

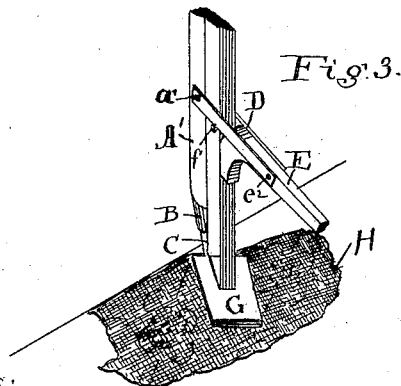
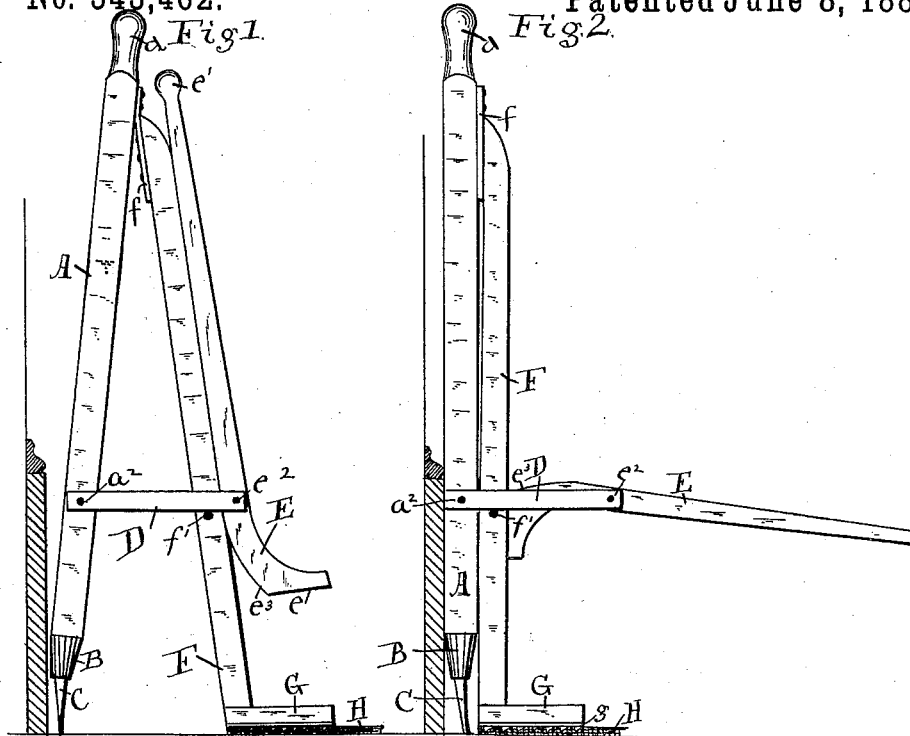
(No Model.)

W. N. LANE & E. E. HALE.

CARPET STRETCHER.

No. 343,462.

Patented June 8, 1886.



Witnesses:

J. J. Emery  
E. J. Clark

Inventors:

William N. Lane and  
Edward E. Hale  
by S. M. Bates  
their atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. LANE AND EDWARD E. HALE, OF DEXTER, MAINE.

## CARPET-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,462, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed February 2, 1886. Serial No. 190,566. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM N. LANE and EDWARD E. HALE, both citizens of the United States, residing at Dexter, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Stretchers; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to carpet-stretchers; and the object of our invention is to construct a mechanism for putting down carpets, which will be sufficiently powerful to stretch taut the heaviest carpets, which may be cheaply and easily made, and which will hold the edge of the carpet without being supported by the hand while the same is being tacked down.

Our invention consists of two braces or legs united at their upper ends by a spring, which tends to hold them apart, the lower end of one being provided with a spike and the lower end of the other with a presser-foot faced with cord-clothing, the two braces being brought together by a cam-lever pressing against one upright, and pivoted by means of two metal straps to the other.

Our invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 shows a side elevation with the legs spread apart. Fig. 2 is the same, showing legs drawn together. Fig. 3 is a perspective view with legs in the same position as in Fig. 2.

A is an upright leg, having on its upper end a handle, *a*, and fixed to its lower end a spike, C, put on with a ferrule, B. The spike C is somewhat curved or bent toward the leg F. The leg F is secured at its upper end to the leg A by a spring, *f*, which tends at all times to press the bottoms of the legs away from each other. The leg F has fixed on its lower end the presser-foot G, the under surface of which is faced with cord-clothing *g*.

E is a cam-lever, which is connected with the leg A by the two metal bars D D, pivoted to the lever E at the point *e*<sup>2</sup>, and to the leg A at the point *a*<sup>2</sup>. The stop *f*<sup>1</sup> projects from the leg F, and prevents the bars D D from dropping below a certain point.

H is the edge of the carpet.

Cam-lever E has a curved portion, *e*<sup>2</sup>, and a straight part, *e*.

When the stretcher is to be used, the spike C is pressed into the floor as near as possible to the base-board, the presser-foot G is rested on the edge of the carpet, and the cam-lever E is depressed, causing the presser-foot G, bearing the edge of the carpet H, to move toward the spike C. When the lever E is down as far as it will go, the square face *e* will rest against the edge of the leg F, and the bars D D will be in such a position that the lever will remain in the position shown in Fig. 2 without being held there. The spike C, being curved or bent, as explained, is prevented by the strain of the carpet from coming out, and consequently the stretcher, when the strain of the carpet is on, will stand alone, holding the carpet firmly in place. By swinging the stretcher partly around and working diagonally to the face of the wall the edge of the carpet may be brought quite up to the base-board, as in Fig. 3. The relatively large area of the presser-foot insures the carpet against tearing.

We are aware that heretofore in devices of this general description an arched spring has been used, one end of which, by an independent pin moving in a socket fixed to the spring, can be held fast, while the other end, which is pointed or toothed, can be moved forward toward the fixed end by a lever swinging in a link connected to the socket of the pin, and operating at its lower end against the movable end of the spring.

We claim—

A carpet-stretcher composed of the upright leg A, having a spike, C, fixed to its lower end, and bars D, pivoted upon it a short distance above said spike, said leg being secured at its upper end to the top of the leg F by means of the spring *f*, which leg F has fixed on its lower end the presser-foot G, and is provided at *f*<sup>1</sup> with a stop, and the cam-lever E, pivoted to ends of the bars D, all combined substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM N. LANE.  
EDWARD E. HALE.

Witnesses:

MORRILL SPRAGUE,  
VOLNEY A. SPRAGUE.