Aug. 5, 1941. D. A. NICHOLSON 2,251,372

BATH MAT

Filed Nov. 25, 1938

Fig. 1

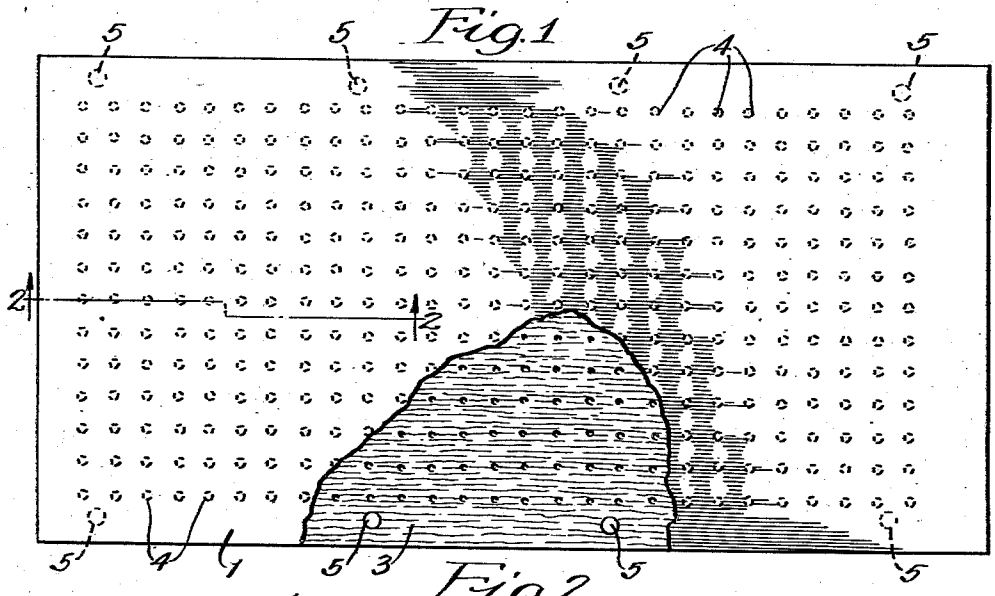


Fig. 2

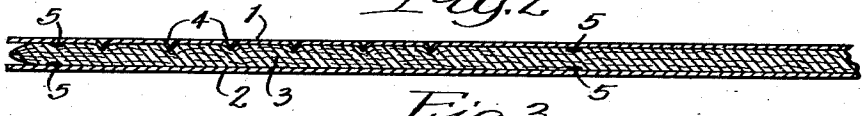
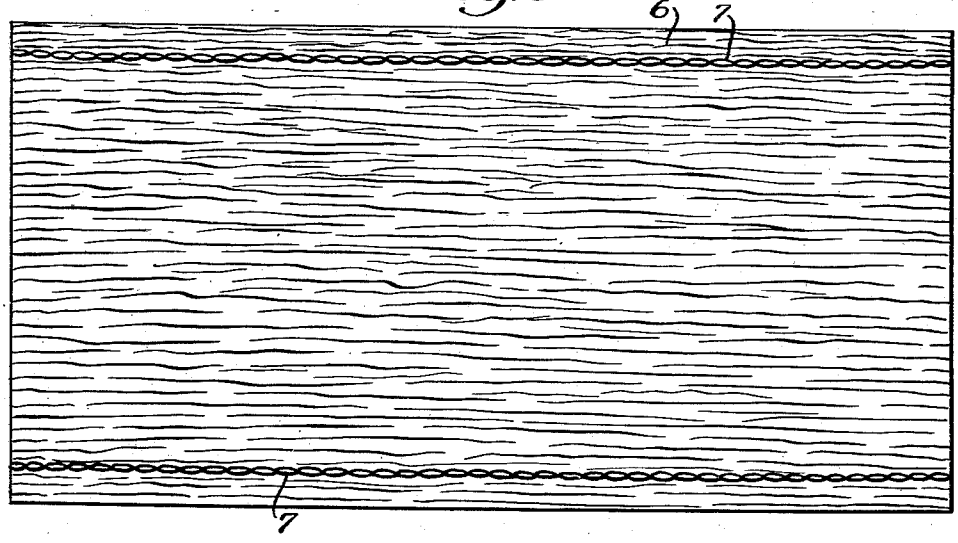


Fig. 3



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BATH MAT

Dan Allyn Nicholson, Glencoe, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to said Dan Allyn Nicholson, as trustee

Application November 25, 1938, Serial No. 242,182

4 Claims. (Cl. 154—49)

This invention relates to bath mats designed for a single use and composed of inexpensive materials from which the bath mat can be cheaply and easily fabricated and which permit the mat to be discarded after it has been used.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an improved bath mat fabricated from bibulous cellulose materials in a form to render it highly absorbent, easily constructed and cheaply manufactured.

A further object of the invention is to provide a bath mat which is sanitary in use and can be readily disposed of.

Further objects of the invention are to provide an individual bath mat which can be supplied by hotels at a cost less than the cost of laundering a conventional textile bath mat, thus providing a saving in furnishing the bath mats, in eliminating the investment required in providing a supply of textile bath mats, and eliminating the incentive to theft thereof.

Other objects of the invention will appear in the following description of a preferred embodiment thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of my improved bath mat,

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation thereof, taken on the staggered line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modified form of my improved bath mat.

Referring to the drawing, the bath mat is composed of two thin sheets, 1 and 2 of paper or similar cellulose material between which is a thick pad 3 of highly bibulous cellulose material.

The upper sheet 1, upon which the bather steps, is pervious to water while the lower sheet 2 is preferably impervious to water or practically so. In Fig. 1 the upper sheet 1 is shown as a sheet of paper, which may be of impervious stock, sized or treated in the normal manner to give a smooth surface, and the sheet is rendered pervious by numerous perforations 4 in the sheet.

The lower sheet 2, which is in contact with the floor, may be composed of similar stock preferably without any perforations whatsoever. The lower surface of this sheet preferably should not be so hard or smooth that it can slide when in contact with the floor.

Between the upper sheet 1 and lower sheet 2 is a pad 3 of bibulous cellulose material, its thickness determined according to the absorptive capacity of the material used, and the extent to which is compressed or fluffed. This pad may be secured to the respective sheets by small light spots of adhesive 5 applied at suitable locations upon the respective sheets at the time the bath mat is assembled.

The perforations 4 in the upper sheet 1 may be distributed at random or in patterns upon the sheet. In Fig. 1 they are shown placed in a simple regular rectangular pattern. The holes should be sufficiently numerous to permit the water to drain into the pad 3 without collecting in pools upon the sheet 1.

The perforations 4 may be made in the upper sheet 1 by punching out the small circular areas of paper at each perforation, or merely by puncturing the paper so that the broken edges of the paper protrude below the lower surface of the sheet 1 and into the bibulous pad 3 as shown in Fig. 2 to form channels to carry the water from the surface of the mat into the absorbent pad below. The sheet may be prepared either before or after assembly of the bath mat.

In Fig. 3 is shown a variant form of the bath mat in which the upper sheet 6 is composed of a sheet of pervious absorbent paper or cellulose material such as that commonly used for paper towels. Below this upper sheet the bath mat is made as previously described, that is, of a lower sheet and an intervening pad of bibulous cellulose material. These sheets and the pad may be attached together with spots of adhesive, by stitching 7 as shown in Fig. 3, or in any other acceptable manner.

The bath mat is so constructed that it may be conveniently sterilized in manufacture and rendered sanitary and antiseptic in use by spraying with antiseptic solutions or by sprinkling a finely divided antiseptic powder upon the absorbent pad 3 prior to the assembling of the bath mat.

Although the invention has been described in connection with specific details of preferred embodiments thereof, it must be understood that such details are not intended to be limitative of the invention except as set forth in the accompanying claims.

Having thus described my invention, I declare that what I claim is:

1. A bath mat composed of an unbroken lower sheet of cellulose material impervious to water bearing a pad of bibulous cellulose material covered by a sheet of cellulose material, impervious to water and perforated at frequent intervals.

2. A bath mat made up of an unbroken lower sheet of cellulose material impervious to water, an interjacent solid pad of bibulous cellulose material, and an upper sheet of cellulose material impervious to water, punctured at frequent intervals with the broken edges of the upper sheet

projecting into the bibulous pad, said sheets and interadjacent pad being fastened together.

3. A bath mat comprising a base sheet of cellulose material impervious to water, a perforated upper sheet of cellulose material, and an interjacent pad of bibulous cellulose material, said perforated upper sheet being impervious to water except through said perforations.

4. A bath mat comprising a base sheet of cellulose material impervious to water, an interjacent solid pad of bibulous cellulose material, and a cover sheet of cellulose material impervious to water punctured at frequent intervals to form perforations therein and to force the fractured edges of the perforations in the cover sheet into the interjacent bibulous pad.

DAN ALLYN NICHOLSON.