

(No Model.)

R. R. PARRISH.
FURNITURE CASTER.

No. 477,573.

Patented June 21, 1892.

Fig. 1.

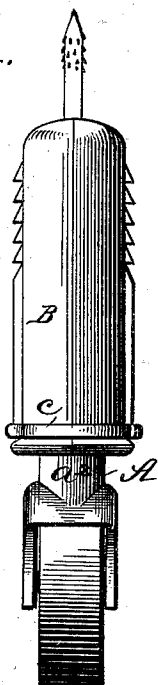


Fig. 2.

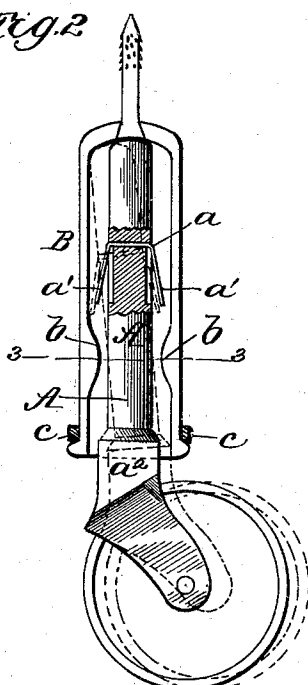


Fig. 3.

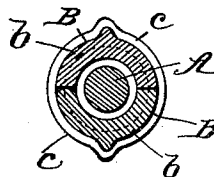


Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

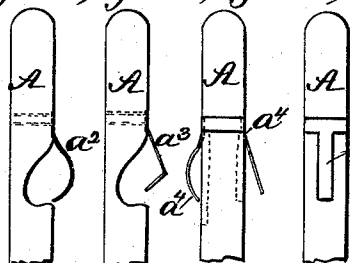


Fig. 8.

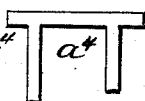


Fig. 9.

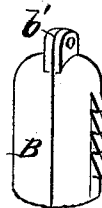


Fig. 10.

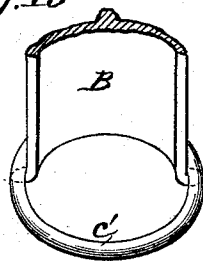
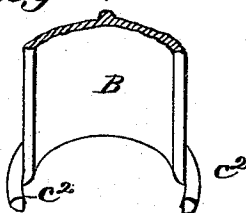


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROB ROY PARRISH, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

FURNITURE-CASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,573, dated June 21, 1892.

Application filed September 15, 1891. Serial No. 405,809. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROB ROY PARRISH, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Furniture-Caster, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of casters whose pintles or pivots are held in their sockets by means of springs, whereby accidental detachment of the casters proper is prevented, but their removal may be effected by the application of more or less force.

The object of my invention is to avoid certain defects of former constructions, and thereby provide a caster which is superior in several essential points.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a caster embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 to 8, inclusive, represent modifications in the spring-stop applied to the caster-pintle. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the pintle-socket as it may sometimes be constructed. Figs. 10 and 11 are perspective views of a portion of the pintle-socket provided with means for holding the halves of the socket together.

I will first describe the preferred form of my invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The pintle A of the caster is provided with a transverse aperture in its upper portion to receive a narrow ribbon or plate spring a , which is suitably secured therein and whose projecting portions a' a' are bent downward and stand at a slight angle to the pintle and adjacent inner side of the socket B. The latter is made in longitudinal halves, as usual, but provided internally at a point but little above the lower end, with a circumferential swell or rib b , which serves as a stop for preventing, by contact with the ends of the spring a , the accidental removal of the caster. This rib b tapers each way, upward and downward; or, in other words, it is beveled on the upper and lower sides to enable the ends a' of the spring to slide easily over it when the pintle A is being inserted in or withdrawn from the socket B. It will be noted there is space enough between the pintle A and rib b to allow free lateral movement or "play" of the pintle

without contact between them, this being prevented by the circular enlarged shoulder a^2 of the pintle, which comes in contact with the adjacent portions of the lower end of the socket B, (see dotted lines Fig. 1,) when the furniture is moved from one place to another, so that wear of the rib b is prevented. The said shoulder a^2 may, however, be made thick enough to nearly fill the lower end of the socket. It will be further seen that the ends of the spring a do not project laterally so far as to touch the sides of the socket B, whereby wear of the latter is avoided. The arms a' of the spring enter sockets or recesses in the pintle, and thus lie flush with its surface when pressed inward in passing through the ring or annular rib b .

In furniture-legs made of soft wood the holes in which the sockets fit sometimes become enlarged, and thus allow the parts of the socket to spread apart sufficiently to permit the pintle or caster proper to drop out. To prevent this result, I employ means for holding the parts of the socket together, yet without interfering with their detachment from each other. A detachable metal ring c has been heretofore employed for this purpose.

In Fig. 10 I show one of the halves of the pintle-socket, provided at its lower end with a ring c' , one half of which is cast integrally with such half-socket and is adapted to receive and closely embrace the other half.

In Fig. 11 I show sections c^2 of such a ring, which subserve the same purpose.

In Fig. 4 I show a spring a^2 , secured to the side of a pintle A by means of a rivet or other suitable means. It curves outward and then inward, being arranged opposite a corresponding recess in the pintle. In Fig. 5 the spring a^3 is similarly arranged, but has an angular form. The spring a^4 (shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8) is formed from a T-shaped blank, whose head is curved and clasped around a circumferentially-grooved portion of the pintle. There may be one or two projecting arms of this spring, and they may be curved or straight, as preferred. All the springs may be reversed in position—that is to say, they may be secured to the pintle at a point below the recess or cavity in the latter, so that their free ends will project upward instead of downward.

The upper portions of the socket may be provided with downwardly-inclined teeth, as shown in Figs. 1 and 9, for holding it in the furniture-leg. In some cases, however, I propose to provide the upper extremities of the socket-halves with perforated lugs b' , Fig. 9, through which a metal pin may be inserted to secure the socket in place. This means of fastening is more particularly adapted for furniture made of soft wood, and hence of inferior quality.

In Figs. 1 and 2 a barbed nail is shown inserted through a hole in the upper end of the socket B for the same purpose. This fastening is adapted for a better class of furniture. I make no claim, however, to any form of these fastenings.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a furniture-caster, the combination, with the metal socket B, having the interior rib b , of the pintle and ribbon-spring which is attached to its upper portion at a point

above said rib, and whose arms a' project downward at a slight angle and are of less length than the distance between such point of attachment and the rib, so that they are normally out of contact with the latter, as shown and described.

2. In a furniture-caster, the combination, with the pintle-socket having the internal swell or rib b , of the pintle having the enlarged shoulder a^2 within the base of the socket, the spring attached to the upper portion of said pintle and whose arms project downward at an angle, but are normally out of contact with the socket, the diameter of said shoulder and body of the pintle relative to that of the contiguous portions of the socket and the rib being such as described, whereby when the pintle is thrown into an inclined position it does not come in contact with the rib, as shown and described.

ROB. ROY PARRISH.

Witnesses:

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 SOLON C. KEMON.