

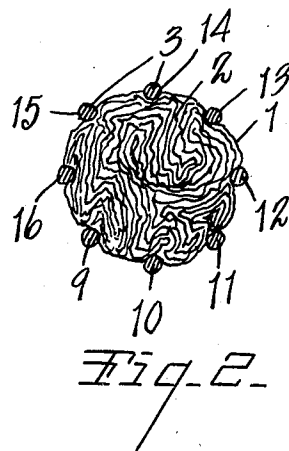
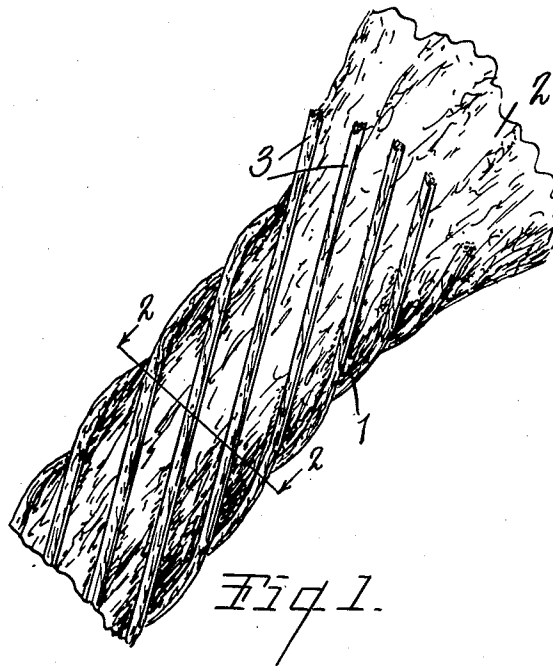
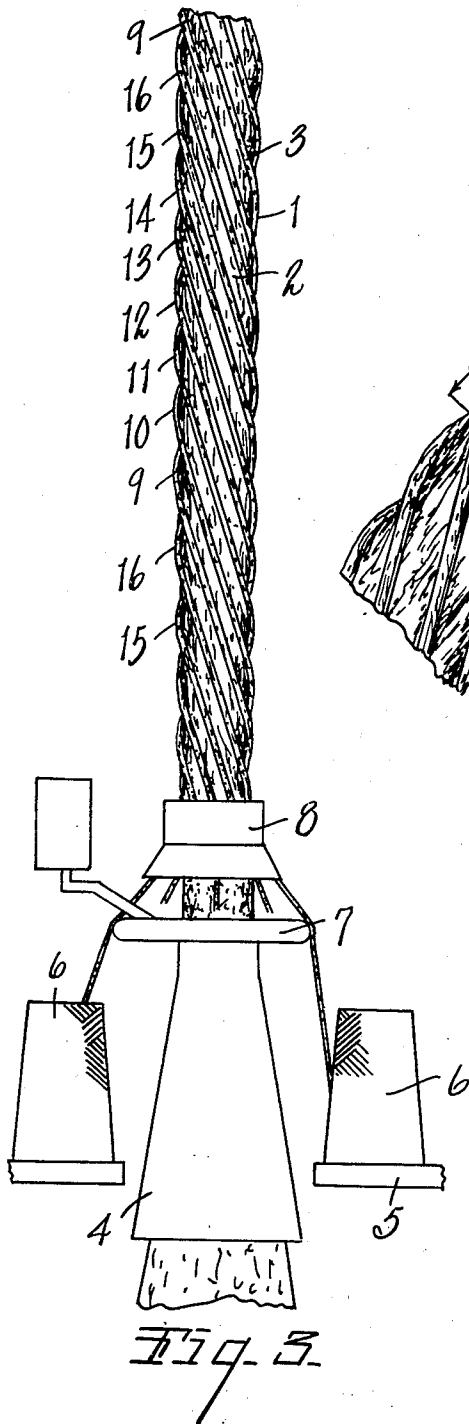
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2,248,123

UPHOLSTERY CORD

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UPHOLSTERY CORD

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4 Claims. (Cl. 57—162)

This invention relates to packing cords for use in upholstered furniture and as packing. It has for its objects:

First, to produce a new and improved cord.

Second, to produce such a cord which may be made inexpensively and rapidly and which will retain its shape.

Third, to provide such a cord which may be made inexpensively and rapidly and in small sizes and in which the surface is uniform.

Fourth, to provide such a cord in which a minimum amount of wrapping threads are employed while still holding the core of the cord sufficiently to have it retain its shape.

Fifth, to provide a new and improved method of producing such cords.

Sixth, to provide such a method which permits an increased rate of production with a minimum amount of material.

Seventh, to produce such a method which is inexpensive and simple.

Other objects and advantages pertaining to details and economies of construction and operation will appear from the description to follow. The invention is defined in the claims. A preferred embodiment of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a greatly enlarged view of a piece of cord made in accordance with my invention, the end of the cord being unraveled to show the construction.

Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view showing somewhat diagrammatically the improved method of producing the cord.

The cord 1 consists of a body portion or core 2 which is made of compressed crepe sheets of cellulose wadding which are sold commercially under the trade name "Kimpak." The material is a wadded cellulose material consisting of assembled sheets of thin creped cellulose tissue. The material is wadded and formed into a substantially cylindrical core without any twist and is retained by helically wound wrapping threads 3.

The wadded cellulose material to which I have referred provides a very superior core because it has the necessary resiliency and feel and because it is inexpensive. It will be apparent, however, that wadded cotton, cotton padding, cotton roving and tissue paper either crushed or pressed to form could be employed in connection with my invention with a great deal of satisfaction.

In making up my cord, I employ the apparatus

shown in Fig. 3. The core material is formed into a cylindrical core by the forming tube 4 and is fed along in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 3. A revolving head 5 which revolves about the core as it moves along carries spools 6 of the thread 3. The threads 3 pass over a ring 7 from which a starch suspension or other adhesive solution is applied to the thread just prior to the wrapping thereof on the core, so that the thread will be tacky when it is applied to the core. The details of the ring form no portion of this invention and so are not shown in detail.

After the thread is applied, the core passes through a final forming die 8.

The manner of winding the threads lends itself to extremely rapid production methods. The threads are wound in a group consisting of a plurality of threads 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. The threads of the group are wound in spaced relationship to one another as a group and on a helix about the core having a pitch which is very steep and is such that the thread 9 at one edge of the group is spaced from the thread 16 at the other edge of the group on each consecutive wrapping of the group a distance corresponding to the spacing between the threads of the group.

By employing this method of winding, I obtain a cord having an extremely even surface and attain the effect with a minimum number of wrapping threads. This is particularly adapted for use in making small cords of a quarter of an inch or less in diameter in which it is desired to retain the feel of the core and still have the core retained in its desired form. By wrapping the threads in one way, I can obtain fast wrapping and by having the pitch steep, I eliminate any tendency for the wrapping of the threads to create a twist in the cord.

The terms and expressions which have been herein employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention, in the use of such terms and expressions, of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described, or portions thereof, but it is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The method of forming a packing cord consisting of forming an untwisted substantially cylindrical core of compressed crepe sheets of cellulose wadding, applying adhesive to a plurality of threads to make them tacky, and while said threads are still tacky wrapping them as a group

of threads to make them tacky, and while said threads are still tacky wrapping them as a group in spaced relationship helically around said core in one direction only on a helix having a pitch 5 such that the thread at one edge of the group is spaced from the thread at the other edge of the group on consecutive wrappings a distance corresponding to the spacing between threads of the group.

10 4. The method of forming a packing cord consisting of forming a substantially cylindrical core of resilient material, applying adhesive to a plurality of threads to make them tacky, and while said threads are still tacky wrapping them as a group in spaced relationship helically around said
15 core in one direction only on a helix having a pitch such that the thread at one edge of the group is spaced from the thread at the other edge of the group on consecutive wrappings a
20 distance corresponding to the spacing between threads of the group.

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