

(No Model.)

C. E. BENTLEY.
SCALLOPED BALL CUSHION.

No. 414,748.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.

Fig. 1.

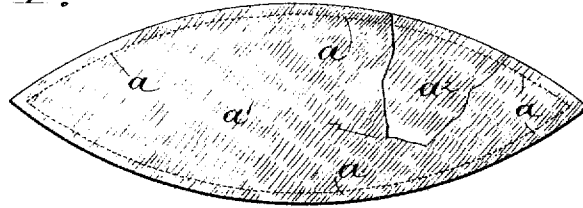


Fig. 2.

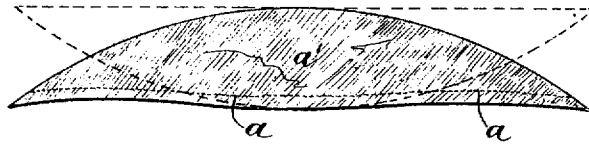


Fig. 3.

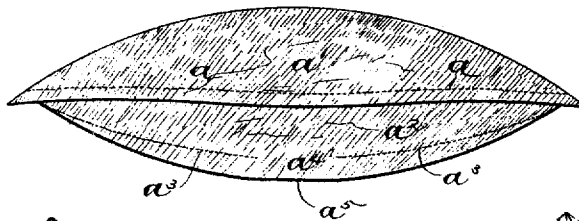


Fig. 4.

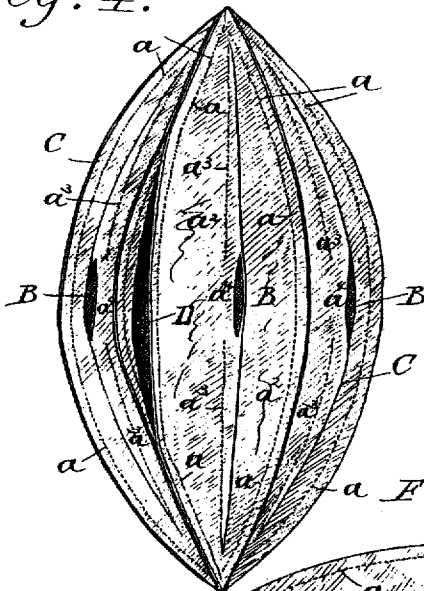


Fig. 5.

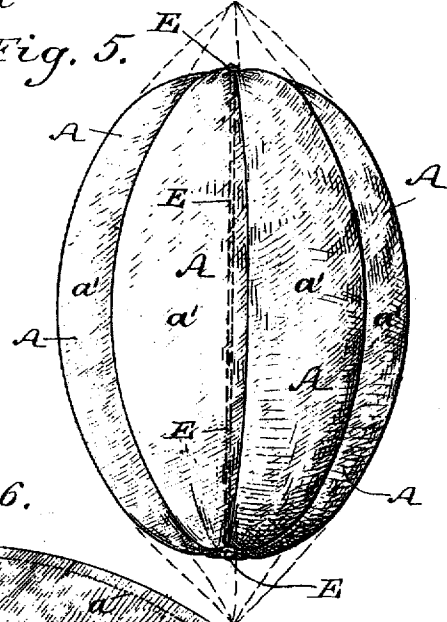
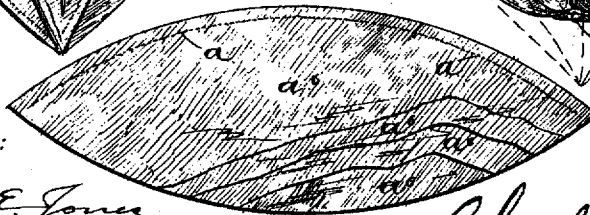


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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SCALLOPED BALL CUSHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,748, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed April 19, 1889. Serial No. 307,648. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. BENTLEY, residing at the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Scalloped Ball Cushion, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a cushion of transversely-scalloped general form and designed more especially for use as an ornament or as a pillow for a sofa, folding chair, or other piece of furniture; and the invention has for its object to provide such a cushion made in a manner to retain or resume its scalloped melon-like form however it may be pressed or roughly handled in use, the article being easily made, inexpensive, and durable.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of two pieces of fabric forming the casing of one exterior segmental section of the cushion, one fabric being partly broken away. Fig. 2 shows how these two fabrics are folded and stretched into crescent form. Fig. 3 shows how the inner fabric is reduced in area and its center cut to make an opening to admit a stuffing material. Fig. 4 shows all the double-walled segmental sections of the cushion connected together in a bag or sack. Fig. 5 shows the finished cushion with a draw-cord applied to round its ends into the preferred melon-like form; and Fig. 6 shows how four pieces of fabric of elliptical form may be stitched together at one edge to make adjacent connected edges of the covers or walls of two segmental sections of the cushion.

I will describe one of my improved cushions as made with walls of muslin, silk, or other suitable woven fabric; but I am not restricted as to material; neither am I limited to the form of scalloped cushion shown, as it may be made in practically round general shape, or may be more or less elongated or elliptical and have either sharp or rounded ends, as may be preferred.

The cushion may be made with any preferred number of segmental sections, which, when joined, give a general scalloped rounded form to the article. I show it made with six

exterior segmental sections, giving a neat attractive appearance. Each of these segmental sections A is made with a casing consisting of two pieces a' a^2 , of suitable fabric, and preferably cut on a true bias, and when the cushion is to have quite an elongated general form these two fabrics will have the elliptical shape shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. These fabrics a' a^2 are sewed together at a entirely around their margins, and then are folded once, which gives them the form indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings, whereupon they are stretched each way from the center into the crescent or curved form shown in full lines in said figure, the bias cut of the fabrics allowing them to take and keep this shape. The fabrics are stretched by pressing one hand onto them at the doubled edge and then drawing them around by the other hand into the longitudinally-convexed or crescent form shown, the stretching being done from the lengthwise center of the folded fabrics toward each end of them by a "step-by-step" holding by one hand and drawing or pulling around by the other hand. The area of the inner side wall or fabric a^2 is then reduced. This may be done by pasting lapped parts of it together; but I accomplish this, preferably, by drawing the inner fabric a^2 from the outer one a' and folding it to its transverse center from end to end, and then stitching it at a^3 a^3 toward the center from both ends, and as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, whereupon the doubled edge of this fabric a^2 , outside of the place a^4 left unstitched at the lengthwise center of the fabric, is slit or clipped off to produce an opening B, through which the exterior wall sections or segments of the cushion may afterward be filled with feathers, hair, or any other suitable stuffing material.

Either before or after the segmental casings of the cushion-sections have been reduced in area and prepared for filling by opening them at B the casings are connected to each other along the first marginal lines of stitching a , and preferably by sewing, and so as to form a double-walled bag or sack C of the ovoid or globular general form shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and which will be left open at D at the last seam to provide for afterward filling the interior of the cushion with a

stuffing material, as presently explained. All the segmental casings are next filled through their slits or openings B with stuffing material, and these openings will then preferably be closed by sewing or otherwise. After all the segmental sections are filled the bag C is turned inside out, which brings the larger-faced fabrics a' of the sections A outside and their reduced side walls a^2 inside, and conceals the marginal seam edges left by the original stitchings at a and a^3 , and also by the sewing connecting the several sections. The interior chamber of the bag C is next filled through the opening D with some suitable stuffing material, and this opening or seam is sewed up by blind-stitching if necessary, and the cushion is now complete if it is to have pointed ends, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 5 of the drawings. I prefer, however, to run a draw-cord E through the longitudinal center of the cushion and draw in its opposite pointed ends, which will be held in by knotting the cord or otherwise, and thereby producing a cushion of melon-like form having rounded ends, as shown in full lines in Fig. 5, and made up of separate segmental sections, each of which is individually filled or stuffed, while they all collectively form the walls of a cushion bag or sack, the interior of which is separately filled or stuffed. It is obvious that by this construction the down, feathers, or other material filling the exterior segmental sections of the bag is prevented from shifting from part to part of it; hence the peculiar scalloped form of the cushion is retained or resumed however roughly it may be pressed or knocked about in use.

It is manifest that the interior chamber of the cushion need not be filled when the finished article is to be more for ornament than use; but when it is designed for a sofa or chair cushion or pillow it is desirable for the comfort of the person using it that this inner chamber be filled as a re-enforce to the exterior separately-filled segmental sections, which, however, would keep the cushion in scalloped general form without this interior chamber being filled when pressure on the cushion was relaxed.

I am not limited to stitching two pieces a' a^2 together at one edge, as I may stitch together at one edge four pieces of fabric a^6 of elliptical form, and thus make adjacent connected edges of two segmental sections, the other edge of each of which being afterward formed by sewing the free edges of two of the fabrics together, as will readily be understood from Fig. 6 of the drawings.

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

1. A scalloped ball cushion made with an exterior wall, consisting of a series of segmental longitudinally-convexed and separately-filled sections arranged about a common axis, the longitudinal lateral edges of each section being connected to the abutting lateral edges of the adjoining sections, substantially as herein set forth.

2. A scalloped ball cushion made with an exterior wall, consisting of a series of segmental longitudinally-convexed and separately-filled sections arranged about a common axis and each having an inner wall or face of reduced or smaller area than its outer wall or face, the longitudinal lateral edges of each section being connected to the abutting lateral edges of the adjoining sections, substantially as herein set forth.

3. A scalloped ball cushion made with an exterior wall, consisting of a series of segmental longitudinally-convexed and separately-filled sections arranged about a common axis, the longitudinal lateral edges of each section being connected to the abutting lateral edges of the adjoining sections, and an interior filling placed in the chamber formed within the connected segmental sections, substantially as herein set forth.

4. A scalloped ball cushion made with an exterior wall, consisting of a series of segmental longitudinally-convexed and separately-filled sections arranged about a common axis and each having an inner wall or face of reduced or smaller area than its outer wall or face, the longitudinal lateral edges of each section being connected to the abutting lateral edges of the adjoining sections, and an interior filling placed in the chamber formed within the connected segmental sections, substantially as herein set forth.

5. A scalloped ball cushion made with an exterior wall, consisting of a series of segmental longitudinally-convexed and separately-filled sections arranged about a common axis, the longitudinal lateral edges of each section being connected to the abutting lateral edges of the adjoining sections, and a longitudinal stay drawing the ends of the cushion into rounded form, substantially as herein set forth.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY.

Witnesses:

JAS. C. COUGLE,
FRANK HOLLAND.