

N^o 60.324.

Samuel Baxendale's
Improvement in Bedding and Wadding.

Patented

Dec 11 1866



Figure 1.

Samuel Baxendale
In presence of
Eben T. Gay
Franklin Hunt

United States Patent Office.

IMPROVEMENT IN BATTING AND WADDING.

SAMUEL BAXENDALE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 60,324, dated December 11, 1866.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL BAXENDALE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Batting and Wadding; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the article, and of the manner of making it.

The main features of my invention are as follows: The fabric is nearly impervious to air; it prevents the escape of heat when used as a lining in clothing or as a quilt or bed covering; when placed between two pieces of cloth it keeps its place better than the wadding that is glazed on the outer surface in the usual manner, and as the outside is soft it is less liable than the glazed wadding to cockle or wrinkle silks or other thin fabrics with which it is in contact.

The article is prepared as follows: I spread upon a table a sheet of carded fibre of wool or cotton of suitable width and any required length; I then take a sheet of thin flexible paper and coat one side of it with a solution of glue, gum, or other adhesive substance. The coated or gummed side of the paper is now placed upon the strip of batting or fibre and pressed down upon it. The other side of the paper is now gummed and a second sheet of fibre is placed upon it. We thus form a fabric, having a central sheet of paper inclosed between two sheets of fibrous substance. The whole may now be condensed and made of uniform thickness by passing it through a calender or mangle. In some cases I prefer to make the wadding by winding two sheets of fibre upon two rollers and the paper upon a third roller; the solution of glue is then applied by rollers or brushes upon both sides of the paper at once. When thus prepared, the sheets of fibre and the central sheet of paper are passed through a calender in order that the fibre may be brought in close contact with the paper. If the whole fabric thus formed is of the same thickness as the common glazed wadding, it is less liable (when used in clothing) to fall down or become wrinkled, the sheets of fibre being of but half the usual thickness and supported also by the central sheet of paper to which they are cemented. The paper should be very pliable (not sized or stiffened) in order that it may readily take any position and not make a crackling noise when moved or bent. In some cases I use a water-proof paper, formed by the combination of paper stock and India-rubber, or other water-proof material, the combination of the sheets of this kind of paper with the sheets of cotton, woollen, or other fibre, being the same as hereinbefore described. The article, formed as above, with the water-proof paper, is especially adapted for the lining of clothing that is made of light and open cloths that are not water-proof.

In Figure I the bats of fibre, A and C, are shown, attached to each side of the sheet of paper, B.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The batting or wadding, composed of a layer of fibrous material, attached by any adhesive substance to opposite sides of a sheet of paper, as herein described, the same being a new article of manufacture.

SAMUEL BAXENDALE.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. BATCHELDER,
EBEN T. GRAY.