

(No Model.)

B. HOCHMAN.
PROCESS OF PRODUCING ADHESIVE FABRICS.

No. 471,611.

Patented Mar. 29, 1892.

Fig. 1.

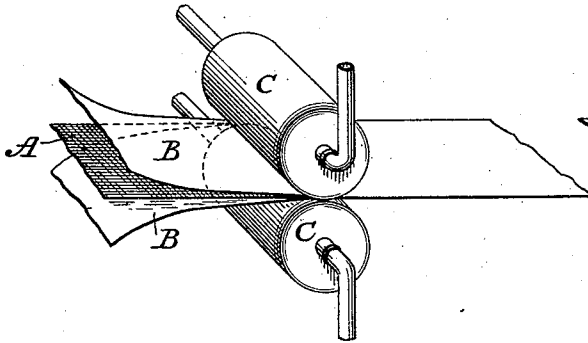
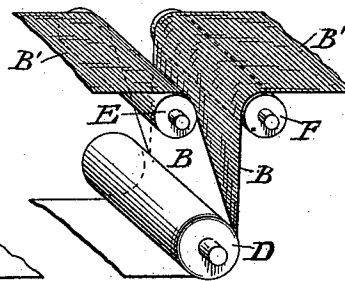


Fig. 2.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD HOCHMAN, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK.

PROCESS OF PRODUCING ADHESIVE FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,611, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed March 11, 1891. Serial No. 384,534. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD HOCHMAN, of Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Process of Producing Adhesive Fabrics; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to means for producing readily the cementation of a textile fabric as a covering or facing upon another fabric and upon interposed strips or bands more or less rigid which it is desired to unite with said fabrics.

It has for its object to produce a textile facing-fabric having permanently and inseparably applied thereto an extremely-tenuous film of gutta-percha, which, while scarcely apparent, will nevertheless be sufficient to form by a slight application of heat a perfect cementing bond between the fabric faced therewith and an underlying fabric and strips of other material interposed between the two fabrics, the improved facing-fabric produced being adapted to cover and confine such interposed strips and so unite them with an underlying fabric as to render the whole substantially an integral body without any defacement of the facing-fabric by reason of a permeation of its adhesive film through its interstices in the operation of cementation therewith by heat.

It consists in the novel method, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed, of producing gutta-percha-faced fabric for use in cementation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation in perspective of the rollers which may be employed in connection with the first steps of my process, and Fig. 2 a similar view of the rollers which may be employed in connection with the final steps thereof.

My new process consists in first interposing between two plies of any suitable textile fabric—such, for example, as a finely-woven cotton cloth—a very thin film of gutta-percha in a substantially pure state, so as to readily interpenetrate the fibers of the two pieces of fabric, under the influence of heat and the pressure of rollers applied thereto to compress them together, and yet not sufficiently soft or

thick to pass through the body of either piece so as to become visible on its opposite or outer side. This step in the process may be readily accomplished by passing a suitable gutta-percha film A, interleaved between two pieces B B of textile fabric, between heated rollers C C, as shown in Fig. 1.

After the interply or tenuous film of gutta-percha A has thus been made to adhere firmly to both the superposed facings B B of textile fabric, so as to become practically integral therewith and inseparable therefrom, the opposite outer edges of the end of the double fabric are separately caught and held in any suitable manner and are drawn apart in opposite directions with a steady uniform pull or tension under a strain sufficient to sever the particles of gutta-percha, and thereby allow the two outer facing-pieces B B to be wholly separated the one from the other, each bearing upon its inner surface the required almost imperceptible film of gutta-percha, rendered, as above described, integral therewith and unremovable by external mechanical agency and so scant as not to admit of passing through the fabric to become apparent on its outer face even under the influence of heat and pressure.

The gutta-percha employed in my invention is of a character sufficiently adhesive, when softened by moderate heat, as to attach itself firmly to any opposed fabric to which it may be applied under heat and pressure.

The separation of the strips and splitting of the gutta-percha film may be facilitated by passing the double-faced piece, prepared as shown in Fig. 1, by means of the rollers C C, under a guide-roller D, and thence, after parting the two facings beyond the roller, carrying the two pieces B B separately over rollers E and F, mounted far enough apart to cause the gutta-percha between the pieces to split or rend, so as to leave but a slight coating thereof upon the inner face of each piece. The gutta-percha-faced strips B' B' thus produced differ from the fabric commonly manufactured for similar purposes in that the adhesive facing thereon is gutta-percha in place of rubber and in that the facing, while inseparable therefrom, is yet not heavy enough to pass through the fabric to become apparent upon the opposite outer face thereof in such

manner as to mar or deface it, even when subjected to heat sufficient to cause the gutta-percha to unite firmly under proper pressure with an opposed surface, while the quantity
5 of gutta-percha is nevertheless sufficient to produce a cementation of the fabric to such opposed surface. Hence this improved gutta-percha-faced fabric is very useful, as a lining in covering corset-steels, stays, &c., for wear-
10 ing-apparel.

I claim as my invention—

The process, substantially as herein described, of producing a gutta-percha-faced textile fabric, which consists, first, in cement-
15 ing together two plies or pieces of textile fab-

ric by means of an interposed extremely thin film of gutta-percha, made to adhere firmly to each by means of heat and pressure, and, second, in separating said pieces of textile fabric
20 by splitting the interposed gutta-percha film without separating it from either piece, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of
25 two subscribing witnesses.

BERNARD HOCHMAN.

Witnesses:

A. N. JESBERA,

E. M. WATSON.