S. SOLOMON.

CUSHION.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1918.

1,356,320. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

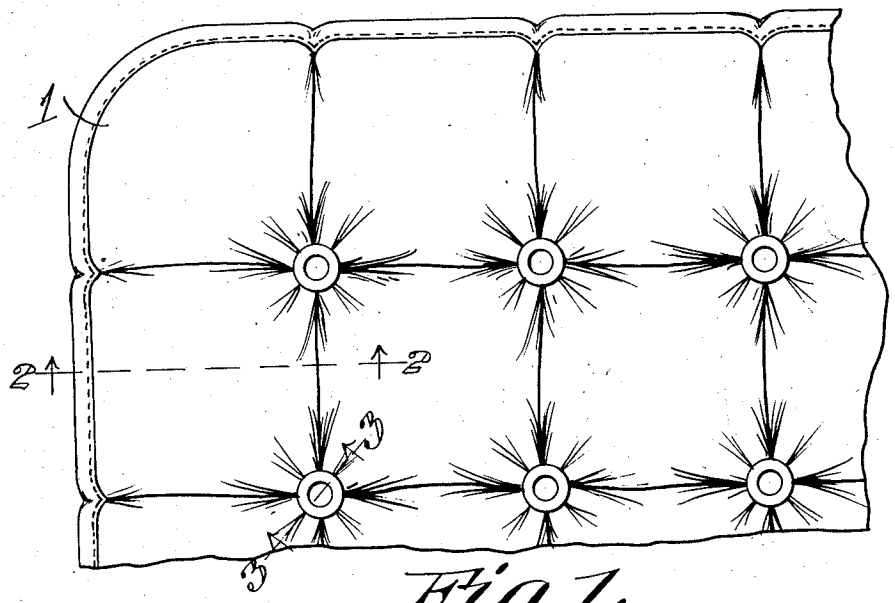


Fig. 1.

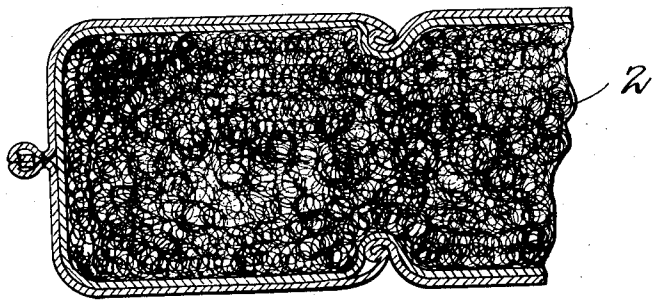


Fig. 2.

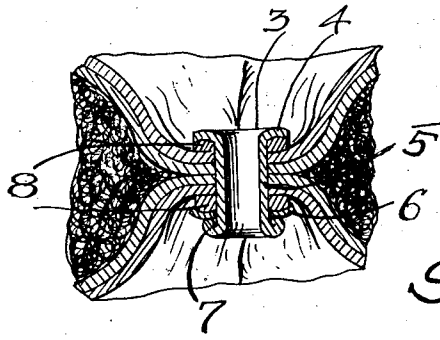


Fig. 3.

Inventor

S. Solomon

By

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SOLOMON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CUSHION.

1,356,320. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

Application filed April 3, 1918. Serial No. 226,360.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SOLOMON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cushions, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to cushions, and particularly to a cushion which is especially adapted for use on boats.

The principal feature of the invention resides in providing a cushion having a series of perforations which extend through the cushion and enables water to be carried off should the cushion become wet from spray, the perforations being also used as ventilating means.

Another feature of the invention resides in producing a cushion having buoyant qualities. To this end the cushion is further provided with a filling of buoyant material, such as Java kapok and the like.

Cushions have been heretofore constructed with perforations or openings extending through the thickness thereof, and these perforations or openings have generally been produced by hollow rivets. Although the rivets have been fastened very tightly in the cushion, means have never been provided as an additional safeguard to prevent water from seeping around the rivets into the filling of the cushion.

It is proposed by the present invention to provide means for preventing water from leaking around the rivets into the filling of the cushion.

Another object of my invention is to provide a cushion embodying unsewed or loose plaits. By embodying these loose plaits in the faces of my cushion, I am enabled to retain the surface thereof uncreased and of unruffled appearance after continued use. This is so by reason of the fact that the unsewed plaits allow the goods of the tufts to telescope at the plaited portions, thereby taking up the excess of material as the filling of the cushion becomes compact or dead. Again, when the cushion is in use and the filling thereof consequently compressed, the same action will take place, to wit,—the excess of material resulting from the compacting of the cushion will be fed into the fold of the plait and provide what is in the nature of a resilient cushion.

Another feature of my invention is the provision of short, rigidly inserted rivets. These rivets are mounted in the cushion in such a manner as to prevent any relative play between them and the material of the cushion, and are also sufficiently within the recesses formed by the tufts as to prevent them from being forced even with the surface of the cushion and proving objectionable. These rivets also provide means for forming the unsewed or loose plaits.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a portion of a cushion constructed in accordance with the present invention.

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

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

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 represents a cushion having a covering of leather or imitation leather, and a filling 2 of some material, such as Java kapok, which will render the cushion buoyant should it ever be desired to use the same as a life-preserver. When cushions of this kind are used on small water-craft, such as pleasure launches, they are subjected to not only moisture, but frequently spray. When a cushion is also used as a life-preserver, it will of course become wet, and it can be readily appreciated the deteriorating effect water will have on the cushion should it reach the filling. Regardless of the means employed to effect the tufting, it is impossible to prevent the water from seeping through at these places, unless an additional safeguard is provided. As proposed by the present invention, the tufting of the cushion is produced by hollow rivets 3, which pass through the cushion. These hollow rivets enable the cushion to be provided with a number of perforations or openings, which will permit the water to be carried off. These rivets are constructed with a flanged end 4 and shank 5 passing through both upper and lower covers of the cushion and closely binding them in contact at the riveting points, with the end of the shank constructed to receive a ring piece 6. When the ring piece 6 has been placed over the shank 5, the end of the shank may be upturned, as at 7. Under the flanged end 4, and under the ring piece 6, are located gaskets 8, which are constructed to prevent water from seeping around the rivet and into the filling of the cushion. These gaskets may be of rubber, leather or any suitable

material capable of producing the desired result.

In constructing the cushion, an excess of surface covering material is provided, sufficient for the several plaits, and when the securing rivets are forced through the cushion, the material is drawn tightly at the points where the rivets engage, and the excess of goods is formed into the loose telescoping plaits.

I claim:

1. In a cushion structure, the combination of a stuffed covering of suitable material, tufted and unsewed plaits upon its exposed faces, with a multiplicity of tufting rivets passing through and closely confining the plaited covering and stuffing and permanently securing the tufts and plaits in position.

2. In a cushion structure, a stuffed covering of suitable material, said cushion being tufted and plaited, said plaits being unsewed; rivets passing through said cushion to form said tufts and to retain said plaits in the covering, the excess of material occasioned when the cushion is compressed being fed into the plaits, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A cushion of the character described, comprising a stuffed covering of suitable material, tufts and unsewed plaits upon its faces, a multiplicity of hollow, metal rivets passing through said cushion to form said tufts and to retain said plaits by tension in the covering material, said rivets being of such length as to be contained within the recesses formed by said tufts, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

The foregoing specification signed at Brooklyn, N. Y., this 30th day of March, 1918.

SAMUEL SOLOMON.

In presence of—
GEO. SIEMS,
FRANCES SOLOMON.