M. MAYALL.

CARPET LINING.

No. 82,236. Patented Sept. 15, 1868.

Fig. 1

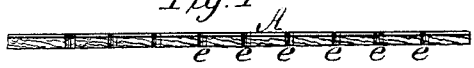


Fig. 2.

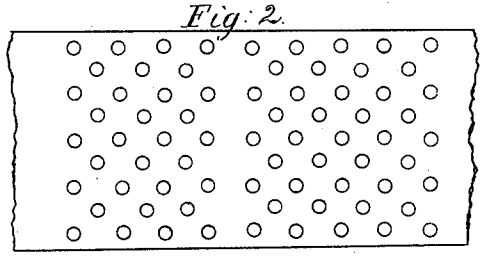


Fig. 3.

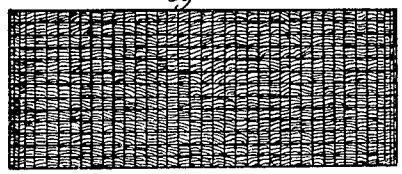


Fig. 4.



Witnesses;
A. N. Mason
A. A. Yeatman

Inventor;
Miles Mayall
per
Alexander & Mason
Attys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILES MAYALL, OF ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENT, TO GEORGE W. MAYALL.

IMPROVED CARPET-LINING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **82,236**, dated September 15, 1868; antedated June 27, 1868.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILES MAYALL, of Roxbury, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Under Lining for Carpets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view, and Fig. 2 a transverse section.

The same letters in all the figures indicate the same parts.

In constructing my improved under lining for carpets, I use one surface of paper and another of a thin gauze-like woven fabric, and fill between them with cotton, wool, hair, moss, or other suitable fibrous material, turning one of the surfaces over the edges, and fastening it with mucilage to form a binding.

The lining, when completed, I prefer to have about one-half of an inch in thickness, in order to give the requisite softness to the carpet.

The use of a wooden fabric in combination with the paper gives greater strength and durability to the lining, and it avoids the noise or rattling of the paper. When the lining has been thus prepared, I perforate it through and through with holes of about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and about an inch apart, which answer the double purpose of giving greater elasticity to the fibrous material interposed between the surfaces, and at the same time, by permitting the dust passing through the carpet to pass below the surface, relieving the carpet from the wear by friction against the gritty particles.

I am aware that linings have been constructed by interposing a fibrous material between paper surfaces, and I do not claim this mode of construction independently; nor do I claim, broadly, perforating an under lining, for I am aware that this has been done with paper and felt linings; but in no case has an elastic lining of paper and a fibrous material been employed with perforations passing through the entire material. The parties have relied on the dust passing through the fibrous material without requiring perforations, which it is found it will not do when the fibrous material has become packed by use; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an article of manufacture, an under lining for a carpet constructed from an elastic fibrous material, placed between the surfaces, one of paper and the other of a thin open-woven fabric, and having perforations through the whole, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of May, 1867.

MILES MAYALL.

Witnesses:

JOHN SKILTON,

HENRY DAWES.