

E. W. MOCH.
 MULTIPLEX PLUME.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1911.

1,009,918.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1.

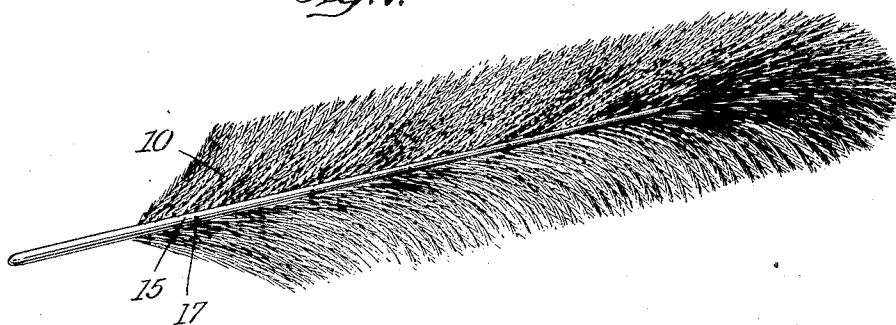


Fig. 2.

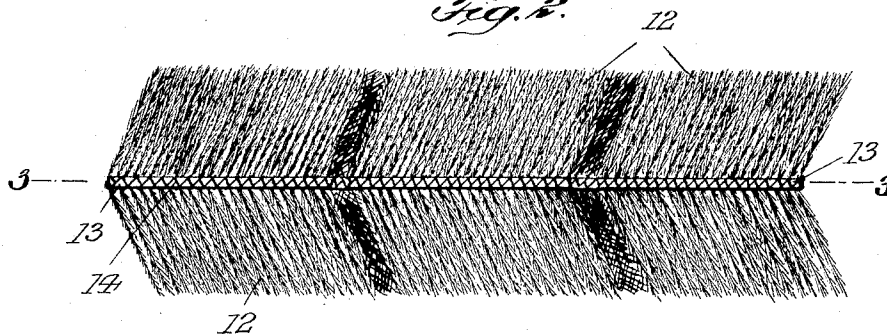


Fig. 3.

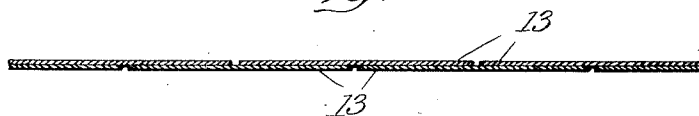
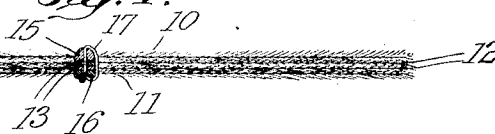


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MULTIPLEX PLUME.

1,009,918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE W. MOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Multiplex Plume, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a plume of the class composed of a plurality of superimposed single plumes that are united along their stems to form a multiplex plume. Plumes of this character possess a rich appearance and a desirable fulness which greatly increases their marketable value.

The object of the present invention is to cheapen the production of plumes of this character without in any way impairing either their appearance or durability. To this effect, the central plume-layers are formed, not of single perfect plumes as heretofore, but of a multiplicity of plume-fragments or slips that are securely connected and which are flanked by perfect upper and lower plumes to form in conjunction therewith an article that possesses all the desirable qualities of a compound plume, but can be manufactured at a greatly reduced cost.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a multiplex plume embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a detail of part of one of the inner plume-layers; Fig. 3 a section on line 3—3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 a cross section of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale.

The finished plume consists of a complete natural or integral upper plume 10, a similar lower plume 11, and a suitable number of intermediate plume-layers or fillers, two of such layers being shown in the drawing. Each inner layer consists of a plurality of plume-fragments or slips 12 which are preferably placed endwise of each other as illustrated, it being however obvious that the fragments may slightly overlap in case their ends are unduly thinned. The fragments should of course be so selected that they correspond in width substantially to that of the outer plumes. The stems 13 of frag-

ments 12 are flattened (Fig. 4) to bring the layers into closer proximity with each other. The stems of the superimposed filler layers are arranged to break joints with each other and are connected by a thread 14 looped around the same preferably by a zig-zag sewing machine. After the compound filler has thus been united into one firmly bound structure, the top and bottom feathers 10, 11 are applied to opposite sides thereof, and the stems 15, 16 of said feathers are alined with the stems 13 of the filler and are united thereto by a suitable number of stitches 17.

It will be seen that a plume constructed as described possesses all the desirable attributes of a multiplex plume and that as there is utilized in its manufacture small feather remnants having a comparatively low market value, the cost of production of the finished plume is materially lessened.

It should be observed that the flanking plumes 10, 11 besides imparting the desired finished appearance to the article, assume the additional function of bracing the united slips of the filler. In other words the continuous stems of the upper and lower plumes form stiff supports for the sectional stems of the slips, the stem of each of the flanking plumes corresponding in length substantially to the combined lengths of the slip-stems.

I claim:

A multiplex plume comprising a plurality of plume fragments arranged lengthwise of each other, an upper and a lower complete plume, the stems of which extend along and are alined with those of the plume fragments, and means for uniting the stems of the complete plumes to the stems of said fragments, whereby an upper and a lower stiff support is provided for said fragment-stems.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 23rd day of May, 1911, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EUGENE W. MOCH.

Witnesses:

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KATHERYNE KOCH.