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H. PHILLIPS

2,317,080

CUSHION SUPPORT FOR FURNITURE

Filed May 8, 1941

Fig. 1

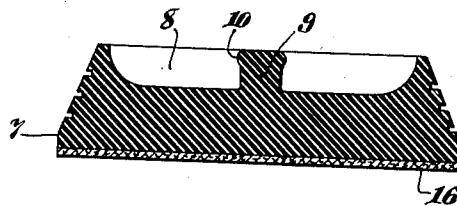


Fig. 2

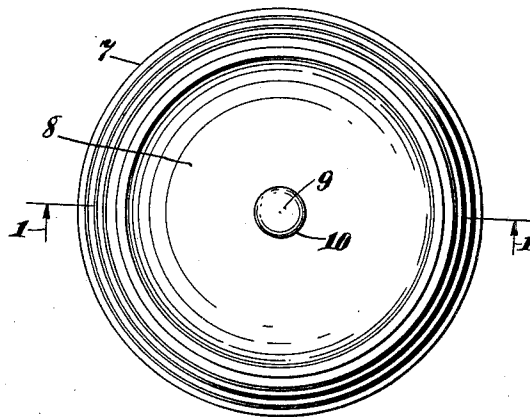


Fig. 3

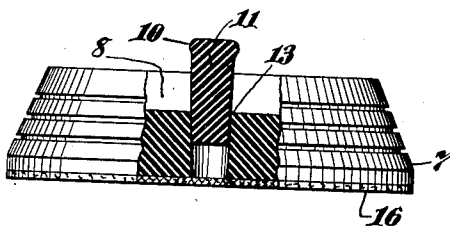


Fig. 4

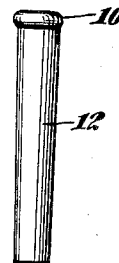


Fig. 6

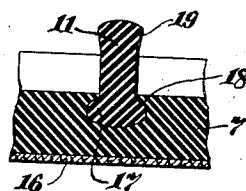
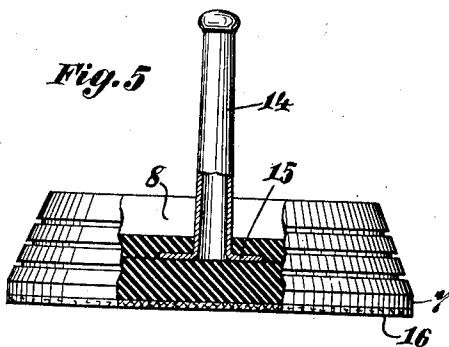


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,317,080

CUSHION SUPPORT FOR FURNITURE

Harry Phillips, Greenwich, Conn.

Application May 8, 1941, Serial No. 392,500

2 Claims. (Cl. 45—137)

The invention here disclosed relates to supports for articles of furniture such as radio cabinets, phonographs, tables, bookcases and the like, and the objects of the invention are to provide a form of cushion support which may be removably and adjustably connected with the furniture, so as to become an actual part of the same, movable with and as a part of the furniture and serving at all times as a resilient self-levelling mounting, preventing transmission of vibration and saving wear or injury on floors, floor coverings and other furnishings.

Other objects and the novel features by which the purposes of the invention are attained will appear as the specification proceeds.

The drawing accompanying and forming part of the specification illustrates certain preferred embodiments of the invention, but the actual physical structure may be further modified and changed all within the true scope of the invention as hereinafter defined and claimed.

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of one of the cushion supports, this view being taken as on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2, which latter figure is a plan view of the same form of device.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of another embodiment partly broken away and in section.

Fig. 4 is a side view of one of the taper pins, such as may be used with the Fig. 3 form of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a side and part sectional view similar to Fig. 3, showing another form of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a part sectional detail of another modification.

In Figures 1 and 2, the support is shown in the form of a frusto-conical pad 7, of rubber or other suitable resilient material having a cavity 8, in the top of the same providing a seat for the leg or foot of the furniture and provided with a central upstanding pin or plug 9, to enter and engage in the usual caster opening provided in the furniture leg or foot.

In this first embodiment, the caster projection 9, is indicated as formed integral with the rest of the pad or cushion and it is shown as having a rounded or ball top 10, to be somewhat compressed and to interlock with the caster pin opening in the furniture.

To render the cushion more adaptable, the center pin may be removable and interchangeable with pins of different lengths and shapes.

In Figs. 3 and 4, two tapered pins are shown 11 and 12 of different lengths, which may be removably and interchangeably engaged in the tapered socket 13, formed in the base of the cushion.

By a choice of proper length and shape of pin, the pad may be made to properly fit and be connected with a particular piece of furniture.

The center pins may be of resilient material or

even of hard material. In Fig. 5, the center pin 14, is shown made of sheet metal having a widened base flange 15, embedded in the resilient material of the base. In this case, also if desired, the engagement of the pin in the base may be of a removable character, so that pins of different shapes and lengths may readily be substituted to suit the particular furniture to be supported.

In all instances, the engagement of the pin in the furniture leg is preferably such as to removably attach the pad to the furniture, so that it will remain connected thereto as when the furniture is lifted and shifted about.

To aid in shifting and to prevent the pad from sticking or adhering to the floor, the cushion may be provided with a felt or other non-adherent form of base layer, such as represented at 16.

The squeezing of the ball shaped heads 11, in the caster pin openings, serves not only to attach the cushions to the furniture but also to enable the furniture in settling over the pins to automatically level itself to compensate for irregularities in the floor or rugs, etc. The furniture levelling action may be further carried out by substituting the pins of different lengths or by more or less plugging up the caster openings before entering the pins, so as to gain the effect of pins of different lengths to support the furniture level on an inclined or uneven floor surface.

The felt or other base layer 16, in a construction like that shown in Fig. 3, may serve as a closure for the lower end of the tapered socket 13, which for molding purposes, may extend all the way through the resilient body of the cushion. This bottom covering prevents the rubber cushion from sticking to the floor and enables furniture so equipped to slide smoothly and easily into position on a floor. This smooth sliding characteristic is highly desirable because of the pads being connected with the furniture by means of the center pins and thus attached to and compelled to move as part of the furniture.

Fig. 3 illustrates how the self-levelling action may be accomplished by having the center pin or stud on such a taper as to enter only partly in the socket and so that it will settle under the weight of the furniture leg to a point in the socket when the furniture has reached a level or substantially level state.

In a construction like Fig. 5, where the center pin is formed separately from the base cushion, it may be molded in place at the time of forming the cushion. Particularly is this so where the pad forming the cushion is made up of laminations or layers of different degrees of resiliency. Thus in the example illustrated, the pin may be molded in place with the top layer or lamination.

Fig. 6 illustrates a modification in which the

lower end of the stud has a ball shaped head 17, removably engageable in a corresponding socket 18, in the pad and the upper end of the stud is slightly flared at 19, to be compressed and gripped in the caster hole in the furniture leg. With this construction, the pin or peg may rock into different angular relations, so as to adjust itself to different inclinations of floor or other supporting surface.

What is claimed is:

1. A cushion support for furniture, comprising a pad of resilient material cupped to receive a furniture leg and having a downwardly tapering seat and a tapered pin of resilient material wider

at the top than at the bottom and entered in said downwardly tapering seat.

2. A cushion support for furniture, comprising a pad of resilient material cupped to receive a furniture leg and having a downwardly tapering seat and a tapered pin of resilient material wider at the top than at the bottom and entered in said downwardly tapering seat, said seat extending down through said pad and a base layer secured to the bottom of said pad and closing the lower end of said seat, said base layer being of a material to slide smoothly over a supporting floor.

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