

No. 775,633.

PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

E. S. NORTON & G. C. KNAUFF.

MAT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

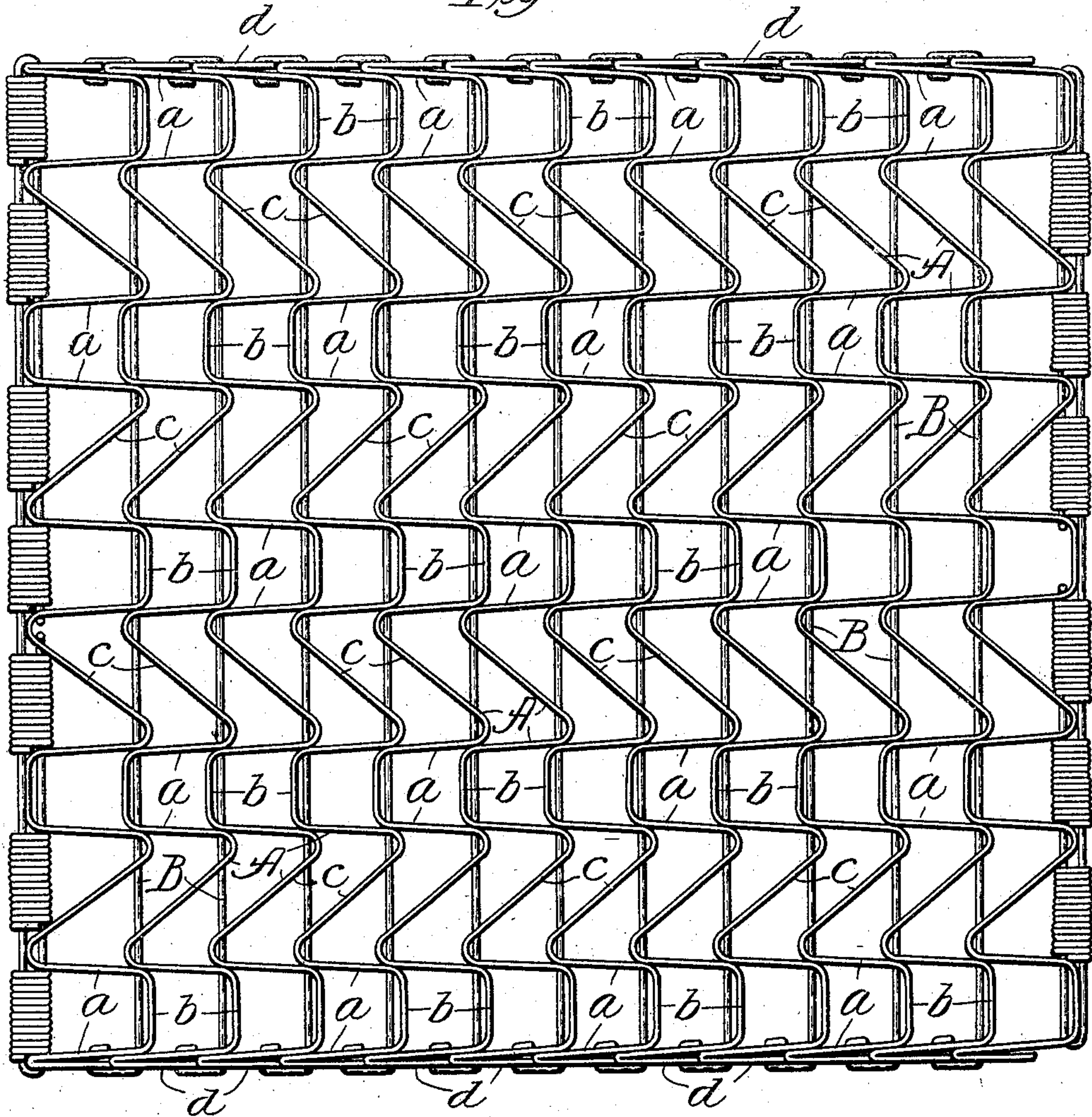
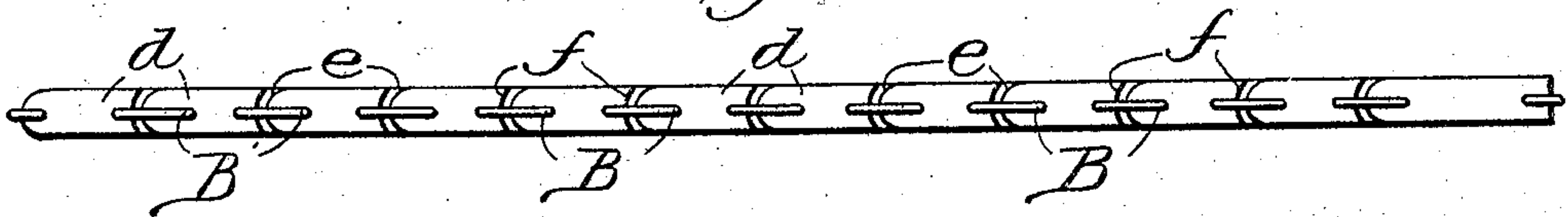


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
E. S. Norton,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,633, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed July 18, 1904. Serial No. 217,011. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELLIOTT S. NORTON and GEORGE C. KNAUFF, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in metal door-mats of the general type shown and described in Letters Patent No. 743,303, granted on the application of James E. MacMurray November 3, 1903, and which consists, broadly stated, of metal strips suitably corrugated and hinged together by wires to form pivotally-connected intermeshing sections. Mats of this type are largely employed at the thresholds of public places, where they are subjected necessarily to hard usage and where any undue weakness in their construction soon becomes apparent. The one particular weakness found to exist in mats of this type as hitherto provided lies in the construction of the opposite edge portions, which in time become bent out of shape and broken under the impact of the heels of persons treading upon or kicking against them.

Our object is to overcome this weakness in the construction of the mats by providing them with reinforced edge portions of novel and durable construction; and it is further our object to render the said reinforced portions practically continuous and slightly resilient, as hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the mat constructed with our improvements, and Fig. 2 an edge view of the same.

The sections A, forming the main body portion of the mat, each consist of a flat strip of metal corrugated, preferably, in the manner shown to produce the leg portions *a*, connected by the cross-pieces *b* and inclined cross-pieces *c*. Extending through the legs and inclined cross-pieces are series of perforations which receive wires or connecting-rods B in the manner shown, the sections intermeshing, as indicated, and being pivotally joined together by the wires. The end portions *d*

of the strips A are bent over upon the outer legs *a* of the sections and extend, preferably, at an acute angle thereto, to be at their free ends a distance approximating the thickness of the metal from the adjacent sides of the legs. These extensions or end portions have perforations coinciding with the other perforations of the sections and are also perforated near their free ends. The outer legs of the sections are also provided with perforations coinciding with the perforations in the free end portions of the extensions. The wires B, near opposite ends, pass beyond the said extensions, are turned over upon the latter, and returned through the perforations in the free end portions of the extensions and through the perforations in the outer legs coincident therewith. The wires are fastened in place at their ends, preferably by upsetting them against the inner surfaces of the outer legs. In turning the extensions *d* upon the outer legs we form, preferably, rounded corners to produce the convex ends *e*. The extensions at their free ends may extend close but out of contact with the convex ends *e* and are preferably formed concave, as indicated at *f*. Thus the sections may turn upon the hinges formed by the wires or connecting-rods B without interference when it is desired to roll up the mat for transportation. The extensions *d* at each side of the mat thus form practically continuous reinforcing edges, and as their free ends are slightly out of contact with the adjacent leg-surfaces they may yield slightly when kicked against.

While we prefer to construct our improvements throughout as shown and described, they may be variously modified in the matter of details without departing from the spirit of our invention as defined by the claims.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A mat composed of a series of sections, each formed of a flat strip of metal corrugated between its end portions to produce legs connected by cross-pieces and intermeshing with the next adjacent sections, the intermeshing parts of the sections being coincidently per-

forated, and the free end portions of the strips being bent over upon the outer legs of the sections to form substantially continuous reinforcing edges for the mat, and a connecting-rod passing through each series of coincident perforations, extending beyond the outer said legs and bent over and returned through coincident perforations in said free end portions and outer legs, substantially as described.

2. A mat composed of a series of sections, each formed of a flat strip of metal corrugated between its end portions to produce legs connected by cross-pieces and intermeshing with the next adjacent sections, the intermeshing parts of the sections being coincidently perforated, and the free end portions of the

strips being bent over upon the outer legs of the sections to form practically continuous reinforcing edges for the mat, the bent-over end portions being concave at one end and convex at the other, and a connecting-rod passing through each series of coincident perforations, extending beyond the outer said legs and bent over and returned through coincident perforations in said free end portions and outer legs, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ELLIOTT S. NORTON.
GEORGE C. KNAUFF.

In presence of—

W. B. DAVIES,
M. S. MACKENZIE.