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HOLLOW RING-SHAPED SEAT-CUSHION  
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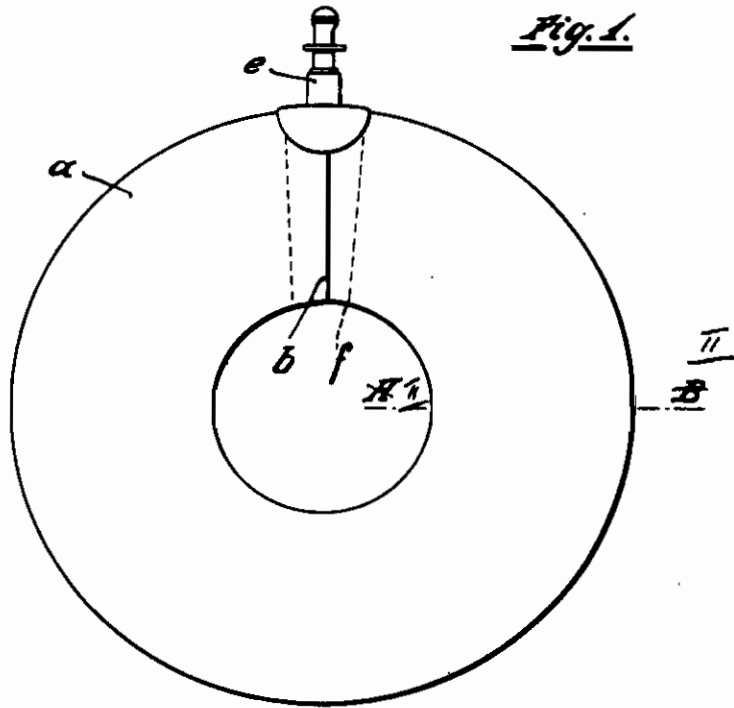


Fig. 1.

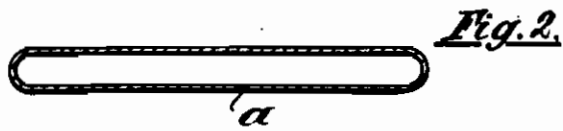


Fig. 2.

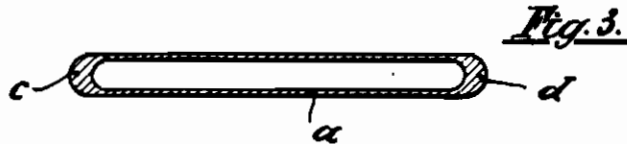


Fig. 3.

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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## HOLLOW RING-SHAPED SEAT-CUSHION

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The hollow ring-shaped seat-cushions, so-called pneumatic rings, of rubber, were up to the present composed of two originally plane, flat ring-shaped discs and these two discs were connected the one with the other by a reinforcing band on the inner edge and on the outer edge. The discs were cut from plane rubber plates. Herefrom resulted a very large seam face and therefore a correspondingly great danger for sources of error by bursting or any other similar damages. It is true that the seam is covered on the inner and outer side by a reinforcing band, but if the inner seam has bursted, the band can scarcely prevent the bursting. The thick seams are also disagreeable when a person sits on this cushion.

According to the invention the inconveniences of these seams are avoided in that the hollow ring-shaped seat-cushion of rubber is composed not of two originally plane discs or flat rings, but consists of a seamless hose bent in circular shape, the two ends of the hose being tightly connected the one with the other.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 shows the seat-cushion in top plan view.

Fig. 2 is a section on line II—II on larger scale.

Fig. 3 shows a similar section through a special form of construction.

The hose  $a$  bent to a circle is made seamless, like the air tyre for rubber tyres of vehicles, and preferably produced in the squirting process on a hose squirting machine, care having to be taken that in spite of the comparatively very

great difference between inner and outer diameter a perfectly smooth, ring-shaped body is produced. The two ends of the air tube to be joined to form a ring are solidly and tightly connected the one with the other at  $b$ . In the drawing is indicated that the two ends overlap. They might, however, join bluntly or be fitted with band reinforcement.

By an inner piece of hose  $f$  an extraordinary reinforcing of the only seam point is obtained and at the same time any inconvenience for the patient is avoided by the omission of the outer seam reinforcing and by displacement in the direction of the radius to the height of the hose extension.

The hose can either have, as shown in Fig. 2, similar wall thickness  $a$  throughout or it may be thickened at  $c$  or  $d$ , as shown in Fig. 3. An increased strength and durability is thereby imparted to the mostly stressed zones, and to the cushion itself an especially pleasant shape is given.

The thickenings  $c$  and  $d$  may be obtained by correspondingly shaping of the mouth piece of the squirting machine.

The air valve  $e$  is preferably arranged at the connecting point  $b$  of the hose ends. According to the construction of the valve the corresponding hose extension can be selected as in the air tubes for wheel tyres, the connecting point being reinforced by canvas or in an other manner and provided at an other point and if desired reinforced.

WILLY RÜSCH.