April 22, 1941. L. E. OLINER 2,239,245

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE

Filed April 5, 1939

Fig. 1.

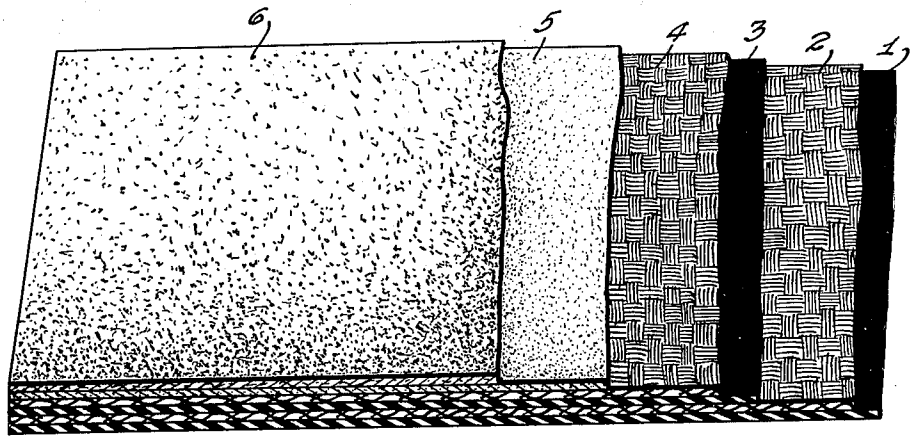


Fig. 2.

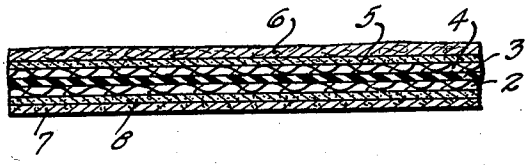
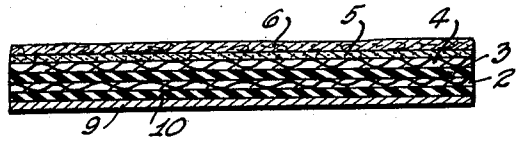


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Leo E. Oliner

By Ben Cohen

Attorney

Patented Apr. 22, 1941 2,239,245

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,239,245

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE

Leo E. Oliner, New York, N. Y.

Application April 5, 1939, Serial No. 266,165

2 Claims. (Cl. 154—46)

The present invention relates to a composite flexible material and more particularly to a material which may be used as a leather substitute in the manufacture of articles generally constructed of leather such as brief cases, valises, men's belts, leather novelties, etc.

The primary object of the present invention is to produce a composite material which is highly resistant to the wear usually subjected to by leather goods and which can be manufactured and sold at a price considerably lower than that of materials heretofore on the market for such purposes.

A further object of the present invention is to produce a leather substitute which has great strength and durability, in which the pliability may be controlled, and which is permanently waterproof. The material of the present invention also has a high degree of flexibility and without the possibility of cracking the surface of the material as is common in leather substitutes heretofore on the market.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a leather substitute formed of a composite material which will more readily receive and retain an outer surface finish which is highly ornamental without sacrificing the durability of the material.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention reside in certain novel features of the construction, arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which:

Figure 1 is an illustration in perspective of a small portion of the leather substitute with some of the layers broken away;

Figure 2 is a transverse section through a modification of the leather substitute shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a transverse section through a further modification of the leather substitute illustrated in Figure 1; all of the views shown in the drawing being slightly enlarged for the sake of clearness.

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawing, I have shown my improved material as consisting of a bottom layer 1, formed of a relatively heavy coating of latex or rubber upon which is placed a layer of burlap, canvas or similar coarse, woven, fibrous material 2. Upon the layer 2, an adhesive coating 3, formed of latex or a composition having a hubber or latex content is placed, to the surface of which is applied another layer of burlap or woven fibrous material 4. It is to be understood that as many layers of burlap may be employed as the thickness and strength of the leather substitute may require. Where a relatively thin material is sought, there need be only one layer of burlap.

The upper surface of layer 4 carries a casein adhesive 5, to which is applied a coating or layer of flock 6. The flock, which is utilized for the exterior covering or coating, may be dyed to any desired tint, shade or color prior to its application to the adhesive layer to provide a highly ornamental appearance for the finished product. In some cases, it may be desired to omit the exterior facing of flock and subject the coated upper layer to the action of dies to give the material an embossed appearance.

In Figure 2, I have shown a slightly modified composite material in which the lower rubber coating of the material illustrated in Figure 1 is replaced with a casein adhesive 8, to which is applied a thin layer of ground cork or ground leather 7.

The modification shown in Figure 3 is also similar to the form shown in Figure 1 with the exception that the rubber coating 1 is replaced with a rubber or latex adhesive 10, to which is applied a latex impregnated paper 9.

The three forms of material illustrated do not substantially vary in strength and durability but merely in pliability or flexibility. Thus, the form illustrated in Figure 1, having a rubber or latex coating on the bottom will give more flexibility at the bottom. Next in pliability is the form shown in Figure 2 in which ground cork or ground leather is used. In the form illustrated in Figure 3, the paper with the latex content imparts the most rigidity to the material. Thus, in the manufacture of men's belts, Gladstone bags, or certain types of loose leaf book covers, a more rigid material may be required than in brief cases, shoe uppers, bill folds or the like.

Thus it will be seen that the constructions herein shown and described are well adapted to accomplish the objects of the present invention. It will be understood, however, that the invention may be embodied otherwise than here shown and that in the embodiments illustrated, certain changes in the construction may be made. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited precisely to the constructions herein shown except as may be required by the appended claims considered with reference to the prior art.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A composite leather substitute comprising a foundation formed of a plurality of coextensive layers of heavy woven fibrous material united by a rubber deposited from latex, a facing of flock adhesively secured to one side of said foundation and a layer of latex impregnated paper adhesively secured to the other side of the foundation to add rigidity to said composite material.

2. A composite leather substitute comprising a foundation formed of a plurality of coextensive layers of burlap united by a rubber deposited from latex, a facing of flock adhesively secured to one side of said foundation and a layer of latex impregnated paper adhesively secured to the other side of the foundation to add rigidity to said composite material.

LEO E. OLINER.