

(Model.)

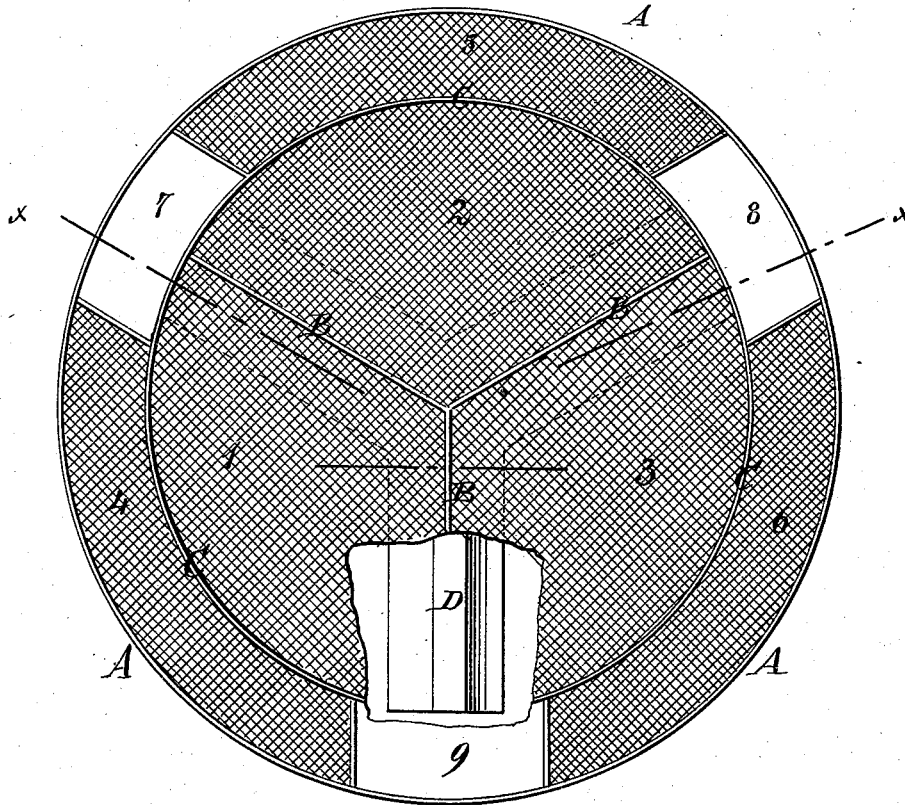
S. C. PALMER.

PERFORATED PLATE FOR FORMING HAT BATS.

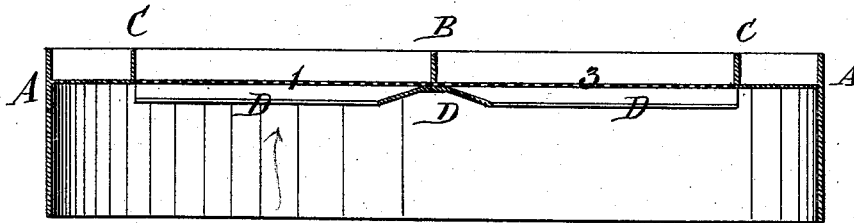
No. 261,380.

Patented July 18, 1882.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SEYMOUR C. PALMER, OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO  
ELLEN M. PALMER, OF SAME PLACE.

## PERFORATED PLATE FOR FORMING HAT-BATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,380, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed April 13, 1882. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SEYMOUR C. PALMER, of South Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Perforated Plates for Forming Hat-Bats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improvement, part being broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, taken through the line *x* *x*, Fig. 1.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the manufacture of hat-bats and promote uniformity in the said bats.

The invention consists in a perforated bat-forming plate made with three radial division lines or strips in its middle part and a curved division-line parallel with its circumference, and having angular plates attached radially to its under side beneath the radial division-lines, whereby the bat will be formed in sections, and the radial edges of the body-sections will be tapered, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents a perforated plate, upon which the fur is deposited in the ordinary manner for the manufacture of hat-bats. As ordinarily used the plates are made of oval form, and of such a size as to form a bat large enough to cover a hat. This bat is then torn across the center into two equal parts, and strips are torn off the said pieces parallel with the line of division to cover the lower side of the hat-brim, while the other pieces cover the outer side of the hat body and brim. With this construction it is impossible to make the separations with entire accuracy, so that in covering the hat some parts of the bat have to be drawn out or made thin, and other parts have to be packed or made thick, so that the nap, when formed, will be thinner in some parts than in others. In my improvement the middle part of the perforated plate A is divided into three parts or sections, 1 2 3, by radial lines B, leaving an annular band around the outer part of the plate equal in width to the breadth of the

hat-brim. This annular band is separated from the sections 1 2 3 by a line, C, parallel with the circumference of the plate A. The annular space thus formed is divided into three sections, 4 5 6, of such a length that the outer edge of each section 4 5 6 will equal in length the curved or outer edge of one of the sections 1 2 3. The spaces 7 8 9, between the ends of the sections 4 5 6 are covered with small plates, or are left unperforated, as shown in Fig. 1. The plate A is made of such a size that two of the sections 1 2 3 will cover the outer side of the body and brim of a hat, and two of the sections 4 5 6 will cover the under side of a hat-brim, so that the bat formed each time will be sufficient for a hat and a half.

The division-lines B C may be narrow strips of metal or other material attached to the plate A edgewise, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or flatwise, or may be narrow strips of the plate A left unperforated, the effect in either case being to prevent the deposit of fur along the said division-lines.

In applying the bat-sections to a hat in the ordinary manner the adjacent edges of the said sections are lapped, which makes the covering thicker along the seams, and thus forms an uneven nap. To remedy this I attach V-shaped or angular plates D at their angles along the radial division-lines B, the arms of the plates D standing at a slight angle with the lower surface of the plate A. With this construction less air will pass through the plate A along the sides of the division-lines B, so that less fur will be deposited along the said lines, and consequently the bat-sections will be tapered along their radial or side lines. By this construction the overlapped parts of the bats when applied to a hat will be of the same thickness as the rest of the bats, and a uniform nap will be produced. The same effect can be produced by gradually decreasing the number of perforations toward each radial line B, so as to diminish gradually the amount of air passing through the plate A upon the opposite sides of each radial line B. In case bats for the brim only are to be formed, the body being left without nap, a second circular division-line is formed upon the plate A at a distance from the division-line C equal to the distance of the said di-

vision-line from the circumference of the plate, the central part of the plate being covered or made without holes.

I am aware that a machine for forming naps for hats, consisting of a foraminous former having the continuity of its perforations broken, so as to produce two naps at one operation, has heretofore been employed; and I am also aware that flanged plates have heretofore been applied to a perforated forming-plate; and I therefore lay no claim to such inventions.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A perforated plate for forming bat-bats, made, substantially as herein shown and described, with three radial division-lines, B, in its middle part, and a curved division-line, C, parallel with its circumference, and having angular plates D, attached radially to its under side beneath the division-lines B, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the perforated plate A, of the three radial division-strips B and the curved division-strip C, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the bat will be formed in sections, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the perforated plate A, of the angular strips D, attached radially to its lower side, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the bat-sections will be tapered along their radial edges, as set forth.

4. The combination, with the perforated plate A and the radial division-strips B, of the angular strips D, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the bat-sections will be tapered along their radial edges, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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