

(No Model.)

H. W. MATHER & J. KEARNEY.

FABRIC FOR CARPET LINING.

No. 261,865.

Patented Aug. 1, 1882.

Fig. 1.

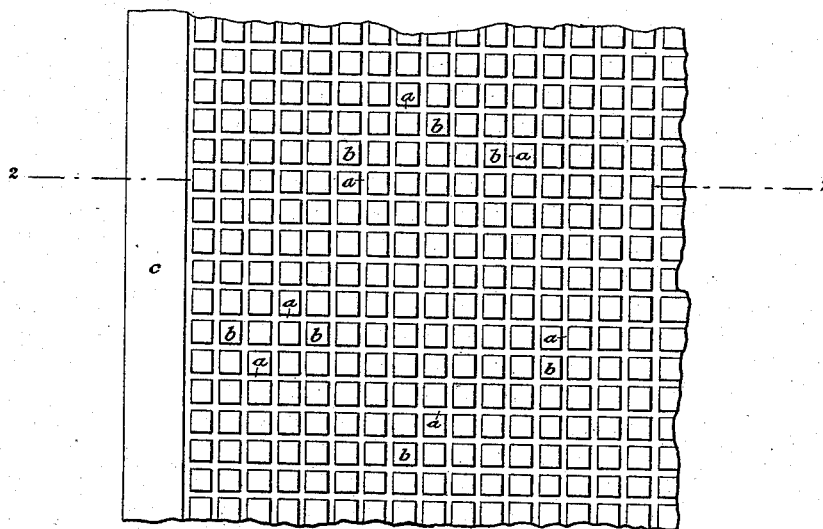


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

*E. B. Bolton*  
*Geo. Bevinson*

INVENTORS:

*Henry W. Mather,*  
*Joseph Kearney,*

By his Attorneys,

*Burke Fraser & Connors*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. MATHER, OF BLOOMINGDALE, AND JOSEPH KEARNEY, OF MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO SAID MATHER.

## FABRIC FOR CARPET-LINING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,865, dated August 1, 1882.

Application filed November 22, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY W. MATHER and JOSEPH KEARNEY, both citizens of the United States, the former residing at Bloomingdale, Passaic county, New Jersey, and the latter residing at Millburn, Essex county, New Jersey, have jointly invented an Improved Fabric for Carpet-Linings and similar Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

The distinguishing feature of our fabric is that it is composed of one flexible homogeneous sheet with one plain smooth face and one face covered or studded with elevations in the nature of numerous small elastic cushions. These cushions are made by forming depressions in one face of the sheet by pressure, the material being in part compressed and in part displaced, that which is displaced serving to elevate the adjacent cushions or raised parts above the general or normal level of the sheet. We prefer to employ for our fabric some felted material. The depressions and elevations may be of any shape, and may be formed by compression with any mechanism. We contemplate employing a properly-engraved roll; but other means may be used. The depressions may be formed while the paper or felt is in process of making or afterward, as desired.

In the drawings, wherein our improved fabric is illustrated, Figure 1 is a plan view of the upper or roughened side, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1.

Let *a* represent lines of depressions formed in the face of the sheet and arranged to cross each other—in this instance at right angles. These form by intersection elevations *bb*, which rise a little above the normal level of the sheet, as shown in the margin *c*.

The compression of the sheet adds strength to it, and the displacement of material imparts elasticity to the elevations upon which the carpet rests—for example, when the fabric is used

as a lining. The lower smooth face of the fabric rests flat upon the floor.

Corrugated linings—that is to say, those in which an elevation on one side registers or coincides with a depression on the other side—are soon flattened by pressure, as the elevations have no base to support them, and the elevation being compressed is not of course soft and elastic.

We are of course fully aware that linings composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed fibrous filling arranged in strips or bars have been proposed, and we make no claim to these. We are also aware that a perforated sheet of paper has been pasted to an unperforated sheet to form a cellular lining; but these are hard and stiff, and are liable to split in use and the dust to get between the sheets. Our fabric is homogeneous and not composed of several elemental fabrics. Such linings are comparatively expensive, and are not, we believe, so durable as ours.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a fabric made from one sheet of felted material, having depressions formed by compression in one face only, and elevations between said depressions, substantially as specified.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a carpet-lining made from a single sheet or thickness of felted material, and having depressions and elevations formed in and on one side only by means of compression, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY W. MATHER.  
JOSEPH KEARNEY.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNELL,  
ARTHUR C. FRASER.