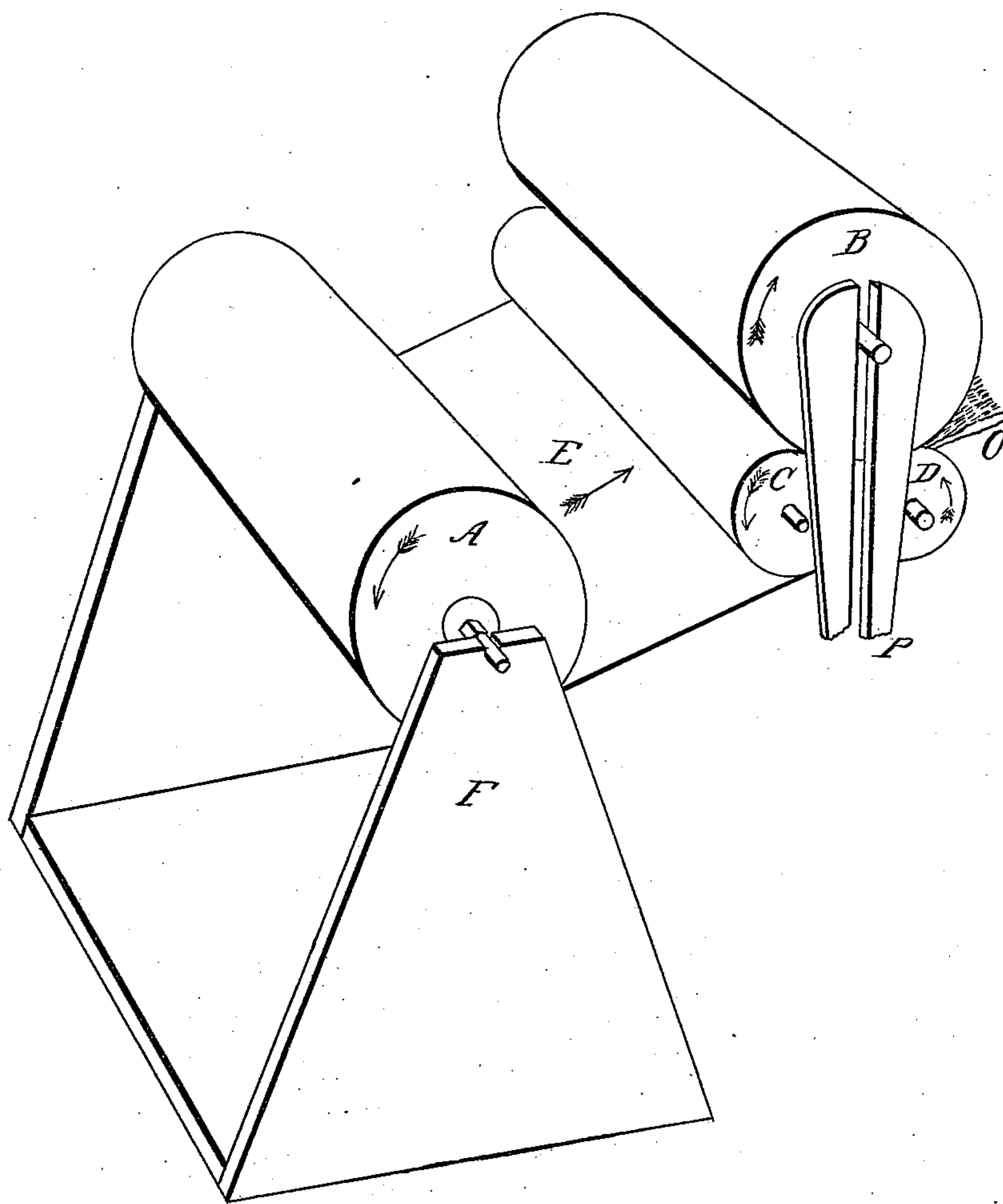


Smith & Kellogg.
Making Wadding.

N^o 2,969.

Patented Feb. 20, 1843.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JNO. C. SMITH AND GEO. C. KELLOGG, OF NEW HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

METHOD OF MAKING COTTON BATS OR LAPS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,969, dated February 20, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN C. SMITH and GEO. C. KELLOGG, of New Hartford, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful improvement in the mode of making on a common picker and lapper or on a common carding-machine cotton bats or laps for family use by winding paper between the layers of bats or laps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the manner of winding the paper in between the bats.

The nature of our improvement, then, consists in winding paper between each layer of bats. To effect this object in the most convenient manner, we procure paper rolled up like a piece of cloth (on a wooden roller) of a width equal to the bat or lap to be formed. Said roller is made with a hole through it lengthwise, in which an iron shaft is inserted, that has on each end a pivot or bearing. By said bearings or pivots, the roll of paper is supported on a movable frame of suitable height (say about two feet) for convenience, marked F. It may be made of any material and in any form to stand independent and steady on the floor. At the pleasure of the workmen, therefore, it may be removed from the common picker and lapper, preparatory to commencing his usual work of making laps (so called) for carding. A roll of paper as above described is seen in the drawing marked A, upon this frame and placed near a machine called a cotton picker and lapper. This machine is in universal use in cotton factories in the United States and is perfectly understood by all who are conversant with cotton factories. In this specification, therefore, it is deemed unnecessary to represent or refer to it, any further than to show the position of the roll of laps or bats while forming.

At B, then, may be seen a roll of bats in the act of forming, on said picker and lapper; which roll of bats is supported and moved in the usual manner by two cylinders C and D which belong to and are moved by said picker and lapper. The perpendicu-

lar ribs broken off or detached from the said picker and lapper at P merely show the manner of keeping or guiding the batting roll B in its place while forming or enlarging.

E represents the sheet of paper as it is passing under and around the cylinder C and again as it passes upward and over the roll of bats B, till it comes in contact with the bat, which passes out of the picker and lapper at O, over the cylinder D. As soon as said bat has moved on to the cylinder C, it passes between two surfaces of paper and when thus wound up it is confined and retained in perfect order, till unrolled for use—uninjured either by transportation, keeping or handling. For the style and form, of a bat or lap thus rolled, with paper between each layer, please see the roll accompanying this application.

The advantages of our improvement over the old method, are a more compact form, occupying less room in storing, less liable to derangement or injury by transportation or handling, more convenient for the consumer to spread on quilts or goods to be manufactured, and always sure to keep a smooth and regular surface with straight and fair edges. It is also more convenient for the retailer and is both manufactured and papered with more despatch and less expense than in the old method.

Another peculiar advantage is the application and use of any kind of cotton pickers and lappers, for making cotton or cotton-waste into bats, thus rolled with paper and thereby rendered suitable for transportation and domestic use.

What, therefore, we claim as our improvement and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The article of cotton batting thus manufactured—by winding in common paper between the layers of bats or laps, while in the act of forming.

JOHN C. SMITH.
GEO. C. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

FREEMAN GRAHAM,
EDWARD KELLOGG.