March 29, 1927. 1,622,327

B. S. LIVINGOOD

CHAIR TABLE SET

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Fig. 1.

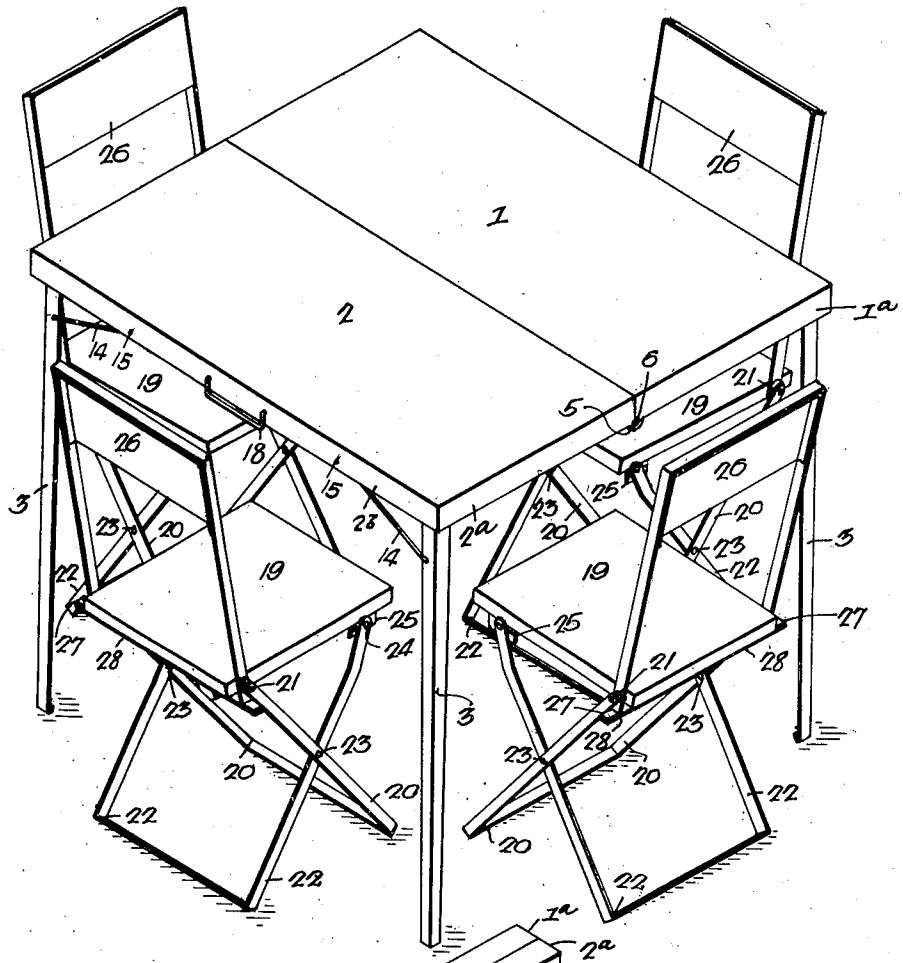
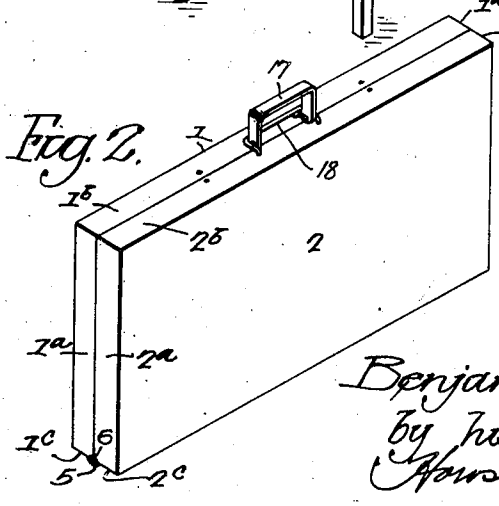


Fig. 2.



Inventor.—
Benjamin S. Livingood.
by his Attorneys.—
Howson & Howson.

March 29, 1927. 1,622,327

B. S. LIVINGOOD

CHAIR TABLE SET

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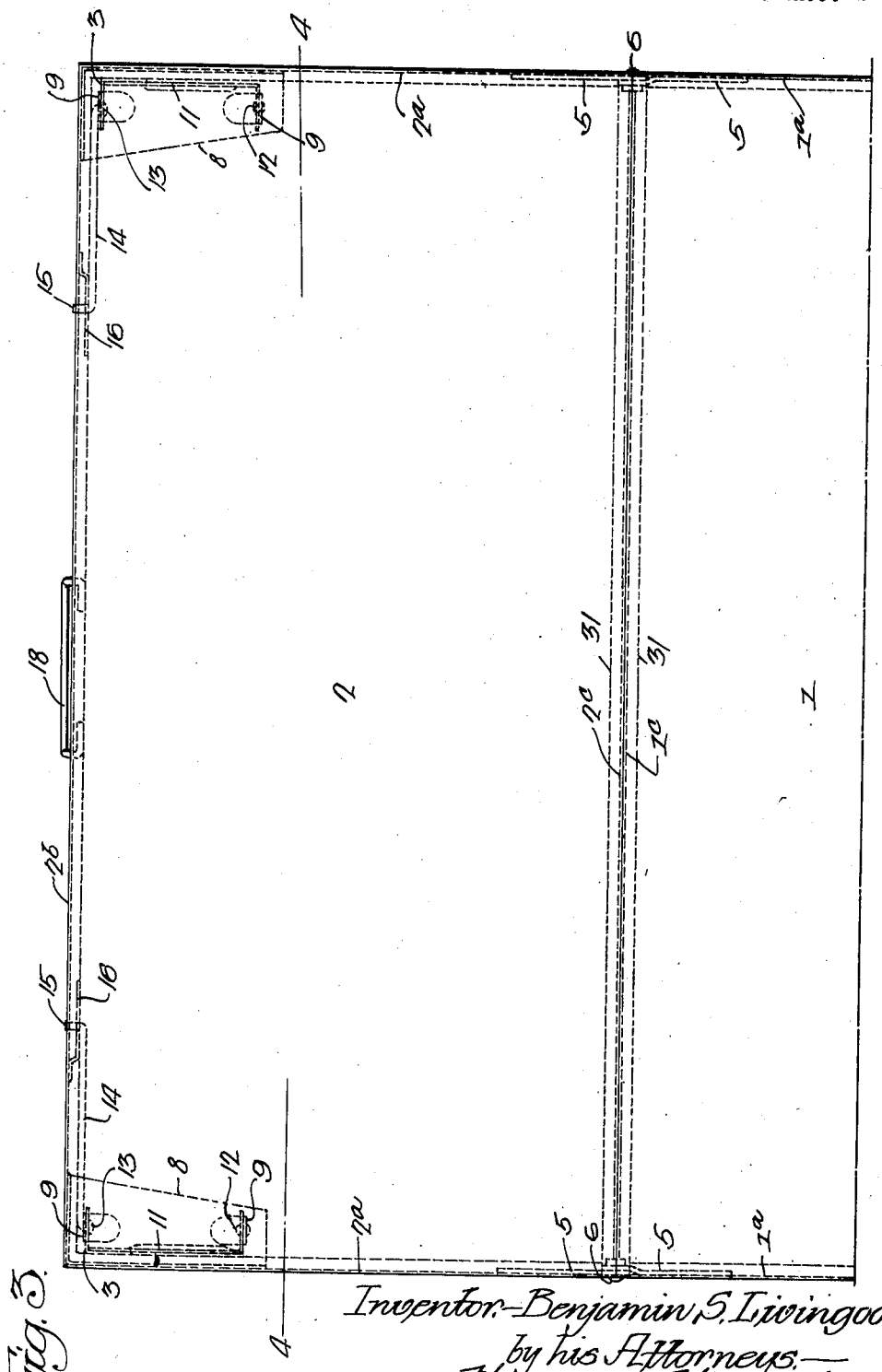


Fig. 5.

Inventor.-Benjamin S. Livingood.
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B. S. LIVINGOOD

CHAIR TABLE SET

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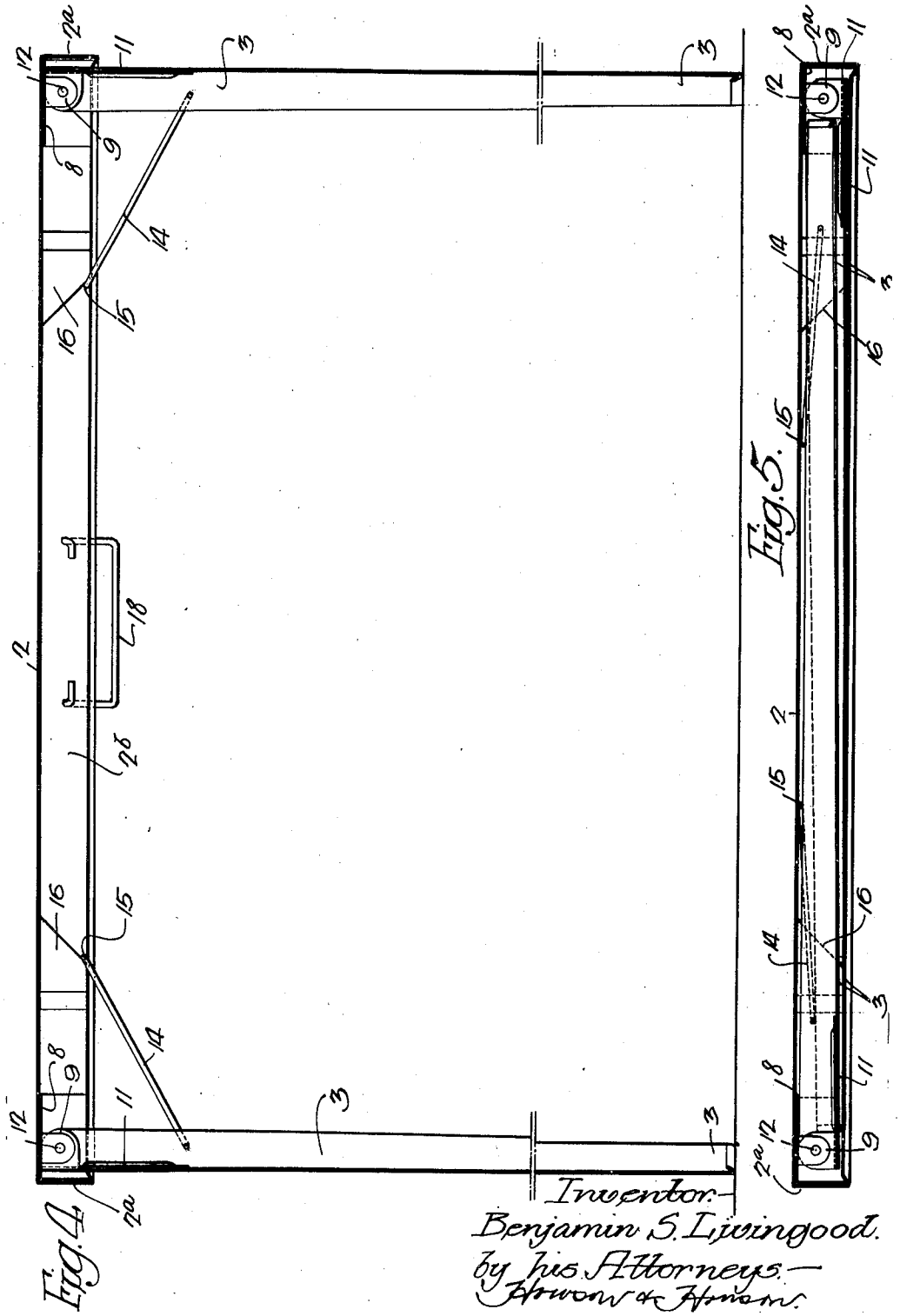


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Inventor.
Benjamin S. Livingood.
by his Attorneys.
Brown & Brown.

March 29, 1927. 1,622,327

B. S. LIVINGOOD

CHAIR TABLE SET

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Fig. 6.

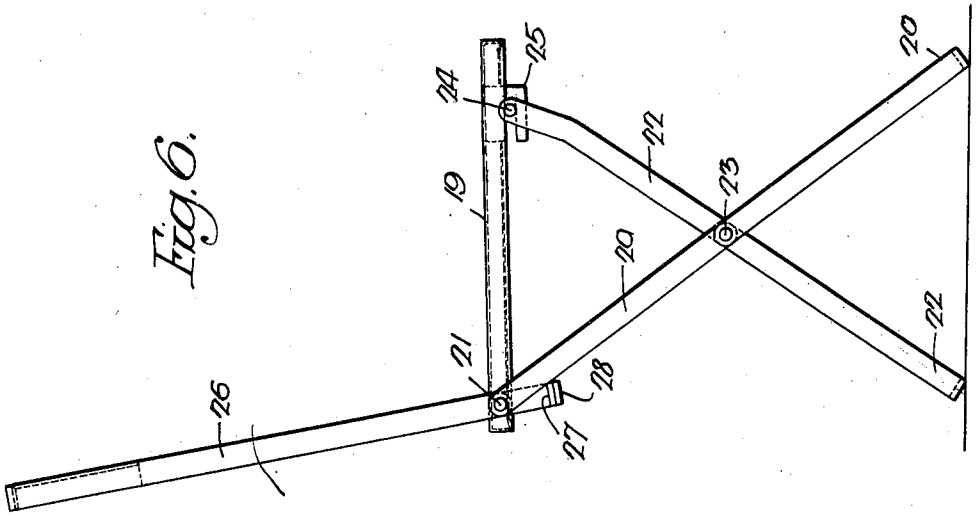


Fig. 7.

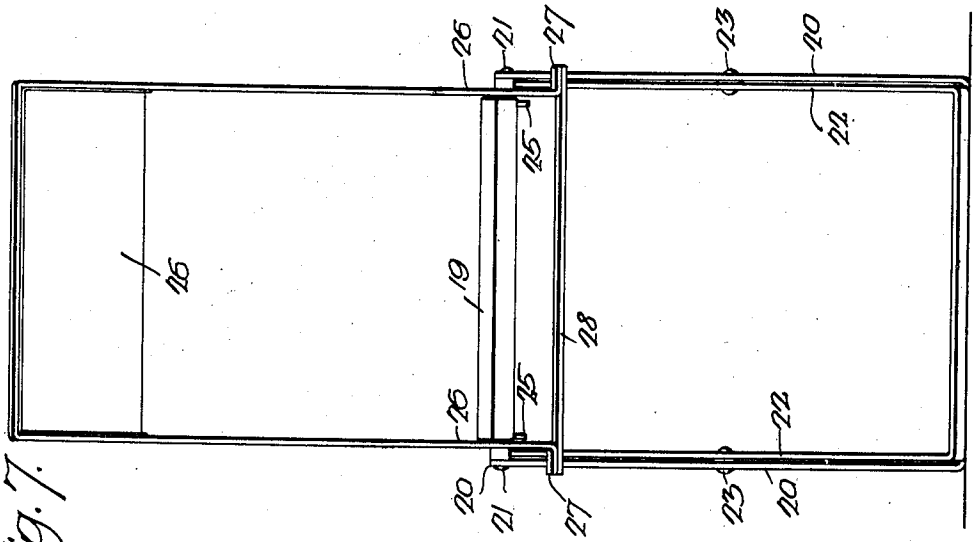


Fig. 8.

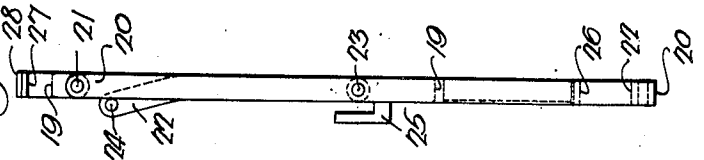
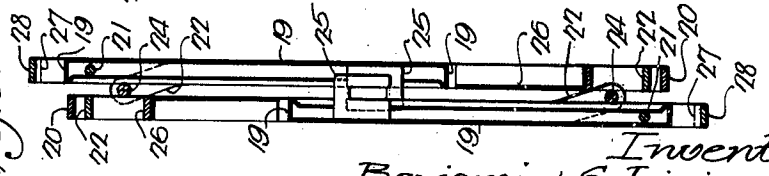


Fig. 9.



Inventor.—
Benjamin S. Livingood.
by his Attorneys.—
Howson & Howson

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B. S. LIVINGOOD

CHAIR TABLE SET

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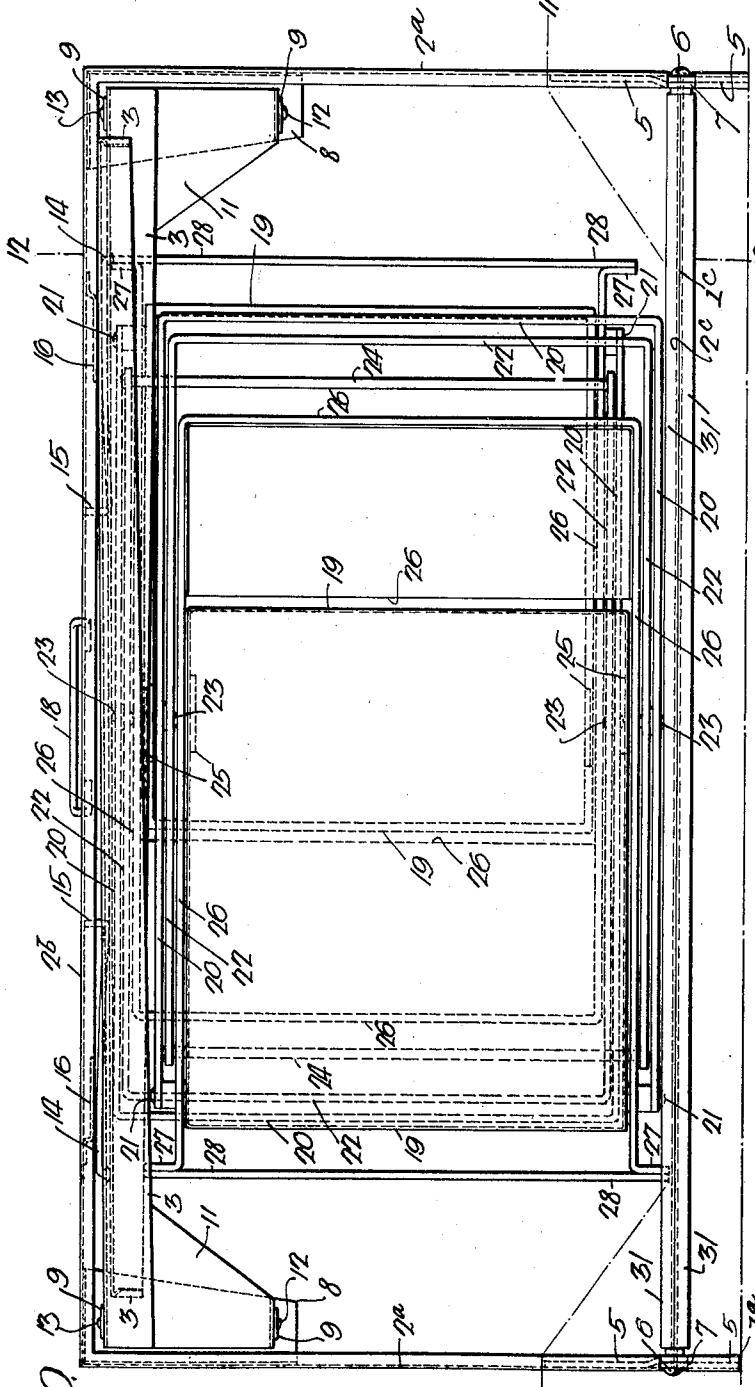


Fig. 10.

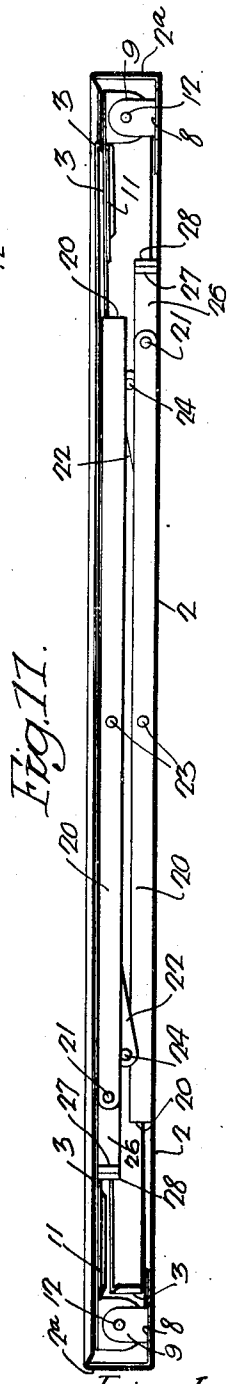


Fig. 11.

Inventor.
Benjamin S. Livingood.
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Thomson & Thomson.

March 29, 1927. 1,622,327

B. S. LIVINGOOD

CHAIR TABLE SET

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Fig. 12.

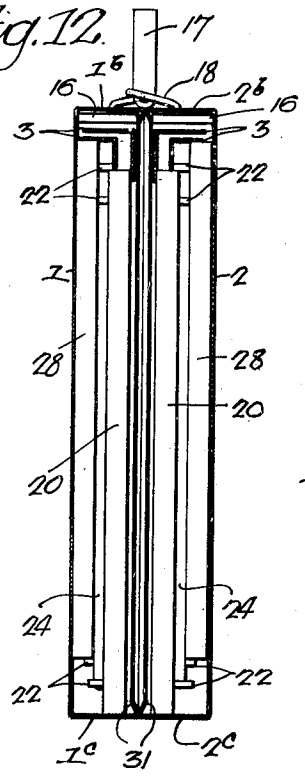


Fig. 13.

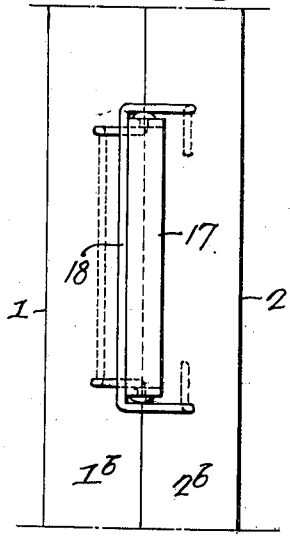


Fig. 14.

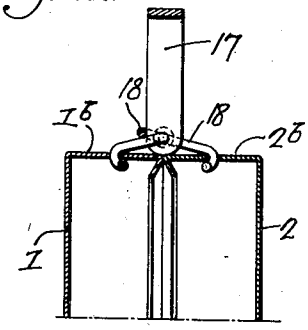


Fig. 16.

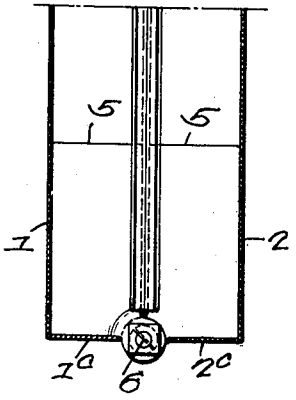
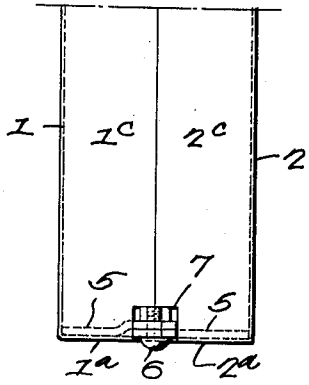


Fig. 15.



Inventor.—
Benjamin S. Livingood.
by his Attorneys.—
Howson & Howson.

Patented Mar. 29, 1927. 1,622,327

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN S. LIVINGOOD, OF LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO LIVINGOOD MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, OF LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAIR TABLE SET.

Application filed November 15, 1923. Serial No. 674,928.

The primary object of my invention is to provide in compact and portable form, especially suited for camping, a set comprising table and chairs, the table being so formed as to be foldable into the form of a hollow case of such dimensions as to receive the chairs also foldable and so constructed as to fit neatly within the casing formed by the folded table.

The invention further resides in certain novel and advantageous details of construction which make for strength and compactness and ease of manipulation.

The invention will be readily understood from the attached drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the table and chairs set up and ready for use;

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the table folded and assuming the form of the case which holds the chairs;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the table;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4, Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a section similar to the section 4—4, but showing the legs folded within the top of the table;

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of one of the chairs;

Fig. 7 is a rear elevation of one of the chairs;

Fig. 8 is a side view of one of the chairs folded;

Fig. 9 is a vertical section showing two of the chairs laid together in the position which they assume when placed in the casing;

Fig. 10 is an inverted plan view of the table showing the legs at the inner side folded down into the top and showing also two of the chairs lying within the casing;

Fig. 11 is a section on the line 11—11, Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a section on the line 12—12, Fig. 10, but showing the table folded up with the chairs in the interior;

Fig. 13 is a plan view of the top of the casing formed by the table when folded illustrating details of the locking means and of the handle;

Fig. 14 is a fragmentary section illustrating the upper end of the casing formed by the folded table and the handle which constitutes the carrying means;

Fig. 15 is a plan view of the bottom side of the folded casing showing the hinge joint between the two sides of the table, and

Fig. 16 is a fragmentary section of the lower end portion of the casing illustrating details of that portion of the construction.

With reference to the drawings, the table comprises the usual top which in the present instance is divided at the center and comprises two half sections 1 and 2 hinged together at opposite sides in a manner hereinafter described. The said top sections 1 and 2 each have downwardly extending flanges 1^a, 1^b, 1^c and 2^a, 2^b, 2^c which extend completely around the sections, the lower edges of these flanges being adapted when the table is folded along the dividing line to meet and thereby to form of the table a hollow casing. The table also comprises at each corner a leg 3 pivotally secured to the top portions and adapted to fold up so as to lie entirely within the said flanges.

Secured to each of the flanges 1^a and 2^a of the top sections is a bracket arm 5, which as best illustrated in Fig. 15, are apertured at the ends and overlie each other in such manner that the said apertures coincide, thereby providing for the reception of a pivot bolt 6 at each side, the abutting flanges 1^c and 2^c of the top sections being cut away, as indicated at 7 in Fig. 15, to provide for the overlying end portions of the said bracket arms 5.

In each of the outer corners of the top sections 1 and 2 is suitably secured a plate 8, said plate having pressed up from the body thereof lugs 9, 9, see Figure 10, in which lugs are journaled the legs 3 of the table. Each of the legs which is of angular cross section comprises a laterally extending arm 11, one end of which is turned up and apertured for the reception of a suitable pivot pin 12, a second pin 13 passing through the other of the lugs 9 and through the side of the leg. Secured in the side of each of the legs is a rod 14, the end 15 of which is turned out against the flanges 1^b, 2^b, of the respective sections, these ends 15 when the legs are moved out to the supporting position shown in Fig. 4, being guided by means of suitable guide plates 16 secured on the inside of the said flanges 1^b, 2^b, into apertures in the

flanges whereby the rods are retained and act as struts to prevent collapse of the legs. When the legs are to be folded a slight inward pressure upon the rods 14 swings the ends of the latter out of the hole and permits the legs to be folded down to the position illustrated in Figs. 5, 10 and 11.

It will be noted that the legs 3 taper towards the bottom whereby they are permitted when folded up into the top to lie one on top of the other without projecting above the edge of the flanges 1^b and 2^b. The position occupied by the legs when folded is best illustrated in Fig. 5.

Pivotally secured in the outer flange 1^b the top section 1 is a stirrup or handle 17, see Figs. 12, 13 and 14, while pivotally secured in the outer flange 2^b of the other section 2 is a locking wire 18 which, as best shown in the aforesaid figures, is adapted to pass over the stirrup 17 and thereby hold the one top section tightly against the other. The stirrup 17 constitutes a handle for carrying the casing which assumes the form of the ordinary suit case. In releasing the sections, the handle 17 is turned down to the right, see Figs. 12, 13 and 14, after which the strap 18 may be turned also to the right so as to pass completely clear of the stirrup 17. When in the locked position, it is impossible for the sections to separate until the said handle is folded down flat as previously described.

As previously described, there are provided in conjunction with the table, chairs which are foldable into a form and dimension which enables them to be placed in the inside of the casing formed by the folded table. These chairs, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 6 and 7, comprise a seat 19 of sheet metal, at the rear of which is pivotally secured a U-shaped leg 20, through the free ends of which the pivot pin 21 extends. A similarly shaped leg element 22 is pivoted to the leg 20 at the point designated by the reference numeral 23, and the free ends of this leg 22 are connected by a rod 24 which is adapted to fit behind lugs 25, 25, projecting downward from the under and forward sides of the seat 19. The chair also comprises a back-rest 26 which is pivoted on the rod 21 which holds the legs 20, and as clearly illustrated, the side bars of the back 26 extend below the seat 19 and are turned outwardly at 27 in such manner as to bear against the rear edge of the legs 20, thereby supporting the back in the position illustrated in Figs. 1, 6 and 7. A rod 28 joins the lower ends of the side bars of the back-rest and reinforces this lower end.

The chairs are folded by carrying the upper end of the leg element 22 rearwardly so that the rod 24 clears the lugs 25, and by reason of the fact that the leg element 22 is pivotally secured at the inside of the leg 20, the former may be carried back so that it lies in exactly the same plane as the said leg 20, as clearly shown in Fig. 8, with the exception of the offset upper portion of the said legs 22. This slightly offset portion, as will be clearly seen in Fig. 6, is adapted to carry the rod 24 which supports the forward end of the seat rearwardly of the latter, thereby relieving to some extent the strain on the pivots 23 by bringing the upper ends of the legs somewhat closer together. The offset portion, as illustrated in Fig. 8, lies out of the plane of the legs, but otherwise the legs lie substantially one within the other. The seat 19 also folds down into the plane of the legs, the lugs 25 projecting, as illustrated, from the plane. The back-rest 26 also folds down and lies between the sides of the leg portion 22 so that it also is made to lie in substantially the same plane with the said legs 20 and 22 and the seat 19. In this manner, a substantially flat folded body is formed which with the exception of the lugs 25 and the aforesaid offset portions of the legs 22 is no thicker than the width of the various elements which go to make up their chair.

As clearly illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, these chairs are adapted to be placed in pairs in the respective top sections of the table, the two chairs when laid together as illustrated in Figs. 9, 10 and 11, being of such size as to lie entirely within the flanges of said top sections so that the said sections may be folded together tightly, and when folded enclose the said chairs.

As illustrated in Fig. 9, the lugs 25, 25 of the paired chairs overlap each other and permit the chairs to lie substantially flat against each other or as close together as the said offset portions 22 of the legs permit. In this position, the chairs are placed in the top sections, as shown in Fig. 10, the legs 3, 3, or one side of the angles which constitute the legs, overlying one side of the chairs, and the other side of the chairs underlying a lateral flange 31 at the edges of the inner flanges 1^c and 2^c of the top sections which abut each other at the center of the table, these flanges and the said table legs normally retaining the chairs when the sections are folded together.

The table and chairs as above described I preferably form of steel throughout whereby both table and chairs are absolutely unaffected by weather conditions and at the same time are comparatively light. The device finds a particularly valuable application in camping, although it is not intended for this use, and may be used anywhere where tables and chairs are desired with limited storage means or where portability is desired.

I claim:

A table comprising two flanged top sec-

tions hinged together and adapted to be folded so that the edges of the said flanges meet to form a closed casing, each of said sections being adapted for reception of at least one folding chair, an overhanging flange on each of said sections at their connected edges under which said chair is adapted to lie, and legs secured at each of the outer corners of said sections and adapted to fold into said sections in a position at the outer edges of said sections overlying said chairs, said overhanging flanges with the said legs constituting means for retaining the chairs within the sections which they respectively occupy.

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