J. H. Bloodgood.

Impd Felling Machine.

No 12343 Patented Feb. 6, 1855.

Fig. 1.

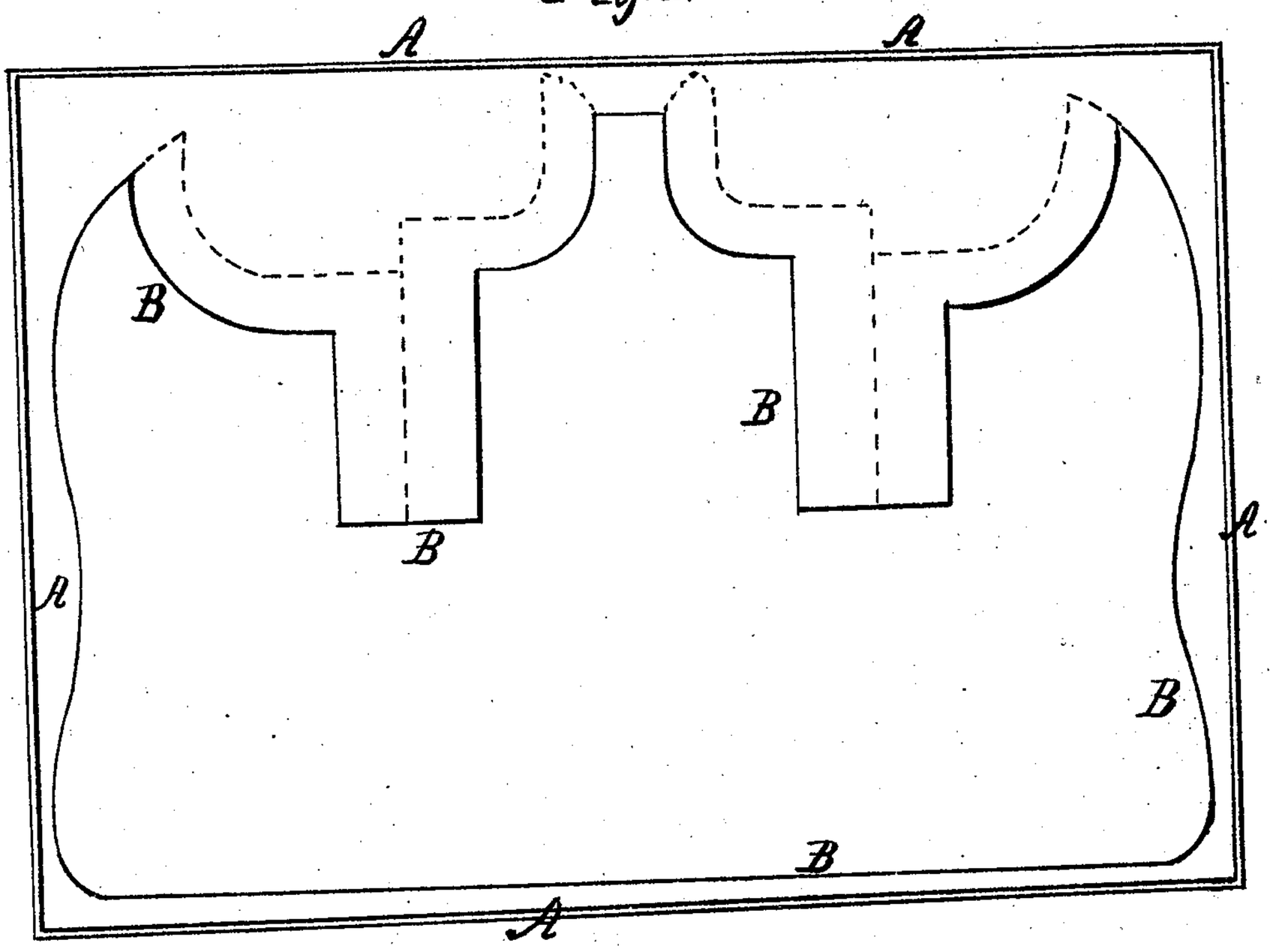
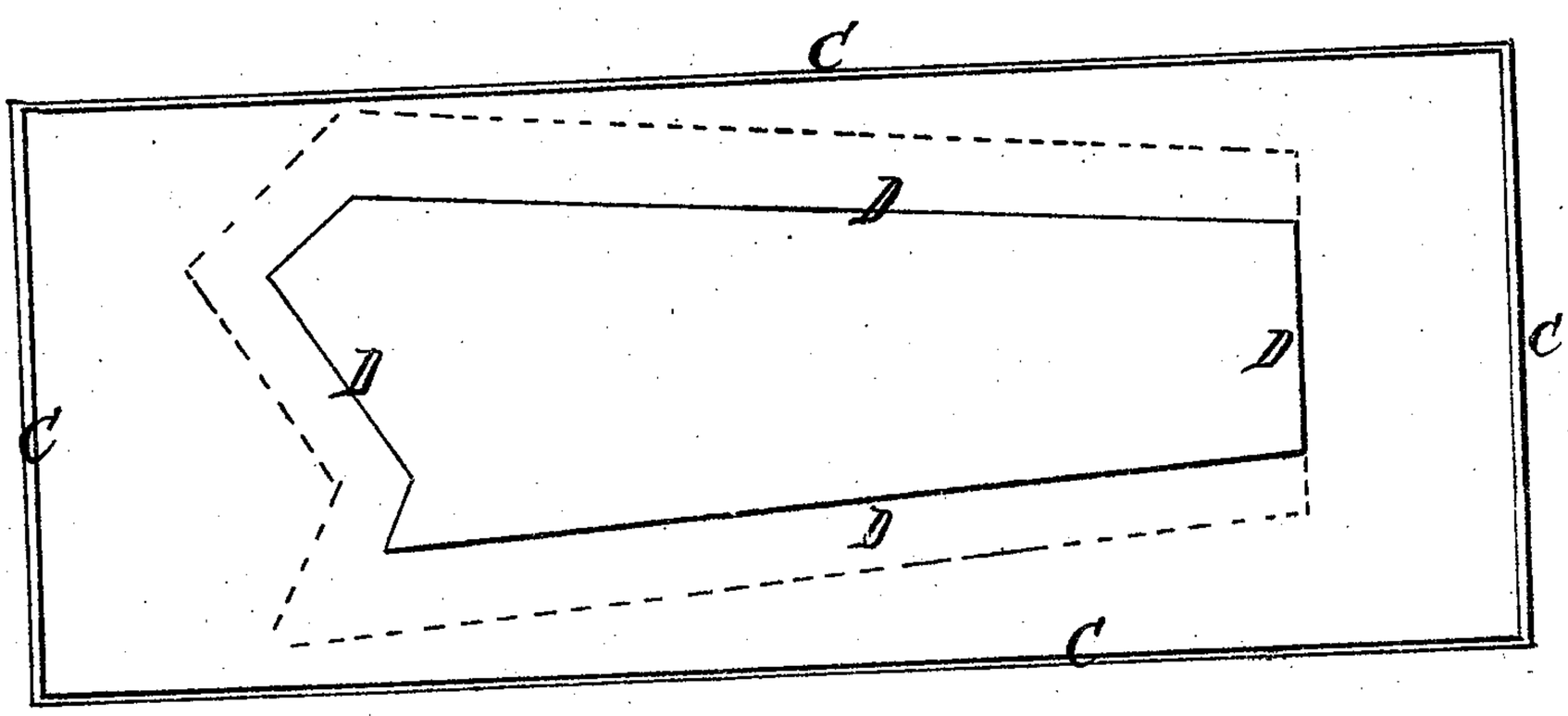


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING SEAMLESS FELT GOODS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,343, dated February 6, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Seamless Articles of Felt, of which the following is a full and exact description.

My improvement consists in the method of forming the various parts necessary to the production of seamless garments or other articles of felt, as follows: A bat of wool, fur or other felting material is formed in every respect as for making ordinary felt cloth, being in a flat sheet of any desired width or length and having the fibers crossed by any of the usual methods. This bat is placed upon the machine usually known as the hardener, felter or jigger, between two linen or cotton sheets. Above or below these sheets is placed a pattern (either permanently attached to, and forming a part of the machine, or movable), which pattern is of considerable thickness, say half an inch or upward, and made to conform in shape to the article required or any portion thereof; reducing or removing so much of the pattern as may be deemed necessary where a union corresponding to a seam, is subsequently to be effected; so that in those places a margin, say of two or three inches may be left, which margin, together with all other parts of the bat not directly embraced within the limits of the pattern, being protected from the action of the hardener or felter in consequence of the interposition of the pattern will remain nearly or quite unfelted and soft, whereas those parts which are covered by, or rest upon the pattern will receive the whole weight and action of the hardening plate and will consequently become thoroughly felted or hardened. This being accomplished, the bat is taken from the machine and all the soft unfelted parts removed except such as it may be necessary to retain in order to effect a union when required to produce the proper form for the article desired. Having thus prepared the bat, and having, by this process obtained margins of soft unfelted wool, the perfect union of the several parts is readily effected simply by felting as in the old and well known process of forming hat bodies—proper care being taken to separate those parts not to be united by interposing linen or cotton cloths. The great advantage of the above process consisting in the fact that the margins to be united retain their felting properties unimpaired, whereas had the bat been uniformly felted throughout, this would not be the case, the difficulty of uniting would be much greater, and the risk of imperfections much increased. The articles are of course to be finally subjected to the fulling process as usual.

The annexed drawings forming part of this specification represent in Figure 1 by the red lines A A A the outlines of the bat; by the black lines B B the form of the pattern for a coat body—the dotted lines, showing the margins that are to be left; in Fig. 2, the red lines C C indicate the outlines of the bat—the black lines D D the form of a pattern for a sleeve, and the dotted lines, the margins to be left to produce the cylindrical or conical form and also for uniting to the body.

In the specimens or samples sent that marked B is the body of a coat, having one half united and the arm attached—the other half being left to show the effect of the pattern and the soft margins (which are less perfect than when made on a larger scale). That marked S is the sleeve piece.

Having thus fully described my invention and its application, what I claim therein, is—

The method of forming the various parts necessary to the production of seamless articles of felt, by the use of a movable or stationary pattern in the manner and for the purposes above described, but I do not claim the manner of forming the bat or of uniting the several parts as both are old and well known processes.

JNO. H. BLOODGOOD.

Witnesses:

WM. I. SINCLAIR,

C. DELLINGER.