No. 839,059. PATENTED DEC. 18, 1906.

C. F. DOEBLER.

MAT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1905.

Fig. 1.

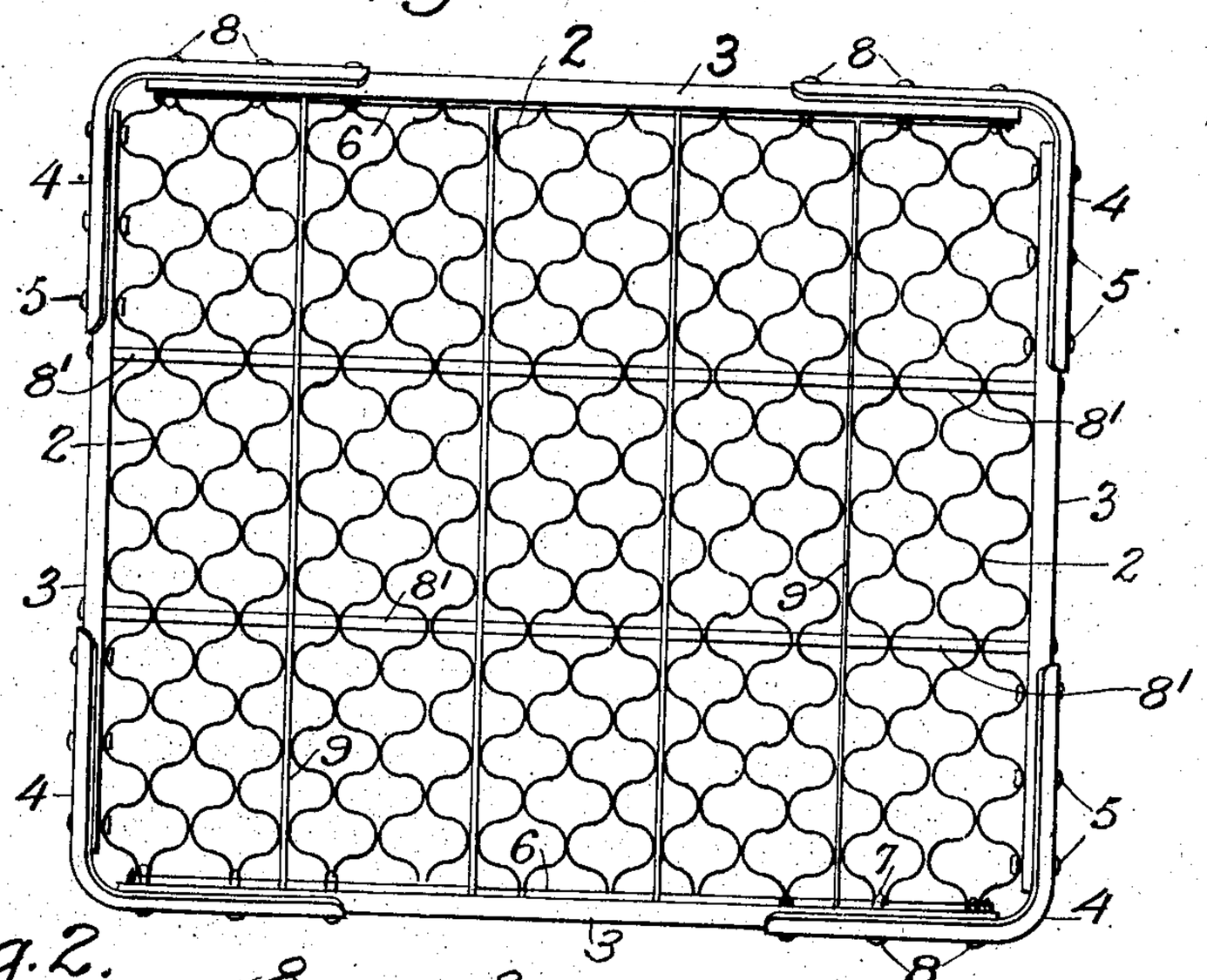
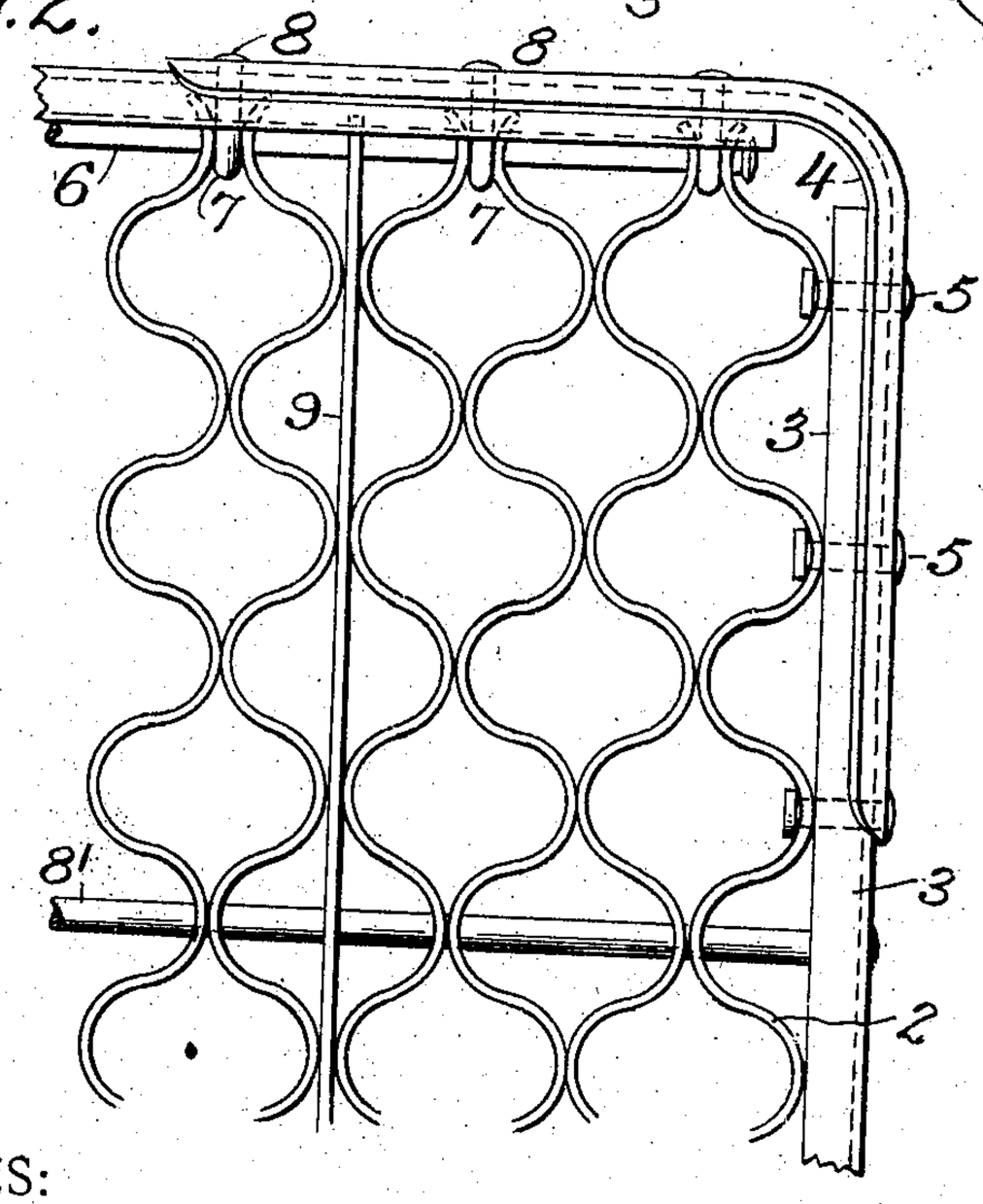


Fig. 2.



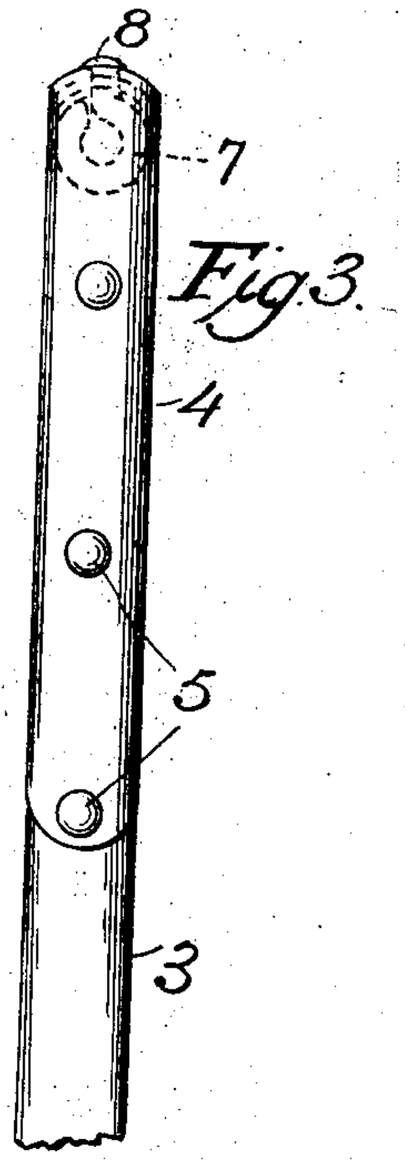


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. DOEBLER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY P. MARTIN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK; JOHN D. SNEDEKER, JAMES H. STOREY, AND HENRY C. SWENTZEL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, EXECUTORS OF SAID MARTIN, DECEASED.

MAT.

No. 839,059. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 18, 1906.

Application filed June 27, 1905. Serial No. 267,190.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. DOEBLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Middletown, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is designed to facilitate the making and cheapen the cost of manufacture of those metallic-mat constructions which embrace a mat-body comprising strips of metal corrugated or otherwise and a suitable border or frame.

In carrying the present improvements into practice the body-strips are each made of a length substantially equal to the length of the mat, while each side and end edge (collectively forming the mat-border) is formed from one or more straight rods or bars connected at the corners of the mat by separate angle or corner pieces riveted or otherwise secured to the bars or rods of the border. By thus making the body-strips of the length specified I am enabled to eliminate all those bending operations which are necessary where the strips are of greater length and require, therefore, to be bent back upon themselves at the ends of the mat and the end portions of the contiguous strips properly assembled with each other. I am also enabled to avoid the time-consuming operation of bending a comparatively long rod or bar intermediate its ends to form a mat-corner, since the separate angle or corner pieces being of relatively short linear dimension are readily struck up in a press.

In the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a mat embodying my present improvements, the scale of the figure being somewhat small. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a corner of the mat of Fig. 1, the scale of the figure being somewhat enlarged. Fig. 3 is an edge view of Fig. 2.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In the particular mat chosen for illustration and the manufacture of which is facilitated and cheapened when the present improvements are employed therein the body portion of the mat comprises a number of strips 2, each corrugated transversely of its length. The length of each such corrugated strip is substantially equal to the length of the mat, as contrasted with a greater length, and which would require a bending operation to be performed to bring the strip back upon itself. I also avoid any necessity for properly assembling the contiguous ends of such reversely-bent strips, thus adding to the facility and cheapness of cost involved in manufacture. The stock of the mat-border is here of half-round hollowed-out shape, and the border comprises, according to the present improvements, a rod or bar 3 at each side of the mat, as well as a similar rod or bar at each end of the mat. I mean, of course, in stating that a single rod forms an edge of the mat that said edge may be made of two or more pieces placed end to end and secured in such relation. The side-forming rod along one edge of the mat-border is connected with an end-forming rod by an independent angle or corner forming piece 4, riveted, as at 5, or otherwise secured to the mentioned rods. There are four of these separate corner-forming pieces, and they may be bent to a curve, as indicated, or otherwise struck up, as desired. By making the mat-corners of pieces separate from but secured to the mat edges I avoid the necessity of striking up a comparatively long rod or bar intermediate its ends (an awkward operation) and substitute therefor a bending operation upon a comparatively short piece whose legs are of substantially the same length and the forming of which involves a step in manufacture more readily accomplished than that represented by the bending of a comparatively long piece.

In order to firmly attach the ends of the body-strips to the border, I may adopt the construction illustrated, in which each strip is perforated adjacent to its ends, and through the perforations end rods 6 are passed, these rods being preferably secured to the mat-border by riveting over the ends of the rod, as indicated, while the rod also passes through eyes 7, whose shanks 8 are riveted to the end rods of the border. Transverse strengthening-rods 8′, passing through openings in strips 2 and riveted over the side rods of the border, are also indicated, as well as longitudinal strips 9, placed on edge and extending from end to end of the mat.

A construction such as that indicated lessens the manual operation necessarily in-

volved in manufacture and facilitates the assembling of parts, thus tending to cheapen the cost of manufacture.

Having described my invention, I claim—

In a mat, the combination of a number of separate corrugated strips extending from end to end of the mat, a mat-border comprising four separate straight lengths, independent corner-pieces uniting said straight lengths at the corners of the mat, rods at opposite ends of the mat extending from side to side of the mat through perforations in the ends of said corrugated strips, eye-rods encircling said rods and whose shanks are secured to the contiguous length of the mat-border, and relatively transverse strengthening-rods extending between the parallel ends and the parallel sides of the mat-border.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES F. DOEBLER.

Witnesses:
GEORGE P. SANBORN,
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