(Model.)

C. KOCH, Jr., & C. E. BURGMÜLLER.

PROCESS OF MAKING SKINLESS FURS AND ARTICLES THEREOF.

No. 250,262. Patented Nov. 29, 1881.

Fig. 1.

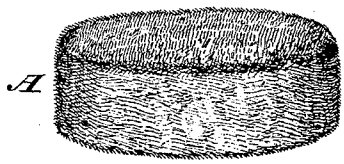


Fig. 2.

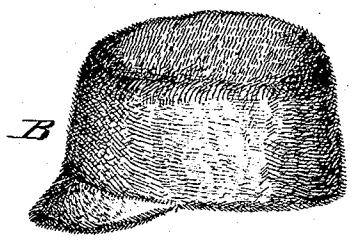


Fig. 3.

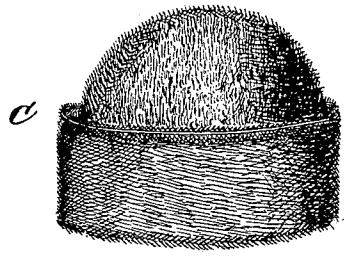


Fig. 4.

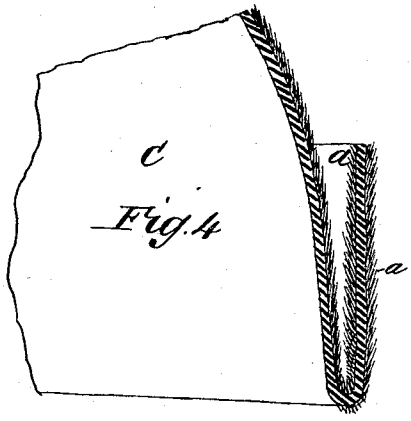


Fig. 6.

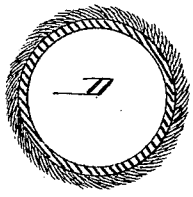


Fig. 5.

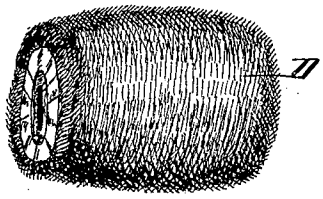


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KOCH, JR., AND CHARLES E. BURGMÜLLER, OF NEWARK, N. J.

PROCESS OF MAKING SKINLESS FURS AND ARTICLES THEREOF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,262, dated November 29, 1881.

Application filed September 24, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES KOCH, JR., and CHARLES E. BURGMÜLLER, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Process of Making Skinless Furs and Articles thereof, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

By our process we are enabled to produce real fur without the pelt or skin of the animal, and the process is such that articles of apparel—such as caps, collars, muffs, and the like, of any shape or style—may be made in the manufacture of the fur, and the articles may be made seamless, and fur may be left upon both the inside and outside of the articles, if desired.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are perspective views of caps of different styles. Fig. 4 is a partial section of the style shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a muff. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the same, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a collar with a portion broken away to show the fur upon both sides.

In carrying our invention into effect we take a quantity of hare's fur which has been separated from the skin, and first cleanse the quantity of all foreign substances, and then form the mass over a cone or cylinder, and then by working and the use of hot water shrink the mass in and make it compact into a sort of loose felt, which is then to be dried. After being dried the coarse hairs which have gathered upon the surface of the compact mass are shaved off by the use of a suitable knife or shears, and then, by means of steel and brass cards and a very stiff hair brush, in connection with hot water, the fur or hair of the felted or compact mass is worked out by scratching and brushing the same. The felted or compact mass is then again dried. After this drying, should shorter fur be desired, the fur thus carded and brushed out is then clipped down by any suitable means to the desired length, and should stiff goods be desired of the mass under operation, at this point of the process the felted mass should be stiffened by any of the well-known means. The felted mass is now ready to be formed according to the style or shape of goods desired. If a plain strip of fur is desired, the felted mass is to be stretched upon a plane surface; or the mass may be stretched over a block to form the cap A, or the cap B or C, (shown in the drawings,) or over a cylinder to form the muff D, or over a block having suitable form to make the collar E, or any other form of block may be used to produce any size, form, or style of goods. After the desired shape has been given to the felted mass, (now manufactured fur,) the whole is to be colored and then thoroughly cleaned in water, and after this cleaning or washing it is drawn again over the block to attain perfect shape, and, finally, the fur is again brushed, to give it additional luster.

Furs made in this manner are seamless, soft, and pliable, and will not be injured by water, and they can be made stiff and heavy, or light and pliable, as desired, and they may be dyed any color and the color will always be uniform the full length of the fur, and the whole body will also be of the same color as the fur, and fur can be left upon both sides of the body, as shown at *a*, Figs. 4 and 7, if desired.

The advantage in making the articles shown in the drawings, and other articles to which our invention may be applied seamless, is principally that a perfect shape may be attained, and the articles will always preserve their shape, and that they will never crack or rip, as is the case with furs made with the pelts or skins of the animal.

It will be understood that the first forming over the block above mentioned may or may not be for the purpose of shaping the felt for any article of apparel.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The described process of fabricating fur, which consists in shrinking loose fur into a compact mass, which is dried, then drawing the fur out of the body before the latter is completed, and, finally, after drying, forming the mass over a suitable form, as described, whereby the fur and fabric are one, while the fur is firm and tight.

2. Seamless articles made of fur on both sides and without any intermediate skin, as described.

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Witnesses:
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EMET VALLIÈRE.