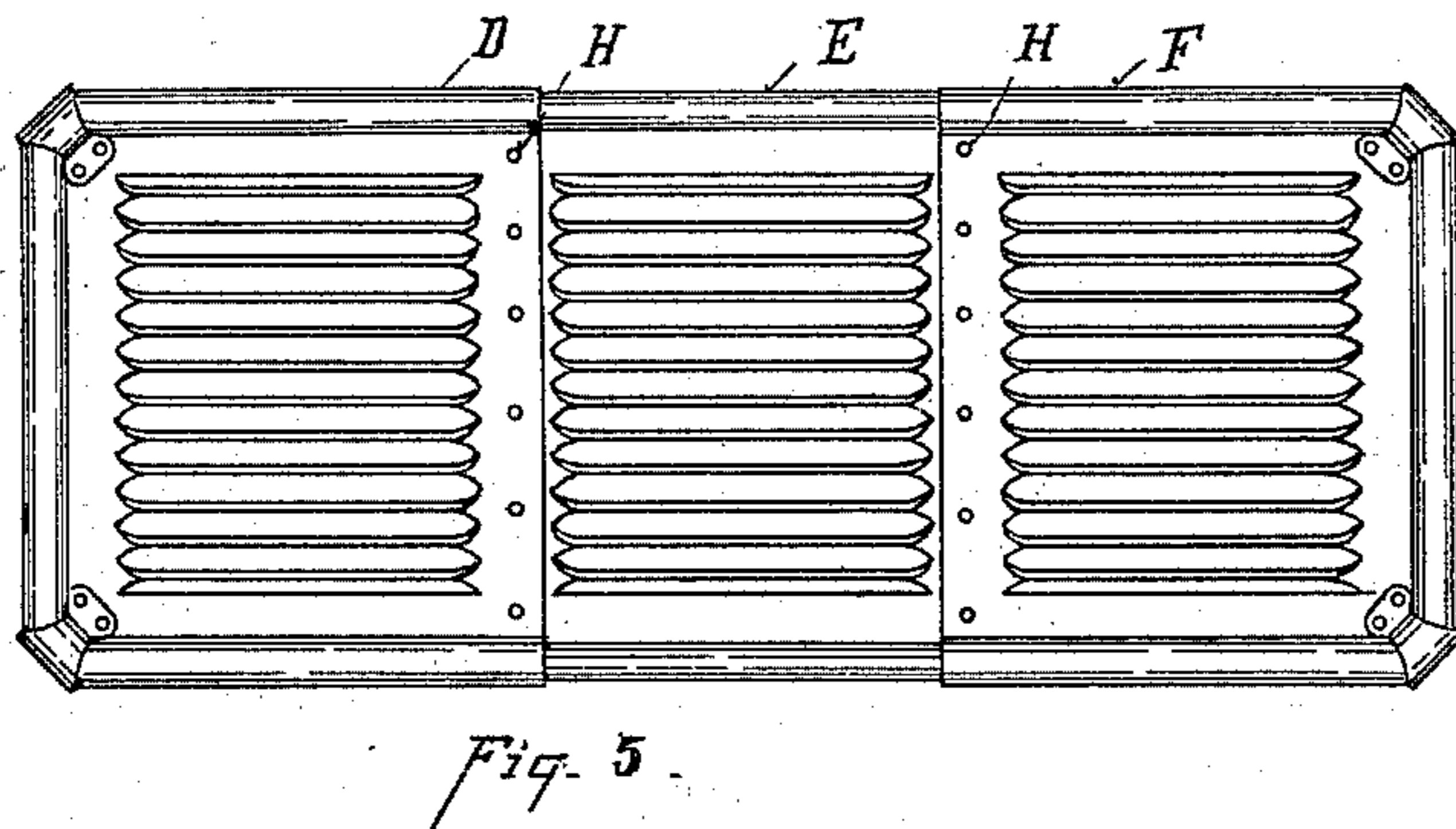
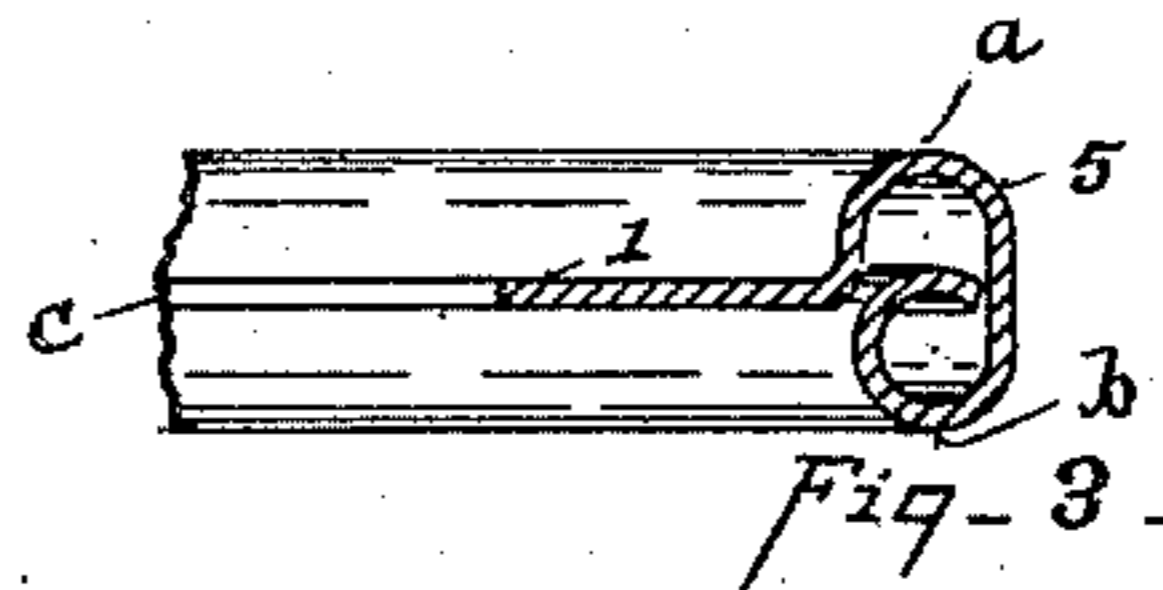
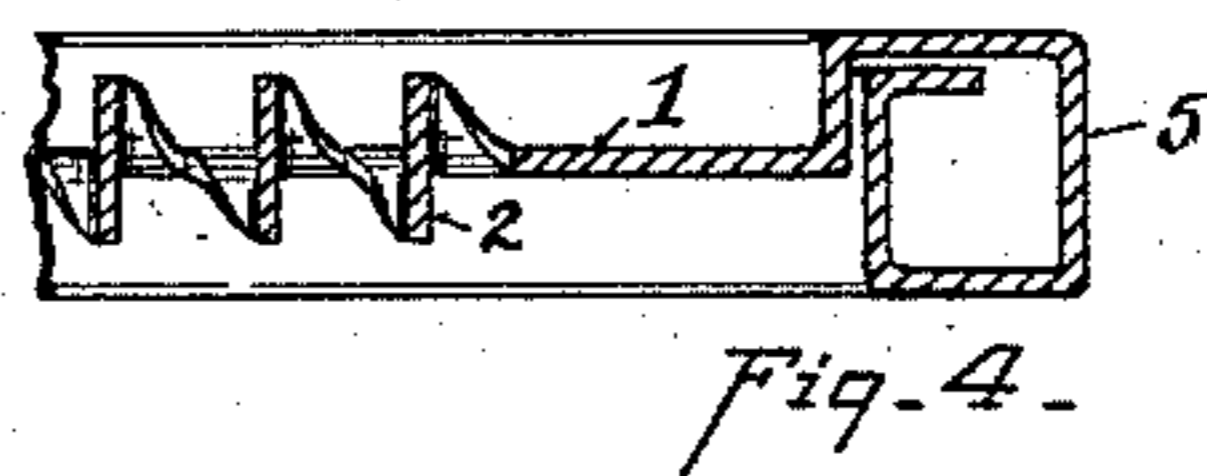
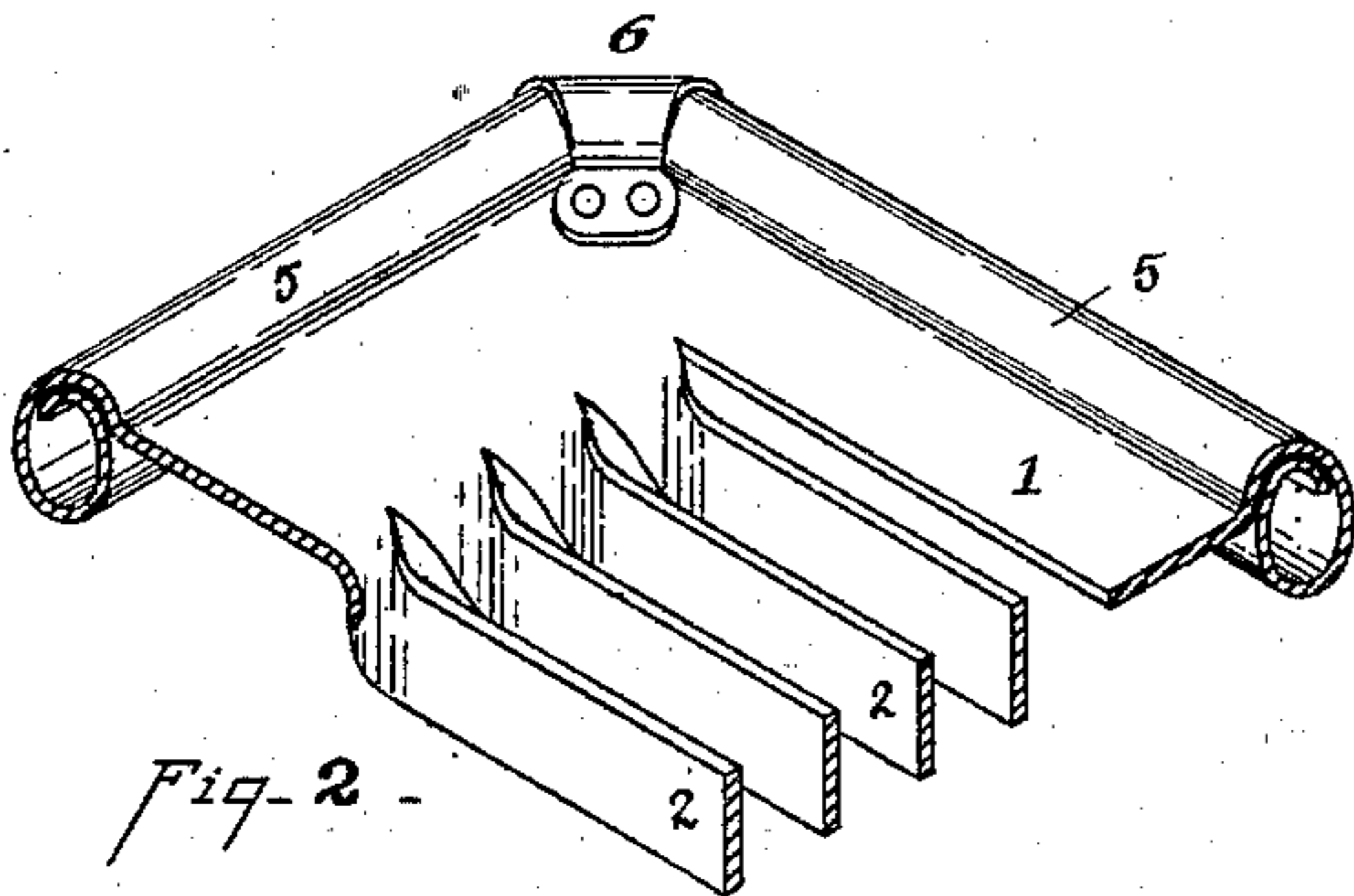
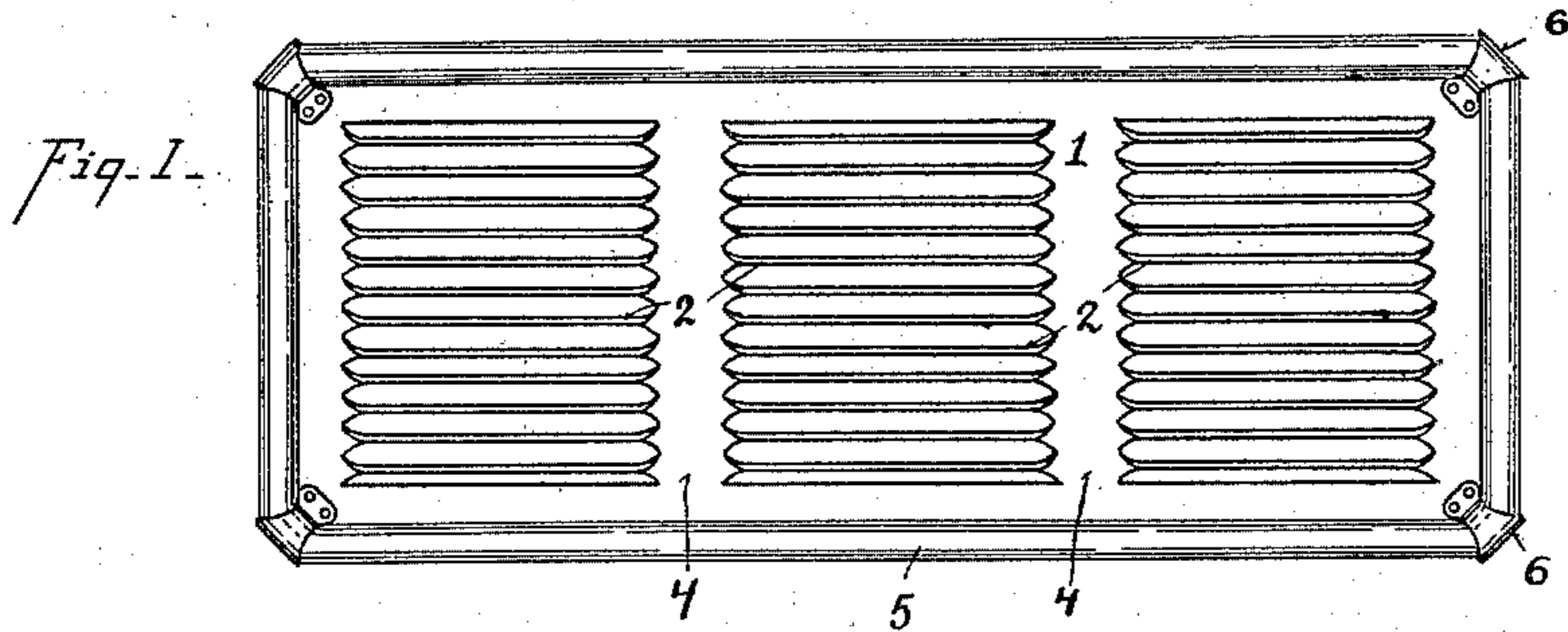


(No Model.)

G. W. HOWELL.
DOOR MAT.

No. 477,545.

Patented June 21, 1892.



Witnesses

C. W. Miles
F. Simmons

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HOWELL, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

DOOR-MAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,545, dated June 21, 1892.

Application filed August 12, 1891. Serial No. 402,454. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HOWELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Mats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel, simple, efficient, and economical sheet-metal door-mat, which is capable of being reversed, so that either side can be used uppermost. To accomplish this object, my invention involves the features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view. Fig. 3 is a modified form of border, and Fig. 4 is another modification of the same. Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the mat constructed in sections.

1 represents a plate or sheet of metal, preferably of steel.

2 represents a series of vertical ribs, which serve as scrapers. They are formed by making a series of slits across the face of the metal and axially turning or rotating the strips of metal between the slits, so that the longitudinal edges of each strip project, respectively, above and below the surfaces of the metal plate or sheet. I have shown three series of scrapers; but any desired number of series may be employed.

4 represents a strip of plane metal between each of the series, which may be corrugated, if desired, or an additional strengthening piece may be secured to one side thereof. It will be observed that these ribs or scrapers, when turned vertically or nearly vertically project an equal distance each side of the plane of the metal, so that the mat is reversible.

5 represents the border of the mat, which is formed by the rolling up of the edges of the sheet, which are slitted at the corners so as to allow each side and end to be separately rolled. This border forms the base on which the mat is supported, and the roll is preferably made large enough to elevate the lower edge of the scrapers or ribs above the floor.

6 represents a clip, which is lapped over the corners and projected upon either side of the metal, to which it is secured by rivets, so as to strengthen the same.

Instead of rolling the metal at the corners it may be bent in the form shown in Fig. 3 or the form shown in Fig. 4. The border or base is formed in Fig. 3 by an upward and inward curve of the metal, forming the supporting-points *a b* equidistant from the base-line *c*. In Fig. 4 the same principle is observed, except the corners are sharp instead of round. It is obvious that the mat may be constructed of sections in various ways, one form of which is shown in Fig. 5. The mat is here shown as constructed of three sections D E F, sections D and F having the end and side borders. Section E has side borders only, and these borders are made small enough to nest within the side borders of sections D and F. Section E overlaps sections D and F and is secured thereto by rivets H. Other sectional forms may be adopted without affecting the principle herein shown.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A reversible door-mat consisting of a sheet-metal plate having a series of scrapers formed by slitting the metal and axially turning the strips between the slits into an approximately vertical plane, with the longitudinal edges of each strip projecting, respectively, above and below the sheet-metal plate, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A reversible door-mat consisting of a sheet-metal plate turned into an enlarged border and having a series of scrapers formed by slitting the metal and axially turning the strips between the slits into an approximately vertical plane, with the longitudinal edges of each strip projecting, respectively, above and below the sheet-metal plate, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

GEORGE W. HOWELL.

Witnesses:

P. SIMMONS,
C. W. MILES.