

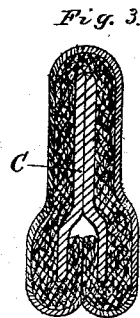
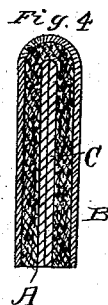
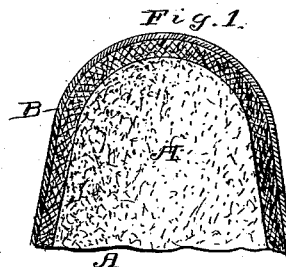
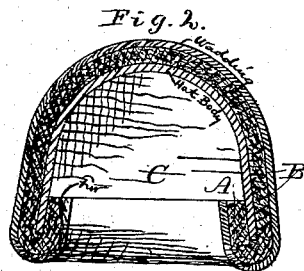
(No Model.)

W. E. DOUBLEDAY.

MAKING FUR BATS.

No. 264,823.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.



WITNESSES:

J. C. Turner  
J. S. Barker.

INVENTOR:

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By Doubleday & Miller  
attys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. DOUBLEDAY, OF BAY RIDGE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ELLEN  
M. DOUBLEDAY, OF SAME PLACE.

## MAKING FUR BATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,823, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed July 17, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. DOUBLEDAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bay Ridge, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Making Fur Bats, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce, as a new article of manufacture, the improved fur bat adapted to be used in the manufacture of fur hats or flowing-napped hats, or for the manufacture of fur cloth or fur-faced cloth, or for any other similar purpose.

In the drawings I have illustrated one method of making and using such a bat.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the bat. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a hat-body having my bat applied thereto, with its lower edge turned up inside the hat-body to form the under brim. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of Fig. 2 when folded together ready for sticking; and Fig. 4 is a similar section without that portion of the bat which forms the under brim.

In making my bat by one method I propose to use an ordinary blowing-machine—such as is commonly used for similar purposes—and deposit the fur upon an exhausted reticulated cone in such quantity as shall be necessary to form a bat of the required thickness. After this part of the operation has been completed I take a sheet of that kind of cotton commonly known in the market as “cotton wadding” and split the same, thereby forming two thinner sheets, one face of each sheet being comparatively smooth, and usually glazed, the opposite side of each sheet being of a loose fibrous character. I then wrap the fur which is upon the exhausted cone with one of these split sheets, placing its loose fibrous side next to the fur, in substantially the same manner as has sometimes been done with a cloth, using water for wetting the same when necessary.

In the drawings, A represents the fur portion of the bat, B the sheet of cotton wadding, and C the hat-body to which the bat is applied.

I propose to then fold the hat, as indicated in Fig. 3, when it is ready for the operation of sticking; or, when preferred, the hat-body having the bat applied to it may be rolled up and then subjected to the sticking operation.

It will of course be understood that the under brim may be made in a separate piece from the bat, which is applied to the outer surface of the hat-body and applied afterward.

I may use this method of manufacture in the production of bats other than those which are intended to produce the flowing nap; but I have found it specially adapted for this class of work, owing to the fact that by applying the cotton with the glazed or smooth surface outward the loose cotton fibers which are in contact with the fur promote a satisfactory sticking and subsequent scalding, and at the same time leave a loose flowing nap of fur, from which the cotton can be readily removed by beating or shaking; or, when preferred, the nap bat may be made by any usual operation, such as bowing or forming it upon a foraminous flat plate or a reticulated exhausted cylinder, after which the split sheet of cotton-batting can be applied either with or without wetting, this latter method being more particularly adapted for the making of a bat or bats to be applied to a continuous sheet of felted or woven cloth, to which the fur is afterward stuck and then scalded.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a fur bat having its outer surface formed of a sheet of cotton wadding, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described process of making a fur bat—that is to say, first forming a thin layer of fur, and subsequently applying there-to a layer of cotton filaments, said filaments being united at their outer ends to form a substantially smooth surface, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM E. DOUBLEDAY.

Witnesses:

THOS. KILVERT,

WILLIAM A. KELLY.