

A. P. JONES.
 NON-SWEATING FURNITURE SUPPORT.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1912.

1,069,141.

Patented Aug. 5, 1913.

Fig. 1.

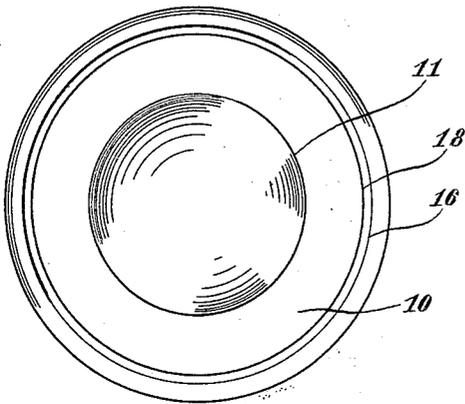


Fig. 4.

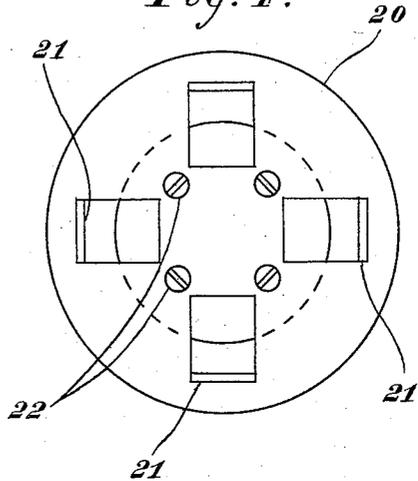


Fig. 2.

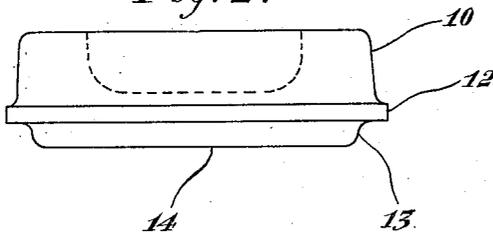


Fig. 5.

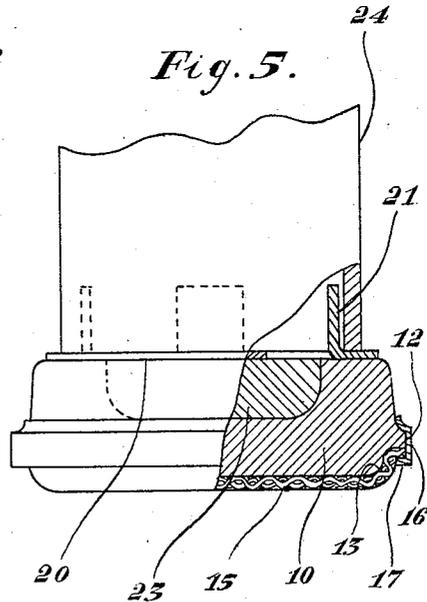
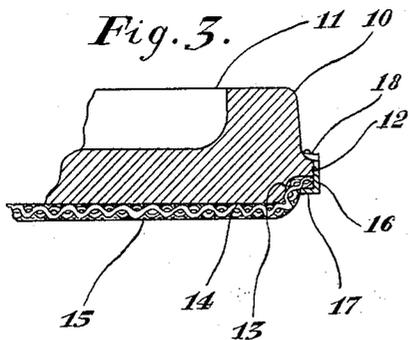


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NON-SWEATING FURNITURE-SUPPORT.

1,069,141.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED P. JONES, 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 Non-Sweating Furniture-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a non-sweating furniture support, having in view particularly to provide a support for the purpose which may be applied to the legs of tables, beds, dressers and other articles of furniture, either over the casters or directly to the end of the legs without any intervening caster, so that said articles of furniture may be moved over polished floors without marring the same, or may remain in one position for a long period of time on such floors or upon table tops or other articles of furniture in a warehouse without sweating and consequently without leaving any mark or stain.

In carrying out my invention I provide a form, of wood or metal as desired, for receiving the caster or for direct application to the furniture legs and cover the bottom of the form with a facing of some heavy woven fabric, such as belting, which has been filled with a wax, such as paraffin or beeswax, previously emulsified in a cutting oil, preferably crude petroleum or low grade kerosene. This filling gives a surface to the covering which cannot mar the finest finish, and being absolutely non-absorbent of water, will prevent any moisture collecting between the pad and the surface upon which it rests. This is commonly called sweating and causes injury to the varnish which will leave a permanent mark. Leather, felt and rubber, frequently used for this purpose, and also untreated fabrics generally, have this fault, which the covering of my invention successfully overcomes.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will appear in connection with the detailed description thereof and are particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, illustrating the application of my invention in one form, Figure 1 is a plan view of a caster support embodying the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a filling block for such a support. Fig. 3 is a partial section across the caster support showing the manner of securing the facing thereto. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of an attachment to be used in

connection with the caster support for applying the same directly to the furniture legs without the use of casters. Fig. 5 illustrates the end of a bed post or furniture leg having the caster support and said attachment applied thereto, part of the elements shown being broken away and shown in section.

A form 10 of circular outline has a circular cavity 11 centrally positioned therein, a peripheral flange 12 adjacent the bottom, said flange extending in a downward curve 13 to a flat-faced supporting member 14. Over the supporting member 14 I place a disk of fabric 15, said fabric being secured in position by means of a ferrule 16 which has a lip 17 engaging below the flange 12 and which is formed in above said flange at 18 in a well known way thereby permanently securing the pad 15 to the form 10.

In preparing the fabric of which the covering 15 is formed I use beeswax or paraffin wax for filling, and in order to get the wax to permeate every part of the fabric so as to effectively seal the same against the passage of moisture, I first emulsify the wax in crude petroleum or a light grade of kerosene oil. The emulsion is warmed somewhat, and while in its warm condition the fabric is allowed to soak therein for several hours. After removal the surplus oil quickly evaporates away leaving the wax filling every portion of the fabric and even extending into the yarn of the fabric and about the fibers of which the yarn is composed. I have found in practice that an excellent fabric for the purpose is the heavy twill duck woven in several plies which is used for belting. This is a cotton fabric and receives the wax filling very well, and at the same time is so strong as to undergo the wear incident to its use for an indefinite period of time. Of course, other forms of fabric may be advantageously employed and fall within the scope of my invention, so long as the same has been properly filled with wax in the manner herein indicated.

In some instances in preparing a filling I combine the paraffin and beeswax, and I have found most excellent results to follow the use of the composition in which the relative proportions of beeswax and paraffin were one part of beeswax and four parts of paraffin. A smaller amount of wax may be used by substituting for a part of the wax a combination of linseed oil, nut-

ton tallow and rosin. In either case the preparation and application of the filling is done in the same way, that is, by emulsifying the wax or the substitute for the wax in crude oil and soaking the fabric in this emulsion while hot, then allowing the fabric to dry. The substitute above noted will fill the pores of the fabric fairly well, so as to provide a surface practically impervious to moisture, but is not as satisfactory as the wax above enumerated and will not permit an article to be moved with quite the same degree of freedom.

Where casters are used in the piece of furniture, a plain caster support, such as shown in Fig. 3, is employed, the caster wheel fitting in the cavity 11. In use, the bed or table or other piece of furniture will have one of the caster supports applied over each caster after which the article may be pushed over a polished floor without marring the same, and will leave no spots on the surface from sweating in case a piece of furniture be left in one position for a considerable period of time, or if it is desired to stack furniture, one piece on top of another, in a warehouse the caster supports are placed between the casters and the surface of the supporting piece of furniture with the result that no sweating and staining will take place and no marring of the supporting top however highly polished and finished it may be. In many instances it may be desirable to use the caster support where no casters are applied to the piece of furniture, in which case I employ the member shown in Fig. 4 comprising a top plate 20 having engaging lugs or lips 21 struck out from the substance of the plate 20 so as to be positioned within the standard of a piece

of furniture, as clearly indicated in Fig. 5. To the plate 20 is secured by means of screws 22 a form 23 of exactly the proper size and shape to fill the cavity 11 in the form 10. When the plate 20 is positioned upon the 45
caster support 10 with the member 23 in the cavity 11 the lugs or uprights 21 may be positioned within the standard 24 of the piece of furniture, as indicated in Fig. 5, and the support will thereby be connected to move 50
with the piece of furniture exactly as would be the case if casters were employed. It will be obvious that my device may be cheaply constructed and that its adaptability to use either as a caster support or 55
independent of any casters makes it extremely practicable. The position of the lugs 21 will be varied in relation to different types of furniture so as to fall farther from or nearer to the center of the plate 20. If 60
desired they may be punched up directly from the center, in which case they will be adapted to enter a relatively small bore in the end of the furniture leg.

I claim: 65

A furniture support comprising a wood form having means adapting the same to be connected to the end of a furniture leg, said form being provided with a flat extended bearing surface, and a sheet of thick fabric covering and held in close contact with said bearing surface, all parts of said fabric being filled with wax. 70

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

ALFRED P. JONES.

Witnesses:

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