The base strip receives a series of staples 4 which are U-shaped to form a straight cross portion 5 and right angularly extending legs 6. The staples are driven through the base strip from the underside in such a manner that the cross portions 5 bridge the longitudinal groove 2. The protruding portions of the legs 6 form prongs for retaining a carpet C. The base portions of these prongs adjacent the base strip 1, extend vertically for a height corresponding to the height of the backing B of the carpet. Above this point, the prongs are built to form inclined portions 7 directed toward the marginal portion of the carpet. The extremities of the prongs are sharpened.

The longitudinal groove 2 of the base strip is adapted to be filled with an adhesive material 8, which material surrounds, imbeds and anchors the cross portions 5 of the staples. After applying the adhesive the base strip is positioned on a floor adjacent the walls of a room. In many instances the adhesive material itself is sufficient to secure the base strip; however, it is desirable to augment the adhesive material by securing devices such as nails 9 driven downwardly through the base strip. For this purpose the base strip is provided with a series of nail guide sockets 10 which extend partitionally through the base strip, leaving rupturable webs 11 separating the sockets from the groove 2. With this arrangement the nails 9 may be forced by hand through the webs and in contact with the floor, whereupon they may be driven home without being manually held. This is of considerable practical importance for the reason that it is difficult and dangerous to hold the nails when

surrounded by the protruding prong ends of the staples.

As shown in Figure 4, the base strip is equal in height to the carpet padding P, so that the carpet remains uniform in height without rise or depression at its margins. It is preferred to space the base strips a slight distance from the wall so that the margin of the carpet may be wedged between the base strip and the wall. By reason of the undercut edge 3 adjacent the wall, the margin of the carpet may be folded or crammed therein so that it is not readily raised by suction as may be produced by a vacuum cleaner.

The staples may be placed in the base strip in different patterns. For example, in Figure 1, the cross portions of the staples are at right angles to the base strip. In Figure 5 they are disposed at an angle so that the prongs are staggered. In Figure 6 they are shown as being in angular "right and left" positions, so as to provide staggered front and rear pairs of prongs. This arrangement offers the advantage that the nail guide sockets are more accessible.

Reference is now directed to Figure 7. The structure here shown is essentially the same as the previously described structure, in that the base strip 12 is provided with a longitudinally extending channel or groove 13. Staples 14 are secured in the base strip in the manner of the staples 4. The staples 14 include cross portions 15 and elongated legs 16, that is, the legs 16 are longer than the legs 6 of the first described structure in order that they may project through a double thickness of carpet backing. In addition, the legs 16 are preferably provided with offset portions 17, which form grooves at the rear or marginal directed sides of the legs. The recesses thus formed are adapted to receive and retain the cording of the carpet backing B. It should be observed that while the legs 16 are shown as vertical, that they may be inclined as in the first described structure. It should also be observed that the base strips 1 or 12 may be provided with both staples 4 and 14, that is, both long and short staples. The long staples are particularly useful in installations where padding of extra thickness is employed and the margins of the carpet are doubled. Adhesive material 8 and nails 9 are employed as in the first described structure.

Reference is now directed to Figure 8. In this construction a channel member 18 formed of relatively thin sheet metal is provided. The flanges of the channel member are directed downwardly and rest on the floor. The channel member receives a series of staples 19. Each staple includes a cross portion 20 and legs 21. Each leg is provided with a step or offset shoulder 22, which underlies the web of the channel member. Immediately above the web of the channel member the legs are upset as indicated by 23, to engage and grip the material of the channel member. Above their upset portions the legs 21 form prongs which may take the form of the prongs shown in Figure 4 or Figure 7.

The channel member 18 is adapted to be filled with adhesive material 8, which material embeds and surrounds the cross portion of the staples. When the channel member is positioned on the floor, those portions of the staples which are underneath the channel member serve to reinforce and support the web of the channel member against crushing. Nail holes are provided in the channel member at intervals between the staples so that the reinforcing afforded by the staples has the particular function of preventing crushing of the channel member when the nails such as nails 9 are driven into the underlying floor.



Having fully described my invention, it is to be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the details herein set forth, but my invention is of the full scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base member, having a longitudinal channel along its underside; a series of staples disposed with their cross portions within said channel and traversing said base member and their legs projecting upwardly through said base member to receive and secure a carpet; said cross portions being spaced, at least in part from the surface of said channel whereby adhesive material filling said channel may be forced around and imbed said cross portion.

2. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base member, having a longitudinal channel along its underside; a series of staples disposed with their cross portions within said channel and traversing said base member and their legs projecting upwardly through said base member to receive and secure a carpet; the protruding portions of said legs having a vertical portion adjacent said base member and inclined extremities.

3. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base member, having a longitudinal channel along its underside; a series of staples disposed with their cross portions within said channel and traversing said base member and their legs projecting upwardly through said base member to receive and secure a carpet; said cross portions being spaced, at least in part from the surface of said channel whereby adhesive material filling said channel may be forced around and imbed said cross portion; said base member defining a series of sockets between said staples and rupturable webs below said sockets for receiving and initially supporting securing devices.

4. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base member, having a longitudinal channel along its underside; a series of staples disposed with their cross portions within said channel and traversing said base member and their legs projecting upwardly through said base member to receive and secure a carpet; the protruding portions of said legs having a vertical portion adjacent said base member and inclined extremities; said base member defining a series of sockets between said staples and rupturable webs below said sockets for receiving and initially supporting securing devices.

5. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base strip; a series of staples disposed with their cross portions traversing said base strip and their legs projecting upwardly therethrough; said base strip defining a series of sockets and rupturable webs thereunder relieved from the surface on which said base strip rests to receive and retain securing devices forced downwardly through said base member prior to driving said securing devices in said underlying surface.

6. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base strip formed of wood, the grain of which extends longitudinally; a series of staples disposed transversely of said strip to cinch and retain said strip against lateral splitting, said staples projecting above said strip to form carpet retaining prongs.

7. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base strip having a longitudinal channel in its undersurface and formed of wood, the grain of which extends longitudinally; a series of staples disposed transversely of said strip to cinch and retain said strip against lateral splitting, said staples projecting above said strip to form carpet retaining prongs; the cross portions of said staples being disposed within said channel and spaced from the bottom thereof and said channel adapted to receive adhesive material into which said cross portions imbed and anchor.

8. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base strip formed of wood, the grain of which extends longitudinally; a series of staples disposed transversely of said strip to cinch and retain said strip against lateral splitting, said staples projecting above said strip to form carpet retaining prongs; said base strip defining a series of sockets and rupturable webs thereunder relieved from the surface on which said base strip rests to receive and retain securing devices forced downwardly through said base member prior to driving said securing devices in said underlying surface.

9. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base strip having a longitudinal channel in its undersurface and formed of wood, the grain of which extends longitudinally; a series of staples disposed transversely of said strip to cinch and retain said strip against lateral splitting, said staples projecting above said strip to form carpet retaining prongs; the cross portions of said staples being disposed within said channel and spaced from the bottom thereof and said channel adapted to receive adhesive material into which said cross portions imbed and anchor; said base member defining a series of sockets between said staples and rupturable webs below said sockets for receiving and initially supporting securing devices.

10. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base member, having a longitudinal channel along its underside; a series of staples disposed with their cross portions within said channel and traversing said base mmeber and their legs projecting upwardly through said base member to receive and secure a carpet; said cross portions being spaced, at least in part from the surface of said channel whereby adhesive material filling said channel may be forced around and imbed said cross portion; the protruding portions of said prongs including offset portions defining laterally directed recesses for receiving and retaining the backing of a carpet.

11. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a base strip formed of wood, the grain



of which extends longitudinally; a series of staples disposed transversely of said strip to cinch and retain said strip against lateral splitting, said staples projecting above said strip to form carpet retaining prongs; the protruding portions of said prongs including offset portions defining laterally directed recesses for receiving and retaining the backing of a carpet.

12. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a sheet metal channel member; a series of transversely disposed staples; said staples including cross portions spaced from the web of said channel and leg portions secured in the web of said channel and projecting therethrough to form carpet engaging prongs; said channel member adapted to be filled with an adhesive material whereby said cross portions are imbedded and anchored therein.

13. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a sheet metal channel member; a series of transversely disposed staples; said staples including cross portions spaced from the web of said channel and leg portions secured in the web of said channel and projecting therethrough to form carpet engaging prongs; said channel member adapted to be filled with an adhesive material whereby said cross portions are imbedded and anchored therein; the portion of said staple within said channel member shaped to form reinforcing struts to withstand downward forces on said channel tending to distort the web thereof.

14. A marginal fastener strip for carpets, comprising: a sheet metal channel member; a series of transversely disposed staples; said staples including cross portions spaced from the web of said channel and leg portions secured in the web of said channel and projecting therethrough to form carpet engaging prongs; said channel member adapted to be filled with an adhesive material whereby said cross portions are imbedded and anchored therein; said channel member having apertures to receive securing devices, and when filled with adhesive material adapted to retain said securing device in position to be driven into a surface underlying said channel member.

JESSE C. OWENS.

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