

G. S. PRICE.
UPHOLSTERING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1910.

1,028,779.

Patented June 4, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

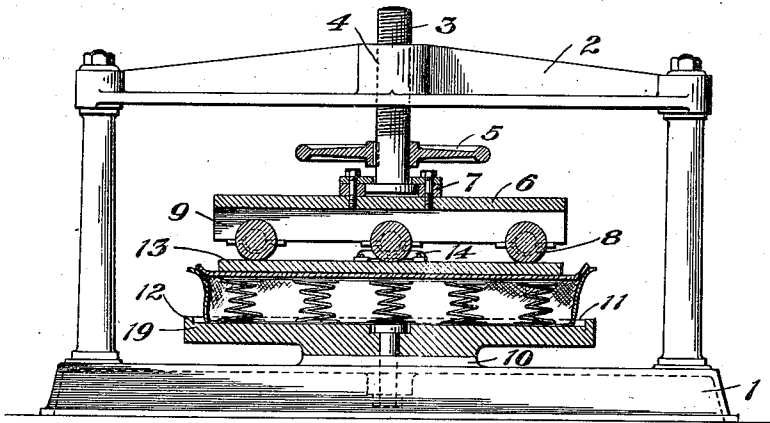


Fig. 1.

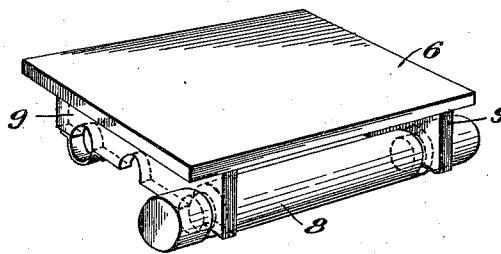


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

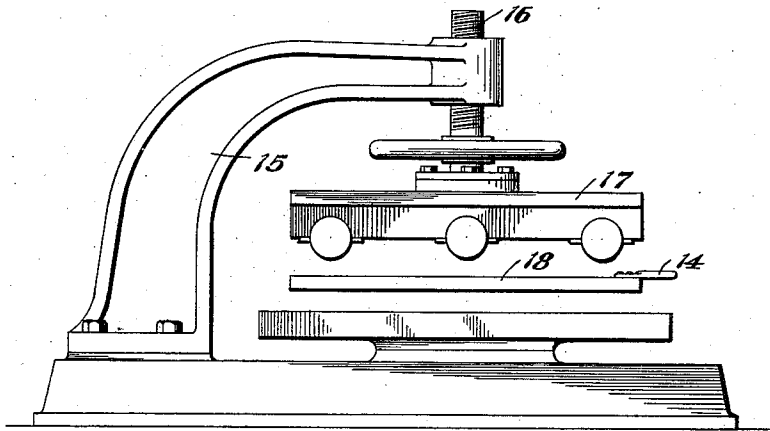


Fig. 4

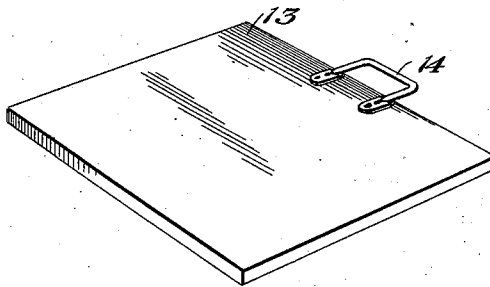


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. PRICE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LEONARD A. YOUNG, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

UPHOLSTERING-MACHINE.

1,028,779.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed September 15, 1910. Serial No. 582,118.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. PRICE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Upholstering-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

In covering or upholstering spring seat constructions, it is usual to attach the lower margins of the sides of the cushion cover to the marginal wires or members of the spring base. The seat cover or top proper is stitched along one edge to the upper margins of one side, and is then drawn over the top of the springs which have to be partially compressed so that their upper ends will be below the upper margins of the cover sides. While the springs are thus partly compressed the remaining portion of the upper edge of the sides is pulled up over the springs and is temporarily pinned to the adjacent edges of the top piece which is drawn as smoothly as may be over the partly compressed springs. To do this smoothly requires skilled labor and the final stitching which is done by hand also necessitates great skill to prevent puckering or creasing of the sides and tops, the springs having to be held in restraint to prevent tearing away of the temporary fastenings by their expansion.

This invention relates to an upholstering machine whereby a spring seat construction may be covered readily without the use of skilled labor and without any possibility of distorting or wrinkling the cover.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a machine embodying features of the invention; Fig. 2 is a view in detail of a pressure plate; Fig. 3 is a view in detail of a draw plate; Fig. 4 is a view in modification of the machine.

In the drawings a base 1 is spanned by an upright yoke 2 in which a hand screw 3 is vertically reciprocable through openings 4, a wheel 5 or like means being used for turning the screw. A pressure plate 6 which is slightly smaller than the spring construction to which the machine is adapted is swiveled through a suitable socket 7 on the bottom of the screw 3. A plurality of rollers 8 are journaled in parallel relation in suitable bearing blocks 9 or like members on the

under side of the pressure plate 6. A turn-table 19 is secured on the base 1 beneath the pressure plate 6, preferably on bearing rings 10. End flanges 11 and a side flange 12 allow a spring construction to be readily placed on the turn-table in proper relation to the pressure plate. A draw board 13 having a handle 14 on one side is provided and is substantially of the same area as the pressure plate 6.

In operation a spring construction is slipped on to the turn-table 19 with the upholstery sides attached to the margin of the base frame and the cover stitched along one edge to one of the upper edges of the sides and laid loosely over the top of the uncompressed springs. The draw board 13 is placed on the cover, and by manipulation of the hand wheel 5, the pressure plate is then forced down on the draw board until the springs are compressed sufficiently to allow the sides to be drawn smoothly up over them. The draw board is then pulled out away from the rear stitched edge of the cover and the latter in attempting to follow the board is smoothly spread over the top of the springs which are held compressed by the pressure plate rolls. The margins of the cover and sides are then united by stitching and this is done without the intermediate step of pinning or basting. Inasmuch as the springs are held firmly compressed and the cover is smoothed out evenly skilled labor is not necessary for completing the upholstering and an inexperienced operator can, with this machine, finish more seats than can be done by a skilled operator working in the old manner.

For small spring seats which are substantially rectangular the construction shown in Fig. 1 is preferable enabling the seat to be turned by rotating the turn-table so that the operator has ready access to each side in succession. Where the spring construction is of considerable length, as for a double buggy seat or for a tonneau, the construction shown in Fig. 4 is preferable. In such case, the yoke is replaced by a pair of arch frames 15 with hand screws 16 in each and a pressure plate 17 is carried by both screws, a draw board 18 being inserted as in the other constructions and withdrawn through the front of the machine. The draw board may be omitted if the rolls of the pressure

plate are sufficiently close to allow the cover to be drawn through by hand until smooth and taut, but better results are obtained with the draw board.

5 Obviously, changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and I do not care to limit myself to any particular form or arrangement of parts.

10 I claim as my invention:

1. An upholstering machine comprising a base, a spring-seat turntable pivoted on the base to swing parallel thereto, a yoke secured on the base over the turntable, a hand
15 screw in screwthreaded engagement with the yoke, and in axial alinement with the turntable, a pressure plate journaled on the end of the screw adjacent the turntable, rollers journaled on the under side of the
20 pressure plate in substantially parallel relation to the turntable, and a draw plate re-

movably inserted between the rolls and the turntable.

2. An upholstering machine comprising a base, an upright yoke secured on the base, a
25 turntable journaled on the base under the yoke, a hand screw in screwthreaded engagement with the yoke in axial alinement with the turntable, a pressure plate journaled on the end of the screw adjacent the turntable, 30 bearing blocks depending from the base of the pressure plate, rollers journaled in parallel relation in the bearing blocks, and a draw board removably inserted between the pressure plate and turntable. 35

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

GEORGE S. PRICE.

Witnesses:

C. R. STICKNEY,
A. M. SHANNON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."