March 20, 1928.

W. J. REILLY

1,663,139

MATTING

Filed April 9, 1926

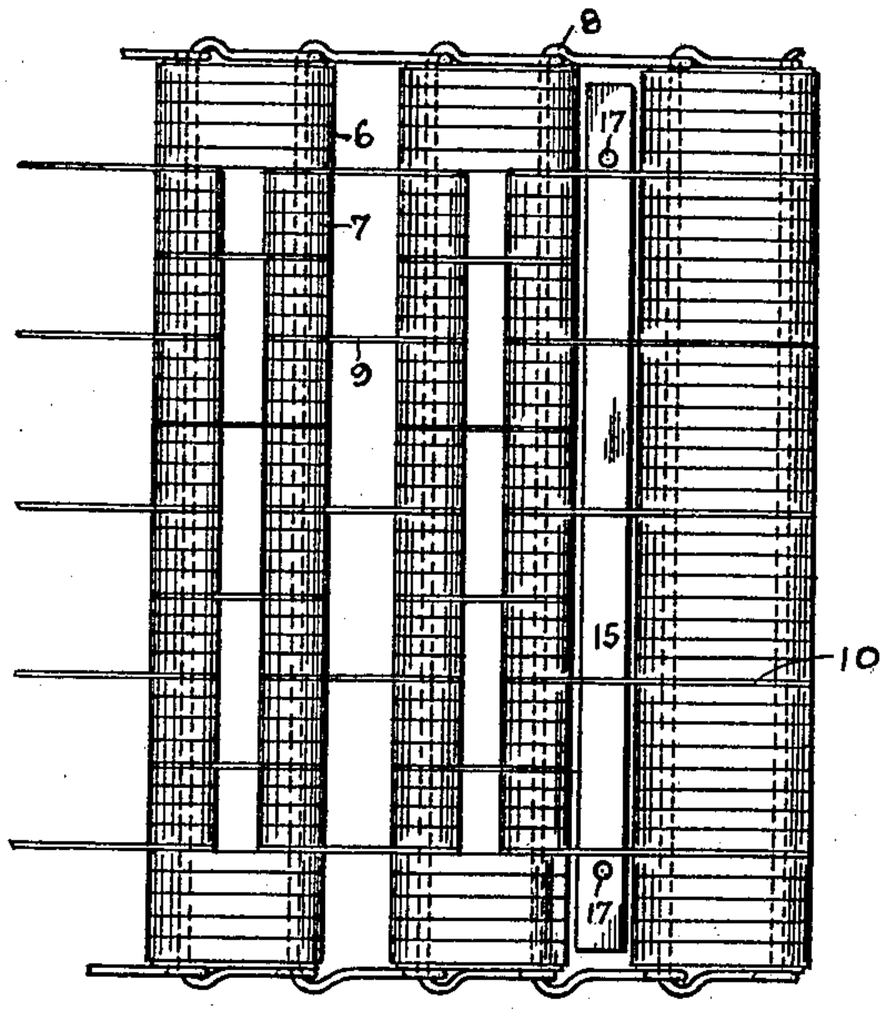


Fig-1

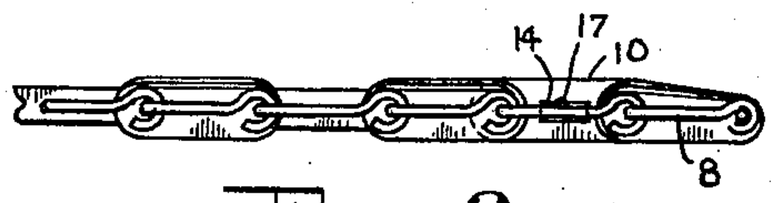


Fig-2

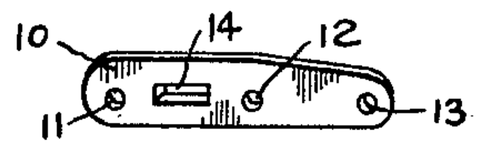


Fig-3

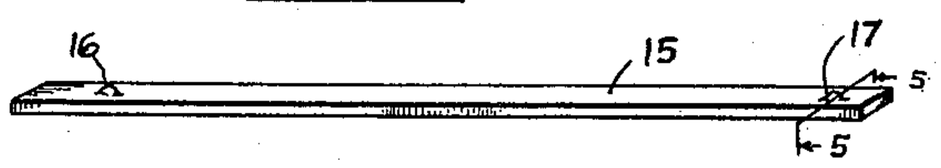


Fig-4

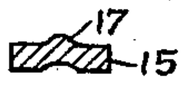


Fig-5

William J. Reilly Inventor

Helen Reilly Administratrix

By her Attorney Thomas A. Hill.

Patented Mar. 20, 1928. 1,663,139

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. REILLY, DECEASED, LATE OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, BY HELEN REILLY, ADMINISTRATRIX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MATTING.

Application filed April 9, 1926. Serial No. 100,998.

This invention relates to improvements in matting, and more particularly has reference to matting made up of small pieces of material such as leather in the form of links suitably bound together by wires, rods, or the like, and has especial reference to means in combination with the ends of the matting for preventing the same from being bent upwardly when in use.

In the accompanying drawings, there is illustrated in Fig. 1 in plan view, parts being broken away, a suitable form of matting embodying an application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side view looking upwardly at Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of one of the metal links, the same being shown in perspective. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a reinforcing rod, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5—5 thereof.

The body of the mat comprises mainly the leather links 6, and leather discs 7 retained by rods or wires 8 in the usual manner. 9 indicates intervening metal links which may also be employed as shown, the metal links 10 being preferably longer to give rigidity to the end of the mat, the same being shown to advantage in Fig. 3, wherein it will be seen that suitable holes such as 11, 12, and 13 are provided for the wires or rods 8, and a rectangular hole 14 for the reinforcing rod 15, shown to advantage in Fig. 4. This rod is preferably slightly shorter than the width of the matting, and is adapted to slide through the holes 14 in the links 10 being provided with an enlargement or teat such as 16 at one end to keep it in position, the teat 17 at the opposite end being preferably formed therein after the reinforcing rod 15 is in position. Instead of the teat, a burred hole may be formed or other suitable means for keeping the rod from sliding laterally. When a mat is fabricated in this manner, there is less liability for the same to be bent upwardly, when in use, and the mat lays flat upon the floor, thus minimizing the liability of stubbing the toes when about to walk upon the same. While it is well known that several rods and other means have been employed for reinforcing the ends of mats, these are generally objectionable, not alone because of the additional expense involved, but because of the cumbersomeness of the same, and the interference presented in some instances. In the present application of a reinforcing rod, a single rigid rod may be employed and may be retained within the links without liability of shifting from position, the arrangement being simple in manufacture, practical, and serviceable in use, and not unsightly in appearance.

Of course it will be understood that various modifications may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is—

In a mat of the class described, a row of end links of leather connected by a rod, another row of links separated therefrom by a space, metal links intervening said leather links, and a rod in said space positioned by said metal links.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

HELEN REILLY,
Administratrix of the Estate of William J. Reilly, Deceased.