

Oct. 25, 1955

S. S. DOLNICK ET AL

2,721,818

THROW RUG

Filed Nov. 6, 1953

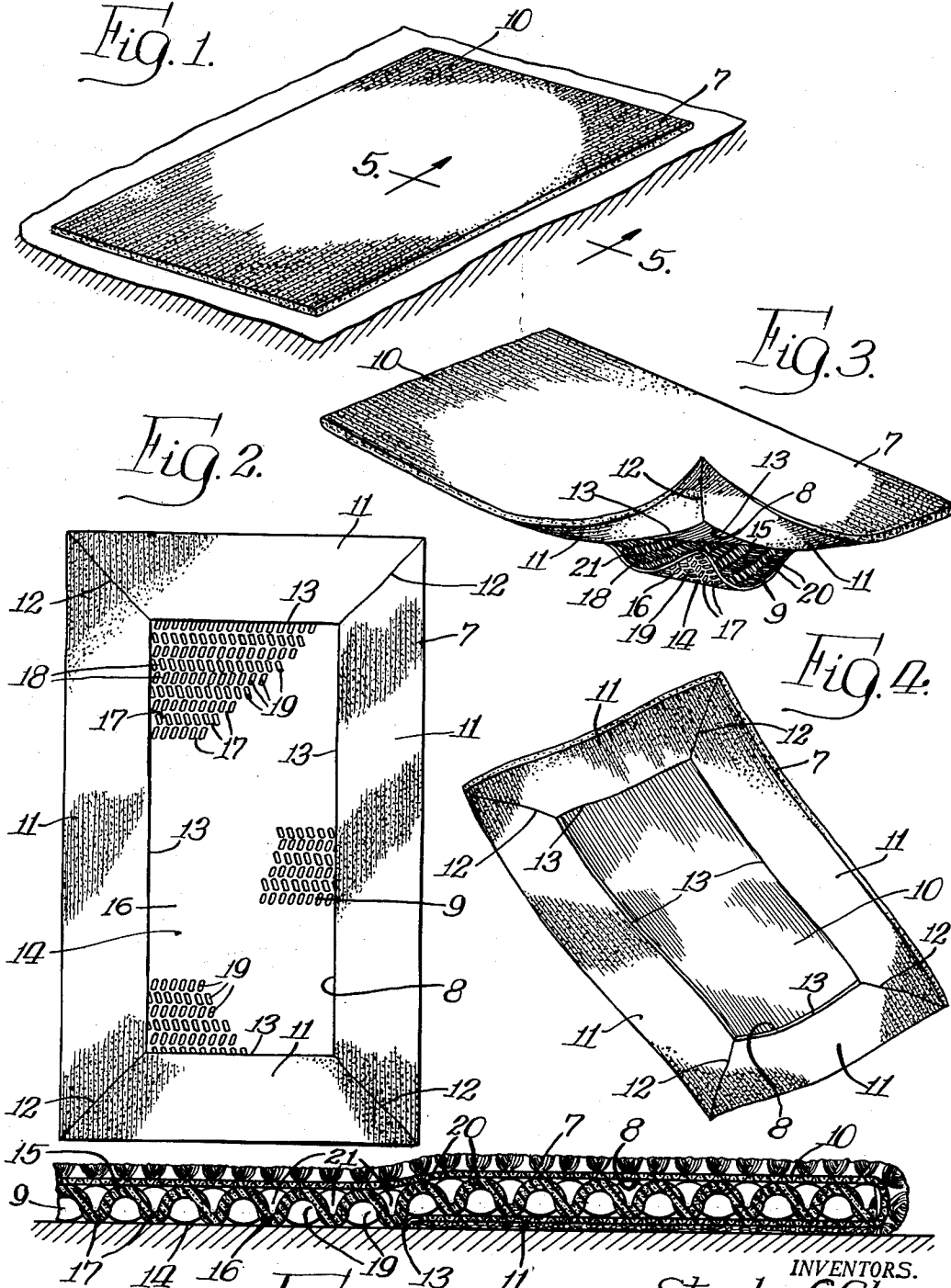


Fig. 5.

INVENTORS.
Stanley G. Glen,
Seymour S. Dolnick,
By *Schneider, Harrison,
H. B. Boren + Brady* Attys.

1

2,721,818

THROW RUG

Seymour S. Dolnick and Stanley G. Glen, Milwaukee, Wis., assignors to Rhea Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Wisconsin

Application November 6, 1953, Serial No. 390,576

2 Claims. (Cl. 154—49)

This invention relates to a throw rug and more specifically to a throw rug comprising a mat and a removable cover therefor.

It is the general object of the invention to provide such a rug of new and improved construction.

Another object of this invention is to provide a rug as described above having a tendency to normally assume a flat position so as to maintain itself flat and extended when placed on a floor surface, said rug having an under portion serving as a non-skid floor engaging surface for the rug.

Another object is to provide such a rug that may be easily picked up, carried or laid out without causing the mat to drop out of the pocket and yet arranged so that the cover may be easily removed for washing.

Another object of this invention is to provide a new and improved throw rug embodying a mat of corrugated rubber having an area coextensive with the surface area of a cover and being designed to normally assume a flat position when placed on a floor surface so as to retain the rug flat and extended, the corrugated surfaces of the mat serving to retain the cover in position on the mat and a portion of the underside of the mat forming a non-sliding floor engaging surface for the rug, and a cover for said mat of water-absorbing, fast-drying fabric material having its edges turned under and stitched together diagonally at their corners to provide a continuous pocket extending around the under edge of the rug for receiving and retaining the edges of the rubber mat.

Further objects and advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the rug positioned upon a floor surface;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the rug;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the rug showing one corner of the rubber mat removed from the cover pocket;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the cover without the rubber mat; and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view along the line 5—5 in Fig. 1.

While I have shown in the drawings and shall herein describe in detail a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that I do not hereby intend to limit the invention to the specific form disclosed. It is contemplated that various changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

As shown in the drawings, a rug comprises a slipcover 7 having a pocket 8 extending around its under edge to receive the edges of a rubber mat 9 of substantially the same dimensions as the cover so that the mat is co-extensive with the surface area thereof.

The cover 7 is preferably formed of a fast-drying moisture-absorbent fabric material such as ribbed cotton chenille which is sufficiently non-elastic to retain its shape when wet and of a fairly loose weave so as to facilitate the passage of air between the cover and mat for fast-drying action. A substantially rectangular panel 10 of the material comprises the upper surface of the cover 7 and

2

trapezoidally-shaped underfolds 11, adjacent each edge of the panel, are stitched together along their diagonally adjacent ends 12 to form the underside of the pocket 8 extending continuously around the under edge of the panel

5 10.

The free hemmed edges 13 of the underfolds 11 terminate adjacent the underside of the mat 9 to define the outer extremities of a non-sliding floor engaging surface 14 for the rug. In a preferred construction of a rug, approximately 18 by 30 inches in size, said surface may comprise approximately one-third of the bottom surface area of the mat. The area is sufficient to insure stability of position of the rug when placed on a floor surface. The width of the pocket is also such as to allow ready removal of the mat from the cover and yet retain the mat in unitary association with the cover so the rug may be picked up, carried or moved into position on a floor surface without causing the mat to drop out of the pocket, and to this end the preferred width of the pocket is approximately one-fourth of the width of the rug, it being understood that the width of the pocket varies with the rug size and may vary in relation thereto so long as its function as aforesaid is achieved.

The mat 9 is preferably formed of corrugated, molded, porous, resilient sponge rubber so as to provide a light weight resilient backing for the cover 7 which is pleasing to walk upon and yet of sufficient stiffness to give the rug substantial body and a tendency to normally assume a flat position so as to prevent rumpling and retain the rug flat and extended along a floor surface when thrown thereon.

The corrugated upper surface 15 and lower surface 16 of the mat are non-porous and substantially non-moisture absorbent and are corrugated to give a gripping effect to the floor engaging under surface 14 as well as to all portions of the mat in engagement with the cover to prevent the cover from sliding across the surface of the mat and rumpling. Under surface 16 comprises a multiplicity of interjoining ribs 17, terminating in substantially the same horizontal plane when the mat is horizontal and spaced in parallel adjacent chains 18 extending the width of the mat. Each of said chains is composed of parallel ribs disposed at a slight angle from the longitudinal axis of the rug, interjoining ribs of adjacent chains meeting in such a manner that said chains form a herringbone design in said under surface. Adjacent ribs define a plurality of shallow cavities 19 which become operative to retain the rug in position along a floor surface when a downward force is applied to the upper surface of the rug thereby compressing the rib members, defining said cavities, against said floor surface so that said cavities have a suction effect thereon.

The tendency of the rug to flatten itself along a floor surface insures maximum effect of the floor engaging area of the rug while the ribs and cavities on the underside of the mat provide floor gripping means equally operable on dry or wet slippery surfaces, such as bathroom floors, whereon a rug of ordinary design might easily slide. Effect of the cavities, of course, increases when the mat is positioned on a wet floor surface.

The upper surface of the mat comprises a multiplicity of inverted dimples 20 defined by narrow cavities 21, complementing the ribs and cavities of the underside of said mat to provide gripping means for said upper surface in engagement with the cover as aforesaid.

Thus, it may be seen that I have provided a rug embodying a light weight molded rubber mat and removable cover therefor, the rug being designed so that it has a normal tendency to assume a flat extended position when placed along a floor surface. This tendency serves to give full effect to gripping means provided by the mat for engagement with a supporting surface and all portions of the cover to prevent the rug from slipping or piling up

3

along said surface and to prevent the cover from sliding across the surface of the mat and rumpling. The rug has a resilient body pleasing to walk upon and may be easily picked up and spread out without causing the mat to drop out of the pocket. The cover is easily removable for washing and drying and a second cover may be used with the mat while the first is drying or covers may be interchanged to vary the color scheme.

We claim:

1. A throw rug comprising; a substantially rectangular top panel of loosely-woven ribbed cotton chenille having hemmed free edges folded against its under side and stitched together diagonally to form the under side of a pocket, said pocket having a substantially uniform width and extending continuously around the under edges of said panel for receiving and retaining the edge portions of a mat, a substantially rectangular mat formed of lightweight sponge rubber with corrugated water-resistant surfaces and having an area coextensive with the surface area of said panel, said mat having its edge portions positioned in said pocket so that said corrugated surfaces coextensively engage said panel to prevent the panel from sliding across the mat and rumpling, said rubber mat possessing sufficient inherent stiffness to normally tend to flatten itself along a floor surface when placed thereon and being sufficiently heavier than the panel to flatten and extend the same, each underside of said pocket extending inwardly from the edges of said mat a distance equalling approximately one-fourth the width of said mat to retain said mat in unitary association with said panel and yet allow its ready removal therefrom, and a multiplicity of interjoining raised rib portions extending from the under-

4

side of said mat and defining a plurality of suction cavities therein to provide floor-gripping means for said rug.

2. A throw rug comprising; a panel of moisture-absorbing, quick-drying fabric material having hemmed free edges folded against its under side and stitched together to form the under side of a pocket, said pocket having substantially uniform width and extending continuously around the under edges of said panel for receiving and retaining the edge portions of a mat, a mat formed of resilient material and having an area coextensive with the surface area of said panel, said mat having its edge portions positioned in said pocket, said mat possessing sufficient inherent stiffness so as to normally tend to flatten itself along a floor surface when placed thereon and being sufficiently heavier than the panel to flatten and extend the same, and the undersides of said pocket extending a substantial distance inwardly from the edges of said mat to intimately retain said mat in unitary association with said panel and yet allow its ready removal therefrom.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

D. 165,268	Clark	Nov. 27, 1951
1,118,220	Oplustil	Nov. 24, 1914
2,191,956	Coldren	Feb. 27, 1940
2,527,116	Chapman	Oct. 24, 1950

FOREIGN PATENTS

441,239	Great Britain	Jan. 15, 1936
---------	---------------	---------------