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HOLDER FOR UPHOLSTERY WEBBING

2,146,592

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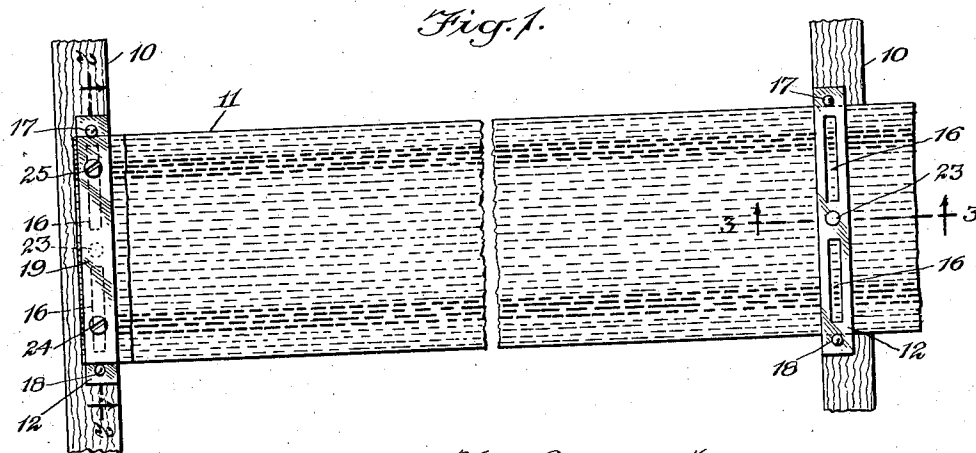
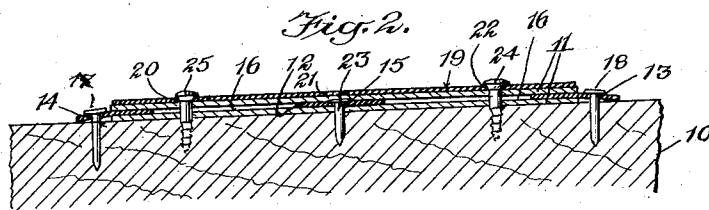
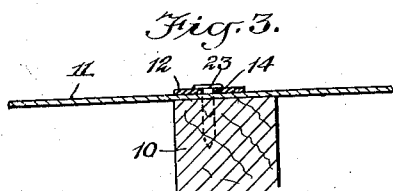
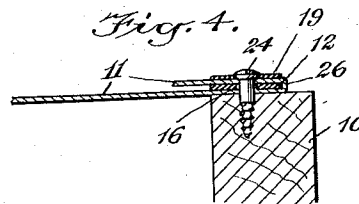
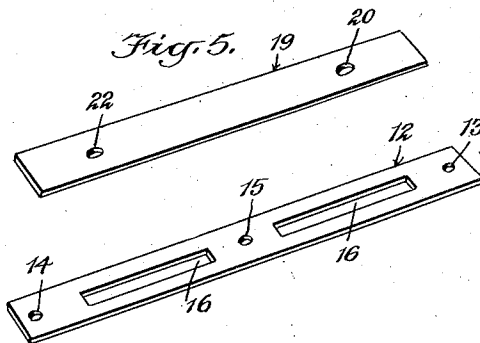


*Fig. 6.*

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HOLDER FOR UPHOLSTERY WEBBING

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3 Claims. (Cl. 155-179)

This invention relates to the art of upholstering, and more particularly to the fastening of upholstery webbing on the bottom of chairs, divans, sofas and similar articles of furniture.

The webbing referred to is that used to support the springs and stuffings of cushion chairs. In the past it has been customary to tack the webbing to the under framework of the chair by means of a plurality of carpet or upholstery tacks. The webbing used is of coarse weave and with constant use has a tendency to pull away from the tacks, to rip, and to tear. This would be especially true when the webbing became old, dry and slightly rotten. When the webbing becomes old or pulls away, it is necessary to replace it, and the tacks which have been driven into the framework of the chair must be removed and new tacks used. This results in a great number of holes in the framework of the chair, and after the webbing has been replaced once or twice the framework is in such condition that it will not hold tacks.

An object of this invention is to provide a means for fastening the webbing which will be more secure and which will do away with the difficulties mentioned above.

A further object is to provide a fastening means which will exert an equal tension throughout the width of the webbing and thus prevent its pulling away at any one point.

Another object is to provide a fastening means which may be removed when the webbing is old and replaced without mutilating the framework of the chair.

With these and other objects in view, which will be more apparent as the description proceeds, reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which—

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of a section of the chair framework showing the webbing completely fastened on the left side and partially fastened on the right side;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view of the same nature showing a further step in the operation;

Figs. 5 and 6 are views of the top and bottom fastening plates, respectively.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, Fig. 1 shows the ordinary framework of a chair 10 to which webbing 11 is ordinarily fastened by tacks. In my improved device I provide a bot-

tom plate 12 which contains tack, nail or screw holes 13, 14 and 15, and elongated slots 16.

In operation, one side of the webbing is fastened as shown on the left side of Fig. 1. The webbing is then stretched across the framework 5 and a nail or tack 17 is driven through the hole 13 in the lower plate 12 and into the framework 10. The nail 18 is then driven through the hole 14 into the framework 10, the webbing pulled taut, and the nail 23 driven through the hole 15 10 in the plate 12 to hold the webbing tight. The webbing 11 is then folded over the plate 12, as shown in Fig. 4, and an upper plate 19 having two openings therein 20 and 22 is then placed 15 over the webbing. Screws 24 and 25 are driven through the openings 20 and 22 respectively, through the slots 16, and into the framework 10, thus forcing the plate 19 downwardly against the top fold of the webbing and the plate 12 and the webbing under the plate 12 against the 20 wooden frame 10.

It will be seen that a firm, strong fastening is thus provided which may be removed to replace the webbing by taking out the screws 24 and 25, removing the plate 19, removing the nail 23, and loosening one end of the plate 12. Obviously, due to the fold 26, the tension on the webbing is supported throughout its width and the strain is not exerted at any single point. Moreover, the webbing is not weakened by the 30 insertion of a number of tack holes, nor is the framework mutilated by the insertion of a great number of nails.

While I have shown the slots 16 as elongated slots, these may in fact be merely holes sufficiently large enough to receive the screws 24 and 25, or the slot 16 may be one continuous slot, in which event the hole 15 would not be necessary. Obvious other modifications may be made in my device without departing from my invention. 40

I claim:

1. The combination with upholstery webbing and a framework, of means for fastening said webbing to said framework, said means comprising a plate adapted to be placed over said 45 webbing and fastened to said framework, a second plate adapted to be placed over said webbing when it is turned backwardly over the first mentioned plate, each of said plates having apertures whereby screws passing through the second mentioned plate pass through the first mentioned plate to secure both plates and said webbing to said framework.

2. Means for fastening upholstery webbing to a framework, said means comprising two plates, 55

one of said plates being longer than the other and being provided with screw or nail-receiving slots, said longer plate being adapted to be fastened to the framework and to receive the webbing around it, the second mentioned plate being provided with screw or nail receiving openings and being adapted to be placed over said second plate and over said folded webbing and to be fastened to said framework by the passing of screws or nails into the aforementioned openings.

3. A method of fastening upholstery webbing

to a framework which consists in fastening one end of an elongated plate to the framework, passing said webbing under said plate and fastening the other end of said plate to the framework, folding said webbing back over said plate and placing a second plate over said webbing, fastening said second plate to the framework by driving screws or nails through said second plate through said upholstery webbing and through the first plate into the framework.

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