March 1, 1932. S. C. AWBREY 1,847,373

CARPET SECURING DEVICE

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Fig. 1

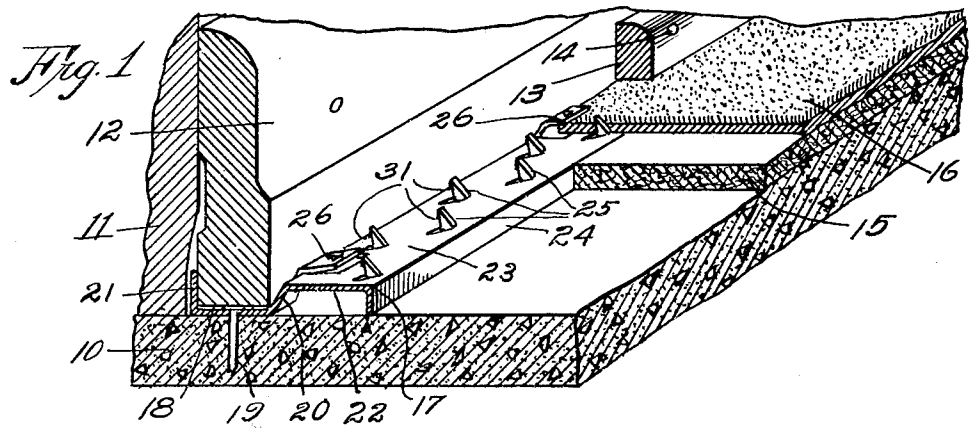


Fig. 2

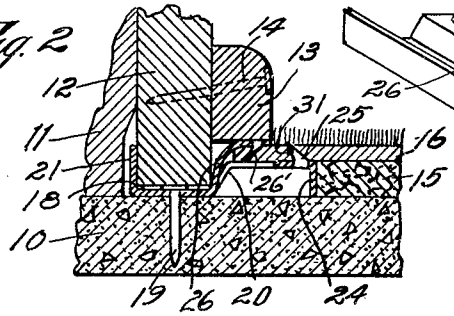
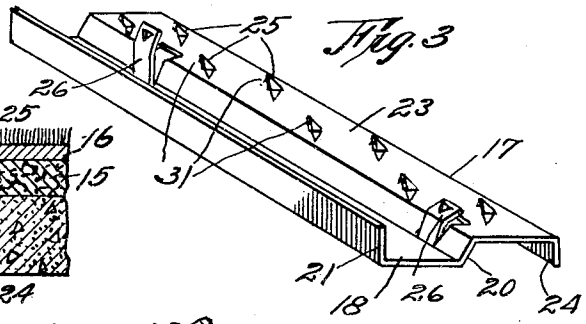


Fig. 3



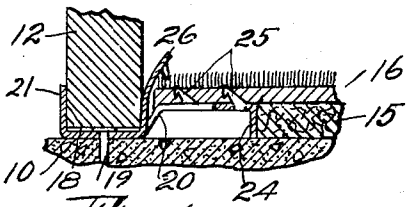


Fig. 4

Fig. 6

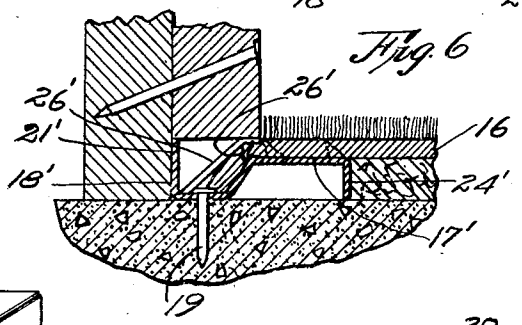
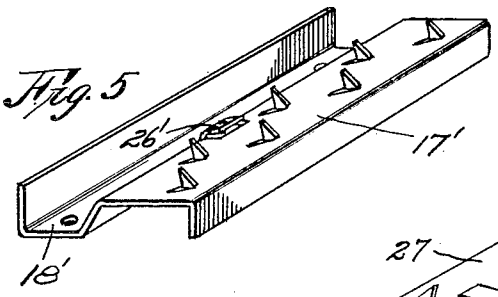


Fig. 5



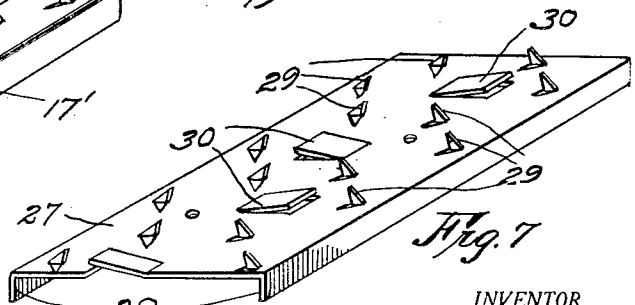


Fig. 7

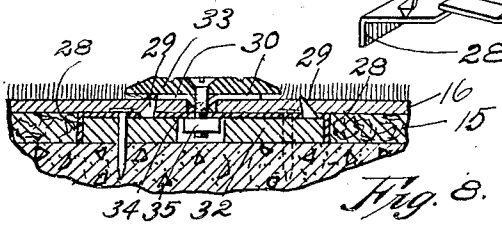


Fig. 8.

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CARPET SECURING DEVICE

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Fig. 9

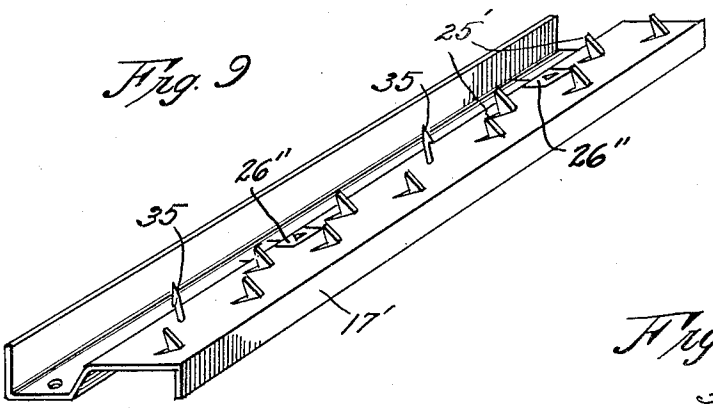


Fig. 10

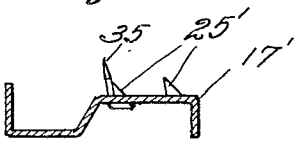


Fig. 11

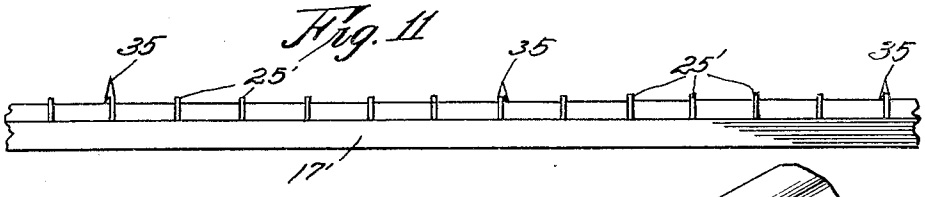
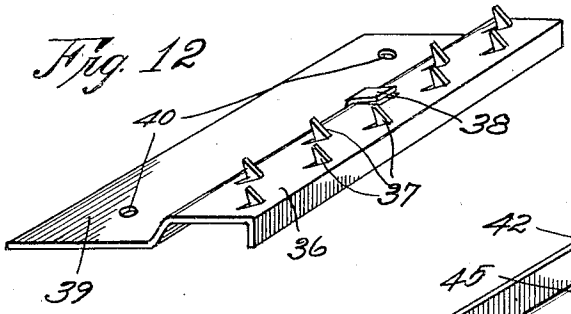


Fig. 12



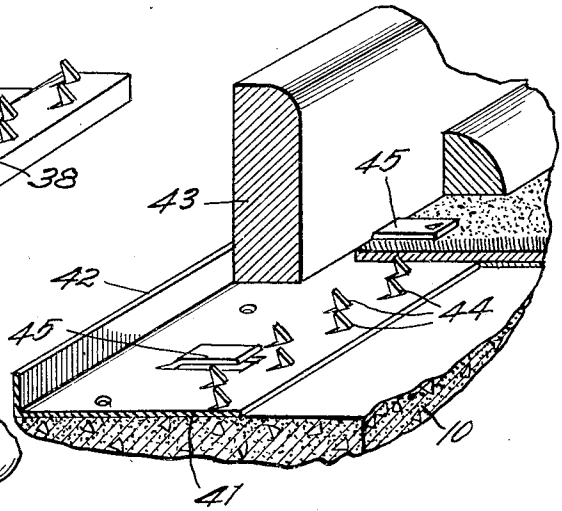


Fig. 13

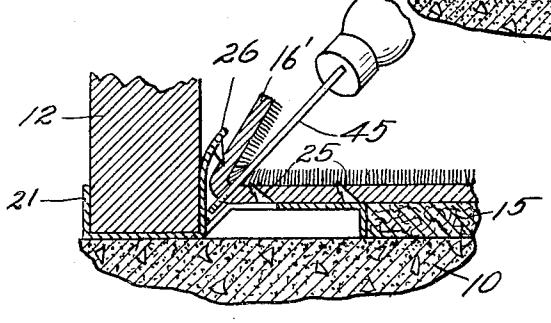


Fig. 14

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Patented Mar. 1, 1932 1,847,373

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CARPET SECURING DEVICE

Application filed March 23, 1929. Serial No. 349,361.

This invention relates to a carpet securing device, and especially to that type by means of which carpets are attached to floors without the use of tacks or any of the usual means of fastening.

The principal object of the present invention is the provision of a carpet securing device comprising an anchoring strip having a series of tines adapted to engage the carpet from its lower side and means carried by said strip to cooperate with said tines for securing the carpet in position.

When laying a carpet with a device of this type, the time between the different operations may be several days, due to the fact that certain of the operations must be performed by certain tradesmen and other operations by other tradesmen. The anchoring strip is positioned by the carpenter, and in due time the carpet man lays the carpet, after which the carpenter sets the base shoe which serves as a permanent securing means for holding the carpet down on the tines. During the interim between the laying of the carpet and the setting of the base shoe, the present invention provides a temporary clamping means which securely holds the carpet in proper position against the anchoring strip. Also while laying the carpet the clamping tongues secure the carpet in position.

Another object of this invention is the contemplation of a carpet anchoring device which may be easily and quickly installed in different building structures, one on which the carpet may be easily and securely attached in a very short time, and also one which is so constructed that when it is desired to remove the carpet for cleaning, etc., holding means may be removed and carpet easily lifted therefrom.

Other objects and uses of the invention will appear from the detailed description of the same, which consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a sectional, perspective view of the carpet securing device mounted on a building structure and embodying this invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of a building structure with the carpet securing device in position;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a section of the carpet securing strip;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view similar to Fig. 2, showing the carpet in position and the securing tongue raised;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of the securing strip suitable for remodeling work where the strip is secured in front of the base board;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view showing the installation of the securing strip shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of another modified form of the securing strip adapted for use in joining carpets at doorways, etc.:

Fig. 8 is a sectional view showing a typical installation of securing strip shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modified form of the securing strip provided with barbed teeth adapted to secure the carpet on the holding tines;

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view of modified form shown in Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is an edge elevation of the modified form shown in Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of another modified form of the securing strip having a flat securing flange;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a modified form of the securing strip showing its position relative to the holding structure and carpet;

Fig. 14 is a cross-sectional view of the carpet securing strip as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, in position with the carpet positioned thereon and ready for trimming. A portion of the trimming knife is shown in operative position when trimming said carpet.

Similar reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views and the numeral 10 designates a floor made of wood, concrete, or any other material. 11 is a wall to which is attached a base board 12. 13 is a base shoe secured to the base board 12 by means of nails or screws 14. For increasing the life of the carpet and producing a resilent base therefor, a padding 15 of any suitable thickness is placed between said carpet

and floor. The carpet 16 is anchored adjacent the base board 12 by means of a securing strip 17 having a channel portion 18 which rests on top of the floor 10 and is adapted to receive the lower portion of the base board 12 which fits snugly therein and serves to secure the strip 17 in position. When it is deemed necessary, in order to withstand the pull of the carpet, nails 19 may also be used to secure the strip 17 to the floor. The outer wall 20 of the channel 18 is preferably upwardly and outwardly inclined, thereby faciltating the positioning of base boards of slightly varying thicknesses; also the inner flange 21 is made of sufficient length to always extend above the lower edge of said base board to engage its rear side. Securing strip 17 is also provided with a downturned channel 22 formed by the inclined wall 20, horizontal portion 23, and downturned flange 24, the lower edge of which is in the plane of the lower surface of channel 18 so that the securing strip will rest in a horizontal position on the floor with the horizontal portion 23 thereof, positioned above the floor 10 so as to produce a continuous surface with the abutting padding 15, thus forming a suitable foundation for the reception of the carpet.

Strip 17 is provided with upwardly inclined tines 25, preferably stamped from the sheet metal in the horizontal portion of channel 22, which are adapted to engage the carpet from its lower surface. The tines 25 incline upwardly toward the base board and in order to insure the proper strength are formed transversely of the bar, and are made in two or more rows and in staggered relation. Furthermore, they should be made of sufficient length to properly engage the warp of the carpet but not long enough to extend entirely therethrough. Tines 25 are preferably notched on the inner inclined surface to form downwardly turned barbs 31 to prevent the upward movement of the carpet when positioned thereon. However, this barb may be omitted and the inner surface of the tine made smooth. By forming the tines in offset rows a more secure hold is obtained on the carpet for securing it in position.

As clearly shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4, the securing strip is provided with upwardly and outwardly extending clamping tongues 26 which are stamped therefrom and positioned with their outer free ends slightly spaced apart from said strip a distance sufficient to allow the insertion of an instrument therebetween to raise the tongue so that the carpet may be positioned thereunder when it is desired to clamp the carpet down on the strip. Each clamping tongue 26 is preferably provided with a spur 26′ which serves to cooperate with tines 25 to prevent the accidental displacement of the carpet during the process of laying. When in the normal position, clamping tongues 26 are positioned below the upper ends of the tines 25 so that they do not interfere with the placing of the carpet on said tines, neither do they interfere with the trimming of the carpet to the proper size. As shown in Fig. 3, every other clamping tongue 26 may be raised to a position suitable for receiving the carpet without interfering with the operations incident to laying and trimming the carpet.

The object of the clamping tongue 26 is as follows: When the operator tightens the carpet and positions the edge thereof on top of the tines 25 and beneath the clamping tongues 26 which have been raised either at the factory or on the job, the clamping tongues are pressed downwardly on top of the carpet, thereby forcing the tines 25 into the warp of the carpet and securing the carpet against accidental release therefrom. It will be noted that tongues 26 are spaced substantially midway between adjacent tines of the inner row.

Clamping tongues 26 are primarily for the purpose of anchoring the carpet before the positioning of the base shoe which when properly positioned, rests directly on top of the carpet and the downturned clamping tongues 26. Where it is not necessary to use tongues 26, they are not raised and the carpet is laid over them.

The modified form shown in Figs. 5 and 6 is similar to the preferred form except that the channel 18′ is narrower and the flange 21′ is adapted to be positioned against the outer surface of base board 12 so that the carpet may be laid without removing said base board. The clamping tongue 26′ which is integral with the securing strip 17′ extends upwardly and outwardly from a point adjacent the inner flange 21′ and is adapted to be raised upwardly and then pressed against the carpet 16 as clearly shown in Fig. 6, after which the base shoe 13 may be positioned thereabove. This strip is secured to the floor by nails 19.

The modified construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8 is for use in joining carpets at doorways or for securing a carpet where there is no wall structure. This securing device consists of a channel 27 having downturned flanges 28 adapted to rest on the floor to support the upper surface of the channel in alinement with the upper surface of the padding 15. Adjacent opposite edges of said channel is a series of inwardly inclined tines 29 for engaging the under portion of the carpet. Positioned adjacent the central portion of channel 27 is a series of spaced apart clamping tongues 30 which, after the carpet has been positioned on top of tines 29, are adapted to be pressed downwardly on top of said carpet or carpets as the case may be, as clearly shown in Fig. 8. To prevent the collapsing of channel 27 a wood filler 32 is fitted in

the channel so as to rest on the concrete floor when the channel is in use. The threshold plate 33 rests on the adjacent edges of the carpets and is securely held in position by means of the bolt 34 which threads into the nut 35 carried by channel 27.

Figs. 9, 10, and 11 show a modified form showing a securing strip 17′ having transverse, inwardly inclined tines 25′ forming two rows lengthwise on said securing strip, a series of bendable tongues 26″ integral with strip 17′ and adapted to be positioned to engage the upper surface of the carpet, and a plurality of barbed teeth 35 carried by securing strip 17′ and extending above the plane at the top of said tines. By referring to Fig. 11, it will be noted that the barbs of adjacent teeth are disposed in opposite directions for the purpose of more securely holding the carpet when once engaged by the barbs. Barbed teeth 35 are preferably slender and very sharp in order to penetrate the closely woven body portion of the carpet. These teeth may be formed integral with the securing strip or securely attached thereto by welding, soldering, or any other suitable means. The principal advantage obtained by the use of this type of securing strip is that the carpet may be easily pressed downwardly on teeth 35 until the barbs engage the body of the carpet at which time the tines 25′ will have started to penetrate the body of the carpet and any movement of the carpet will not disengage the same from tines 25′.

Fig. 12 shows a securing strip 36 having tines 37, holding tongues 38, and a flat securing flange 39 having suitable holes 40 for the reception of nails for securing the strip to the floor. This type of securing strip is especially adapted for use where no wall structure is provided.

Fig. 13 shows a securing strip 41 having an upturned flange 42 adapted to engage the rear side of the base board 43. Tines 44 may be of any of the types shown in the other forms and the tongues 45 cooperate with said tines to secure the carpet in proper position during the process of laying and until the base shoe is set. This form of securing strip is adapted for use where it is desired to lay the carpet directly on the floor or with a very thin lining about the same thickness as the metal forming the securing strip.

Fig. 14 is a view of the preferred form of securing strip as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 with the carpet in position for trimming. It will be noted that the spur 26′ in the tongue 26 is engaging the body portion of the carpet thus preventing the accidental lifting of the carpet from the tines 25. After the carpet has been trimmed the trimmings 16′ are removed and the holding tongue pressed downwardly as shown in Fig. 2, after which the base shoe 13 is set to cover 26 and hold it against upward movement. The knife 45 is of the usual hook type and can be operated without interfering with any part of carpet securing device.

It is apparent that the carpet securing device is simple and sturdy in construction, easily installed and adaptable to the different types of building construction.

While several forms of this device have been shown to meet some of the varied constructions encountered in laying carpets, yet it is desired to reserve the right to make any changes that may fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a carpet securing device comprising an elongated body member having a series of upturned tines and a series of bendable tongues integral with said body member and adapted to cooperate with said tines to secure the carpet in position.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a carpet securing device comprising an elongated body member having a series of upwardly inclined tines positioned in offset relation, and clamping tongues integral with said body member and adapted to cooperate with said tines to secure the carpet in position.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a carpet securing device comprising an elongated body member having a series of upturned tines to engage the lower portion of the carpet, and barbed tines extending above the upturned tines adapted to secure the carpet in engagement with said upturned tines.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a carpet securing device comprising an elongated body member having a series of upwardly inclined tines positioned in staggered relation to engage the carpet from its lower surface, and bendable clamping tongues adapted to be positioned on the upper surface of the carpet to secure the carpet in position on the tines.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

SAMUEL C. AWBREY.