July 25, 1939. S. ASH 2,167,195

PROTECTIVE PAD

Filed June 30, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

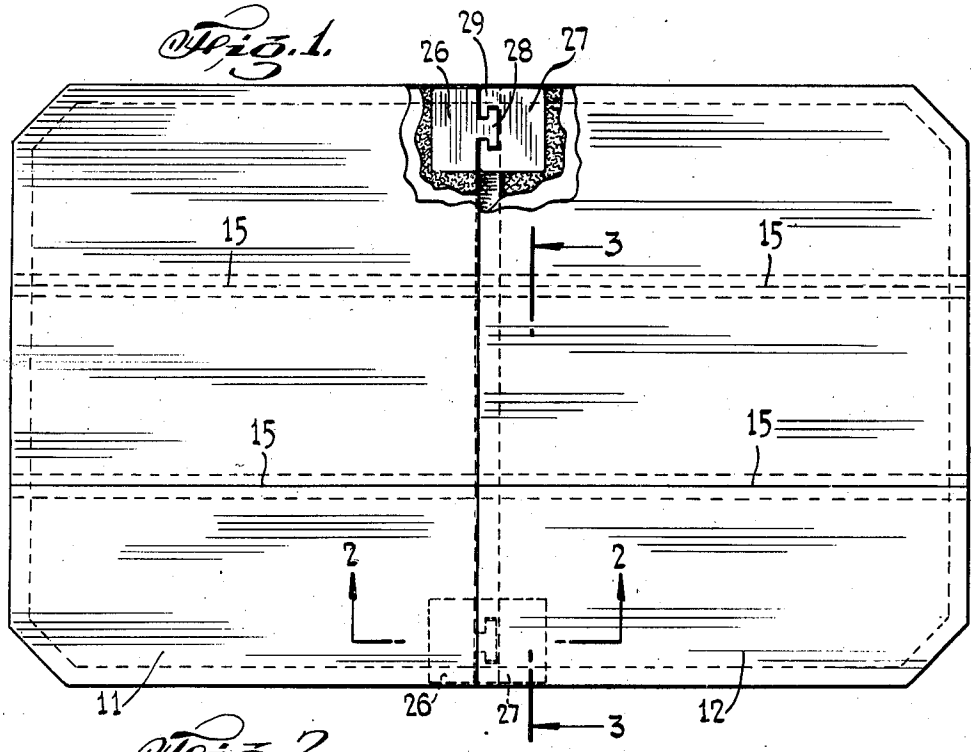


Fig. 2.

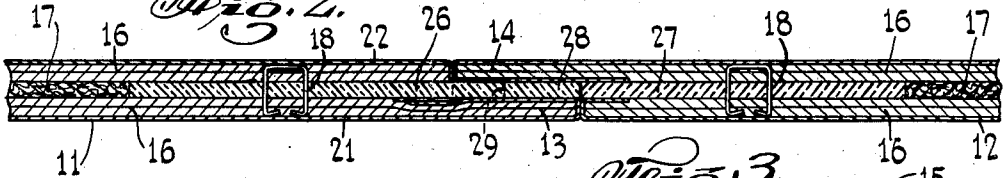


Fig. 3.

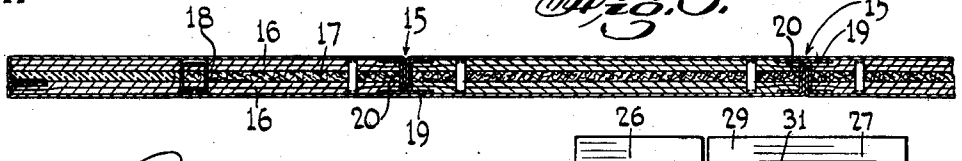
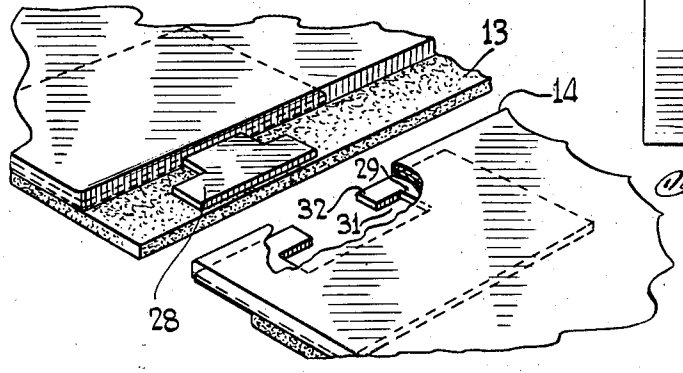


Fig. 5.



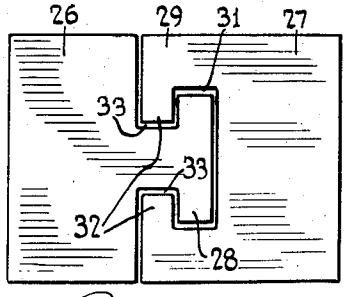


Fig. 4.

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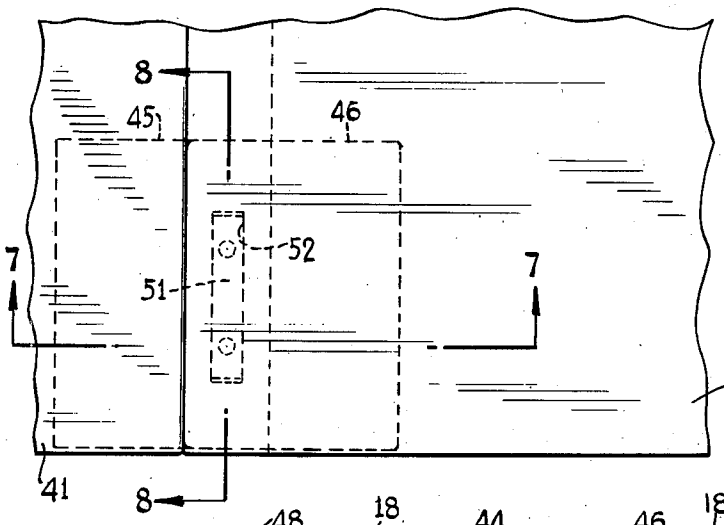


Fig. 6.

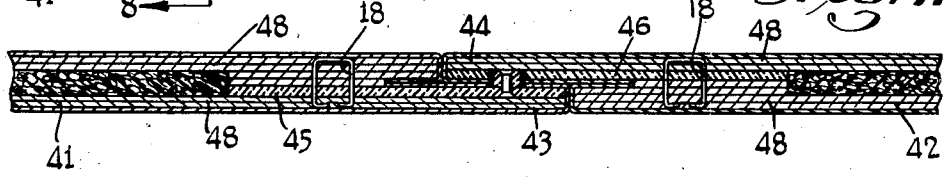


Fig. 7.

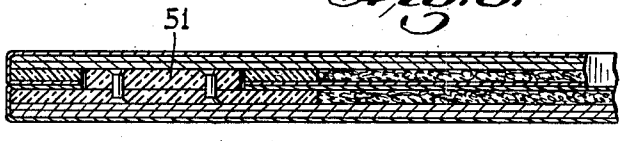


Fig. 8.

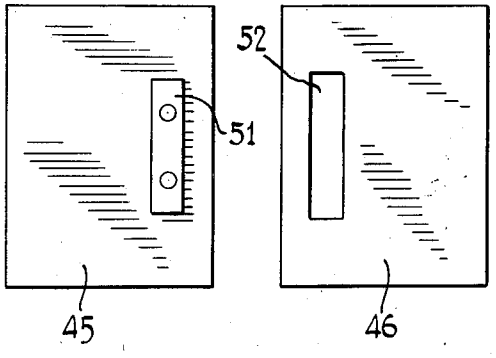


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,167,195

PROTECTIVE PAD

Solomon Ash, Bronx, N. Y.

Application June 30, 1938, Serial No. 216,721

1 Claim. (Cl. 45—68.4)

This invention relates to protective pads for tables or the like and has among its objects an improved sectional protective pad with novel easily engageable and disengageable interlocking means for interlocking the individual pad sections into a unitary structure, when it is placed on the table or on the object which is to be protected.

The foregoing and other objects of the invention will be best understood from the following exemplifications thereof illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a top view of a sectional table pad exemplifying the invention, a part of the interlocking arrangement being exposed;

Fig. 2 is a cross-section along line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross-section along line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a top view of the interlocking elements;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the interlocking portions of adjacent table pad sections;

Fig. 6 is a top view of an interlocking arrangement illustrating another exemplification of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view along line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view along line 8—8 of Fig. 6; and

Figs. 9 and 10 are top views of the interlocking elements of the pad sections of Fig. 6.

In Figs. 1 to 3 is illustrated a sectional table pad exemplifying the invention. It comprises two pad sections 11, 12 having overlapping flanges 13, 14 respectively. For convenience in storing, the individual pad sections 11 and 12 are composed of a plurality of foldable subsections folded along lines 15.

The individual pad sections 11, 12 are shown made of outer layers 16 composed of several plies of cardboard and an intermediate layer 17 of heat-insulating material, such as an asbestos or felt composition. The several layers of each section are shown united by a plurality of staples 18 or by cementing into a firm pad section. The flanges 13, 14 of the two pad sections 11, 12 are formed of extensions of the cardboard plies forming an outer layer of the sections 11, 12, respectively. As shown in Fig. 3, the individual subsections of each pad section are connected by hinges formed of a flat layer 19 of gummed linen cemented to the outer surface portions of adjacent subsections, and a folded layer 20 of gummed linen cemented to the opposite abutting edges and outer surface portions of the adjacent subsections.

A covering of felt 21 and a covering of waterproof material 22 such as oil cloth are cemented to the unitary layer structure of the laminated pads, the edges of the coverings being tucked under the edges of the adjacent layers in the way shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

In order to interlock the adjacent pad sections 11, 12 when they are placed on the table or a similar object, the overlapping flange portions 13 and 14 of the adjacent table pad sections are provided with sets of interlocking plates 26, 27 of a solid hard material, much harder than ordinary cardboard. The interlocking plates 26, 27 are clamped between the outer layers 16 of the adjacent pad sections and have interlocking projections 28 and 29 which extend over the flanges 13 and 14 of the adjacent sections 11, 12. Each plate 26, 27 is firmly anchored between the outer layers 16 of the table section, for instance, by a plurality of staples 18 so as to secure a firm anchorage of the interlocking plates in the table section so that they also function as reinforcements for the edge portions of the pad sections in which they are mounted. The exposed interlocking projection 28 of the interlocking plate 26 has the shape of a T with an elongated interlocking member fitting into a somewhat longer groove 31 provided in the exposed interlocking projection 29 of the interlocking plate 27, the border portions of the groove 31 forming interlocking arms 32 extending into the grooves 33 formed between the elongated interlocking member 28 and its narrower junction with the main body of the plate 26 which is embedded and clamped between the layers of the pad section 11.

As shown in Fig. 1, at least two sets of interlocking plates 26, 27 are provided on the adjacent flanges 13, 14 of adjacent pad sections 11, 12. Easy engagement and disengagement of the interlocking projections 28 and 29 is made possible by making the groove 31 of the interlocking plate 27 longer than the elongated interlocking member 28 of the interlocking plate 26 and by making the grooves 33 in the interlocking plate 26 longer than the interlocking arms 32 of the interlocking plate 27.

Where longer tables are to be covered with such pad sections, an intermediate pad section is placed between the pad sections 11 and 12 having similar cooperating sets of interlocking plates 13, 14 for interlocking one side with the interlocking projections 28 and on the other side with

the interlocking projections 29 of the two adjoining table sections 11 and 12.

The interlocking arrangement of the table pad sections described above acts not only as reinforcement of the table pads at their edges where they are interlocked with the adjacent table sections but also assures easy interlocking engagement and disengagement between the adjacent table sections. If a table is to be covered with the table pad sections 11 and 12, table pad section 11 is first placed on the table and thereupon table pad section 12 is placed thereover with the edge 14 overlapping the edge 13 and the two sections are moved longitudinally along their flanges until the elongated interlocking projections 28 drop into the grooves 31 of the cooperating interlocking element 26. Since the grooves 31 are longer than the elongated interlocking projections 28, no great accuracy is required in mounting the several sets of interlocking plates in the pad section and quick interlocking engagement between adjacent table pad sections is made possible.

In the practical construction of the table pads of the type shown in Fig. 1, interlocking plates 26, 27 made of hard fibre impregnated with a drying oil or with some synthetic resin were found to give a very positive and easily engageable and disengageable table pad interlocking arrangement. However, other materials may be used for such interlocking plates, such as, molded synthetic resins or metal, the embedded portions of such interlocking plates being cemented or riveted between the outer layers 16 of the pad section.

In Figs. 6–10 is shown another interlocking arrangement for sectional protective pads of the invention. As in the pad arrangement shown in Fig. 1, adjacent pad sections 41, 42 have their overlapping flanges 43, 44 provided with interlocking plates 45, 46 clamped between the outer layers 48 of the two pad sections 41, 42. As shown in Figs. 7 to 10, the exposed solid portion of the interlocking plate 45 overlying the flange 43 of the pad section 41 has a raised elongated locking projection 51 fitting in a somewhat longer groove 52 provided in the exposed portion of the solid interlocking plate 46 overlying the flange 44 of the adjacent table section 42. Such arrangement of the interlocking plates likewise assures reinforcement of the edge portions of the two pad sections which are to be interlocked while securing easy interlocking engagement and disengagement between the adjacent pad sections. When the two pad sections 41, 42 are to be placed on the table, section 41 is first placed on the table and thereupon section 42 has its flange 44 placed over the flange 43 of table section 41 and moved longitudinally till the grooves 52 come into alignment with the interlocking projections 51 and establishes interlocking engagement with it. Since groove 52 is longer than the interlocking projection 51, interlocking engagement is assured without requiring great accuracy in making the pads.

As shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the projecting lock member 51 extending from the lock plate 45 may be joined to the lock plate as by riveting. However, the individual lock plates may be made of molded synthetic resin material and suitably cemented or anchored as by riveting between the outer layers 48 of the adjacent table pads.

The exemplifications described above will suggest many other modifications thereof. It is accordingly desired that the appended claim be given an interpretation commensurate with the scope of the invention.

I claim:

In a protective pad for tables or the like, a plurality of pad sections having overlapping flanges, each pad section comprising a plurality of plies united to form a firm protective body and a flange along an edge of said body formed of fewer plies than said body, interlocking means at the overlapping flanges of adjacent pad sections comprising a plate of a substance materially harder than the substance of said plies clamped between the plies of the body portion of each pad section for interlocking adjacent pad sections, each of said plates having an interlocking member projecting over the flange of the section, the interlocking member of a flange of one section forming an elongated interlocking groove extending substantially parallel to the edge of said section, the cooperating interlocking member of the adjacent section forming an interlocking projection fitting into said interlocking groove and locked in said groove against lateral and longitudinal motion, said plates and the associated interlocking members lying between said flanges in substantially the same plane.

SOLOMON ASH.