(12) **United States Patent**
Peck et al.

(10) **Patent No.: X5547**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jun. 27, 1829**

(54) **CLOTH,ORNAMENTING, & C.**

(76) Inventors: **Nehemiah Peck; Daniel Taylor**

N. Peck & Daniel Taylor of Fairfield County Connecticut

Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Nehemiah Peck and Daniel Taylor themselves of their improvement in the mode of manufacturing cloth without spinning or weaving & without carding the wool.

To all to whom these Presents shall come; Nehemiah Peck and Daniel Taylor of the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut (Mechanics) send Greeting. Be it known that the said Nehemiah Peck and Daniel Taylor have invented constructed made and applied to use a new and useful improvement in the mode of crossing the web of the carding machine for the purpose of making woollen felt cloths of every description for which the crossing of the wool is necessary or useful Specified in the words following to wit

1st The wool to be worked into cloth or goods after being picked and prepared in the common way is put into a common carding machine and comes out in the form of a web or batting. This web is received from the doffer of the carding machine by a cylinder which revolves just fast enough to receive the bat or Web. This cylinder is made to vibrate to and fro, alternately to the distance the cloth is required to be in length. This cylinder may be about four feet long more or less and sixteen inches in diameter, or may be larger or smaller according to the width of the cloth required and may be made of either wood or iron hollow or solid. This cylinder is made to rest in two small cylinders which will be about the same length as the larger drum or cylinder they also cause the large cylinder to revolve by having sufficient power applied and bearing equally upon both sides of the large drum or cylinder they tend to keep the bats or web from wearing its place and cause the cloth to be of more equal thickness or texture. 2d. The screwing,

Drawing made
G.H.

motion is given to the cylinders above mentioned by means of a cog wheel fixed to one end of the small cylinders above mentioned which cog wheel may be about six inches in diameter made of wood or iron, and is made so as to mesh into a fluted roller or pinion which is to be about one and one half feet in length and about four inches in diameter which may be made of cast iron or wood or any other material, and is to be turned by means of a shaft with a cog gear or by a band with a pulley fixed under the carding machine and the shaft may be connected to the main cylinder of the carding machine by another band and pulley.

2dly The 3 cylinders before mentioned are supported by a frame of sufficient length and width to receive them which frame may be made of either three or four pieces of wood or iron about five inches square. These are supported by four posts or legs which may be about 6 inches long each leg or post being supplied with a caster or roller about 3 inches in diameter composed of either wood or metal on which the frame and the cylinders are moved or vibrated to and fro at right angles with the carding machine to receive the wool in a crossed or angular manner being wound on the cylinder as it is made to move one way and reversing the angles and wind as the frame and cylinders move back.

3dly. The frame or machine on which the rollers and carriage move to and fro, may be named a rail way and may be made of either iron or wood and must be double the length of the frame that rolls thereon. The said rail way must or may be raised from the floor about ten inches to allow room for the gearing that may be required between.

4thly The power which moves the carriage or frame back & forward is assisted from a shaft under the carding machine by means of a cog wheel and gear and extends from this shaft to the centre of the rail way underneath the same at right an-

gles; The end of said shaft being supported by a proper bearing. at the extreme end of the said shaft is a pulley. over this pulley is a band which extends about four feet to another pulley. each pulley to be about 6 inches in diameter and may be made of either iron or wood.

Near the end of this band is fixed a pin of either iron or wood, made to project about two inches from the edge of the band this pin being attached to the band is occasionally moved with the same. a post or stud is fixed to one end of the frame or carriage the lower end of this stud or post is made with a hole or gain cut in the end about ten inches in length in which the pin attached to the band is placed and the band being put in motion the pin moves the carriage or frame together with the cylinders forward and backward and performs the operation, Mode of using the machine and manner of making the cloth. The wool cotton or hair being picked & weighed in proper portions for the size of the bats required and the weight of the cloth to the square yard after passing off the carding machine and being wound on the cylinder as before described. It is then cut off lengthwise of the cylinder and proceed in the same way with others until a sufficient number is made to suit the length of the piece of cloth required.

The ends of these bats or rolls being the thinnest are lapped together and pressed on. The whole is then put between linen or low cloth folded up and exposed to the steam of water until sufficiently steamed thro'. It is then placed under a common hardening machine now in general use for hardening and felting wool. after this the cloth may be fulled, and may be dyed and dressed in the common mode. What we particularly claim in the above improvement as our exclusive right in this Specification is the combination of the above described machinery and the application of the same to crossing the wool either separate or with cotton or hair for the purpose of making Blankets, and all other descriptions of cloth

and table spreads for which the carding of the wool by machinery is useful or necessary without Spinning or weaving.

We also claim the principle of carding the wool cotton, or hair by machinery, also the use of one or more carding machines placed in a row or at right angles, as applied to the making of cloth or felt out of wool, wool & cotton, or cotton alone, without Spinning or weaving, and in the mode above specified by our machinery

We also claim the above mode specified for hardening and the application of fulling as applied to the above description of felted cloth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this twenty fifth day of April 1829.

Witnesses,
Chas. E. Ruggles
William Underdonk Jr.

Jeremiah Rock
Daniel Taylor

Rec'd 1296 Words

(Patented 27 June 1829)

NO PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS AVAILABLE

Peck & Taylor.

Forming Bats.

Patented Jun 27, 1829

Fig 1

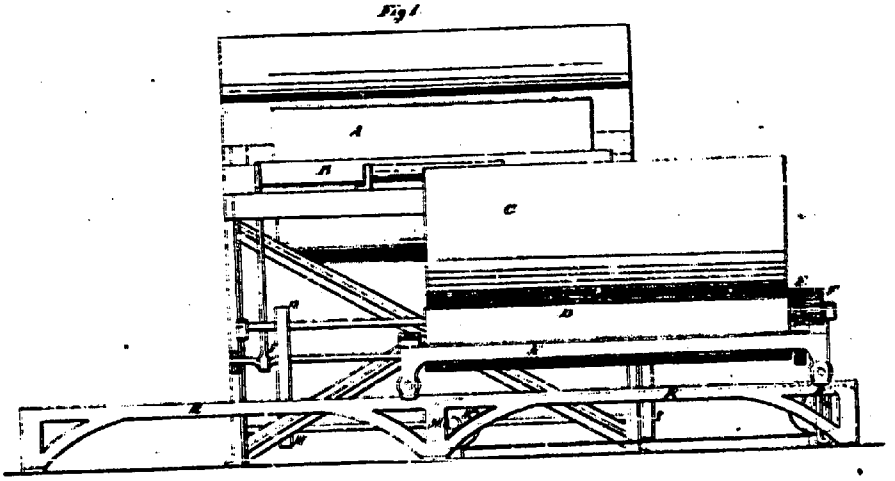


Fig 2

