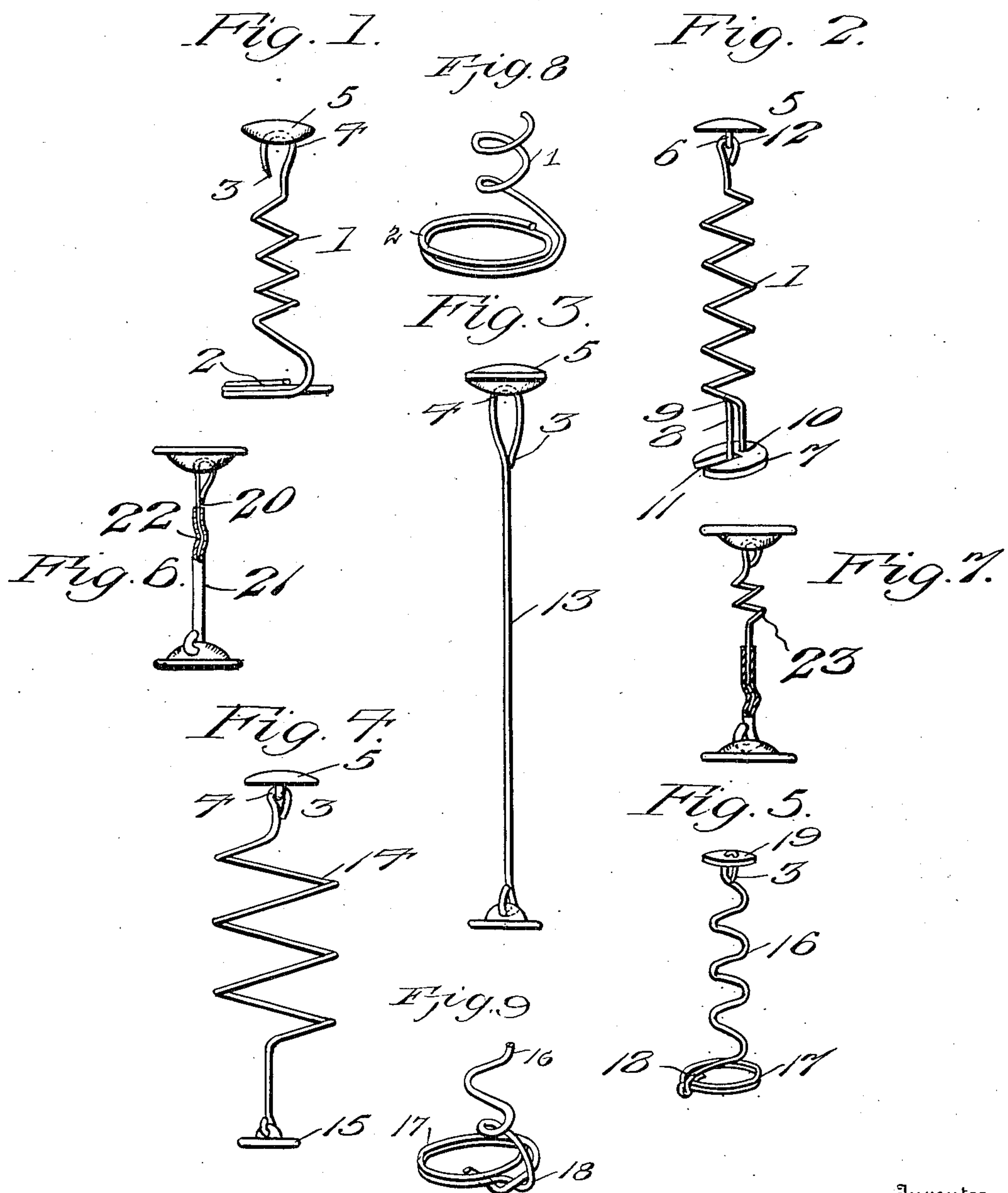


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PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

R. E. ATKINSON.
UPHOLSTERING PIN.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 5, 1905.



Witnesses

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RICHARD E. ATKINSON, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

UPHOLSTERING-PIN.

No. 825,794.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD E. ATKINSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Upholstering-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to upholstering-pins, and has for its object to provide a pin of that kind which will keep the cushion in proper shape and at the same time give and stretch when any weight is brought to bear thereon.

Another object of my invention is to make an upholstering-pin of spiral wire whose pointed end is adapted to form a loop which acts as a securing means for the upholstering-button.

A further purpose of my invention is to provide an upholstering-pin so designed that it will serve in the capacity of a spring-bearing for the seat of a chair, lounge, or sofa, thus materially assisting in reducing the wear on those parts.

A further object is to provide a pin the length of which may be readily varied to accord with the thickness of the cushion in which it is used and in which the sections of the pin may be conveniently fixed against further relative movement after being properly adjusted.

The invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts more fully hereinafter described, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which disclose the modified forms of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 shows the lower fastening means as formed by an enlargement of the spiral part of the pin with its end free. Fig. 2 shows the lower fastening means made of a flat metal piece. Fig. 3 is the pin made in a straight piece. Fig. 4 shows the spiral part enlarged and the lower fastening means a button. Fig. 5 shows the lower fastening means as made by an enlargement of the spiral part with its end tied. Figs. 6 and 7 are views showing different forms of the adjustable pin. Fig. 8 is an enlarged view of the lower part of Fig. 1. Fig. 9 is an enlarged view of the lower part of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings by reference-numerals, similar numerals representing similar parts in the several views shown, the numeral 1 in Fig. 1 is the pin, which is made of coiled spring-wire of any material that will re-

sume its normal position when pressure is taken therefrom. The upper part of the pin 1 is pointed, as shown by numeral 3, said point being the means whereby the pin is inserted through the cushion. The pin 1 is fixed to the cushion by inserting it from the bottom part and screwing it through by its spiral construction, the pin being inserted prior to formation of the hook or loop 3. After the pin has been forced entirely through the cushion the point end 3 is bent over, thus forming a loop or hook, as at 4, which is attached to the upholstering-button 5 by means of a hole through the body of the button, said point 3 being concealed by passing back into the cushion. The bottom-securing means is made by reversing the direction of the spirals and enlarging the circumference of the same, said spirals at this part binding closely against each other, as shown in Fig. 8.

In Fig. 2 the flat metal piece 7 is attached to the lower or inserting end of the upholstering-pin 1 by the wire passing downwardly through a hole in the metal piece, as shown at 10, then turning under and passing up through the recessed portion 11 of the metal piece 7 and meeting with the pin at the under part of its bottom coil, as at 9. Said recessed portion 11 serves to allow for the upward and downward movement of that part of the pin designated by numeral 8 when pressure is brought to bear on the pin 1. The flat metal piece 7 when so adjusted is the securing means for the under part of the upholstering-pin 1 after the same has been fastened to the cushion, which with this pin is done by screwing it into the cushion from the top. The opposite or upper end of the pin 1 holds the upholstering-button 5 by a loop which passes through its eye 6.

In Fig. 3 I design my upholstering-pin to be perfectly straight, as shown by numeral 13. This form of pin is especially adapted to be used on sofas and lounges. The pin 13 is fixed to the cushion by inserting its pointed end 3 from underneath, then securing and giving it a finished appearance in a manner similar to that done with the corresponding end of the pin 1, as shown in Fig. 1. The lower fastening means of the pin 13 is identical with that of the upper end of the pin 1 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 shows the pin more particularly made for such upholstering as is done on furniture not requiring heavy cushions, such as fancy chairs, cushion-stools, &c. The spiral

part of the pin 14 is of greater circumference than that of either shown in Figs. 1 or 2. Its manner of fixing to the cushion is like that of Fig. 1, and its lower end is designed to hold the button 15 as the upper end of the pin 1 in Fig. 2 holds the upholstering-button 5.

In Fig. 5 the pin 16 has its lower end or fastening means 17 made by two coils of the wire held closely against each other by the end of the wire passing under and around both coils and resting against the upper one, as at 18, as shown in Fig. 9. The inserting or sharp end 3 holds the upholstering-button 19 by passing entirely through, thence makes a loop, and passes again through and into the cushion.

In Fig. 6 there is illustrated a straight pin, similar in all respects to that shown in Fig. 3, except that the pin proper is formed in two sections 20 and 21, of which the section 20 is of tubular form to telescopically receive the section 21, thereby permitting relative adjustment of the sections for varying the length of the pin to accord with the thickness of the cushion through which it is inserted. After adjustment the sections are fixed against further relative movement by bend-

ing or crimping them, as at 22, thus forming corresponding interlocking offset portions on the sections.

The pin disclosed in Fig. 7 is identical with that shown in Fig. 6, except that the section 21 is spirally coiled throughout a portion of its length, as at 23.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. An upholstering-pin having a spirally-coiled spring-body portion provided at one end with a head, and having its other end sharpened for insertion through a cushion, said sharpened end being bent backward upon itself to form a loop, and a button engaged with and held by said loop.

2. In an upholstering-pin, the combination of a spirally-coiled spring-body portion having a loop with a sharpened end, a head provided with a stem, and means for connecting the stem to the body portion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD E. ATKINSON.

Witnesses:

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