E. JACKSON.

FLOOR MAT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1919.

1,392,333. Patented Oct. 4, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

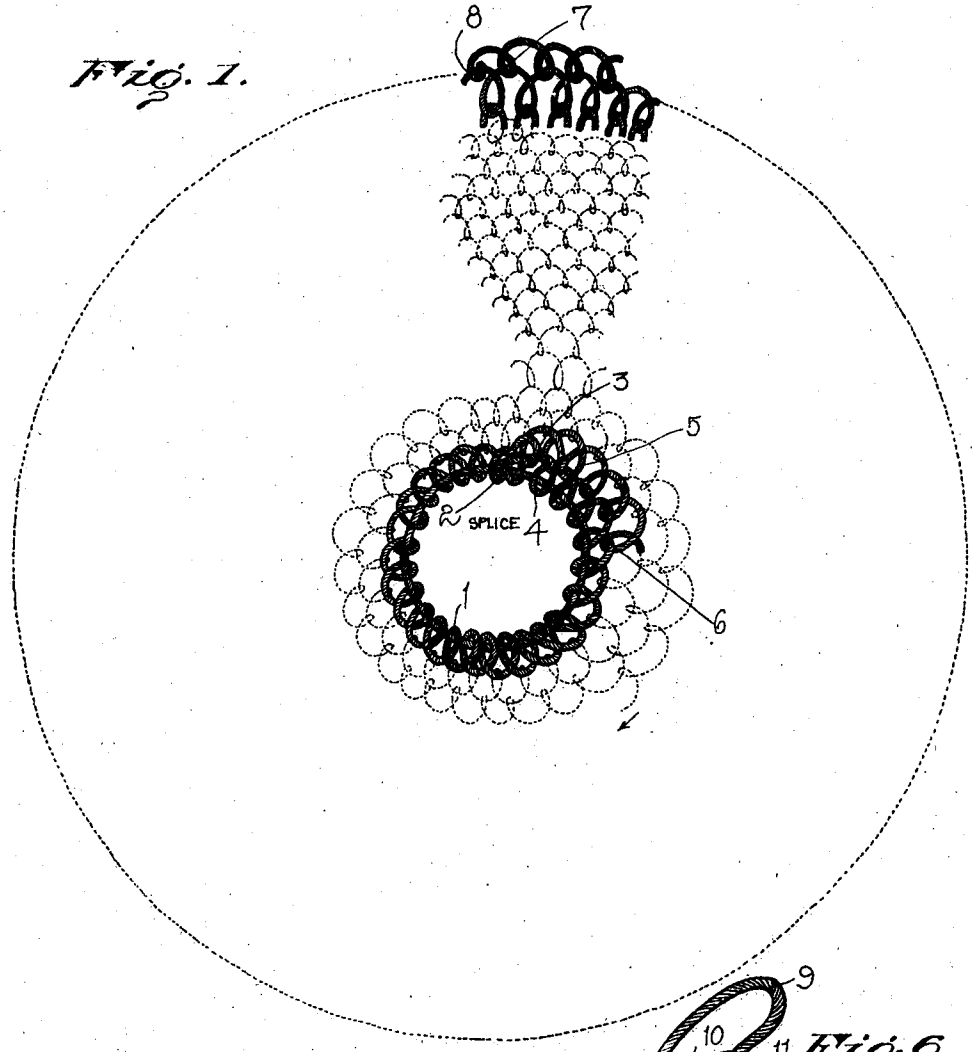
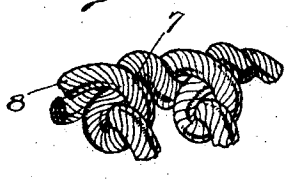


Fig. 5.



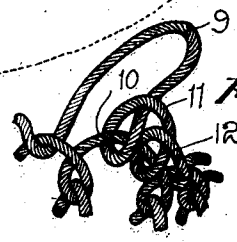


Fig. 6.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

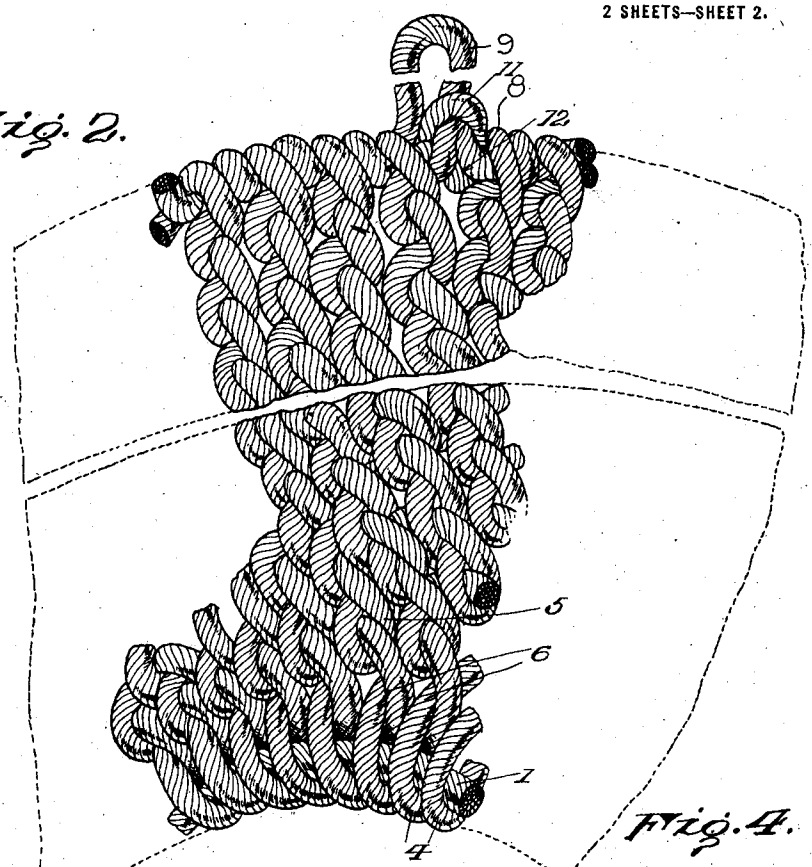


Fig. 4.

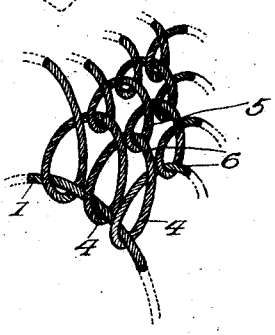
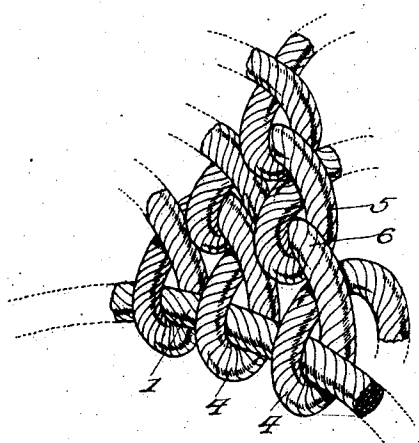


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOND JACKSON, OF NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA.

FLOOR-MAT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

1,392,333. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 4, 1921.

Application filed July 3, 1919. Serial No. 308,371.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMOND JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport News, in the county of Warwick and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floor-Mats and Methods of Making Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to floor mats and to a method of making the same.

One of the primary objects of the present invention is to provide a floor mat manufactured of such material and in such a manner that the same will be exceptionally durable and will prove very serviceable as an outer door mat.

Another object of the invention is to evolve a method whereby a floor mat may be readily produced by the weaving of a single length of rope or similar material, the weave being a simple one and of such nature that a mat of practically any dimensions may be produced.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a semi-diagrammatic plan view of the mat embodying the invention. the view illustrating the loops in the mat in more or less open form so as to show clearly the method of forming the mat;

Fig. 2 is a detail fragmentary plan view of a portion of the mat as it will appear when completed;

Fig. 3 is a detail fragmentary perspective view illustrating a portion of the center of the mat;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but of a semi-diagrammatic character to better illustrate the method of forming the loops;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the manner in which the selvage of the mat is formed;

Fig. 6 is a similar view illustrating the manner in which the mat is to be provided with a hand or hanging loop.

In the drawings the mat is illustrated as formed from rope but I wish it understood that wire cable, strip material, and the like may be employed and woven in accordance with the method of the present invention if found desirable; also that the material employed may be of any desired diameter. As a matter of convenience therefore I will hereinafter make use of the word "rope", intending that the same shall be construed to cover any material suitable for the purpose and capable of being woven by the method to be hereinafter described.

In producing the mat, I employ but a single length of rope and the first step in my method consists in forming at one end of the length of rope an annular nucleus indicated in the drawings by the numeral 1. In forming this nucleus the rope may have its extremity spliced to it as indicated by the numeral 2 or united in any suitable manner, the splice or union being located at a point a suitable distance inwardly from the said extremity to provide an annulus of the desired diameter. Having formed this nucleus, the tail of the splice, indicated by the numeral 3 is looped about the nucleus throughout the circumference thereof in a series of helices, indicated by the numeral 4. These helices consequently extend in an annular series about the nucleus, and after the series has been completed, the looping of the rope is continued so as to form other helices 5 which are interlooped with the helices 4. While the helices 4 are arranged in an annular series the helices 5 extend in a spiral series in view of the fact that the looping is continued so that the helices 5 will be interlooped with previously formed ones of the helices, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4 of the drawings to form the body of the mat. Thus, as the looping or the weaving of the rope progresses, the mat will be steadily increased in diameter until the maximum diameter desired has been reached whereupon the body of the mat is provided with a selvage in a manner to be presently explained. By reference to Figs. 1, 3 and 4 of the drawings, it will be observed that in the interlooping of the helices as indicated by the numeral 6, the bights of the loops are somewhat distorted due to the fact that in forming the helices, the rope is not passed through the bights of the loops or helices in a line with their axes but rather on a line diagonal thereto.

In order to form a selvage, after the body of the mat has been woven to the required diameter the rope is passed in helical loops 7 through the bights of the outermost or peripheral series of helices 5 as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawings beginning at the point 8 for example and working around the entire periphery of the body of the mat until this point is again reached. If the mat is not to be provided

with a hand or hanger loop, the end of the rope at or adjacent this point may be secured permanently in any suitable manner, but it is preferable that such a loop be provided, and it may be formed in the manner which will now be described.

The loop above referred to is indicated in general by the numeral 9 and the same is formed by providing a loop of the required size in the rope after the point 8 has been reached, the rope being then passed through one of the helices 5 of the peripheral series, indicated specifically in Fig. 6 of the drawings by the numeral 10, and thence brought around across one side of the said loop 9 as indicated at 11, and again through the loop 19, as indicated by the numeral 12, the terminal portion beyond the turn 12 being spliced at any convenient point or otherwise permanently anchored.

From the foregoing description of the invention it will be understood that the mat embodying the same may be produced by a very simple method of weaving, from a single length of rope, and that it will be strong and durable and while flat, will present a sufficiently rough surface to adapt it for use as an outside door mat.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A mat formed from a single length of rope and comprising an annular nucleus about which nucleus a portion of the rope is looped in a series of helices, another portion of the rope being looped in a spiral and forming other helices interlooping with the first mentioned helices to produce the body of the mat.

2. A mat formed from a single length of rope and comprising an annular nucleus about which nucleus a portion of the rope is looped in a series of helices, another portion of the rope being looped in a spiral and forming other helices interlooping with the first-mentioned helices to produce the body of the mat, an end portion of the rope being passed in helical loops through the bights of the outermost series of last-mentioned helices whereby to provide a selvage.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDMOND JACKSON. [L. S.]