

A. DEGENHART.
IMITATION-PILLOWS.

No. 178,515.

Patented June 13, 1876.

FIG. 1.

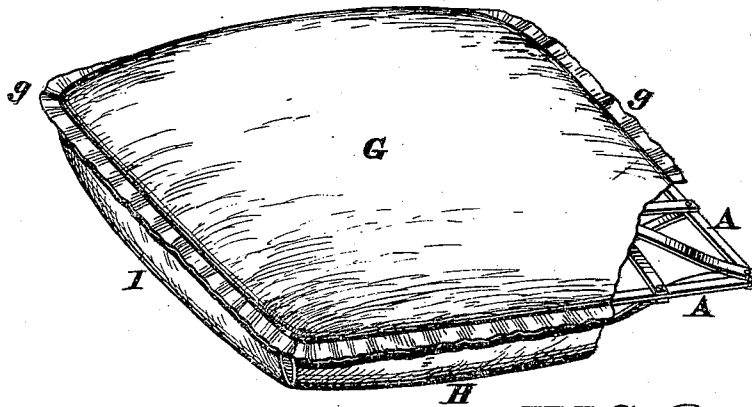


FIG. 2.

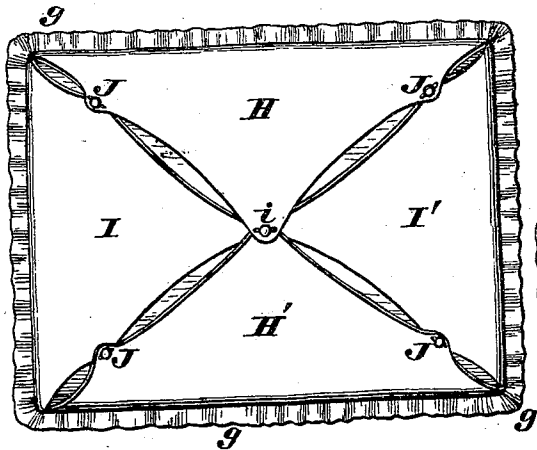


FIG. 3.

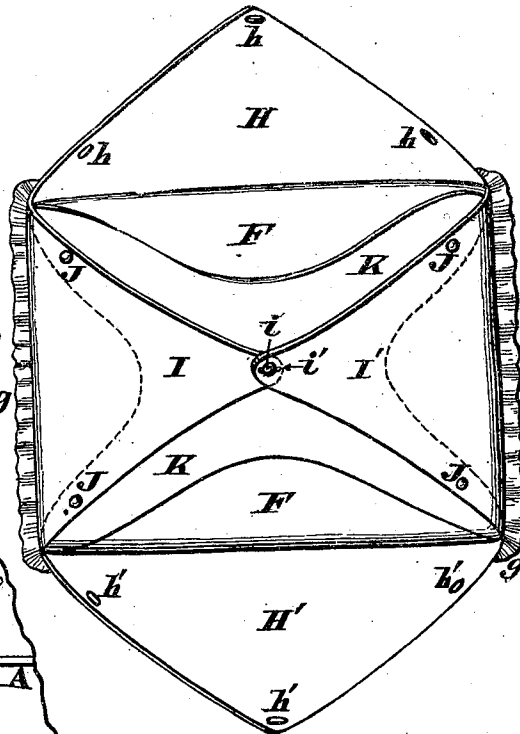
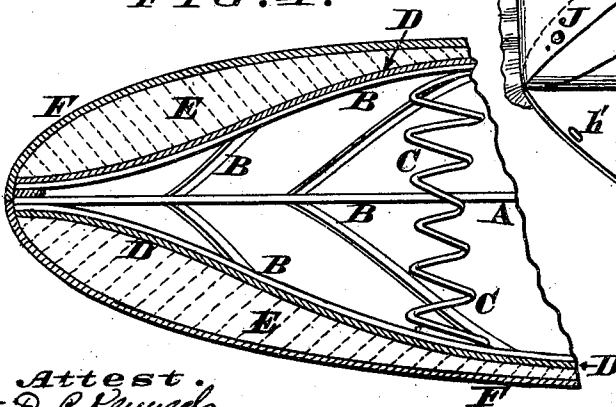


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN IMITATION PILLOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,515**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed March 17, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST DEGENHART, a resident of the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Imitation or Mock Pillows, of which the following is a specification:

My invention comprises an imitation or mock pillow that is to be placed at the head of a bed after the latter has been made up, but not when it is to be used.

The false pillow consists essentially of a light frame-work composed of rattan or cane or whalebone, or any other suitable material that combines sufficient strength with elasticity. This frame or skeleton is covered with canvas, and then padded or upholstered, so as to assume the shape of an ordinary pillow. Finally, the pillow is inclosed within a case slip or envelope, which is capable of being applied and detached in a few minutes, as hereinafter more fully explained.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my mock-pillow, one of the corners thereof being removed so as to expose the frame. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing the back or under side of the pillow. Fig. 3 is a similar view, but showing the two side flaps of the case or envelope opened; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical section through a portion of the pillow, the case being removed.

A represents a rectangular frame, composed of rattan, cane, whalebone, wire, or other suitable light and yielding material. This frame has secured to it other pieces of cane, B, of which one set may be disposed longitudinally of the pillow, while the other set of canes are arranged transversely of the same. By this means the two sets of canes cross each other at right angles. Other sets may be disposed diagonally of the frame A; and when these several courses of canes are properly united at their intersections and terminations a skeleton frame is produced, which is very light, and at the same time strong enough to bear considerable rough usage. The central portion of this skeleton frame is distended by means of springs C, of which as many may be employed as desired, although for most purposes four or five will be found sufficient.

The end coils of these springs may be secured to the skeleton frame A with cords or wire.

Adapted to fit snugly around this framework is a canvas, D, which prevents the filling or padding E working through the interstices between the canes composing said frame. This filling or padding may be composed of cotton or hair, or any other suitable material, the object of such padding being to round out the skeleton frame, and cause it to assume the shape of an ordinary pillow. The padding is maintained in its proper shape by a sack, F, that is securely stitched to the frame A. This act completes the manufacture of the pillow proper, after which nothing remains to be done but insert it in the case or slip, which latter is constructed as follows:

G represents the front or exposed part of the pillow-case, whose margin has a frill or ruffle, g, stitched around it, or it may be ornamented in any other appropriate manner. The case G is cut out so as to have two side flaps, H H', and two end flaps, I I', which members completely envelope the sack F and its contents, as shown in Fig. 2. These flaps are, respectively, provided with buttons J i, but, if preferred, straps and buckles may be substituted for these retaining devices. Furthermore, hooks and eyes may be added to assist in maintaining the edges of the flaps closely together.

In order to prevent the coarse sacking or ticking F being seen at the gaps where the flaps do not meet, a piece of muslin or other suitable fabric, K, may be pinned or temporarily stitched to the under side of said sack F. This additional piece of fabric may have the appropriate X shape, as seen in Fig. 3. After the muslin K has been secured to the four corners of the sack F, the latter is then incased within the envelope-shaped case G H H' I I', the various flaps of said case being brought as closely together at their edges as practicable, and then secured with the devices i i' h h' and J j. This act of inserting the pillow within the envelope is accomplished in a few minutes, and the pillow can be as readily removed whenever the case becomes soiled and requires washing.

The skeleton frame A B C serves as the

base of a pillow of any suitable size, without rendering the latter so heavy as to be difficult to handle, and at the same time said frame enables the pillow to be furnished much cheaper than it could be if the sack F were stuffed with feathers in the usual manner. As this pillow is not designed for actual use, but only to take the place of the customary pillow in day-time, it is evident that the frame and its filling E may be of the very lightest character, or merely sufficient to impart a proper fullness to the sack F.

The fabric K may be omitted, if desired, as its use is not essential to the completeness of the pillow.

The buttons J i' may be dispensed with, and the ends of the flaps secured to the sack F with a few stitches or with pins.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A mock or imitation pillow, consisting of the skeleton frame A B C, covering E F, and detachable case or envelope G H H' I I', as and for the purpose herein described.

AUGUST DEGENHART.

Attest:

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