

No. 837,431.

PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

J. R. STINE.
LEATHER MAT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1904.

Fig. 1.

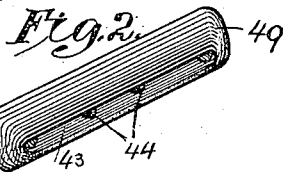
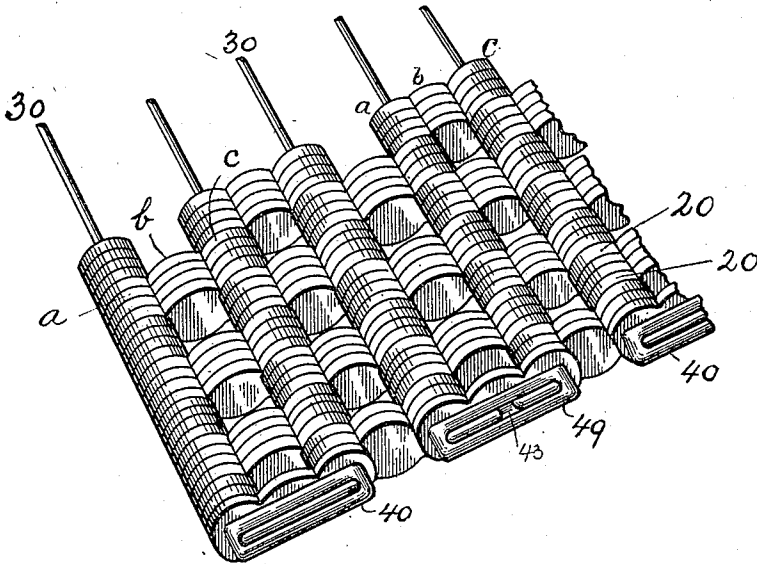


Fig. 3.

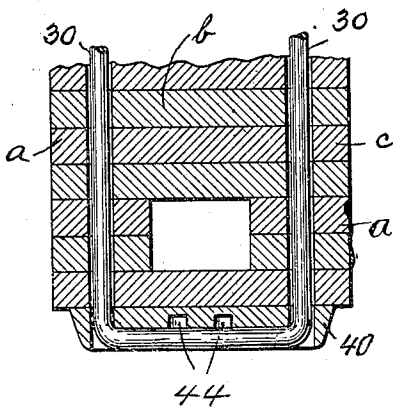
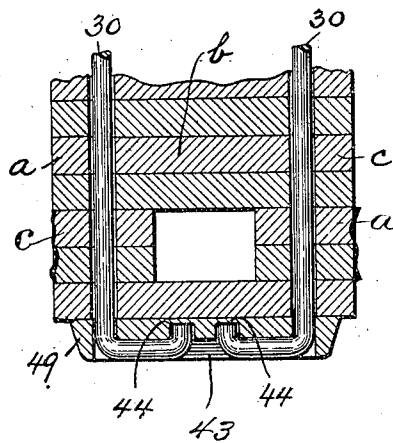


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

William R. Beard
Bartlett, J. Smith

John R. Stine Inventor
By his Attorney, George M. Brooks

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. STINE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO NEW YORK LEATHER BELTING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LEATHER MAT.

No. 837,431.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed March 16, 1904. Serial No. 198,408.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. STINE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city of New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather Mats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to mats made up of small pieces of leather or similar material, the pieces being provided with perforations and holding-rods passing through the same and the pieces being so arranged that interstitial apertures are left across the completed fabric or structure in order to permit of the free passage of dirt therethrough.

Mats of this general character are not new; but it has always been a matter of difficulty to so arrange the holding-rods that their free ends would not become loosened and project away from the completed structure and when in such position catch into the clothing or shoes of the persons standing upon or near the mat. It has been attempted to cover the free ends of the rods with capping devices and similar structures, but these are apt to become loose, and then the original difficulty to be removed again obtains.

The purpose of my invention is to remedy the disadvantage referred to and to make an economical and efficient structure.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a mat constructed in accordance with my invention, part being broken away. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a socket-plate. Fig. 3 is a section showing the bent middle portion of the holding-rod. Fig. 4 is a similar section showing the turned-in ends of the holding-rod.

Referring to the drawings, 20 20 represent the pieces of which the mat is composed. These are each made, as will be observed, in substantially three sections *a b c*, the sections *a* and *c* being centrally or otherwise perforate and the section *b* being imperforate. The pieces 20 are arranged in groups, which groups consist of a plurality of pieces each, the sections *a* of one group being attached to the same holding-rod as the sections *c* of the adjacent groups, so that the pieces, in effect,

break joints, and apertures are thus provided between the groups. Passing through the apertures in the series of pieces 20 are holding-rods 30 30. These rods are each bent back at their middle portions or reverted at one side of the mat and on such side pass through and over the retaining-socket plate 40, Figs. 1 and 3, which is apertured to permit of their passage. On the other side of the matting and opposite this reverted end is a similar socket-plate 49, Figs. 1, 2, and 4, adapted to receive the free ends of the rods.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated the socket-plate detached, and in Figs. 3 and 4 the socket-plate is shown in position at the respective edges of the mat. The socket-plates are each provided with one or more indentations 44, so that the free ends 32 of the rods can be bent inwardly and caused to be pressed into such indentations to hold them in place, and when so held they cannot spring out or away from the mat, as they are apt to do in the form of structure now commonly used, in which the ends of the rods are not turned in.

The indentations 44 may be omitted from socket-plates 40, if desired.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 1 that each alternate holding-rod of the mat is reversed in position, the bent-back or reverted central portion of each rod being at the same side of the mat as the free ends of each adjacent holding-rod, whereby the accidental breaking off or bending out of the free ends of any one of the rods would not permit of the disintegration of the mat to any great extent, for the reason that such an accident would only permit that particular socket-plate and the outer piece of that series to become displaced, the remainder of the pieces of the group or series being retained in place by means of the unbroken solid central portions of the adjacent holding-rods.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A mat comprising a series of pieces having perforated ends and arranged side by side to cause the perforations of the pieces to register in a straight line, a rod-retaining plate at the end of the series having perforations

registering with the perforations in the pieces,
and sockets intermediate thereof, and hold-
ing-rods passed through the registering per-
forations of the pieces and plate, the free ends
5 of the rods being bent down upon the plate
at substantially right angles to their lengths
and having their extreme ends bent inwardly
and resting in the sockets in the plate.

Witness my hand this 23d day of Febru-
ary, 1903, at the city of New York, in the 10
county and State of New York.

JOHN R. STINE.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH E. CAVANAUGH,
GEORGE M. BROOKS.