

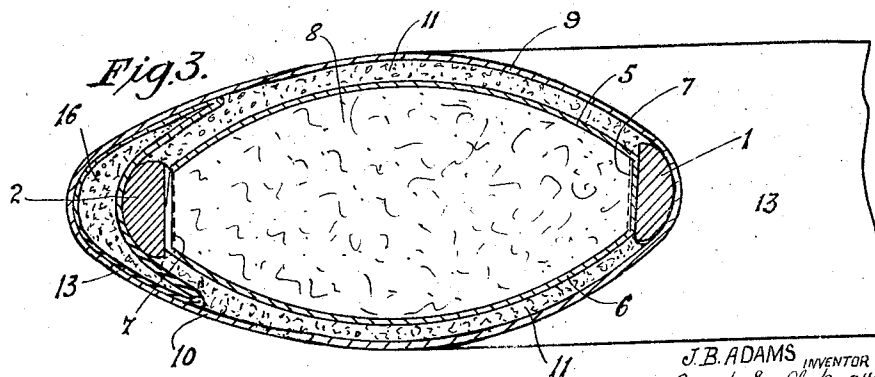
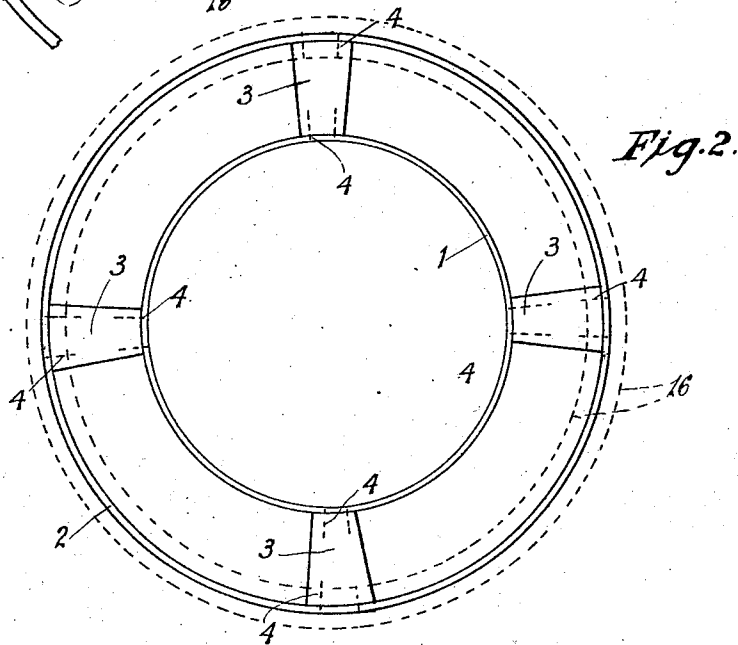
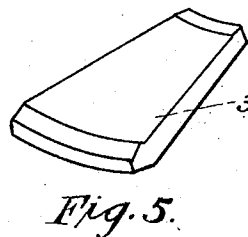
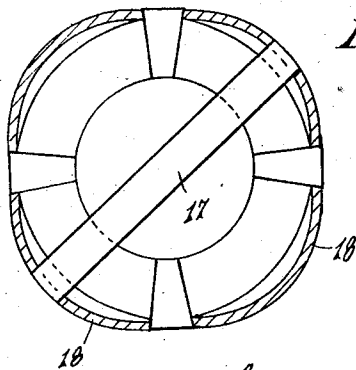
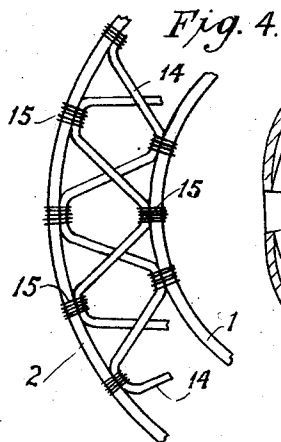
July 6, 1926.

J. B. ADAMS

1,591,074

LIFE BUOY

Filed Oct. 24, 1925



J. B. ADAMS INVENTOR
By: Marks & Clerk Attys

Patented July 6, 1926.

1,591,074

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LIFE BUOY.

Application filed October 24, 1925, Serial No. 64,672, and in New Zealand July 1, 1925.

This invention relates to life buoys of the usual circular form and in which the buoy is divided into one or more water-tight compartments stuffed with kapok and covered with a specially prepared canvas or other suitable covering.

The object of this invention is to provide a buoy of great buoyancy which will be rigidly constructed and in which the maximum strength, lightness and utility for life-saving purposes is obtained.

According hereto, an additional circular pad passes around the circumference of the buoy and covers the circular edge and a portion of the sides of the buoy. By means of this the pad will act as a protection to the buoy against rough usage when it is being handled and will also afford additional buoyancy. The pad is preferably of kapok in order to be as buoyant as possible. The rope or cord around the buoy is now attached to the outside pad in loops as before.

A band, slightly longer than the diameter of the buoy, lies loosely across a diameter so as to give a certain amount of slackness in order not to afford any obstacle to a person getting within the buoy. This will afford resistance to a person sinking downwards through the centre of the buoy, since such band will provide an additional support, either as a seat or as an arm support, a feature of especial value should cramp occur.

The invention will be illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1, is a plan of the finished buoy.

Figure 2, is a plan of the frame-work.

Figure 3, is a cross section through a portion of the buoy drawn to a larger scale than any of the preceding views.

Figure 4, is a plan showing a mode of reinforcement.

Figure 5, is a perspective view of a detail.

Referring now to the drawings, the buoy consists of rings 1 and 2 of cane. Such rings are held in position by wooden braces 3 (see Figures 2 and 5) having their inner and outer edges curved as shown, while the rings 1 and 2 are secured to such braces by nails 4. Between the inner and outer ring layers of canvas 5 and 6, cut in a circular shape, are secured by stitching 7 upon the inner sides of the rings 1 and 2. This compartment, formed by the layers 5 and 6 is stuffed with kapok 8 and the upper layer stitched

down as the stuffing proceeds, thus forming a casing for the kapok. A circular pad 16 formed of canvas cover 13 stuffed with kapok completely encircles the frame 2 as suggested by the dotted lines in Figure 2. Over this pad the outer layers of canvas 9 and 10 are placed, while the intervening space may be stuffed with kapok 11 or, if desired, merely carried over the layers 5 and 6.

After the inner casing is sewn up the buoy is dipped into a water-proofing solution, and after the outer casing is sewn the buoy is again dipped into the same solution, which renders both the inner and outer casing water-proof so that should the outer casing become in any way damaged or perforated and the stuffing below such outer casing become water logged, the buoy will still float, since the main portion of the stuffing would be protected by the water-proofed inner casing and by the pad 16.

In Figure 4, the inner and outer rings 1 and 2 are reinforced by bracing 14 formed of cane bent in the form shown and zigzagging from one ring to the other and secured to the rings by stitching 15.

A band 17, slightly longer than the diameter of the buoy, is attached to the ropes 18 and lies loosely across a diameter so as to give a certain amount of slackness in order not to afford any obstacle, to a person getting within the buoy. This band 17 will afford resistance to a person sinking downwards through the centre of the buoy, since such band will provide an additional support, either as a seat or as an arm support, a feature of especial value should cramp occur.

What I claim is:—

1. In a life-buoy of circular form having water-proof compartments, a frame consisting of an inner ring, an outer ring, braces supporting said rings, an inner casing of water-proof material attached upon the inner edges of such rings, said casing stuffed with a buoyant material, a pad to cover the outer ring and extending circumferentially around the buoy, and an outer casing of water-proof material around the exterior of the circular pad and the inner casing, substantially as described.

2. In a lifebuoy of circular form having water-tight compartments, an inner ring of

cane, an outer ring of cane, braces of wood at intervals between the said rings, said rings being secured to said braces, a casing of water-proof canvas sewn to the inner sides
5 of said rings, said inner casing stuffed with a buoyant material, a pad to cover the outer ring and extending circumferentially around the buoy and an outer casing of water-proof material around the exterior of the circular

pad and inner casing, substantially as described. 10

3. In the lifebuoy as claimed in claim 1, a band lying loosely across a diameter of the buoy, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 15

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

JOHN BALDWIN ADAMS.