

No. 791,353.

PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

O. MEGENHART.

CUSHION.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1904.

FIG. 1

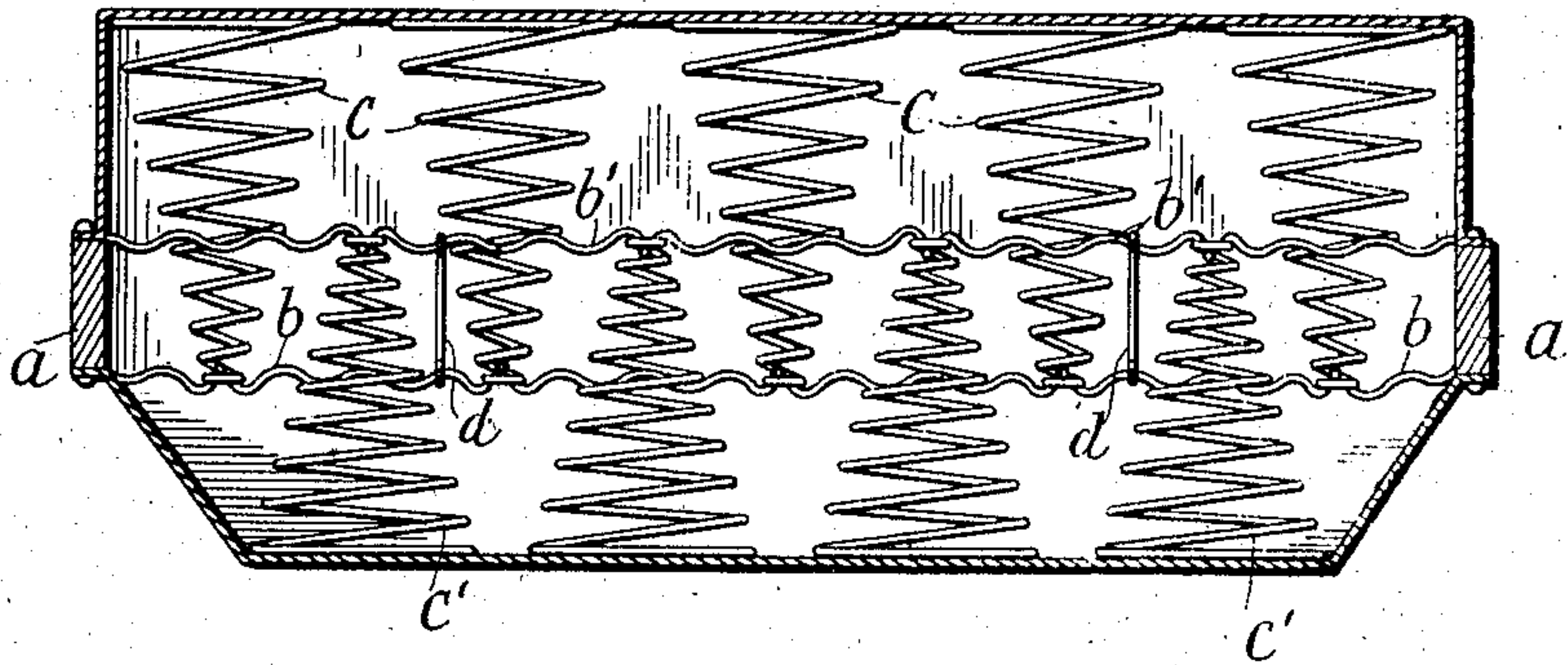
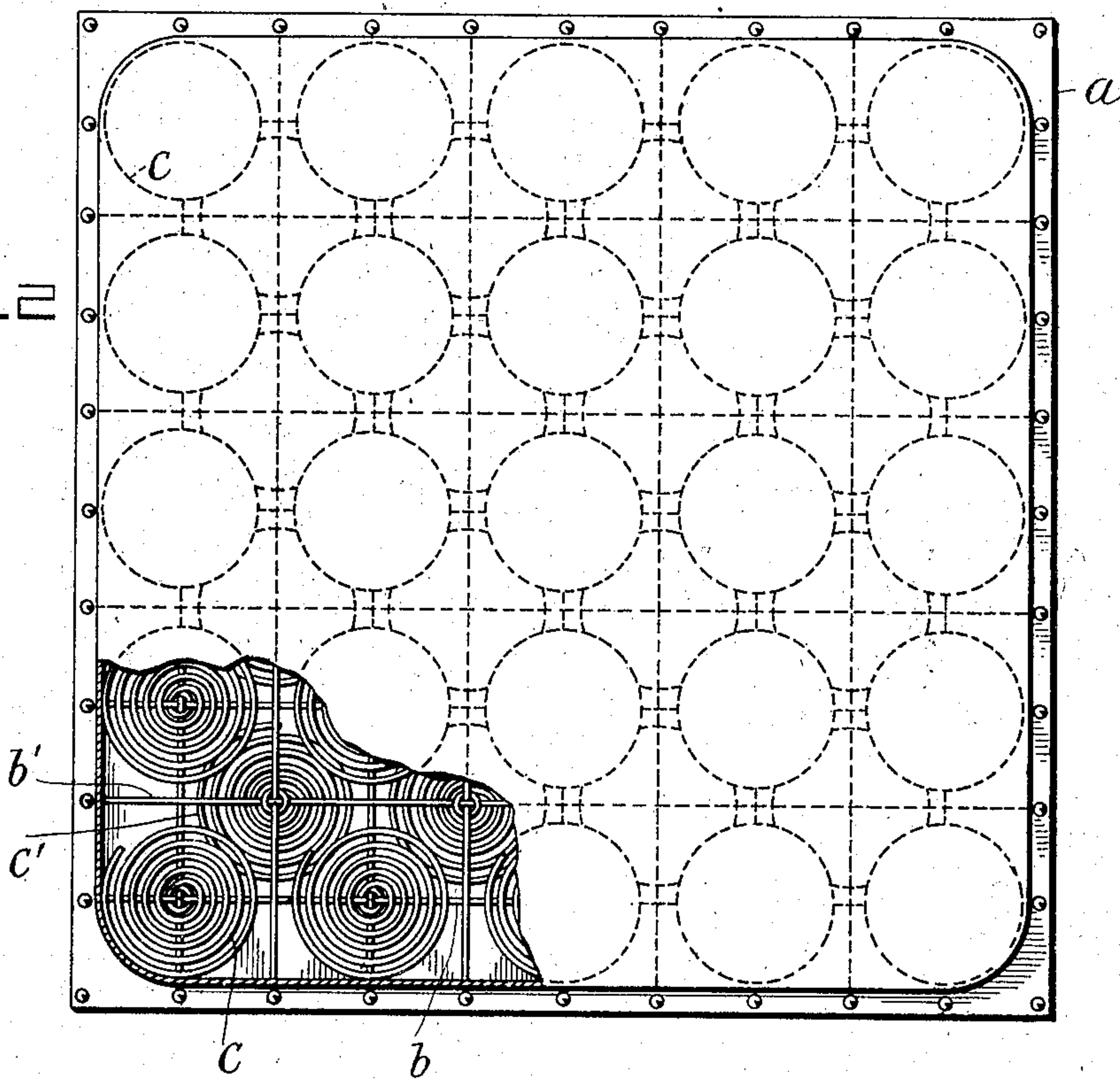


FIG. 2



Witnesses
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OTTO MEGENHART, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

CUSHION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,353, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed November 28, 1904. Serial No. 234,561.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO MEGENHART, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at 3 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cushions, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is a double cushion which can be used as a seat-cushion or as a cushion for reclining purposes for railway-carriage furniture, ship furniture, and furniture of any other kind, said cushion being adapted to be serviceable simultaneously for sitting or sleeping purposes, so that the furniture to which it is applied can serve these two purposes. Hitherto for this purpose cushionings arranged one above the other were employed. In this case stiff springwork was employed for the seat-cushion, whereas more flexible springwork was selected for the reclining cushion. Such separate cushions take up, however, much space, and in consequence of the lack of space which exists, for instance, in railway-carriages or in cabins they provide neither a good seat-cushion nor a comfortable reclining cushion, and, moreover, they are very troublesome and inconvenient to handle. They are also frequently so heavy that ladies are not able to manipulate them.

To do away with all the above effects is the purpose of the present invention.

The new double cushion according to the present invention is represented in the accompanying drawings in one constructional form given by way of example.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a section, while Fig. 2 is a plan of the cushioning.

In a suitably-shaped frame *a*, which, by way of example, may consist of wood, flat iron, or profile iron, two series of spring-carriers *b b'* are arranged. These spring-carriers *b b'* can be of any suitable form and can be connected in a suitable manner with the frame *a*. In the drawings spring-carriers *b b'*, made out of corrugated wire, are shown by way of example. They can, nevertheless, consist of ribbon iron, straight wires, or the like.

The springs *c c'* are arranged alternately on the spring-carriers *b b'*, as is illustrated in

Fig. 1, so that the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 2 consequently is formed. By means of this arrangement the space between the spring-carriers *b b'* is fully made use of, and consequently considerably longer and more flexible springs can be employed without the finished cushion in itself requiring a larger space.

Between the spring-carriers *b b'* connecting-pieces *d* are provided at suitable places, which give to the cushioning considerable durability. These connecting-pieces *d* can be arranged between each spring or only at two or more places, as shown in the drawings. The connecting-pieces prevent a possible permanent bending of the carriers, and consequently a permanent sinking or giving way of the cushioning, said connecting-pieces balancing the pressure of the springs on the spring-carrier in question by a reaction which is provided by the spring-carrier, which is not loaded. If, for example, the springs *c* (represented in Fig. 1) are loaded above, the pressure which these springs *c* exert on the spring-carrier *b* is taken up through the connecting-pieces *d* by the spring-carrier *b'*, which is not loaded. If the cushion is turned over so that the springs *c'* are loaded, a pull will be exerted through the connecting-pieces *d* on the spring-carrier *b*.

The connecting-pieces *d* may be made from any suitable material.

If the distance between the springs is properly chosen, it is impossible for the springs to strike against one another or against the spring-carriers. The springs themselves are connected in a well-known manner by laced cord or the like, chain members, or links.

The double cushions may be provided with pivots.

What I claim is—

1. A cushion comprising a frame, and sets or series of springs arranged within the frame, one set of springs having a relatively higher position than another set, and the springs of one set being disposed to project for a distance between the adjacent springs of another set, and spring-carriers attached to the springs and frame, substantially as described.

2. A double cushion, consisting of the combination of a frame, a plurality of springs c, c' forming two spring-cushion systems acting independently of one another, a plurality of
5 spring-carriers b, b' on which said springs are arranged, the springs c of the one side of the cushion being arranged in the intervals between the springs c' of the other side, and connecting-pieces d connecting the spring-carriers b with the spring-carriers b' at suitable

crossing-places, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO MEGENHART.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.