(No Model.)

W. C. EDGE.

METALLIC FABRIC.

No. 324,014. Patented Aug. 11, 1885.

Fig: 1

Fig: 2.

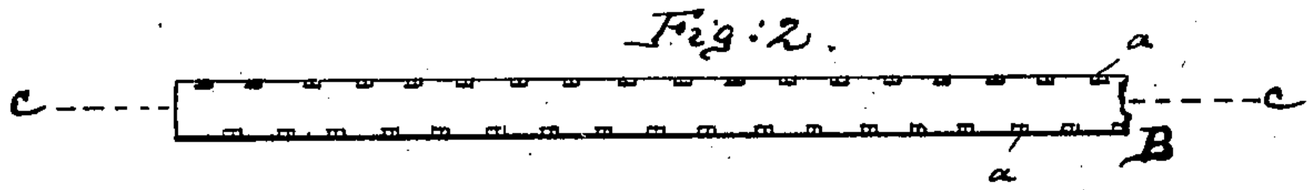


Fig: 3

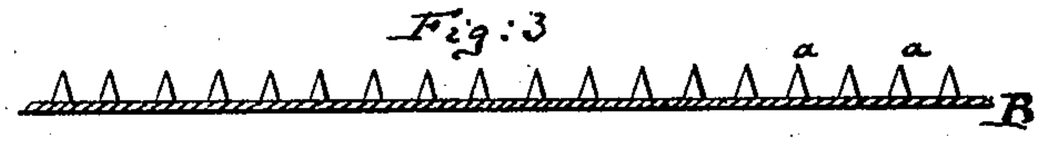


Fig: 4

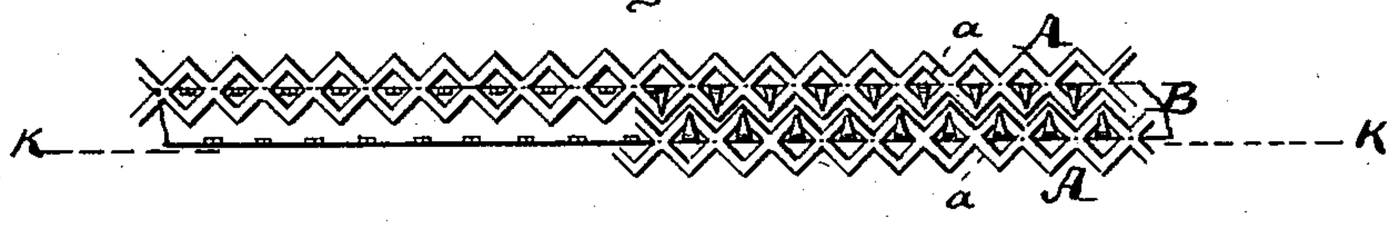


Fig: 5

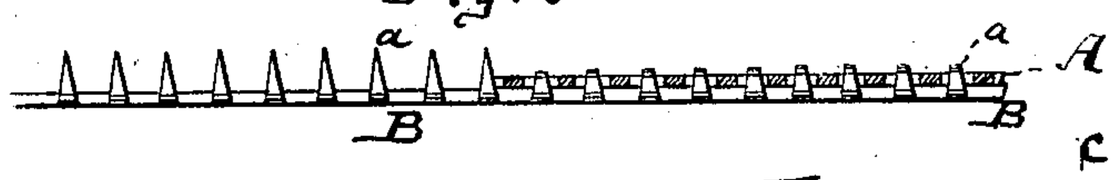


Fig: 6

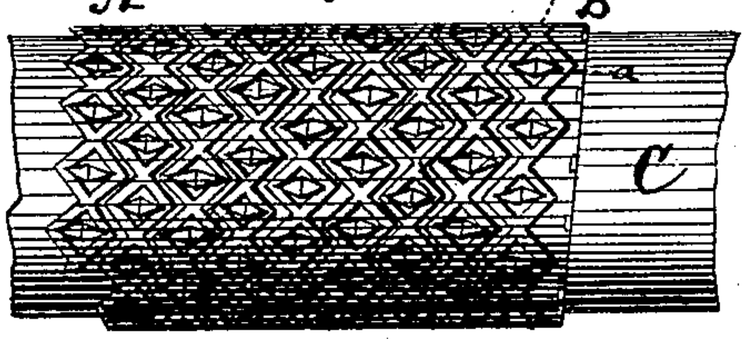


Fig: 7

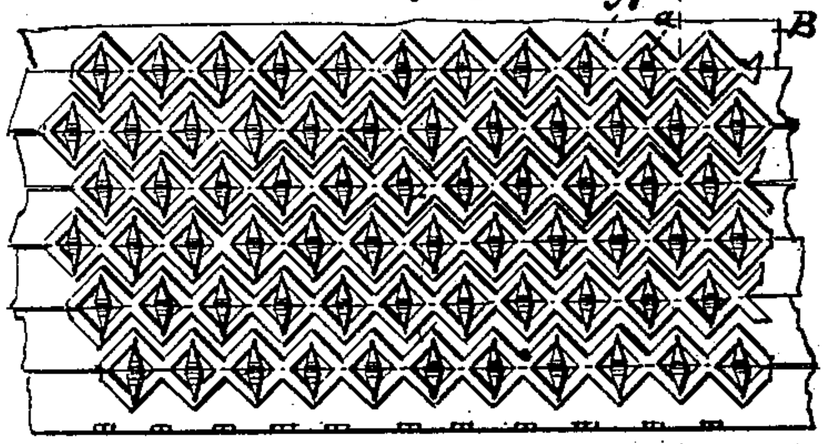
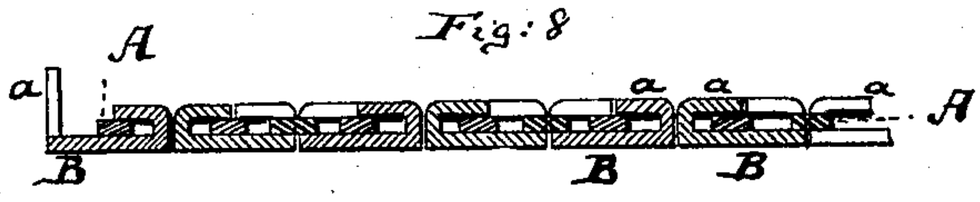


Fig: 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CHARLES EDGE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

METALLIC FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,014, dated August 11, 1885.

Application filed December 4, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CHARLES EDGE, a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improved Metallic Fabric, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of one of the strips of which my improved fabric is made. Fig. 2 is a face view of the other of said strips. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line *c c*, Fig. 2. Fig 4 is a diagram showing the two kinds of strips superposed. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on the line *k k*, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a side view of a drum on which my improved fabric is being made. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the finished fabric; and Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the same on the line *c k*, Fig. 7.

This invention relates to an improved metallic fabric, which is of use in the construction of articles of jewelry, but which is also useful in producing ornamental sheets of metal or analogous substance for any purpose to which such sheets may be put.

The invention consists in combining a perforated strip with a strip having prongs in such manner that the prongs of the last-mentioned strip will pass through the perforations of the first-mentioned strip, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the perforated strip, the same having apertures of angular or other contour, and having also angular or other shaped edges, as appears more fully from the representation of such a strip in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

B represents the pronged strip, the same being provided with outwardly-projecting teeth or prongs *a*, which are spaced similar to the spacing of the holes in the strip A. The strip B has two rows of prongs, *a a*, as shown. In making the fabric the strip B is first coiled around a cylinder, C, in close coils, with its prongs projecting outwardly. Thereupon the strip A is wound upon it in such manner that it will overlie the dividing-line between the layers of the strip B, thereby causing two prongs of said strip B to penetrate each aperture of the strip A. Fig. 4 represents a diagram from which the above statement will be made clearer. It shows two strips A A placed so as to meet above the middle line of a strip B, so that one row of prongs of said strip B will penetrate the holes of one strip A, while the other row of prongs of the strip B will penetrate the holes of the other strip A. When these prongs are clinched, the strips A and B will be united into one continuous plate. After the two sets of strips have been wound around the cylinder C the prongs *a* are clinched on the outer side of the strips A A, so that thus the two sets of strips form a tube around said cylinder. This tube can now be taken off, and can then be cut open longitudinally, so as to produce a sheet of fabric such as is represented in Fig. 7.

Fig. 8 represents on an enlarged scale a cross-section of the whole fabric. The fabric can be cut into pieces of suitable size and used for the manufacture of bracelets or other suitable articles. It is flexible because of its compound structure, and can be made very effective, if, for example, the outer strips A are made of gold, and the inner strips B of silver, steel, or the like. Either that side of the plate which presents the strips A to view may be the outer side, or that which presents the strips B to view.

It will be perceived that so far as the process of making this fabric is concerned, it is much more economical to form it of a continuous strip A and a continuous strip B by coiling them around a cylinder C in manner described, than would be the case were the fabric made of separate lengths of such strips in a flat condition, although it is evident that even in the latter case my improved fabric would nevertheless be produced.

I claim—

The fabric composed of the perforate strips A, and of the strips B, having prongs *a*, which prongs are passed through the apertures of the strip A and clinched above said strip, substantially as described.

WILLIAM CHARLES EDGE.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. YURK,

CHARLES G. M. THOMAS.