

(No Model.)

M. V. KACER.
CARPET LINING.

No. 263,531.

Patented Aug. 29, 1882.

Fig. 1.

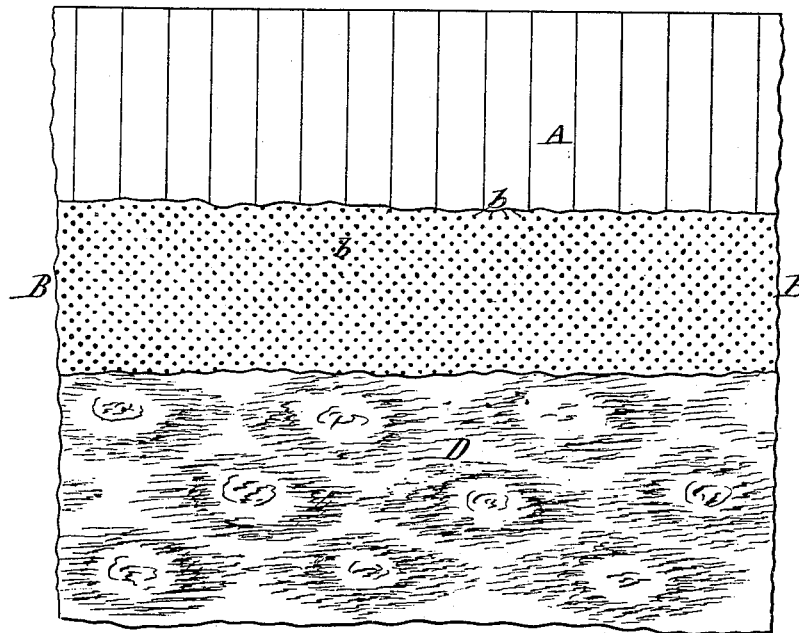


Fig. 2.

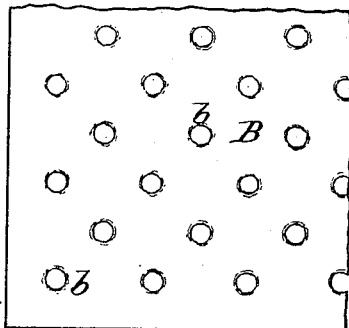


Fig. 3.

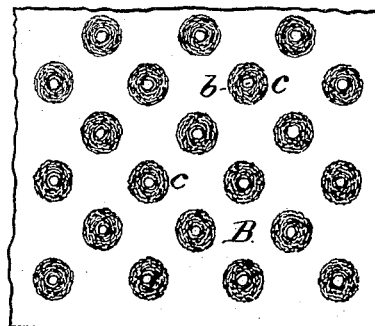
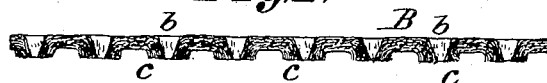


Fig. 4.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN V. KACER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CARPET-LINING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,531, dated August 29, 1882.

Application filed January 28, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN V. KACER, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Carpet-Lining, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same.

The object of my invention is to provide a new carpet-lining that will present a smooth surface to the carpet, thus avoiding wear, will allow the escape of dust through it, thus preventing wear and dirt, and will at the same time form a cushion beneath the carpet. The article can be produced at so low a price as to be within the reach of all users of carpets.

It consists of thick paper or straw board having numerous perforations made with a blunt instrument, or one that will not cut away any of the material, the material being forced outward at the bottom of the perforations forming annular cushions or lips extending beneath the body of the sheet.

Figure 1 is a top view, showing portions of the floor, lining, and carpet. Fig. 2 is an enlarged top view of a piece of lining, and Fig. 3 is a bottom view of same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the lining.

The lining is formed of thick paper or straw board, made in sheets B, or rolls of any suitable size. The sheet has numerous perforations, *b*, which are made with an instrument that does not cut away any of the material, but

which, in making the perforations, forces the material downward and outward around the lower end of the holes *b*, beneath the body of the sheet, in an annular cushion, *c*, in which the fibers of the board are crowded into a confused mass, which forms a permanent cushion. The top of the sheet B remains so unruffled and smooth that it will not wear the carpet. In this it differs from cloth linings, in which the threads wear the carpet by abrasion. The dust descending through the carpet D to the lining will escape through the holes *b*, thus keeping the carpet clean and avoiding wear from grit. The perforations will not be liable to become closed by the pressure of the annular cushions *c* against the floor A, because the circular form of the perforation enables it to resist collapsing strain against its sides.

I have made the lining by running it between two matching-rollers, one of them studied with points to make the perforations and the other one pitted with indentations for the reception of the points and cushions *c*.

I claim—

As an improved article of manufacture, carpet-lining formed of paper-board, with numerous perforations, *b*, and annular cushions *c*, substantially as set forth.

MARTIN V. KACER.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.