

(No Model.)

E. L. SIBLEY.
CARPET TACK.

No. 507,722.

Patented Oct. 31, 1893.

Fig 1

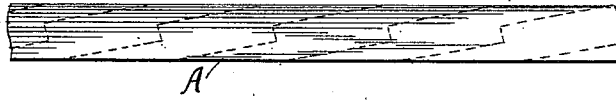


Fig. 2

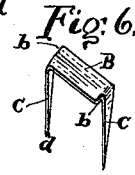
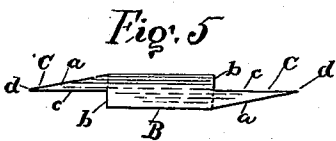
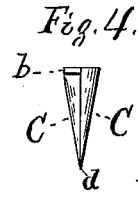
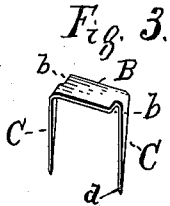
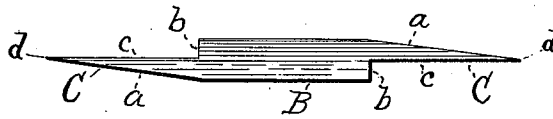
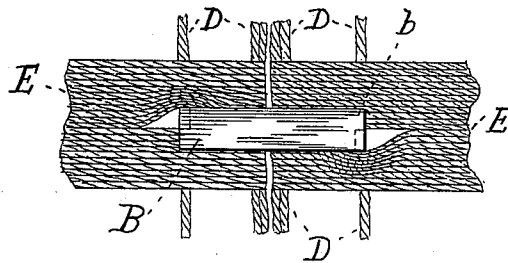


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. SIBLEY, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

CARPET-TACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,722, dated October 31, 1893.

Application filed November 30, 1892. Serial No. 453,652. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. SIBLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Tacks; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in double pointed or staple tacks and has for its object to produce a tack having a head constructed in such a manner that when the tack is driven to place through the meeting edges of a carpet or matting, the head of the tack will be prevented from being driven entirely to the floor, whereby breaking or shearing of either the warp or the filling is avoided, and a further object is to produce a double pointed tack having its tangs formed with their outer sides beveled from the head to the point, and their inner sides straight from the head to the point, the tangs being bent so as to bring their points substantially opposite to each other and on a line drawn longitudinally through the center of the head, and having its head formed with shoulders arranged on diagonally opposed ends whereby a binding surface is formed on one side of the base of each of the tangs and a final object is to produce a double pointed tack having diagonally opposite shoulders that will permit of its being struck from a blank plate without waste of material, and the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1, is a plan view of a plate on which the contour of the blanks to be stamped out are shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2, is a like view of a tack blank previous to being bent into shape. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the completed tack with its tangs bent inward, or at right angles with the head. Fig. 4, is an edge view of the completed tack. Fig. 5, is a like view of Fig. 2, showing in dotted lines a slightly modified

form in the angle at which the tangs may be bent upon the head, and, Fig. 6, is a perspective view of the same of a completed tack, and, Fig. 7, is a plan view showing a portion of two pieces of matting or carpet with the completed tack driven over their meeting edges.

Like letters of reference refer to corresponding parts in each figure of the drawings.

A rectangular metal plate A. is formed of any convenient length, and of a suitable thickness from which the blanks for the tacks are struck. The plates A are of such a width, and the tack blanks are of such a form, that in stamping the blanks out of the plate in a diagonal direction across the plate two series of cuts are made parallel to each other, one series extending inwardly from one edge of the blank and the other series from the opposite edge, and a series of parallel cuts are made at right angles to and joining the adjacent inner ends of the first named cuts, and in this operation no material is wasted, and the desired taper is given to that portion, which is to form the tangs that is most useful in the completed tack, without cutting the edges of the blank forming the sides.

The tack is made of any suitable material, and is formed with a rectangular head or body portion B and tangs C. The inner faces *c*, of the tangs when stamped out of the blank are straight and occupy a position on each side of a straight line drawn longitudinally through the head B. and the outer sides *a*, of the tangs are tapered from the sides of the head outward to the points *d*, whereby the said tangs are caused to assume an approximately wedge shape form. In constructing the tangs in this manner there is an offset forming the shoulder or bearing surface *b* on one side of the base of the tang at each end of the head of the tack. These two shoulders are on opposite sides of the head and bear upon and firmly hold both the warp D and filling E securely in place, as clearly shown in Fig. 7.

When the tangs C are bent at right angles with the head B. upon substantially the same line with the shoulders *b*, the entering points *d*, of the tangs are not in alignment with a line drawn longitudinally through the center of the head B. as they would be found to be on each side of the line; but in finishing the tack, if desired the tangs may be bent inward

in order to bring the points to alignment, or if preferred the tangs may be bent upon the head B. on a line at an obtuse angle to the ends of the shoulders *b*, to bring the points in alignment as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5, to form the completed tack shown in Fig. 6.

In the use of the ordinary double pointed tack for fastening the edges of breadths of carpet or matting to the floor, the tangs of the tack spread the woof or filling to the extent of the width of the tack head, leaving a hold upon the fabric of only the tang over the thread of the warp. As these threads are usually few in number in the more ordinary grades of fabric, the strain of the tangs often breaks the warp and the carpet is released.

From the formation of my improved tack it will be seen that it overcomes the objection heretofore experienced in fastening carpets with the double pointed tack, as the head B is formed with shoulders *b*, which are diagonally opposite to each other, and their ends preferably on about the same line with the bend of the tangs C. which stands at right angles with the head.

As this tack is driven through the fabric into the floor and the tangs spread the woof or filling E. the shoulders *b*, extending out on a plane with the head to a point about on a line with the bend of the tangs, are drawn down upon the surface of the woof or filling, by the side of the tangs, and thus bind the fabric to the floor and relieve the strain of the tangs upon the other frail threads of the warp.

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

1. A double pointed tack having a wedge shaped tang on each end of the head and a

shoulder or bearing surface on one side and opposite the bend of the tang, said shoulders being in diagonal relation to each other and adapted to be drawn down upon the surface as the tang at the side is driven into the fabric, as set forth.

2. A double pointed tack having its tangs tapered from the outer side of the head and arranged on opposite sides of and adjacent to a line drawn longitudinally through the center of the head and a shoulder on each end of the head on one side of the base of the tangs, as set forth.

3. A double pointed tack having its tangs arranged on opposite sides of a line drawn longitudinally through the center of its head portion, and a shoulder on each end of the head on the opposite side of the line from the base of the tangs, the outer sides of said tangs being tapered from the sides of the head and the inner sides straight as set forth.

4. A double pointed tack having tangs and shoulders on opposite sides of and adjacent to a line drawn longitudinally through the center of the head, said tangs being bent at an angle to bring their points on said line, as set forth.

5. A double pointed tack having tangs and shoulders on the ends of the head on opposite sides of a line drawn longitudinally through the center of the head, said tangs being bent upon the head at an obtuse angle to the ends of the shoulders to bring their points on said line, as set forth.

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

EDWARD L. SIBLEY.

Witnesses:

EDWARD J. HALL,
ANNIE PATCHEN.