

(No Model.)

E. D. SCHMIDT.
FURNITURE CASTER.

No. 569,842.

Patented Oct. 20, 1896.

Fig. 1.

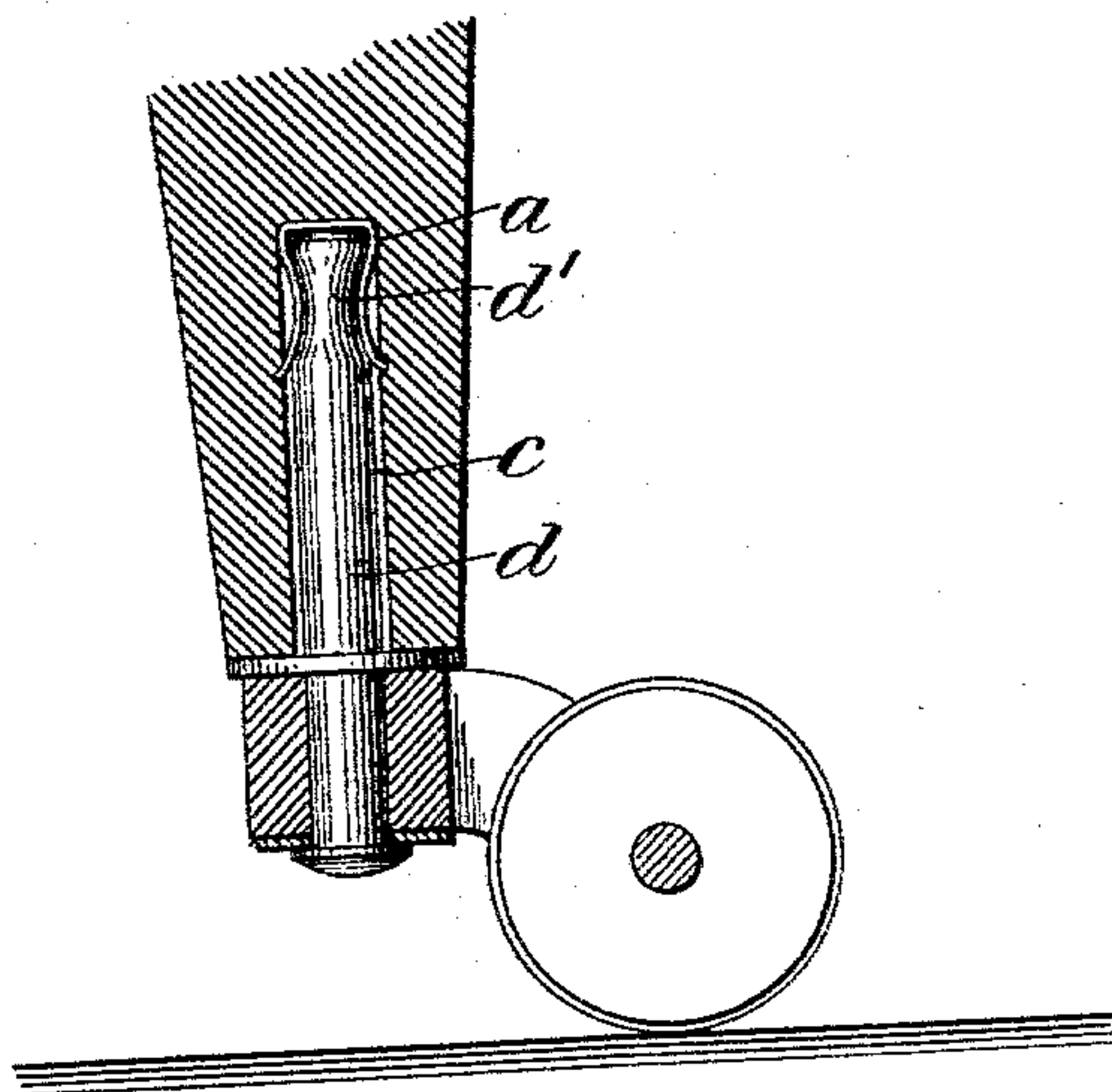


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.

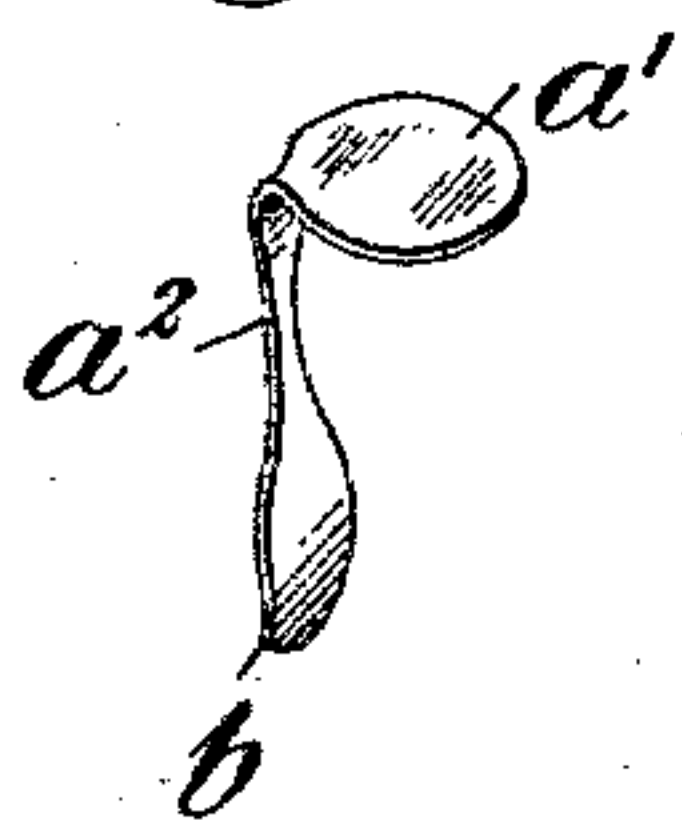


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:-

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FURNITURE-CASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,842, dated October 20, 1896.

Application filed October 24, 1895. Serial No. 566,705. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD D. SCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cuyahoga Falls, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Furniture-Casters, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement refers to means for securing the caster-pin in the furniture-leg or other article on which it is used.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my improvement, Figure 1 is a view of the caster secured to the furniture-leg by my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the staple or attaching device before it is bent into shape for use, and Fig. 3 is a view of the staple ready for use with the caster. Figs. 4 and 5 are modifications.

My improved attaching device consists of a staple a , of any suitable springy metal, of a form substantially like that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, having a circular central portion a' of a diameter a little less than the diameter of the socket or recess c , in which the caster-pin is inserted, and the side portions a^2 , terminating in spurs b . This staple is cut or stamped from the metal blank in the form shown in Fig. 2, and the side portions a^2 are then bent down from the central portion, as is seen in Fig. 3. These side portions are curved or made to flare slightly outward, and the points b are bent out and down so as to catch into the sides of the socket or recess in the furniture, as hereinafter described.

The outer end d' of the caster-pin is preferably hollowed out slightly to fit the curve of the side portions of the staple. To secure the caster with this attaching device, the staple is placed on top or straddle of the caster-pin d , with the side portions extending down on the sides of the pin. In this position the downwardly-extending spurs b in their normal position flare outwardly beyond the outside line of the pin d , as shown in Fig. 1. Being of spring metal, however, they admit of being held against the sides of the pin. Their form and material therefore adapt them to lie down against the sides of the pin as the pin is being forced up into the recess, but to spread outwardly and embed themselves into the wooden sides of the recess, as shown in Fig. 1, as soon as any attempt is

made to pull the pin out. The pin, with the staple, is then pushed into the socket or recess, the points b readily sliding along the sides of the recess. As the pin and staple enter the recess the sides of the staple are pressed in against the hollowed-out sides d' of the pin and thus grasp and bind the latter. By reason of the downward projection of the points b of the staple these points catch into the sides of the recess and tend to prevent the staple being withdrawn from the latter, and as the staple grasps the end of the pin it follows that the pin is effectually held in the recess and cannot drop out of the same. If, however, it is desired to remove the caster, a strong energetic pull on the caster will draw the pin and staple out of the recess, the points yielding sufficiently for the purpose.

Fig. 4 shows a modified form of the staple in which there is but one side portion a^2 , and Fig. 5 is a view of a modified construction of the caster-pin. As there seen, the pin is formed with a slight bulging portion d^2 near the end in place of the recess shown in Fig. 1.

My improved attaching device can be cheaply made and easily applied and effectually secures the pin in the furniture-leg.

I am aware of the prior existence of the structure shown in Patent No. 11,506 to L. S. White, dated October 8, 1854, in which the bond between a socket-tube and a caster-pin is made by a spring straddling the end of the socket-tube within a groove in the same and projecting at its extremities inward through the socket-tube into a groove in the pin. I make no claim to such construction, for in the construction herein claimed the spring makes the bond between the pin which it straddles and the surrounding wood by being provided with an inward projection clamping the pin and an outward-projecting spur or spurs adapted to embed in the surrounding wood.

I claim—

1. In combination with a caster-pin, a caster-pin holder detached from said pin extending over the end of the pin and downward on the side thereof and provided on the side with an inward projection to clamp the pin and a spur at the extremity normally extending outwardly beyond the outside line of the pin whereby the spur is adapted to em-

bed itself in the surrounding wood whereby the spring is adapted to secure itself by interlocking with the wood and remain in position while the pin is rotated or withdrawn, substantially as described.

5 2. In combination with a caster-pin, a staple straddling the end of the same and provided on the side of the pin with an inwardly-extending portion adapted to clamp the side
10 of the pin and with a spur normally extending outwardly beyond the outside line of the

pin whereby the spur is adapted to embed itself in the surrounding wood whereby the spring is adapted to secure itself by interlocking with the wood and remain in position 15 while the pin is rotated or withdrawn, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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