R. CLARK.

FURNITURE SUPPORTING FOOT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1908.

918,009. Patented Apr. 13, 1909.

Fig. 2.

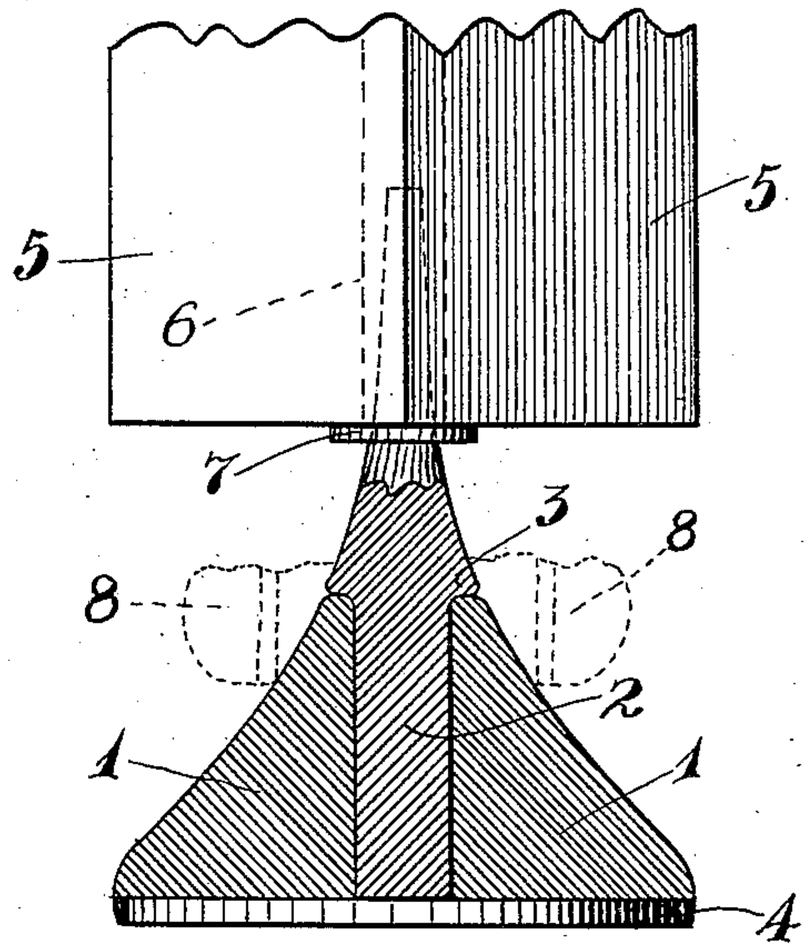
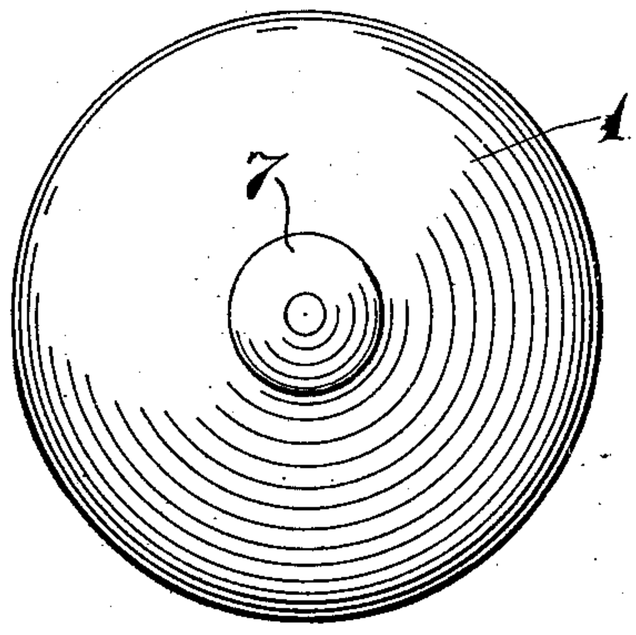


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
Harry Opsahl.
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSELL CLARK, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

FURNITURE-SUPPORTING FOOT.

No. 918,009. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 13, 1909.

Application filed April 1, 1908. Serial No. 424,558.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSELL CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Furniture-Supporting Feet; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide a simple and efficient supporting foot adapted to be used as a substitute for a caster; and to this end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

Casters, as is well known, when used to support bedsteads, dressers, and various other articles of furniture, very greatly mar polished floors; and, in fact, any hard, even though smooth, surface used for the above purpose, will scratch and dent or otherwise mar a polished hardwood floor or a painted floor for that matter.

My invention provides an extremely simple, cheap and efficient foot adapted to support various articles of furniture on a polished floor without in any way marring the same.

The improved device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, showing the improved foot, and Fig. 2 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in vertical section, showing the improved foot in operative position.

The numeral 1 indicates a truncated conical block of hardwood, having an axial passage in which is seated the lower end of a metal spindle 2. The spindle 2 is rigidly secured in the conical block 1 and has a shoulder 3 that bears directly on the reduced upper end of said block. Above the shoulder 3 the spindle is tapered in an upwardly direction, preferably on a slightly curved line.

To the flat bottom surface of the conical block 1 a heavy disk-like plate 4 of sole felt is secured, preferably by glue or cement. The tapered portion of the spindle 3 forms a continuation of the tapered exterior surface of the block 1.

The numeral 5 indicates the leg of a wooden bedstead, the same having the usual axial seat 6, for the reception of the customary caster socket, which latter will not be used in the application of my improved foot. The seat 6 of the ordinary wooden bedstead leg is small as compared with the opening usually found in the lower end of the leg of an iron bed. Furthermore, the openings in the legs of iron beds, as well as the seats in the legs of wooden beds, vary a great deal in size.

In applying the foot to the leg of a wooden bed, a metal washer 7 of the required size is slipped onto the tapered portion of the metal spindle 2, so that it becomes a stop or rest flange on the spindle for limiting the insertion of the tapered end of the spindle into the seat of the said leg. In Fig. 2 a portion of the leg of an iron bed is indicated by dotted lines and designated by the numeral 8. In applying the foot to one of these iron legs the lower end of the leg will almost always telescope onto the tapered portion of the foot so far that it will engage with the tapered surface of the conical block 1. It will thus be seen that the tapered foot is capable of application to almost any kind of a bedstead leg or to almost any kind or any article of furniture, regardless of the size of the receiving socket or seat provided therefor, or which may be already found in the said article.

It is very important that the body portion of the foot be constructed of wood or other fibrous or non-metallic material because, to prevent scratching or marring of the floor, the sole felt disk or bearing plate should be secured to the foot by means of cement or adhesive material.

It is important to note that the improved foot is not a true cone, but has an approximately conical form, being tapered upward on inwardly concave lines so as to form an extended spindle of small enough diameter and of sufficient length to enter to a considerable extent into a small seat in the leg of a bed-stead, or other piece or furniture. This is practically the only way of providing a furniture supporting foot that will fit in all of the various sizes of perforations or seats found in bed-steads, and other articles of furniture where casters are usually applied.

What I claim is:

1. A furniture foot comprising a truncated conical body portion of wood or non-metallic fibrous material, and a metallic stem axially seated in said truncated body,

the said stem having a shoulder resting on the engaged upper end of said body, and being tapered above said shoulder to continue the tapered form of said body, substantially as described.

2. A furniture foot comprising a truncated wooden body portion 1 having a felt pad or disk 4 secured to its bottom, and a metal spindle or stem 2 axially seated in said body 1, and having a shoulder 3 bearing on the loose upper end thereof, the said stem or spindle being tapered above said shoulder to continue the taper of said body 1, substantially as described.

3. A tapered furniture foot, the outer surface of which, has a concave longitudinal taper, so that it is formed with an expanded base, and with an extended stem of very greatly reduced taper and diameter capable of being inserted into a seat or socket such as found in the legs of bedsteads.

4. A tapered furniture foot, the outer surface of which, has a concave longitudinal taper, so that it is formed with an expanded base, and with an extended stem of very greatly reduced taper and diameter capable of being inserted into a seat or socket such as found in the legs of bedsteads, the said base portion being in one material and the said stem being in another material, and the said parts being rigidly united.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROSELL CLARK.

Witnesses:
H. D. KILGORE,
F. D. MERCHANT.