

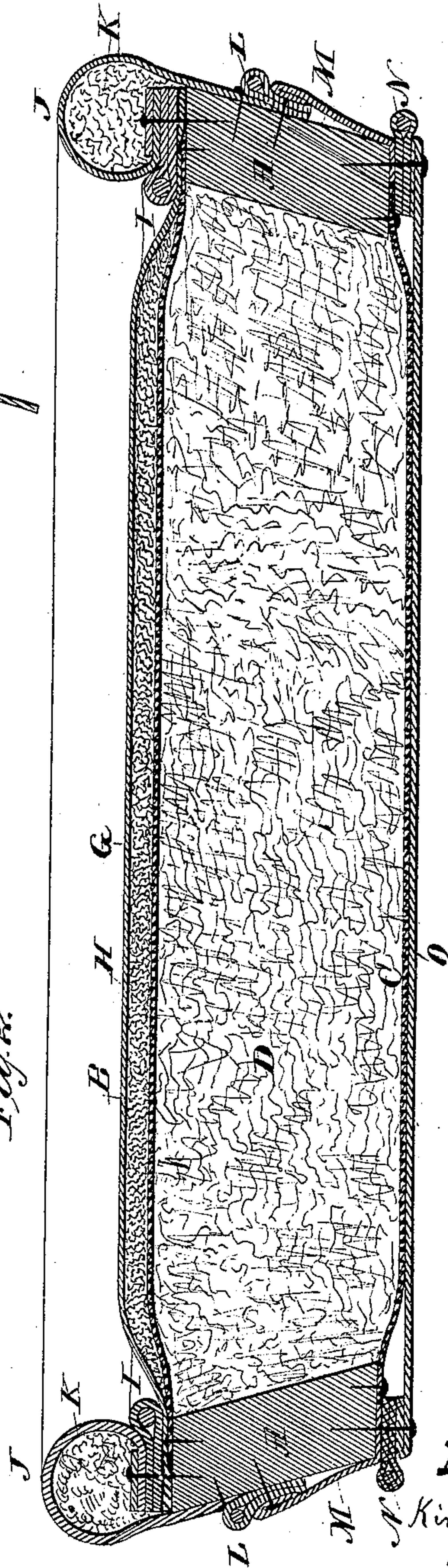
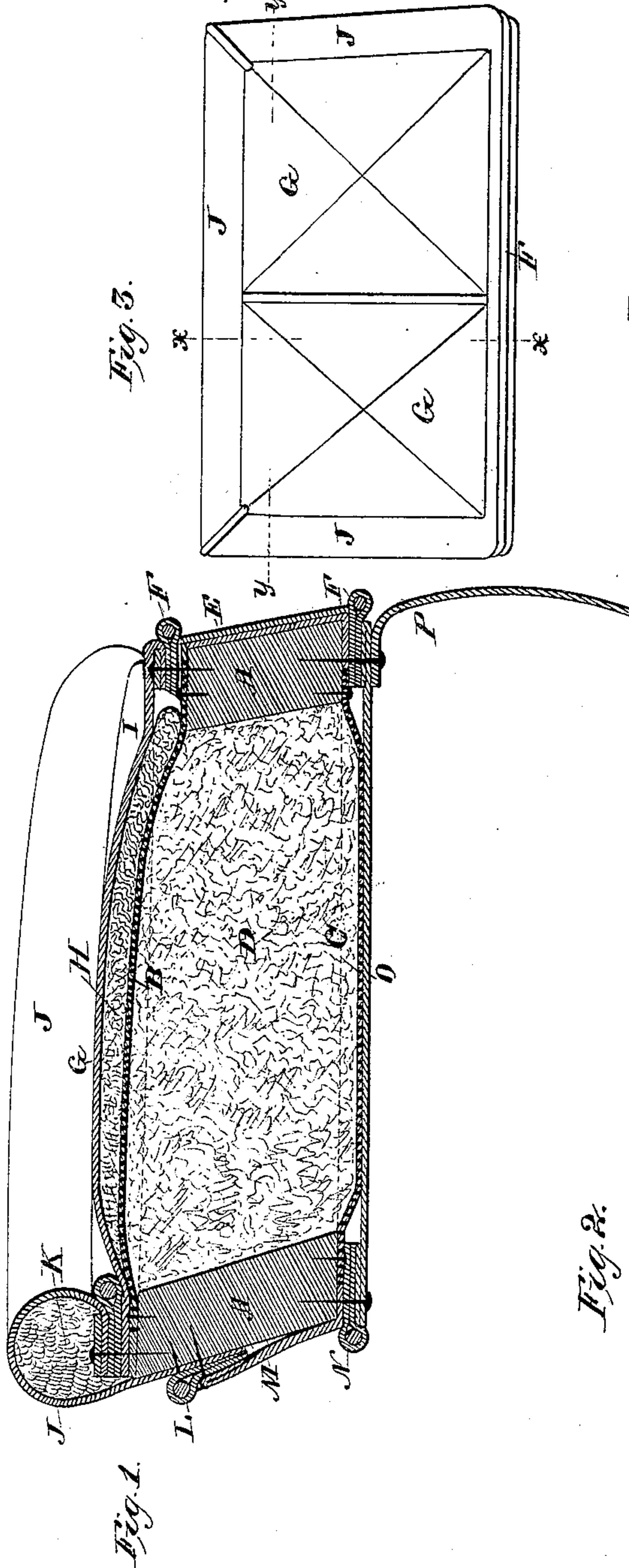
(Model.)

K. W. HOLMES.

VEHICLE CUSHION.

No. 258,756.

Patented May 30, 1882.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KIRK. W. HOLMES, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

VEHICLE-CUSHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,756, dated May 30, 1882.

Application filed March 9, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KIRK. W. HOLMES, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new Improvement in Vehicle-Cushions, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of my improvement, taken through the line *x x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a sectional front elevation of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cushion.

The object of this invention is to facilitate and cheapen the manufacture of vehicle-cushions, increase their durability, and prevent them from getting out of shape; and it consists in a vehicle-cushion constructed wholly without stitching, made by tacking successive pieces of canvas or similar material to a skeleton frame, and then filling in between these pieces with hair, moss, or other packing just before the last edge of the upper piece is tacked down, dispensing with springs, and also dispensing with a solid edge-piece and supplying an independent edge-strip (made and filled substantially like the balance of the cushion) on the back and end upper edges of the said cushion, and forming the front edge of folds of leather tacked firmly to the wooden frame, together with welts, and a proper fall at the desired points, all as fully set forth hereinafter.

In making my improved cushion I construct a skeleton frame, A, of the desired length and width, the ends of the side and end bars being beveled to give the desired inclination or flare to the said bars. To the top and bottom edges of the frame A are tacked sheets B C, of canvas or other suitable material. The space between the sheets B C is filled with hair, moss, or other suitable substance, D. To the top and bottom edges of the front bar of the frame A are tacked the edges of the front facing, E, the ends of which are drawn around the forward corners of the frame A, and are tacked to the ends of the said frame. To the top and bottom edges of the front bar of the frame A are tacked welts F, which are made long enough to turn the front corners of the said frame.

G is the top cover of the cushion, which is cut to fit the top of the frame A, and is marked to receive the buttons when buttons are to

be used. The forward edge of the top G is blind-nailed to the upper edge of the frame A through the upper welt, F. The top G is then turned over the canvas B, the space between the said top and canvas is filled with hair, H, the end and rear edges of the top G are tacked to the upper edges of the ends and back of the frame A, and the buttons, when used, are drawn in.

A welt, I, is tacked to the top of the back and ends of the frame A close to the inner edge of the said top, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The material J for the roll is then cut out, and its inner edge is blind-nailed to the inner part of the upper edges of the frame A. The material J for the roll is turned over the top edges of the ends and back of the frame A, and its outer edge is tacked to the outer side of the said ends and back. The space between the material J and the top edges of the ends and back of the frame A is filled with hair, K. A welt, L, and the upper edges of a facing, M, are tacked to the outer sides of the ends and back of the frame A, and the lower edge of the facing M and a welt, N, are tacked to the lower edges of the ends and back of the frame A.

If desired, a bottom cover, O, may be tacked to the lower edge of the frame A to give a finish to the bottom of the cushion.

P is the fall, which is tacked to the lower edge of the front bar of the frame A, as shown in Fig. 1.

With this construction the cushion is much more durable than cushions made in the ordinary manner, as there are no stitches or seams to give way or rip.

With this construction, also, the cushion is made right-side out, and does not have to be turned.

I am aware of the construction set forth in the patent to Kimball and Mahady, May 24, 1864, and claim nothing therein described or shown. In that patent a solid edge piece or strip of felt or similar material is employed, greatly adding to the cost; and such construction I desire to avoid, making my edge-piece at the front of folds of leather tacked firmly to the wooden frame, and at the back and ends of my cushion of suitable facing material, tacked down (over a welt) to the top of the frame and brought over from within outward, filled with

hair, moss, or other suitable material, and secured to the outside of said frame, the point of attachment being hidden behind a welt and covering-piece, and which edge-piece is wholly
5 free from stitches, presenting a rounded symmetrical surface entirely independent of the rest of the cushion. This is a feature of great advantage, inasmuch as my edge-strip can at any time be renewed or replaced if worn out
10 without disturbing or taking to pieces the balance of the cushion. Another advantage of my device is the greatly-reduced cost of manufacture; and, as I wholly dispense with stitches, there is no danger of my cushion getting out of
15 shape from the breaking or loosening of stitches at any point, as frequently happens with similar cushions constructed in the old way—such, for instance, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of said patent to Kimball and Mahady, and described by them as showing the ordinary method
20 prior to the date of their invention of making a soft upholstered edge (drawn into the re-

quired shape by stitches) for seat-cushions, all of which I hereby acknowledge to be old and disclaim, as forming no part of my invention. 25

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

As a new article of manufacture, the described carriage cushion, consisting of a skeleton frame, to which pieces of canvas are tacked
30 and filled in with hair or moss without stitching at any point, and provided with an independent rear and end edge piece constructed of suitable facing material, similarly filled and
35 tacked to the cushion-frame, with intermediate and outside welts, and having a front upper edge, composed of folds of leather tacked firmly to the wooden frame, and a bottom welt and a fall, as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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