

No. 684,826.

Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

J. D. KARNAGHAN & J. H. PRESCOTT.

DOOR MAT.

(Application filed Oct. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

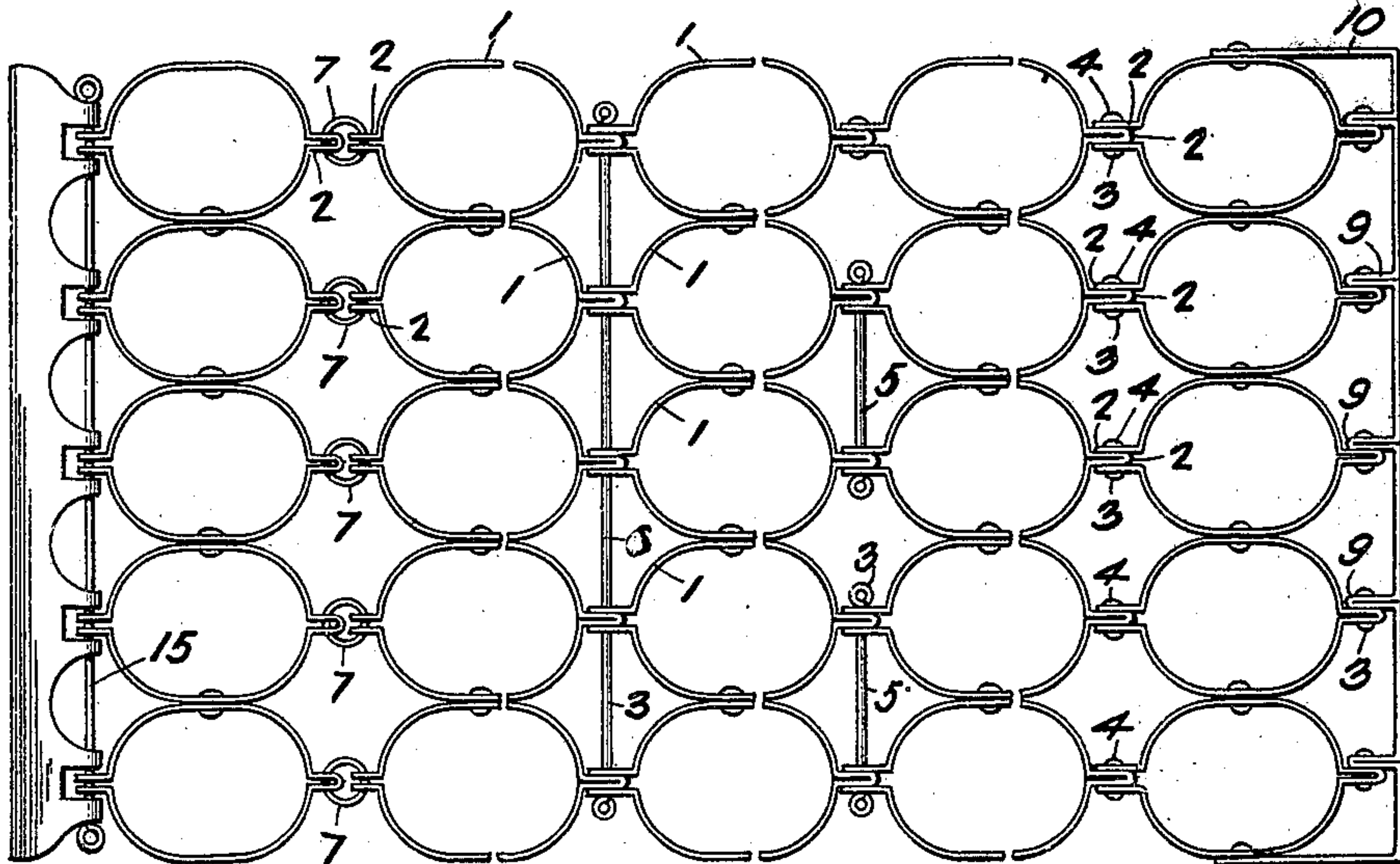


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1^a

Fig. 1^b

Fig. 2.

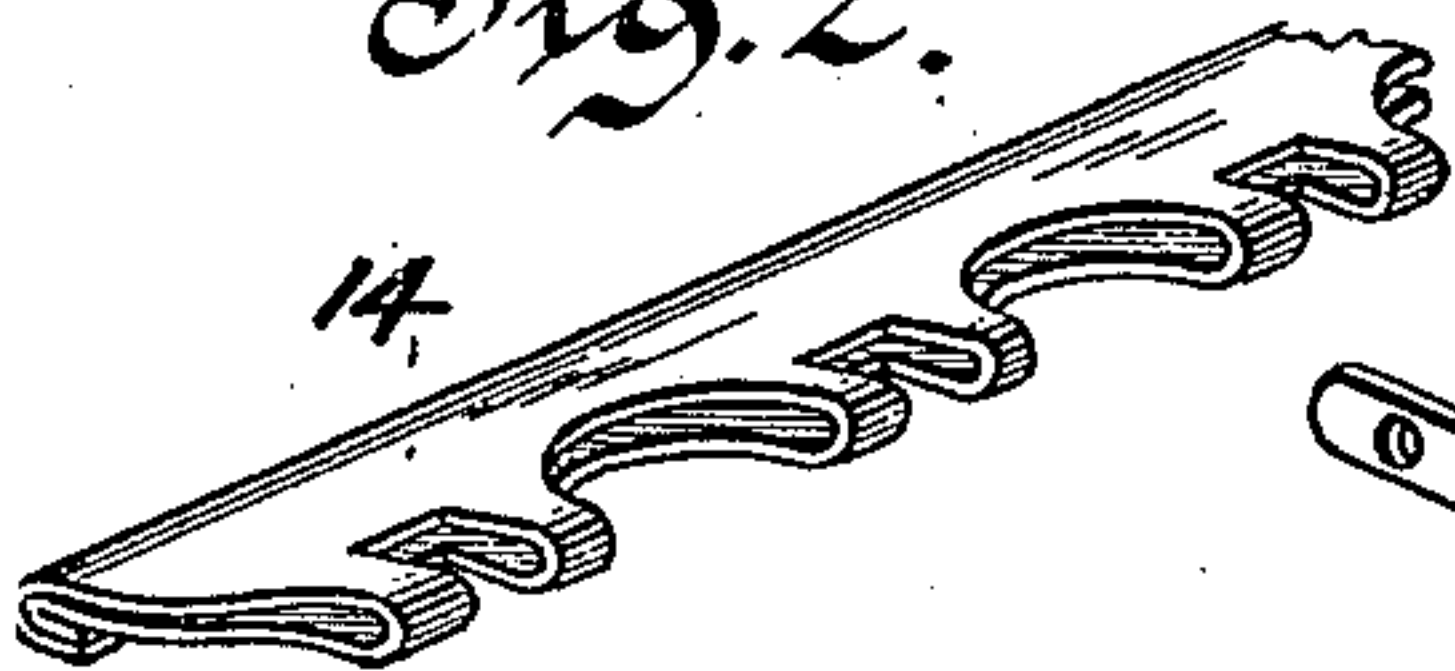


Fig. 3.

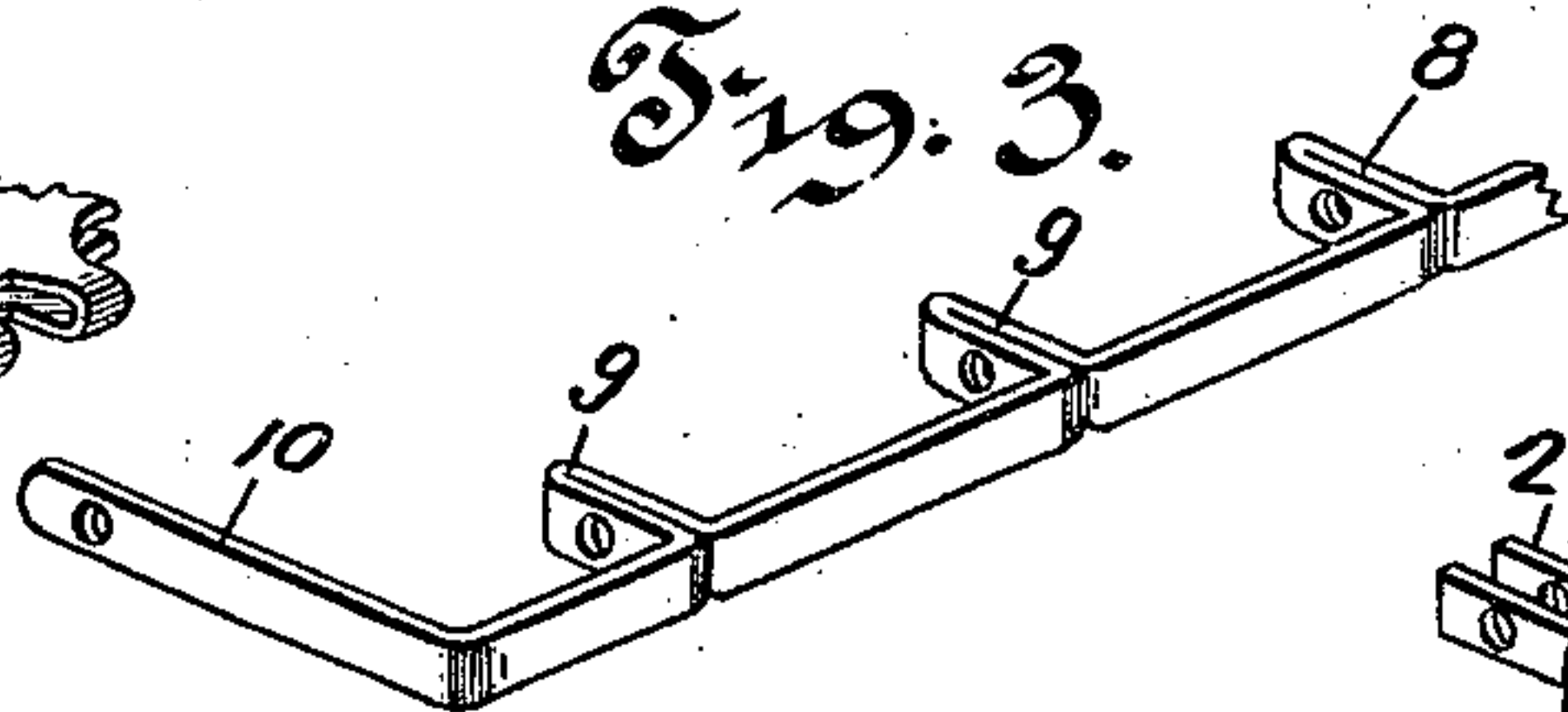


Fig. 4.

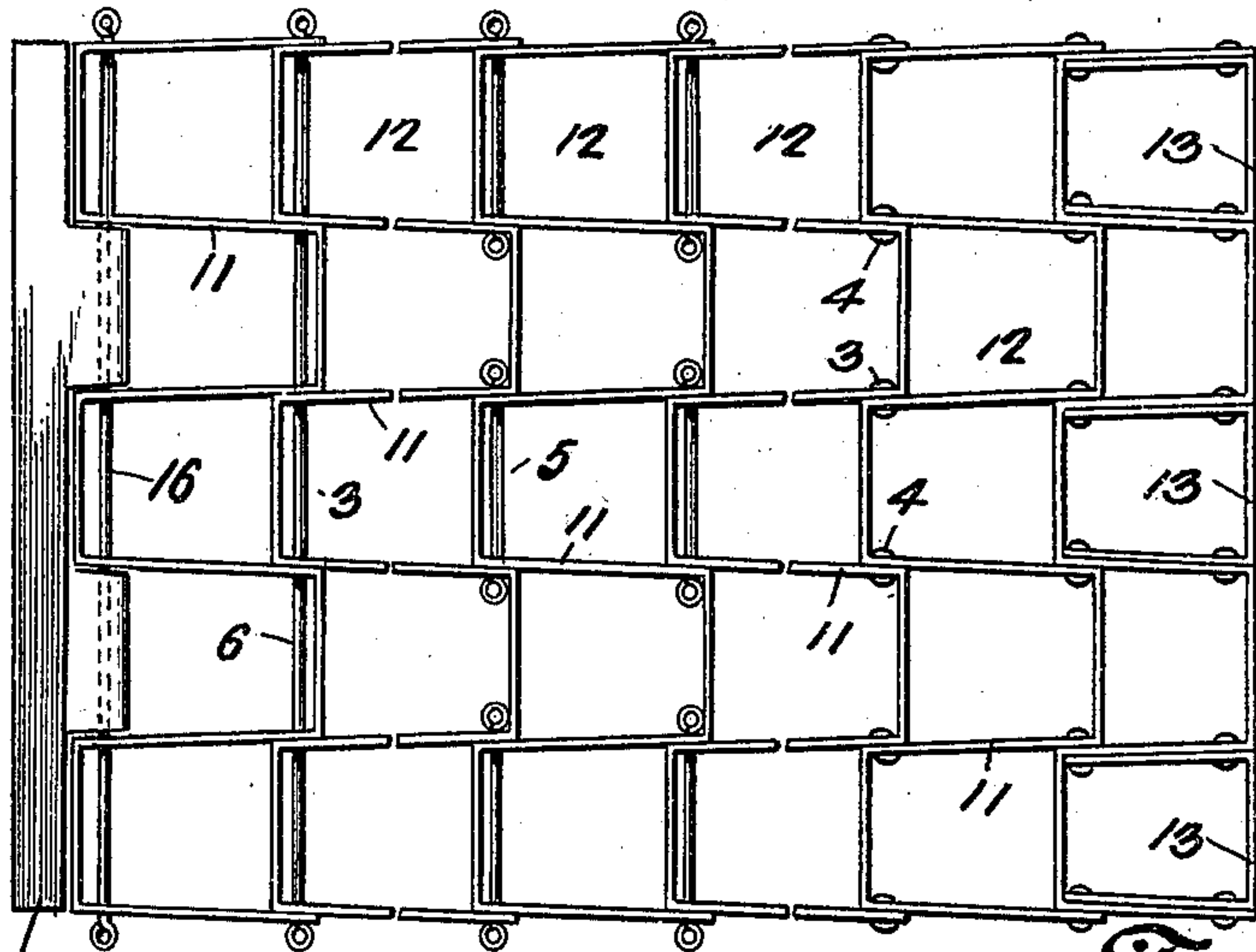
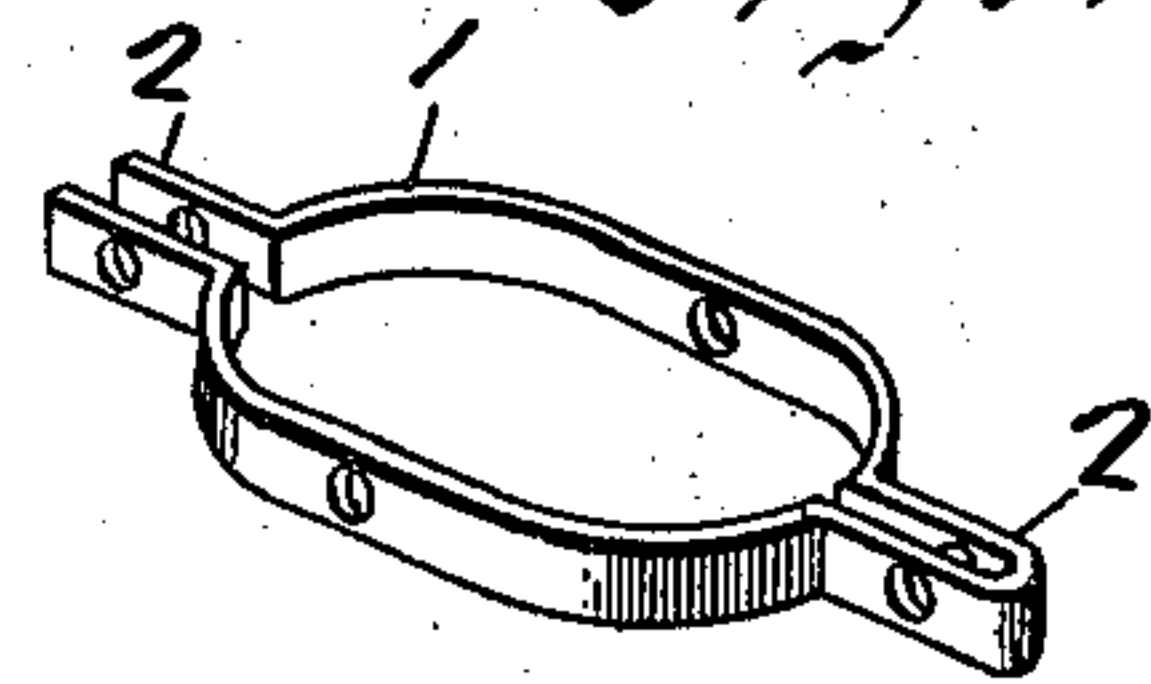


Fig. 5.

Fig. 5^a

Fig. 5^b

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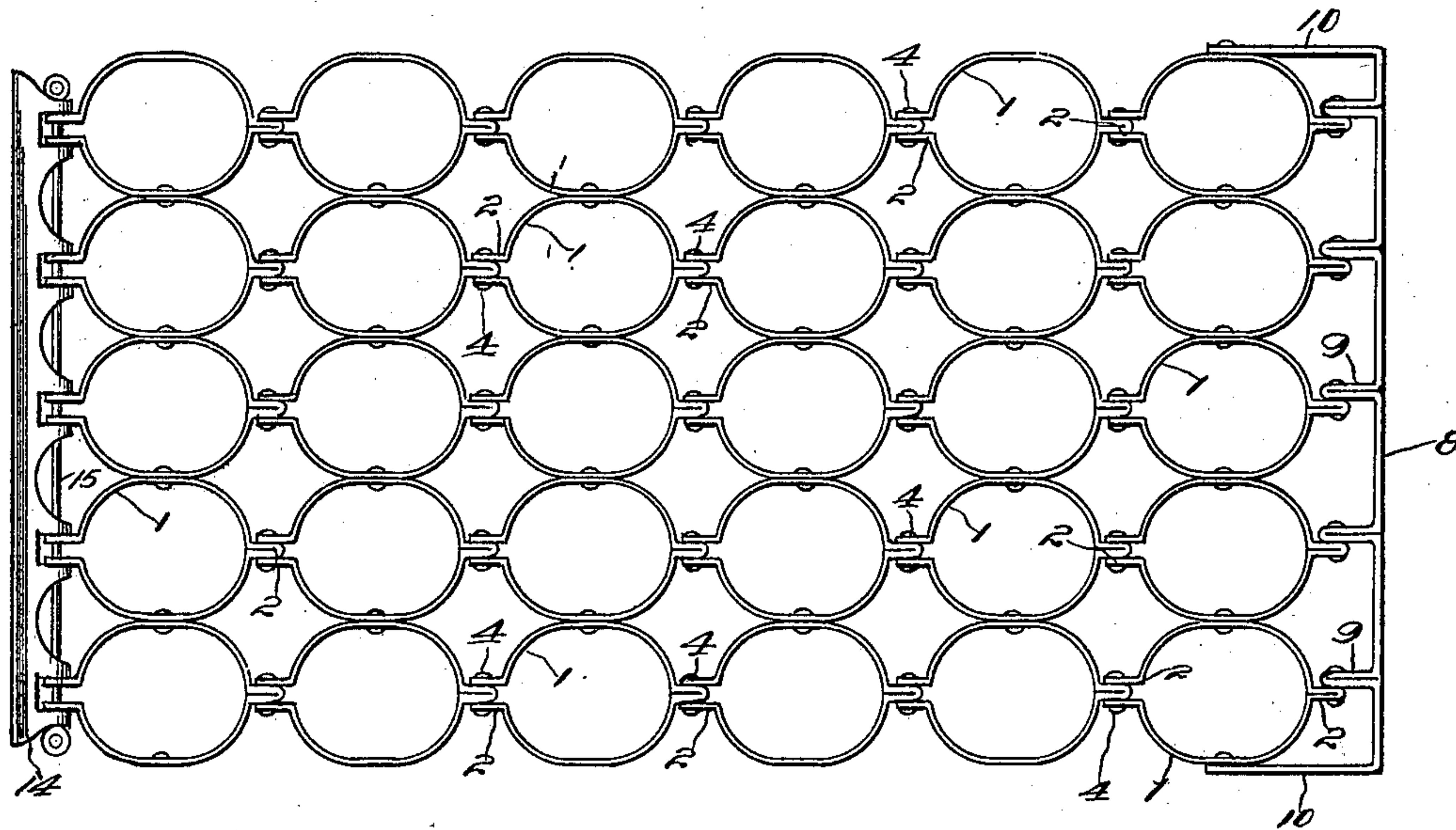
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. KARNAGHAN AND JOHN H. PRESCOTT, OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

DOOR-MAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,826, dated October 22, 1901.

Application filed October 20, 1900. Serial No. 33,755. (No model)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN D. KARNAGHAN and JOHN H. PRESCOTT, citizens of the United States, residing at Marshalltown, in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Door-Mat, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in door-mats; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device of this character having structural features that render it exceptionally useful in removing mud, snow, or ice that may become accumulatively caked on the shoe or boot, and which frequently resist removal by an ordinary brush-mat, and also to produce a strong and durable mat of a flexible nature and reversible, of a comparatively inexpensive character.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a portion of one form of the improved mat embodying the features of the invention. Figs. 1^a, 1^b, and 1^c are similar views of portions of the mat, showing different connecting devices for the links. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the one end finishing-strip of the mat shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the marginal strip for the device shown by Fig. 1^c. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the links. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a modified form of the improved mat. Fig. 5^a is a view similar to Fig. 5, showing the members of the modified form of the mat connected by different pivotal devices. Fig. 5^b is a view similar to Figs. 5 and 5^a, showing the members of the modified form of the mat connected by pivotal rivets. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the marginal strip for the device shown by Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a complete mat having similarly-arranged links.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to Figs. 1, 1^a, 1^b, 1^c, 2, 3, and 4, the numeral 1 designates a plurality of members or complete links, of oval form, as shown,

or any other desired shape, and constructed from ribbon-steel of suitable strength and crimped to form longitudinally-extending central projections 2. These members have the central portions of the bodies thereof to form transversely-extending bars connected by rivets 3 or analogous fastenings, and the length of the said bars will depend on the number of the members fastened together and which will be regulable at will. The projections 2 are apertured, and those forming the terminals of one link respectively embrace or fit between the devices of a similar character of adjacent links and pivotally connected by short rivets 4, Fig. 1^c, engaging each set of projections individually, or by longer pins 5, connecting two sets of said projections, Fig. 1^b, or by rods 6, connecting all the sets of a transverse series, Fig. 1^a, or by rings 7, Fig. 1, the several different forms of connections in some instances being used in one mat or individually throughout the entire mat structure, it being understood that any pivotal means will be employed to arrive at the result sought. The edges of the members are exposed on opposite sides of the mat, thus making the latter reversible to increase its wearing qualities, and in the use of the same the accumulations of mud or other material from a boot or shoe and removed thereby falls within the confines or between the members, and thereby avoids clogging the same and facilitates removing the material thus collected by simply raising the mat from over the same, and the open construction of the members renders it easy to keep the mat itself in clean condition. The members or links 1 are formed of a single piece of the ribbon steel or stock or other suitable stock by doubling the same, as shown, and laterally or otherwise projecting the opposite intermediate side portions.

Instead of having the members in connected transverse bar arrangement they can be equally well disposed longitudinally of the mat structure and longer lengths of the improved fabric can be made to cover floors or other surfaces in a manner similar to a carpet. A marginal strip 8 is connected to one bar or that on the edge portion at one side or end, as the case may be, the said strip consisting of a suitable length of ribbon-steel

crimped or doubled upon itself at regular intervals to form attaching projections 9, which are connected to the projections at one side of the said outer or edge bar, the extremities 5 10 of the said strip being bent in planes at right angles to the main portions of the same and terminally riveted to the central portions of the end members of the said latter bar. This marginal strip strengthens the 10 mat construction and prevents the portions of the members connected thereto from being crushed down or from catching on articles passing thereover, such as dress-skirts and the like.

15 In Figs. 5, 5^a, 5^b, and 6 a modified form of the improved mat is shown and comprises a series of bars 11, formed also from ribbon-steel and bent at intervals to provide trapezoidal loops 12, having the smaller portions of one set 20 fitted in and pivotally connected to the wider portions of an adjacent set, pivotal connection being obtained through the use of rods, pins, or rivets, and to completely close the one end or side of this form of the improved 25 device, as shown by Fig. 5^b, individual trapezoidal loops 13 are reversed and closely fitted in and secured rigidly to the normally open loops of the bar at the side or end. The modified form of the device just described also 30 has two sets of working edges and is thus made reversible, and in both forms of the device the bars are free to move in relation to each other with obvious material advantage.

In both forms of the device in addition to 35 the closing means along one margin a movable finishing-strip is applied, as shown by Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6, the said strip 14 in the first form consisting of a doubled piece of suitable sheet metal gradually reduced toward its outer free edge, the latter being bent, 40 as shown. The inner doubled edge is recessed at intervals to form scraping edges and to provide seats for receiving the projections of the adjacent bar, the said projections being 45 attached by a pivot-rod 15. The finishing-strip 14^a (shown by Figs. 5 and 6) is similar to that just described except that the inner doubled portion or edge thereof is formed with recesses corresponding to the shape of 50 the loops 12 of the bars 11, the said loops being connected to the inner edge of the strip

by a pivot-rod 16. These finishing-strips both permit the mat to be arranged close to a sill or threshold or permit said portion of the mat to run down gradually to a floor-surface to 55 avoid material projection and also prevent persons from stumbling thereover.

Many changes in the form, size, proportions, and minor details may be resorted to other than those noted without departing from the 60 principle of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A mat of the class set forth composed of a plurality of links formed from single pieces 65 of stock and each intermediately bent to produce opposite sides continuous with each other and forming a closed end, the opposite end of the link being open, whereby the closed ends of one series of links may be inserted 70 in the open ends of an adjacent series of the same, and means for pivotally connecting the engaged ends of the links.

2. A mat of the class set forth composed of a plurality of links made up of single inter- 75 mediately-bent lengths of flat stock, the one terminal of each link being closed and the other open and both terminals transversely reduced, the closed terminals of the links being fitted in the open terminals of adjacent 80 links, means for pivotally connecting the engaged link-terminals, and means for securing the contiguous side portions of the links to each other.

3. A mat composed of a series of movably- 85 connected devices, and a finishing-strip pivotally connected to one series of said devices and consisting of a single piece of doubled sheet metal with the edges of the inner side provided with structural means for connect- 90 ing portions of the said series of devices thereto, and means for pivotally connecting the said devices and strip.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signa- 95 tures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN D. KARNAGHAN.
JOHN H. PRESCOTT.

Witnesses:

J. S. MILLARD,
I. W. BAULDIN.