(No Model.)

G. W. ANSLEY & C. C. MAY.

CARPET STRETCHER AND TACKER.

No. 595,845. Patented Dec. 21, 1897.

Fig. 1.

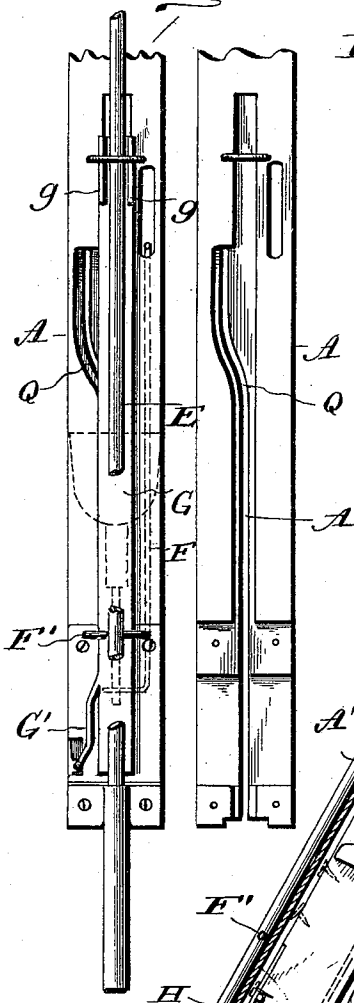


Fig 1ª

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

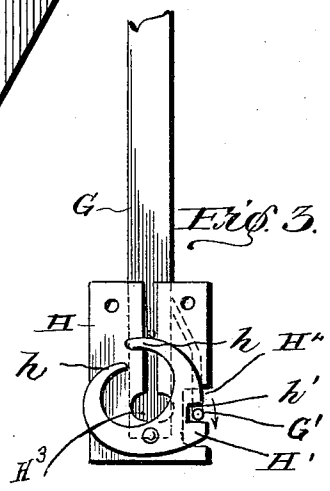


Fig. 4.

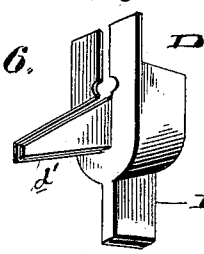
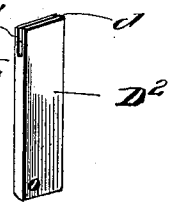


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARPET STRETCHER AND TACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 595,845, dated December 21, 1897.

Application filed June 5, 1897. Serial No. 639,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. ANSLEY, residing at Medical Lake, in the county of Spokane, and CHARLES C. MAY, residing at Davenport, in the county of Lincoln, State of Washington, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet Stretchers and Tackers; and we do 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, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in carpet stretchers and tackers, and especially to means whereby a tack may be automatically lifted from a box and allowed to fall by gravity in a suitable guideway to the lower end of the device, where provision is made for receiving the tack, from which it is presented point downward in readiness for the plunger or driving-rod, which is designed to strike the head of the tack and drive it in place after the carpet has been stretched ready to receive the nail.

A further part of our invention resides in the provision of means whereby but one tack may be fed forward at a time to the lower portion of the device, and which consists of a notched disk which is actuated automatically as the driving-rod is raised, so as to bring the notch in the disk to register with the slot carrying the tacks, to receive but one tack at a time, allowing it to pass by the disk, and by a reverse movement of the driving-rod the disk is returned to its first position in readiness to receive another tack.

To these ends and to such others as the invention may pertain the same consists, further, in the novel construction, combination, and adaptation of the parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

We clearly illustrate our invention in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one side of the tacker. Fig. 1^a is a plan view, in side elevation, showing the stock with all of the parts removed. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view through our improved tacker and stretcher. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the tack-feeding device. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a detail feature of the invention, showing the tack-receiving receptacle. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the tack-raising member working through the apertured receptacle D. Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the nose of the stock in the stretcher.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the main stock of the tacker, to the lower end of which is connected by a link B the stretcher C, having pivotal connection therewith, which has on its under side suitable spurs C′, which engage in the carpet. Near the forward end of the stretcher is a recessed portion *c*, in which the nose or free end of the tack-delivering receptacle may engage when it is desired to push the carpet up to the base-board, as will be understood. This nose portion is provided with a spur *k*′ to hold the end of the driver-stock from slipping.

The stock is recessed longitudinally, as at A′, and down which the tacks are allowed to fall by gravity from the tack-receptacle D. This tack-receiving receptacle is open at its upper end, and its side walls taper inwardly and meet at their lower ends in the walls of the elongated slotted portion D′. Working vertically in said slot is the member D^2, which has its upper end beveled, as seen at *d*, and is slotted, as at *d*′. The lower end wall of said slot is also inclined and parallel with the upper end of the member. This member or tack-raiser is actuated longitudinally each time the driving-rod E is raised by means of the rod F, the lower bent end of which is hooked into an aperture in the lower end of the tack-raising member D^2, while the upper end of the said rod is bent at a right angle and passed through the stock in a slot made therein. Its end extends beyond the opposite side of the stock and in the path of the cross-piece or pin F′, which strikes the end of the rod as the driving-rod is raised. By this movement a tack is raised out of the box with its head resting on the inclined top of

the member D^2, with the shank portion of the tack passing down in the recessed end of the said member. A laterally-extending portion d' with inclined upper edge, which is channeled, guides the tacks after they are raised by the said member and allowed to fall by gravity into the inclined slotted portion of the stock and down the inclined shoulders on opposite sides of the slot until the head of the tack comes in contact with longitudinally-movable strip G, this strip serving to retain the tacks in their passage to the lower end of the stock, the tacks falling at right angles to the length of the stock until the notched disk is reached. Attached in a recessed portion of the said stock near its lower end is a plate H, which has pivoted to its under surface the notched tack-feeding disk H', having the two horns h h, which are pointed in opposite directions, one being slightly in advance of the other, as shown in the drawings. The outer side of the said disk has a notch h', in which the end of a hook G', carried by the strip G, is designed to normally engage, and the plate H is notched out at H^2, so as to allow the hook G' to freely engage in the said notch h'. The upper end of the strip G has upwardly-extending portions g g, which are turned up on opposite sides of the rod E, and against the lower ends of which upturned portions the cross-piece F' is designed to strike when the driving-rod E is raised. This longitudinal movement which is imparted to the strip G will cause the said disk to make a partial revolution, causing the tack which has entered the space between the horns on the disk to pass through the aperture H^3 in the plate H, and the tack continues on in its downward movement until the tack-delivering receptacle K is reached. As the tack comes in contact with this receptacle the point of the same is forwardly projected and is ready to be driven by the driving-rod, the end of which rod works through the said receptacle and may be constructed with a knob at its upper end. A suitable spring M is mounted in the tack-delivering receptacle, so as to hold the tack steadily, as well as the driving-rod, when the tack is being driven. In order to lower the strip G to its first position to feed another tack, a pin N is placed above the end of the strip G on the rod E, so that the strip will be struck by the said pin on the return or downward movement of the said rod.

In case at any time the device gets out of order and it is desired to feed the tacks into the stock by hand provision is made by the branching slot Q, which leads into the main tack-slot, and tacks may be easily inserted by hand into the slot.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with the stretcher recessed as at c on its upper face, the tacker having a spur at its lower end designed to engage with the shouldered end of the said recess, and the link B pivoted at one end to the tacker, its other end pivoted to the stretcher, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with the tacker channeled as described and containing the tack-receiving receptacle and member D^2 for raising the tacks therefrom, the plate H, the tack-feeding disk pivoted thereto, the strip G, the upturned ears g thereon, the hooked rod G' secured to said strip G, the driving-rod E, the cross-pins N and F' carried by said rod, all adapted to be operated substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. ANSLEY.
CHARLES C. MAY.

Witnesses:
F. H. LUCE,
J. E. FRASER.