Oct. 24, 1950 H. R. WILKINSON, JR 2,527,505

VERTICALLY ADJUSTABLE TABLE

Filed July 21, 1948

Fig. 1

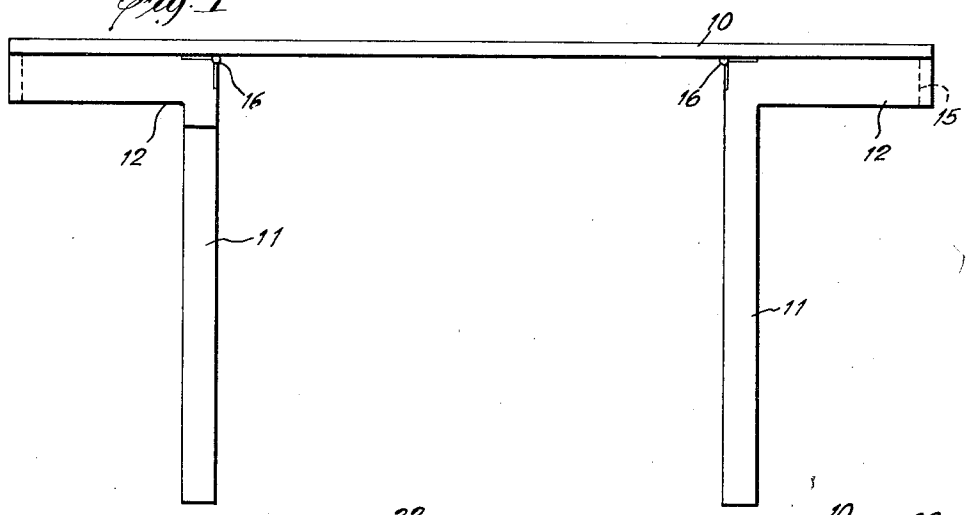
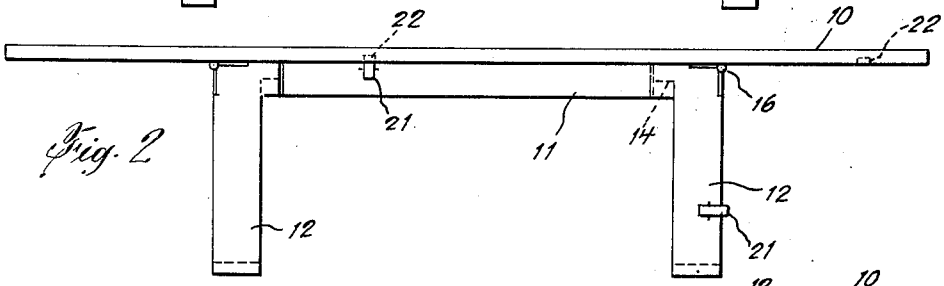


Fig. 2



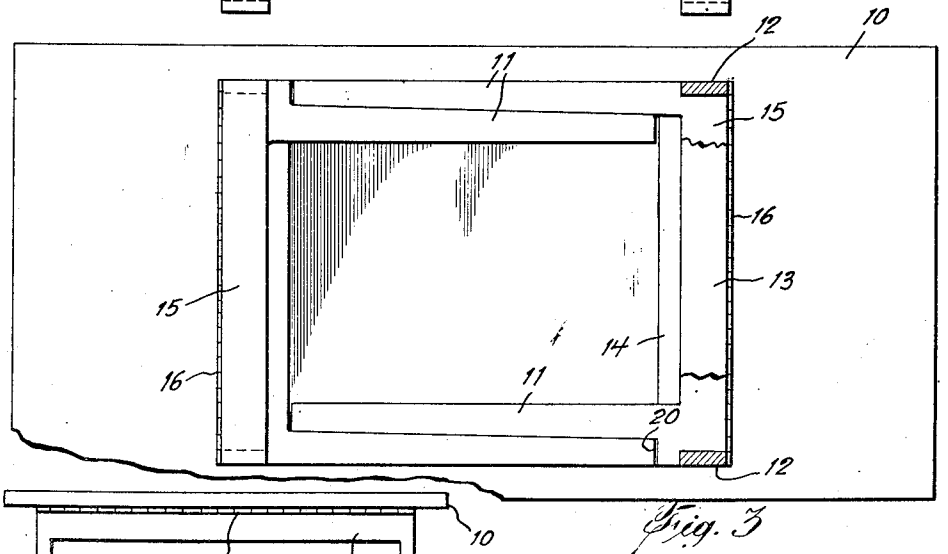


Fig. 3

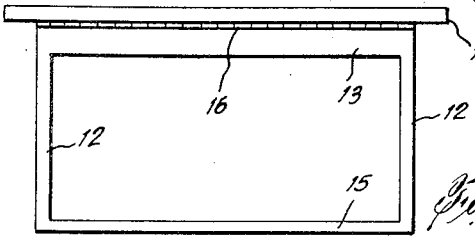


Fig. 4

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VERTICALLY ADJUSTABLE TABLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 311—39)

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This invention relates to articles of furniture and relates more particularly to a novel table structure which can be instantly converted from one of normal height, (i. e., dining table or card table) to one of the height of the usual coffee table.

An important object of the invention is to provide an improved table structure with plural legs of different heights.

A further object of the invention is to provide a table of this character which is so arranged that it may be converted from the greater to the lesser height without the necessity of inverting the table top during the operation or otherwise disturbing articles disposed thereon.

To this end, the table comprises a table top and leg structures disposed adjacent to but spaced from each end of the table top, each leg structure including a hinged supporting member extending laterally of the table and at each end of the supporting member an L-shaped structure is rigidly mounted. Each L-shaped structure forms a relatively long leg and a shorter leg which are rigidly secured in right-angular relation. The shorter legs are arranged to swing from a vertical position, outwardly to a horizontal position underlying the end sections of the table top. Conversely, the longer legs are arranged to swing from a vertical position, inwardly to a horizontal position underlying the central section of the table top. The distance between the axes of the leg structure may be only slightly greater than the length of each of the longer legs, so that in the latter position such longer legs at each end of the structure occupy a side-by-side relationship.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a table embodying the present invention, the view showing the longer legs in table supporting position.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation but showing the shorter legs in table supporting position.

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the table shown in Fig. 2, parts of the structure being shown in section.

Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the table in the position of Fig. 2.

A table embodying the present invention includes a table top 10 which is shown as being of rectangular construction although it may be of any other desired shape.

A leg structure is mounted on a horizontal axis extending transversely of the table adjacent to but spaced from each end of the table top. Each leg structure includes an L-shaped arrangement comprising a relatively long leg 11 and a shorter

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leg 12 on each side of the table, the two legs being disposed at an angle of about 90° to each other, such legs being mounted in rigid relation to each other for conjoint movement. The shorter legs 12 of each leg structure are connected at their upper ends by means of rail 13 and the longer legs by rail 14, such rails being secured together in any desired fashion.

The shorter legs are also interconnected at their outer or lower ends by a rail 15.

Each leg structure is mounted for swinging movement by means of a hinge 16 extending the full width of the structure or by plural hinges of smaller dimensions. The longer legs are arranged to swing towards the center of the table when in folded position as shown in Fig. 3 and the shorter legs towards the ends of the table as shown in Fig. 1.

The distance between the axis of the hinge and the end of the table should be generally equal to the length of the shorter legs so that when the longer legs are in use the outer terminals of the shorter legs are generally flush with the lateral edges of the table top.

The length of the longer legs is such that their outer ends terminate just short of the opposed hinge and one leg on each side of the table is cut away as shown at 20 to allow all four of the longer legs to nest on the same plane in contact with the lower surface of the table when the shorter legs are in use as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the table will have a high measure of rigidity whether the longer or the shorter legs are used. If still more rigidity is required any common releasable latch fastener such as is shown at 21 in Fig. 2 may be employed for receiving the leg in firm engagement with the lower surface of the table top, the latch engaging a recessed cross-pin 22 in the table top.

While one form or embodiment of the invention has been shown and described herein for illustrative purposes, and the construction and arrangement incidental to a specific application thereof have been disclosed and discussed in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is limited neither to the mere details or relative arrangement of parts, nor to its specific embodiment shown herein, but that extensive deviations from the illustrated form or embodiment of the invention may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

What I claim is:

Of an article of furniture which is convertible from a relatively high table to a relatively low

table and comprising a table top and leg structures pivotally mounted adjacent to but spaced from each end of the table top, each leg structure comprising a pair of generally L-shaped leg elements secured in right angular relation, each forming a relatively long and a relatively short leg, the former being arranged to contact the underside of the table throughout its entire length while the relatively shorter leg is in table supporting position and the relatively longer legs are complementally adjacent one to the other, all of said longer legs lying in the same horizontal plane.

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