March 1, 1955 R. A. JUDGE 2,702,919

CARPET SECURING DEVICE

Filed Nov. 1, 1952

Fig. 1.

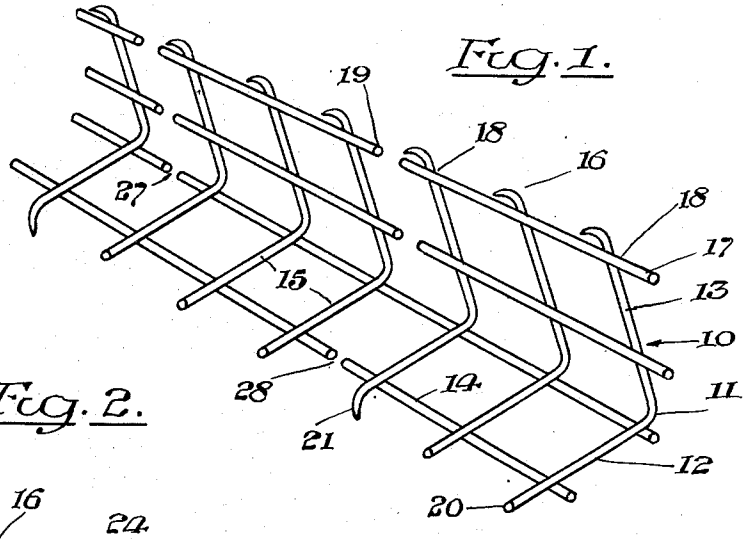


Fig. 2.

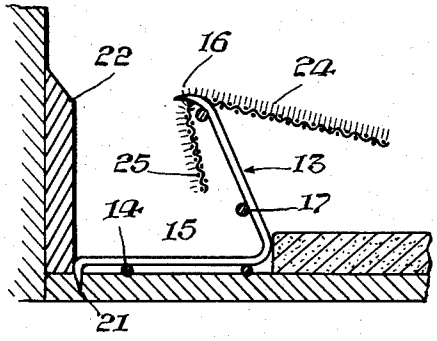


Fig. 4.

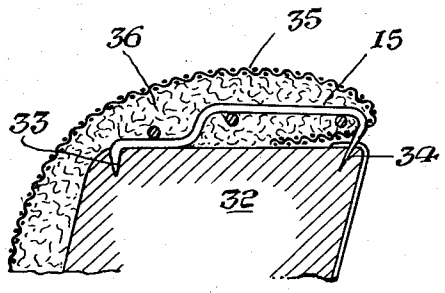


Fig. 3.

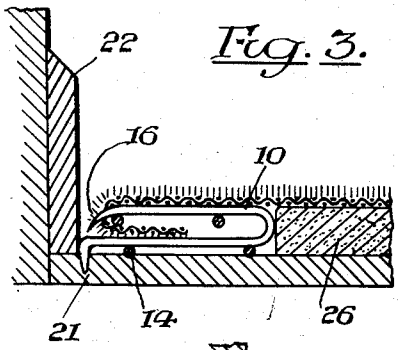


Fig. 5.

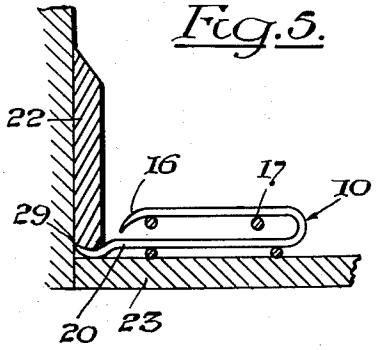
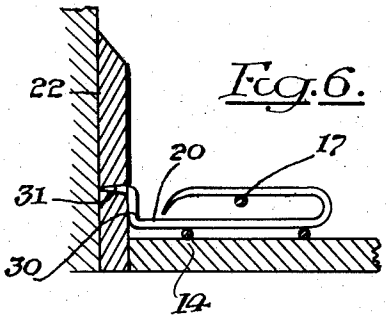


Fig. 6.



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2,702,919

CARPET SECURING DEVICE

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10 Claims. (Cl. 16—5)

This invention relates to a structure for securing fabrics in place, and specifically for anchoring carpeting and upholstery material where desired. Previous methods of anchoring fabrics in place, such as cloth, carpeting or upholstery materials, relied upon nailing or the use of strips having nails jutting therefrom. Articles of the above mentioned class required extreme accuracy in the cutting and fitting of the fabric, and very often released the fabric after a short period of use.

Additionally, where carpeting had to be secured to flooring, and particularly cement flooring, it was difficult to apply nails, or so-called tacking strips. Where the carpeting had to be applied around curved surfaces, or where fabric had to be secured to curved furniture, the use of the heretofore known devices became impossible, due to their rigid structure.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a fabric securing device which will permit easy installation of carpeting and upholstery material.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a device which will securely hold fabrics, despite strong pulling forces.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a tacking device which will enable carpeting to be secured along its edges at a point adjacent the wall, so as to provide a highly satisfactory installation.

A further object of this invention is to provide a device for securing carpeting in place, upon concrete floors.

A feature of the present invention is its fabric gripping structure.

Another feature of the present invention is its light weight construction.

A further feature of the present invention is its ability to be bent, as desired, without excessive effort on the part of the user.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, are illustrated four forms of embodiment of the invention.

The invention consists of the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as herein illustrated, described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings similar reference characters designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective, showing a section of a complete embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view showing the first step in securing a carpet to a floor, employing the present invention.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, showing the said carpeting material secured in place.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the present invention applied to upholstering furniture.

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view showing a further embodiment of the present invention, for use in connection with cement floor structures.

Figure 6 is a still further embodiment of the present invention, showing a modification of the structure illustrated in Figure 5, for use in conjunction with cement or stone floors.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly Figure 1, there is shown a carpeting tacking strip **10** formed from a length of crossed wires, which wires are secured together in the manner well known in the wire fencing manufacturing art. The strip **10** is bent, as indicated at **11**, so as to provide a horizontal portion **12** and an upstanding portion **13**. In the form of the invention shown

in Figure 1, the horizontal portion **12** consists of spaced continuous longitudinal wires or rods **14**, having a plurality of web forming transverse rods **15** normally secured thereto.

The rods **15** are bent in the manner indicated at **11**, and the upstanding ends thereof are pointed, as shown at **16**. The pointed ends **16** of the rods **15** comprise the fabric gripping elements of the assembly. Longitudinal rod members **17** are secured to the upstanding portions of the rods **15**, as indicated at **18**. The rods **17** are severed at specific distances, as shown at **19**, for the purpose of dividing the upstanding portion of the assembly **13** into a series of combs. The horizontal portion **12**, which is partly formed from the rods **15**, is provided with extending members **20**. At desired intervals the extending members **20** are pointed and downwardly bent, as indicated at **21**, for the purpose of providing nailing members by means of which the carpet grasping device may be secured to the floor, as shown in Figure 2.

When it is desired to use the structure shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, for the purpose of securing carpeting, as for example, wall to wall carpeting, the securing device is placed against the baseboard **22**, as shown in Figure 2, and the points **21** driven into the floor **23**. The carpeting **24** is then stretched and hooked over the points **16**, as shown in Figure 2. The points **16** pierce the carpeting **24** and the surplus carpeting material is bent downwardly, as indicated at **25** in Figure 2. With the carpeting in place, pressure is applied to the upstanding members **13**, causing said members to be bent downwardly until they assume the position shown in Figure 3.

It is to be noted that in this position, the carpeting is securely grasped between the folded portion of the securing strip, and held upon the points **16**. The edge of the carpet is neatly folded underneath and in flush contact with the base board. The space between the floor and the under surface of the carpet, occasioned by the interposition of the strip is taken up by the underlaying or cushioning member **26**, which is presently used in connection with carpeting.

When it is desired to secure carpeting against a curved surface, the longitudinal rods **14** on the horizontal portion of the carpet securing member may be cut, as indicated at **27** in Figure 1. Cutting the outer rod will enable the strip to be bent inwardly. Cutting the inner rod, as indicated at **28**, will enable the strip to be bent outwardly. It will thus be seen that flexibility may be imparted to this structure, with the minimum expenditure of time, and by the mere use of a simple wire cutting device.

Referring to Figure 5, there is shown a second embodiment of the carpet securing structure, in accordance with the present invention, which embodiment is adaptable for use in connection with cement floors. Cement or stone floors, presently in vogue, present a difficulty, in that it is inconvenient and often impossible to nail objects to them. Accordingly, the extending ends **20** of the horizontal portion of the rods **15** are provided with points **29**, which points are adapted to grip the bottom of the base board **22**, at a point where the said base board meets the floor **23**. The remainder of the structure and operation of the securing device **10** is the same as heretofore described.

In certain types of construction, the base board **22** is carried down below the floor level. It thus becomes impossible to insert the securing member **10** between the base board and the floor. For this purpose there has been provided a third embodiment shown in Figure 6, in which the extending portions **20** are provided with an upwardly bent fastening structure **30** which is adapted to be driven into the base board **22**, as indicated at **31**. As illustrated in Figure 6, the longitudinal members may consist of two rods **14**, secured to the horizontal members of the strip, and only a single rod **17** in the upstanding portion. The upwardly bent part **30** of the rods **15** must be longer than the upstanding portion of the assembly, so that, when the carpeting securing device is folded, the carpet is brought flush with the base board, although the point **31** has been driven into the said base board.

Figure 4 illustrates a fourth embodiment of the present

invention, which is particularly adapted for use in connection with upholstering. In this form, both ends of the horizontal, web forming rods 15 are pointed, and are adapted to be driven into the supporting structure 32, as indicated at 33 and 34, respectively. The rods 15 are bent in a somewhat S-shaped structure, and the fabric 35 stretched over the points 34 before they are driven into the supporting structure 32.

Suitable material, such as down, kapok, or the like 36, may be placed around the fabric securing structure, and between the fabric and the supporting member 32, prior to the upstanding operation. When the points 33, 34 are driven into the supporting structure 32, as shown in Figure 4, the fabric 35 will be stretched and securely held in place.

It is within the purview of the present invention to increase the length of the points 16 and their downward inclination, so as to enable them to be driven into the supporting structure 21. This construction would be necessary where severe stresses upon the carpeting, tending to loosen the assembly, were anticipated. While the precise guage of the rods employed for forming the present structure has not been given, it is to be understood that any bendable semi-rigid material may be used, without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

It is also possible, and within the precent concept, to stamp the rods from a single sheet of material of suitable thickness, so as to avoid the necessity for employing fence looming machines. In this form, the strips could be manufactured in a simple stamping operation from a continuous length of metal.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that there have been provided fabric securing structures which are adapted to a wide variety of uses and installations, without the requirement of highly specialized forms, and with the use of a minimum number of tools for installation. With the above-described structure, the requirements for cutting carpeting precisely, which are inherent in presently known structures, are eliminated. The rolled edge achieved by the subject fastening strips will conform automatically to the base board against which it is laid, to present a neat, even appearance. The surplus material being folded in between the securing strip and underneath the fabric need not be cut to size or with particular care.

As a further advantage to the foregoing structures, they may be used for securing carpeting to stairs, without the necessity for binding said carpeting along the longitudinal edges thereof. The extreme flexibility of the tacking strip enables it to be bent over the treads and risers, without severing the strip, while providing a highly satisfactory securing means, which will present a neat rolled edge to view.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new and sought to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

2. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, nailing points formed upon the ends of some of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

3. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, downwardly bent nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

4. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, said lattice having a substantially U-shaped cross-section, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

5. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, said lattice having a substantially S-shaped cross-section, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

6. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, said lattice having a substantially U-shaped cross-section, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said nailing point ends being formed so as to extend beyond the longitudinal axis of the lattice a distance greater than that of the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

7. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, said lattice having a substantially U-shaped cross-section, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, downwardly bent nailing points formed upon the ends of some of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said nailing point ends being formed so as to extend beyond the longitudinal axis of the lattice a distance greater than that of the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

8. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, upwardly bent nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

9. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse rods, nailing points formed upon the ends of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said nailing point ends being formed so as to extend beyond the longitudinal axis of the lattice a distance greater than that of the fabric engaging points and being upwardly offset to present the nailing points in a plane parallel to but spaced from that of the transverse rods of which they are formed, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

10. A fabric securing and nailing structure comprising, an extended semi-rigid lattice of spaced longitudinal and transverse metal rods, said lattice having a substantially S-shaped cross-section, downwardly bent fabric engaging and stretching points on the ends of the transverse

rods, downwardly bent nailing points formed upon the ends of some of the transverse rods opposite the fabric engaging points, said longitudinal rods adjacent the fabric engaging points being severed at suitable intervals so as to divide the fabric engaging portion of the lattice into a series of combs secured together at their bases by the unsevered longitudinal rods.

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