No. 631,366.

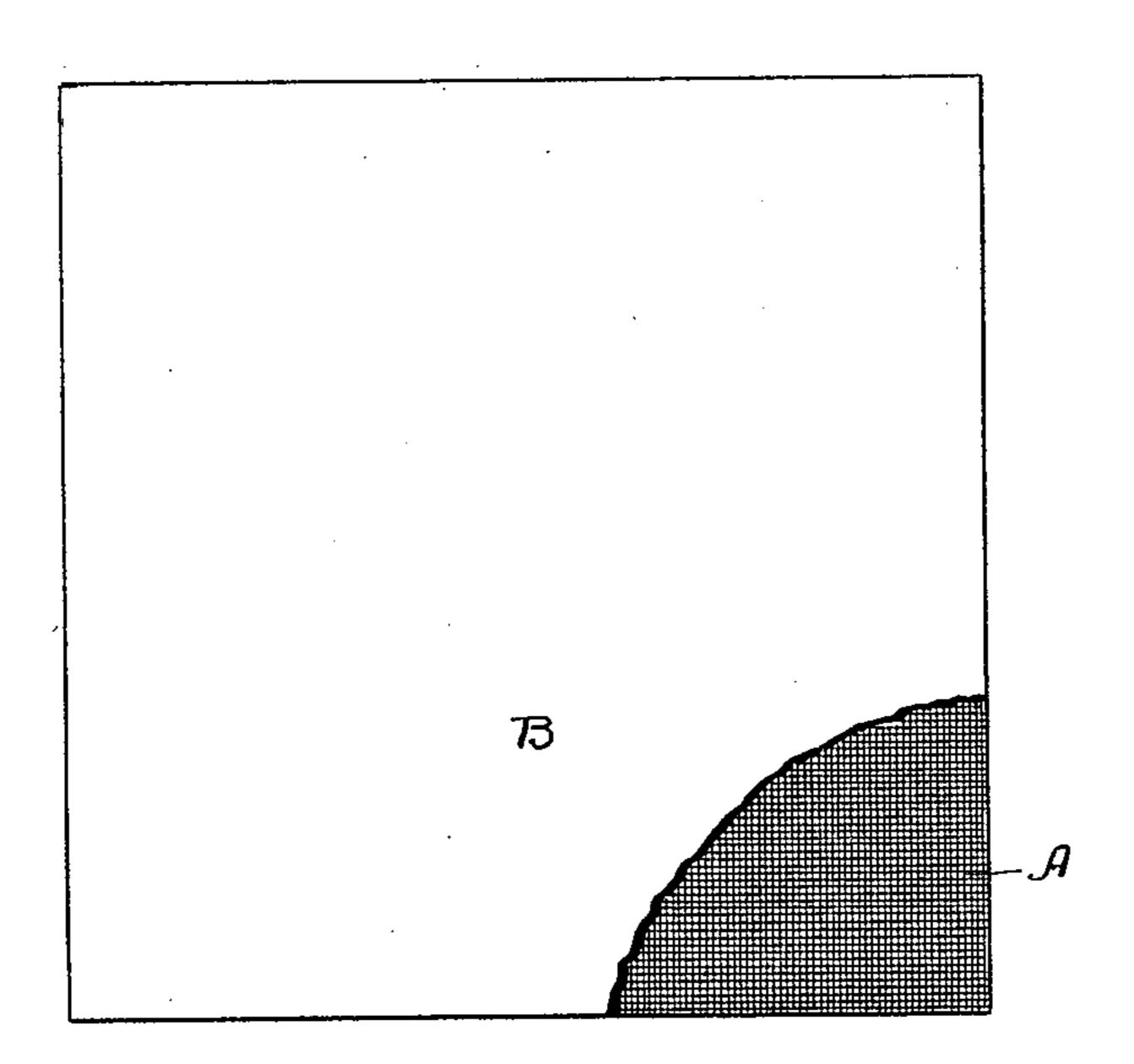
Patented Aug. 22, 1899.

J. F. GOLDING. METALLIC SHEET.

(Application filed Sept. 12, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIGIL



FEG. 2.

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WITNESSES: Sew. C. Courts

. /5 INVENTOR: JOHN F. GOLDING

BY Munday, Evarts & Adoock. HIS ATTORNEYS.

United States Patent Office

JOHN F. GOLDING, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

METALLIC SHEET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,366, dated August 22, 1899.

Application filed September 12, 1898. Serial No. 690,753. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John F. Golding, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Sheets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to metallic sheets. It consists in a combined sheet composed ro of metal and a cloth or non-metallic fabric sheet, the metal of the combined or composite sheet being forced through the interstices of the cloth or non-metallic fabric or woven portion of the sheets. In my invention the 15 cloth or non-metallic woven fabric serves to reinforce and strengthen the metal, and the metal in turn serves to reinforce, protect, and strengthen the cloth or woven non-metallic fabric, the peculiar strength and advantages 20 of the one serving by cooperation to reinforce and compensate for the peculiar weaknesses or defects of the other and producing an article very much superior for many uses to either the ordinary single metallic sheet or 25 the ordinary single cloth or woven-fabric sheet. The metal portion of my composite sheet may be made of tin, lead, or other suitable metals or alloys of any two or more metals. The cloth or woven non-metallic fabric 30 portion of my composite sheet may be made of cotton, linen, silk, or other suitable nonmetallic woven fabric or cloth, but I preferably use cotton cloth. In manufacturing the invention the metal in a molten condition is 35 applied to one or both surfaces of the cloth or non-metallic fabric. If applied to only one side, the metal will nevertheless be forced through the interstices of the fabric and give the composite sheet a metallic surface on both

40 sides.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a composite flexible sheet embodying my invention, showing in part the complete composite sheet and in part simply the cloth 45 or non-metallic fabric before the metal is applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section.

In the drawings, A represents a non-metallic cloth or fabric, preferably woven in the 50 ordinary way that cotton or linen cloth is woven.

B represents the metallic portion of the composite sheet, the same extending through the interstices of the fabric and giving the 55 composite sheet a metallic surface on both sides and producing a unitary structure of great strength, flexibility, and durability and suitable for a great variety of uses—such, for example, as making boxes, packages, or wrap- 60 pers for containing various articles.

I claim—

1. The combined or composite metallic and non-mineral cloth or woven-fabric sheet, the metal extending through the interstices of the 65 fabric, substantially as specified.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a composite sheet composed of a non-mineral fabric and metal, the metal extending through the fabric and giving a metallic surface to 70 both sides of the composite sheet, substantially as specified.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a cloth or non-mineral fibrous sheet embedded in metal, substantially as specified.

JOHN F. GOLDING.

Witnesses:

LEW. E. CURTIS, H. M. MUNDAY.