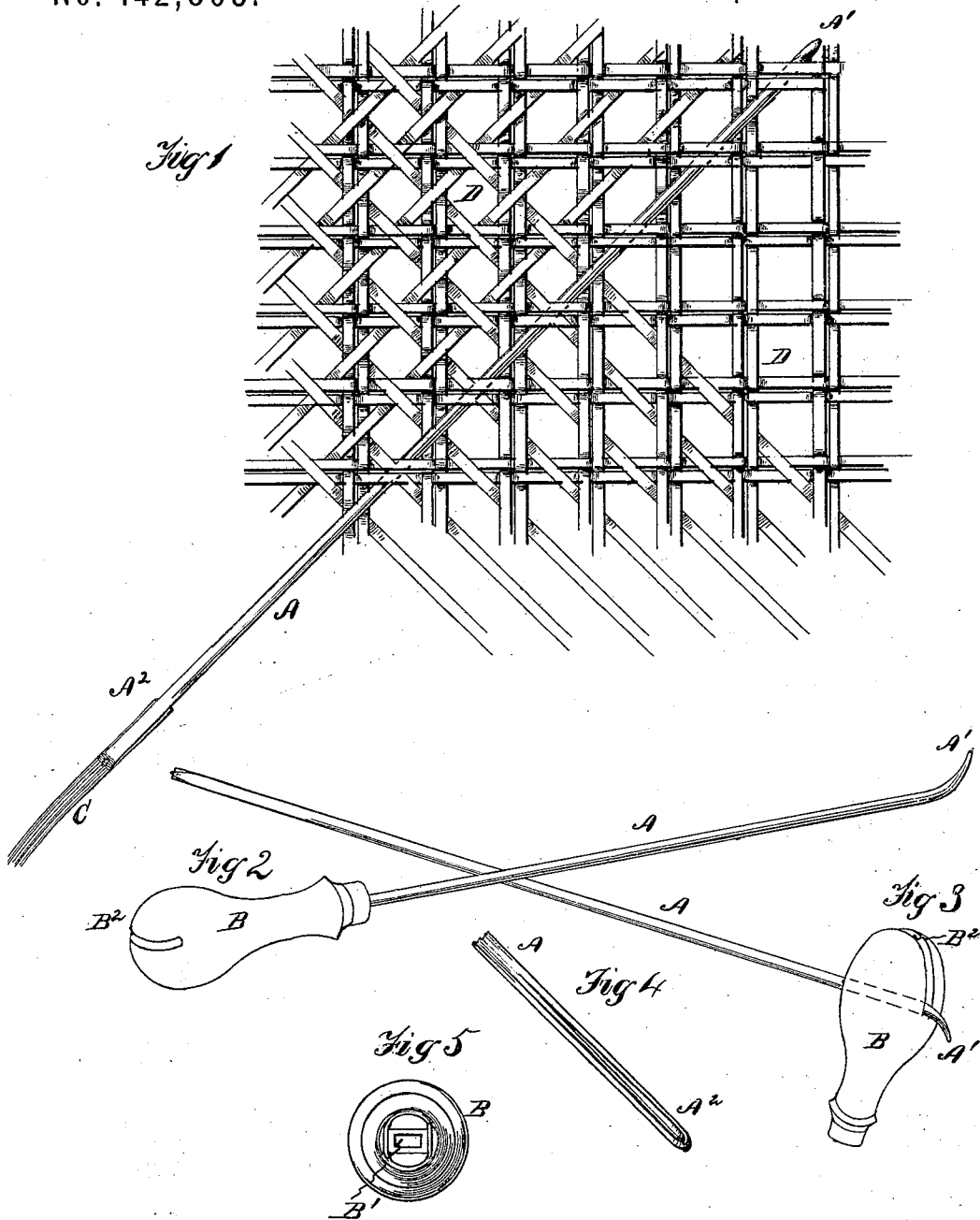


D. C. MOSHER.

Needles for Weaving Cane-Seats for Chairs.

No. 142,808.

Patented September 16, 1873.



Witnesses

W. Bradford
A. Ruppert

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEWITT C. MOSHER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEEDLES FOR WEAVING CANE-SEATS FOR CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 142,808, dated September 16, 1873; application filed May 27, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEWITT C. MOSHER, of Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Needles for Weaving Cane-Seats for Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan, showing the mode of using the needle. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same, showing the handle attached for pushing the needle. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing the handle attached for drawing the needle. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the end of the needle by which the cane is clasped; and Fig. 5 is an end view of the handle, showing the socket.

The same letters are employed in all the figures in the designation of identical parts.

Cane-seated chairs are usually woven by hand, the splints being passed six times across the frame—viz., twice longitudinally, twice transversely, and once each way diagonally—to form the six-sided meshes in the seat. A needle has sometimes been used which, clamping at its point the cane-splint, was used for passing the cane through with the needle, when the latter was withdrawn; but this could only be used for putting in part of the web, and could not be used for completing the seat.

My improvement consists in the use of a needle which may be woven through the seat, and then, when the end of the splint has been nipped by the end still projecting on the side from which the needle was inserted, may be drawn through the web, drawing the splint after it.

In the annexed drawings, A is a needle of length sufficient to traverse the seat—say, for ordinary chairs, about two feet in length. At one end the point is curved for a distance of about half an inch, so that by turning the needle as it traverses the web it may be easily passed over and under the respective splints already inserted. The other end of the needle is made rectangular to fit the rectangular socket B¹ in the handle B, so that the needle may be turned on its axis as it is

passed alternately over and under the splints. This end of the needle is also split, to form two jaws, finished with teeth or interlocking serrations to firmly nip the end of the splint C. The needle is first woven through the web by means of the handle B, attached as shown in Fig. 2. When the point A¹ has been passed entirely through, and the needle drawn through until the end of the handle approaches the web, the handle is removed by withdrawing it, and the point engaged in a slit cut in the handle at B², as shown in Fig. 3. The end of the cane-splint is then inserted into the jaw A², as shown in Fig. 1, and the needle drawn out of the web, the pressure of which will keep the jaws closely compressed until it emerges, when they will let go the splint, which, when fully drawn through the web, until fixed in its proper place therein, is passed down through the proper hole in the frame, and then passed back to the top for reinsertion. As the needle is but little if any larger in diameter than the splint, and the splint follows the needle, the latter may be employed for inserting the last courses, which cannot be done with such needles as pass through the web parallel with the splint, if the seat is properly woven.

It is obvious that needles constructed on the same principles, but adapted to other kinds of work, may be employed for weaving the seats of other kinds of splint-bottomed chairs.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A needle for weaving chair-seats terminating at its butt-end in jaws, to nip the end of the splint, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with such a needle, a handle, B, constructed with a socket to hold and turn the needle while being inserted into the web, and also a slit to catch the curved point of the needle when it is to be drawn out of the web, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

D. C. MOSHER.

Witnesses:

WILMER BRADFORD,
R. MASON.