No. 644,976. Patented Mar. 6, 1900.

J. H. GIBSON.

DRUGGET PIN.

(Application filed May 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

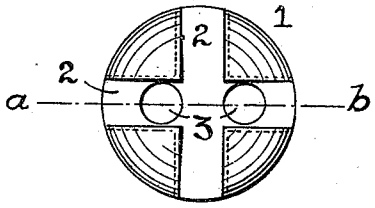


FIG. 1.

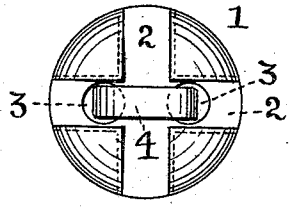


FIG. 4.

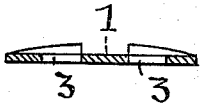


FIG. 2.

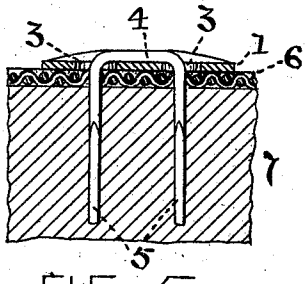


FIG. 5.

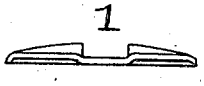


FIG. 3.

Witnesses

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DRUGGET-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,976, dated March 6, 1900.

Application filed May 18, 1899. Serial No. 717,336. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HUME GIBSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Southport, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drugget-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its principal object an improved carpet or drugget pin which shall be simple to make, neat in appearance, and readily removable without damage to the fabric or to itself.

My invention is also applicable to drawing-pins or similar devices which require to be readily withdrawn.

A drugget-pin constructed according to my invention consists of two separate members. One of these is a disk or plate of metal, leather, or other suitable material which when in place rests on the surface of the fabric. The other member consists of a staple or in some cases more than one staple.

I will use the term "head" throughout this specification to identify the disk or plate.

The head is provided with perforations corresponding to the number of spikes of the staples employed. In the example illustrated there are two perforations.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the head. Fig. 2 is a section on line *a b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 1, but showing the staple in place as it appears when the invention is in use. Fig. 5 is a section showing the drugget-pin in use in fastening a fabric, such as carpet, to a floor.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the head. Its upper surface is provided with channels 2, and it has perforations 3.

4 is the transverse top of a staple having depending spikes 5. In use the spikes 5 are passed through the perforations 3 and are then driven through the fabric 6 and into the board or floor 7.

The main advantage of my invention is that by placing a screw-driver or other tool in the channel 2 and inserting its point beneath the transverse top 4 of the staple the latter may then be withdrawn without injury to it or to the fabric, whereas in removing drugget-pins as ordinarily constructed hitherto there was a great liability to bend the shank or spike and to damage the fabric and to wrench off the head. The channels 2 serve to guide the tool and to countersink the top 4 of the staple.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a drugget-pin the combination of a head having in its upper surface two countersunk channels at right angles to each other, and perforations in one of said channels, with a staple whose top is adapted to lie in said channel, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture a drugget-pin comprising a head having two channels or recesses in its upper surface at right angles to each other, perforations in one of said channels, and a staple whose limbs are passed through said perforations, and whose top lies flush within the channel in which said perforations exist, substantially as described.

JAMES HUME GIBSON.

Witnesses:

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