

(No Model.)

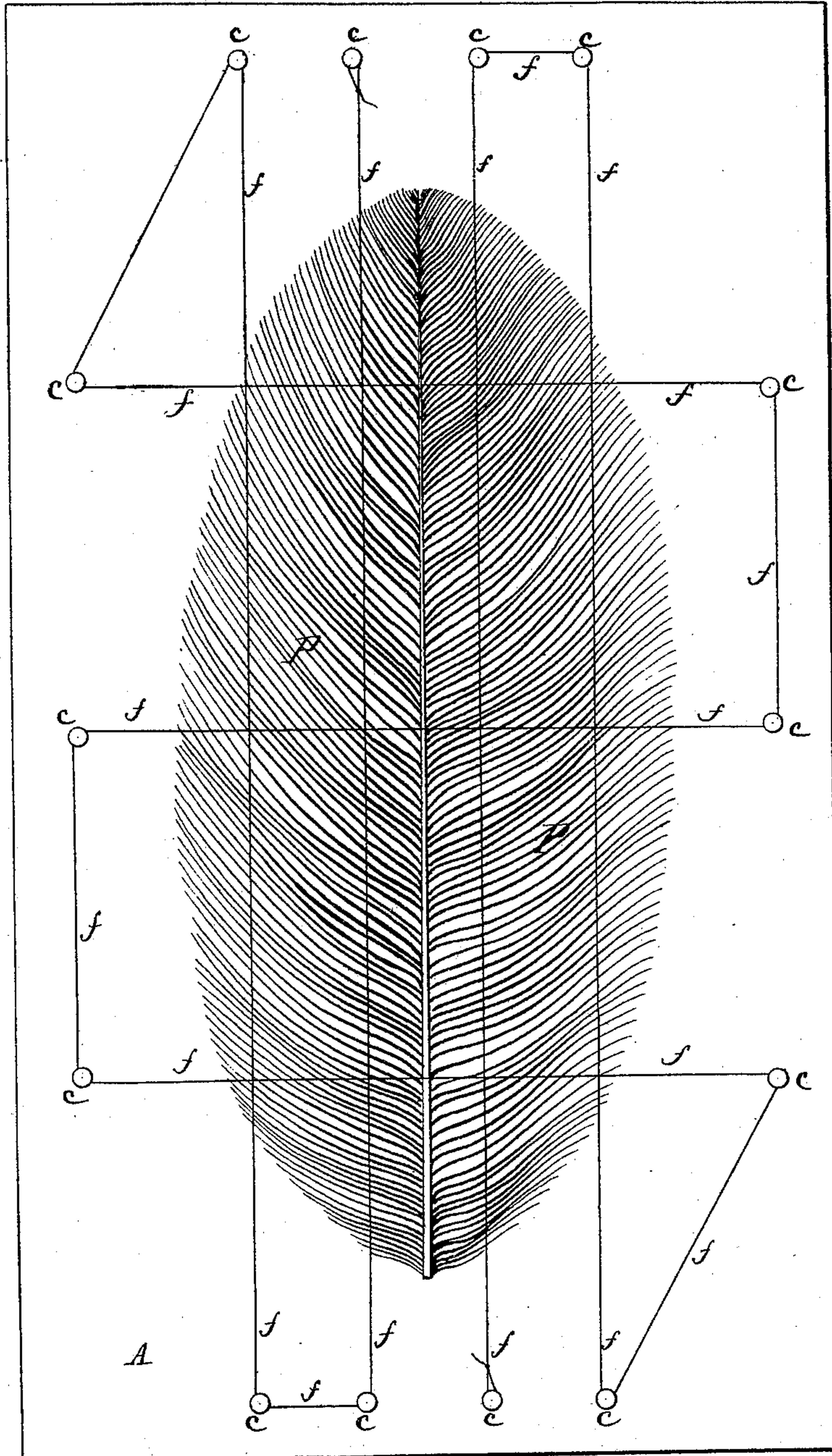
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. SCHEURER & A. FOREST.
ART OF ORNAMENTING FEATHERS.

No. 395,358.

Patented Jan. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1



WITNESSES:

L. K. Fraser,
George Dixon.

INVENTORS:

Oscar Scheurer & Alphonse Forest,
By their Attorneys,

Arthur G. Fraser & Co.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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ART OF ORNAMENTS FEATHERS.

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Fig. 2

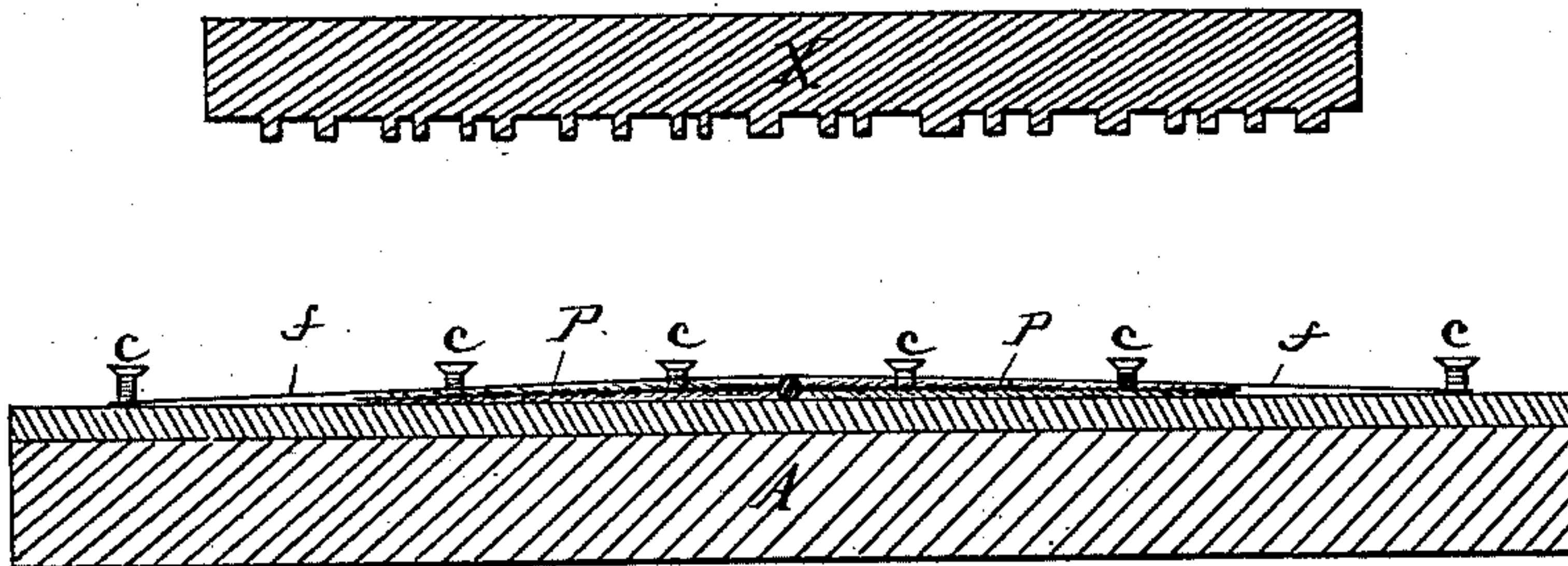
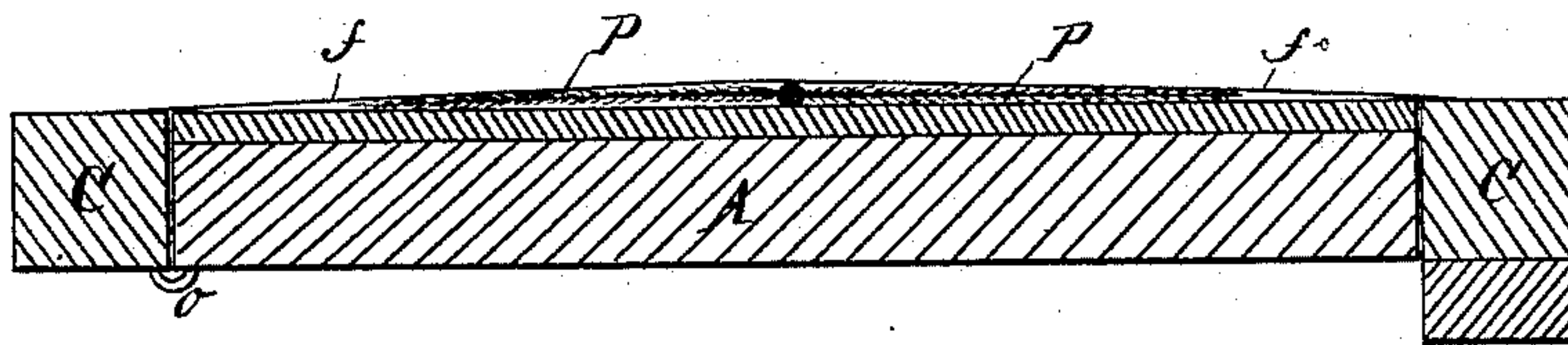


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR SCHEURER AND ALPHONSE FOREST, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

ART OF ORNAMENTING FEATHERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,358, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed June 25, 1888. Serial No. 278,129. (No model.) Patented in France May 12, 1888.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OSCAR SCHEURER and ALPHONSE FOREST, the first a subject of the Emperor of Germany and the second a citizen of the United States, both residing in Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Ornamentation of Feathers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is the subject of Letters Patent in France, dated May 12, 1888.

We have invented the printing of feathers for dress purposes, and particularly ostrich-feathers, by the application for this work of the processes which are employed for printing fabrics of wool, silk, or cotton. This impression is made by means of printing plates or dies, engraved either in relief or intaglio on metal or any other material. Use may also be made of metallic or other plates in which the lights have been cut out, according to the designs to be printed on the feathers.

In order that the feather to be printed may be kept flat, and be presented in the best condition with respect to the inked plate that will be placed over it, and also in order that after the impression the printing-plate may be lifted without the barbules of the feather adhering to it, we hold the feather on a board or other flat support by means of wires stretched in longitudinal and transverse directions. These wires may be stretched by means of nails driven into the board, or by tension-screws, or, better, they may be made part of a frame that may be placed over the board and on top of the feather.

In order to hold the barbules during the printing, the feather may be also fastened by gumming it on cloth, paper, or other substance. Furthermore, in order that the rib shall not obstruct the impression, and that it shall not be necessary to cut out underneath it, we arrange on the board, which serves for fastening the feather, a cushion of rubber, felt, cloth, or other yielding elastic material, into which the rib sinks during the impression. It results from this that the upper surface may receive the impression uniformly over all its surface.

Instead of making use of a yielding table,

there may be employed for the printing a yielding plate of rubber or other material, or any other intermediary of the same nature. If necessary, both methods may be combined.

The annexed drawings show how we realize our process of printing feathers, which we have chosen to suit the special nature of the materials to be worked.

Figure 1 is a plan showing the board A on which the feather P is placed and held by the wires *f f* extending longitudinally and transversely, which bears on the barbules. These wires are stretched around nails *c c*. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of this arrangement. Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of a chase frame, C, on which are stretched the wires *f*, this frame being hinged at one side at *o* to the board A, and at the other side it is pressed by a spring or drawn up by a weight, in order that the wires shall press firmly on the feather.

The feather being thus prepared, it is printed by means of a printing plate or die, X. The die is lifted and the wires *f* are removed, and we have a printed feather. As the wires are fine, they leave no trace of their existence on the feather, in addition to which the color, not being yet dry, spreads over and blends itself into the very narrow whites which may exist where the wires have been. After the printing the color is fixed by steam, after which the feather is washed and soaped.

We are able to print, according to this process, all kinds and sizes of feathers, also the breasts, wings, and entire birds for dresses, hats, costumes, fans, &c., either by making reservations or by employing mechanical discharges of color, or by printing in one or several colors. Feathers are thus obtained for dress purposes which are printed exactly in the same colors and the same designs as the fabric of the garment, which will have most beautiful effects for ladies' toilets.

We claim as our invention—

1. The improvement in the art of ornamenting feathers for dress purposes, which consists in printing them in colors or patterns, substantially as described.

2. The improvement in the art of ornamenting feathers for dress purposes, which consists in placing the feather on a soft yielding

cushion and printing it by means of a printing-plate, whereby during the impression the rib embeds itself in the cushion.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a feather
5 for dress purposes printed in any color or pattern, as hereinbefore specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto

signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OSCAR SCHEURER.
ALPHONSE FOREST.

Witnesses:

ROBT. M. HOOPER,
AMAND RITTER.