

L. A. YOUNG.
 UPHOLSTERY SPRING CONSTRUCTION.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1912.

1,058,285.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Fig. 1

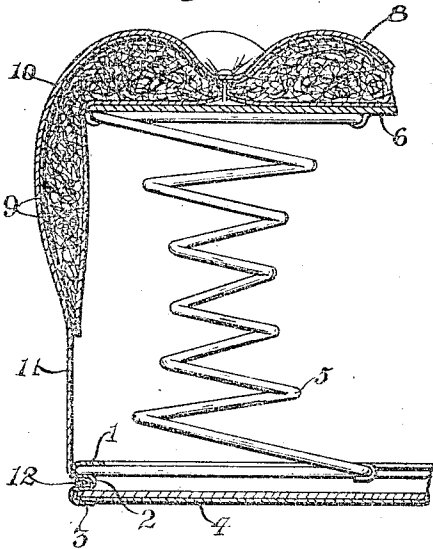


Fig. 2

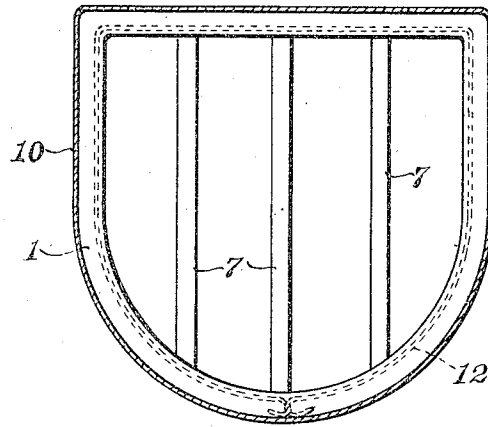


Fig. 3

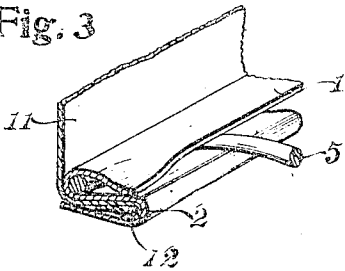


Fig. 4

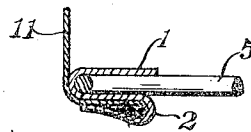


Fig. 5

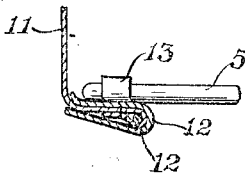


Fig. 7

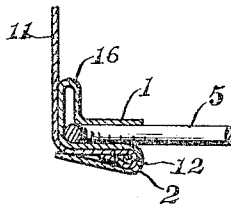
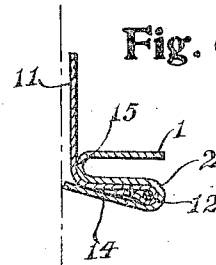


Fig. 6



Witnesses

A. M. Shannon.
 Chas. W. Stauffer

Inventor
 Leonard A. Young

By

Charles H. Young
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD A. YOUNG, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

UPHOLSTERY-SPRING CONSTRUCTION.

1,058,285.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Application filed June 15, 1912. Serial No. 703,789.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD A. YOUNG, 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 Upholstery-Spring Construction, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 In attaching upholstery covering to the frame of a spring construction, it is desirable that a neat finish be obtained which not only holds the leather or other material used, smoothly in position but also protects 15 the leather from abrasion and undue wear. Where the spring construction on which the upholstery is placed is entirely of metal this is a matter of some difficulty.

This invention relates to an upholstery 20 spring construction in which provision is made for securing the covering used in such manner as to present a pleasing appearance as well as guard the covering from wear and defacement.

25 The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of a portion of an upholstery spring construction that embodies features of the invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bottom frame of such construction, showing the disposition of the parts without the addition of the springs or upholstery; Fig. 3 is a view in detail showing a section through a base frame, with applied spring upholstery the bottom retaining member of the frame being omitted; and Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are views in detail, 40 showing various modifications in the form of a base frame strip.

Referring to the drawings, a base frame is formed of a strip of sheet metal that is bent on itself to provide an upper inwardly extending flange 1 and a lower rib 2 that is hollow, the groove thereof extending outwardly entirely around the frame or throughout the length of the strips that form the frame. As indicated in Fig. 1, 45 the lower flange of this rib 2 may be reverted to form a ledge 3 on which the sheets 4 which form the covering of the bottom of the spring construction may be supported. The strip may be reinforced by a rim wire 55 placed in the upper groove although this is not indicated in the drawings. Body

springs 5 of the usual type are secured on the upper groove by pinching down the flange 1 as indicated in Fig. 3. An upper rim frame 6 is supported by these body 30 springs, which also rest on transverse strips 7 as in the ordinary standard construction of seats of this character.

A cushion built up in the usual manner of filling 8, lining 9 and covering 10 rests 35 upon the top frame and body springs and the covering is brought down to form an apron 11 and closing the side of the construction. The lower marginal portion of the cover is drawn into the groove of the 70 rib 2, and is held in place by pinching down the lower lip of the rib as indicated.

Obviously the manner of attaching the spring to the strip does not change the method of securing the covering in place 75 and one modification of the method of attaching the spring is indicated in Fig. 5, an ear 13 being struck up to overlie and retain the spring. In Fig. 6 a strip is shown which has no provision for retaining the 30 bottom sheets of the construction but which has a flange 14 that extends slightly beyond the bend 15 around which the cover 11 is drawn to prevent chafing of the latter by objects rubbing against the side of the sheet. 35 In Fig. 7 a further modification of the strip is indicated, an upright stiffening rib 16 being used to insure rigidity. In any of these constructions the covering is held smoothly and securely in position by means which 40 give a good finish to the seat and which enable the seat to be constructed very cheaply. The covering is drawn smoothly to place and does not have the pocket appearance common where the margins are simply 45 turned under the base of the seat and either roughly tacked there or else held by a draw string. While the strip is shown herein it is in itself of sufficient strength to form the outer member of the base frame, it may be 100 applied to a wood base if the latter be desirable and the method of such application is apparent without need of further description.

Obviously, changes in the details of construction may be made without departing 105 from the spirit of the invention and I do not care to limit myself to any particular form or arrangement of parts.

What I claim is:—

1. In an upholstery spring construction, a base frame, body springs, a marginal strip 110

on the frame adapted to secure the adjacent body springs and provided with an outer groove, upholstery on the springs and a cover therefor whose marginal portion is secured in the strip groove by the compressed flanges of the strip that form the outer groove.

2. In a spring construction, a base frame, a marginal strip in the frame, having a pair of flanges adapted to embrace the coils of adjacent body springs and a pair of flanges that form an outer groove adapted to receive the covering of upholstery applied to the construction, the flanges that form the outer groove being pressed together on the cover.

3. In a spring construction, a base frame, a marginal strip having an upper flange and an outer longitudinal groove, body springs secured to the upper flange of the strip, upholstery on the springs and a cover therefor secured in the groove of the strip, the portions of the strips forming the outer groove being compressed upon the cover.

4. In a spring construction, a marginal frame strip having an upper marginal portion for securing body springs, an outer groove for receiving upholstery covering, a lower marginal portion adapted to support a bottom sheet, and a cover for upholstery whose marginal portion enters the outer groove, the adjacent portions of the strip being pressed together upon the cover.

5. In a spring construction, a marginal sheet metal strip folded longitudinally

throughout its length on itself to form a support for body springs and a receiving groove on its outer face for an upholstery covering, and an upholstery cover whose marginal portion enters the receiving groove and is gripped by the sides thereof.

6. In a spring construction, a sheet metal frame strip folded on itself to form an inner upper pair of flanges for upholstery body springs, an outer longitudinal groove for receiving upholstery covering, and an inner supporting ledge for bottom sheets and an upholstery cover whose marginal portion enters the longitudinal groove and is gripped by the adjacent portions of the strip.

7. The combination in a spring construction, of a sheet metal frame strip folded longitudinally on itself to form an outer longitudinal groove, with body springs whose base coils are attached to the upper portion of the strip, upholstery supported on the springs and a cover therefor whose marginal portion lies in the outer groove of the strip, the portions of the strip that form the groove gripping the inserted portion of the cover where it is secured by the compressed flanges of the strip that forms the outer groove.

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

LEONARD A. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

C. R. STICKNEY,
ANNA M. SHANNON.