No. 734,928. PATENTED JULY 28, 1903.

W. W. McEWAN.

PAPER MANUFACTURES.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

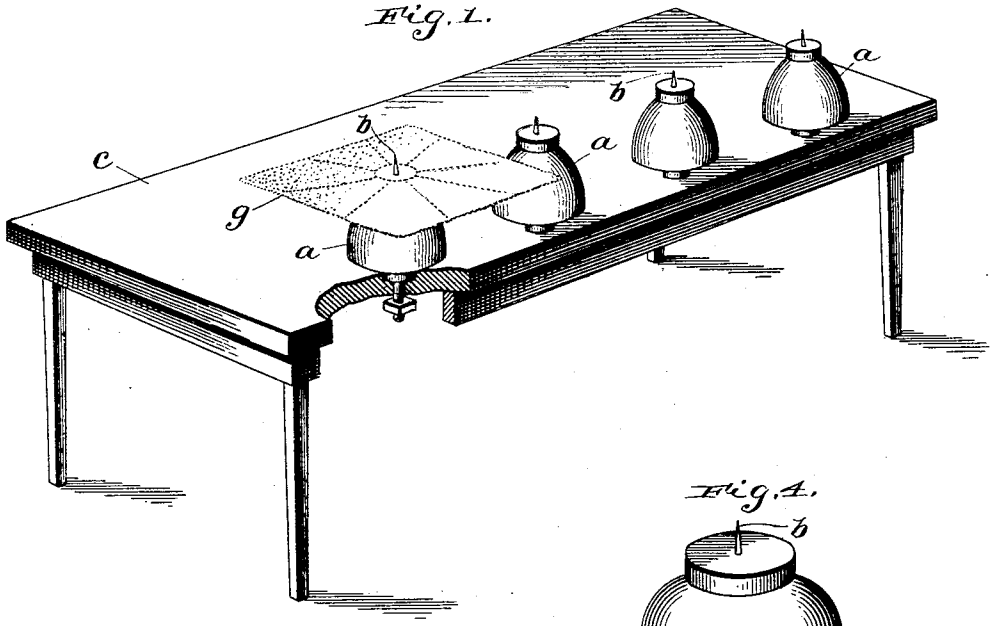



Fig. 4.

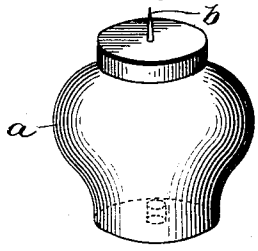



Fig. 2.

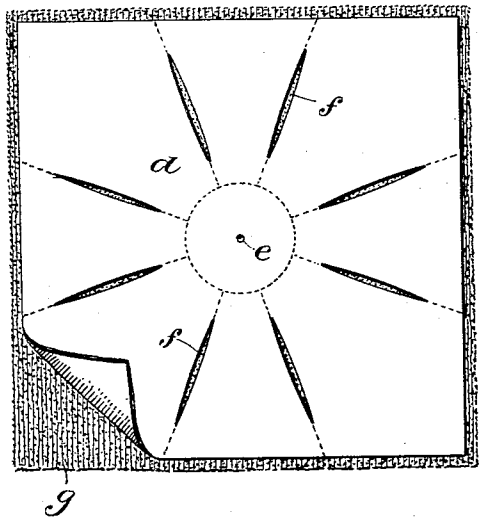
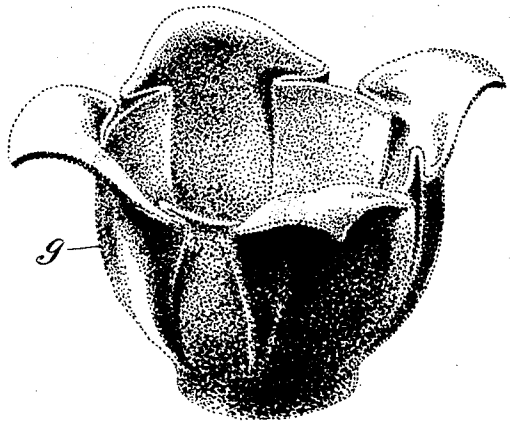



Fig. 3.




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by E. W. Anderson
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 734,928. Patented July 28, 1903.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. McEWAN, OF WHIPPANY, NEW JERSEY.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,928, dated July 28, 1903.

Application filed March 17, 1903. Serial No. 148,191. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. McEWAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Whippany, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have made a certain new and useful Invention in Paper Manufactures; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the manufacture of the article. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view illustrating the pattern upon the pulp sheet. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the completed article. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the form *a*.

The invention relates to paper manufactures, and more particularly to manufactures from the wet or pulp sheet; and it consists in the novel construction and combinations of parts, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, the letter *a* indicates a form or block which is provided, usually, with a central peg or pin *b* in its upward-presenting end and may be attached to a table *c*, in such wise, however, that it can be readily detached.

*d* represents a pattern which is preferably made of waterproof paper, oil-cloth, or other suitable material. This pattern should have a central aperture *e*. It is provided with the slots *f*, which extend from the central portion in radial or approximately radial directions. These slots are formed in pairs and serve to indicate lines of folds or laps of the wet paper or pulp sheet in the manner hereinafter described.

*g* indicates a sheet of paper-pulp from which a vessel—such as a vase, a basin, a jardinière, or other like article—is to be made. Upon this sheet of pulp-paper the pattern is laid, and its position being fixed by means of a peg or pin passing through the aperture *e* lines are marked through the slots on the pulp sheet with a dull blade, which serves to crease the pulp without cutting it. Then the pattern being removed the sheet of wet pulp is transferred to the block *a* and is centered thereon by the engagement of the central aperture with the peg or pin *b* of said block. The pulp sheet is then manipulated as it hangs down over the form, and with the aid of the pattern-creases lapping folds are made in such regular manner as to form an ornamental feature. At the same time the inner walls of these laps or folds are brought into intimate contact and the laps or folds pressed down upon the block, so as to make these parts almost solid. The article having been properly shaped on the block is left thereon until it is dried in form, and then the block being removed the article can be coated with paint or other ornamental covering and varnished. It will be found very hard and durable and may be waterproofed for use in holding wet earth or liquids, if desirable.

When the article to be made is a jardinière or vase of bulging or swelled form, it is necessary to remove it from the block before the material is so dry and rigid that it cannot be readily flexed. When partly dried, the laps at the neck or narrower portion can be made to yield sufficiently to facilitate the withdrawal of the block, after which the neck or narrower portion can be pressed back to position upon a suitably-shaped ring or disk, which is designed to remain until the article is dry, when the ring or disk is removed and the article finished. Pedestals and vases may be made in this way, and these, as well as the vases, jardinières, and disk-shaped articles designed to be strong and serviceable. Being very light, they are easily transported, and as they are not liable to fracture it is believed that they will serve very useful purposes.

As square sheets of pulp are most economical, the laps are usually made on the corner diagonals, and the edges of the article after it has been partially dried are shaped in such ornamental fashion as may provide a suitable finish to the general design.

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

1. The process of making paper articles from a wet pulp sheet, which consists in creasing the pulp sheet in substantially radial

lines, lapping and folding the sheet upon the creases to the desired form, shaping the edge of the sheet so lapped and fitted, drying the same, and finishing the article by waterproofing and coating, substantially as specified.

2. A paper article consisting of a sheet of paper-pulp creased in substantially radial lines, lapped and folded to form upon the creases, and having shaped edges, and waterproofed and coated, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. McEWAN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM A. POLHEMUS,

F. S. DRAKE.