

No. 836,884.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

P. LÖSCHER.

REED, WIRE, WILLOW, OR SIMILAR PLOTTING OR LATTICE WORK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1905.

Fig. 1

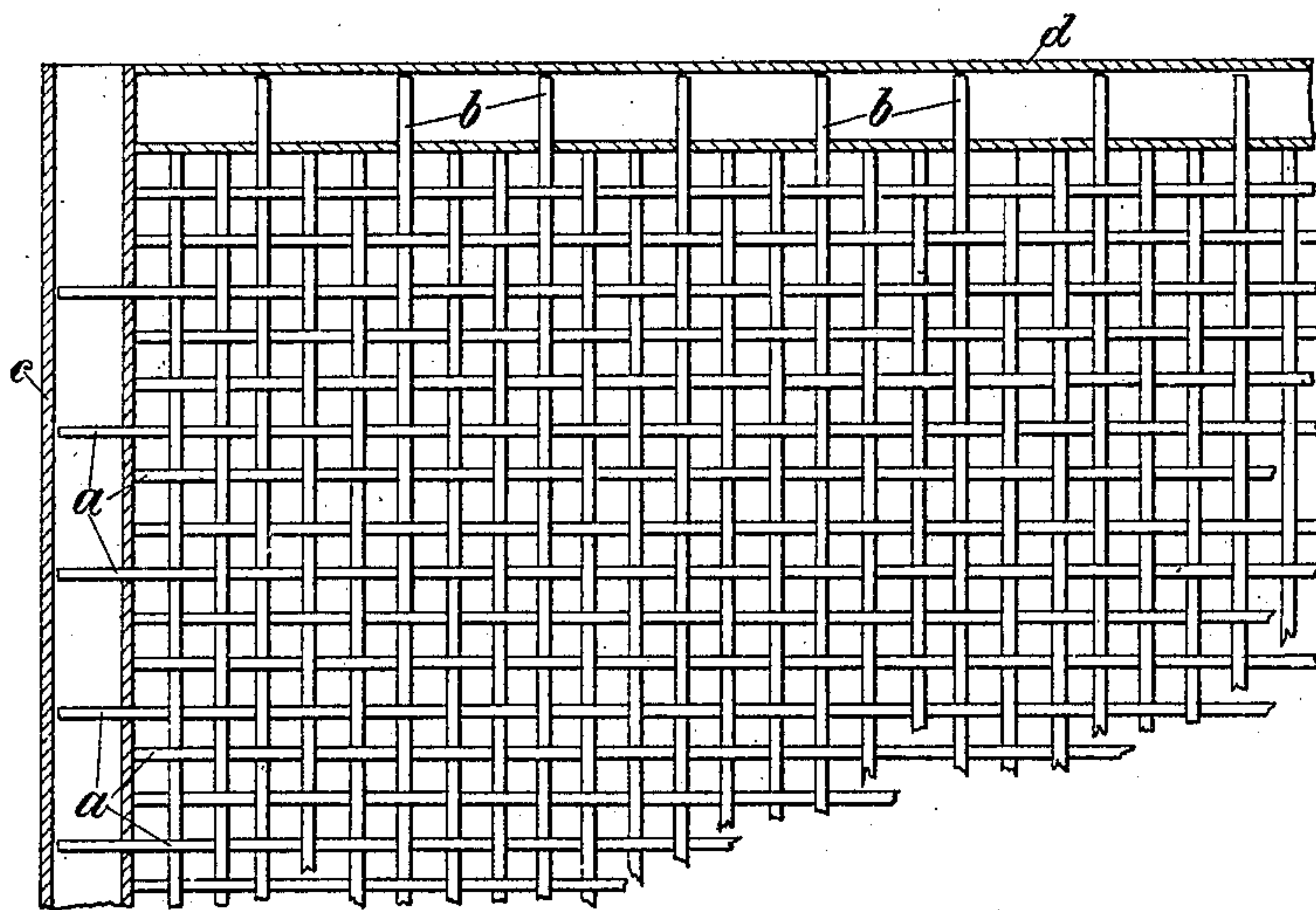


Fig. 2.

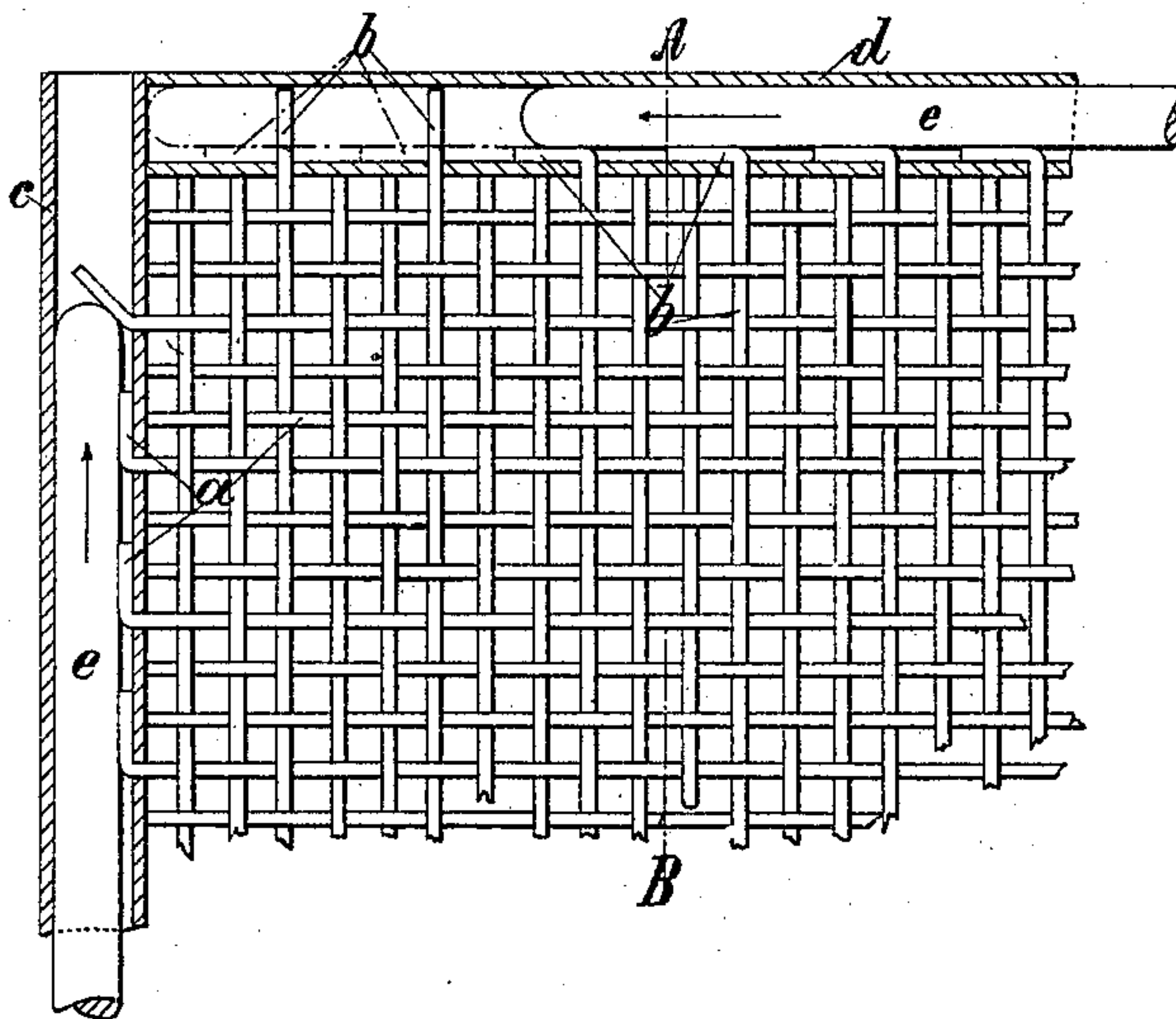


Fig. 3.



Witness:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL LÖSCHER, OF REICHENBACH, GERMANY.

REED, WIRE, WILLOW, OR SIMILAR PLOTTING OR LATTICE WORK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 27, 1906.

Application filed October 30, 1905. Serial No. 285,214.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL LÖSCHER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Reichenbach, Saxony, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Braided-Willow Basket-Work, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to braided-willow basket-work; and it consists in lodging the ends of the longitudinal and cross reeds in tube-like bodies—as, for instance, bamboo or pepper-cane or wooden or metallic tubes—and the reeds are bent in said bodies and secured by driving or drawing in a wedge. This special manner of fastening renders it possible to attain a smooth border of the wicker-work and at the same time a means to quickly and easily unite the single walls after their completion to a basket.

Moreover, the invention offers the advantage that the reeds cannot project anywhere beyond the edges, which at all times present a smooth finish.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and the single figures show, as an example, a corner of a side wall for a basket.

Figure 1 shows how the longitudinal and cross reeds are stuck into the border tubes correspondingly bored, while Fig. 2 represents the bending of the ends by driving or drawing in the wedge. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line A B of Fig. 2.

The longitudinal and cross reeds *a b* of the

braided work are shown in this case to be passed through the lateral holes of the tubes *c d*, only in part projecting into and abutting against the opposite side of the inner hollow space. The remaining number of reeds between them are shorter and abut against the outer surface of the border tubes. When a rod or wedge *e* the diameter of which is equal to the diameter of the hollow space less the thickness of the reeds *a b* is driven into this hollow space, the ends of the reeds *a b* are bent, Fig. 2, and accordingly well secured in the tubes. The wedge *e* may also have a diameter equal to the inner hollow space of the tubes *c d*. In this case the wedge should be provided, however, with a groove adapted to straddle over the bent ends of the reeds, or the wedges may be flattened by planing off one side to allow space for the ends of the reeds.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

Wicker-work or willow-basket braiding composed of tube-shaped borders and of reeds passed with their ends through lateral holes into the hollow space of said borders and of wedges driven into said hollow space to bend and bind the ends of the reeds substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PAUL LÖSCHER.

In presence of—

F. C. ALPHOM,
CHARLES NEUER.