

(No Model.)

C. H. COLE.
CARPET LINING.

No. 355,140.

Patented Dec. 28, 1886.

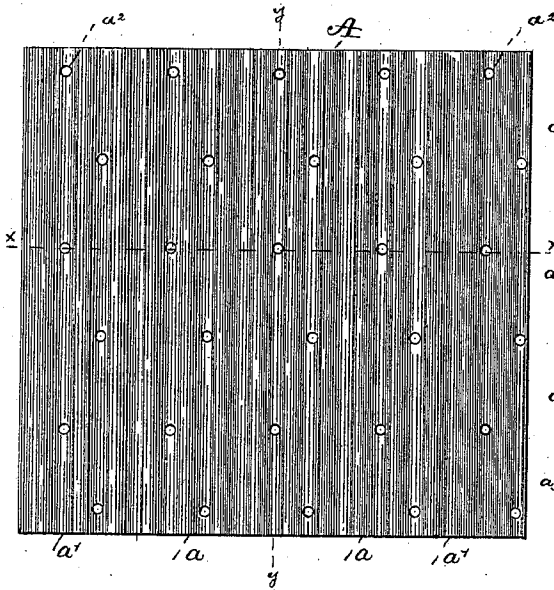


Fig. 1.

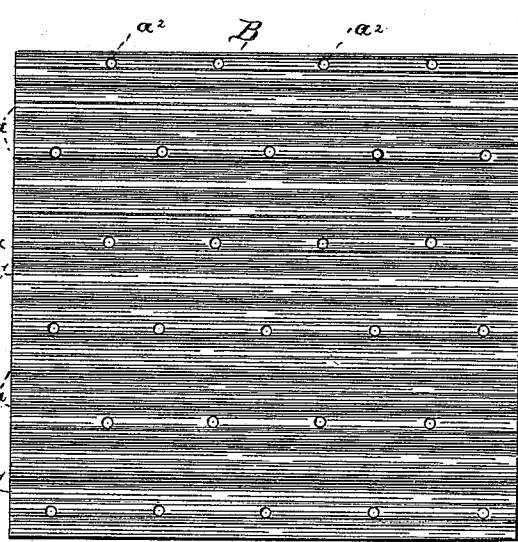


Fig. 2.

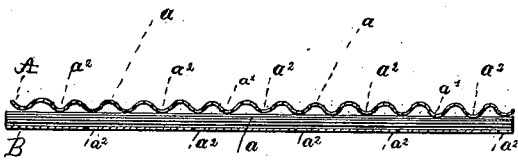


Fig. 3.

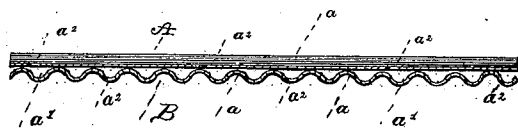


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES
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CHARLES H. COLE, OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

CARPET-LINING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,140, dated December 28, 1886.

Application filed April 24, 1886. Serial No. 300,039. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. COLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Linings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to carpet-linings provided with ridges, grooves, and perforations.

The present improvement consists, chiefly, in the combination, with an upper layer having parallel ridges and grooves and provided with perforations in the latter, of a lower layer having a corresponding set of ridges and grooves arranged transversely to the former, and perforations arranged alternately with respect to those therein, these two layers together making up the carpet-lining.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the lining. Fig. 2 represents a similar view of the lower layer, the upper one being removed. Fig. 3 represents a section through the lining on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 represents a section through the lining on the line $y y$ of Fig. 1.

A designates the upper layer, provided with parallel ridges a , intermediate grooves, a' , and perforations a^2 , the latter being at the bottom of the grooves. In each row these perforations are arranged alternately with respect to the next row.

B designates the under layer of the lining, having ridges b , grooves b' , and perforations b^2 , the said ridges and grooves being arranged at right angles to those in the upper layer, so that the one set of ridges will run directly across the other. The perforations b^2 are arranged alternately with respect to the perforations a^2 , so that each perforation a^2 or b^2 will be opposite a solid part of the other layer.

The material of the lining is preferably paper, though any other material of similar characteristics might be used. It needs no filling, the double series of ridges a and b affording abundant protection to the carpet, and yielding easily under pressure without allowing unnecessary noise or wear. The dust which works down through the carpet passes through holes a^2 to the space between the layers A and B, and thence through holes b^2 to

the floor. Now, if a single lining with perforations were used, every step would bring back the dust to the carpet; but when the pressure forces the dust up through holes b^2 it is still opposed by the solid part of layer A, and will sift back again through holes b^2 , instead of reaching the carpet. Thus the dust is allowed to pass through the carpet and lining to the floor, and caused to stay there. This obviously increases the durability of the carpet by lessening its liability to rot and to be worn. In addition thereto it keeps the carpet clean and attractive in appearance, and the air will at all times be much freer from dust.

I am aware that it is not new to make a carpet-lining of a single sheet of perforated paper, nor of a sheet of perforated paper on an imperforate sheet; nor of two or more sheets of paper with alternating perforations, one of said sheets having flattened folds. I am also aware that it is not new to use corrugated imperforate paper as a packing for bottles and other articles. I do not claim any of the foregoing linings or packings; but,

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A carpet-lining consisting of two layers, each layer being provided with a series of ridges and intermediate grooves arranged transversely with respect to the ridges and grooves of the other layer.

2. A carpet-lining consisting of two layers, each being provided with parallel ridges and perforations, the ridges of one layer being transverse to those of another, and the perforations arranged alternately, substantially as set forth.

3. A carpet-lining consisting of layers A and B, the former being provided with ridges a , grooves a' , and perforations a^2 , and the latter with ridges b , grooves b' , and perforations b^2 , the ridges and grooves of one layer crossing those of the other, and the perforations of one layer being opposite the solid part of the other, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. COLE.

Witnesses:

G. N. D. CANTRELL,
S. J. BEAUCHAMP.