W. M. WATTIE.

MAT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1908.

910,332.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Fig. 1.

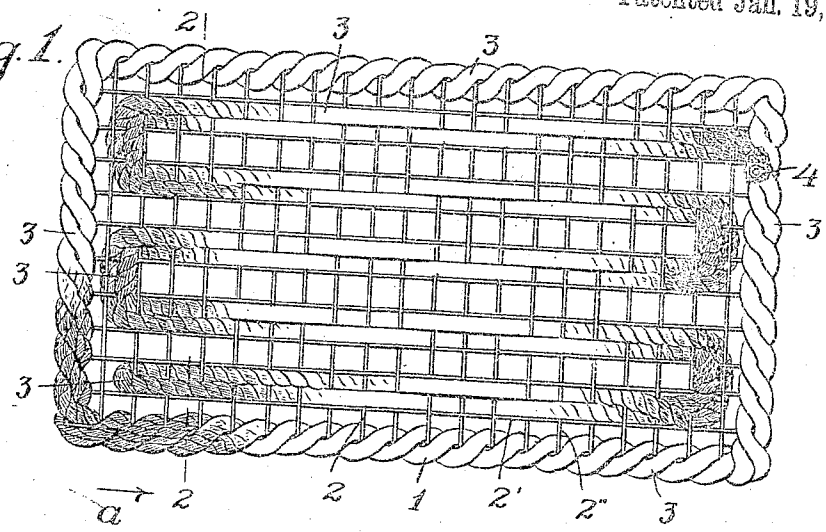


Fig. 2.

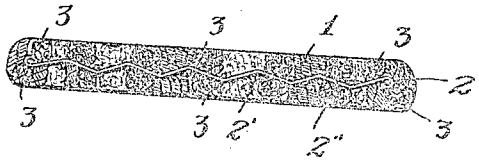
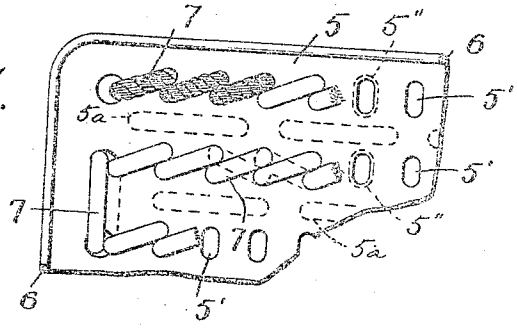


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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MAT.

No. 910,332. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Application filed July 14, 1908. Serial No. 443,436.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. WATTIE, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a door, car, or other mat, and particularly to that class of mats having a metal base or foundation, and rope or other fibrous material combined therewith, forming the wiping surface.

The object of my invention is to improve upon the construction of mats of the class referred to.

In my mat, I preferably use an open wire mesh base or foundation, consisting of a series of interwoven or crossed wire strands, extending in the direction of the length of the mat, and in the direction of the width of the mat, and hemp rope, or other rope or cord of fibrous material, made separate from the wire mesh, and interlaced therewith, to attach the rope or other material thereto, and form a wiping surface on both sides of the mat, and preferably on the edges of the mat.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction of my mat, as will be hereinafter fully described.

Referring to the drawing:—Figure 1 is a plan view of a mat embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a transverse section, on line 2, 2, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of arrow *a*, same figure. Fig. 3 shows a modified construction of the mat shown in Figs. 1, and 2.

In the accompanying drawing, 1 is a mat, which preferably consists of a base or foundation of open wire mesh 2, comprising longitudinal strands 2′, and transverse strands 2″, which are interwoven or crossed in the ordinary way, to secure them together. The wire strands may be soldered together at the points where they cross, and the ends of the transverse wires may be bent around and soldered to the longitudinal wire on each side edge of the mat, and the ends of the longitudinal wires may be bent around and soldered to the transverse wire on each end of the mat, to form the edges of the metal base or formation of the mat, leaving openings or spaces between the wires, as is customary in open wire mesh.

With the wire mesh 2, forming the base or foundation of the mat, I preferably use a strand of cord or rope 3, of hemp or other suitable fibrous material, which is preferably in one length, and interwoven or laced through the meshes in the wire base or foundation 2, preferably in the direction of the length of the mat, and preferably passing through every third mesh opening in the mat, and then interwoven or laced in the direction of the width of the mat, and then in the direction of the length of the mat, and so on for the full length and width of the mat, except at the edges, and then interwoven or laced in the reverse direction, to the starting point, forming a double cord or rope through the body of the mat, and then interwoven or laced through the open spaces around the edge of the mat, preferably twice around, to form a double cord or rope on the edge, as shown in Fig. 1, and then the free ends brought together, and preferably secured by a rivet 4, or other device, at the edge of the mat, see Fig. 1.

The rope, or other fibrous material 3, furnishes a wiping or scraping surface, and is on both sides of the mat, as shown in Fig. 2, and therefore the mat is reversible, and either side may be used. When the rope 3, or other fibrous material, is worn out, new rope, or other fibrous material may be readily substituted, and the same metal base or foundation used.

In Fig. 3 is shown a modified construction of my mat. In said figure, the base or foundation 5 is preferably of sheet metal, with a turned over rounded edge, and a wire 6 inclosed within the edge. The sheet metal base or foundation 5 has a series of openings 5′ therein, preferably of elongated shape in the direction of the width of the mat. These openings may be provided with eyelets 5″, as indicated by broken lines, to furnish a smooth edge around the opening and prevent the cutting or chafing of the rope or cord. A rope, or other fibrous cord 7, corresponding to the rope 3, Figs. 1, and 2, is combined with the base or foundation 5, by lacing said rope through the openings 5′, in the direction of the length of the mat, and then in the direction of the width of the mat, and then in the direction of the length of the mat, and so on for the full width of the mat. The free ends of the rope 7 are secured together by a rivet or other suitable device. The rope 7 forms the wiping surface of the mat, and said rope extends on both sides of the mat, so that the mat is reversible, and both sides of the mat may be used. Additional openings may be made

through the base or foundation 5, between the openings 5′, and preferably extending in the direction of the length of the mat, as indicated by broken lines, 5ª, Fig. 3, to allow of the passage of dirt or other material through the base or foundation.

It will be understood that the details of construction of my mat may be varied if desired, and mats of any size and shape may be made, and said mats may be used for any purpose.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A mat, comprising a metal base or foundation having openings therethrough, and a rope or cord interwoven or laced through said openings, and extending upon both sides of the base or foundation, to form a wiping surface.

2. In a mat, the combination with a wire mesh base or foundation, of a rope or cord passing through the openings in said mesh and extending upon both sides thereof, to form a wiping surface.

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