

No. 774,996.

PATENTED NOV. 15, 1904.

O. B. STARKWATHER.

PILLOW.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1904.

NO MODEL.

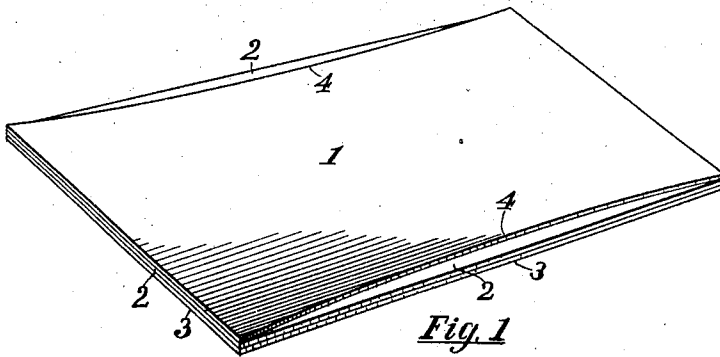


Fig. 1

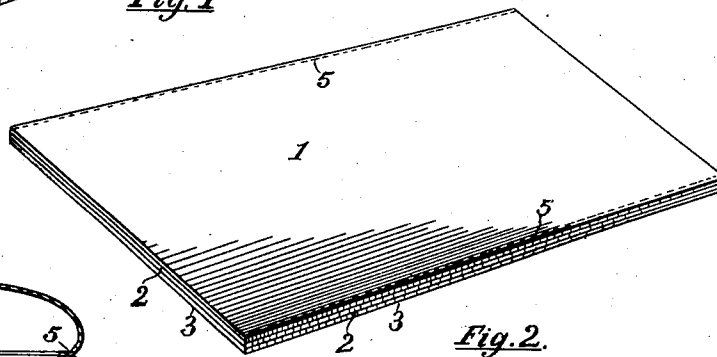


Fig. 2.

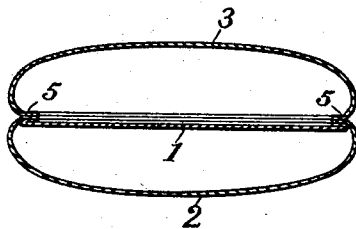


Fig. 4.

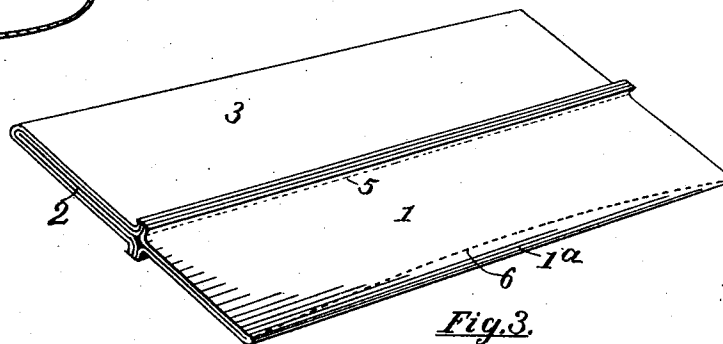


Fig. 3.

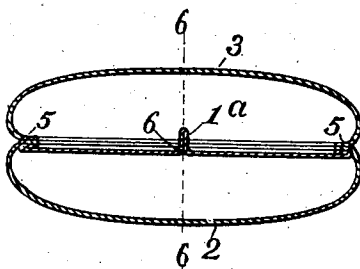


Fig. 5.

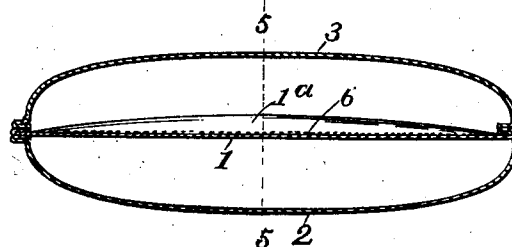


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,996, dated November 15, 1904.

Application filed July 26, 1904. Serial No. 218,199. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OAKLEY B. STARKWATHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pillows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in pillows and the method of manufacturing the same; and its object is to provide a pillow that may be filled with different material at the respective sides, and that will better retain its shape and require less material for filling the same, to provide a middle partition to properly retain the pillow in shape, to provide the device with various new and useful features, and to provide a novel method of constructing the same, as hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

A pillow as usually made will when a weight is placed thereon become much wider across the middle, where the weight is applied, and much thinner vertically. Thus with a given filling in the pillow the weight is not as well supported nor the shape of the pillow as well retained as with my device, which consists of a pillow having a central diaphragm or partition therethrough, the middle portion of which is reduced in width, and in the method of constructing the same, whereby the seams are turned on the inside, except at the end where the pillow is finally closed after being filled, and in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will more fully appear by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the preferred form of the three parts to form the tick and partition, showing the preferred method of reducing the width of the partition; Fig. 2, the same, showing the same parts adapted to a different method of reducing the width of the partition; Fig. 3, the same, showing the method of reducing the width of the partition of the form shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a transverse section of the finished structure of the preferred form, showing the form assumed

when finished and filled; Fig. 5, a transverse section of the modified form shown on the line 5 5 of Fig. 6, and Fig. 6 a longitudinal section of the same on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

Like numerals refer to like parts in all of the figures.

In making my improved pillow I first take three pieces of cloth of substantially equal dimensions and of suitable size, as indicated at 1, 2, and 3 in the drawings, and reduce the width of the middle portion of the piece 1, as indicated at 4 4. I then place these one upon the other and bringing the edges together sew a seam close to these longitudinal edges, as at 5 and 5.

In the modified form I reduce the width of the piece 1 by folding the same longitudinally through the middle and turning the pieces 2 and 3 in the opposite direction to avoid sewing through the same. I then sew a curved seam 6 through the folded middle portion of the part 1, as indicated at 6 in Fig. 3, thus eliminating the portion 1^a from the total width of the piece 1, when the same is again restored to flat position, as in Figs. 5 and 6. I then sew across one end, thus forming a double sack closed on three sides. I then turn the closed end through between the parts 2 and 3, and thus invert the seams 4 and 5, so that the same are in the inside of the structure, as indicated in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, and thus also bring the parts 2 and 3 at the respective sides of the part 1, which now forms a diaphragm or partition between these respective parts and is also narrower than the same by so much as the part 1^a is subtracted from the piece 1 or the same reduced, as in Fig. 1. Thus when the pillow is filled with any suitable material it will assume the form indicated in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the middle partition 1 being enough narrower to permit the parts 2 and 3 to swell outward and accommodate the contents thereof without slackening the partition 1 in the transverse direction.

I have shown but one portion taken out of the partition or part 1; but it is obvious that it may in like manner be reduced in the direction of its length, if so desired; but such is not necessary except in case of wide pillows.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pillow, two pieces of material rectangular in form and of equal dimensions, to form the outer surface of the pillow and a third piece of material having its middle part of less width than the other two pieces and attached to the said other pieces to form a diaphragm through the middle of the pillow.
2. In a pillow, three pieces of material having their edges sewed together and then turned with one of the outer pieces between the other two pieces, whereby the edges of said pieces are turned inward, and the said outer piece forms a diaphragm between the other two pieces.
3. In combination with a pillow, a diaphragm extending through the middle of the same, said diaphragm having its middle portion reduced in width as compared to the outer surfaces of the pillow.
4. In combination with a pillow, a diaphragm extending through the same and having its middle portion reduced in width by folding and then securing the same together near the folded edge thereof.
5. In combination with a pillow, a diaphragm extending through the center thereof, said diaphragm having its middle portion reduced in width by being folded and sewed together in a curved seam near the folded edge thereof, whereby a portion is eliminated from the width of the diaphragm.
6. A pillow-casing, or tick, composed of three substantially equal pieces of cloth sewed together at their edges, one of the said pieces also being folded at the middle and sewed near the fold, whereby its width is reduced.
7. In a pillow, the combination of three substantially equal pieces of cloth sewed together

at the edges, one of said pieces being also folded near the middle and sewed near the folded middle portion thereof, whereby its width is reduced and the three pieces then turned, whereby the folded and sewed piece forms a diaphragm between the same.

8. The herein-described method of making pillows, consisting of forming three substantially equal pieces of material and sewing the same along their longitudinal edges, then folding one of said pieces and reducing its total width by sewing a seam along the folded middle portion thereof, and then turning the three pieces so that the folded and reduced piece is between the other two pieces, and the sewed edges of all of the pieces turned inward.

9. The herein-described method of constructing a pillow consisting of forming three substantially equal pieces of cloth, reducing the width of the middle portion of one of the said pieces placing the same in superposed position with the reduced piece on the outside, sewing the edges of said pieces together and turning the same with the reduced piece between the other two pieces and the sewed edges of all of the pieces turned inward.

10. The herein-described method of making pillows comprising; first, forming three substantially equal pieces of material; second, sewing the same along the edges on three sides; third, turning the material so that one of the outer pieces is between the other two and forms a partition, and the sewed edges are turned inward between the outer pieces.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OAKLEY B. STARKWATHER.

Witnesses:

PALMER A. JONES,
LUTHER V. MOULTON.