

G. E. PFENNIGHAUSEN & G. OKERFELT.  
ARTICLE MADE FROM REEDS, RATAN, OR THE LIKE.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 13, 1909.

938,696.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

Fig. 1.

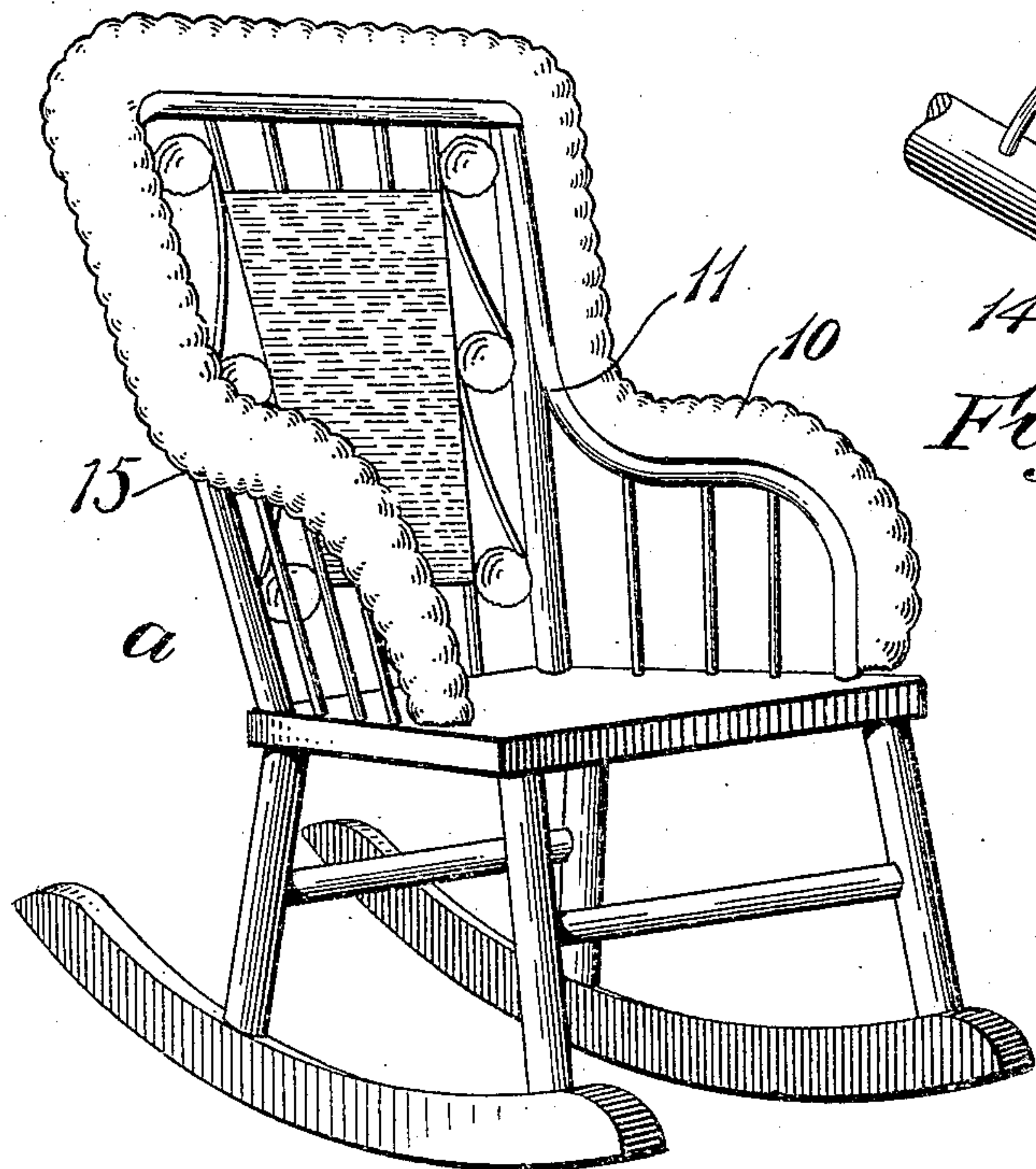


Fig. 3.

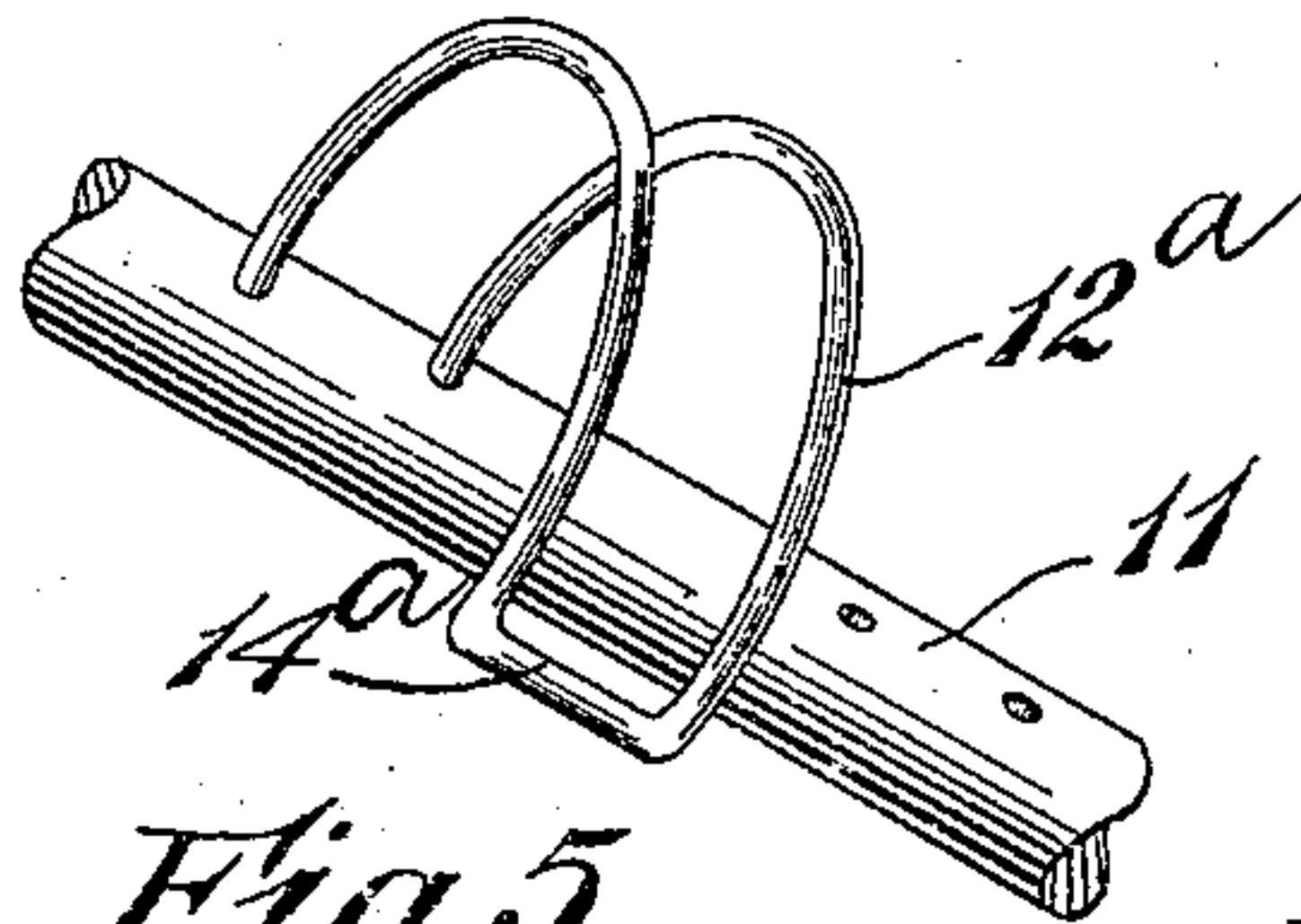


Fig. 5.

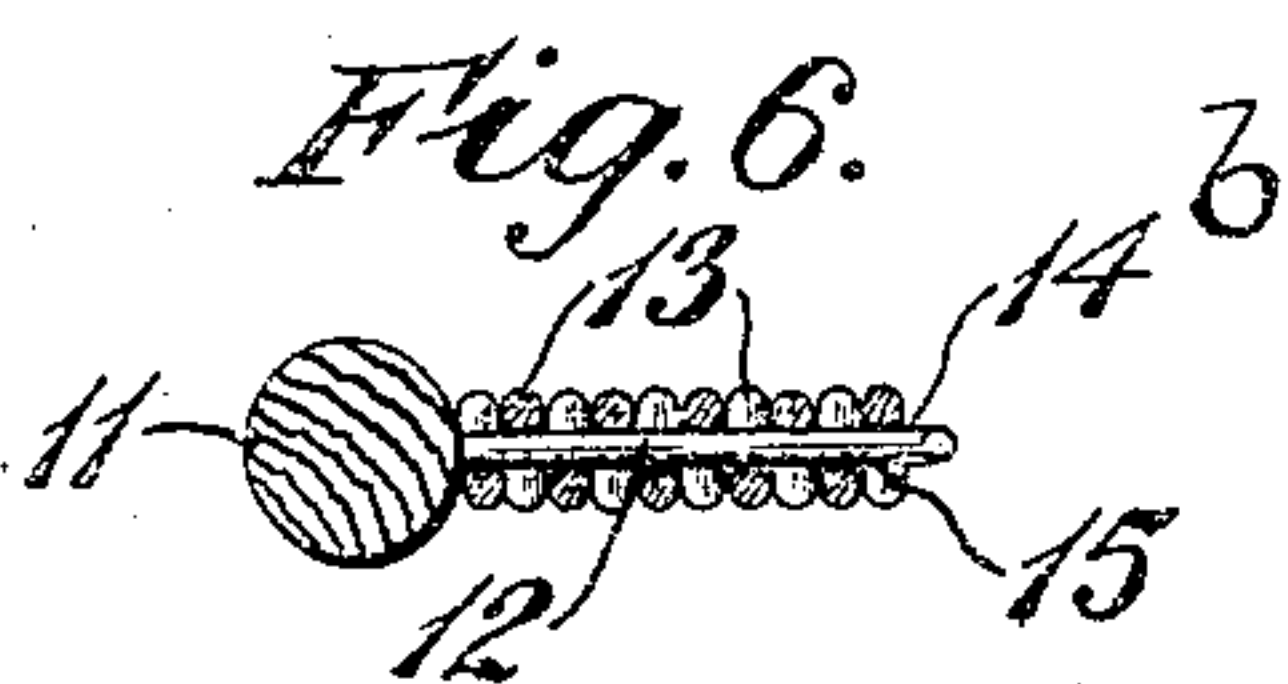
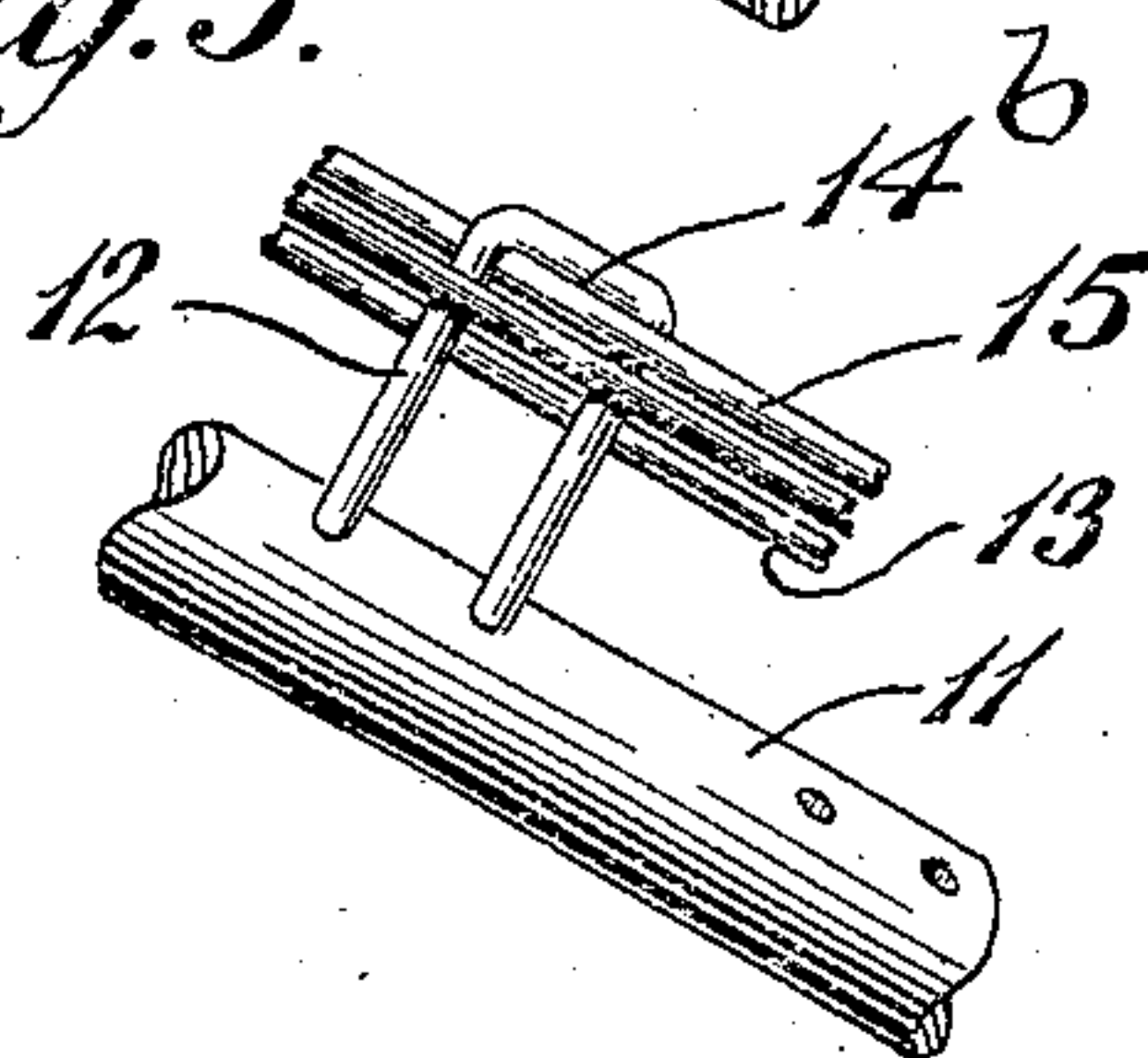


Fig. 4.

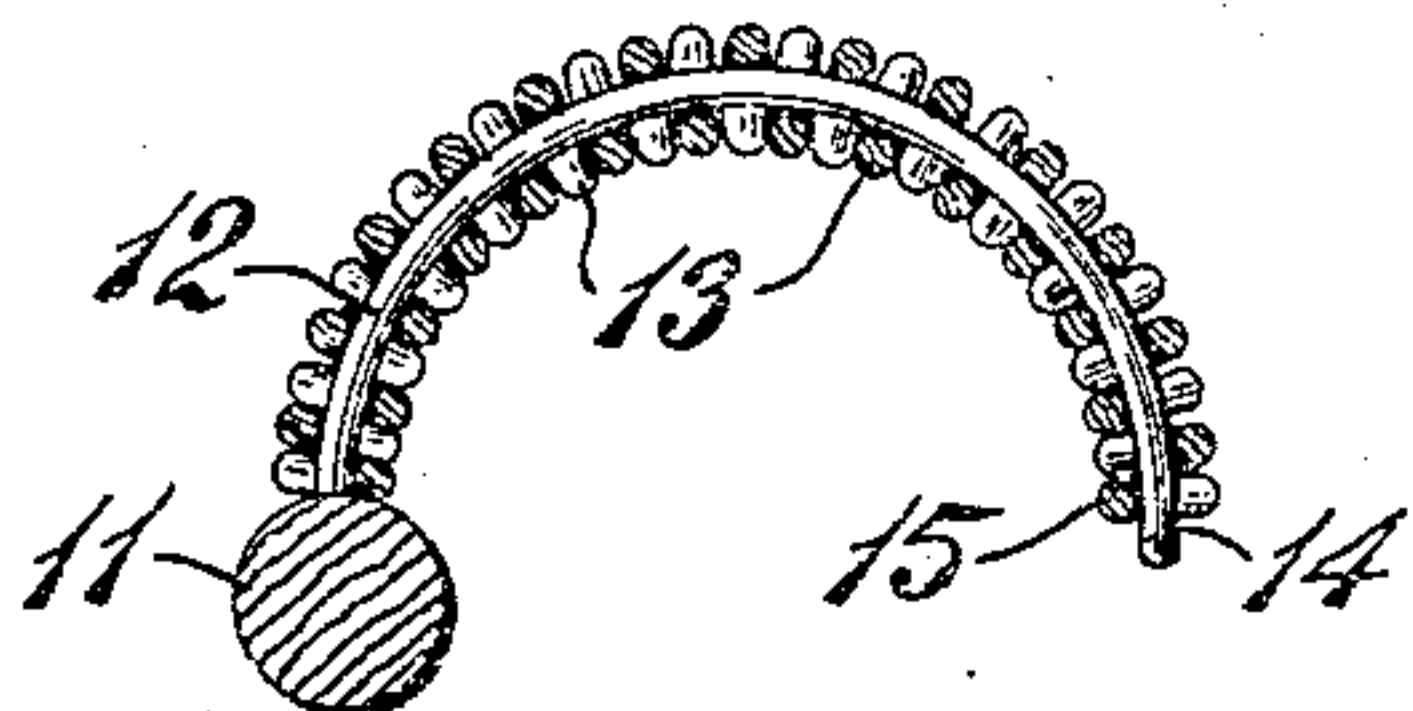
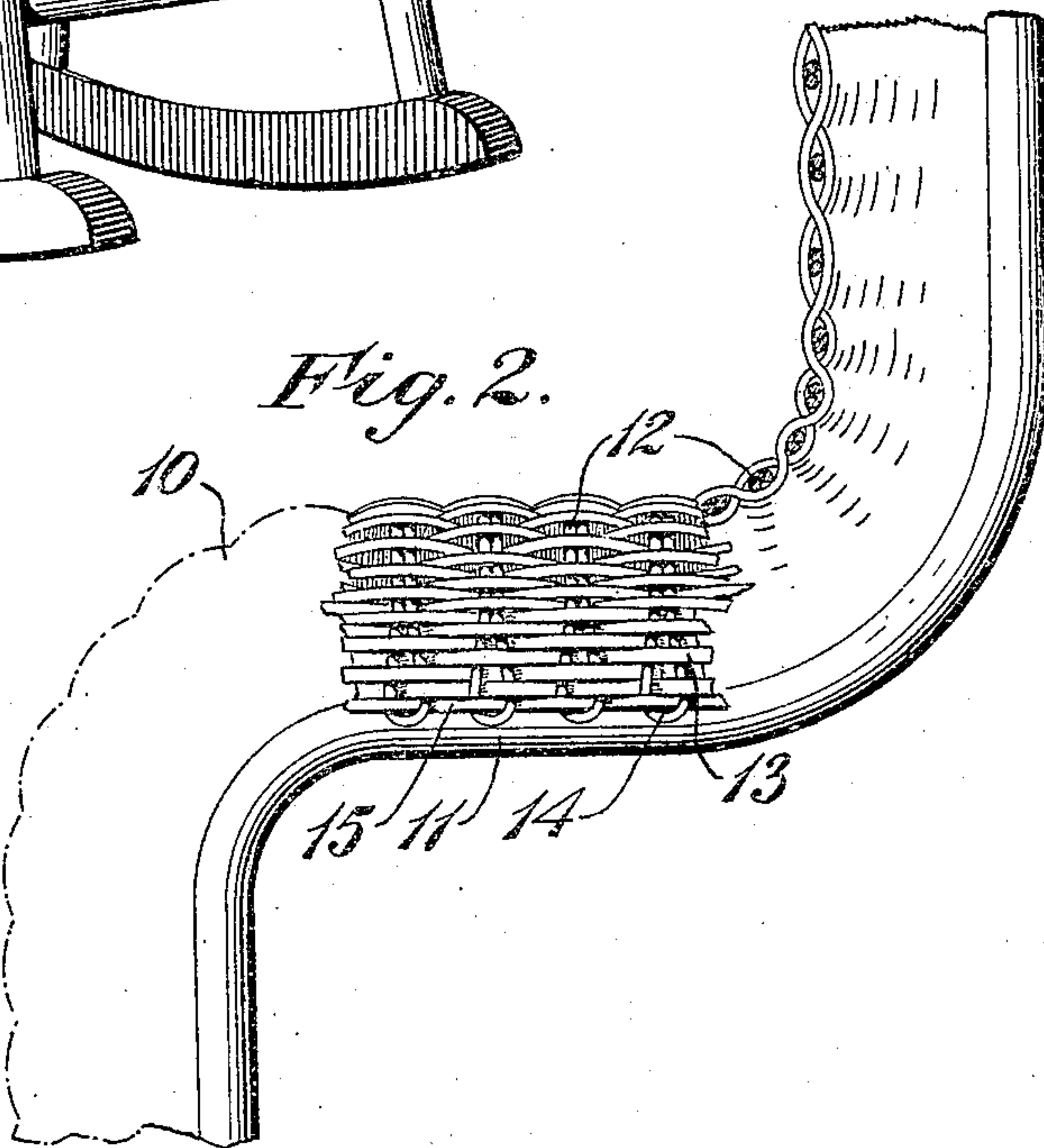


Fig. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GOTHARD E. PFENNIGHAUSEN, OF WETHERSFIELD, AND GUST OKERFELT, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ARTICLE MADE FROM REEDS, RATAN, OR THE LIKE.

338,696.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

Application filed February 13, 1909. Serial No. 477,780.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GOTHARD E. PFENNIGHAUSEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wethersfield, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, and GUST OKERFELT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Articles Made from Reeds, Ratan, or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates generally to the class of articles including wickerwork construction in a portion at least of said articles, and the object of our invention is generally to provide such a structure having numerous novel features of advantage and utility.

A form of device embodying our invention and containing the advantages herein set out and in the manufacture and use of which the objects sought may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair selected for the purpose of illustrating the application of our invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view, scale enlarged over Fig. 1, of a portion of the arm of a chair showing a "roll" containing our invention. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a portion of the rail of an arm of the form of construction shown in Fig. 2 and illustrating the manner of attaching one form of stake. Fig. 4 is a detail view in cross section through a chair arm embodying the construction of Fig. 2 or 3. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view showing a slightly different form of construction embodying the invention. Fig. 6 is a view in cross section through a structure of the form shown in Fig. 5.

While the invention is capable of adaptation in structures of various kinds and forms, it is especially applicable to what is known as the "roll" of an article of wicker furniture, and for this reason the "roll" of the arm of a chair has been selected for the purpose of illustration and description herein, but it will be understood that in this selection we do not limit the invention to any specified kind of article or any particular portion thereof.

In the general construction of wicker work there are employed crosswise or base

strands commonly called "stakes" and lengthwise strands which are woven in and out in various ways among the stakes. In the structure herein shown a majority of the lengthwise strands are passed entirely 60 over and under the stakes as a whole, producing a wave-like effect, which it is desired to emphasize as much as possible, and in order to do this the stakes should have the greatest degree of stiffness in order to 65 preserve their original form and therefore to prevent bending by the lengthwise strands, and all the flexibility required to form the structure should reside in said lengthwise strands. An effective manner of 70 accomplishing this purpose is to shape the stakes into final form and complete their construction before the lengthwise strands are placed or made a part of the structure. When this structure takes the shape of a 75 roll the stakes are each given the proper curved form, being wet in the usual manner for this purpose, and are then thoroughly dried, in which condition they are secured to the rail forming the support therefor and 80 for the structure.

In order to provide a neat and finished edge for the part the stakes are formed at their ends with an engaging loop, which loops all lie in the same plane, in the preferred form the stakes being of U-shape, the bend of which is located at said edge, and by inserting one or more of the lengthwise strands through the stakes between the branches of a portion at least a lock is 90 formed for the lengthwise strands that holds them securely in position and without increasing the thickness of the edge. Both ends of each U-shaped stake are secured to the supporting rail when both branches extend thereto, thus providing a very strong fabric absolutely free from any projecting ends liable to become loosened, and also effecting a saving in the use of the stake, as by this construction and especially when 100 both ends of each stake are secured in the rail, less stock is required than in prior forms of construction, in which, in order to properly secure the stakes, one end of each is laced in and out along the edge of the 105 structure.

One form of device embodying these advantages in its construction is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which the letter *a* denotes a rocking-chair as a whole having 110



wicker-work 10 forming the border for the back and constituting a portion of the arms of the chair and providing a finish common to devices of this class. This rim or border  
5 may be of curved form as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, or flat, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, or of any other desired form.

The numeral 11 denotes a support or rail secured in any desired manner to or forming  
10 a part of the article to bear the structure, and the stakes 12 are secured to this rail. These stakes are each formed with a loop to be located at the edge or border of the rim, in the preferred form of construction  
15 said stakes being of U-shape, the end of each branch being secured as in a recess formed in the rail. These stakes are given their final form and are thoroughly dried before they are secured in place in the rail. The  
20 lengthwise strands 13 are now woven into the structure in any desired manner, in the preferred form and as shown herein each strand except at the edge being passed alternately over and under both the branches of  
25 the successive stakes, and the adjacent strands also lie alternately on the upper and under sides of the complete stakes. It will be understood, however, that we contemplate as within our invention any man-  
30 ner of weaving the majority of the lengthwise strands so long as one or more of such strands located at the edge are passed through the loops 14 at what may be termed the free edge 15 of the structure. It will  
35 be noted that the branches of each of the stakes shown in Fig. 2 are located quite near together, while in Fig. 3 they are located farther apart. In other respects the structure embodying this latter form of stake  
40 would be the same as that of Figs. 2 and 4, except that the waves would be wider.

In the structure illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 a flat rim or border is produced, but otherwise it is the same as that of Figs. 2 and 4 as  
45 to general construction, and the same as that of Fig. 3 as to relative location of the branches of the stakes, but it will be understood that these branches may be given the same relative location as in the structure of  
50 Fig. 2, if desired.

While we have shown and described herein one means of forming the loop 14 to lock and hold the lengthwise strands in  
55 place, this does not constitute all the means contemplated by the invention, and it will

be understood that this construction as well as that of other parts of the device, may be departed from to a greater or lesser extent without avoiding the invention, and we do not therefore limit ourselves to the precise  
60 construction shown.

We claim—

1. A support, stakes secured to said support and projecting therefrom, loops formed at the ends of stakes by backturned portions  
65 thereof, and lengthwise strands interwoven with the stakes, the strands located at the ends of the stakes interlocking with said loops.

2. A support, a plural number of stakes of  
70 similar shape and arrangement secured to said support and projecting therefrom with loops formed and located in line at the ends of the stakes, and lengthwise strands interwoven with the stakes, the strand at the end  
75 thereof passing through said loops.

3. A support, U-shaped stakes extending from the support with each branch secured thereto, and lengthwise strands interwoven with said stakes, the strand located at the  
80 ends of the stakes passing through the loops formed by said U-shaped stakes.

4. A support having recesses, stakes having their ends secured in said recesses and with loops formed at the outer ends of the  
85 stakes, and lengthwise strands interwoven with the stakes, the strand located at the outer ends of the stakes interlocking with said loops.

5. A support, stakes projecting from the  
90 support and formed to U-shape providing a loop at the end and with each branch secured to the support, and a plural number of lengthwise strands interwoven with the stakes, a plural number of said strands lo-  
95 cated at the ends of the stakes being woven through said loops.

6. A support, stakes projecting from the support and each secured thereto, said stakes having loops at their outer ends, lengthwise  
100 strands each passed alternately over and under an entire stake, the strand at the end of the stakes passing through said loops to lock the endwise strand in position.

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