

Nov. 19, 1963

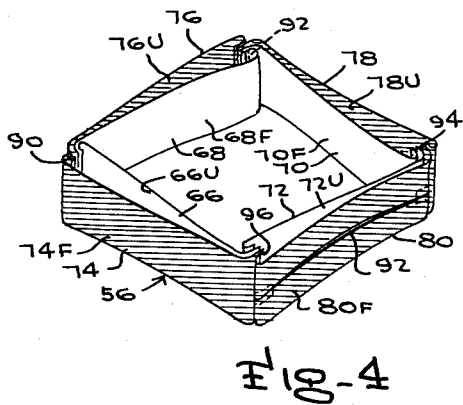
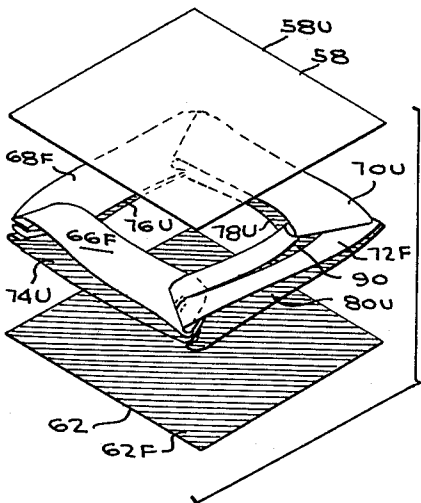
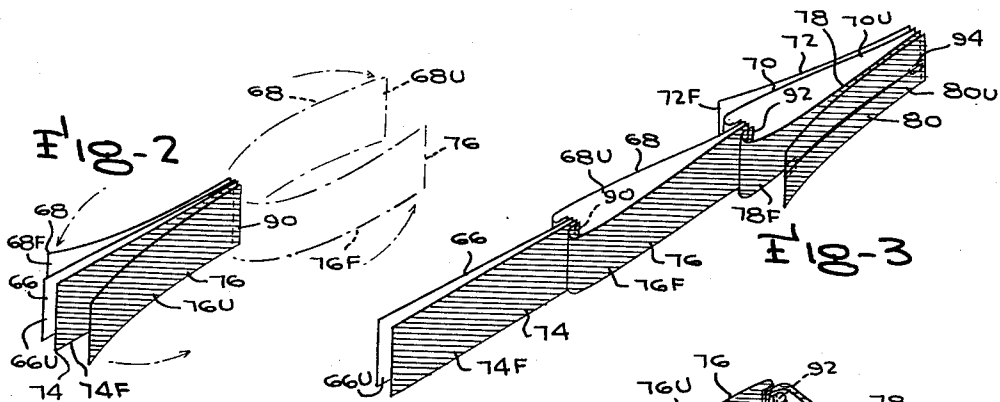
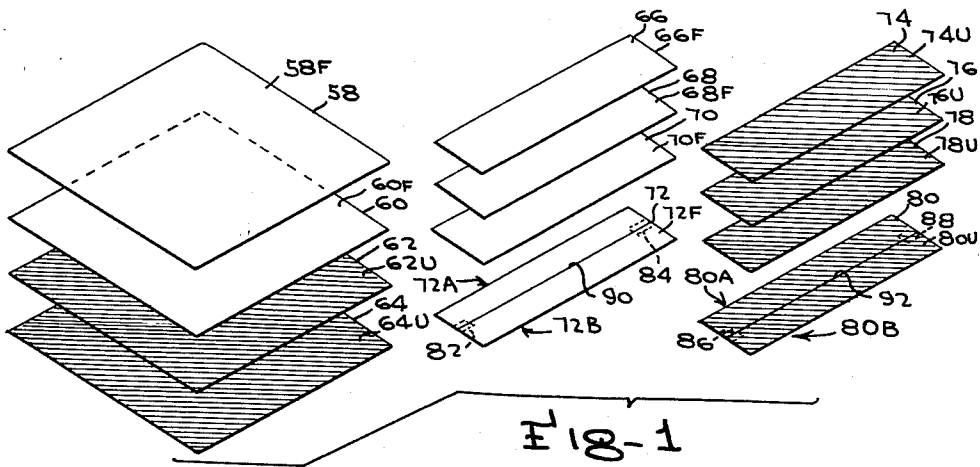
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3,111,154

REVERSIBLE FURNITURE COVER OR RECEPTACLE

Original Filed March 1, 1960

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig-6

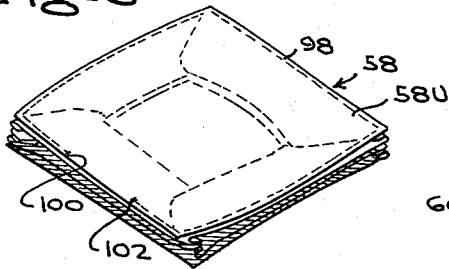


Fig-7

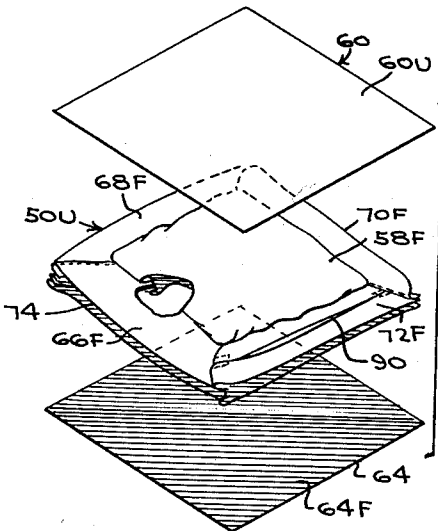
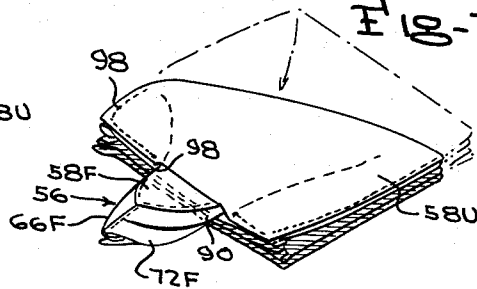


Fig-8

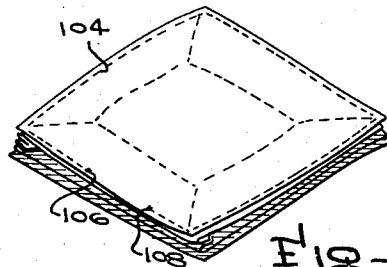


Fig-9

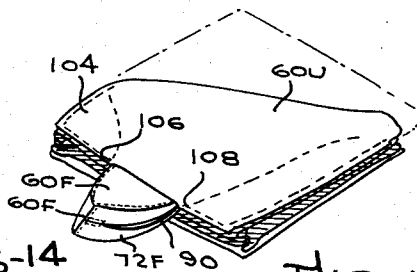


Fig-10

Fig-12

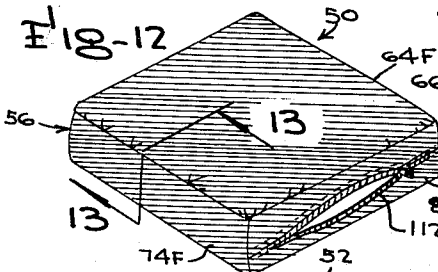


Fig-14

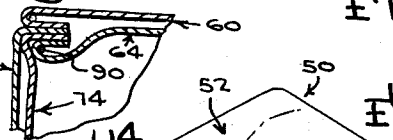


Fig-11

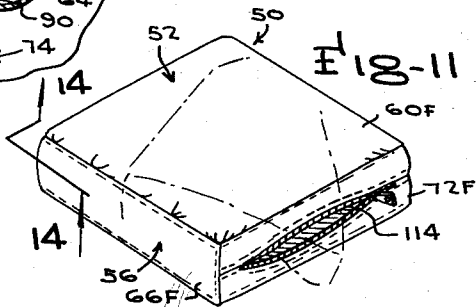
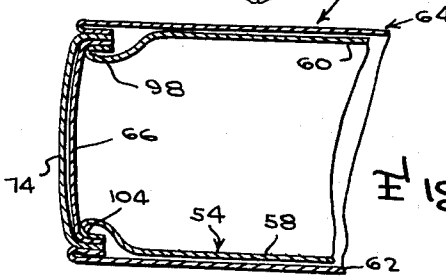


Fig-13



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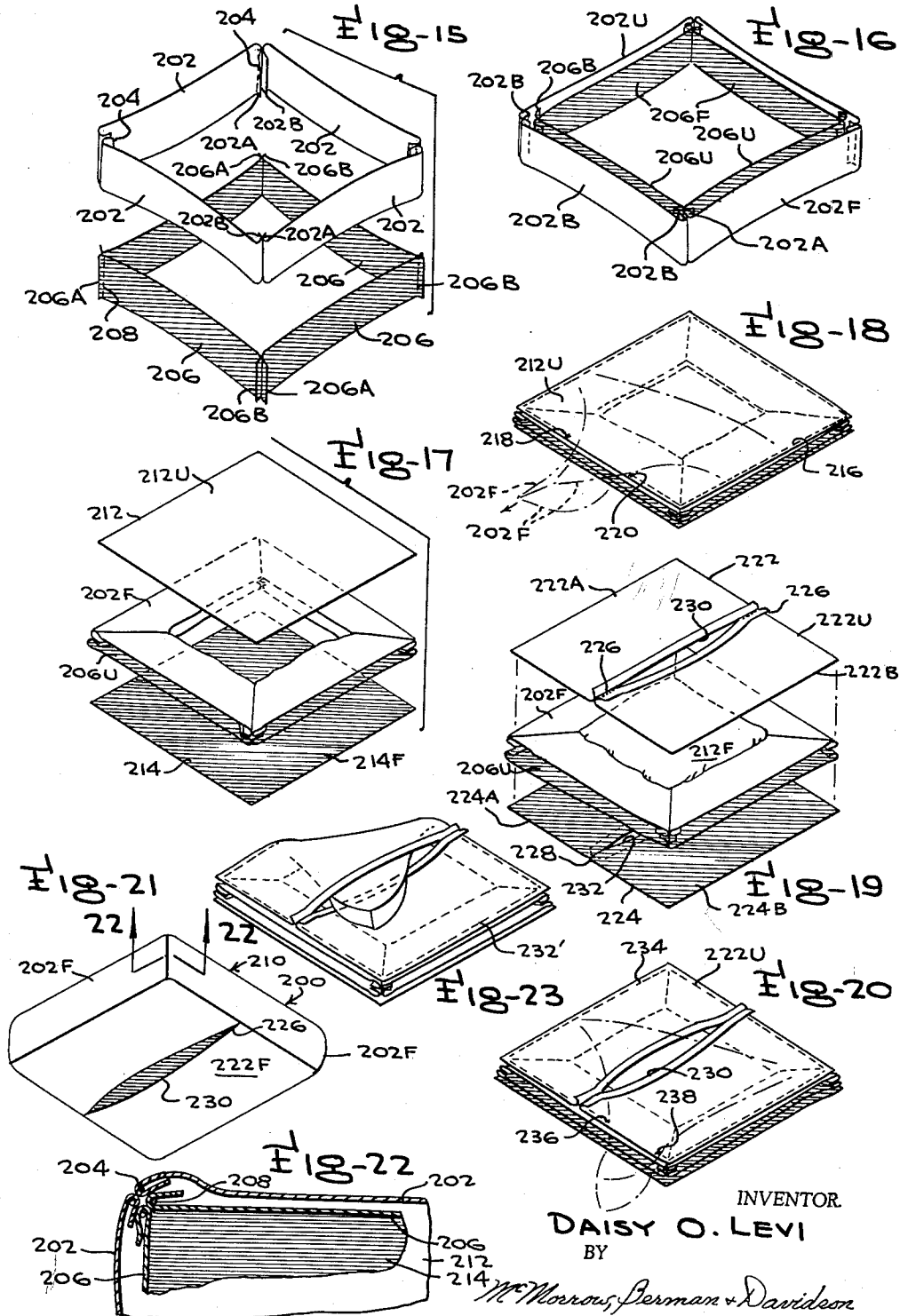
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REVERSIBLE FURNITURE COVER OR RECEPTACLE

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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3,111,154

REVERSIBLE FURNITURE COVER OR RECEPTACLE

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Original application Mar. 1, 1960, Ser. No. 12,059, now Patent No. 3,044,429, dated July 17, 1962. Divided and this application Mar. 20, 1962, Ser. No. 181,136 6 Claims. (Cl. 150—52)

This invention relates to the general class of receptacles in the nature of covers for articles of furniture and, more specifically, the instant invention relates to the cover construction, per se, as well as the method for making the same. The invention described and illustrated herein comprises a division of my co-pending patent application Serial No. 12,059, and entitled "Reversible Furniture Cover or Receptacle and Method for Making Same," which issued on July 17, 1962, as Patent No. 3,044,429.

Exemplary of this invention, but not to be construed as limitations on the scope of the applicability of this invention or its versatility, is a receptacle or cover constructed in accordance with the following specification and as illustrated in the drawings, the receptacle or cover being readily adaptable to receive therein miscellaneous loose articles such as are conventionally carried by women in handbags and similar personal articles, or this invention may be applied to serve as covering devices for pillows, cushions, mattresses, suitcases, trunks, ottomans, pads, et cetera. Coverings for such articles are not new, per se, but coverings for such items as are presently available on the open market or as known in all prior art devices are subject to at least three basic objections, for example, one of the most obvious drawbacks to the conventional article cover is its propensity or affinity to become soiled after but a short period of usage. Cover soilage gives rise, in turn, to secondary undesirable consequences which may be classified as (1) lacking sanitation and (2) being offensive to the aesthetic eye. In connection with the matter of sanitation, assume that the article to be covered is a pillow for the user's head. Medical science has long looked with disfavor upon the application of soiled or begrimed articles to the human body for reasons so obvious as to render unnecessary an elaborate dissertation thereon. Facial contact, therefore, with a soiled pillow cover comprises an open invitation to infection, disease, allergy aggravations and other health complaints. As for the aesthetic phase, no one knows better than the homemaker or interior decorator the destructive effect a soiled article of furniture plays in an otherwise perfectly appointed room.

A second of the major disadvantages with known prior art article coverings resides in its lack of versatility. By way of elaboration, let it be again assumed that reference is made to the cover for a pillow. When the exposed side of the pillow is covered with a conventional enclosure and the exterior side thereof becomes soiled, the cover must be removed and replaced. This, in turn, may create two additional problems. In the first place, the color of the replacement cover may lack harmony with the surrounding environment, and/or it may be found that the desired size of the replacement cover is not available. Under either circumstances, a person of discriminating taste would be obliged to remove the article from sight until such time that a similar replacement or substitute cover comes to hand.

The third main objection to conventional furniture article covers resides in the method of construction. For the most part, such covers are poorly seamed and this permits joined panels to gape, or the seams may be so arranged and disposed as to permit the easy snagging there-

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of which leads to the eventual ripping of the seam from the joined panels.

To overcome these and other objectionable features and characteristics of known prior art devices, this invention proposes to provide, as a primary object thereof, a reversible receptacle or a cover for an article of furniture, equipage or accouterment wherein the exposed face or surface of the cover always comprises the finished or display side of a fabric or other type of flexible material.

A further object of this invention is to provide for an article to be covered a cover member wherein each delineated side thereof comprises a pair of fabric panels disposed in juxtaposition relative to each other with each pair having, preferably, a differing color and wherein each pair of juxtaposed panels are separated, respectively, from one another by a peripherally-extending band, belt or side wall wherein the band, belt or side wall is also formed of a pair of panels each having a different color.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a multi-paneled receptacle or article cover formed of a fabric material wherein the adjacent edges of the panels and side walls are joined in interlocking seams.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a sewing or stitching method of assembly for joining superimposed pairs of fabric panels with a peripherally-extending side wall also formed of a pair of juxtaposed panels to form, as an end result of the sewing or stitching operation, an article cover which is reversible and is of the type generally described supra.

This invention contemplates, as a still further object thereof, the provision of an article cover which is non-complex in construction and assembly, inexpensive to manufacture, and which is durable in use.

Other and further objects and advantages of the instant invention will become more evident from a consideration of the following specification when read in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is an exploded perspective view of a plurality of substantially rectangular panels formed of fabric material and utilized in constructing a receptacle or a cover member for an article of furniture in accordance with this invention;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the first step in the method for constructing a continuous side wall for the cover member, the side wall being shown in its finished form in FIGURE 4;

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of method steps for forming the side wall of FIGURE 4, FIGURE 3 illustrating method steps succeeding the step illustrated in FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the finished side wall resulting from the practice of the steps illustrated in FIGURES 2 and 3;

FIGURE 5 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the side wall panel assembly of FIGURE 4 as being folded and interposed between a pair of end panels as the next succeeding step in the assembly of the cover member;

FIGURE 6 illustrates, in a perspective view, the relative positions of the side wall panels and end panels in their relative positions after having been stitched and/or sewed together;

FIGURE 7 is a perspective view similar to FIGURE 6, FIGURE 7 illustrating the step of turning inside-out or reverting the cover member as the next succeeding step;

FIGURE 8 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the reverted article of FIGURE 7 as being interposed between a second pair of end panels prior to the sewing thereof thereto;

FIGURE 9 illustrates the furniture cover or receptacle after the assembly of FIGURE 8;

FIGURE 10 is a perspective view of the article shown in FIGURE 9 and illustrating the next succeeding step of reverting or turning the same inside-out;

FIGURE 11 is a perspective view of the completed article after the reversion step of FIGURE 10, FIGURE 11 showing in dotted lines the step for turning the completed article inside-out to display the finished sides of a second pair of end panels, and FIGURE 11 also showing the cover as being equipped with a slide fastener;

FIGURE 12 illustrates the cover member of FIGURE 11 as being turned inside-out to display the second cover sides;

FIGURE 13 is an enlarged fragmentary detail cross-sectional view taken substantially on the vertical plane of line 13—13 of FIGURE 12, looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIGURE 14 is an enlarged fragmentary detail cross-sectional view, FIGURE 14 being taken substantially on the horizontal plane of line 14—14 of FIGURE 11, looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIGURES 15 to 22, inclusive, illustrate a second embodiment of this invention, of which, FIGURE 15 is an exploded perspective view of a side wall assembly for a cover or receptacle constructed according to this invention;

FIGURE 16 illustrates the side wall assembly of FIGURE 15 in assembled form;

FIGURE 17 is an exploded perspective view showing the side wall assembly of FIGURE 16 as being interposed between a pair of end walls prior to connection thereof;

FIGURE 18 is a perspective view of the component elements of FIGURE 17 illustrating the same in their connected form and showing in, dotted lines, one step in the reversion of the assembly;

FIGURE 19 illustrates a further step in the construction of the cover, the assembly of FIGURE 18 being shown as interposed between a second pair of end panels prior to connection;

FIGURE 20 is an assembly view illustrating the elements of FIGURE 19 in their connected form and showing, in dotted lines, a second reversion or turning inside-out of the device;

FIGURE 21 is an inverted perspective view of the cover shown in FIGURE 20;

FIGURE 22 is an enlarged detail cross-sectional view taken substantially on the horizontal plane of line 22—22 of FIGURE 21, looking in the direction of the arrows; and

FIGURE 23 is illustrative of a modified step in the construction of the cover illustrating the elements of FIGURE 19 in their connected form and showing in full lines the second and final reversion or turning inside-out of the receptacle or cover.

Referring now more specifically to FIGURES 1 to 14, inclusive, of the drawings, reference numeral 50 designates, in general, a reversible receptacle or cover member constructed in accordance with the teachings of one embodiment of this invention. As illustrated therein, the cover member 50 is seen to comprise two pairs of end panel 52, 54 between which extends a continuous side wall 56 formed of pairs of panels with the opposed longitudinal marginal edges, respectively, of the latter secured, as by stitching or sewing, to the peripheral marginal edges of the former.

To construct the cover member 50 and referring in particular to FIGURE 1 of the drawings, a plurality of end panel members 58, 60, 62 and 64 are cut from fabric materials. As is seen in the drawings, the end panel members are substantially rectangular in configuration and are of substantially the same dimensions. The pair of panels 58, 60 are preferably formed of materials having the same color and design, and the pairs of panels 62, 64 are, again, preferably formed with the same color and design, but differing from the color and design of the first designated pair of end panel members. Each of the panels has a finished obverse and an unfinished reverse side and such sides are identified in the drawings by the addition of the

reference letter "U" or "F" to the panel-identifying reference numeral.

Reference numerals 66, 68, 70 and 72 denote, in general, a plurality of substantially rectangular fabric side wall panels each having, preferably, the same color and design as that applied to the end wall panel members 58, 60 and reference numerals 74, 76, 78 and 80 indicate, in general, fabric side wall panels having, preferably, the same color and design as the end wall panels 62, 64. As before, each of the side wall panels has a finished and unfinished obverse and reverse side, respectively, which is identified by the application of the reference letter "U" or "F" to its associated reference numeral.

In the several figures the panels 72 and 80 are treated above as being unitary, and will be so treated below. However, as shown in the drawings, each of these panels is actually formed of a pair of identical substantially rectangular fabric pieces indicated at 72A, 72B and 80A, 80B. The pairs of pieces 72A, 72B and 80A and 80B are arranged in substantially planar relation relative to each other with a longitudinal edge of one piece of each pair confronting and abutting a longitudinal edge of the other piece of each pair. The opposed confronting edges of each pair of pieces are then sewed or stitched together at their respective opposed ends as at 82, 84 and 86, 88 to form an intermediate longitudinally-extending slot 90, 92 in the panels 72 and 80, respectively. Obviously, the same slots 90, 92 could be formed by merely slitting each of the panels 72, 80 intermediate their respective ends.

FIGURES 2 and 3 are illustrative of the steps or method employed leading to the construction of the side wall panel assembly 56 shown in FIGURE 4. The first step of the assembly comprises the superimposition of a pair of side wall panels 66, 74 with the area of the panels being co-extensive, one with the other, and with the reverse or unfinished sides 66U, 74U thereof confronting each other. Thereafter, the panels 68 and 76 are superimposed on the panels 66 and 74, respectively, with the obverse or finished sides of the former being juxtaposed with respect to the obverse sides of the latter. With the corresponding edges of the assembled panels 66, 68, 74 and 76 disposed in the same planes, respectively, one of the common adjacent ends thereof are secured together along a line of stitching 90. The panels 68 and 76 are then reverted in the direction of the arrows (see FIGURE 2) about the line of stitching and in the manner shown in dotted lines to place the reverse sides 68U and 76U in confronting relation.

Panel 70 is now juxtaposed against the reverted panel 68 and panel 78 is superimposed against the panel 76 with the obverse sides of the pairs of panels 68, 70 and 78, 78 in confronting relation relative to each other, respectively, and with adjacent end edges of the panels 70, 78 disposed coplanar with the free end edges of the panels 68, 76. The panels 68, 70, 76 and 78 are now stitched together at 92, in a four-ply seam, and the panels 70, 78 are now reverted about the line of stitching 92 as before and assume the positions shown in FIGURE 3.

The next step in forming the end wall panel assembly 56 resides in the juxtaposition of the panels 72, 80 against the panels 70, 78 with the free ends of the latter being aligned with adjacent ends of the former, these panels being secured together in a four-ply seam on the line of stitching 94 with the obverse sides of the panels 72, 80 facing the obverse sides of the panels 70, 78 respectively.

The panels 72 and 80 are now reverted, in the same manner as described above, about the stitches 94 and in the direction of arrows indicated in FIGURE 3, bringing the reverse sides 72U and 80U of the panels 72, 80 into confronting relation.

The obverse side 74F of the panel 74 is now superimposed against the corresponding side 80F of the panel 80. The free end of the panel 66 is now given a one-half twist and the obverse side 66F thereof is superimposed against the corresponding side 72F of the panel 72. The free end edges of the panels 66, 72, 74 and 80 are

now arranged in coplanar relationship after which the same are sewed in a four-ply seam as at 96. Thereafter, the panel 66 is untwisted and the assembled panels now take the form of the end wall panel assembly 56 shown in FIGURE 4 wherein the obverse sides of the panels 66, 68, 70 and 72 face inwardly, and the corresponding sides of the panels 74, 76, 78 and 80 face outwardly.

The side wall panel assembly 56 is now collapsed or folded flat as shown in FIGURE 5 with the obverse sides of the panels 74, 76, 78 and 80 facing outwardly, the same being true of the panels 66, 68, 70 and 72. The first side wall panel assembly 56 is now superimposed against the obverse side 62F of the end wall panel 62 and a second end wall panel 58 is superimposed on the flattened side panel assembly 56 with the obverse side 58F thereof facing the obverse sides of the panels 66, 68, 70 and 72. The outer marginal edges of the panels 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78 and 80 and the marginal edges of the panels 58 and 62 are now sewed together in a peripheral four-ply seam 98 (see FIGURE 6) but leaving a small unsewed portion or gape extending between a pair of ends thereof designated at 100, 102.

The unfinished cover member is now turned inside-out through the gape extending between the stitching or sewing ends 100, 102 in the manner shown in FIGURE 7, and in the direction of the arrow.

The unfinished cover member 50 identified here for convenience as 50U as thus far completed now assumes the configuration shown in FIGURE 8, with the unsewn edges of the panels 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78 and 80 facing outwardly and the obverse sides thereof and of the panels 58, 62 being exposed.

The obverse side 60F of the end panel 60 is now superimposed over the corresponding sides or faces of the panels 58, 66, 68, 70 and 72 and the obverse side 64F of the panel 64 is brought into juxtaposition relative to the obverse sides or faces of the panels 74, 76, 78, 80 and 62 (see FIGURE 8), the arrangement being such that the side edges of the panels 60, 64 are coplanar with the unsewn edges of the above-referred to last-named end wall panels. The assembly is now sewn or stitched together around the respective outer marginal edges in the four-ply seam 104, but with a portion or gape left between the seam ends 106, 108. The assembly is now turned inside-out through the gape between the stitch ends 106, 108, as shown in FIGURE 10, to assume the finished receptacle or cover member 50 shown in FIGURE 11. The gape between the stitch ends 106, 108 is now closed by stitching, not shown.

If desired, the gapes or openings 90, 92 may be furnished with slide fasteners 112, 114 or other conventional closure means.

In the finished form of the receptacle or cover member 50 illustrated in FIGURE 11, the obverse sides of the panels 50, 58, 60, 66, 68, 70, and 72 face outermost. Should the user of the receptacle or cover member 50 desire to utilize the coloring and design of the panels 62, 64, 74, 76, 78 and 80, the receptacle 50 is turned inside-out through the openings 90, 92 in the manner shown in dotted lines in FIGURE 11. The reversed receptacle of cover member 50 after being turned inside-out is illustrated in FIGURE 12 of the drawings.

FIGURES 15 to 22, inclusive, illustrate a still further embodiment of this invention. In this modification, the finished or completed receptacle or cover member is designated at 200 in FIGURE 21, and is construed in the following manner.

Four elongated substantially rectangular panels 202 having the same dimensions, color and design, are assembled in end-to-end relation and have their respective adjacent ends secured together along lines of stitching 204 to form a substantially rectangular wall. The adjacent ends of the joined panels 202 which extend outwardly beyond the stitches 204 form inwardly-projecting confronting lips

204A, 204B. A second rectangular wall is formed of four similarly-sized elongated substantially rectangular panels 206 having the same color and design, but differing in color and design from the first-named four panels. The panels 206 are arranged in end-to-end relation and have their respective adjacent ends secured together along lines of stitches 208, respectively, in such a manner as to form a substantially rectangular wall wherein the adjacent ends of the joined panels which project beyond the lines of stitches 208 comprise confronting lips 206A, 206B.

The construction of the two wall panel assemblies are such that the assembled panels 206 will nest smoothly within the panels 202 in the manner shown in FIGURE 16 to comprise, when incorporated in the finished device, a side wall panel assembly 210 (see FIGURE 21).

As in the preceding embodiment, each of the panels 202 and 206 is provided with oppositely-disposed obverse finished faces and reverse unfinished faces designated at 202F and 206U, respectively.

The joined panel assemblies 202 and 206, respectively, are now flattened against each other with the unfinished sides 202U, 206U thereof confronting each other as shown in FIGURE 17, and with the edges thereof being coincident. In this position, the lips 202A, 202B are folded away from each other as are the lips 206A, 206B, and the lips 202A, 206A and 202B are juxtaposed relative to each other, respectively. Thereafter, the finished side 202F of a substantially rectangular end wall panel 212 is superimposed against the finished sides 202F of the panels 202 and the finished side 214F of a substantially rectangular panel 214 is superimposed against the finished sides 206F of the panels 206. The panel 212 has the same color and design as the panels 202 and the panel 214 corresponds in color and design with the panels 206. The panels 212, 214 have their respective edges disposed coincident with the outer edges of the panels 202, 206 when the former are extended across the latter.

A line of stitches 216 is now sewn through the marginal edges of the assembled panels 202, 206, 212, 214, in a four-ply seam, the stitches being discontinuous at 218, 220 to leave a gape or opening therebetween through which the unfinished receptacle is now turned inside-out, as shown in dotted lines in FIGURE 18.

Reference numerals 222, 224 designate, in general, two end wall substantially rectangular panels of which the panel 222 has the same color and design as the panel 212 and obverse finished and reverse unfinished faces 222F, 222U, respectively. Likewise, the panel 224 has corresponding obverse and reverse finished and unfinished faces 224F and 224U, respectively, and is preferably of the same color and design as the panel 214. Each of the panels 222, 224 is preferably formed of a pair of elongated substantially rectangular pieces designated at 222A, 222B and 224A, 224B, respectively, and having longitudinally-extending juxtaposed edges connected together adjacent their respective opposed ends as by stitching 226, 228 to form the single panels 222, 224, respectively, each having a longitudinally-extending medial slot 230, 232, respectively, therethrough. The slots 230, 232 could be formed, of course, by merely cutting a longitudinally-extending medially-positioned opening in each of the panels 222, 224.

The obverse finished face 222F of the panel 222 is superimposed against the obverse finished faces 202F of the panel 202, and similarly, the obverse finished face 224F of the panel 224 is superimposed against the obverse finished faces 206F of the panels 206. The superimposed panels 202, 206, 224 and 222 are arranged with coincident outer edges and are sewed together in a four-ply seam 234, see FIGURE 20, the seam 234 being discontinuous at ends designated at 236, 238 to leave an opening or gape therebetween through which the connected panels are now turned inside-out as is indicated in dotted lines. The gape or opening between the points 236, 238 is not closed by stitching, not shown, and the

receptacle or cover member is now completed and assumes the form shown in FIGURE 21 of the drawings.

To those skilled in the art, it will be come obvious that the above-described technique for constructing the receptacle 200 may be modified in that after the panels 202, 206, 224 and 222 have been arranged with coincident outer edges in the manner described above, reference being made to FIGURE 19, the outer peripheral edges may then be sewed with a continuous seam 234' and the connected panels may be then turned inside-out through either of the slots 230 or 232, as illustrated FIGURE 23.

When the obverse or finished sides of the receptacle shown in FIGURES 20, 23 become soiled, or if the user desires to change the color and design of the receptacle or cover 200, the same is merely turned inside-out through the slots 230, 232. The slotted panels could, if desired, be provided with closure means in accordance with the embodiment of this invention previously described.

This invention contemplates other modifications not herein illustrated, but which clearly come within the purview of the invention. For example, the end wall assembly shown in FIGURES 2, 3 and 4 could be substituted for the end wall assembly shown in FIGURES 15 and 16, omitting, of course, the slits 90, 92. The converse is also true, requiring only the provision of a slit in a selected pair of adjacent panels 202, 206.

A receptacle such as is shown in either of the two above-described embodiments of this invention serve all of the objects ascribed thereto supra, and it should be noted, in particular, that a receptacle or closure member such as that indicated by reference numerals 50, 200 is so constructed as to prevent the shifting of the juxtaposed panels relative to each other thereby insuring at all times that the receptacle or cover member will maintain its desired configuration.

Having described and illustrated several embodiments of this invention in detail, it will be understood that the same are offered merely by way of example, and that this invention is to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A reversible receptacle or cover member comprising a pair of continuous side walls disposed in confronting relation relative to each other and formed of a plurality of panels of fabric material disposed in end-to-end relation relative to each other, means connecting the adjacent ends of said panels, said panels each having an obverse and reverse side and connected in their respective side walls with the obverse side of each panel of one of said side walls remotely-disposed with respect to the obverse side of each panel of the other of said side walls, a first pair of end walls, means connecting the marginal edges of said first pair of end walls with one pair of longitudinally-extending unsecured edges of said side walls, a second pair of end walls superimposed against one another with the obverse sides thereof remotely disposed relative to each other, and means connecting the marginal edges of said second pair of end walls with the other pair of longitudinally-extending unsecured edges of said side walls.

2. A reversible receptacle or cover member compris-

ing a pair of continuous side walls disposed in confronting relation relative to each other and formed of a plurality of panels of fabric material disposed in end-to-end relation relative to each other, said panels each having an obverse and reverse side and being connected in their respective side walls with the obverse side of each panel of one of said side walls remotely disposed with respect to the obverse side of each panel of the other of said side walls, one pair of confronting panels of said side walls having confronting openings formed therein, means connecting the marginal edges of said first pair of end walls with one pair of longitudinally-extending unsewn edges of said side walls, a second pair of end walls superimposed against one another with the obverse sides thereof remotely-disposed relative to each other, and means connecting the marginal edges of said second pair of end walls with the other pair of longitudinally-extending edges of said side walls.

3. A reversible receptacle or cover member as defined in claim 2, and closure means for said openings.

4. A reversible receptacle or cover member comprising a pair of continuous side walls disposed in confronting relation relative to each other and formed of a plurality of panels of fabric material disposed in end-to-end relation relative to each other, said panels each having an obverse and reverse side and connected in said side walls with the obverse side of each panel of one of said side walls remotely-disposed with respect to the obverse side of each panel of the other of said side walls, a first pair of end walls, an opening formed in each of said end walls and disposed in confronting relation relative to each other, means connecting the marginal edges of said pair of end walls with one pair of longitudinally-extending unsewn edges of said side walls, a second pair of end walls superimposed against one another with the obverse sides thereof remotely-disposed relative to each other, and means connecting the marginal edges of said second pair of end walls with the other pair of longitudinally-extending unsewn edges of said side walls.

5. A reversible receptacle or cover member comprising a pair of continuous side walls disposed in confronting relation relative to each other and formed of a plurality of panels of fabric material disposed in end-to-end relation relative to each other, means connecting the ends of each adjacent ones of said panels of each of said side walls with the obverse sides of said panels being remotely-disposed relative to each other, a pair of end panels having their obverse sides remotely-disposed relative to each other, means connecting the marginal edges of said end panels to an adjacent pair of longitudinally-extending unsewn edges of said side walls, a second pair of end panels having their obverse sides remotely-disposed relative to each other, and means connecting the marginal edges of said last-named pair of panels to the other adjacent pair of longitudinally-extending unsewn edges of said side walls.

6. A reversible receptacle or cover member as defined in claim 2, and each panel of one pair of said end walls having an opening formed therein with said openings being disposed in confronting relation relative to each other.

No references cited.