H. A. CALEF.

COMFORTER OR WADDED QUILT.

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1,421,906.

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Fig. 1.

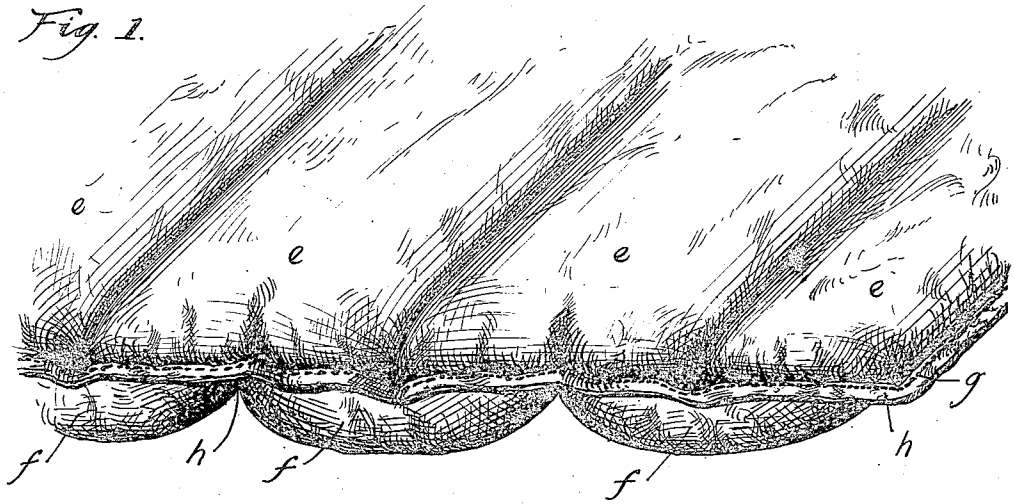


Fig. 2.

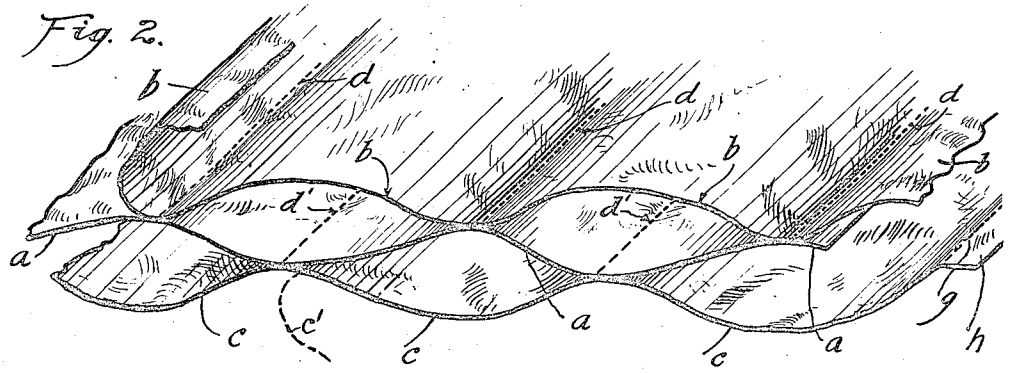
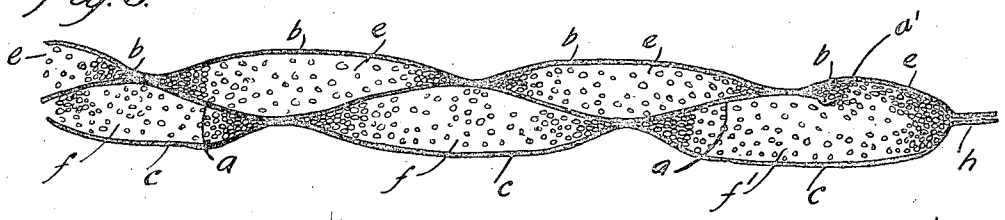


Fig. 3.



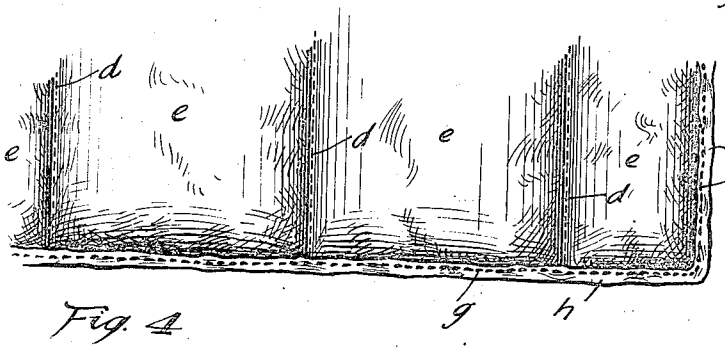


Fig. 4

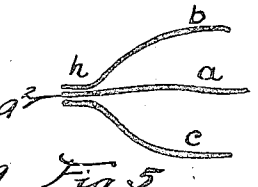


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEMAN A. CALEF, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

COMFORTER OR WADDED QUILT.

1,421,906. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 4, 1922.

Application filed December 3, 1920. Serial No. 427,975.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEMAN A. CALEF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Comforters or Wadded Quilts, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a wadded quilt or comforter which has no thin places resulting from the quilting seams where the stitches thereof extend completely through the quilt.

My invention is especially useful in using wadding material such as down, feathers and kapok, which, because of their lightness, are most desirable as a wadding material. But in the present general construction of comforters, the wadding material shifts away from the quilting stitches, and in consequence affords little warmth at those latter places, for there the thickness of the comforter is reduced to that of the mere casing material.

I attain my object in the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which;

Fig. 1 shows in perspective, a corner of my quilt, or comforter, as it appears when completed; and

Figs. 2 to 4 inclusive illustrate the successive steps or stages in the process of manufacturing my comforter, namely: Fig. 2 shows the layers of material of which the case of my comforter is made in the process of sewing these layers together for forming the contiguous parallel tubular cells which as here illustrated are arranged in two parallel courses overlapping each other at their long sides;

Fig. 3 diagrammatically shows said tubular cells stuffed with a wadding material;

Fig. 4 shows a partial top view of one corner of my comforter, and the finishing binding of the marginal edges of the casing layers; and

Fig. 5 shows a diagrammatic marginal section taken longitudinally through one of the tubular cells of my comforter, and illustrates how the edges of the layers of the casing material must be fastened together at the longitudinal ends of the cells.

The casing or ticking of my comforter is preferably made of not less than three layers of material, viz: an intermediate layer a, a top layer b, and a bottom layer c. These three layers of material must be placed one on the other; when the cells in which the wadding is to be confined shall be made of parallel tubular form, the top layer b and the bottom layer c are alternately united to the intermediate layer a by cross rows of parallel stitches as d and d'; that is to say, sewing, for instance, the bottom layer back as indicated by the dash-and-dot line c', of Fig. 2, and then sewing the upper course of tubular cells e, and a lower course of tubular cells f; said seams d and d' being staggered, that is to say, the seams being spaced equi-distant from each other, and the lines of stitches of the seams uniting the top layer to the intermediate layer being located between those fastening the bottom layer to said intermediate layer, and thus the parallel cells so produced will overlap each other. The cells e and f are stuffed with the wadding.

Those opposite ends of the intermediate layer a which form the sides of the parallel tubular cells are preferably not extended to the adjacent cross sectional side-edges of the comforter, but terminate as at a' in Fig. 3; thus producing a better fullness in the marginal cells as at f' in Fig. 3. But the marginal ends of the intermediate layer a at the longitudinal ends of the cells must extend to the marginal edges of the comforter as diagrammatically shown at a^2 in Fig. 5; because the wadding must be confined in place at the longitudinal ends of the cells by closing the latter ends; and the only practical way of closing said ends and retaining the convex effect desirable in the margins of my comforters, is by arranging the casing material and fastening their marginal edges together as described. Said layers of casing are given a perimetric marginal edge which projects beyond those stitches which are located adjacent the perimeter of the casing.

Finally the outer or perimetric edges of the layers of casing are finished by a binding h extending all around the comforter, and secured by marginal stitches g, thus producing a comforter of the appearance represented by Fig. 1.

The tubular cells e and f must not be given a triangular form in cross section, such as would result by arranging the intermediate layer a in an angular zig-zag form; for, such construction would require an undue amount of wadding, and make the com-

forter bulky and heavy; and, besides, such construction would tend to spoil the desired pleasing quilted appearance of the comforter; whereas, the comforter produced by my invention can be made of any desired configuration with respect to its quilting.

The construction of my invention as illustrated and described is the most convenient, with regard to expense, for carrying my invention into practice; but I do not confine myself thereto; for, if expense is no object, the cells *e* and *f* instead of being given a substantially rectilinear figure, could be given any desired curvilinear figure, as evident, so long as the principle of my invention is not departed from, namely: the comforter is made of two parallel courses of wadding, arranged one above the other, the wadding of which courses is confined in place in contiguous areas by circumscribing stitches, the stitches of the upper course being located out of register with those of the lower course, whereby the confined area of wadding of one course overlaps said confining stitches of the other course, and the two courses give to the comforter, as a whole, a substantially uniform thickness.

I claim:

As an article of manufacture, a quilt comprising a casing of flexible material composed of an upper piece, a lower piece, and an intermediate piece, the intermediate piece being secured at successive substantially equally spaced points to the upper and lower pieces alternately, to provide independent, relatively off-set pockets of substantially equal capacity the length of the upper, lower and intermediate pieces being substantially equal one to another between the extreme points of the attachment, and filling for the respective pockets, said filling serving to give a corresponding fullness to all of said pockets, whereby under stretching of the quilt the upper, lower and intermediate casing-pieces yield to an equal extent, thereby correspondingly and similarly rendering and maintaining the thickness of all pockets substantially uniform throughout the quilt, without regard to its degree of stretch.

HEMAN A. CALEF.