Nov. 29, 1949 S. CIRAOLO 2,489,861

COMBINATION CHAIR AND TABLE

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FIG. 1.

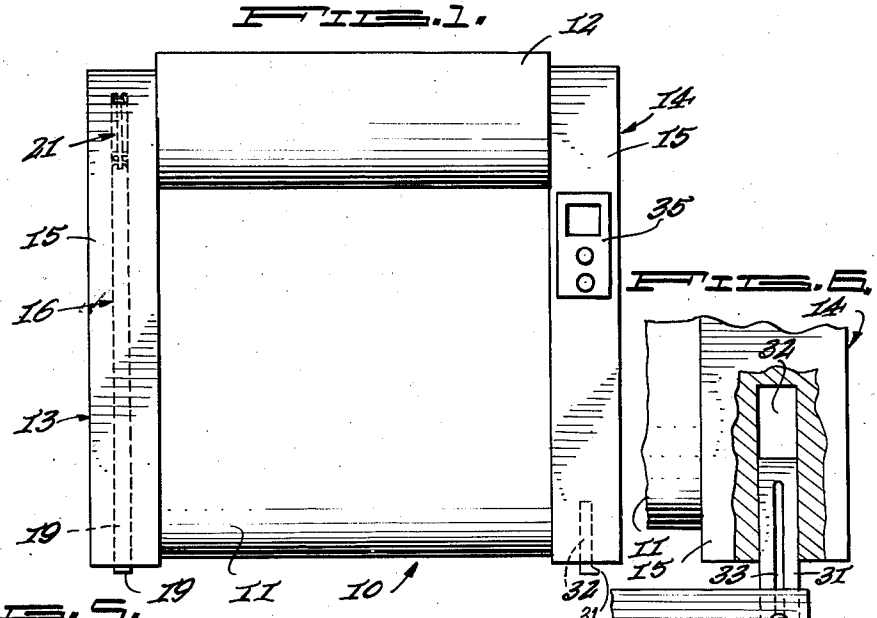
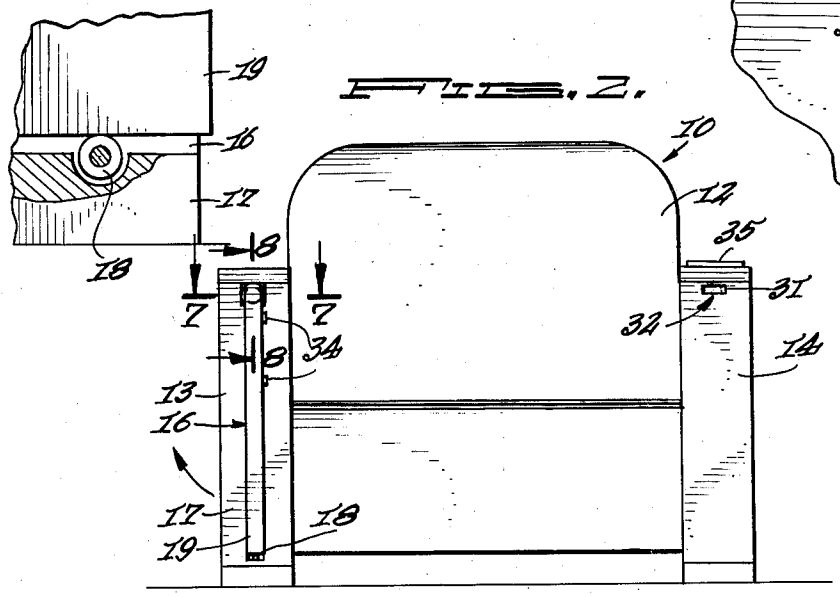


FIG. 5.

FIG. 2.



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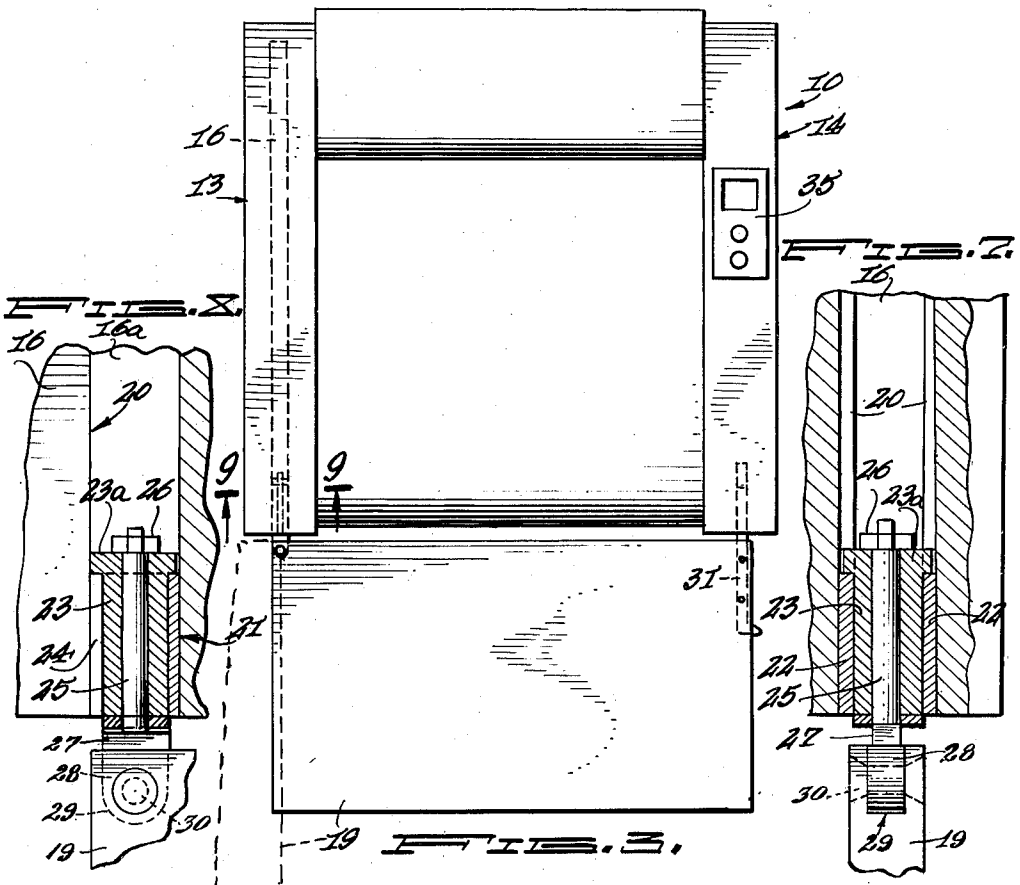


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

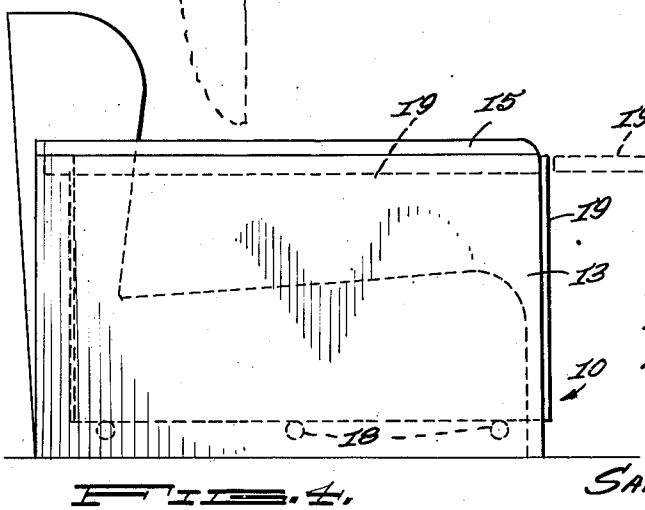


FIG. 4.

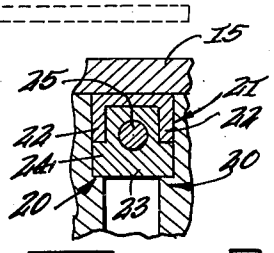


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COMBINATION CHAIR AND TABLE

Salvatore Ciraolo, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application February 12, 1946, Serial No. 647,058

2 Claims. (Cl. 155—128)

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This invention relates to articles of furniture, and aims to provide a combination chair and table of novel and practical construction, so that a chair may be readily and quickly provided with a table panel which is normally concealed within the chair and which may as readily be changed from serving as a table panel back into its place of concealment. Such a chair and table combination could be applied to many types of chairs for use in many different places or conditions.

The above broad as well as additional and more specific objects will become apparent in the following description, wherein characters of reference refer to like-numbered parts in the accompanying drawings. It is to be noted that the drawings are intended for the purpose of illustration only, and it is therefore neither desired nor intended to limit the invention necessarily to the specific details of construction shown excepting insofar as such details may be deemed essential to the invention.

Referring briefly to the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a chair equipped with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the chair, showing the table panel in extended position for use as a table.

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the chair, showing the table panel in extended position in broken lines.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary side view of the chair, with parts broken away and partly in section.

Fig. 6 is a partial plan view of the chair and extended table panel shown in Fig. 3, with parts broken away and partly in section.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 2, with the table panel swung into the position in which it is shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 2, with the table panel swung into the position shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 3.

Referring in detail to the drawings, the numeral 10 indicates a chair, preferably of the modernistic lounge or club type, having the seat 11, the back 12, and the side members 13 and 14 which are substantially rectangular in side view and whose upper surfaces 15 serve as arm rests.

One of the side members, which, in the illustration, is the member 13, has a deep longitudinal recess 16, rectangular in outline, cut thereinto through the front wall 17 of the said side

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member. Horizontally spaced rollers 18 are mounted in the floor of the recess. A rectangular table panel 19 is slidably mounted in the recess 16 and rides on the rollers 18.

Throughout its depth, the recess 16 is widened near the top to provide a pair of opposed horizontal, coplanar shoulders 20, that widened section of the recess 16 being indicated by the numeral 16a. The forward end of the widened recess 16a is provided with an inverted U-shaped lining whose side walls 22 are secured in any desired manner as, for instance, by glue, not shown, against the sides of the recess 16a. A block 23, of the same width at the top as the table panel 19, is slidably mounted within the lining 21. The side walls 22 of the lining 21 extend only partway downward against the walls at the sides of the recess 16a, thus leaving a space, rectangular in cross-section, between the lower edges of the walls 22 and the shoulders 20, into which widened tongues or ridges 24 on the lower portion of the block, extend and in which they slidably register. A bolt 25 is rotatably mounted in a horizontal opening through the block 23. At its rear end the block 23 is provided with an enlarged head 23a. A nut 26 is threaded on the bolt 25 to retain the bolt in its position within the block 23.

At its forward end the bolt 25 is provided with a wing-shaped head 27, and rigid on the end of the head 27 is a swivel eyelet 28 which registers in a slot 29 cut out of the corner of the panel 19 between the upper and lower surfaces of the panel. A swivel pin or screw 30 secures the eyelet 28 pivotally (within an arc of 90 degrees) within the slot.

When the panel 19 is in the position shown in Fig. 8, that is, pulled out of the recess 16 and lying in a vertical plane, the head 23a at the rear of the block 23 has met (in its forward movement) the rear ends of the lining 21, thus preventing further withdrawal of the panel 19. With the panel in the same position, it is apparent that it can be moved back into the recess 16, and in doing so it will carry back with it the block 23 whose tongues 24 will ride on the shoulders 20.

When the panel 19 has been pulled forward of the recess 16 as shown in Fig. 8, it is then swung about its pivot-bolt 25 in a direction away from the chair, as shown by the arrow in Fig. 2, into the position shown fragmentarily in broken lines in Fig. 3. From the latter position it is then swung in the same horizontal plane about the pivot 28—30 into the position shown in Fig. 3 wherein it provides a table panel for the chair.

In order to support the free end of the panel in the latter position, a slide bolt 31 which normally registers in a horizontal slot 32 cut into the side wall 14 of the chair, is pulled out and functions as shown. If desired, means may be provided for releasably securing the panel to the pulled out bolt 31, by having the bolt slotted as at 33 and having a plurality of pins or the like 34 extending through the panel 19 adapted to register in the slot 33.

The manner of restoring the panel from the table position shown in Fig. 5 to the concealed position shown in Figs. 1 and 4, has already been described.

It is apparent from the above that a combination chair and table has been provided which is simple in construction and operation, whereby a chair may be readily converted into a chair having a convenient table panel. A radio receiver 35 might be mounted in the chair to provide further comfort and convenience.

Obviously, modifications in form and structure may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. In a chair having opposed side walls having arm rests on their upper surfaces, one of said walls having a substantially vertical recess therein open at the front of the chair, a member slidably mounted in said recess, a limit stop on said wall in said recess preventing said member from being pulled out of said recess, a panel, a universal joint connecting one corner of said panel with said member, said panel normally registering in said recess with said member positioned at the rear of said recess, said panel when fully withdrawn from said recess being adapted to be swung about said pivot joint into a horizontal plane and into a position extending across the front of the chair at approximately the level of said arm rests, means for supporting the free end of the panel in said last-named position, the upper portion of said recess being widened and having horizontal longitudinal shoulders at the base of said widened upper portion, said member comprising a block slidably mounted in said widened portion of said recess and resting on said shoulders, said universal pivot joint comprising a bolt rotatably mounted in said block and having a swivel eyelet extending from the forward end thereof and of said block, said corner of said panel having a slot cut thereinto between the surfaces of the panel, said eyelet registering in said slot, and a swivel pin extending through said panel and slot and through said eyelet.

2. The chair set forth in claim 1, said means comprising a slide bolt slidably mounted in the other of said chair walls and adapted to be withdrawn therefrom, said slide bolt having a vertical slot therethrough, said free end of said panel having pins registrable in said slide bolt slot thereby releasably securing the panel to said pulled out slide bolt.

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