Dec. 1, 1936. L. J. HORAN 2,062,786

PAD

Filed Sept. 18, 1933

Fig. 1.

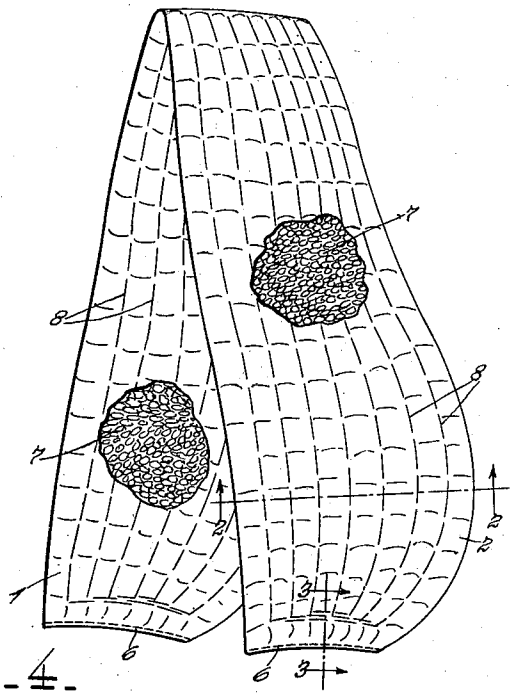


Fig. 4.

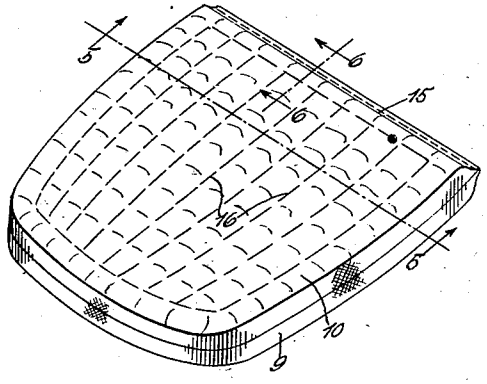


Fig. 5.

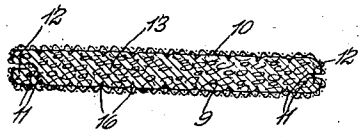


Fig. 2.

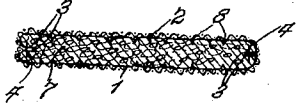


Fig. 3.

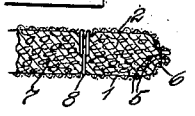
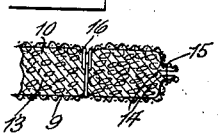


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,062,786

PAD

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Application September 18, 1933, Serial No. 689,911

3 Claims. (Cl. 54—67)

This invention relates to pads; and, in at least one aspect, the invention has reference to combinations of elements and parts having definite novel characteristics, and features of construction and assembly of said elements and parts distinguishing these pads from other pads heretofore constructed for the same or analogous uses.

Objects of the invention are to provide a pad material constituting a filler for pads applicable to various uses and possessing novel and superior characteristics in comparison with pads heretofore applied to the same or analogous uses; to provide a pad comprising a body or filler of hammered and broken-fiber sponges spread and confined between the walls of the pad; and to provide fasteners or retainers through the walls and the filler of the pad to hold the filler spread in proper shape and form and to prevent wadding thereof.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved pad having a filler composed of hammered and broken-fiber sponges.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved pad having a filler composed of hammered and broken-fiber sponges located between the walls of the pad and attached thereto along spaced lines of attachment.

Various other objects will appear from the following description, reference being made to the annexed drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, with parts of the walls broken away, of a horse collar pad constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a seat pad constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

The improved horse collar pad shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is of conventional configuration and form but distinguishes widely from all pads heretofore used for similar purposes with which I am familiar. The pad consists of an inner wall 1 of flexible and pliable textile or other fabricated material and constitutes the pad surface that is placed against the neck and shoulders of the horse. The outer wall 2 is also composed of flexible and pliable material and is of approximately the same shape and contour as the shape and contour of the wall 1. The longitudinal marginal edges 3 of the walls 1 and 2 are turned inwardly and attached together by rows of stitches 4 concealed within the pad; and the end edges 5 of the walls 1 and 2 are turned inwardly and attached together by rows of stitches 6.

After the walls 1 and 2 have been attached along their longitudinal edges by the stitches 4, the pad material is placed between said walls. This pad material is an important feature of the invention. It consists of numerous sponges 7 that have been hammered and beaten until the fibers thereof are broken. These sponges are hammered until the sponge fibers are only partially broken in two; but most of the fibers are not broken into separate pieces and, therefore, do not become granulated and do not form sponge particles. A relatively small amount of the individual fibers become broken from the sponges and they are used along with the sponges. The sponge fibers are broken about to the extent that fibers in paper are broken when the paper is sharply folded. These sponges are treated in such a manner as to swell and soften them and to render them antiseptic. Such treatment may consist in saturating the sponges with known solutions which will swell and soften them. After such saturation the sponges are hammered and beaten in a dry state and as a result are broken, conditioned and characterized so that the sponges will not become hard thereafter when wetted or saturated with water or perspiration and dried as the sponges would do unless treated in this or some analogous manner. On the contrary, these broken-fiber sponges assembled in a layer of approximately uniform thickness between the walls 1 and 2 constitute a pad distinguished by these characteristics from all other pads with which I am familiar whether used as horse collar pads or applied to other uses. The pad material of all other pads with which I am familiar is less efficient than my improved pad material, consisting of broken-fiber sponges, due to the fact that other pad materials deteriorate to a greater extent and more rapidly when wetted and dried and form hardened wads or masses, whereas the pad material, consisting of broken-fiber sponges, is not subject to that objection.

After the ends of the pad have been closed by the stitches 6, a series of spaced rows of stitches 8 are run through both of the walls 1 and 2 and the intervening filler, consisting of the broken-fiber sponges 7, thus securing the pad material to the walls 1 and 2 along spaced lines and substantially preventing the pad material from working

into wads or masses or otherwise becoming distorted. These rows of stitches 8 do not diminish the efficiency of the pad in any substantial particular but, on the contrary, cooperate with the improved pad material and the confining walls thereof to extend and prolong the time through which the pad may be satisfactorily used.

As will be understood by reference to Figs. 4, 5 and 6, my improved pad material may also be used in the construction of seat pads or cushions. As shown, the seat pad or cushion consists of matching walls 9 and 10 having their edges 11 turned inwardly along three sides and attached together by stitches 12 along said three sides, and a filler of broken-fiber sponges 13, the remaining marginal edges 14 of the walls 9 and 10 being turned inwardly and attached together by stitches 15. After the walls 9 and 10 are attached along the three sides thereof by the stitches 12, the case thus provided is filled with a layer of broken-fiber sponges 13 and then the edges 14 are turned inwardly and fastened by the stitches 15. Thereafter spaced rows of stitches 16 are run through the walls 9 and 10 and the layer of broken-fiber sponges 13 to complete the pad structure.

A seat pad of this construction is lasting and durable and will not become distorted or hardened even when used for a long time but will retain its original desirable yielding characteristics even if wetted and dried frequently.

The sponges that I use are of the lower grade of small commercial sponges. These may be satisfactorily used for these purposes even though they are not satisfactory for the purposes for which sponges are usually applied. My improved pads may be manufactured and sold at comparatively low cost and they, therefore, meet an existing demand.

I do not restrict myself in any unessential particulars, but what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A pad comprising spaced retaining walls attached together along their marginal edges, and a layer of broken-fiber sponges and broken sponge fibers confined between said walls.

2. A pad comprising flexible and pliable retaining walls attached together along their marginal edges, and a layer of broken-fiber sponges and broken sponge fibers confined between said walls.

3. A pad material comprising broken-fiber sponges and broken sponge fibers.

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