June 2, 1925. 1,540,595

N. BRAUER

LOOM FOR WEAVING MATS

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Fig. 1.

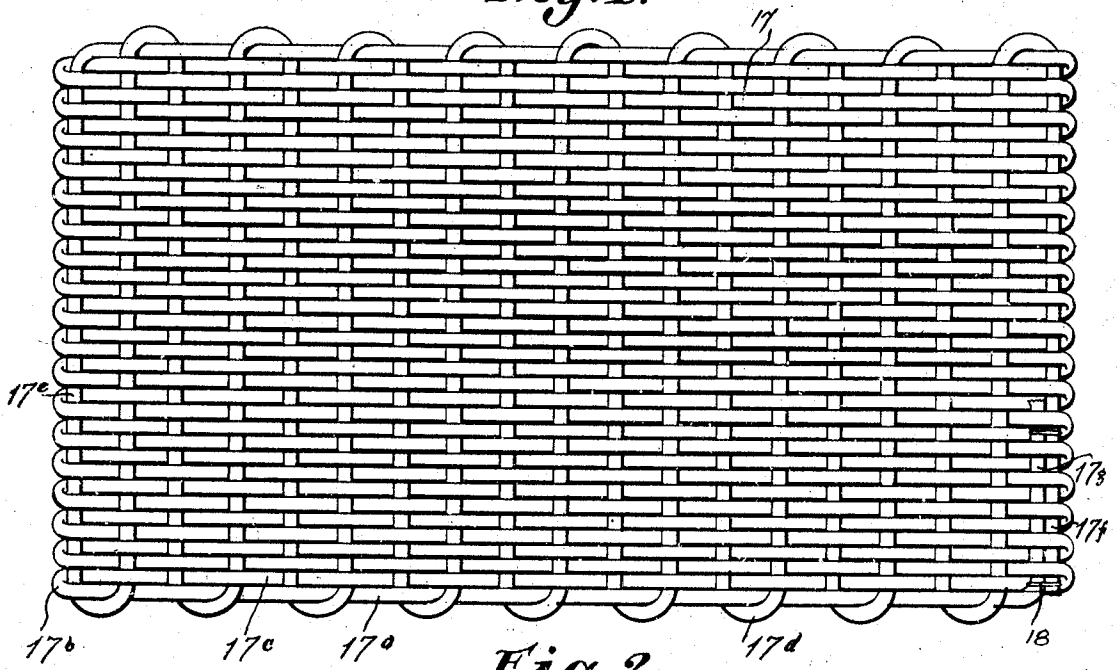
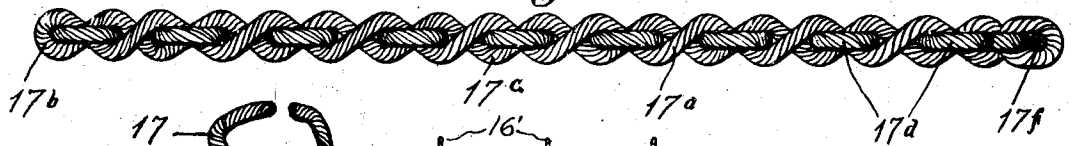


Fig. 2.



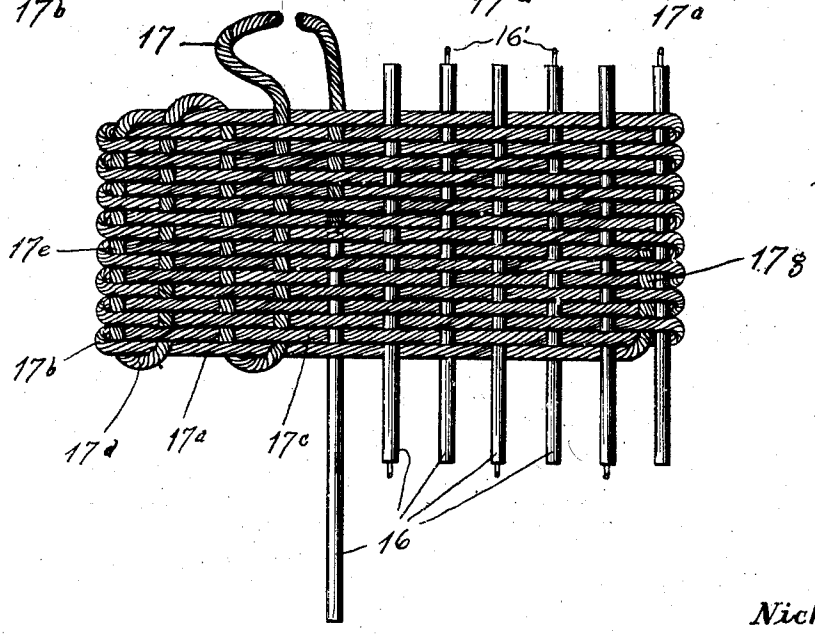


Fig. 3.

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Fig. 4.

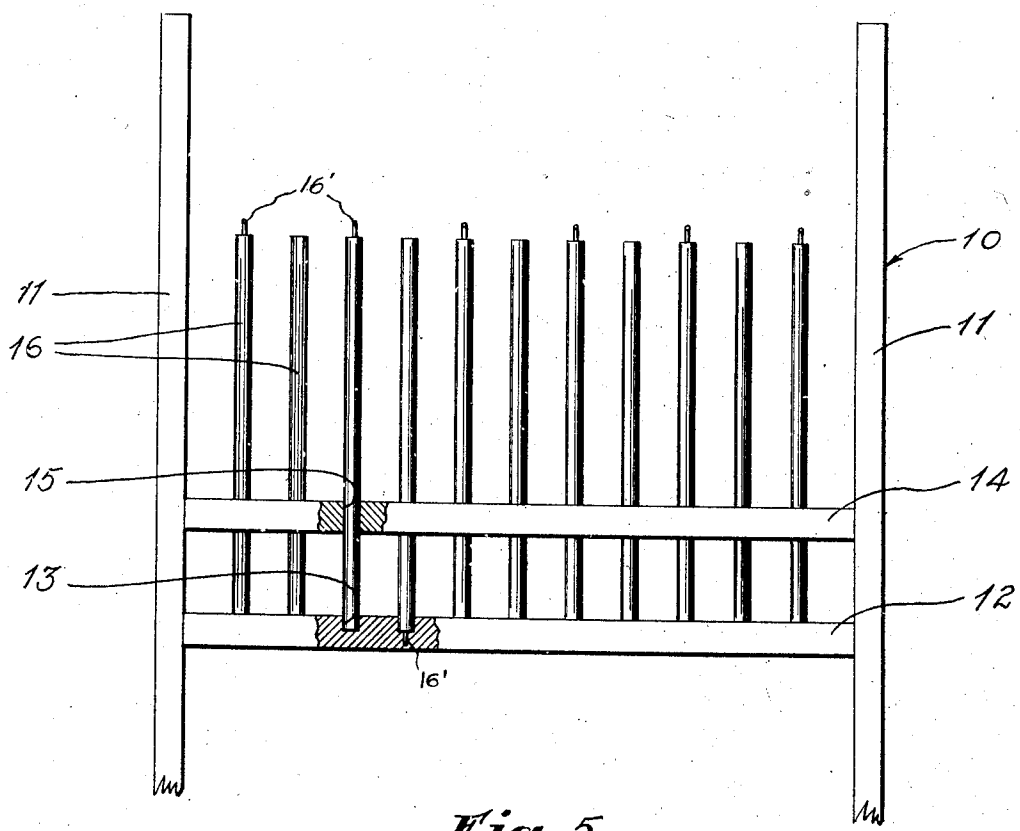
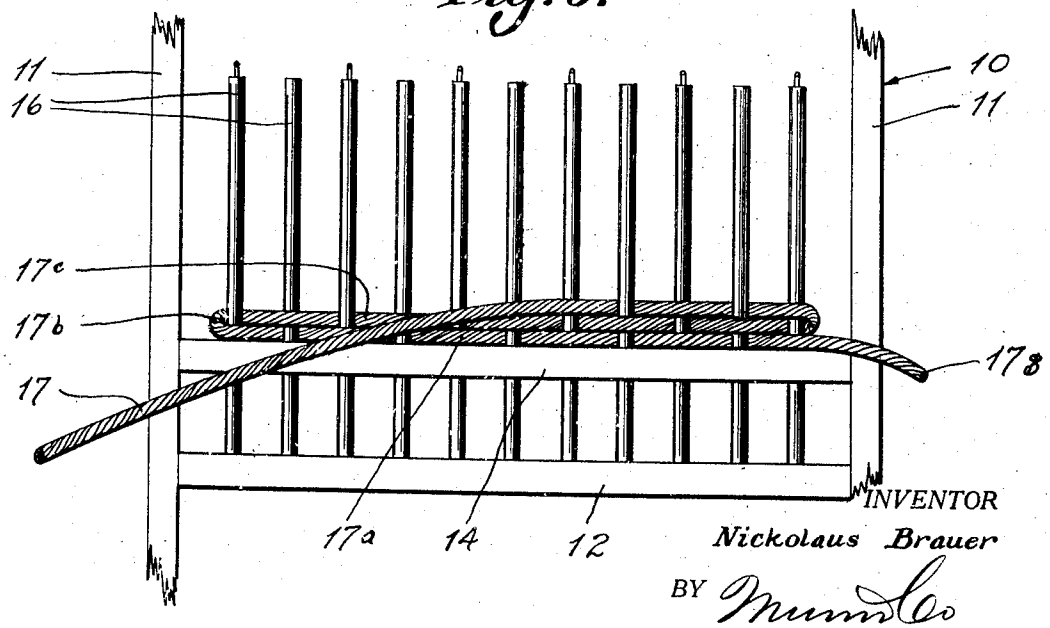


Fig. 5.



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Patented June 2, 1925. 1,540,595

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICKOLAUS BRAUER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOOM FOR WEAVING MATS.

Application filed March 3, 1923. Serial No. 622,709.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICKOLAUS BRAUER, a citizen of the Republic of Hungary, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Loom for Weaving Mats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in mats and its object is to provide a particularly resilient floor covering of long life and durability.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mat or floor covering woven from a single strand of material to produce a pleasing and artistic article of commerce.

Still another object of the invention resides in the provision of a device which may be produced from waste and salvaged material such as belt trimmings, strands of fibre, paper and the like.

As another and more specific object, the invention contemplates the provision of a mat of highly resilient nature, formed from a single length of rope, particularly for use in the pits at the pin ends of bowling alleys, so as to afford a long lived cushion or pad upon which the pins and balls are received and arranged to deaden the sound and prevent injury to the pins or balls.

A still further object is the provision of a mat which is so woven that dirt and other foreign matter falling thereon will not accumulate on the surface of the mat, but will pass through the same, thus keeping the mat in a sanitary condition and rendering the same easy to clean.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts which will be fully set forth in the following specification, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a mat constructed in accordance with this invention;

Figure 2 is an edge view of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a mat in the course of construction;

Figure 4 is a face view of the loom illustrating the construction thereof; and

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4, showing the first step in the construction of a mat.

Referring to the drawings in detail the numeral 10 designates in its entirety the main supporting frame or loom upon which the mat is woven, and comprises a pair of standards 11 arranged in spaced parallel relation.

Connecting the standards intermediate their ends is a cross bar 12 provided in its upper surface with equally spaced sockets 13, the use of which will be more fully hereinafter described.

Secured in spaced parallel relation to the cross bar 12 is a cooperating bar 14 formed with spaced openings 15 arranged in alinement with the sockets 13, through which a series of dowels 16 project.

As shown, the lower ends of the dowels 16 are received in the sockets 13 and thus it will be seen that the dowels will be held in parallel relation at equally spaced intervals. The dowels 16 at adjacent ends are alternately provided with hooks 16′ for a purpose which will later appear.

In constructing the mat, the strand of material, designated by the numeral 17, is first laid upon the upper side of the bar 14 and passed back and forth between the dowels 16 as at 17^a.

Upon reaching the end dowel, strand 17 is turned back upon itself, as at 17^b, and is laid back and forth between the dowels 16 and on top of the first layer 17^a as at 17^c, this operation being repeated until sufficient material has been interwoven with and upon the dowels, after which the dowels, together with the material, are removed bodily from the frame 10 and laid flat upon a bench or table.

The mat is then completed by attaching the long free end of the strand 17 to the hook 16′ of the dowel 16 at the left, as shown in Figure 3, and withdrawing said dowel so as to pull the strand through the space occupied by the dowel.

The strand is then disconnected from the dowel first withdrawn and attached to the hook 16′ at the opposite end of the next adjacent dowel which is withdrawn in the opposite direction, thereby forming the bight 17^d.

This operation is repeated until all of the dowels 16 have been withdrawn, leaving the filling threads 17^e in their place, after which the end 17^f is bound to the starting end 17^g, in any suitable manner such as by means of tie wires 18.

The result of the entire operation as described is to produce a loosely woven mat of

flexible construction which will, after constant use, retain its original configuration.

In the production of mats for bowling alleys, it has been found that the most suitable material, is about a three-quarter inch hemp rope interwoven from a single length in the manner described.

The natural resiliency of the material, together with the loose woven construction, provides an extremely resilient cushion or pad for the reception of the pins and balls which will effectively deaden the sound of the impact and prevent injury to the pins and balls.

Obviously the mat need not be made solely from rope, but artistic runners, mats and floor coverings of other descriptions may be made from continuous pieces of other material, such as belt clippings and the like, which are usually burned or otherwise disposed of.

It will thus be seen that a particularly cheap and durable article is provided which may be wholly constructed from salvaged material.

It is to be understood that the floor covering may be made in any preferred shape such as oval, round, triangular, square or other desirable and ornamental formation to suit the taste of the user.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described the preferred embodiment of this invention, it is to be understood that certain minor changes in the material, details of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:

A loom for weaving articles from a length of material including dowel supporting members, one having openings therethrough and the other having sockets aligned with said openings, a plurality of dowels extending through the openings in the first-named member and having adjacent ends seated in the sockets of the second-named member, and material engaging elements carried by said dowels.

NICKOLAUS BRAUER.