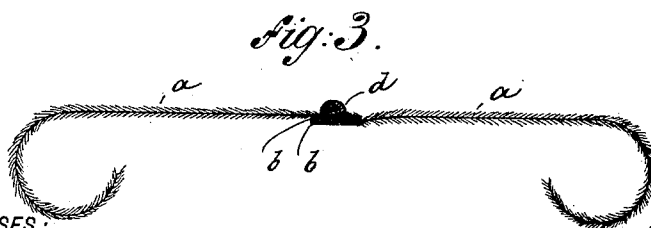
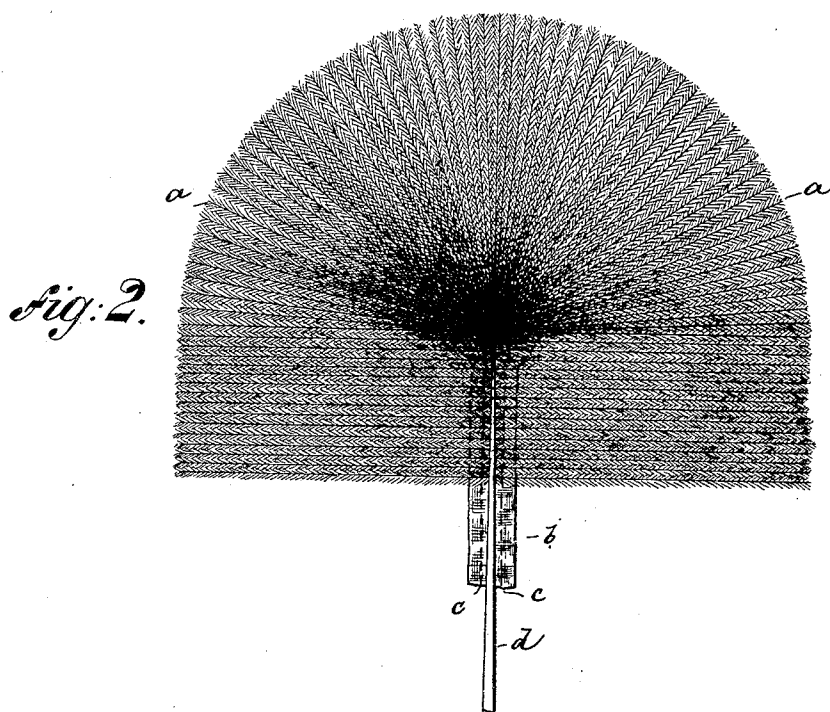
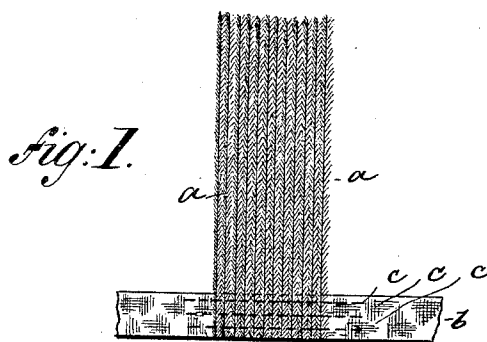


(No Model.)

E. W. MOCH.
FEATHER TIP OR PLUME.

No. 467,947.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.



WITNESSES:
A. Schehl.
Wm. Schulz.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE W. MOCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FEATHER-TIP OR PLUME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,947, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed November 7, 1891. Serial No. 411,146. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE W. MOCH, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improvement in Feather-Tips and Plumes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved feather-tip or plume which is made from flues stripped from the quill.

The object of the invention is to produce a tip or plume of handsome appearance and one that is durable and can be manufactured at a reduced cost.

It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a length of fabric, showing the flues attached to the tape. Fig. 2 is a face view of the completed tip or plume, and Fig. 3 a cross-section thereof.

In carrying out my invention I strip the flues *a* from the quill of a natural feather, preferably a peacock-feather, and place them in a suitable press, so that they are made perfectly straight. Next I attach the flues at their inner ends to a tape or strip *b*, which is placed directly over the ends of the flues. The attachment may be effected by sewing *c c* or by gluing, as may be preferred. In this way I obtain a length of fabric consisting of flues projecting with their heads all to one side of the connecting-tape. The flues are next curled, and then the fabric is cut up into suitable lengths. Each length is doubled upon itself, so that all the flues project out-

wardly with their heads. The inner ends of the flues that are secured to the tape are, however, made to overlap, Fig. 3, so that the section of tape forming the right half of the tip or plume is placed directly above or below the section of tape forming the left half of the tip or plume. Finally a quill *d* is sewed over the overlapped or central ends of the flues when the article is completed. It is understood, of course, that in forming a tip the fabric is cut into short sections and that the quill is made to project at one end, while in making plumes the fabric is cut into larger sections with the quill of the same length as the plume itself.

With my improvement I obtain a tip or plume with a proper radial apex and with two sets of laterally-projecting flues, each forming one-half of the feather. The roots or inner ends of all the flues are confined in place and concealed by two sections of superposed tape and an upper quill, thus forming a very strong and serviceable article.

What I claim is—

A feather-tip or plume composed of a series of radially-projecting flues, a doubled central tape to which the roots of the flues are attached, and a superposed quill, substantially as specified.

EUGENE W. MOCH.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,
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