Sept. 16, 1930. M. LANGBAUM 1,776,188

FURNITURE PAD

Filed July 12, 1928

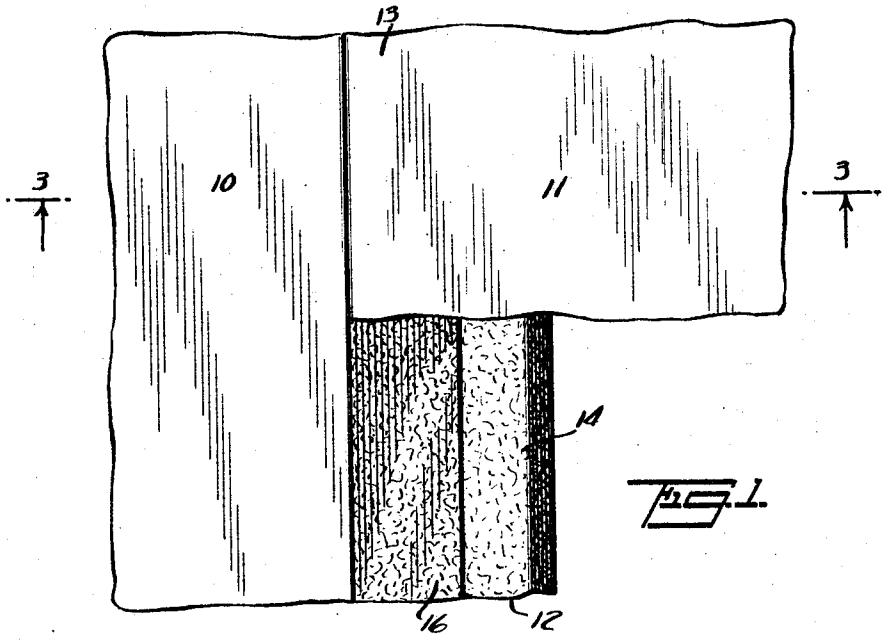


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

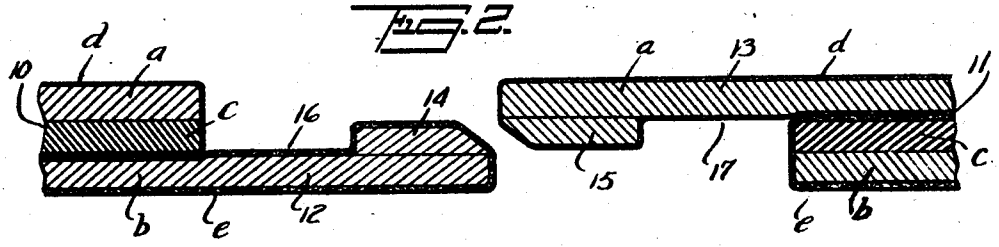
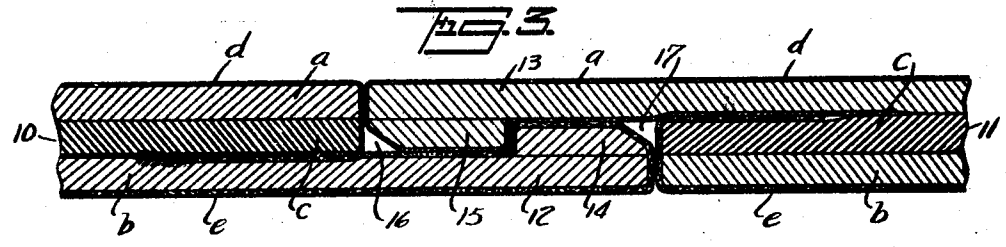


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

R. Scavuzzo

Hugh H. Cole

INVENTOR

Maurice Langbaum

BY

ATTORNEYS

Patented Sept. 16, 1930 1,776,188

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MAURICE LANGBAUM, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

FURNITURE PAD

Application filed July 12, 1928. Serial No. 292,065.

This invention relates to protective pads for furniture and has particular reference to certain improvements in pads which are particularly designed for tables and which include a plurality of separate sections.

In table or furniture pads of this type, the separate sections are arranged on the table with the ends in abutting relation and unless some means is devised for connecting the meeting edges of an adjacent pair of sections there is a tendency for the sections to become inadvertently separated, which frequently results in the upsetting or spilling of liquids. Due to the fact also that a crevice is formed between the abutting edges unless means is provided to prevent the same, the spillage of liquids results in marring of the table top due to the fact that the liquid gains access thereto through the crevice.

In order to overcome these disadvantages and objections, the present invention comprehends for its main object co-acting means at the meeting edges of an adjacent pair of sections for connecting the same against separation by relative movement of the sections away from each other in the same plane, which means also functions to render the joint between the sections liquid-tight throughout the width of the pad.

More specifically, the invention comprehends in a sectional table pad composed of separate sections, oppositely rabbeted meeting edges presenting overlapping portions extending throughout the width of the pad sections and provided respectively with vertically projecting ribs at the free edges of said portions which are adapted to interengage behind each other to accomplish the purposes which have been heretofore set forth.

Other objects of the invention reside in the comparative simplicity of construction and mode of use of the invention, the economy with which the same may be produced, and the general advantages derived therefrom.

With the above recited and other objects in view, reference is had to the following description of the accompanying drawings in which there is exhibited one example of the embodiment of the invention while the appended claims define the actual scope of the invention. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a pair of table pad sections constructed in accordance with the invention and illustrating the same in interlocked relation.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view therethrough taken approximately on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and illustrating the pad sections in separated juxta-position.

Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating the pad sections in interlocked relation.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, 10 and 11 designate respectively a pair of table pad sections, the meeting edges of which are respectively provided with outwardly projecting overlapping tongues 12 and 13, the tongue 12 projecting from the lower portion of the section 10 and the tongue 13 projecting from the upper portion of the section 11. The tongues are provided respectively with upstanding and depending ribs 14 and 15 adjacent their free edges, which ribs, together with the tongues and the main body of the pad sections, define grooves or channels 16 and 17 respectively, the channel 16 being designed to receive the rib 15 and the channel 17 the rib 14, whereby to interlock the sections against relative separation by separating movement of the sections away from each other in the same plane.

As is common to the construction of pads of this character, the independent sections are each composed of an upper ply *a*, a lower ply *b*, and an intermediate ply *c*, hence in practice the tongue 12 will constitute an outwardly extending portion of the lower ply *b* beyond the remaining plies *a* and *c* while the pad section 11 will have its upper ply *a* extending outwardly beyond the lower and intermediate plies *b* and *c*. As is usual, the pad will be covered on its upper surface with a waterproof covering material *d* while the lower surface will be covered with a soft yieldable material, such as felt, *e*. As illustrated, the felt covering material *e* will be extended around over the tongue and rib and tucked in between the lower and intermediate plies *b* and *c*, while the upper covering material *d* will be similarly trained around the

edges of the upper and intermediate plies *a* and *c* and tucked between the lower and intermediate plies *b* and *c*. The section 10 will be similarly covered with the materials *d* and *e* as clearly brought out in the drawings.

In use the interlocking means at the meeting edges of an adjacent pair of pad sections is inter-engaged by placing the pad sections flat on the table top and advancing the same toward each other until the rib 15 rides over the rib 14 and engages behind the same, as illustrated in Fig. 3. It is obvious that when thus inter-engaged or interlocked accidental separation of the pad sections is practically impossible, while the groove 16 defined in the pad section 10 will serve as a trough or gutter to receive spilled liquids and prevent their reaching the table top.

I claim:

1. In a sectional table pad, inter-engaging means at the meeting edges of an adjacent pair of sections providing a trough-like structure for rendering the pad liquid-tight at the juncture of the sections and for retaining the same in associated relation against accidental separation.

2. In a sectional table pad, inter-engaging means constituting an integral part of and formed at the meeting edges of an adjacent pair of sections for rendering the pad liquid-tight at the juncture of the sections and for retaining the same in associated relation against accidental separation, said means comprising rabbeted overlapping portions provided with vertical ribs and affording a flush joint and providing a trough-like structure for collecting spilled liquids.

3. In a table pad including separate sections and co-acting means constituting an integral part of and formed at the meeting edges of said sections for connecting the same against separation by relative separating movement of the sections away from each other in the same plane and providing a trough-like structure for collecting spilled liquids.

4. In a table pad including separate sections and co-acting means formed at the meeting edges of said sections for connecting the same against separation by relative movement of the sections away from each other in the same plane, said means comprising oppositely rabbeted meeting edges presenting overlapping portions extending throughout the width of the pad sections and vertically engageable ribs adjacent the free edges of said portions, the lower of said ribs providing a trough-like structure for collecting spilled liquids.

5. In a sectional table pad comprising separate sections having oppositely rabbeted meeting edges presenting overlapping portions extending through the width of the pad sections and provided respectively with vertically projecting ribs at the free edges of said portions adapted to interengage behind each other for connecting the same against relative separating movement and providing a trough-like structure for receiving spilled liquids whereby a liquid tight joint is produced.

6. In a sectional table pad comprising separate sections having oppositely rabbeted meeting edges presenting overlapping portions extending through the width of the pad sections and provided respectively with vertically projecting ribs at the free edges of said portions adapted to loosely interengage behind each other for retaining the sections against accidental separation, the pad section having the lower rabbeted portion defining with its rib and the main body thereof, a receiving trough for preventing spilled liquids from reaching the table top upon which the pad is imposed.

7. A protective pad for tables including separable sections, overlapping tongues of reduced thickness projecting respectively from the upper and lower portions of the meeting edges of adjacent sections throughout the width of said sections, depending and upstanding ribs provided respectively on said tongues adjacent the free edges adapted to inter-engage behind each other for retaining the sections against relative separation and presenting a liquid-receiving trough.

8. In a table pad including separate sections composed of upper, lower and intermediate plies, interengageable means at the meeting edges for retaining the sections against relative separating movement thereof away from each other in the same plane, said means consisting of a projecting portion of the lower ply of one section, a projecting portion of the upper ply of the other section and a rectilinear rib arranged on the inner surface of and at the marginal edges of the projecting portions of the plies of said sections and spaced from the edges of the intermediate plies, a distance equal to the width of the ply strips.

9. A table pad comprising separate sections, each of which is formed of a plurality of plies, the bottom ply in one section projecting beyond the edge of its adjacent ply and provided along the projecting edge thereof with an upstanding rectilinear rib defining a channel with the adjacent ply, the section adjacent to said first named section having its top ply projecting beyond the edge of its lower adjacent ply and being provided along the projecting edge with a downwardly extending rectilinear rib defining a channel with said lower ply, the said projections and rectilinear ribs co-acting when in operative relationship to hold the sections together and to provide means for collecting spilled liquid to thereby provide a liquid tight joint.

Signed at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York.

MAURICE LANGBAUM.