

C. A. PEASE.
Carpet-Lining.

No. 202,579.

Patented April 16, 1878.



Witnesses:

M. Georgii
Witness: *Shoemaker*

Claudio A. Pease
Inventor:

by his attorney
Manuel R. Smith

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDIUS A. PEASE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARPET-LININGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 202,579, dated April 16, 1878; application filed March 29, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDIUS A. PEASE, of Boston, Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Linings, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to that kind of carpet-lining composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed layer or filling of fibrous material, such as cotton-batting.

It has been essayed heretofore to make such a lining by running the bat between two sheets of formed paper, and subjecting the same to pressure. This method, however, was defective, in that the bat was not properly and sufficiently united with the paper sheets. It was also necessary to use paste or gum to unite the side edges of the paper sheets when extended beyond the side edges of the bat. With a view to overcome the defects of this method, carpet-lining was subsequently made by compressing cotton-batting between layers of paper-stock, in an unfinished condition—that is, while in the condition of partially-hardened, but still wet, pulp—in order to embed the fibrous bat into its pulpy envelope. This, effective so far as the embedding was concerned, was found, however, to be defective, in that when the partially-completed lining was carried over the driers, to the action of which it was necessarily subjected in order to dry the pulp, steam or vapor would be formed in excess in the lining, and would have the effect of swelling, stretching, and puffing out the outer sheet, and consequently, when the lining was then passed between the final-pressure rollers, this sheet would be wrinkled and crumpled, and of uneven appearance.

It is my object to obtain a carpet-lining possessing all the advantages of the linings above described, without any of the peculiar disadvantages or objectionable features of either.

To this end, I take sheets of formed paper—using the term “formed paper” to distinguish the same from pulp or partially-hardened pulp—preferably uncalendered. I moisten

these sheets on their interior opposite faces, but not so as to wet them entirely through and through. Between the paper thus moistened I run the bat of cotton or other fibrous material, and I then subject the two to pressure. The fibers of the bat under this pressure become embedded in the moistened paper sheets, so that the two adhere and are well united together. The partially-completed lining is now dried by suitable apparatus—as, for instance, by being passed around driers. Owing, however, to the comparatively small amount of moisture in the paper, as well also as to the inherent strength of the paper itself, the paper sheets remain smooth, and do not puff out or stretch, as in the case with pulp-sheets, so that the lining, if passed between the final-pressure rolls, comes out therefrom smooth and even on its exterior faces.

The bat does not extend the width of the paper, leaving on each edge the paper sheets free to come in contact with one another. As their moistened faces are brought into contact under pressure, they will by that pressure become, to a sufficient extent, knit together, so that these edges, when the drying-operation is completed, will remain united without the aid of paste, gum, or other extraneous agent.

In the accompanying drawing I have represented, in section, a carpet-lining made in accordance with my invention.

The paper sheets are marked A B. The intermediate fibrous bat is marked C.

I have not deemed it necessary to here describe in detail any particular organization of machinery for carrying my improvement into effect. Various arrangements may be used for the purpose, all that is needed being that the formed sheets of paper should be moistened on their interior opposite faces, and then receive between them the fibrous bat, the elements thus brought together being subjected to strong pressure between rolls, (flanged or provided with collars at their ends to press together the paper at the side edges,) which also feed the partly-completed lining forward to driers, from which the lining then passes, if desired, to final-pressure rolls.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The improvement in the art of making carpet-lining, consisting in bringing the fibrous bat between sheets of formed paper previously moistened on their interior opposite faces, then subjecting the same to strong pressure to effect their union, and subsequently drying the lining thus formed, substantially as set forth.

2. Carpet-lining made from sheets of formed paper, in combination with an intermediate fibrous bat or filling united therewith, substantially in the manner herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CLAUDIUS A. PEASE.

Witnesses:

M. GEORGII,

M. BAILEY.