G. A. REYNOLDS.

METHOD OF MAKING COLLAR PADS.

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1,002,177.

Patented Aug. 29, 1911.

Fig. 1.

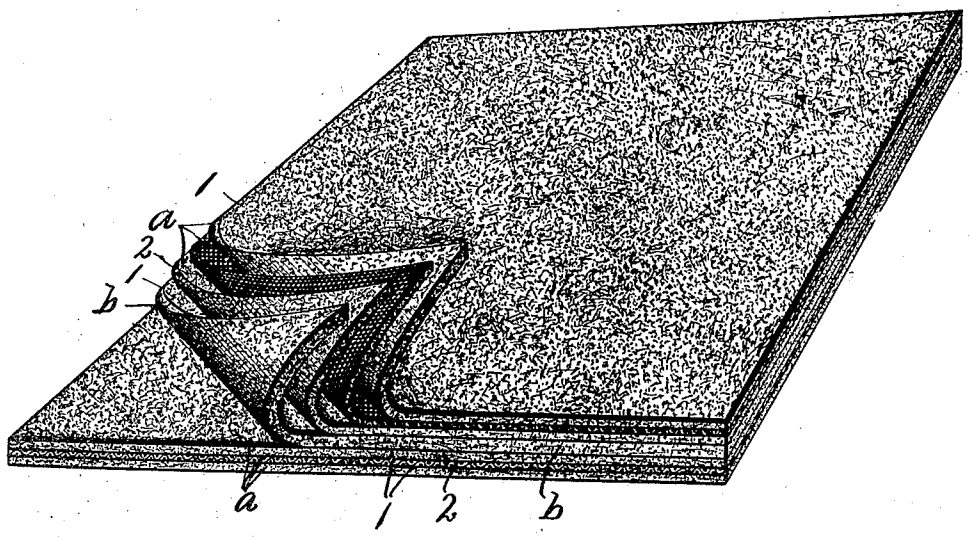
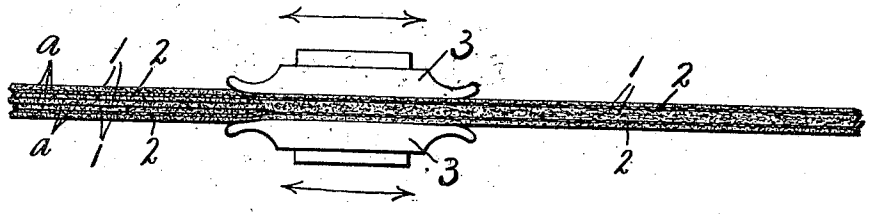


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

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METHOD OF MAKING COLLAR-PADS.

1,002,177. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 29, 1911.

Application filed July 12, 1910. Serial No. 571,646.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. REYNOLDS, of Lestershire, in the county of Broome, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Collar-Pads, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the method of making collar-pads for horse collars and allied articles involving the use of a multiplicity of layers of felt, carded wool "bat" or similar material and suitable reinforcing or stiffening fabric, such as burlap, all of which are incorporated in a unitary structure and shaped to the desired form.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention, the pad comprises opposite outer facings or bodies of double-faced fabric and an inner or central body of what is technically known as carded wool "bat", each of the bodies or facings being preferably composed of outer layers of comparatively firm felt or similarly carded fibrous or ciliary material and an interposed somewhat coarse but tenacious fabric, such as burlap.

The main object is to bring these several layers into close unity without the use of any adhesive or any other extra fastening means so as to preserve and combine the full pliability and other advantageous characteristics of the original layers. In other words, I have sought to provide a simple method of building up a pad from the materials mentioned to any desired thickness so as to produce a homogeneous structure in which the several layers are relatively fixed without the use of extra material.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a pad made under my improved process, showing one corner of the layers of one of the facings and central "bat" as folded over. Fig. 2 is an edge view of a portion of a collar-pad partly finished and partly unfinished, showing one form of coöperating rubbing and pressing elements.

In carrying out this object, a sheet of burlap is placed between the opposite layers of felt or similar carded material and the whole firmly bound together uniformly throughout its area by projecting the cilia or fiber back and forth through the interstices of the several layers, which is accomplished through the medium of barbed needles or equivalent instruments. These compound facings are then applied to the opposite surfaces of a sheet of carded wool "bat" or similar ciliary material and the entire body is then subjected to rubbing pressure with sufficient force and duration to cause the cilia or fiber of the contiguous faces of the "bat" and facings to become thoroughly interlocked or interlaced with each other with such firmness as to hold the several layers in fixed relation, the rubbing pressure serving to embed or project the fibers of contiguous faces into each other.

Referring to the drawings, —*a*— represents the outer facings and —*b*— represents the carded wool or similar "bat" which is incorporated in the pad between the facings, each facing consisting in this instance of opposite layers —1— of felt or equivalent material and an interposed layer —2— of burlap.

In Fig. 2 is shown coöperating pressing elements —3— which may be of any suitable construction and may be operated by any desired form of mechanism, not shown, capable of moving one or both of them backward and forward and at the same time firmly pressing them against the opposite faces of the pad, the reciprocal action of the pressing elements serving to firmly knit the contiguous fiber faces of the "bat" and facings together to form a unitary structure.

What I claim is:

The herein described method of making collar pads consisting in applying felt sheets to opposite faces of burlap, and then working portions of the fiber of said sheets through the interstices of the burlap to firmly bind the felt sheets to the burlap to form a facing, and then securing such facings to opposite surfaces of a carded wool bat under rubbing pressure to cause the fiber of contiguous faces to interlock with each other and to reduce the thickness of the secured facings and bat.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 29th day of June 1910.

GEO. A. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

MARGUERITE F. GRIFFIN,

FRANK J. MANGAN.