

(No Model.)

D. HUNT, Jr.  
Fabric for Carpet Linings.

No. 229,535.

Patented July 6, 1880.

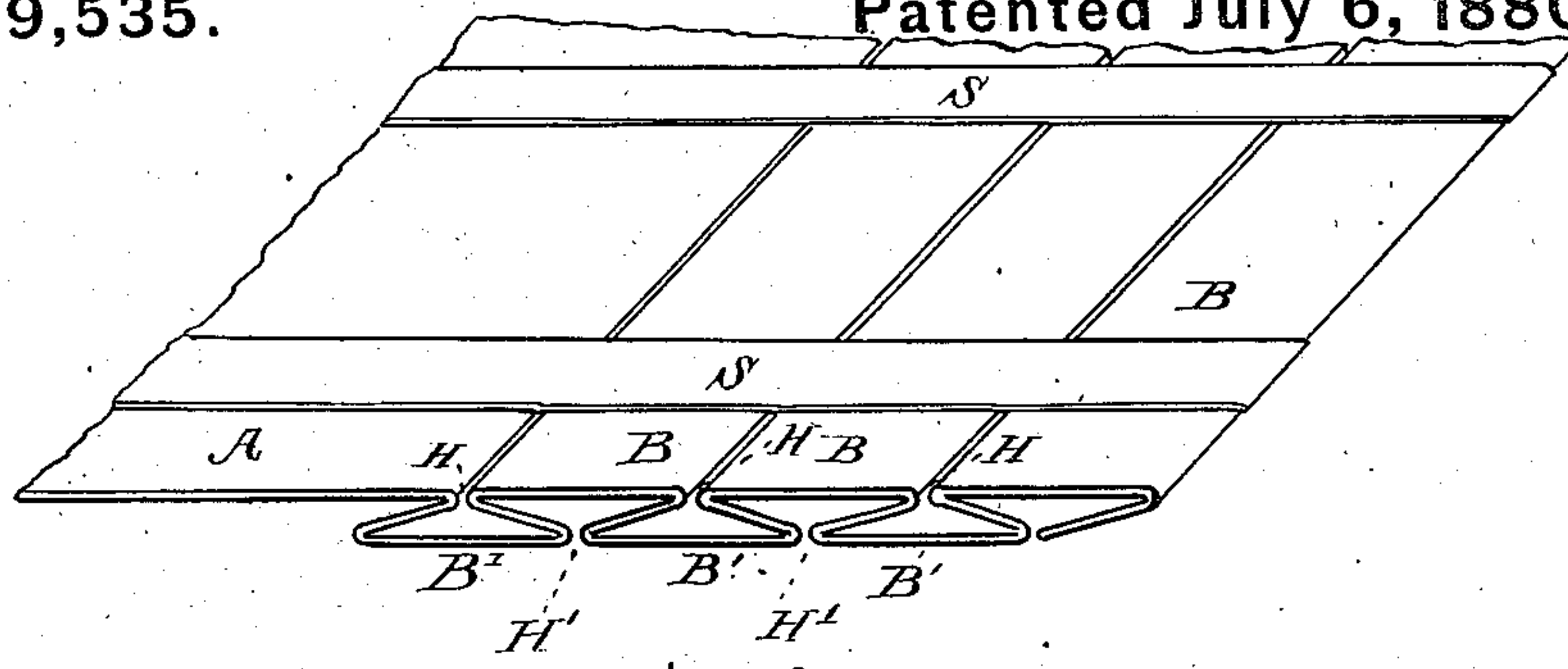


Fig. 1.

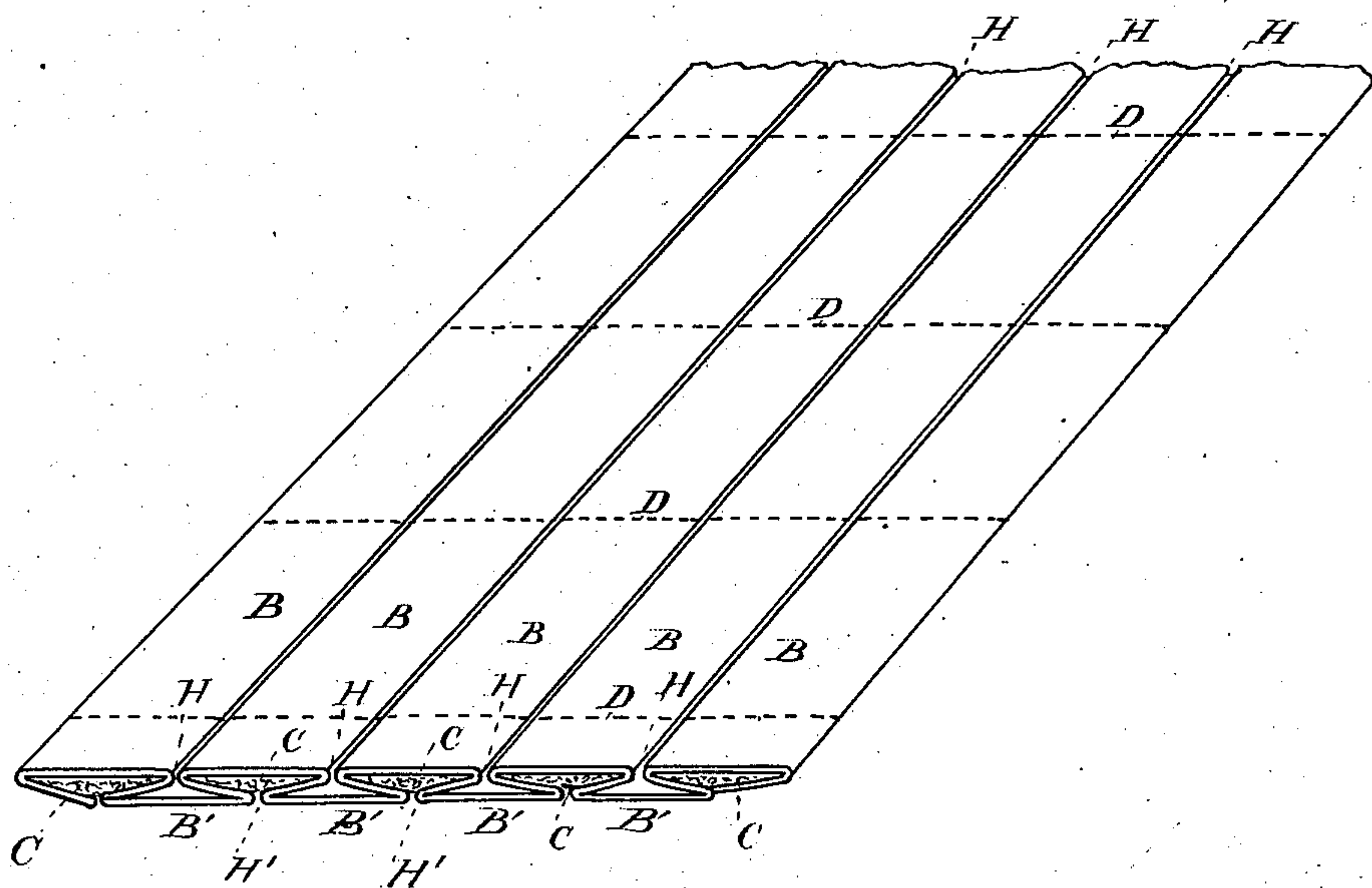


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FABRIC FOR CARPET-LININGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,535, dated July 6, 1880.

Application filed May 31, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID HUNT, Jr., of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fabrics for Carpet-Linings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of fabrics which may be called "composite," and which are composed of straw, cotton, moss, jute, or other fibrous material, and paper, or similar material, arranged in different ways, for the purpose of making a cheap, elastic, and durable padding with which to underlay carpets and other parts of upholstery.

I am aware that these materials have been used in a variety of ways together for the production of such fabrics, the nearest approach to my fabric being, so far as I am aware, one constructed of a layer of cotton batting laid and confined between two surfaces or layers of paper made on its outer surfaces continuous and smooth, and one constructed of two or more layers of slashed paper; but there is a wide difference between these and between all other related fabrics and my improved fabric, as will be seen from the following description, taken in connection with the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in elevation and perspective, one fabric embodying one part of my invention. Fig. 2 represents a fabric, in elevation and perspective, also embodying the first part of my invention, as well as another part in combination with it.

A is a strip or web of paper or similar material, which is crimped into folds B B and B' B', so as to form open plaits or pockets, in the process of forming which four bends or angles are made, alternate plaits or pockets being on the upper side and alternate plaits or pockets being on the under side of the sheet, and so formed that when the crimping has been done and the fabric flattened and fastened the long sides of the flattened plaits or pockets B B and B' B' shall nearly meet each other, but not quite, leaving narrow breaks or openings H H and H' H'.

S S are strips of tape or paper pasted or gummed transversely over the plaits on one or both sides to hold the fabric securely in

form. This is an economical way of fastening the plaits; but another is shown at D D in Fig. 2, which consists of stitching or quilting the plaits through and through with threads, and which may be used instead of the paper strips or tapes. When this fabric is so made without filling in the plaits, the paper, paste-board, or other material forming the groundwork should be substantial, and thicker than when the fabric is filled, as shown in Fig. 2.

The fillings C C may be of cotton batting, straw, moss, jute, or other fibrous material, taken in strips or small flattened rolls, and may be as long as the fabric is wide, and are placed in the open pockets between the crimps, on one side of the fabric only, as I prefer to make them, leaving the alternate open pockets, the openings of which are on the opposite side of the fabric, unfilled. When the filling has been so placed the crimps are pressed down into a flattened shape, as shown in Fig. 2, and the fabric is quilted or stitched through and through, or fastened by pasted strips or tapes at proper intervals, as at D D or S S. As I do the sewing in a gang sewing-machine with a properly-adjusted feed, the pressing down of the crimps into shape is done at the same time that the fabric is fed along to the needles.

The crimping and filling may also be done by machinery, and the fabric can be made very rapidly and very cheaply.

The objects sought by these improvements are to make a cheap fabric, one that is durable—that is, that will admit of long use, handling for cleansing, &c.—and at the same time, and more particularly, one that will receive and hold dust in itself and yet be readily cleansed of that dust when desired.

It will readily be seen that these objects are accomplished in my fabrics—the first by the cheapness of materials used and the rapidity with which they may be worked into form by machinery; the second by the construction described, in which the plaits are made of tenacious material securely held, and the fragile fibrous material, when used, is held inclosed in pockets of a more tenacious one; and where the single thickness of paper or its equivalent occurs at the openings H H the fabric is strengthened by the quilting D D or the strips



S S, so that it will admit of any amount of handling without breaking and without disturbing the fibrous material held in it; and the third object is attained by means of the peculiar structure of my fabric, which, when used for a carpet-lining, may be placed as represented in Fig. 2, with the openings H H into the empty pockets upward, these openings being comparatively near together. Wherever dust works through the carpet it accumulates through the openings in the pockets and is kept from the fibrous material C, so that when the lining is taken up for cleansing the dust can be readily shaken and beaten out from the pockets and the fabric immediately laid again without impairment by the operation; and it is evident that where no filling is used either side of the fabric may be placed uppermost with the same advantages as to cleaning.

The object of the filling is to make a softer and more yielding padding where these qualities may be desired, or where thickness and warmth are sought.

I claim as new and of my invention—

1. The described process of making a fabric by crimping paper or similar material into open pockets, pressing and fastening the same together with adhesive strips or tapes into one composite fabric, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a carpet-lining or similar fabric, a series of strips or flattened rolls of fibrous material, C C, a series of folds or crimps of paper or similar material, B B, partially or wholly inclosing said strips, and a series of plaits or pockets, B' B', and openings H H, fastened and held together, substantially as set forth.

3. As an article of manufacture, a fabric constructed of paper or similar material, crimped into open pockets or plaits, fastened and held in a continuous elastic and receptive fabric by strips of paper, tape, or similar material adhesively laid thereon, or by quilting or stitching transversely, substantially as shown and described.

4. As an article of manufacture, a composite fabric constructed of paper or similar material, arranged in plaits or pockets in two series, with strips or layers of fibrous material laid in one series, and with the other series left unfilled and open, the whole so arranged and fastened or quilted together as to offer openings between the contiguous partially or wholly inclosed strips of fibrous material, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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