

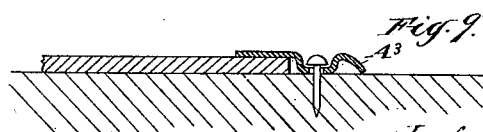
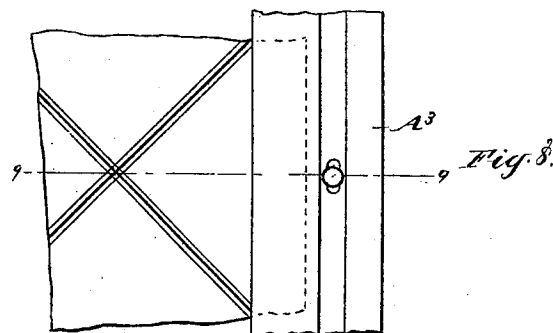
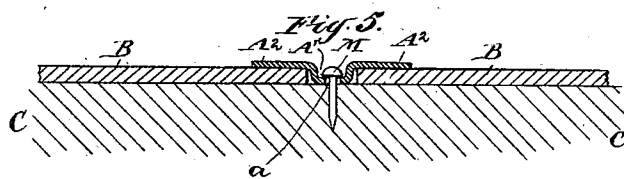
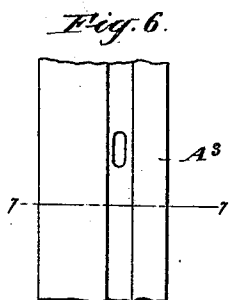
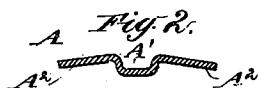
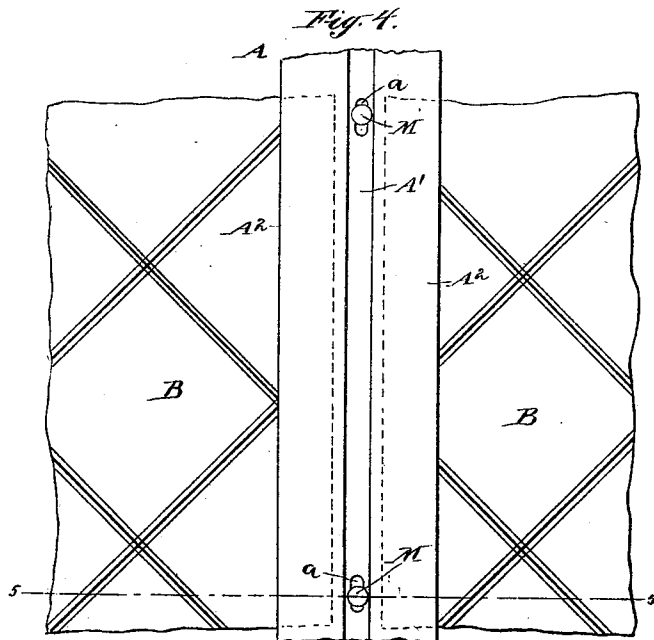
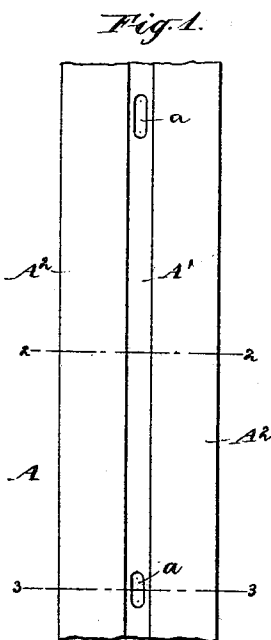
No. 623,681.

Patented Apr. 25, 1899.

H. O. MOONEY.  
METAL BINDING STRIP.

(Application filed Oct. 6, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:  
Archibald M. Massey  
P. E. Collins

Inventor:  
Herman O. Mooney  
by his attorney  
Charles R. Searle

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN O. MOONEY, OF FARMINGTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## METAL BINDING-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 623,681, dated April 25, 1899.

Application filed October 6, 1898. Serial No. 692,786. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERMAN O. MOONEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Farmington, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metal Binding-Strips, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is intended to serve with floor-coverings, and more especially to secure the marginal edges of strips or sheets of oil-cloth carpeting to the floor and also to protect the conceal such edges.

The object of the invention is to provide a binding-strip which when secured to the floor shall reliably hold the oil-cloth in place, but with liberty to expand or contract within narrow limits when required by changes in temperature or atmospheric or other conditions, and thus avoid buckling. The binding-strip may also expand or contract longitudinally without loosening the fastenings or relaxing its hold on the carpet.

The invention consists of a thin strip of suitable metal having a narrow depression or groove extending longitudinally and a wing or flange extending laterally therefrom adapted to lie in close contact with the upper face of the oil-cloth along the margin and held in place upon the floor by nails or similar fastening means driven through elongated holes or short longitudinal slots formed in the groove. The wings have a permanent downward set, so that when the strip is nailed to the floor they will exert a strong spring action upon the margins of the oil-cloth, tending to hold them in close contact with the floor.

The strips may be cut, punched, and shaped by suitable dies and rolls, and thus easily and cheaply manufactured in lengths ready to be applied.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and show the invention as I have carried it out.

Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a strip. Figs. 2 and 3 are transverse sections of the same, taken, respectively, on the lines 2 2 and 3 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a face or plan view showing the strip fastened to the floor and holding the adjacent marginal edges of two sheets of oil-cloth, and Fig. 5 is a corresponding cross-section taken on the line 5 5 in the

preceding figure. The remaining figures show a form adapted to serve with the otherwise-exposed edge of a single sheet. Fig. 6 is a face view of a portion of such strip. Fig. 7 is a transverse section on the line 7 7 in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a face view showing the strip and oil-cloth in place, and Fig. 9 is a corresponding section taken on the line 9 9 in Fig. 8.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, A is the strip of metal, preferably thin brass, shaped by suitable machinery to produce the continuous central longitudinal groove or channel A', having the slots or elongated holes *a* punched at regular intervals. From the approximately-vertical sides of the channel or groove extend the wings A<sup>2</sup>, bent slightly downward, so as to stand at a flat angle to each other, as shown.

In applying the strip the edges of the sheets B of oil-cloth are brought nearly together, the space between being slightly greater than the outside width of the channel A', and laid parallel with each other. The strip is then laid upon the adjacent edges, with the channel or groove in the space between, and resting upon the outer lower edges of the wings A<sup>2</sup>, the lower face of the channel a little distance above the floor, depending upon the thickness of the oil-cloth, and is secured by tacks or small nails M, driven through the slots *a* into the floor C until the lower face of the channel is forced downward into fairly close contact with the boards. This action induces a considerable, but yielding pressure through the wings upon the margins of the oil-cloth and holds the latter reliably against displacement in either direction, but with freedom to move slightly relatively to each other and to the strip when for any reason the oil-cloth expands or contracts with sufficient force.

It will be noticed that with ordinary care in placing the nails M in the middle portion of the slots *a* the metal strips may also elongate and shorten due to changes in temperature without buckling or straining the fastenings.

In Figs. 6 to 9, inclusive, is shown a form in which one wing is omitted, its place being taken by a continuous bead A<sup>3</sup>, convex on the

upper face and rolling over on an easy curve to a line low enough to insure contact with the floor when in use. This form is intended to serve on the outer edge of the oil-cloth when such would be otherwise exposed—as, for instance, in a door-opening or around a stove-mat or other like situation. It is applied in all respects like the form first described, the bead  $A^3$  serving to lessen the danger of accident to the person or to the carpet by protecting the edge and reducing the liability of striking it with the foot or articles of furniture. It also serves to stiffen the whole.

The operation of bending the strip to the form shown and the action of the dies in punching out the metal to form the slots  $a$  tend to harden the brass, and thus increase the spring of the wings, and the cross-sectional shape is such as to insure strength and stiffness and ability to resist the crushing strains to which it is likely to be subjected under ordinary conditions of use. The channel or groove  $A'$  should be of sufficient depth to allow the nail-heads to lie below the upper surface of the strip.

Modifications may be made in the sizes and proportions. The droop of the wings  $A^2$  may be lessened and the length of the slots  $a$  varied. The surfaces may be ornamented by embossing or otherwise during the rolling operation or at a later period in the manufacture and the whole may be enameled or plated, if desired.

Although I have described the material employed as brass, other materials may be used, and the floor-covering described as oil-cloth will be understood to embrace all the various materials in the carpet class.

I claim—

1. The metal binding-strip described consisting of a longitudinal channel adapted to receive the fastening means and protect the heads of the latter, and a continuous lateral

wing extending outwardly from the upper edge of said channel and adapted to lie upon and hold the marginal edge of a floor-covering by the spring action of said wing, all combined and arranged to serve substantially as herein specified.

2. The metal binding-strip described consisting of a longitudinal channel having elongated holes in the lower portion adapted to receive the fastening means and protect the heads of the latter, and continuous lateral wings extending outwardly from the upper edges of said channel said wings formed with a downward set and adapted to lie upon and hold by their spring action the marginal edges of two adjacent sheets of floor-covering, all combined and arranged to serve substantially as herein specified.

3. The strip  $A$ , comprising the channel  $A'$  having the elongated holes  $a$ , adapted to receive the nails  $M$  and protect the heads of the latter, the wings  $A^2$  extending outwardly from said channel, said wings having a downward set toward their outer edges and adapted to lie upon and hold the adjacent marginal edges of the floor-covering  $B$  by their spring action, all combined and arranged to serve substantially as herein specified.

4. The strip  $A$ , comprising the channel  $A'$  having the elongated holes  $a$ , adapted to receive the nails  $M$  and protect the heads of the latter, a continuous wing  $A^2$  extending outwardly from the upper portion of said channel on one side, and the stiffening-bead  $A^3$  along the opposite side, all combined and arranged to serve substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HERMAN O. MOONEY.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL S. PARKER,  
CHARLES H. PITMAN.