Sept. 14, 1937. D. W. KLAU 2,093,083

TABLE PAD

Filed Feb. 29, 1936

Fig. 1

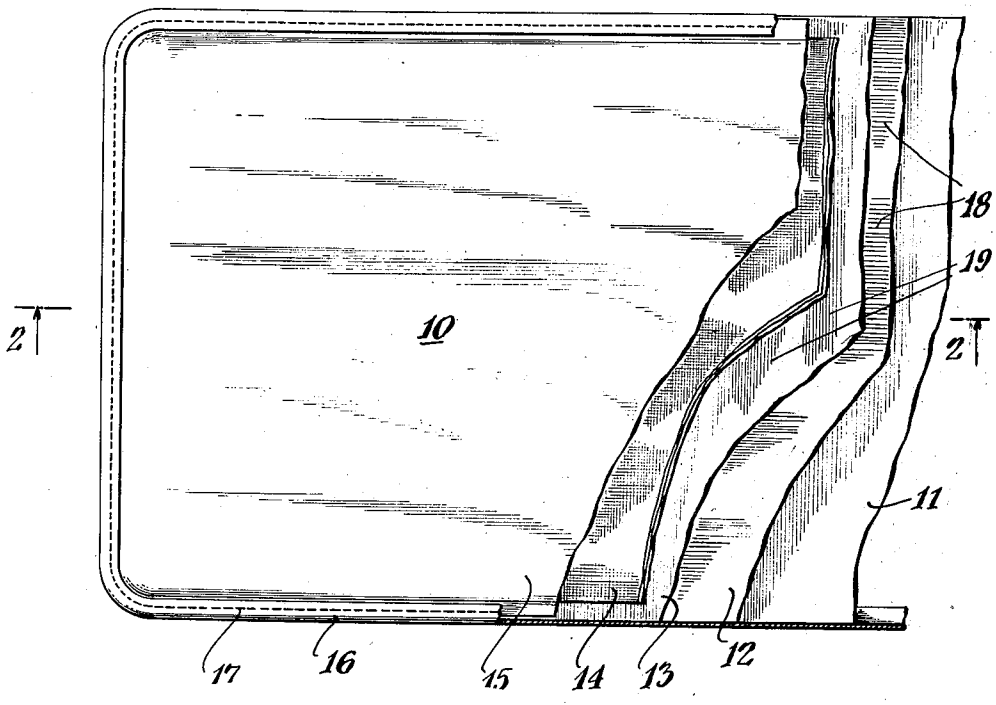
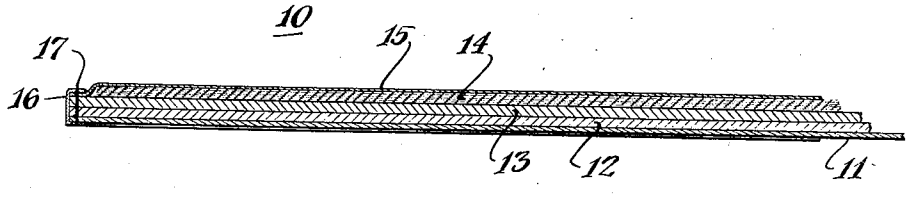


Fig. 2



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TABLE PAD

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2 Claims. (Cl. 45—68.4)

This invention relates to improvements in table pads and similar articles for receiving hot dishes, pans, kettles, etc., and for protecting exposed surfaces. Such pads as heretofore manufactured have shown a tendency to warp, and their cover materials to wrinkle.

One object of this invention is a warp-proof pad.

Another object is a non-wrinkling pad.

Another object is the elimination of the soft cloth often used in conjunction with table pads under the table cloth.

Another object is a decorative pad adapted for use as a substitute for a table pad and table cloth.

Other objects will appear from the detailed description.

In the drawing comprising but a single sheet of two figures numbered Figs. 1 and 2 respectively.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of my pad with the cover partly broken away to expose the several interior layers.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken along line 2—2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Like reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout both figures of the drawing.

Pad 10 may be provided with a base member 11, made of asbestos, or of an asbestos composition, or of other suitable heat insulating material. The base member may be further strengthened by cardboard or other reinforcing members 12 and 13, preferably of a heat insulating nature. The base member 11 and the cardboard reinforcing members 12 and 13 are of the same shape and area so that their peripheral edges are vertically aligned throughout. The several members are preferably placed one above the other in dry contact, without mucilage, glue or other adhesive between the layers. The cardboard reinforcing members 12 and 13 are arranged with their respective grains 18 and 19 crossed. Where two cardboard reinforcing members are used (as shown in the drawing) the members are preferably placed with their grains 18 and 19 at right angles, but when more than two layers of cardboard are employed they may either be arranged so that the grains of adjacent layers are at right angles to each other throughout the pile, or the grain of each layer may be angularly disposed relative to the grain of other layers. For example, when three layers are employed the grains may be arranged at an angle of 60 degrees relative to each other. By this crossing of the grains of the cardboard reinforcing members 12 and 13 any tendency of one of said members to warp is off-set by the resisting action of the adjacent reinforcing member whereby the tendency to warp as when subjected to the influence of heat is substantially eliminated. By omitting an adhesive such as mucilage, glue or the like between the several layers, the tendency to warp is further reduced, and the process is simplified and savings are effected.

A layer of cellulose, cotton or similar filler material 14 is placed on top of the upper reinforcing member 13. This filler may consist of a series of thin sheets of paper like thickness piled one above the other. The sheets of filler 14 are likewise preferably piled dry and without the use of any mucilage, glue or other adhesive between the several sheets or plies. The filler 14 is thick enough to form a cushion which can be compressed when subjected to pressure, weight or tension, but which will resume its original condition when the pressure, weight or tension is removed. The filler is of the same shape but preferably uniformly smaller in length and width (or diameter) than the base member 11 and the reinforcing members 12 and 13, so that the peripheral edge of the filler 14 is stepped back from the aligned peripheral edges of the members 12, 13 and 14 to form a peripheral marginal edge or step for securing the said members together as by one or more lines of stitches 17, or otherwise, as hereinafter more fully described.

A cover 15 of a suitable fabric such as oilcloth or the like, is placed above the filler layer 14, and the edge of cover 15 is trimmed in alignment with the peripheral edges of base member 11 and reinforcing members 12 and 13. When stitching is employed a strip of binding tape may be folded around the peripheral marginal edge of cover 15 and members 13, 12 and 11 to form a peripheral binding edging 16, said edging 16 being permanently secured in place by means of one or more lines of stitching 17 passing through the binding tape, cover 15, reinforcing members 13, and 12, base member 11 and binding tape, and back again, throughout the peripheral marginal edge or step (compare Figs. 1 and 2). The lines of stitching 17 preferably do not pass through the plies of filler 14, in which event said filler is a free cushion and will have a tendency to expand and distend cover 15, maintaining said cover free from wrinkles, said filler being compressible against reinforcing member 13 when cover 15 is subjected to pressure due to the weight of some

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article placed on the pad, or tension due to any downward movement of the peripheral edge of pad 10.

While for purposes of illustration pad 10 has been shown rectangular, it should be understood that the pad may be square, circular or any other shape as desired. The base member 11 may be composed of any suitable heat insulating material, and the reinforcing members 12 and 13 may be made of some material other than cardboard. The filler 14 may be of cellulose, cotton or other suitable material, and may if preferred, be treated with suitable fire-proofing chemicals. The pad 10 may be used either as a table pad, a place plate pad, a hot dish or hot pan pad, or as a serving tray. It may also be used to cover the burners of a gas stove after using or the top of a gas oven either during or after use.

To prevent injury as by scratching to finished surface of articles such as tables, the base member 11 may be covered with a suitable plain or decorative material. When thus covered the pad may be used when reversed as for card playing. When used as a table pad, the soft cloth formerly used between the table pad and the table cloth may be omitted, and if the cover 15 is of decorative material, the pad 10 may be substituted on informal occasions for a table pad and table cloth.

The marginal edges of the several plies may be secured together by stitching, by gluing, by stapling, or in any other suitable manner.

What is claimed is:

1. As an article of manufacture a pad having an asbestos base member, a plurality of reinforcing members placed one above the other on said base member, the grains of said reinforcing members being crossed to off-set curling due to absorbed heat, a laminated filler of cellulose or the like positioned above said reinforcing members and defining a cushion, a washable moisture-proof cover member positioned above said filler, the peripheral edges of the cover, reinforcing, and base, members, projecting all on sides beyond the peripheral edge of the filler to form a peripheral marginal band of contact between the adjacent faces of the cover and upper reinforcing member, a binding tape overlapping the peripheral marginal edges of the cover, reinforcing and base members, and means comprising a line of stitches traversing the taped edging and passing through said taped edging, cover, reinforcing members, and base member, from side to side thereof, to secure them together.

2. As an article of manufacture a pad having a heat insulating base member, means for reinforcing the pad and for off-setting warping comprising a plurality of layers of cardboard placed upon said base member one above the other with their grains crossed, a washable cover member positioned above said cardboard layers, said base member, cardboard layers, and cover member, being of uniform size and shape, said base member and cardboard layers being piled dry, a layer of filler positioned between the reinforcing and cover members, said filler being normally expandible to increase, and variously compressible when the pad is subjected to varying degrees of pressure or tension to decrease, separation between said reinforcing and cover members, the peripheral edges of the cover, reinforcing, and base, members, projecting on all sides beyond the edge of the filler, and a line of stitches surrounding the peripheral edge of said pad beyond the peripheral edge of the filler for securing the edges of the cover, reinforcing, and base members, together.

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