

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS A. PEASE, OF WEST MEDFORD, AND EDGAR O. HUNT, OF MELROSE,
MASSACHUSETTS.

METHOD OF MAKING AND PREPARING PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,219, dated September 16, 1884.

Application filed July 30, 1884. (Specimens.)

to all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JULIUS A. PEASE and EDGAR O. HUNT, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, at West Medford and Melrose, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Method of Making and Preparing Paper, so that it will be as strong and pliable as cloth, for the purpose of making bed-spreads, chest-protectors, or jackets, &c.; and we do declare that the following is a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of our invention is to produce a paper so made or prepared that it shall be as strong and pliable as cloth, to be used for many articles where cloth is now used. To do this we use the long fiber of manila or linen. When the paper is being made and has passed under the first roller, we cut off a desired length and place it on top of another sheet, with the fiber running across the fiber on the under sheet, and then pass them under the calender and pressure-rollers, which makes one sheet of the two. We use two or more sheets put together in this manner if more strength is desired, or we take the paper already made and cement two or more sheets together with a pliable composition. After they are dry, we pass them between corrugated or grooved rollers, which breaks the sizing and stiffness, making them pliable and soft. By this method we produce a paper as strong, pliable, and soft as cloth, and to be used in making bed-spreads, chest-protectors, or jackets and other articles in its stead. In making bed-spreads or counterpanes, to be used as a cover or between the sheet and blanket, or for jackets or

chest-protectors, &c., we strengthen the edges by turning over the edge and cementing it to the sheet, or by placing a cord or tape between the sheet and portion turned over and cementing them together. We then stamp or print them, making them resemble calico or other prints.

It is well known that paper placed between the sheet and blanket or between blankets of a bed will keep a person warmer than double the amount of clothes without the paper. Ordinary paper will not last, as it tears easily, makes a crackling noise, and, being stiff, does not adjust itself to the form when in bed. By our process all these objections are obviated, and we can produce articles such as above mentioned at a trifling cost, so that a poor man can keep as warm as a rich man.

What we claim is—

1. The making of paper by taking it while being made and after it has passed the first rolls and placing two or more sheets together with the fiber running crosswise of each other, and then passing them between the pressure-rollers, making one sheet, substantially as before described.

2. The cementing with a pliable cement of two or more sheets of paper together with the fiber running crosswise of each other, substantially as before described.

3. The softening, making pliable, and destroying the crackling noise in paper by running it through corrugated or grooved rollers, substantially as before described.

JULIUS A. PEASE.
EDGAR O. HUNT.

In presence of—

EDWARD A. HUNTING,
DANIEL B. WHITTIER.