

No. 834,643.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

E. M. SCHNADIG.
PILLOW AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1906.

Fig. 1.

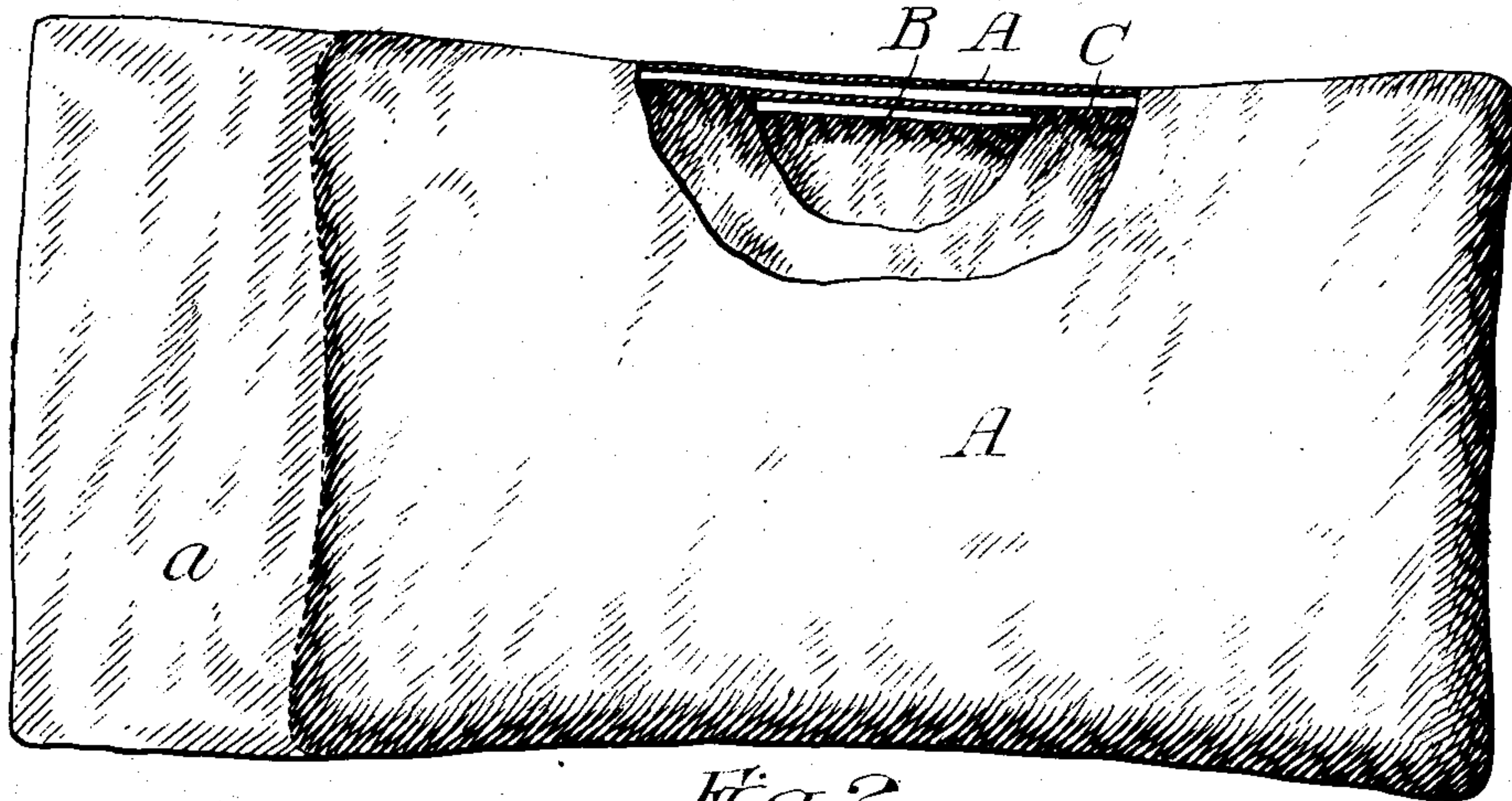


Fig. 2.

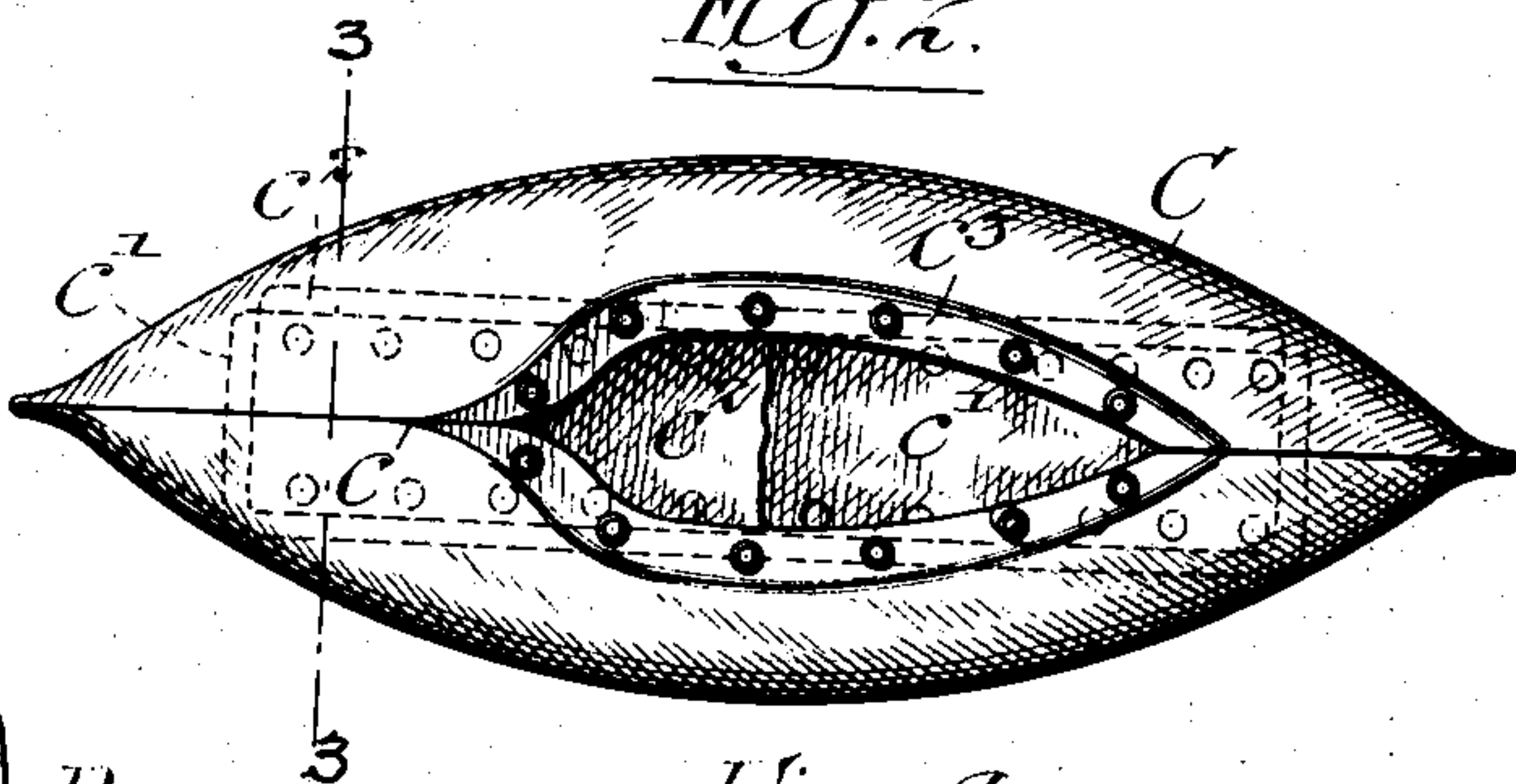


Fig. 3.

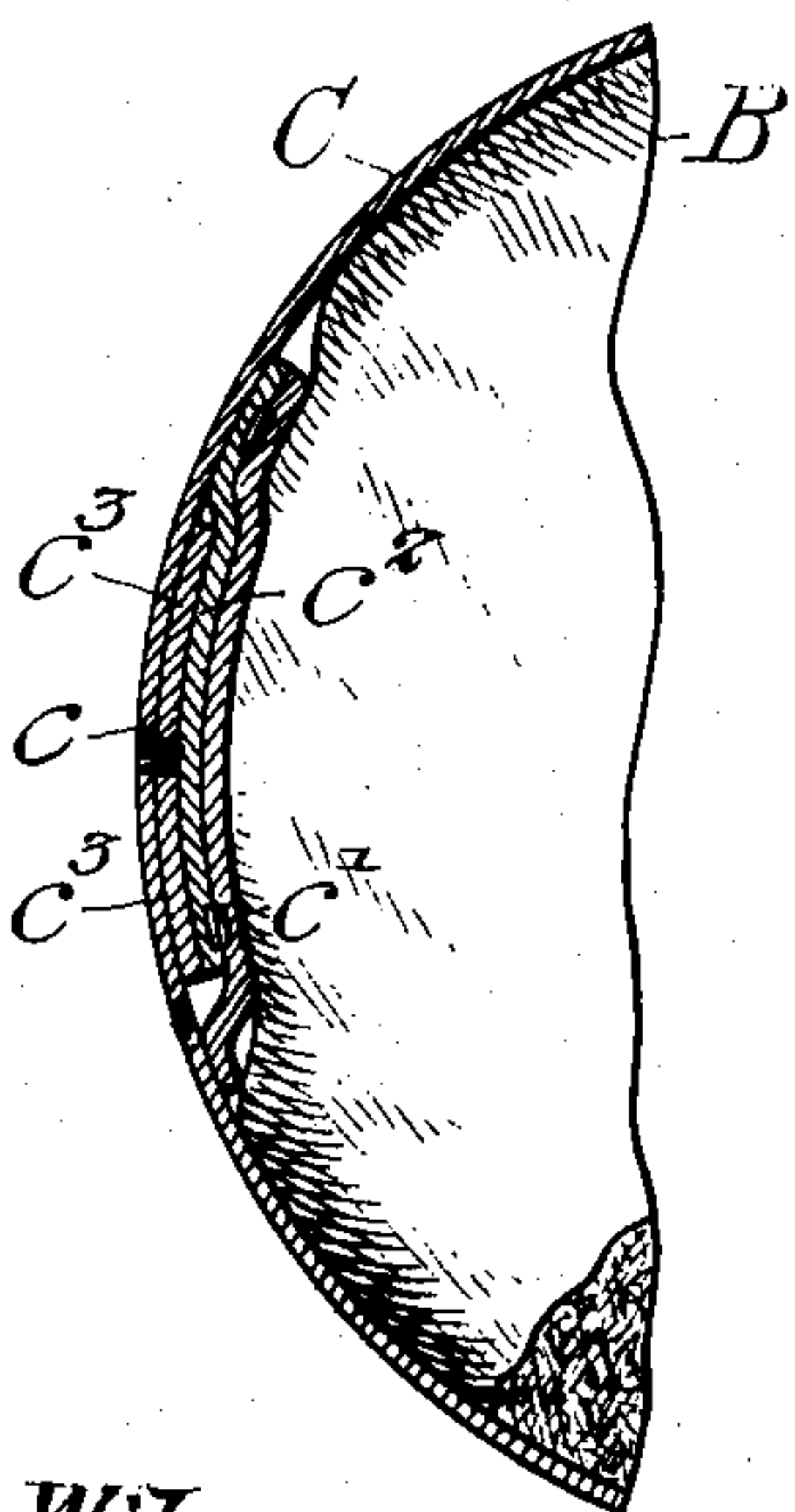


Fig. 4.

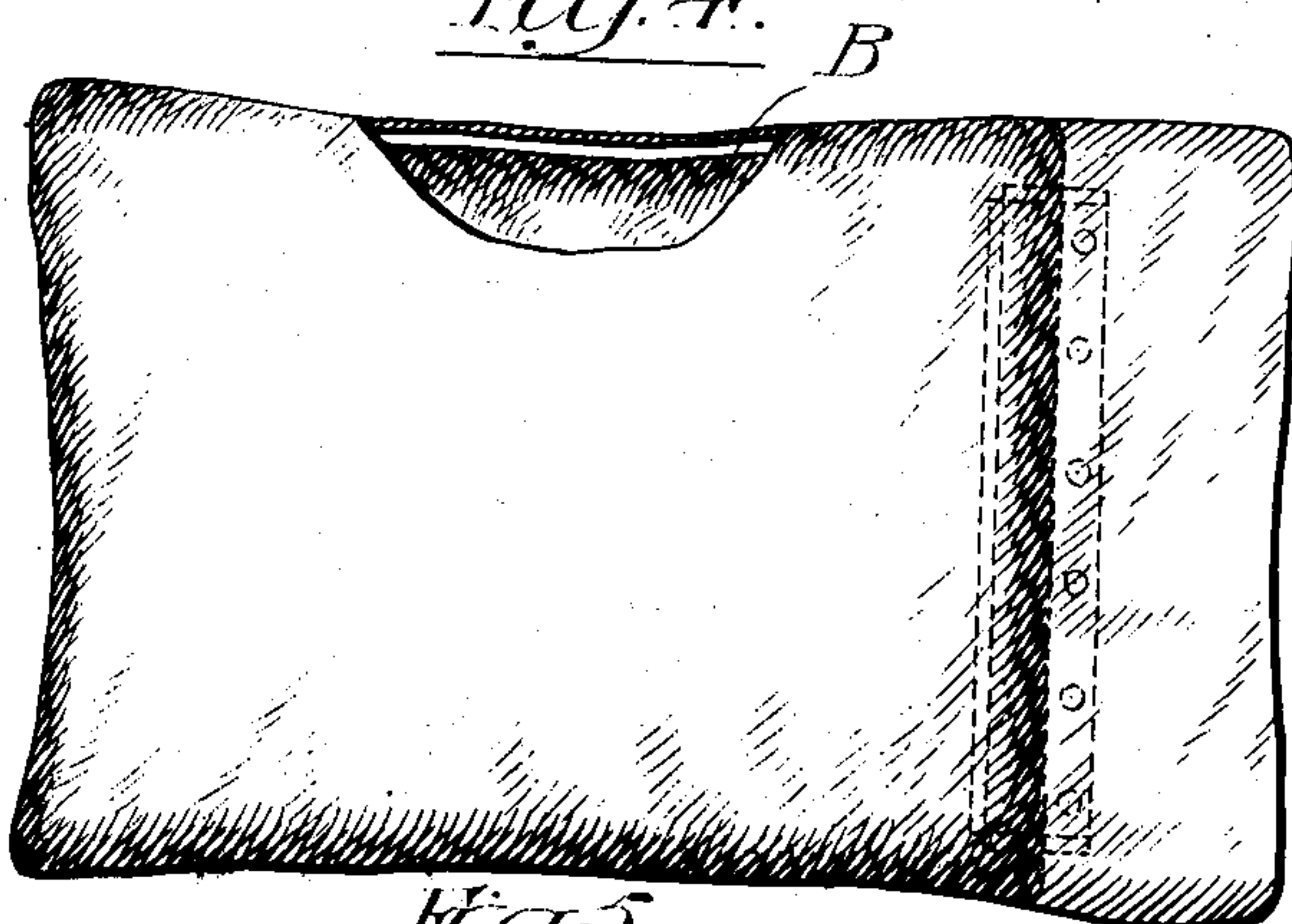
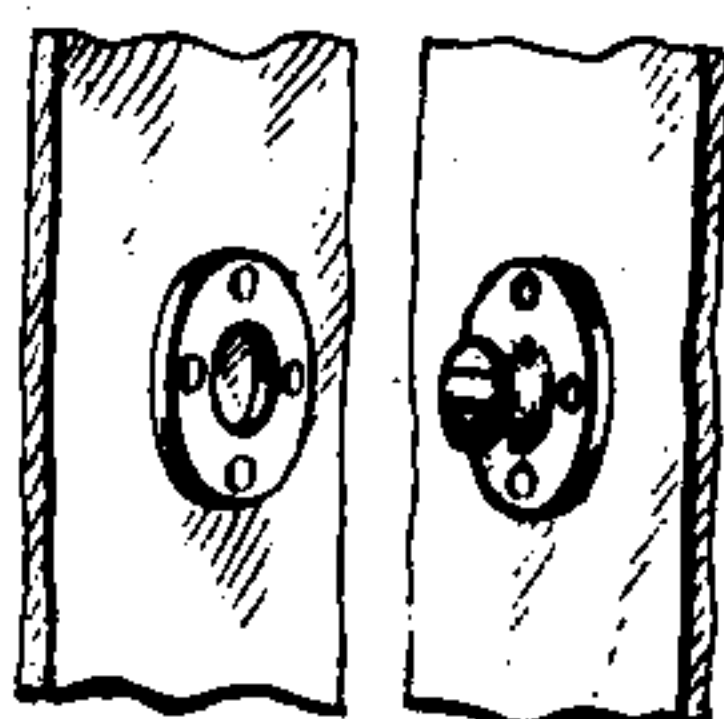


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PILLOW AND THE LIKE.

No. 834,643.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMANUEL M. SCHNADIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pillows and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in pillows, and has for its object the provision of an intermediate protecting cover adapted to lie between the tick containing the feathers and the outer pillow-slip, so that oils exuding from the scalp of the user and medicines, water, or other liquids accidentally spilled upon the pillow will be prevented from reaching and damaging the feathers.

The invention contemplates the provision of an intermediate protecting-cover composed of material capable of repelling or resisting the passage of liquids and also serving to permit the circulation of air. It has been found that any kind of ticking subjected to a light application of any one of the several waterproofing processes serves the purpose.

To this end the invention consists in the provision of a protecting cover or case adapted to inclose the tick containing the feathers, which is the pillow proper, and in providing the cover with a slit to facilitate the insertion and withdrawal of the pillow, the protective cover and the contained pillow being subsequently inserted in the outer pillow-slip.

My invention will be more fully disclosed in the accompanying drawings and will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates in side elevation a pillow with parts broken away, showing my protective cover in connection therewith. Fig. 2 illustrates an end elevation of the pillow, showing the manner of removing my improved cover from the tick. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 2, showing one end portion of the waterproof cover and pillow. Fig. 4 shows a modified form wherein the waterproof cover serves also as a pillow-case. Fig. 5 shows in detail the form of fastener used in securing parts of the protective cover in place.

Like characters of reference designate similar parts throughout the different figures of the drawings.

As shown in the drawings, A designates the

pillow-case, which, as is customary, completely envelops the pillow and which is provided with a loose open end portion *a*.

B designates the inner casing or tick adapted to be permanently closed and to contain the feathers or other resilient filling.

C designates my improved protective cover which surrounds the tick and is desirably interposed between the latter and the pillow-case. Said cover C desirably fits snugly about the stuffed tick B and is provided with a closable slit *c*, through which said tick may be inserted and withdrawn.

To prevent liquid from reaching the tick through the closable slit *c* in case a considerable quantity has been spilled, the said cover is provided with overlapping parts normally held abreast of said slit. While the slit *c* is provided with fastening means whereby the same may be closed, it will be understood that the closure of said slit is not waterproof. Therefore said overlapping parts serve to prevent liquid which may have entered the cover from reaching the tick. This feature of the invention is realized in the present construction by providing longitudinally-disposed strips or flaps *c'* and *c''*, each of which is secured throughout one of its side margins and throughout a portion of its end margins to the inner surface of the cover, the remaining free and unsecured portions of each flap extending transversely of the slit *c*, where they are removably secured in position by suitable fastening means.

Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the flap *c'* is secured at its lower side margin to the cover and that it projects upwardly beyond the closed slit in a manner to form the inner wall of a pocket or receptacle, the outer wall of which is formed by that portion of the cover extending from the margin of the slit downwardly to the juncture therewith of said flap *c'*. When the pillow is in this position, water entering the slit *c* would be received by the pocket formed as above described and would thus be prevented from reaching the tick. When the pillow is in a position opposite to that shown in Fig. 3, the flap *c''* serves as a pocket similar to that formed by the flap *c'* and performs a like function. There will thus be provided a double thickness of material for the casing abreast of and coextensive with the slit *c*, which serves effectively to protect the tick

and its contents. The free margins of each of said flap-sections c' and c^2 are held in position by any suitable fastening means, as in the construction shown, wherein is provided
 5 near the lower connected margin of the flap c' a plurality of collapsible studs adapted to be engaged by eyes secured along the free side margin of the flap c^2 . The said flap c^2 is likewise provided near its connected margin
 10 with a series of collapsible studs adapted to be engaged by eyes secured upon the upper free margin of the flap c' . It will thus be understood that said flaps are secured at their side or lateral margins to each other and also
 15 to the cover.

In order to permit the flap c^2 to project downwardly inside of the connected margins of the flap c' , the said flap c^2 is desirably of decreased length with respect to the flap c' ,
 20 the flap c^2 , as shown, extending slightly beyond the extremities of the slit c .

While it is desirable to provide my improved protective cover with flaps secured inside of the slit, it will be understood that
 25 this is not a necessary characteristic, the only essential feature being to secure the flaps abreast of said slit. After the tick has been inserted and the flaps c' and c^2 have been secured to each other the margins of the
 30 slit c are fastened to each other in the following manner: The slit c is provided with margins c^3 , adapted to be folded inwardly when the slit is closed. On the opposite faces on the margins c^3 suitable fasteners, desirably
 35 in the form of collapsible studs and eyes, are provided, as shown, Fig. 5, and are adapted to hold the said slit c closed substantially throughout its length.

It will be obvious, however, that inasmuch
 40 as the fasteners are spaced apart from each other portions of the slit c may gap slightly when the pillow is in use, and any liquid passing through the gaping portions would be prevented from reaching the tick and its
 45 contents by the overlapping flaps c' and c^2 , hereinbefore described.

In Fig. 4 is shown a modified form of a protective cover, wherein the same is adapted to perform the service of a pillow-case. In this
 50 embodiment of the device the waterproof cover will be secured snugly about the tick and may be provided, as shown, with a false end portion simulating the outer elongated end of an ordinary pillow-case, the overlapping flaps in this form and the fasteners being shown in dotted lines.

It is the primary object of this invention to provide a pillow with a protecting cover or casing which serves to protect the feathers
 60 from injury due to the spilling of liquids thereon and which also permits free circulation of air through the pillow. In reposing the head upon a pillow which has previously been well shaken to cause the feathers to ex-
 65 pand the weight of the head upon the pillow

creates an internal pressure greater than that of the external air, the air contained in the pillow being forced outwardly until the internal and external pressures are equalized, thereby causing a circulation of the air within
 70 the pillow. It is well known that when a pillow containing air of a normal temperature is used by a person having a high fever that the resultant heat expands the air in the pillow and causes a circulation. This circulation of
 75 air is necessary, as it serves not only to maintain the feathers in a pure and wholesome condition, but also to retain their fluffy and resilient properties, it being well known that feathers incased in an air-tight tick, which
 80 prevents air circulation, soon mat and pack into a relatively hard mass. It is also greatly advantageous to provide for adequate circulation of air in order that the discharging secretions of the pores of that portion of
 85 the face embedded in the pillow may freely evaporate, as it will be obvious that if a pillow were composed of or had among its constituent parts air-tight or water-tight material, cutting off all air circulation, the perspiration of the face would not be taken up. In
 90 hospitals, where patients frequently lie in one position for many hours, such defect would soon render a pillow unhygienic and would make it very uncomfortable to the user. 95

In order to realize the objects of this invention, an improved intermediate cover is provided of such material which will permit free air circulation and which will also serve to protect the pillow in the manner hereinbefore set forth, and in carrying out this invention it has been found that any kind of relatively light fabric subjected to any of the waterproofing or cravenetting processes now in
 100 use serves the desired purpose. It is well known that in subjecting a fabric to one of such processes the said fabric is not rendered water and air tight and that it is neither the purpose nor the practice to apply the waterproofing substance in such a manner as to fill
 105 the minute interstices of the fabric. The substance used in waterproofing fabrics adheres to the fibers in such a manner as to prevent the passage of water through the fabric by shedding it or presenting a smooth and
 110 relatively glazed surface, so that the water is caused to travel across the surface of the fabric and is prevented from entering and passing through the interstices formed by the warp and weft threads. By reason of this
 115 fact the texture of a fabric thus treated is relatively open and permits the passage of air as freely as non-coated fabric. It is due to this peculiar characteristic of cravenetted fabrics that the same is rendered especially suitable
 120 for an intermediate protecting-cover, such as has been hereinbefore described. 125

The use of a pillow provided with an intermediate cover, as hereinbefore described, results in a very material saving in feather- 130

renovation in addition to avoiding the cost of frequent replacing of feathers.

I claim—

1. In combination, a tick containing a resilient filling, a protecting cover or case enveloping the tick and provided with an opening for inserting and withdrawing the tick, the margins of said opening having fastening devices and being adapted to be overlapped and fastened to close said opening, and an outer slip inclosing said tick and protective case, said protecting-case being made of a waterproof fabric, the interstices thereof being open to permit the free circulation of air.

2. In combination, a tick containing a resilient filling, a protecting cover or case enveloping the tick and provided with an opening for inserting and withdrawing the tick, and an outer slip inclosing said tick and protective case, said protecting-case being made of a waterproof fabric, the interstices thereof being open to permit the free circulation of air.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EMANUEL M. SCHNADIG.

Witnesses:

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