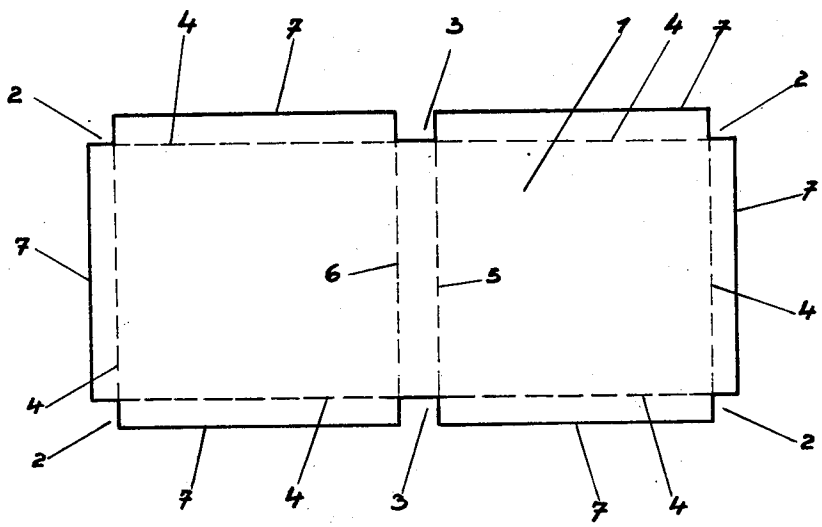
June 15, 1954 K. FRIEDRICH 2,680,857

UPHOLSTERING BODY

Filed March 22, 1951

Fig. 1



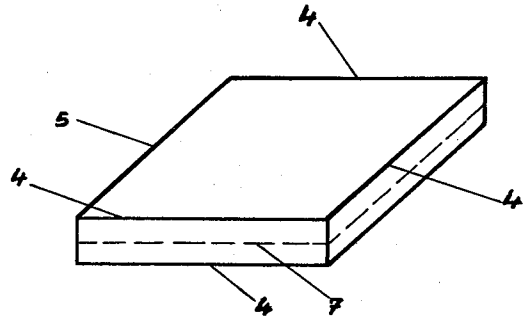


Fig. 2

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UPHOLSTERING BODY

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1 Claim. (Cl. 5—354)

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This invention relates to improvements in or relating to upholstering bodies.

For the production of upholstering bodies loose fibrous masses, for example animal hair or synthetic fibres, have been moistened with elastic binding agents such as latex, dried and vulcanized. In order to improve the elasticity steel springs and the like can be embedded in the upholstery. Such upholstering layers have been used as upper and lower coverings for fillings of various kinds. The manufacture in this way of upholstery provided with fillings is very complicated however.

The present invention relates to an upholstering body which simplifies considerably the covering of fillings of the most varied kind with a fibrous covering of loose fibres held in position by an elastic binding agent. The upholstering body is provided with imprinted fold lines which allow the body readily to be folded around the filling. The arrangement of the fold lines fits the dimensions of the filling so that on folding the covering layer bent marginal pieces are produced the edges of which abut tightly and can be sewn together along their line of contact. In order to avoid overlapping on folding together the covering layer is provided at the edges and in the centre of the long sides with cut-outs.

The fold lines with which the new product is provided are imprinted by means of dies or profiled rollers during the manufacture of the upholstering body after application of the elastic binding agent but before drying the same, whereupon the body is dried and if desired vulcanized. Preferably the fibrous coverings are produced in a continuous operation in the form of a band of desired width and after preparation are cut or stamped into pieces of appropriate dimensions and the above-mentioned cut-outs are formed. Spring bodies, which may for example consist of a series of steel springs, preferably form the filling.

As the binder for the fixing of the fibrous masses, which may have the form of crimped bands or of loops, a material is employed which will remain elastic after drying or vulcanizing, i. e. does not render the fibres brittle or fragile. Excellent results have been attained with a natural rubber latex which in well-known fashion contains vulcanization additions. Favorable results were also obtained with prevulcanized latex concentrates, such as are on the market, for example, under the designation "Revultex," or with emulsions of artificial rubberlike materials, for example of mixed polymerizates of butadiene-styrene ("Buna-latex") or of chlorobutadiene polymerizates ("neoprene latex").

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The invention will further be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of one embodiment of an upholstering body according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same after folding.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents an upholstering body suitable for surrounding a filling with rectangular boundary surfaces. This upholstering body is provided with imprinted fold lines 4, 5 and 6 and is provided with a cut-out 2 at the corners and with cut-outs 3 at the centre of the lateral edges. 7 indicates the margins. The longitudinal margins are formed directly in a continuous operation and the margins along the lesser sides are formed by cutting out.

Fig. 2 shows the upholstering body folded about a filling. The marginal pieces formed by bending round the filling about the fold lines 4, 5 abut with their edges 7 tightly together and are sewn together along these edges.

What I claim is:

A cushion body for covering a filling comprising loosely stacked fiber masses cemented together by an elastic binding agent, said body having fold lines impressed therein and recesses cut therein at spaced points corresponding to said fold lines for preventing overlapping when folded at said fold lines around the filling, the width of the marginal pieces between the folding lines and the transverse and longitudinal edges of said body being equal and being so proportioned that when covering the filling said edges directly abut.

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