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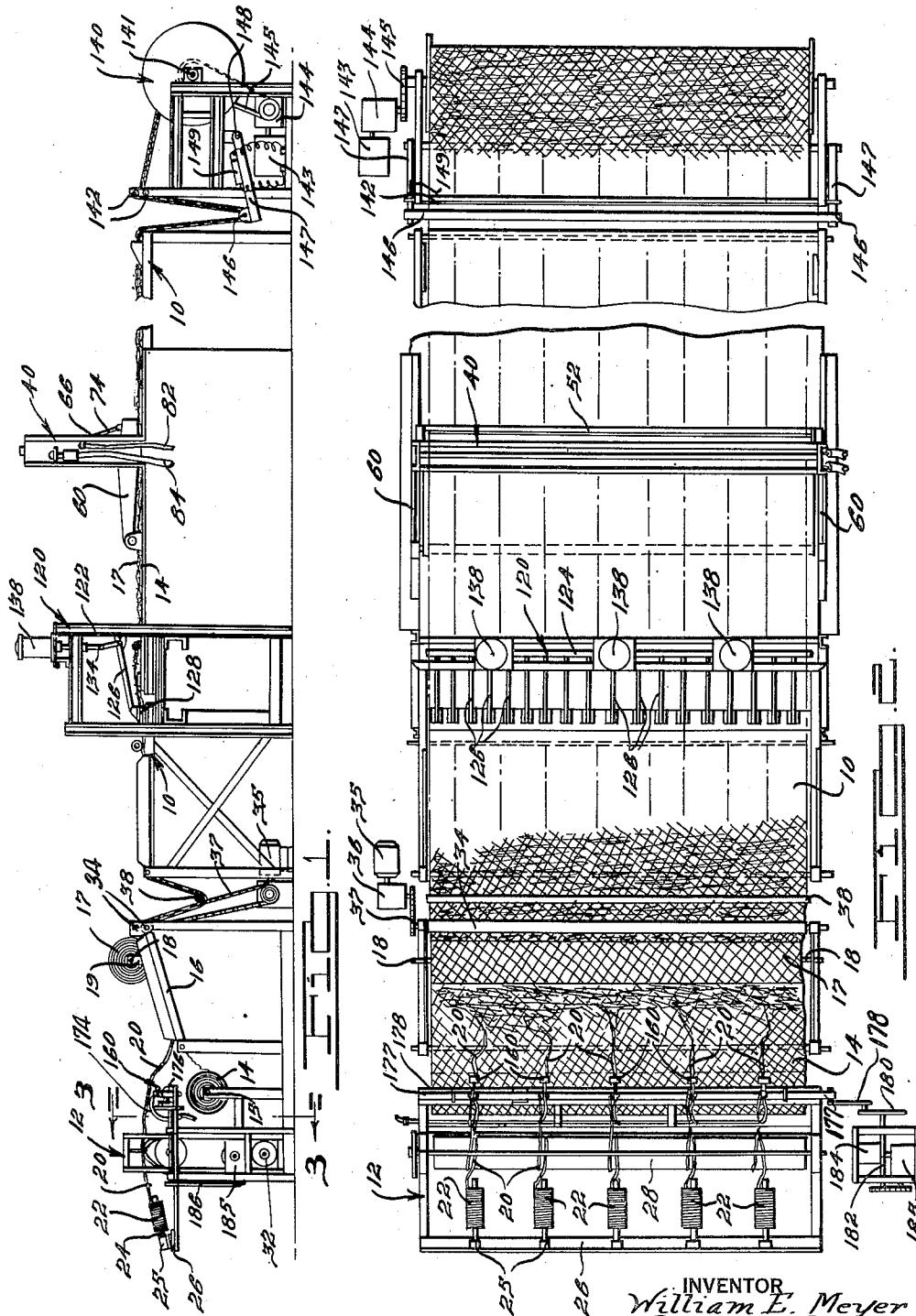
W. E. MEYER ET AL

2,371,458

CAMOUFLAGE FABRICATING MACHINE

Filed Aug. 10, 1942

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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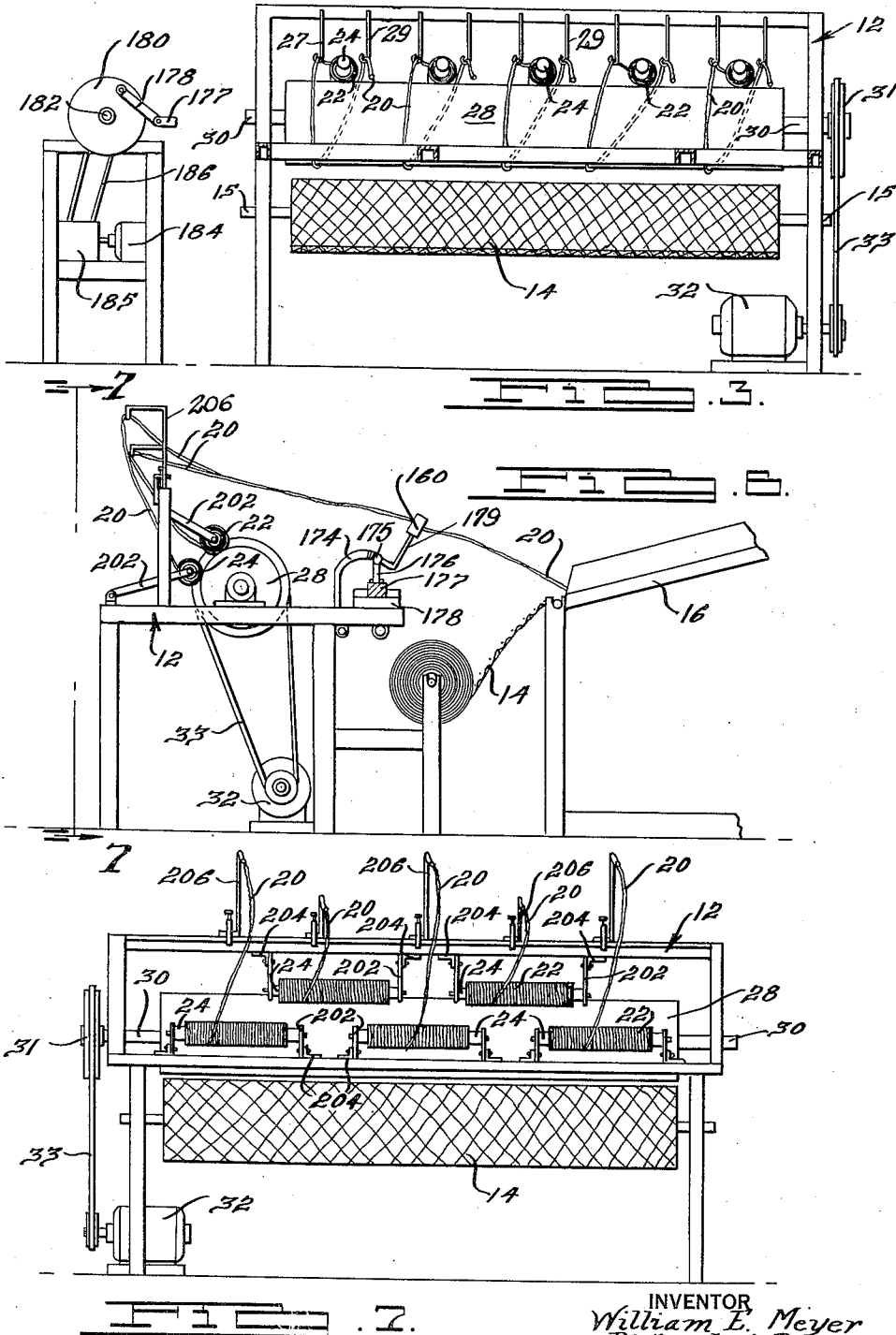
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CAMOUFLAGE FABRICATING MACHINE

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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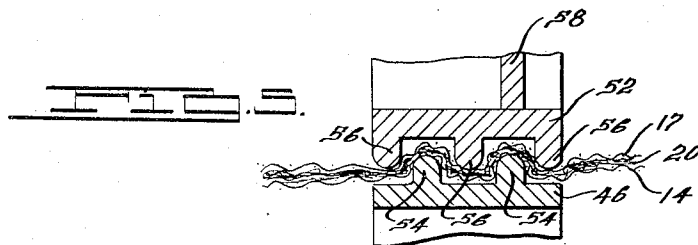
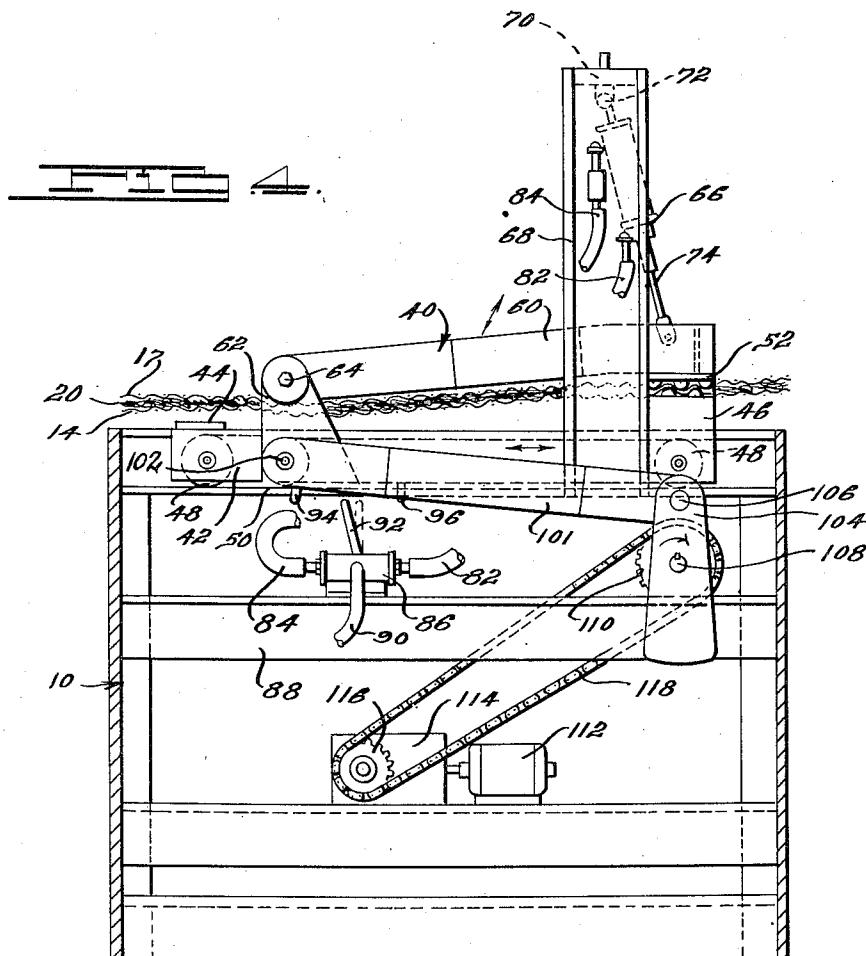
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CAMOUFLAGE FABRICATING MACHINE

Filed Aug. 10, 1942

4 Sheets-Sheet 3



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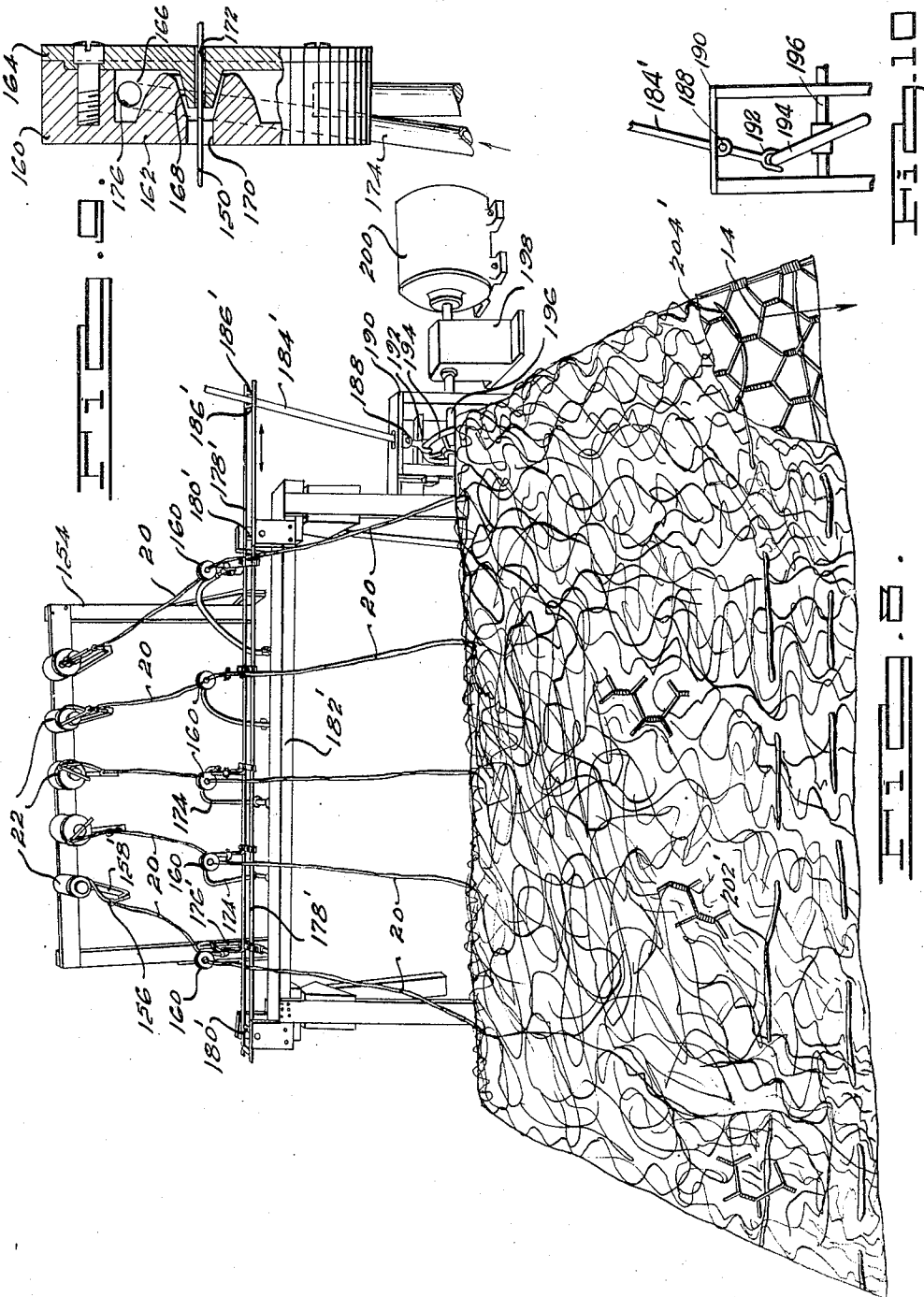
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CAMOUFLAGE FABRICATING MACHINE

Filed Aug. 10, 1942

4 Sheets-Sheet 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,371,458

CAMOUFLAGE FABRICATING MACHINE

William E. Meyer, Detroit, Mich., and Richard M. Roberts, Granville, Ohio; said Meyer assignor to Parker-Wolverine Company, Detroit, Mich., a corporation of Michigan, and said Roberts assignor to Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware

Application August 10, 1942, Serial No. 454,277

11 Claims. (Cl. 1—2)

The present invention relates to machines for fabricating camouflage and particularly to machines for depositing and securing a fibrous material, such as fibrous glass, onto wire mesh.

One of the primary objects of the present invention is to provide improvements in fabricating machines of the type mentioned by which camouflage may be quickly fabricated in large quantities.

Another object of the invention is to provide improved feed means in machines of the type mentioned whereby cords of fibrous material are deposited onto a wire mesh backing member by novel means.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel pneumatic feed for depositing cords of fibrous glass onto wire mesh backing member to provide a foliage pattern.

Another object of the invention is to provide improvements in the devices of the type mentioned in which fibrous material is deposited between layers of wire mesh with the layers of wire mesh thereafter secured together.

Another object of the invention is to provide improved feed means in machines of the type mentioned in which cords of fibrous material are fed from spools to pneumatic feed machines in an improved manner.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent from the following specification, the drawings relating thereto, and from the claims hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, in which like numerals are used to designate like parts in the several views throughout:

Figure 1 is a broken side elevational view of a machine embodying features of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the machine shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the feeding device of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of the feed clamping means of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a partial side elevational view of a modified form of feed means employed with the present invention;

Figure 7 is an end elevational view taken substantially along the line 7—7 of Figure 4;

Figure 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of another form of fabricating machine and illustrating another form of feed for depositing the cords of glass wool onto a wire backing member;

Figure 9 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the air feed means employed with the devices of Figures 1 through 8; and

Figure 10 is a front elevational view of the means employed with the embodiment of Fig. 8 for effecting the reciprocation of the blow-heads.

The present invention is related to the camouflage fabricating machines disclosed in the William E. Meyer application, Serial No. 447,602, filed June 18, 1942, and to the application of William E. Meyer and H. W. Collins, Serial No. 454,276, filed August 10, 1942.

According to the present invention, a camouflage fabricating machine is provided in which cords of fibrous glass are fed from spools and deposited onto a wire mesh backing member. The fibrous glass is in the form of fiber strands, known in the trade as glass fiber sliver, roving or yarn. In certain forms of the invention, the cords of fibrous glass are deposited between upper and lower layers of wire mesh and such wire mesh is then secured together through the fibrous glass. The wire mesh backing member, in the embodiments illustrated, is in the form of ordinary chicken wire, which is bonderized prior to the application of the glass wool thereto. After the fibrous glass is secured to the wire mesh, it is coiled into rolls and thereafter subjected to a dip painting process. The present machine is primarily concerned with the application of the fibrous glass to the wire mesh and securing of it thereto.

The cords of glass fibers are threaded through central apertures formed in blow-heads and upon the application of air pressure to such blow-heads the fibrous glass is deposited onto the wire mesh. The blow-heads are moved while depositing the cords onto the wire mesh to drop the cords thereon in irregular fashion so that they cross and overlap each other and provide what simulates a foliage pattern. The diversity of such camouflage may be controlled by the relative speed of movement of the wire mesh and the speed at which the cords are blown through the blow-heads and deposited onto the mesh.

Referring to the drawings for a better understanding of the invention, and referring particularly to Figures 1 through 5, in which one embodiment is illustrated, an elongated table support is generally indicated at 10 and a mounting frame, generally indicated at 12, is disposed adjacent one end of the table support 10. A roll of wire mesh 14 is rotatably mounted on a transverse shaft 16, which is supported in suitable bearings mounted on the frame 12 in the lower por-

tion thereof. Such wire mesh in the embodiment illustrated is in the form of ordinary chicken wire.

A table support 16, having an upwardly inclined top surface, is disposed between the frame 12 and the table 10 and is adapted to receive on the upper surface thereof the wire mesh 14. Another roll of wire mesh 17 is rotatably mounted on a shaft 18, the ends of which are pivotally received within bearings on bearing brackets 19 which are secured to the table support 16. The wire mesh 17 is disposed above the wire mesh 14, and cords of glass fibers are deposited onto the top surface of the mesh 14; and the mesh 17 is thereafter laid on top of the fibrous glass, so that such glass is sandwiched therebetween.

The means for depositing and distributing the cords of glass fibers are mounted on the frame 12 above the roll 14. Such cords of glass fibers are indicated at 20 and are wound on spools 22. A plurality of such spools 22 is rotatably mounted on spindles 24 at spaced intervals across the frame 12 and at the rear thereof. Such spindles 24 may be received within mounting brackets 25, which are fixed to a transverse frame member 26.

Each of the cords 20 is passed through a pigtail guide-eye 27 (Fig. 3), which depends from the top transverse bar of the frame 12. Each cord is then wound about a feed drum 28 and is then passed through another pigtail guide-eye 29, which is mounted on the frame 12.

The feed drum 27 has end trunnions 30, which are pivotally received within suitable bearings mounted on the frame 12, and one of such trunnions has a drive pulley 31 keyed thereto. The pulley 31 is driven by suitable means, such as an electric motor 32, a speed reducer, not shown, and a belt 33. The feed drum 28 serves to facilitate unwinding of the cords 20 from the spools 22 and feed such cords to blow-heads 160.

The construction of such blow-heads 160 is shown in detail in Figure 9, and it will there be seen that the blow-heads are each formed of separable sections 162 and 164. The sections provide an inner air chamber 166 which communicates with a conical chamber 168 directed to the outlet side of the blow-heads. The section 162 is provided with a central aperture 170 into which extends an inlet aperture 172 formed in the section 164. Each of such cords 20 is threaded through the apertures 172 and 170 of the blow-heads 160. Air under pressure, from a suitable source, is introduced through a flexible conduit 174 into the chamber 166 through a port 176 and passes into the conical passageway 168 and out through the aperture 170. It will be appreciated that as the air passes through the chamber 168 and out through the aperture 170, it envelopes the cord 20 and pulls it through the blow-head and projects it forwardly thereof.

The blow-heads 160 are disposed at intervals transversely of the mesh 14, and are adapted to be moved transversely thereof. Each of the blow-heads 160 is pivotally mounted to a bracket 176 by means of a U-shaped clamp 175 (Fig. 6) which embraces the end of the L-shaped tube 178 connecting the blow-head 160 with the flexible tube 174. The clamp may be pivotally connected to the member 176 by means of a bolt which passes through the ends of the clamp and the upper end of bracket 176, and clamped by a nut on the bolt which, in turn, is fixed to a transversely extending mounting bar 177. The mounting bar 177 is slidably disposed on a transversely extending bar 178, which is mounted on frame 12. Guides may be provided on the bar 178 so as to prevent dis-

placement of the reciprocating bar 177 with respect to the supporting bar 178.

The bar 177, carrying the blow-heads 160, is adapted to be reciprocated transversely of the mesh 14 during the depositing of the cords 20 thereon. Suitable means are provided for reciprocating the member 177 and, in the embodiment illustrated, such means include a connecting link 178" which has one end pivotally connected to one end of the bar 177 and the other end pivotally connected to a crank disc 180. Such crank disc is keyed to a drive shaft 182, which is pivotally mounted on a frame 184. The shaft 182 may be driven through a suitable electric motor 184, gear reduction mechanism 185, and belt 186, which is connected to a pulley on the shaft 182. As the crank disc 180 is rotated, it will be appreciated that the blow-heads 160 are reciprocated transversely of the mesh 14.

Rotation of the feed drum 28 draws the cords 20 from the spools 22 and feeds them to the blow-heads 160. It has been found that the use of the feed drum 28 reduces breakage in the cords to a minimum and provides for a fast feed. The air passing through the blow-heads projects the cords 20 above the inclined surface of the table 16 and onto the mesh 14. Thereafter, the mesh 17 is deposited on top of the cords 20. The upper and lower meshes of wire with the glass fiber cords therebetween are then passed through feed rolls 34, one of which is driven by suitable means, such as a motor 35, gear reduction 36, and belt and pulley arrangement 37.

After the camouflage, including the lower mesh 14 and upper mesh 17 with the fibrous glass therebetween, leaves the feed rollers on table 16, such camouflage is disposed on the support 10. The upper and lower meshes 17 and 14 are there secured together and the camouflage is passed along the table, where it is received by a coiling means and coiled into rolls. The structure from the time that the camouflage leaves the table 16 is substantially the same as that disclosed and claimed in the Meyer application, Serial No. 447,602, above referred to.

The strips of camouflage leave the table 16 and drop downwardly between the table 16 and the support 10, and are continuously fed to such space by the drive rolls 34. The camouflage is intermittently moved along the table 10 and the sagging of the camouflage within the space permits such intermittent movement along the support. In order to maintain proper tension in the camouflage and to insure its lying against the support 10, a pipe or rod 38 is disposed in the trough of the sag in the camouflage. It will be appreciated that such rod 38 rides in the trough as the strips are intermittently fed along the table 10. The meshes 14 and 17, with the fibrous glass therebetween, are fed along the table 10 by means of a reciprocating clamp, generally indicated at 40. Such reciprocating feed clamp 40 is best shown in Figures 4 and 5. The feed 40 comprises a reciprocating frame having side members 42 connected together by transverse members 44 and 46. The members 44 and 46 are disposed above the table 10 and rollers 48 are pivotally mounted to the side members 42 and are adapted to roll along trackways 50 mounted on the table 10 longitudinally thereof.

The reciprocating frame 42 carries a clamp which includes the transverse member 46 forming the underside of the clamp, and an upper transverse member 52. The member 46 has a pair of transversely extending, continuous projections 54

formed on the upper surface thereof, and the upper member 52 has three depending similar projections 56 formed thereon. Projections 54 and 56 are so disposed with respect to each other that the projections 54 are adapted to be received between the adjacent projections 56. When the members 46 and 52 are in clamping position, the projections assume the position shown in Figure 5 so that the strips 22 and mesh 14 are clamped therebetween with such firmness that the strips and mesh may be moved along the table 10 as the carriage is moved in one direction. The edges of the projections 54 and 56 are round, and such projections are continuous so that they do not catch on the wire mesh or the glass fibers as the clamping elements are moved with respect thereto.

The upper member 52 has a transverse member 58 secured to the top surface thereof, and such members 52 and 58 are secured at their ends to pivot arms 60. Such pivot arms 60 are disposed at the sides of the table 10 and are pivotally connected to the side members 42 of the reciprocating frame through upstanding brackets 62 and pivot pins 64.

The leading ends of the arms 60 are so shaped that they lie substantially horizontal when the members 46 and 52 are in their clamping position. The arms 60 are pivoted about the pivot pins 64 in order to move the members 46 and 52 to clamping and releasing positions by means of an air cylinder 66. Such air cylinder 66 is mounted to a frame having side members 68 connected by a transverse member 70. The side members 68 are secured to the side members 42 of the reciprocating carriage so that the mounting frame for the cylinder 66 reciprocates with such carriage. The upper end of the air cylinder 66 is pivotally connected to the member 70 substantially midway between the ends thereof by means of a pivot pin 72. A piston rod 74 projects through the cap end of the cylinder 66 and is pivotally connected to a mounting plate 76, which is secured to the members 52 and 58 substantially midway between the ends thereof. Air ports are provided in the upper and lower ends of the cylinder 66 on opposite sides of the piston, in the usual way, for reciprocating the piston rod 74 to raise and lower the clamping member 52.

An air conduit communicates with the lower port, and an air conduit communicates with the upper air port. Such conduits 78 are mounted to one of the frame members 68 and have flexible conduits 82 and 84 connected thereto through suitable connectors.

The conduits 82 and 84 communicate with the opposite ends of a conventional air reversing valve 86, which is mounted upon a frame member 88 of the table 10 under the reciprocating feed carriage. An inlet port is provided in the valve 86 in the usual way, and an air conduit 90 communicates with such inlet port and also communicates with a suitable source of air pressure (not shown). The valve is reversed by an upstanding finger or lever 92, which is disposed in the path of a pair of depending reversing fingers 94 and 96, which are mounted on one of the side members 42 of the reciprocating feed carriage.

It will thus be appreciated that as the feed carriage moves in one direction, the finger 94 shifts the valve through the operating arm 92 to admit air under pressure to the conduit 82. When air under pressure enters conduit 82, it passes through the lower port in cylinder 66 to raise the

piston rod 74 and to move the clamping member 52 to its releasing position. When the carriage moves in the opposite direction, the finger 96 engages the member 92 to shift the valve to admit fluid under pressure to the conduit 84, which passes into the upper port in cylinder 66 to move the clamp downwardly to its clamping position.

The feed carriage is reciprocated through connecting arms 101 disposed adjacent the side frame members 42 and pivotally connected thereto by means of pivot pins 102. The opposite ends of such arms are pivotally connected to a crank arm 104 through pivot pins 106. The crank arms 104 are keyed to a transverse shaft 108, which is mounted within suitable bearings on the frame member 88. A drive gear 110 is geared to such shaft 108. The drive gear 110 is driven by a suitable electric motor 112 through a variable speed reducer 114, having a drive gear 116 associated therewith. Such drive gear 116 drives the gear 110 through a chain drive 118.

It will thus be appreciated that as the gear 110 is driven, the crank arms 104 are caused to rotate and, through the connecting arms 101, the carriage is caused to reciprocate. The fingers 94 and 96 are, of course, positioned on the reciprocating frame, so that they engage the shifting lever 92 at the ends of the stroke of the feed carriage. When the reciprocating carriage reaches the end of the stroke, to the left, viewing Figure 4, the clamp 52 is moved downwardly to its clamping position. The carriage then moves toward the right, viewing Figure 4, to pull the mesh 14 and strips 22 therealong. When the carriage reaches the end of its stroke in that direction, the valve 86 is reversed to move the clamp 52 upwardly to its releasing position. The carriage is then returned to the left, with the clamp 52 in such releasing position, until it reaches the end of its stroke in that direction, when the cycle is repeated.

Prior to the engagement of the mesh and fibrous glass by the reciprocating feed clamp, the upper and lower meshes 17 and 14 are secured together by a stapling mechanism, generally indicated at 120. Such securing or stapling means is substantially the same as that disclosed in the Meyer application, above referred to, and reference may be had to such application for a complete and detailed description of such structure.

The stapling mechanism 120 includes a framework comprising upstanding side members 122, which are connected together by cross members 124 secured thereto above the table 10. The securing means includes a plurality of conventional stapling mechanisms 126 having the usual feed magazine pivoted adjacent the rear end onto a cross plate 128, which extends transversely of the table and is mounted to frame members in spaced relation to the upper surface of the table so that the camouflage passes thereunder. The stapling members handle the usual U-shaped staples, which are fed out of the leading ends of the pivoted arms of the stapling mechanism so that as such arms strike a cooperating transverse die the staples are emitted from the magazines and clamped around the overlying strands of the wire mesh. There are sufficient of such arms 126 at spaced intervals across the camouflage that sufficient of such staples will engage the wire mesh to provide a satisfactory securing of the meshes together.

The pivoted arms 126 of the stapling mechanisms are connected in groups to transverse bars.

Each of such bars is connected to the depending piston rods 136 of air cylinders 138. The connections between the bars 134 and the arms 126 are such that the arms 126 are first moved downwardly into engagement with the transverse die, and then further downward movement of the bars 134 emits the stapling clips and clamps them about the strands of wire mesh. This is the usual operation of the conventional stapling mechanism.

The cylinders 138 have the usual air ports on opposite sides of the piston, and are provided with the usual conduits leading to a common reversing valve. Such valve may be similar to the valve 86, and has an air pressure port leading to a suitable source of air pressure. The operating lever for the valve, in the embodiment illustrated, is hand operated; and such valve is operated to effect the stapling operation at the time that the clamp of the feed carriage is in its releasing position, so that the wire mesh is stationary on the table.

The camouflage leaves the table 10 and is received by a coiling mechanism, generally indicated at 140. Such coiling mechanism 140 includes a mounting frame adapted to have a coiling shaft 141 removably mounted thereon. The camouflage is received on the coiling means by guide bars 142, and the leading end thereof is wrapped around the shaft 141. The shaft 141 is, of course, rotated to coil a predetermined amount of camouflage thereon, and during the period of rotation the camouflage is continuously wound. However, it is intermittently fed to the coiling mechanism, and the camouflage sags in the space between the table 10 and the coiling frame.

The shaft 141, when it is positioned on the frame, is operatively connected to a drive gear, which is driven by an electric motor 143 through a variable speed reducer 144 and through a chain drive 145.

In order to control the coiling on the shaft 141, in accordance with the feed to the coiling machine, a rod or pipe 146 is disposed in the trough of the sagging portion of the camouflage between the table 10 and the coiling mechanism 140. As the camouflage is intermittently fed to this space, the trough will, of course, move up and down.

The rod 146 serves to keep the camouflage in a proper taut condition and also to control the operation of the motor 143. To control such operation, a pair of pivot arms 147 is pivotally connected to the rod 146 at opposite ends thereof; and the opposite ends of the arms 147 are pivotally connected by pivot pins 148 to depending brackets secured to the coiling frame.

A conventional mercury switch 149 is fixed to one of the arms 147 and is connected to the motor 143 through suitable electric conduits. The switch 149 is of such a construction that when the rod 146 moves upwardly and pivots the arms 147 upwardly and when the arms reach a predetermined position, the switch 149 is tilted to cut off the motor 143. When the intermittent feed is such that the camouflage sags downwardly to a predetermined point, the arms 147 drop downwardly and the switch 149 is tilted to make the circuit and operate the motor 143 to cause rotation of shaft 141 to coil the camouflage. When a predetermined amount of camouflage has been coiled, the camouflage is cut transversely thereof, by scissors, in the space between the guide rods 142 and the coiling shaft 141.

Suitable flattening or ironing rolls may be disposed on top of the camouflage at suitable places along the table, so as to iron it out as it passes

along the table. The camouflage thus passes between such bars and the upper surface of the table 10, and such bars serve to flatten or smooth out the fibrous glass prior to the various operations, such as the stapling operation.

Referring to Figs. 6 and 7, a modified arrangement of the spools 22 with respect to the feeding drum, for the purpose of feeding the cords 20 to the blowheads 160, is illustrated. In this embodiment of the invention, the spools 22 are so mounted that the peripheries of such spools lie against the peripheral surface of the feed roll 28. The spools 22 are mounted upon the spindles 24 and the ends of such spindles are pivotally connected to pivot arms 202. The opposite ends of such pivot arms 202 are pivotally connected to mounting brackets 204 which are fixed to the frame 12. The mounting arms and mounting brackets are so arranged that the axes of the spools 22 extend in the same direction as the axis of the drum 28. The pivoted arms will permit the rolls 22 to drop by gravity against the surface of the drum 28.

The cords 20 are threaded through pigtail eyes formed on the ends of guide brackets 206 which are fixed to the top transverse member of the frame 12.

While gravity is relied upon to urge the spools 22 against the periphery of the rotating drum 28, it will be understood that if desirable springs may be employed.

As the drum 28 is rotated, its engagement with the spools 22 causes their rotation so as to provide an ample feed of the cords 20 to the blowheads 160. It has been found in practice that this embodiment of the invention provides a very fast feed for the cords.

In Fig. 8 another embodiment of the invention is illustrated in which the lower mesh 14 only is employed. The wire mesh 14 is disposed on the table 10 and moved therealong and coiled the same as in the embodiments described above. The spools 22 are mounted on a transverse bar of an upstanding frame 154 adjacent one end of the table 10. The cords 20 unwind from the spools and are passed through guide eyes 156 which are mounted on an upstanding end of the bracket 160 which is mounted on the frame 154 for each of the spools. Each of the cords is then passed through one of the blow-heads 160.

The blow-heads are disposed at intervals transversely of the mesh 14 and are adapted to be moved transversely thereof as in the embodiments described above. Each of such blow-heads is pivotally mounted to a bracket 176 which in turn is fixed to a transverse mounting frame 178. The transverse frame 178 is slidably disposed on supporting bars 180 which are mounted on a suitable transverse frame support 182'.

The frame 178, carrying the blow-heads 160, is adapted to be reciprocated transversely of the mesh 14. Means similar to those disclosed above may be used for such reciprocation or other means, such as those here particularly illustrated, may be used. The means illustrated here include an upstanding lever 184', the upper end of which projects between bars 186' on the frame 178'. Thus, rocking movement of the lever 184' causes the frame 178' to reciprocate transversely of the mesh. The lower end of the lever 184' is pivotally connected by a pivot pin 188 to a frame 190. The lower end of such lever 184' is forked, as indicated at 192, and the forked end receives between the fingers thereof the pivotal edge of a cam wheel 194. The cam wheel 194 is keyed

to a shaft 196 which is mounted within suitable bearings, and such shaft 196 may be driven through a conventional speed reducer 198 by motor 200.

As the cords are blown from the reciprocated blow-heads 160, it will be appreciated that such cords are deposited on the mesh in an irregular and overlapping fashion, as in the embodiments above described.

After the cords have been deposited on the mesh 14, they are secured thereto by hand by transversely extending wires 202'. Such wires 202' are applied by a longitudinally curved transversely flat needle 204. The wires 202' are of predetermined length, extending to the width of the camouflaged strip and one end of each of the wires is attached to a needle 204'. By moving the needle transversely of the camouflage and moving the point up and down, the wire will thread above the fibrous glass and under the wire mesh. The ends of the wire are then twisted about the edges of the wire mesh so that such wires are held in position. The wire, of course, may be applied at suitable intervals along the camouflage.

From an understanding of the above described invention it will be appreciated that the various embodiments of the present invention provide apparatus for quickly producing camouflage in large quantities.

What is claimed is:

1. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire mesh supply adjacent one end of said support, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of cords of fibrous material above said support, and pneumatic means for depositing said cords on said mesh, said last named means including a plurality of blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for moving said blow-heads transversely of said support.

2. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire mesh supply adjacent one end of said support, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of cords of fibrous material above said support, and pneumatic means for depositing said cords on said mesh, said last named means including a plurality of pivotally mounted blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for moving said blow-heads transversely of said support.

3. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire mesh supply adjacent one end of said support, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of cords of fibrous material above said support, pneumatic means for depositing said cords on said mesh, said last named means including a plurality of blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for reciprocating said blow-heads transversely of said support.

4. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a supply of wire mesh adjacent one end of said support, means mounting another supply of wire mesh above said first named mesh, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of cords of fibrous material above said

support, and pneumatic means for depositing said cords between the upper and lower wire mesh, said last named means including a plurality of blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for moving said blow-heads transversely of said support.

5. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a supply of wire mesh adjacent one end of said support, means mounting another supply of wire mesh above said first named mesh, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of cords of fibrous material above said support, and pneumatic means for depositing said cords between the upper and lower wire mesh, said last named means including a plurality of pivotally mounted blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for moving said blow-heads transversely of said support.

6. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a supply of wire mesh adjacent one end of said support, means mounting another supply of wire mesh above said first named mesh, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of cords of fibrous material above said support, pneumatic means for depositing said cords between the upper and lower wire mesh, said last named means including a plurality of blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for reciprocating said blow-heads transversely of said support.

7. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire mesh supply adjacent one end of said support, means mounting a plurality of spools of cords of fibrous material adjacent one end of said support and above said wire mesh supply, pneumatic means through which said cords are passed for depositing said cords on said mesh, and means for feeding said cords from said spools to said pneumatic means.

8. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a supply of wire mesh adjacent one end of said support, means mounting another supply of wire mesh above said first named mesh, means for moving said mesh along said support, means mounting a plurality of spools of cords of fibrous material above said support, pneumatic means for depositing said cords between the upper and lower mesh, said last named means including a plurality of blow-heads, each of said blow-heads being constructed to receive a cord of fibrous material therethrough, and means for moving said blow-heads transversely of said support, and means for feeding said cords from said spools to said pneumatic means.

9. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire mesh supply adjacent one end of said support, means mounting a plurality of spools of cords of fibrous material adjacent one end of said support and above said wire mesh supply, pneumatic means through which said cords are passed for depositing said cords on said mesh, and means for feeding said cords from said spools to said pneumatic means, said last named means including a driven drum disposed between said spools and pneumatic means and engageable with said spools.

10. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire

mesh supply adjacent one end of said support, means mounting a plurality of spools of cord of fibrous material adjacent one end of said support and above said wire mesh supply, pneumatic means through which said cords are passed for depositing said cords on said mesh, and means for feeding said cords from said spools to said pneumatic means, said last named means including a driven drum disposed between said spools and pneumatic means, and guide means engaging said cords and so disposed as to guide said cords when said cords are wound around said drum.

11. In a machine for fabricating camouflage, an elongated support, means mounting a wire mesh

supply adjacent one end of said support, means mounting a plurality of spools of cords of fibrous material adjacent one end of said support and above said wire mesh supply, pneumatic means through which said cords are passed for depositing said cords on said mesh, and means for feeding said cords from said spools to said pneumatic means, said last named means including a driven drum disposed adjacent said spools, said spools being so mounted as to bear against said drum and be driven thereby.

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