

No. 616,097.

A. FRESCHL.

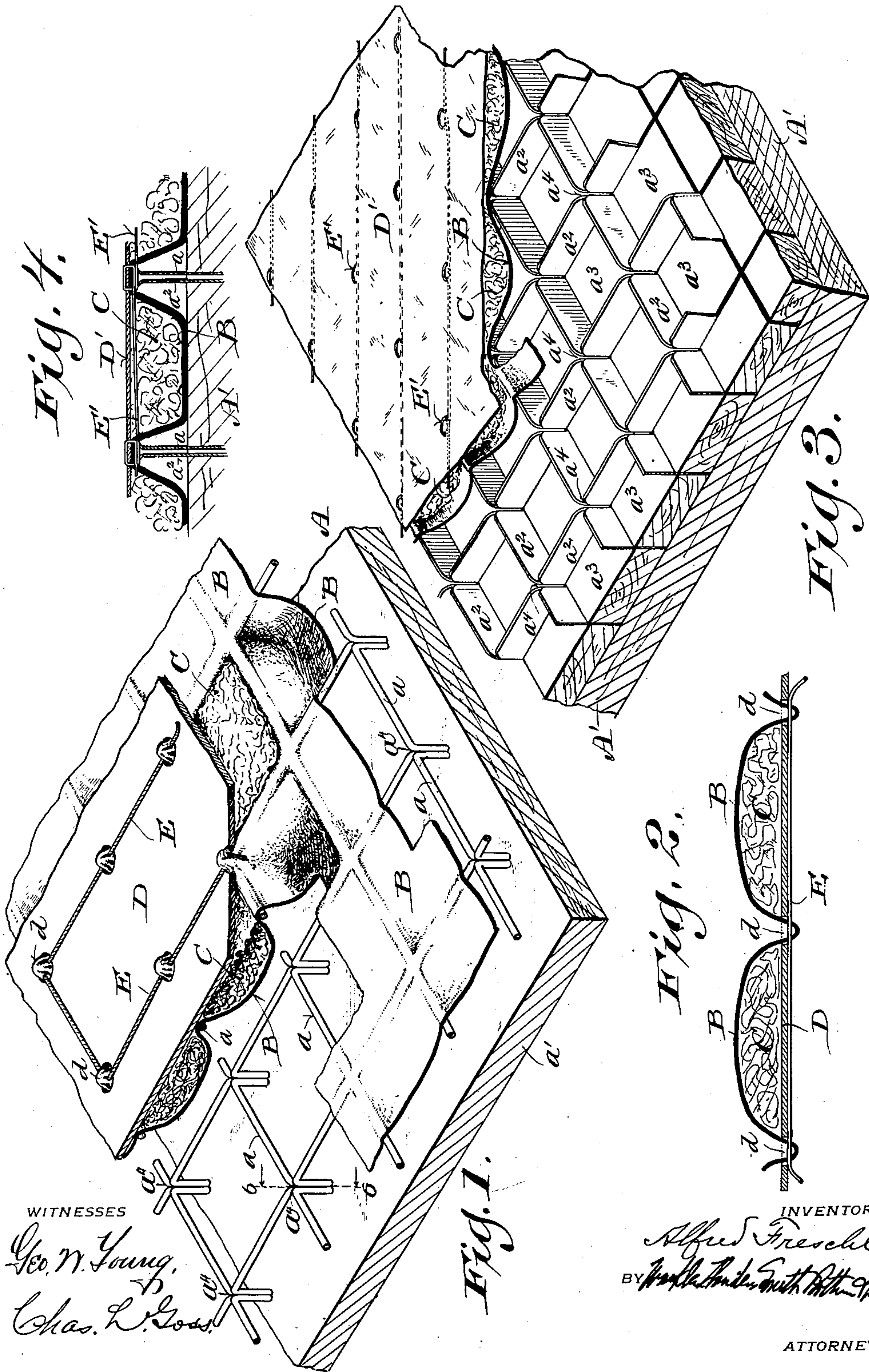
Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

APPARATUS FOR MAKING UPHOLSTERY.

(Application filed Oct. 2, 1895.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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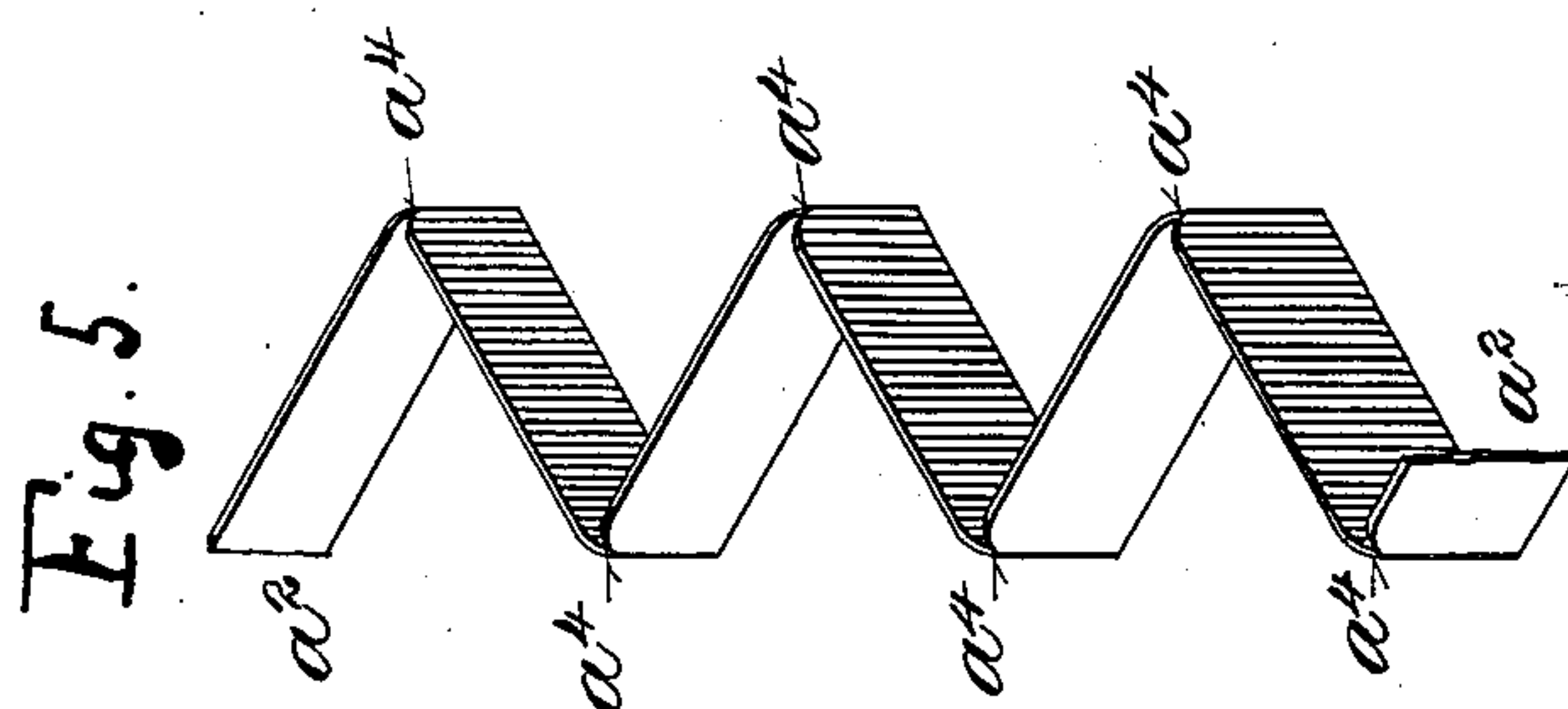
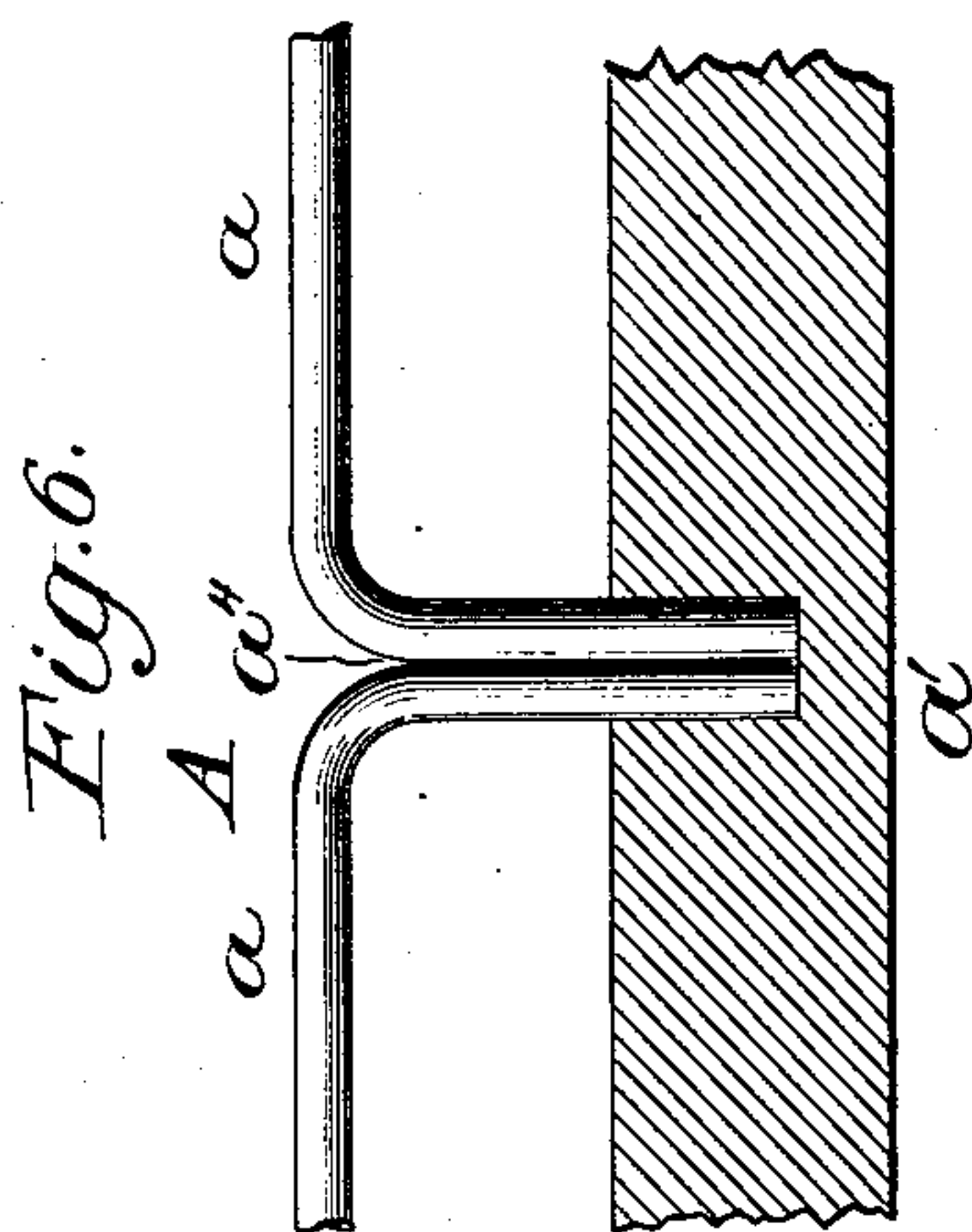
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APPARATUS FOR MAKING UPHOLSTERY.

(Application filed Oct. 2, 1895.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses:  
Geo. W. Young,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED FRESCHL, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## APPARATUS FOR MAKING UPHOLSTERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,097, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed October 2, 1895. Serial No. 564,387. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED FRESCHL, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Making Upholstery; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The main object of my invention is to facilitate the manufacture of upholstery for various uses and its application to curved or irregular as well as flat or plain surfaces.

It consists in certain novel features in forms or apparatus for producing this class of work apart from the articles or objects to which it is to be applied, and relates generally to the subject-matter of United States Patent No. 537,385, granted to me April 9, 1895.

In the accompanying drawings like letters designate the same parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a form and a piece of upholstery in process of manufacture, illustrating the method of using the form and of making the upholstery. Fig. 2 is a section of a piece of upholstery made on the form and according to the method shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a modification of the form and of a piece of upholstery, illustrating a modification in the method of securing the backing to the facing. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a portion of the form and associated upholstery, cutting the compartments of the form diagonally. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the partition or division strips of the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4; and Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6 6, Fig. 1, showing, on an enlarged scale, the notches or depressions formed by bends in the partition or division wires at the intersections of the partitions or divisions.

One object of my present invention is to dispense with the separate foundation-pieces for the individual divisions of the upholstery described in my former patent, above mentioned.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, A designates a

form comprising a number of compartments of any desired shape and arrangement—in the present instance square—formed by wires *a a*, bent and inserted at the ends in or otherwise secured to the base *a'*. Upon this form is loosely spread face down a piece of flexible material B, which is to constitute the facing of the upholstery. It is pressed into the several compartments of the form A, and the depressions thus formed therein are filled with suitable stuffing material C. To avoid pulling the facing material from one compartment or row of compartments in forming the depressions in the adjoining compartment or row of compartments, it is advisable to press the facing into the several compartments of the form and to fill the depressions thus formed progressively one after another. In this way the several sections or biscuits of the upholstery will be made uniform in size and shape or corresponding with the compartments of the form. When the several depressions in the facing have been filled substantially flush with the divisions between the compartments of the form, leaving the folds of the facing over the partition or division wires *a a* exposed, a piece of backing material D, perforated at *d d* to correspond with the intersections of the divisions between the compartments of the form, is spread directly upon the stuffing and the intermediate folds of the facing. The facing is then caught with a hook, needle, or other suitable instrument and pulled up through the holes *d d* in the backing and a thread or wire E drawn through the facing, projecting upwardly through the backing, as shown in the drawings. In this way the backing and facing are secured to each other at the intersections of the folds in the facing. The facing and backing are stitched or otherwise secured together around the edges of the form, and the work is then finished and may be removed from the form and applied to any article or object for which it is designed. The backing D preferably used has sufficient stiffness and strength to give the work the desired stability and to hold it in shape until it is applied to the object for which it was intended. It is also made sufficiently flexible to allow it to readily conform to curved or irregular surfaces when the upholstery is to be applied to such surfaces.



Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, A' designates a modification of the form in which the compartments are formed by sheet-metal strips  $a^2$ , bent to the desired shape, as shown in Fig. 5, and secured to the base between blocks  $a^3$ , corresponding in shape with the compartments of the form. The facing B of the upholstery is spread over and pressed into this form, and the depressions thus formed are filled in the manner above explained. When this has been done, the backing D' is smoothly spread directly upon the stuffing and the intermediate folds of the facing, preferably beginning at one corner or at one side and advancing one row of compartments at a time. For convenience in fastening it to the facing the backing may be temporarily folded back diagonally across the compartments of the form in line with the intersections of the division-strips  $a^2$ . The folds in the facing can then be easily secured to the backing at these points by a continuous thread or wire E, passing diagonally through the sections of the upholstery inside and next to the backing, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. After fastening each fold another is laid in advance and fastened in like manner, and so on until the work is completed. The edges of the backing and facing being joined together in any suitable manner, the work is ready for use and may be removed from the form.

It will be observed that the partition or division strips  $a^2$  are formed at their intersec-

tions with notches or depressions  $a^4$ , which extend below the upper edges of said strips and through which a needle may be passed transversely to the division-strips for securing the facing to the backing. Similar depressions  $a^4$  are produced by the bends of the wires  $a$  at their meeting ends in the form shown in Fig. 1, as illustrated more clearly in detail in Fig. 6.

I claim—

1. A form for making upholstery consisting of a suitable base, partitions or divisions forming a plurality of compartments, with notches or depressions at the intersections and extending below the upper edges of the partitions or divisions for the passage of a needle transversely thereto, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A form for making upholstery, consisting of a suitable base and partitions made of sheet-metal strips bent to produce compartments of the desired shape, and secured to the base between separate blocks corresponding in shape with the compartments of the form and attached to said base, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED FRESCIL.

Witnesses:

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CHAS. L. GOSS.