March 20, 1928. 1,663,001

F. P. CHESLEY

SPRING SEAT CONSTRUCTION

Filed May 9, 1927

Fig. 1.

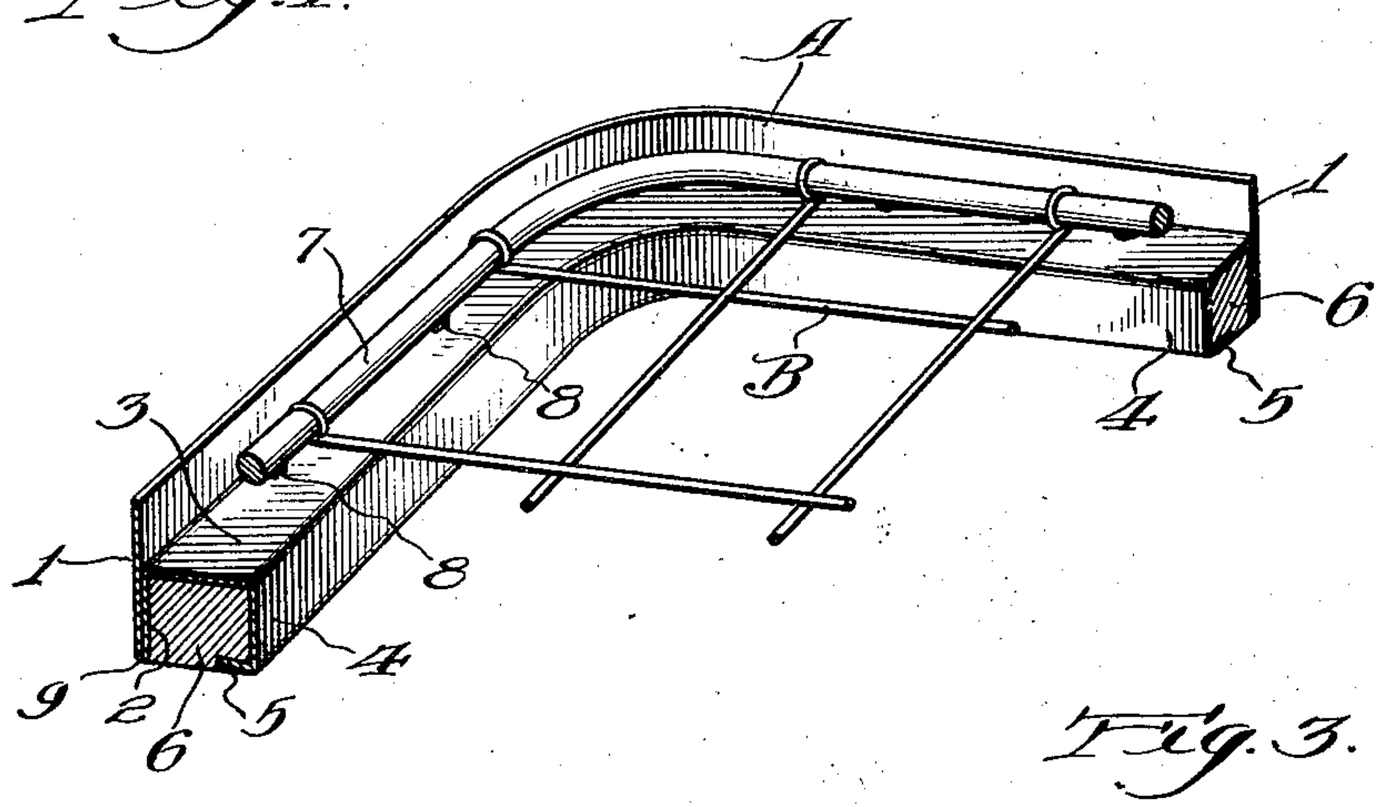


Fig. 3.

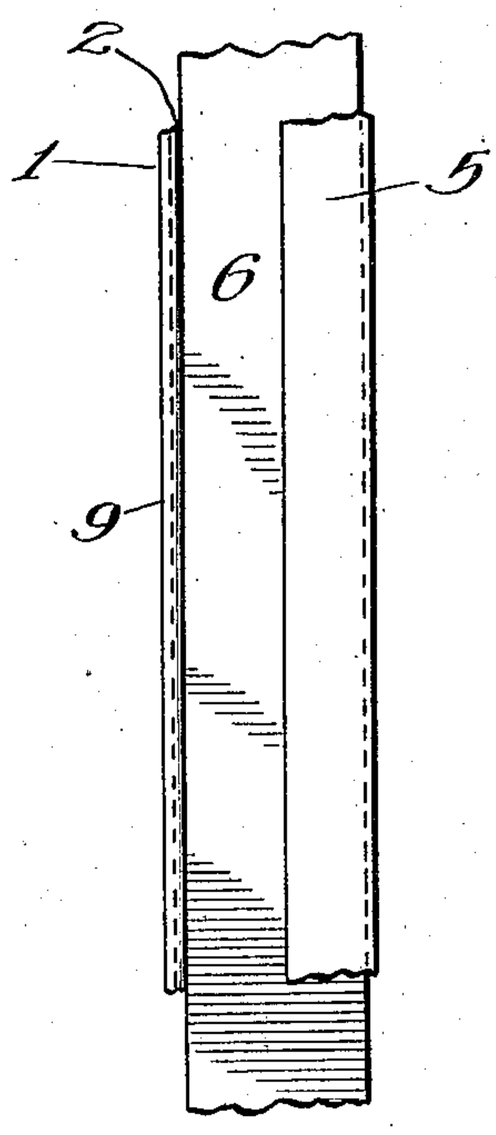
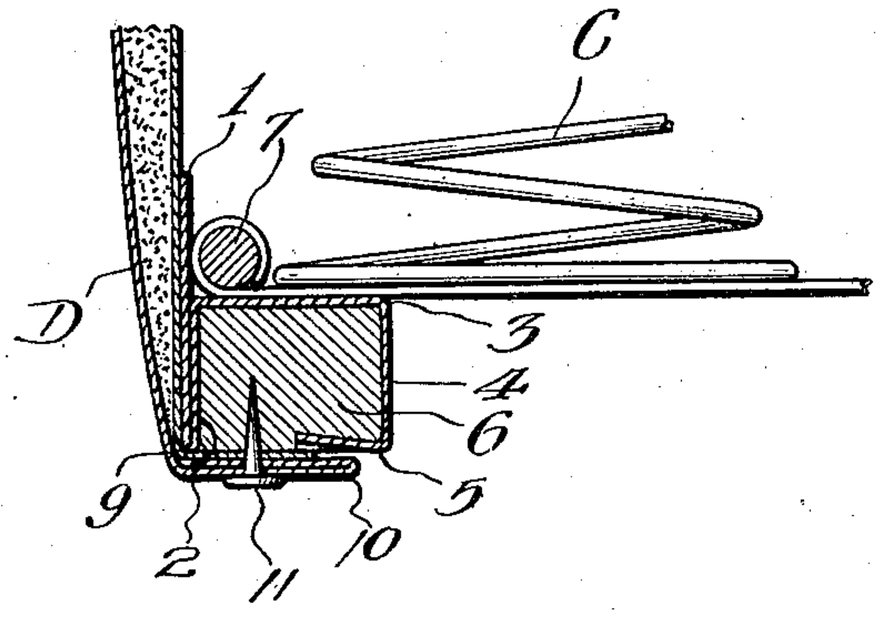


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPRING SEAT CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed May 9, 1927. Serial No. 189,960.

This invention relates to spring seat constructions, and more particularly to metal rims for same.

The object of the invention is to provide a rim defining the outline of the bottom of the cushion, to which the lower margin of the upholstery leather or other covering may be secured, which rim will also provide a support for a metal grille base upon which the body spring unit of the cushion may be supported.

Another object of the invention is to so form the bottom rim as to receive the edges of the grille base, and to which the base may be secured by spot welding.

Another object is to obviate the necessity for using a gimp or binding for the upholstery material, by providing a tacking strip at the bottom of the rim.

Another object of the invention is to produce a simple and durable device which will require the minimum of labor for the upholsterer to perform when attaching the upholstery material thereto and which will give a neat and finished appearance to the cushion when completed.

The advantages of my invention will more fully appear as I proceed with this specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved rim, showing part of a conventional grille base attached thereto.

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the rim, enlarged, showing the upholstery material attached to the wooden insert of the rim, and a grille base with part of a spring thereon.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan of the rim strip, also enlarged.

In the drawings, A represents the rim as a whole, B is the grille base, C is a spring thereon and D, the upholstery material.

The rim A is made of a strip of metal, constituting the vertical wall 1, bent longitudinally back upon itself to form the vertical wall 2, of less height than the wall 1, then bent at right angles to form a horizontally disposed wall 3, a vertical wall 4, and a short bottom wall 5.

A filler, or insert of wood or other suitable material, indicated at 6, is securely held between the walls 2, 3, 4 and 5. The bottom 5 is pressed up against the insert 6, so as to slightly bite into the wood or other material.

The border wire 7 of the grille base B is supported upon the top wall 3 and rests against the inner surface of the wall 1. and, is connected to the rim A by spot welding, indicated at 8 on Figure 1.

The upholstery material D is brought downwardly over the front of the cushion and arranged over the smooth, rounded edge 9 of the metal rim A, and the edge 10 of the material D, in-turned if desired, is securely tacked to the insert 6 by tack 11.

The construction shown and described is very simple but various advantages result therefrom, which are of importance in the production of the spring cushion.

By attaching the grille base B to the metal rim A by spot welding, I am enabled to dispense with integral hooks, tongues or other fastenings heretofore employed, and which it has been customary to stamp out from the metal of the rim and bend over the border wire of the grille base.

The flat top wall 3 and that portion of the wall 1 which extends above the wall 4, afford a firm support for the grille base B. The smooth front surface of the wall 1 extending considerably above the wall 4 presents a desirable backing for the upholstery material and prevents it from wearing out. The wall 1 extends sufficiently above the grille base B to hold the upholstery material away from the grille wire and the body springs, which would otherwise rub against it and produce wear.

This construction, wherein the wood insert rim is exposed at the bottom of the strip instead of at the side, permits me to tack the upholstery material to the insert without the use of a trim strip or gimp.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a spring seat construction, a base frame comprising a metallic member bent longitudinally between its margins to form a vertically disposed outwardly facing wall and bent to form walls substantially U-shaped in cross section to provide a downwardly opening channel adjacent the inner surface of said outwardly facing wall, said

vertical outer wall extending above the top wall of the channel, and a tacking strip within the channel.

2. In a spring seat construction, a base for body springs, a base frame therefor, comprising a metallic member bent longitudinally between its margins to form a smooth, vertically disposed outwardly facing wall, and bent to form walls substantially U-shaped in cross section to provide a downwardly opening channel adjacent the inner surface of said outwardly facing wall, the vertically disposed outer wall extending above the top wall of the channel, and a tacking strip within the channel, said base for body springs being connected to the base frame by spot welding.

3. In a spring seat construction, a base for body springs, a base frame therefor, comprising a metallic member bent longitudinally between its margins to form a smooth, vertically disposed outer wall, and bent to form walls substantially U-shaped in cross section to provide a downwardly opening channel, the vertically disposed wall extending above the horizontal wall of the channel, and a tacking strip within the channel, said base for body springs being supported upon the upper wall of the channel member and abutting the inner surface of the vertical wall and held in position by spot welding.

4. A base frame for spring seat construction, comprising a strip of metal bent longitudinally between its side margins to form an upright front wall and bent back upon itself to form an integral channel member of inverted U-shape in cross section adjacent said upright wall, the height of the channel member being less than the height of the upright front wall, and a tacking strip within the channel.

5. A base frame for spring seat construction, comprising a strip of metal bent longitudinally between its side margins to form an upright front wall and bent back upon itself to form an integral channel member of inverted U-shape in cross section adjacent said upright wall, the height of the channel member being less than the height of the upright front wall, a tacking strip within the channel, and a retaining flange on one of the walls of the channel member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, this 3d day of May, 1927.

FRANK P. CHESLEY.