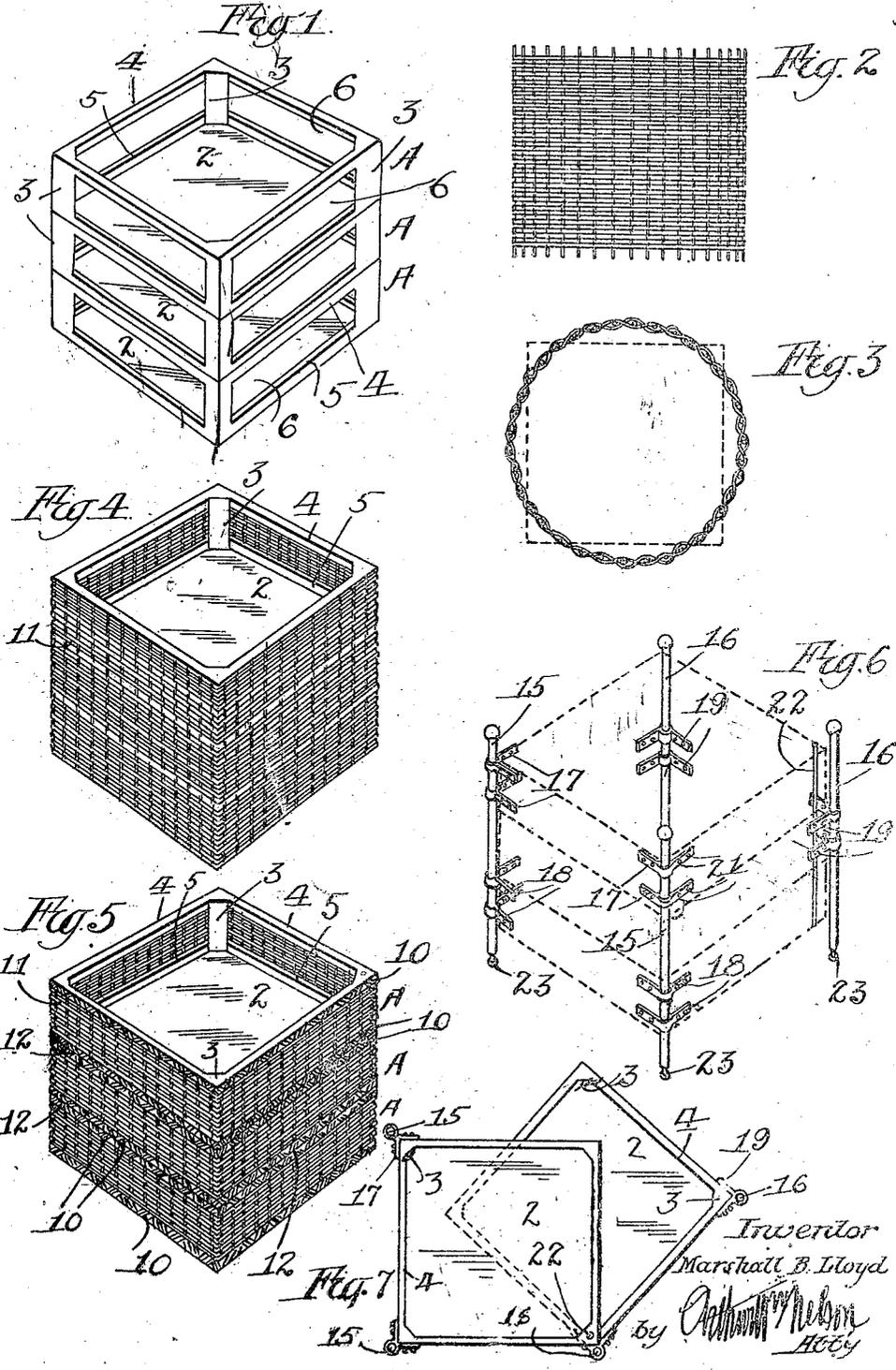


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METHOD OF PRODUCING WOVEN REED ARTICLES.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1917.

1,298,231.

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.



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METHOD OF PRODUCING WOVEN-REED ARTICLES.

1,298,231.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL B. LLOYD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Menominee, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new, useful, and Improved Method of Producing Woven-Reed Articles, of which the following is a specification.

Until recent date in the production of such woven reed articles as have a supporting frame, it has been the universal practice to weave the reed fabric directly upon and thereby secure it to the article frame. Applicant proceeds upon an entirely different principle and weaves the fabric independent of the frame in a manner convenient for the weaving operation and then secures the woven fabric to the article frame. This method is not broadly claimed in this application since it is the subject matter of other applications of which applicant's application, Serial No. 109,714 is an example and by reference to which a thorough understanding of the method of operating and the advantages to be gained will be better understood. Suffice it here to state that by this method, freedom of action is secured which greatly simplifies, cheapens and often improves reed articles.

The general object of the present invention is further to simplify, cheapen and facilitate the manufacture of certain reed articles under the method before referred to.

Further objects of the invention are to eliminate waste; to provide a method whereby articles can be rapidly produced even by unskilled workers; and generally to reduce the hitherto highly individualistic weaving of each reed fabric upon each article frame to a factory method of weaving the fabric apart from the frames and assembling the frames and fabrics in the most convenient, acceptable or desirable manner.

My invention consists generally in the steps, acts and sequence thereof whereby the above named objects, together with others which will appear hereinafter, are attainable and my invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate steps in the

production of a reed article under the present proposed method.

In said drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stack of drawer frames which it is desired to provide with woven reed covering.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a woven reed fabric for use in covering the frames depicted in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the reed fabric shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the fabric of Figs. 2 and 3 applied to or placed around the stack of drawer frames illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 illustrates a further step in the manufacture of the reed articles under consideration.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of standards or frame members for mounting the drawers illustrated, in a manner to produce a commode, and

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the finished commode, one of the drawers being separated from its fellows.

I have chosen for the purpose of illustrating the present invention, the manufacture of a commode comprising a plurality of drawers mounted for convenient association and separation because, it is representative of a class of articles which can be advantageously produced under the present invention. It should therefore, be considered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

While the completed article of the instant case may be said to be a single article of furniture, still in another sense it really comprises a plurality of similar articles associated together for use and it is with reference to the production of a plurality of similar articles that I am particularly concerned. Thus in Fig. 1, I have illustrated a plurality of drawer frames A, each of which comprises a bottom member 2, upon which are mounted uprights or standards 3, at the respective corners of the bottom member which in turn are connected by cross members 4 and 5, thus constituting a drawer

structure having a plurality of panels or spaces 6, which it is desired to cover with woven reed fabric. To this end I produce, in any desired or convenient manner, a tubular reed fabric such as is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 and which is of such size with respect to its perimeter that it can be placed around the drawer frames and which is of such size with respect to its height that it is substantially co-extensive with the plurality of drawer frames A to be covered. The woven reed fabric of Figs. 2 and 3 can be conveniently produced around a suitable templet or form in the manner shown and described in applicant's above mentioned application. I have found that the woven reed fabric can be most conveniently produced in circular form as shown in Fig. 3, but inasmuch as the article frames to be covered in this instance are of substantially rectangular shape I apply pressure to the fabric causing it to assume a substantially rectangular shape as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3. With the fabric in this condition I place it over the stack of article frames A thus completely covering or hiding the sides thereof as is well shown in Fig. 4. I might here add that the projecting stake ends of the fabric illustrated in Fig. 2 can be laid down either before or after the fabric is placed around the frames. The drawers are now in a measure secured together against relative movements, whereas in use they should be independent and I therefore perform other acts whereby the fabric is secured to the respective frame members and then severed in such manner as to permit the independent use of the drawers. To this end the fabric is secured to the drawer frames by suitable devices such as tacks, brads or the like and then the fabric is severed completely around its perimeter and on a line between contiguous superposed drawer frames. In order to enhance the appearance of the articles when finished I prefer to provide a reed braid around the upper and lower edges of the drawer sides. When the braid is used I find it convenient to attach the braid before the fabric is severed and then to sever the fabric between adjacent braids. This method is illustrated in Fig. 5, wherein 10 represents strips of braid secured over the reed fabric covering 11, as by means of tacks, brads or other suitable fastening devices passing through the reed fabric and into the drawer frame structure. After the braid is placed in position and secured I sever the reed fabric 11, completely around its perimeter on the lines 12, thus making a plurality of independent reed covered drawers of neat appearance and of substantial construction. Such a stack of drawers may be used to produce a commode in which

event I provide a plurality of standards 15 and 16, as illustrated in perspective in Fig. 6, and in such spaced position as to accommodate the drawer sections therebetween as indicated by the dotted lines therein. Upon the standards 15, I provide sets of substantially right angularly disposed brackets 17 and 18, so positioned upon the standards that the upper brackets 17, will engage the upper drawer and the lower brackets 18, will engage the lower drawer. Upon the standards 16, I mount similar brackets 19, so disposed as to engage the opposite corners of the intermediate drawer section. The brackets 17, 18, and 19, may be secured to the drawers by means of screws or fastening devices passing through the holes 21, provided for that purpose in the brackets. The various drawers are then mounted upon a vertical pivot 22, whereby the intermediate drawer may be swung free of the top and bottom drawers as is well shown in Fig. 7, and in a manner customary in commode constructions of this type. The standards 16 and 17 are provided with the customary casters 23, to facilitate easy shifting and separation of the standards.

It will thus be noted that I produce a plurality of reed articles by first producing a reed fabric of a size sufficient to cover a plurality of the articles and then sever this fabric into sections or bands of suitable width. This method greatly simplifies, expedites and cheapens the manufacture of reed articles and also results in the elimination of practically all waste.

The drawers may be mounted to prevent interference by the contiguous fabric edges by placing a washer between adjacent drawers. Or instead of simply severing the fabric a narrow strip may be removed between adjacent drawers. By either or both of the above methods interference of the drawer fabric is prevented.

Inasmuch as this disclosure will readily suggest to others modified methods, whereby the substantial advantages of the present invention may be attained, I do not wish to be limited to the precise steps or stated sequence thereof herein shown and described except only as may be necessary by expressed limitations in the hereunto appended claims.

I claim:—

1. The herein described method of producing woven reed articles which consists in providing a plurality of article frames, providing a tubular woven reed fabric of a size sufficient to cover a plurality of the article frames, applying the fabric to the frames in an inclosing relation of either to the other affected by the tubular contour of the fabric and severing the fabric into a plurality of strips.

2. The herein described method of producing woven reed articles which consists in providing a plurality of article frames, associating the article frames in superposed
5 aligned relation, providing a tubular reed fabric of a size sufficient to cover a plurality of the article frames, applying the fabric to the article frames in an inclosing relation of either to the other affected by the tubular

contour of the fabric and then severing the 10 fabric between adjacent article frames.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 22nd day of June, 1917, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARSHALL B. LLOYD.

Witnesses:

EARLE LINDSTRUM,

CECIL J. BELONGY.