J. C. MELICK.

WEBBING ATTACHER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1908.

898,983. Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

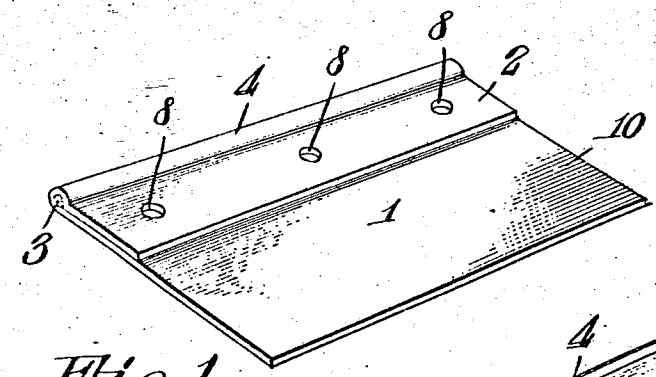


Fig. 1.

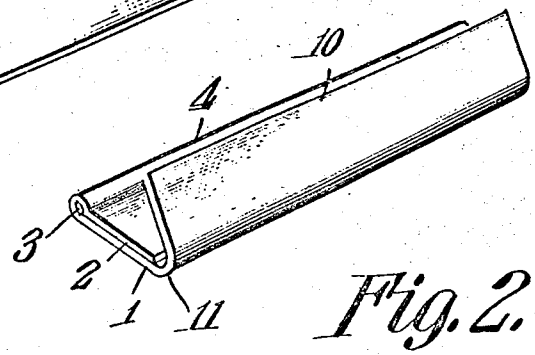


Fig. 2.

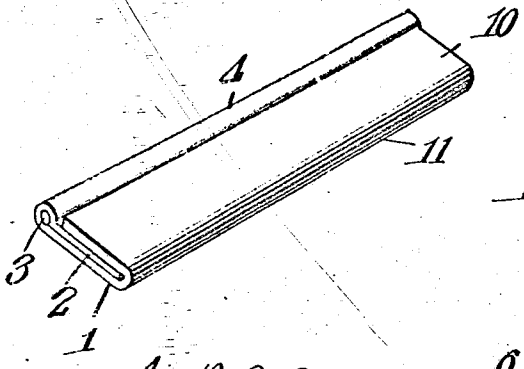


Fig. 3.

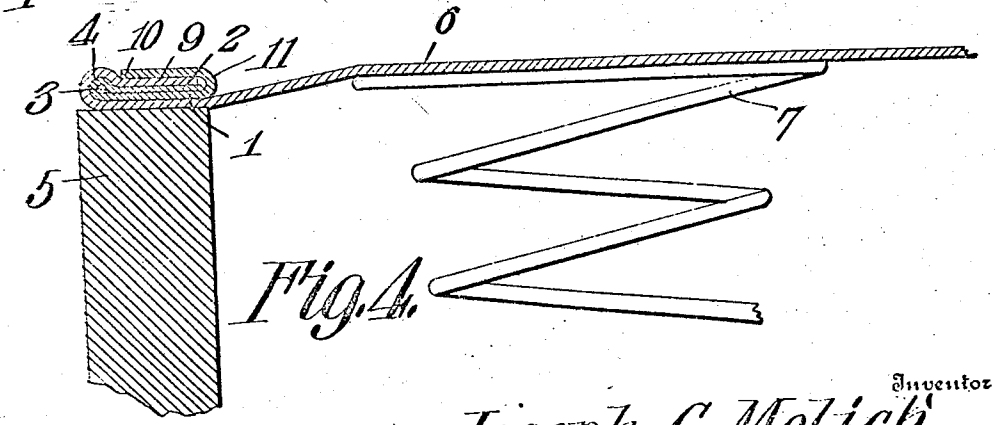


Fig. 4.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WEBBING-ATTACHER.

No. 898,983. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

Application filed March 20, 1908. Serial No. 422,309.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. MELICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Webbing-Attacher, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to webbing attachers used in upholstering furniture and the like, and has for its object to provide a device which will both securely hold and prevent tearing of the webbing or other fabric used.

It is well known that considerable inconvenience is experienced and no little expense incurred by having the webbing which supports the springs in furniture renewed and frequent renewal of this element is made necessary not so much by the body of the material wearing through, as by the terminals tearing from their supports.

In most of the furniture on the market today, the webbing which supports the springs has its terminals secured by ordinary tacks or nails to the opposed sides of the article to which it is applied. It is obvious that this construction cannot long retain the springs in place, since the strain on the springs when the chair or other article is occupied is transmitted to the terminals of the webbing, or support, and the area of the heads of the nails or tacks being insufficient to overlie all the strands of the fabric the result is that the latter is pulled over the said heads. The present invention aims to remedy this defect by employing a device which will present no cutting edges to the terminals of the webbing or other support.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but showing the position of the device at the end of the first operation of securing the clamp. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the position when the device is fully fastened. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view showing the position of the webbing or fabric when the device is in position, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the construction illustrated in the several figures of the drawings, a substantially rectangular plate 1, preferably formed of metal or other suitable material, has a portion 2 folded or bent so as to rest on the upper face of the plate and the inner edge of which is disposed adjacent the middle of the plate. A rod 3 of a length equal to that of the plate is interposed between the opposed faces of the plate and bent portion and disposed on the outer edge thereof, forming a bead 4.

In the construction thus far described, the device is applied to the lower face of the frame of a chair or other article of furniture, the beaded edge 4 lying adjacent the outer edge of the frame 5, as shown in Fig. 4. The webbing 6 or other fabric used to retain the springs 7 in the frame, has a portion adjacent one end interposed between one face of the frame 5 and the device, and is secured in place by nails or the like, adapted to enter registering perforations 8 formed in the portion 2 and plate 1. The end 9 of the fabric 6 projecting beyond the frame, is now folded over the bead 4, so as to rest on the bent portion 2, and when in this position, the inner or rebent portion 10 of the plate 1 is then folded over the free end of the fabric 6 and beat portion 2 of the plate, as clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, and secured in place by nails or the like.

It is evident from the foregoing that when the parts are in position as illustrated in Fig. 4, it being understood that this figure is an inverted illustration, a downward strain on the fabric 6 will be communicated to that portion of the latter overlying the bead 4 and the opposite or inner edge 11 being rounded no sharp surfaces will be presented that would have a tendency to mutilate the fabric.

It is obvious that this construction will materially lengthen the durability of the article to which it is applied, and, also, without detracting from the neatness or general appearance thereof.

What is claimed is:—

1. A webbing attacher for furniture comprising a metallic plate having a portion bent longitudinally upon itself forming a round edge around which the webbing is turned, and a portion rebent upon the first named bent portion forming a clamp for securing the terminal of the webbing in position.

2. A webbing attacher for furniture comprising a metallic plate having a portion bent

longitudinally upon itself and provided with a beaded edge around which the webbing is turned and another portion rebent upon the first named bent portion the outer end and inner face of which form respectively a round bearing surface and a clamping surface for the said webbing.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH C. MELICK.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
F. LEOTIE BURTON.