W. R. SMITH & F. H. HAMPTON.

CUSHION EDGE PAD.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1908.

1,030,795. Patented June 25, 1912.

Fig. 1

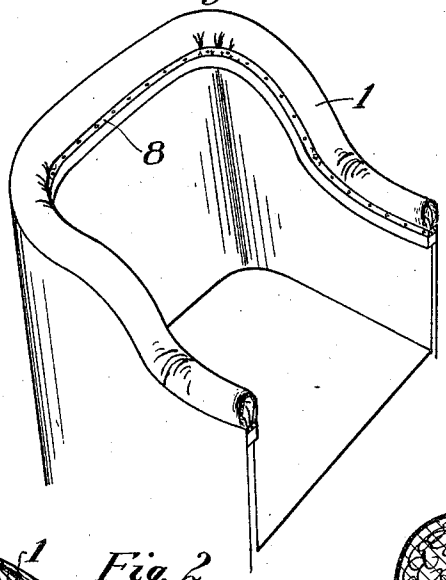


Fig. 2

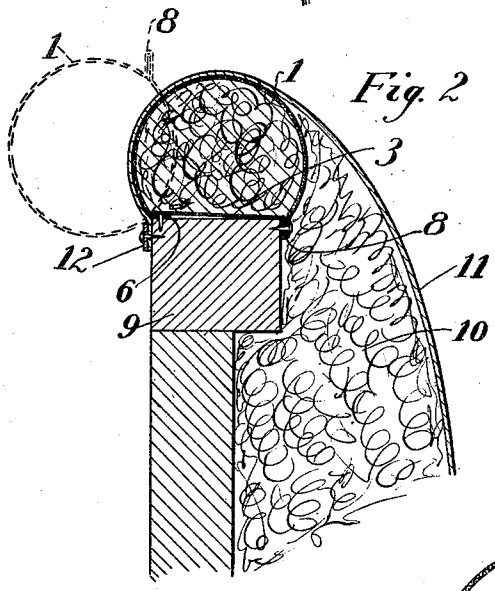


Fig. 3

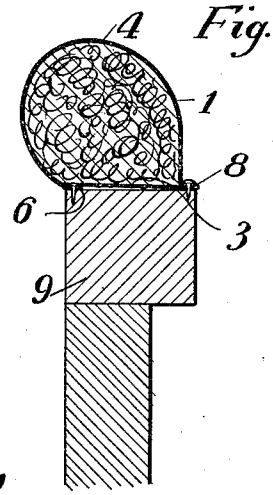
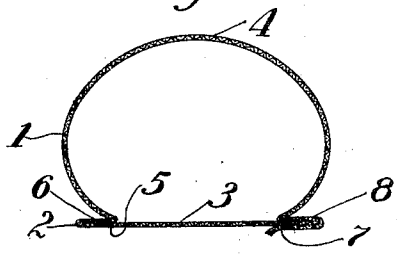


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CUSHION EDGE PAD.

1,030,795. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed November 9, 1908. Serial No. 461,742.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WATSON R. SMITH and FRANK H. HAMPTON, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Jackson, county of Jackson, State of Michigan, and Pullman, county of Cook, State of Illinois, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cushion Edge Pads, of which the following is a specification.

The main objects of this invention are to provide improved means for supporting the padding material of cushions around the edges of their frames; to provide an improved method of upholstering curved edges; to provide an improved form of cushion edge pad which is inexpensive to manufacture and which can be applied to the edges of cushion frames in a simple manner and without requiring skilled labor such as is required where the stuffing at the edges of a cushion is applied by hand in the usual manner; to provide an edge pad of this character which is of suitable form to be readily made by machinery and which can be quickly applied to the edge of a cushion frame so as to provide a uniform amount of padding along the entire edge of the frame and which will permanently retain its shape and thereby give permanent shape to the cushion; to provide an improved form of stuffed edge pad in which the padding material is so supported that it cannot break up and work its way out of crevices in the cushion structure, thereby causing the padding of the cushion after continued use to fall away at certain points and lose its original shape; and to provide an edge pad of this character which is flexible as a whole, so that it may be readily bent in different directions to follow the curves of the cushion edges. These objects are accomplished by the device shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a cushion frame, such as the back and sides of a vehicle seat, having its edges padded by means of an edge pad constructed according to this invention, the main parts of the upholstery of the cushion being omitted so as to illustrate the method of attaching the edge pad to the frame. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of a cushioned structure having the edge of its frame protected by an edge pad constructed according to this invention. The dotted lines indicate the position in which the edge pad is held while the first of its attaching flaps is being tacked to the frame. Fig. 3 is a similar section, omitting all of the upholstery except the cushion edge, and illustrating a modified method of applying the edge pad so as to make it stand in a somewhat different position on the edge of the frame. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail of the casing of the edge pad, showing the method of sewing the fabric.

In the form shown in the drawings, the casing of the edge pad 1 is formed of a strip of canvas or other suitable fabric or material. In order to make the pad of uniform section throughout, the strip should be of uniform width throughout its length. The strip is then folded lengthwise along the line which is represented by the fold at 2 in Fig. 4, which fold is so located as to provide two parts 3 and 4, one considerably wider than the other. These parts are sewed or otherwise fastened together along the line 5 parallel to the fold 2, so as to provide the attaching flap 6. The free edges of the parts 3 and 4 are then folded one over the other, and sewed together at 7 to provide the attaching flap 8. As each of the parts 3 and 4 is of substantially uniform width throughout its length, the flaps 6 and 8 will be substantially parallel to each other in the finished casing, and will be spaced apart a distance depending upon the width of the part 3, which in the form shown is considerably less than half the periphery of the casing, so that the part 3 may be stretched over the frame and allow sufficient space for the padding between it and the part 4. After the casing is completed, it is stuffed by forcing padding material into it from one end until the padding material has become uniformly packed throughout the length of the casing. The padding material may be hair, felt, sawdust or any other material which will give yielding support to the edge of the cushion.

In the drawings the edge pad is represented as being secured to a wooden supporting frame 9, and is fastened by tacking the flaps 6 and 8 to the frame. In this case the width of the part 3 of the casing is such that it will extend across the edge of the frame, the flap 6 being tacked along the top of said edge near its outer side, and the flap

8 in the form shown in Fig. 2 being tacked upon the inner face of the frame. After the edge pad 1 is in position, as in Fig. 2, the padding of hair or other stuffing material 10 which forms the greater part of the cushion is applied and is covered by an outer covering 11 which is stretched over the top of the edge pad and secured along the outer face of the frame 9 as at 12, where it is usually faced with a tape or gimp 12.

If it is desired to make the edge pad stand outward beyond the outer face of the frame 9, as in Fig. 3, then the part 3 of the casing is made narrower and the flap 8 is attached upon the upper surface of the edge of the frame 9 in the manner shown in Fig. 3.

In applying the edge pad, the outer flap 6 may be attached along the edge of the frame throughout its entire length, and then when the flap 8 is drawn down and tacked into its position on the frame it will cause the edge pad to fit snugly against the upper edge of the frame and follow the curvature of said edge as shown in Fig. 1. The edge of the seat frame shown in Fig. 1, being of compound curvature, illustrates the adaptability of the edge pad 1 to be bent or curved in any direction and to be readily attached to such curved furniture edges by means of the attaching flaps 6 and 8.

An important advantage of the construction shown is that it affords a considerable saving of material in that it insures the use of a uniform quantity of material per unit of length of the pad, whereas when an edge pad is built up by hand, such uniformity depends entirely upon the skill of the operator, and it usually happens that the padding is much more densely packed at some points than at others, thus leading to considerable waste of material.

We claim:—

1. A cushion edge pad comprising a strip of flexible material having a longitudinal fold extending lengthwise of and inward of one edge of said material stitched to form a bearing surface for said pad, the other edge of said strip having a longitudinal fold into which said first mentioned edge extends, both laps of said fold being stitched together and through the inclosed edge, said strip forming a flexible tubular casing and being filled with flexible padding material.

2. A cushion edge pad comprising a strip of flexible material folded lengthwise with the laps of the fold secured together inward of the folding line so as to form an outstanding flexible flap, having one of the side edges of said strip folded upon itself and over the other edge of the strip with the laps of such fold secured together inward of the folding line and upon and inclosing said other edge, and thereby forming a second outstanding flexible flap, the casing thus formed between said outstanding flaps being stuffed with flexible padding material.

3. A cushion edge pad comprising a flexible tubular casing filled with a flexible padding material and having two flexible outstanding attaching flaps extending lengthwise of the casing with one wall of the casing of greater width between said flaps than the opposite wall, said walls being united along their side edges to form a casing complete in itself, said pad and attaching flaps being adapted to be bent bodily in any direction in compound curves while the pad remains in complete filled and tubular form.

Signed at Chicago, this 4th day of November, 1908.

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