

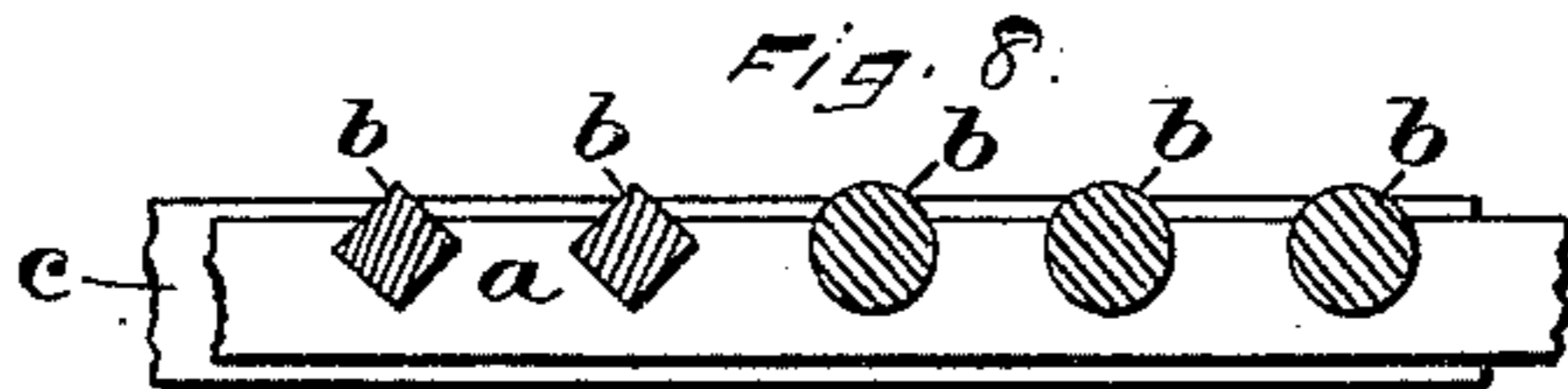
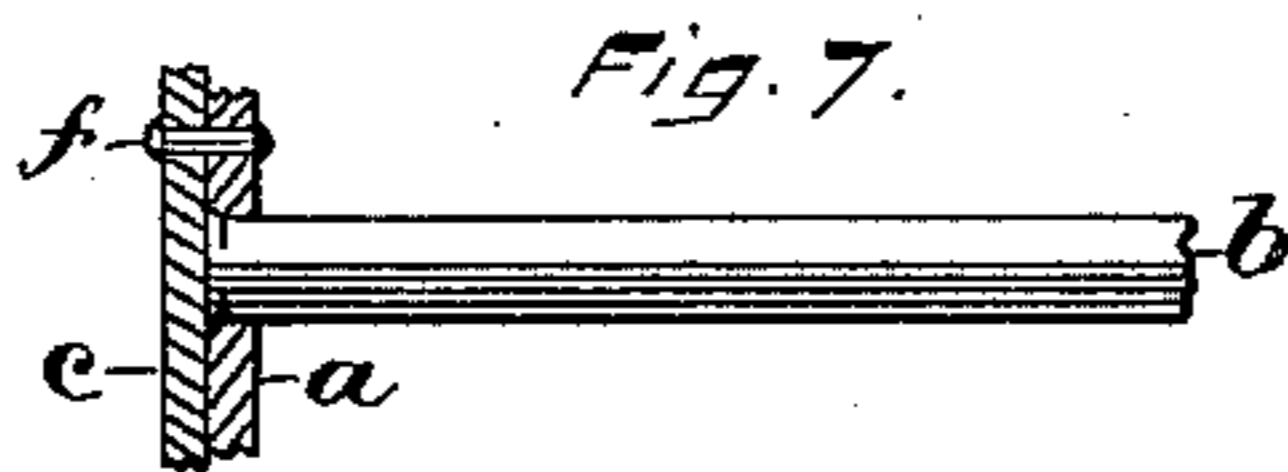
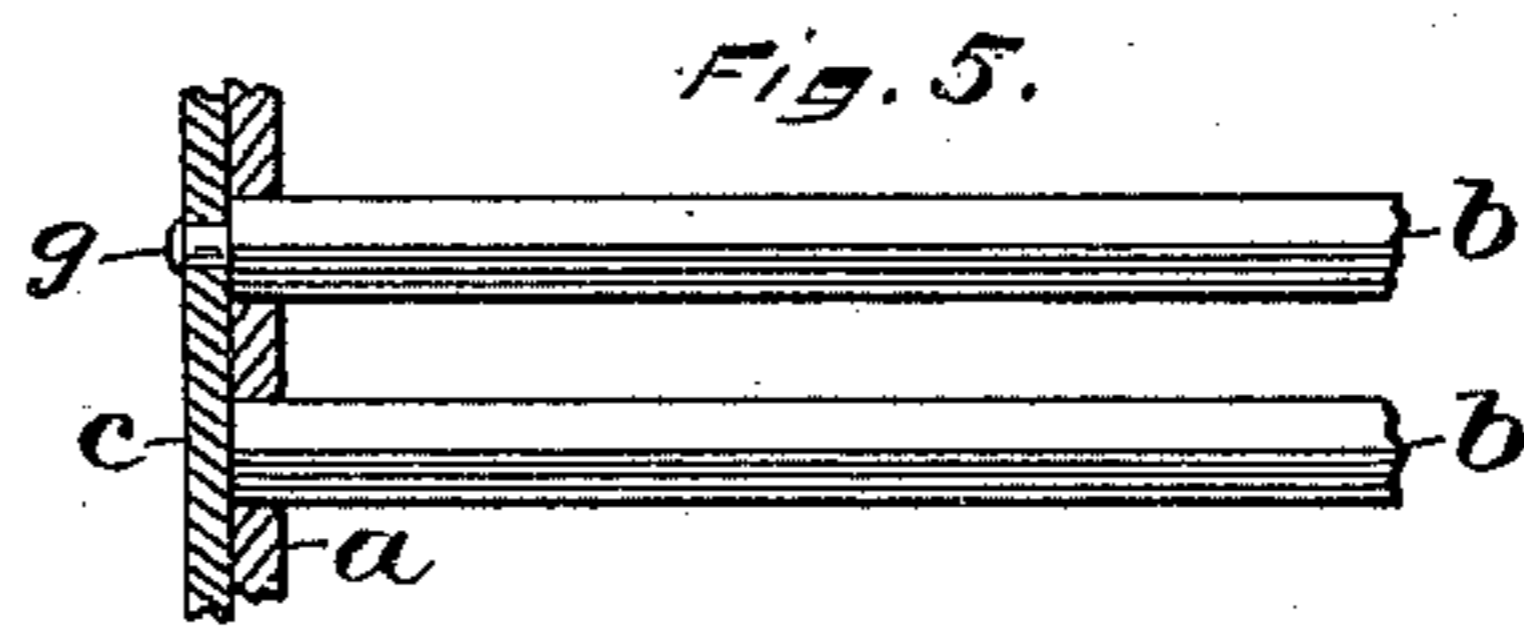
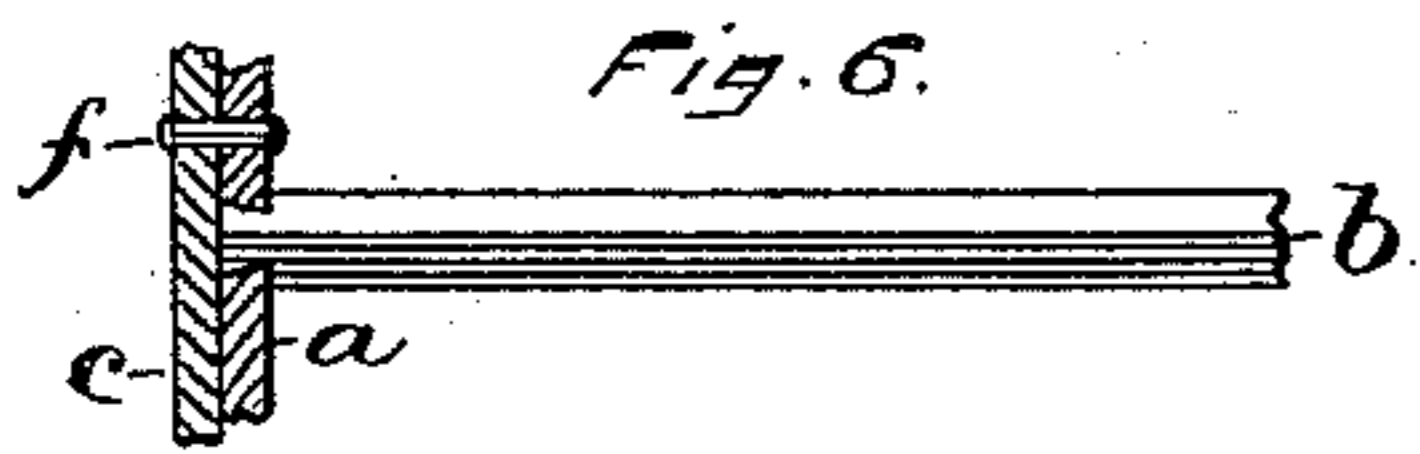
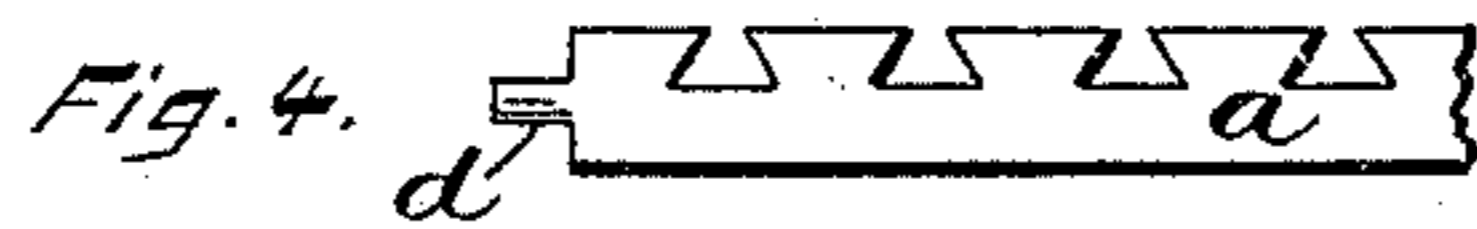
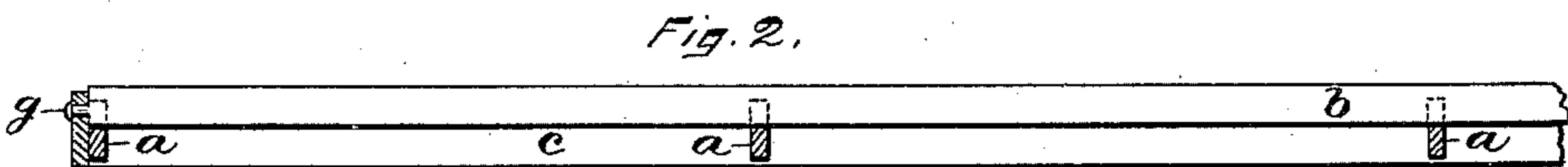
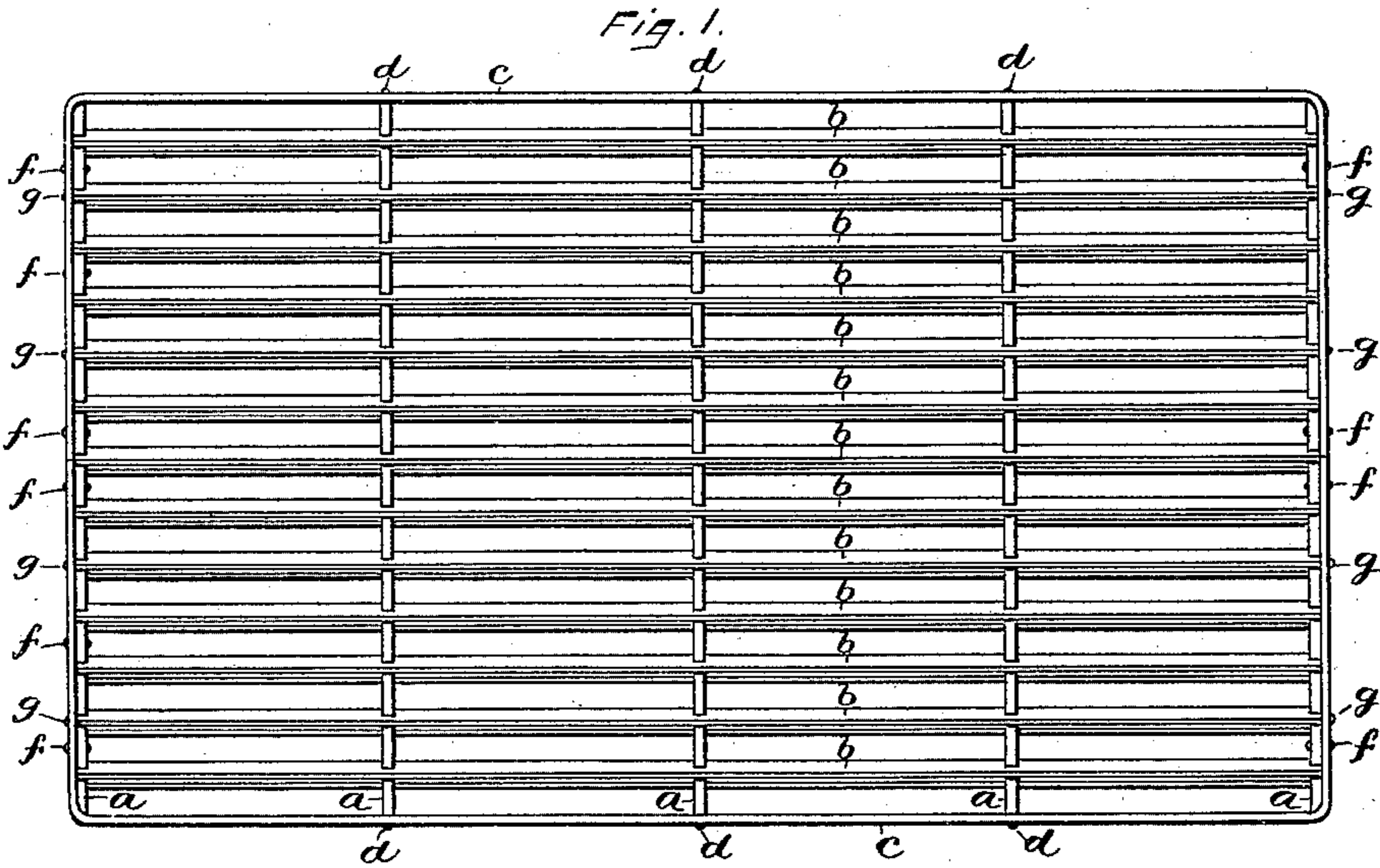
(No Model.)

C. WOLCOTT.

MAT.

No. 397,453.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.



WITNESSES.

John Edwards Jr.  
C. H. Nelles

INVENTOR.

Clayton Wolcott.  
By James Shepard.

Att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAYTON WOLCOTT, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

## MAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,453, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed February 24, 1888. Serial No. 265,156. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLAYTON WOLCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in mats; and the objects of my invention are simplicity and economy of construction and general efficiency in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my mat. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, partly in elevation, of a portion of said mat. Fig. 3 is a transverse section, partly in elevation, of a portion of said mat. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a portion of one of the cross-bars for said mat. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section, partly in plan view, of a portion of said mat. Figs. 6 and 7 are like views showing a modification in construction; and Fig. 8 is a transverse section of a portion of my mat, illustrating two modifications.

*a* designates the transverse bars, *b* the longitudinal bars or wires, and *c* the band which surrounds the edge of the mat, all of which I prefer to form of metal.

With the exception of the transverse bar at each end of the mat, the transverse bars *a* are provided with tenons *d*, which pass through holes in the band *c* and are then riveted or headed to firmly unite them to the band. The transverse bars at each end may, if desired, be provided with like tenons; but I prefer to omit said tenons for the end bars and then secure said bars to the band *c* by rivets *f* at different points along the length of said bar. Each of the transverse bars is provided with a series of notches open at the upper edge and enlarging downwardly, thereby forming notches with overhanging side walls. The longitudinal bars or wires *b* are formed of such shape in cross-section as to fill the notches in the bars *a* and also to project slightly above the top of the bars in which said notches are formed, as shown. I prefer to form these notches and bars or wires of a triangular form in cross-section and to arrange them with one of their corners projecting upwardly, as shown.

All of the bars or wires *b* may be made of

a length which will just fill the longitudinal space inclosed by the band *c*; or, if desired, a part of said wires may be provided with tenons *g*, which project through holes in the band *c* and have their ends riveted, thereby rigidly holding said band in place and binding the whole together in a firm and substantial manner.

In Fig. 2 the bars *a a* and the end portion of the band *c* are shown in transverse section on a line which passes through the middle portion of one of the bars or wires *b* having the tenon *g*, said bar being shown in elevation. In Fig. 3 the transverse section is on a line through the middle of one of the transverse bars *a* having a tenon, *d*, said bar being shown in elevation.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 the horizontal sections through the band and bar *a* at the end of the mat are in the same plane as the bottom of the bars *b*, said bars being shown in plan view. In Fig. 6, instead of providing the bars *b* with a tenon which extends through the band *c*, I notch the two sides of the bar to form a dovetailed head and the bar *a* at the end is provided with notches of a corresponding shape, but with vertical sides, so that said dovetailed tenons may be slipped vertically into the notches of the end bars. When said bars are secured to the band *c* by means of the rivets *f*, the parts are firmly bound together. In Fig. 7 I have represented the notches in the end bar, *a*, of the same form as in the other transverse bars, but beveled or countersunk upon the outer side, so that the ends of the bars *b* may be upset or headed, as shown, before the end bars, *a*, are secured to the band *c*.

While I prefer the triangular form for the longitudinal wires or bars *b*, said bars may be rolled or drawn in the form of a modified triangle in cross-section, or square, or round, as shown in Fig. 8, the notches in the transverse bars being modified in accordance with the shape of the bars intended to be used. In all the forms shown or suggested the notches for the principal transverse bars are open at the top and enlarged downwardly, and the lower part of the longitudinal bars or wires is correspondingly shaped, while their upper part or summit, which projects upwardly above the upper edges of the transverse bars, is provided

with a sharp or rounded longitudinal ridge, thereby forming a series of effective serapers.

After the parts are separately constructed in the manner described, the several longitudinal bars or wires *b* are slipped endwise through the notches in the transverse bars *a*. The surrounding band can then be secured in place to bind the parts together.

I claim as my invention—

10 The herein-described mat, consisting of a surrounding band, a series of transverse bars having notches which are open at the top and

enlarged downwardly, and a series of longitudinal bars or wires with their lower parts shaped in cross-section to the form of said notches, while their upper portions, which project therefrom, are contracted into a longitudinal ridge, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. 15

CLAYTON WOLCOTT.

Witnesses:

JOHN P. BARTLETT,  
JAMES SHEPARD.