

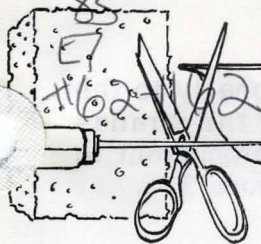
1962

EC62-1162 Repairing Broken Cane Chairs

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Repairing

BROKEN CANE CHAIRS

EC 62-1162

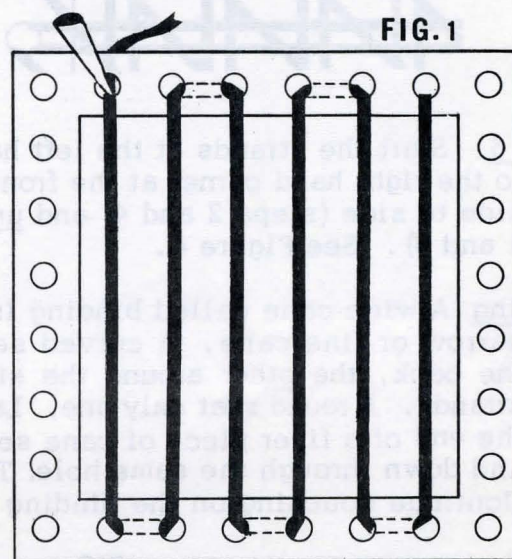
Equipment

1. Cane comes in different sizes. The chair that has $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes with $\frac{3}{8}$ " spaces requires superfine cane. The chair with $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes with $\frac{5}{8}$ " spaces requires fine cane and the chair with $\frac{1}{4}$ " holes with $\frac{3}{4}$ " spaces requires medium cane.
2. Ten or twelve wooden pegs.
3. Ice pick or nut pick, scissors, sponge or cloth, pan for water.

Procedure

Soak cane until pliable--not too long.

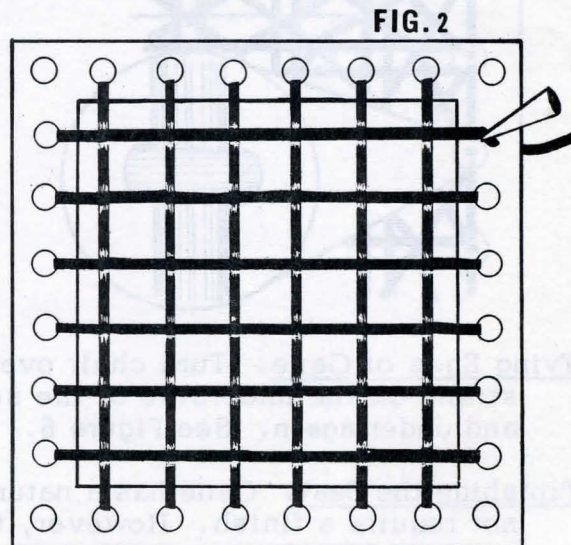
Step 1. Start at the hole next to the corner, or at the center hole. Put end of cane down through the hole about 3 inches, place a peg in to hold the cane in place. Keep the right side of cane (round side) to the outside at all times. Bring cane straight across to front of chair and put through the hole that is exactly opposite. Allow the cane to be rather slack, as it will be tightened as the weaving progresses. Fasten with a peg. Now, draw the cane up through the next hole to the right on the front part of the chair. Carry it to the back and repeat from front to back until the entire chair opening is covered. Be sure to keep the strands parallel. If the chair is not square, begin at the center of the chair and work toward the sides. Figure 1.



Step 2. Go from side to side. Do not use corner holes. These strands are at right angles to Step 1 and are on top. See Figure 2.

Step 3. Same as Step 1. Use the same holes. These strands lie over strands of Step 2 and are on top of Step 1.

Step 4. In this step the strands go in the same direction as in Step 2 and are put in the same holes. This step is woven, starting at the left back corner, weave cane under the strands of Step 1, over strands of Step 3. Always push strands of step 3 to the right.



Step 5. In this step the strands go from the right hand back corner diagonally to the left hand front corner. Beginning at the back right hand corner go under the strands running from side to side (Steps 2 and 4) then over the strands running from front to back (Steps 1 and 3). Two strands run into each corner hole. See Figure 3.

FIG. 3

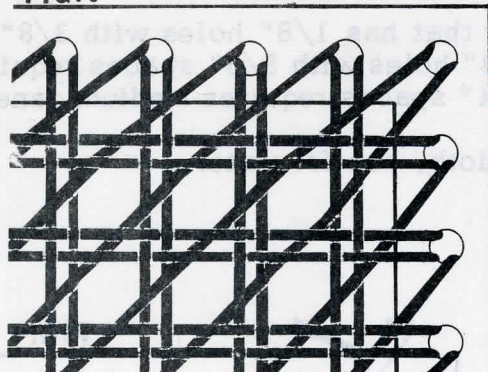
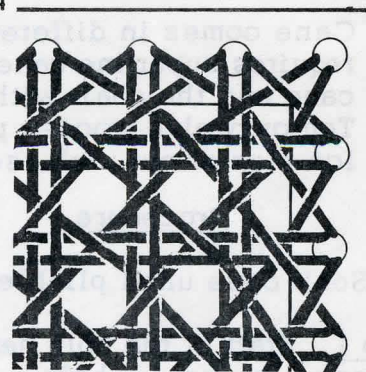


FIG. 4



Step 6. Start the strands at the left hand corner hole at the back and weave diagonally to the right hand corner at the front. This time weave over the strands running from side to side (steps 2 and 4) and under the strands running from front to back (steps 1 and 3). See Figure 4.

Binding A wide cane called binding is placed over the holes and couched down with a narrow or fine cane. A curved seat will require 2 strands of binding, one across the back, the other around the sides and front. A square seat will require four strands. A round seat only one. Lay the binding on top, flat over the holes. Fasten the end of a finer piece of cane securely, bring up through a hole, over the binding and down through the same hole. The loop thus formed holds the binding in place. Continue couching on the binding around the seat. See Figure 5.

FIG. 5

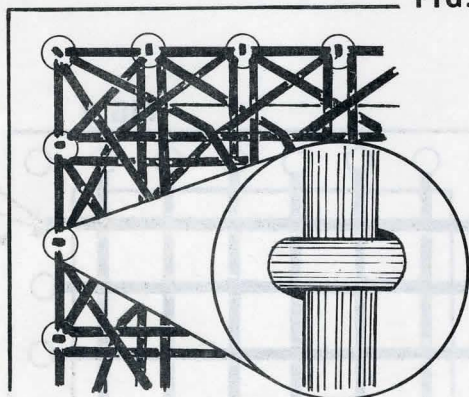
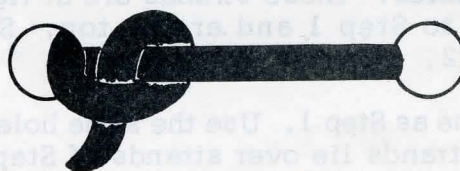


FIG. 6



Tying Ends of Cane. Turn chair over, moisten ends, push the end under the nearest strand on the underside of the seat (without crossing any holes). Push end over and under again. See Figure 6.

Finishing the Seat. Cane has a naturally hard, glossy surface which if unbroken does not require a finish. However, the cane can be protected from surface scratches and kept from drying out. A coat of low gloss penetrating oil sealer may be applied to both the top and underside of the seat. A thin coat of paste wax applied when the finish is dry gives added protection.