Dec. 21, 1937. C. S. DILL 2,102,888

BRIDGE TABLE

Filed Dec. 8, 1934 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

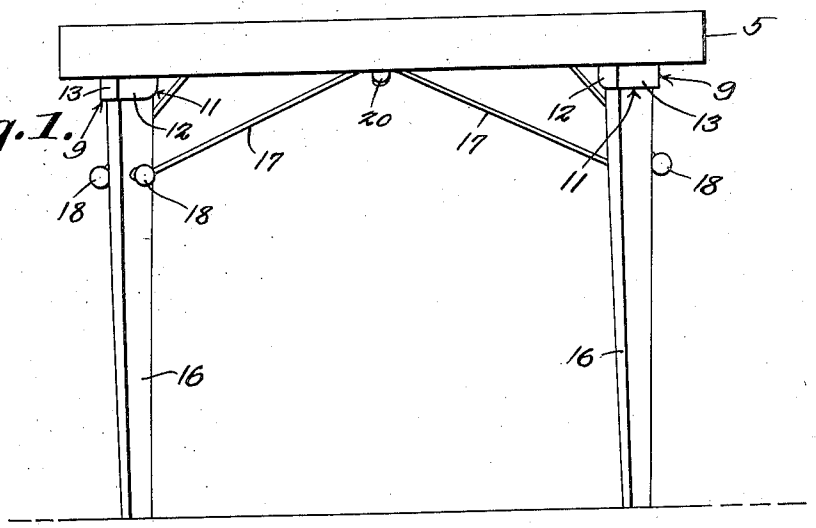
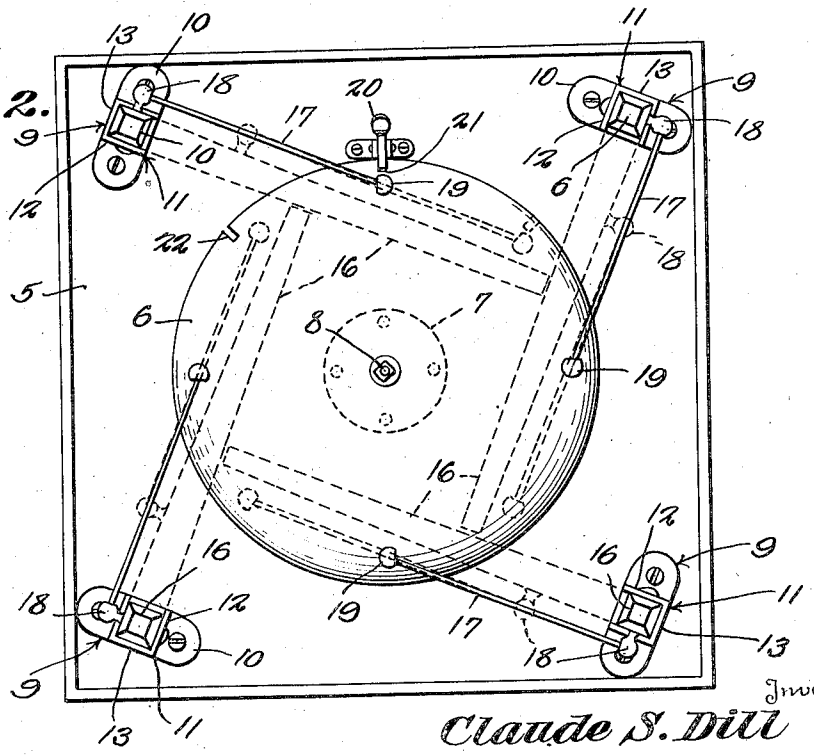


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Claude S. Dill

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys.

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BRIDGE TABLE

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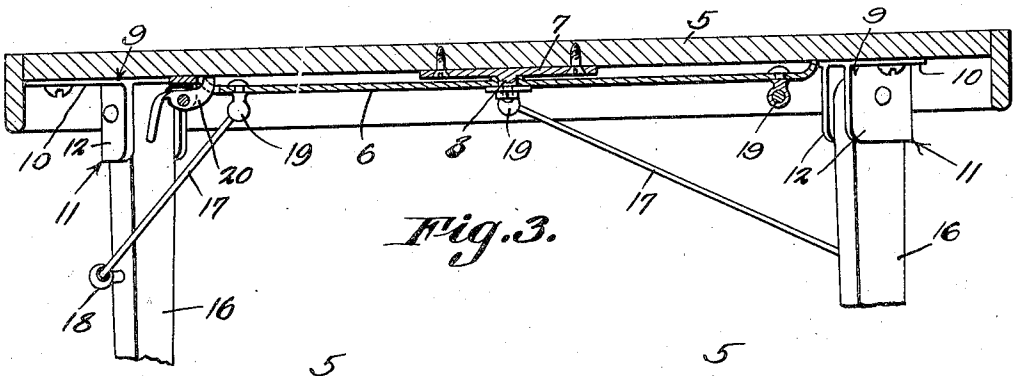


Fig. 3.

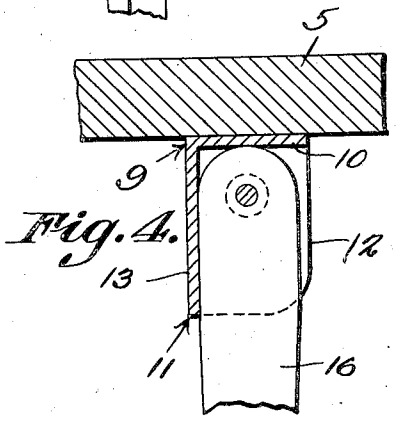


Fig. 4.

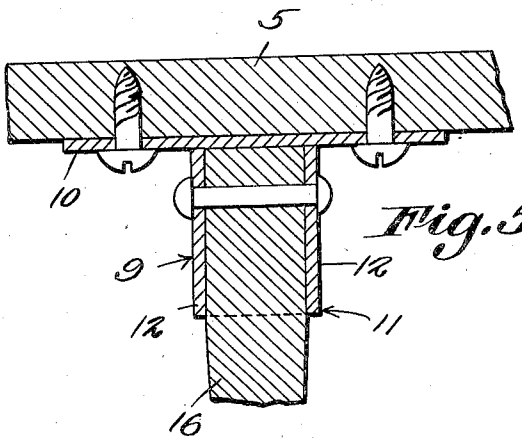


Fig. 5.

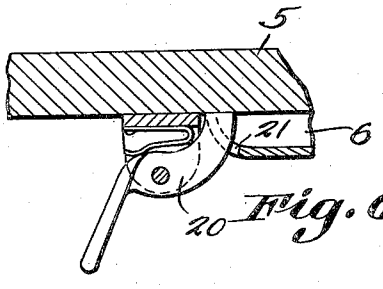


Fig. 6.

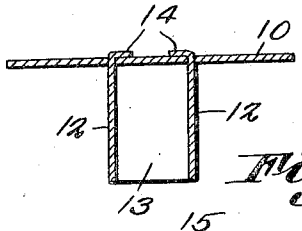


Fig. 7.

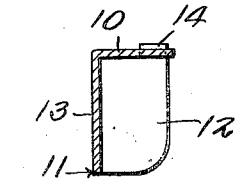


Fig. 8.

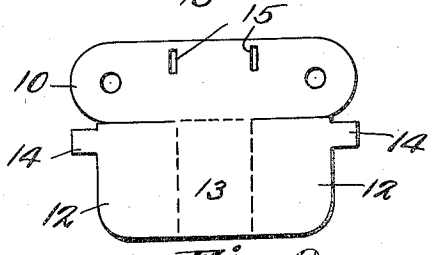


Fig. 9.

Inventor

Claude S. Dill

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

Patented Dec. 21, 1937

2,102,888

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,102,888

BRIDGE TABLE

Claude S. Dill, Lodge Grass, Mont.

Application December 8, 1934, Serial No. 756,693

1 Claim. (Cl. 311—99)

This invention relates to game tables, and particularly to game tables commonly known as bridge tables.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a bridge table having pivoted legs so constructed that they may be readily moved into and out of their active position. Another important object of the invention is to provide a bridge table having pivoted leg members wherein the leg members are simultaneously moved to their active or inactive position, when one leg member is moved.

A further object of the invention is to provide brackets for connecting the leg members to the table top, the bracket members being so constructed that the leg members are forced against the front wall of the brackets, securely holding the leg members against movement, and presenting an exceptionally rigid table.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a table constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the table.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view through the table.

Figure 4 is a fragmental section through the table top and one of the brackets to which a leg member is connected.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken at right angles to Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a view illustrating a latch member employed in securing the disk-like member against movement.

Figure 7 is a sectional view through a modified form of leg bracket.

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken at right angles to Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a view illustrating the blank from which the bracket is formed.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference character 5 designates the table top, to the under-side of which is secured the rotary disk-like member 6.

Secured to the under-side of the table 5 is a plate 7, provided with a stud 8 that extends through an opening in the disk-like member 6, providing a pivot for the member 6.

Arranged near the corners of the table top 5, are brackets 9, each bracket comprising a base 10, and an upstanding member 11, the upstanding member comprising spaced side walls 12, connected by a front wall 13.

These members 11 may be constructed from a length of sheet metal material, such as shown by Fig. 9 of the drawings, the length of sheet metal material being stamped to provide the base 10 and the member including the side walls 12 and front wall 13, the ends of the side walls being formed with ears 14 that extend into the slots 15 of the base, when the main portion of the bracket is bent into shape.

As clearly shown by the drawings, the leg members 16 have their inner ends pivotally mounted between the spaced side walls of the brackets, the leg members being so arranged that when they are in their extending or active position, the leg members are wedged against the front walls of the brackets preventing movement of the leg members with respect to the brackets, and insuring an exceptionally rigid table which will not wabble or shake, while in use.

The reference character 17 designates connecting rods, there being provided a connecting rod for connecting each leg member to the rotary disk-like member 6, so that movement of one leg member will be transmitted to the disk-like member 6, and the remaining leg members, whereby movement of one leg member will result in the movement of the remaining leg members. A ball and socket connection indicated by the reference character 18 connects the rods 17 to the leg members 16, while the ball and socket members 19 connect the rods 17 to the rotary disk-like member 6 providing for a universal movement between the rods 17 and member 6, as well as a universal movement between the rods 17 and leg members 16.

Secured to the under-side of the table top 5, is a latch member indicated by the reference character 20, which latch member is adapted to swing into the notch 21 formed in the member 6, thereby securing the member 6 against rotary movement after the member 6 has been rotated to extend the leg members 16, from positions as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2, to positions as shown in full lines.

When the latch member 20 moves into the notch 22, the rotary member 6 will be held against movement, and the leg members will be held in their folded positions.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A bracket for securing a table leg to a table top, comprising a length of sheet metal material, portions of the sheet metal material being cut from the main portion thereof and extended rearwardly, providing spaced side walls and a vertical wall, a portion of the sheet metal material being extended in a horizontal position over the upper edges of the side walls and providing a base, slots formed in the base, ears rising from the upper edges of the side walls and adapted to extend into the slots where they are bent over the base, securing the upper edges of the side walls to the base, said base having openings to receive securing screws, and said bracket adapted to house the upper end of the table leg mounted within the bracket.

CLAUDE S. DILL.