

(No Model.)

C. F. & T. H. WICKWIRE.

MANUFACTURE OF PAINTED WIRE CLOTH.

No. 304,154.

Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

Fig. 1.

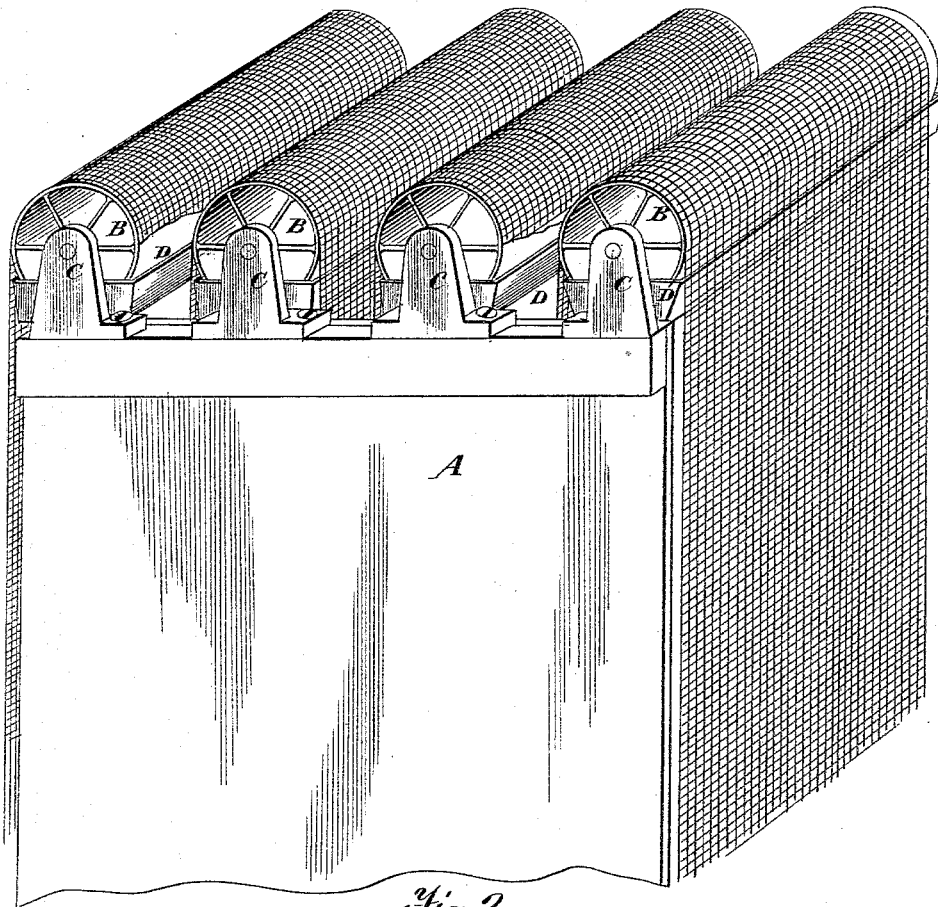
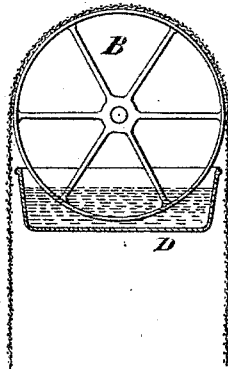


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
E. T. Gaddis

Inventors:
C. F. Wickwire
T. H. Wickwire
J. C. Nottingham atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHESTER F. WICKWIRE AND THEODORE H. WICKWIRE, OF CORTLAND, N. Y.

MANUFACTURE OF PAINTED WIRE-CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,154, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed November 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHESTER F. WICKWIRE and THEODORE H. WICKWIRE, citizens of the United States, residing at Cortland in the county of Cortland and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Painted Wire-Cloth, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of painted wire-cloth. Heretofore in the manufacture of such cloth the paint was applied to a roll of the said cloth, and in order to dry the paint upon the cloth quickly, so that the cloth might be continuously coated, dried, and wound into a roll as it is finished, it has been customary to pass it over rollers through a heating-chamber, wherein it might be dried during its passage. A serious objection has been encountered in the manufacture of such painted wire-cloth, owing to the fact that the paint, before drying, was apt to be taken up by the rolls over which the cloth passed, leaving the cloth bare or imperfectly coated in some places, which is extremely detrimental to the article when finished.

It is the object of our invention to obviate this difficulty and provide certain means whereby the rollers may be prevented from taking up the paint, as more fully hereinafter specified.

To this end our invention consists in applying to the rollers over which the painted cloth passes a liquid solution or compound which will adhere to the rolls, and to which the wet paint will not adhere, as more fully hereinafter specified. The liquid solution or compound may be applied to the rolls in any convenient manner; but I prefer to employ the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view a of

portion of a drying-chamber, showing the upper rolls and the cloth passing over the same, and Fig. 2 represents a detached sectional view showing one of the rolls and the device for applying the liquid solution or compound.

The letter A indicates a portion of a drying-chamber, and B is a series of rolls journaled in suitable bearings, C, at the top of the same. Corresponding rolls are provided at the lower part of the drying-chamber, and the cloth is passed over said rolls alternately, as seen in Fig. 1. Below each roll is hung or otherwise supported a trough, D, into which the roll dips while rotating the said trough containing this liquid solution or compound to be applied to the rolls. As the rolls rotate in the liquid solution or compound, it will be evident that they will be constantly coated with the same.

Any liquid solution or compound which will adhere to the rolls and at the same time repel paint will answer to apply to the rolls; but in practice we have found a solution of soap in water to answer the purpose perfectly, and hence prefer it for general use.

We are aware that wire-cloth has been painted by passing the same under rollers the lower surface of which are immersed in the painting material; but the present invention is for an entirely different object.

What we claim as new is—

In the manufacture of painted wire-cloth, the process herein described for preventing the paint with which the cloth has been treated from adhering to the carrying-rolls, consisting in applying to such rolls a paint-repelling compound, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHESTER F. WICKWIRE.

THEODORE H. WICKWIRE.

Witnesses:

H. R. ROUSE,

WILLIAM POLLEY.