Nov. 8, 1932. F. BRABSON 1,887,283

FURNITURE SUPPORT

Filed Dec. 18, 1928

Fig. 1.

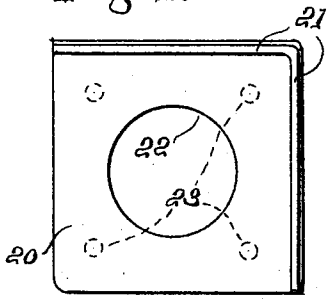


Fig. 2.

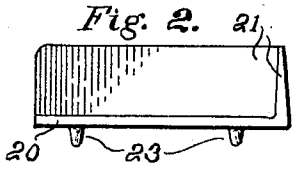


Fig. 3.

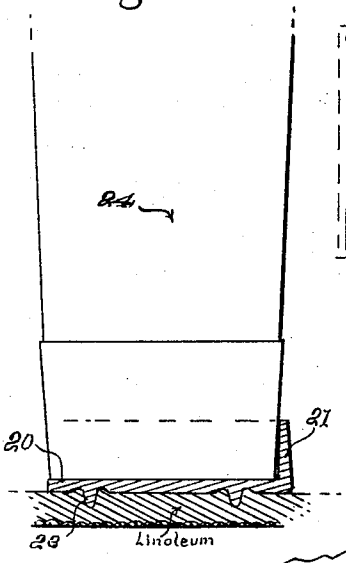
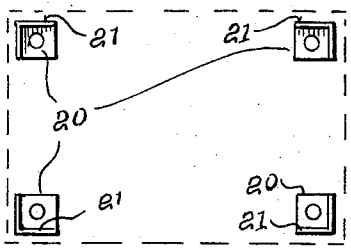


Fig. 4.



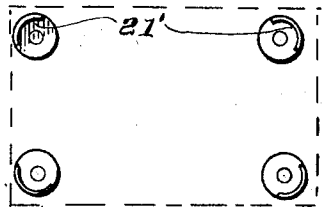


Fig. 12.

Fig. 5.

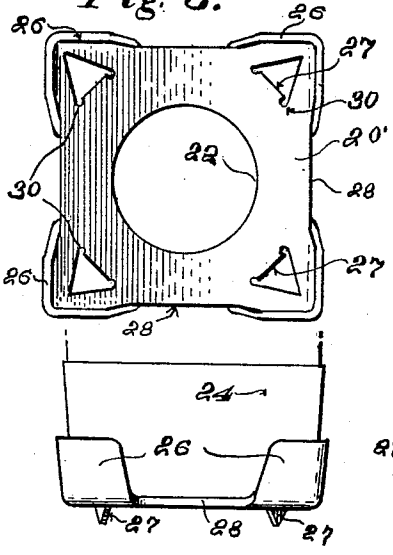
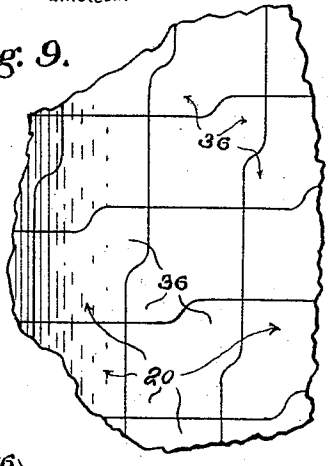


Fig. 6.

Fig. 9.



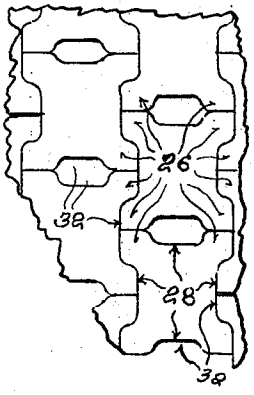


Fig. 7.

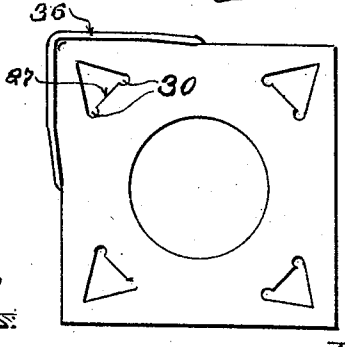


Fig. 8.

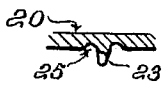


Fig. 10.

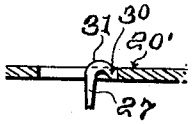


Fig. 11

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Patented Nov. 8, 1932 1,887,283

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK BRABSON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

FURNITURE SUPPORT

Application filed December 18, 1928. Serial No. 326,859.

The invention relates to foot devices and supports for furniture, and has for its object to provide a simple set of appliances to be set under the feet of an article of furniture, so constructed as to prevent the furniture from being easily displaced from a predetermined position, although not fixing the furniture permanently to the floor or other parts of the building.

It is general practice at this time to cover floors with linoleum, for quietness and other reasons, and it is a particular object of this invention to provide a foot and support device especially operative in positioning furniture upon linoleum floors. A further important aim is to evolve a form of device which will present an attractive appearance and fit snugly various sizes of standard sanitary desk and other furniture legs without requiring corresponding variations in the sizes of the supports constructed in accordance with my invention. A further important object is to present an improved manufacture in such an appliance to the end that it may be produced with a minimum weight of material, giving the advantages of adequate size and efficiency with a minimum use of material.

Additional objects, advantages and features of invention reside in the construction and coordination of the device with furniture, as will be understood from the following disclosures and accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is a top view of a support embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a side view thereof.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary elevation of a sanitary leg of furniture having my invention applied thereto.

Figure 4 is a plan view illustrating the use of my invention on a desk, table or the like, showing the parts in their position and relationship upon the floor with the furniture removed.

Figure 5 is a top view of a modified form of the device.

Figure 6 is a side view thereof applied to a furniture leg.

Figure 7 is a plan of a sheet of metal stock showing a series of blanks for forming the modification of Figure 5, the blanks being in a position illustrating their relation to each other by which economy of material is effected in the blanking.

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 5 of a further modification.

Figure 9 is a view of the blanks as cut from the sheet stock to form the modification of Figure 8.

Figure 10 illustrates a preferred form of spur for the first described device.

Figure 11 illustrates the manner of forming the spurs for the forms in Figures 5 and 8.

Figure 12 is a plan view similar to Figure 4.

There is illustrated a furniture support intended for stabilizing furniture in positions selected, so that it may not be casually moved about ordinarily, to the end that the scratching of floors and scarring of linoleum will be prevented as well as derangement of office plan prevented.

As shown in Figures 1 to 4 inclusive, the appliance comprises a substantially planiform rectangular plate 20 having at two adjacent sides upstanding integral flanges 21 coextensive with the respective sides of the plates 20 and joined with each other at their junction, as shown. The plates and inner sides of the flanges are smoothly finished so that the foot of an article of furniture may be readily set therein, and in the present instance, especially, the foot of a sanitary office furniture leg 24 which is customarily square in cross section. The plate 20 is formed with a large circular opening 22 to lighten the appliance materially, but more particularly permitting the device to be centered on a center-mark which may be formed upon a floor for the position of the leg on an article of furniture. On the lower side of the plate 20 there are formed integrally a number of symmetrically spaced spurs or nodules 23. These points or spurs have blunt ends, and are of just sufficient length to sink partway through standard office linoleum whereby the support is fixed against lateral movement upon the floor. In case a piece of

furniture supported thereby is lifted and removed, the spurs will remain in place so that furniture may be replaced exactly in its former position when desired. Also, in case of cleaning or refinishing of a floor, the fine marks left by the spurs will enable replacement of the supports exactly in their original positions, after which the article of furniture previously carried thereby may be again set in place thereon exactly as before, without waste of time or consideration.

In Figure 4 there is illustrated the manner of arranging the devices so that an article of furniture will be held against movement in any direction, notwithstanding that only two sides of the support device are provided with retaining flanges. As shown, the flanges 21 are so located as to lie next to the outer boundaries of the area which will be covered by the article of furniture when placed, and in that way these flanges are arranged on four sides of a rectangle corresponding to the area covered by the furniture.

In the formation of the spurs 23 it is possible by forming a small annular recess 25 in the lower side of the plate around each spur to provide space in which the material is displaced when the spur penetrates it, may rise around the spurs into the recess 25 instead of being pressed outwardly and away from the original position, and flattened by the weight of the furniture or the like. In consequence, if it is desired to change the position of an article of furniture carried by my support, upon removal of the support device from the linoleum the small raised portion of linoleum around the apertures formed by the spurs 23 may be pressed downwardly with any flat instrument, so that the apertures will be again closed and no material mark will then show upon the surface of the linoleum.

For furniture with round legs, the plate 20 would be made circular in form, and a single flange 21′ formed on one side thereof extending over an arc of less than 180 degrees, as indicated in Figure 12. The parts are used in a way corresponding to the use of the first described form of the device shown in Figure 4, the flanges 21′ being located next to the outer corners of the rectangle corresponding to the area covered by the furniture.

In Figure 5 there is shown a modification of the device which may be stamped from sheet metal and having certain peculiar advantages. The blank for the device is substantially rectangular, having pointed lobe-like portions 26 at each corner the sides of which are rectilinear at their outer parts and meet at right angles, and terminate inwardly in an ogee-shaped edge forming a continuation of the intervening edge 28 between mutually adjacent lobes. The edge 28 corresponds to the side of the bottom plate of the completed article. The ogee shaped edge of each lobe is located about one-quarter of the distance from the projected corner of the completed article laid out on the blank for a reason which will become apparent. Spurs 27 are struck downward from the body 20′ of the blank. In the stamping of the spur 27 an additional portion of material is struck out beside the base of the spur so as to form an enlargement of the slot from which the spur is struck, at each side of the spur, as at 30. In addition, the material in the base of each spur is raised as at 31 slightly above the plane of the plate 29, and thence recurved downwardly, the spur being formed as a planiform member projecting at right angles to the plane of the plate 20′. By this offset 31, space is provided within which material of linoleum penetrated by the spur may rise slightly beside the spur, so that when the device is removed from the floor the portion of linoleum raised around the opening formed by the spur may be pressed downwardly again so as to close the opening and eliminate marring of a linoleum surface.

It is to be noted that the parts of the lobes which project beyond a continuation of a line at the edge 28 exactly correspond to the space 32 between the lobes of the blank at each side and by reason of this, it is made possible to avoid waste of material in stamping out the blanks in the order shown in Figure 7, where a series of blanks are shown arranged as the material thereof had lain in the sheet of stock. It will be seen that when a series of blanks are laid edge to edge in a rectilinear line their abutting lobes project at each side in a form corresponding to the shape of the recess or space 32 between the lobes on each blank.

For the provision of a device corresponding to that shown in Figure 1, stamped from sheet metal, I have shown in Figure 8 a form in which the body plate of the blank is formed as a substantially rectangular member having the spurs struck therefrom as before described, and a lobe 36 at one corner only, to form flanges on two intersecting edges only, differing from the flanges 26 of the last described modification in that these flanges are of greater extent horizontally than those shown in Figures 5 and 6, extending over one-half of the sides of the blank. As shown in Figure 9, this form of the device may be struck from stock without any waste whatever between the blanks. In the form shown in Figure 7 waste would be involved in parts struck from between mutually adjacent blanks in each line series, but this waste is entirely eliminated in the last mentioned modification. I have shown in Figure 9 a large lobe 36 of this blank of an extent and shape at each side which corresponds exactly to the recessed edge thereadjacent, so that when two blanks are laid edge to edge the lobe of each may set into the

recess edge of the other. The arrangement of the projected blanks in the stock by the last described method corresponds to diagonal series of blanks, the points of the lobe in one blank being located at the corner of another blank diagonally opposite the lobe in the last mentioned blank, and so on throughout the series, with alternating series in which the points of the lobes are extended in the opposite direction.

The last mentioned form of the device is to be used in the same manner as described in connection with Figure 4, above, as will be readily understood. It has the advantage of being very light and being adapted to adequately stabilize furniture with a small corner flange, while having sufficient anchorage efficiency.

In the various forms of the device described the number and size of the spurs may be varied to suit requirements, as will be readily understood. If desired, the device may be formed with flanges on all four sides, by either casting or stamping from sheet metal, in which event the device may be used as a substitute for the brass fitting customarily attached to the feet of sanitary legs of office furniture and the like, but being shaped so that it does not require permanent attachment to the leg. Its use as to the anchorage spurs might be found undesirable while on display, or during shipment, when the spurs might be damaged, owing to the fact that they are of an extremely small size in order that penetration of linoleum will occur to a slight extent and displacement of material of the linoleum laterally be caused in a minimum degree consistent with the uses intended.

I claim:

In a furniture support, a floor covering, and a furniture engaging and locating rest comprising a body plate adapted to be set under the leg of an article of furniture, said plate having furniture leg locating upstanding extensions defining a part of the boundary of the plate shaped to receive a leg therebeside for free vertical movement, and permitting lateral projection of the leg beyond the plate at opposite parts, said plate having pentrating projections thereon to penetrate said floor covering, said plate having a bottom face of an extent to rest upon the major part of the area of the said floor covering within the boundary of the rest and recessed about the bases of said projections to form an encircling space permitting upward displacement of the material of the floor covering due to the entry of the projections, so that it may be later pressed back to tend to close the depression caused by entry of the projections.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FRANK BRABSON.