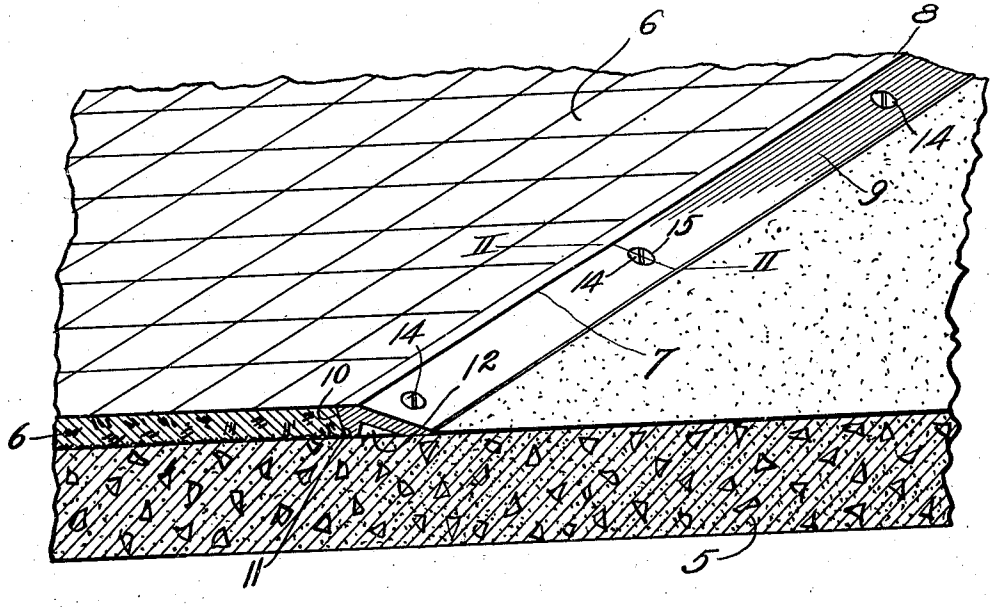
July 1, 1930. S. C. AWBREY 1,769,283

BINDING STRIP FOR FLOOR COVERINGS

Filed Sept. 26, 1927

Fig. 1



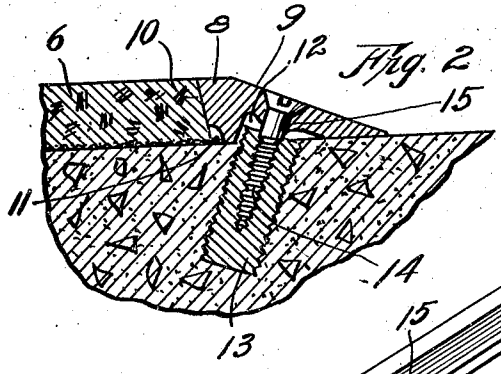


Fig. 2

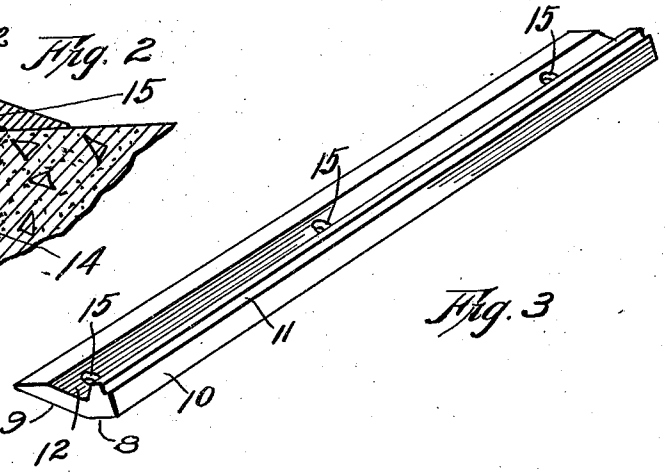


Fig. 3

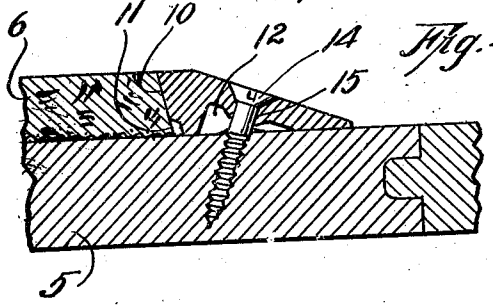


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BINDING STRIP FOR FLOOR COVERINGS

Application filed September 26, 1927. Serial No. 221,990.

This invention relates to binding strips for floor coverings, such as linoleum, rubber, tile or any other suitable material, and also serves as a gradual approach to said covering.

The main object of this invention is the provision of a binding strip having a downwardly and outwardly inclined face with a groove at its lower portion which serves to receive the frayed edges of the flooring material, which sometimes results from the cutting of the same.

A further object of this invention is the contemplation of a binding strip having a longitudinal recess in its lower surface to permit the positioning of the strip on irregular floors.

A still further object is the provision of a binding strip having a series of holes, the axes of which are perpendicular to the outer inclined face of the strip.

Further objects are neatness of appearance, effective binding, and adaptability to floors of irregular surfaces.

Minor objects will appear during the course of the detailed specification, referring to the drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a broken perspective view of a concrete floor having a floor covering which is secured in position by a binding strip embodying this invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section of the same taken on line II—II of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an inverted perspective view of the binding strip detached, and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-section similar to Fig. 2, with the strip and floor covering shown in position on a wood floor.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts thruout the several views, and the numeral 5 designates a floor, 6 the floor covering, and 7 the binding strip. The binding strip consists of a bar 8 of any suitable material, made of any desired length and having an inclined plane face 9 terminating in a thinned front edge, said inclined face thus forming an acute angle with the bottom of said bar and extending substantially the full width of the same. The rear edge 10 of the strip is so formed as to produce an obtuse angle with the plane of the base 9, and is provided with a longitudinal groove 11 at its lower portion, which is of sufficient cross-section to receive the frayed edge of the floor covering 6.

A groove 12 formed in the base or bottom surface of the bar, is adapted to receive projections from the floor when the strip is in position, and is particularly desirable when the strip is used on concrete floors, and the expansion shields 13, in which the screws are imbedded, are used. When the shields 13 are imbedded in the concrete at an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose of aligning the same with the attaching screws 14, which are adapted to be inserted in the openings 15 located in the inclined surface 8 of the bar, the axis of the hole 15 is substantially perpendicular to the inclined face 9, and communicates with the groove 12, thus making it possible to punch said holes without the necessity of removing the resulting burr at the lower edge of said hole, which would be required should the burr be at the base of the bar which comes in direct contact with the floor surface. The holes 15 are preferably counter sunk to receive flat-headed screws in order to maintain a smooth inclined surface.

As clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the screws are set at an incline to the floor so that when driven to a seat will tend to draw the binding strip inwardly against the floor covering. Also with the screws so positioned, when heavy furniture or the like is rolled from the concrete floor over the binding strip to the floor covering, they will not be forced in a transverse direction, as is the case when the screws are driven perpendicular to the surface of the floor. As shown in Fig. 4, the screws 14 are driven directly into the floor boards, and any resultant crowding of the wood upwardly above the floor surface, would be taken care of by the groove 12 so as to permit the proper positioning of the binding strip on the surface of the floor.

Since a great many of the prepared floor coverings are provided with a burlap or fabric base, when the floor covering is trimmed, said fabric base oftimes ravels and extends beyond the trimmed edge, and prevents the

proper positioning of the binding bar directly on the floor. In order to take care of this emergency, the groove 11 is adapted to receive such raveled portion, thus permitting the strip to be properly positioned.

I do not limit this invention to the structure shown and described, as many modifications within the scope of the appended claim may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:

As a new article of manufacture, a binding strip for floor coverings comprising a bar having a downwardly and forwardly extending rear face and a downwardly and forwardly extending top surface terminating in a thinned front edge, a longitudinal groove formed in said bar in the lower edge of said rear face, said bar being provided with a longitudinal groove in the bottom side thereof and with a series of screw receiving openings in the top surface thereof and communicating with said longitudinal groove in the bottom of the bar, said openings being inclined downwardly and towards said rear face whereby screws engaging said openings and a floor support will be effective to move said bar in the direction of said rear face.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

SAMUEL C. AWBREY.