Dec. 21, 1948. M. E. H. CHAPMAN 2,456,862

FOLDABLE KITCHEN TABLE

Filed Nov. 1, 1944

Fig. 1.

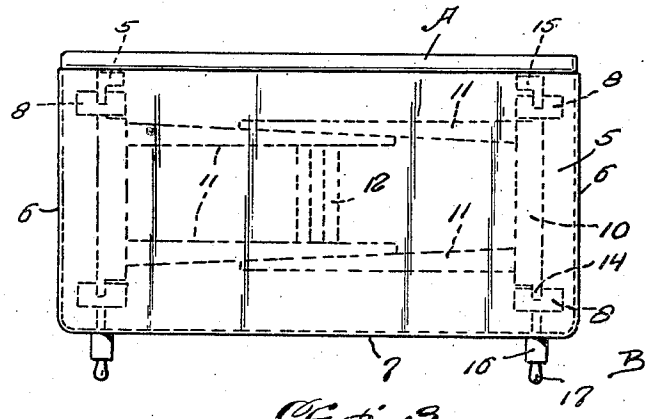


Fig. 2.

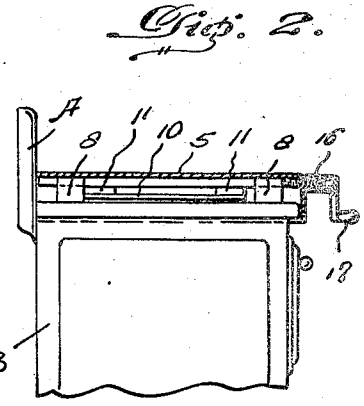


Fig. 3.

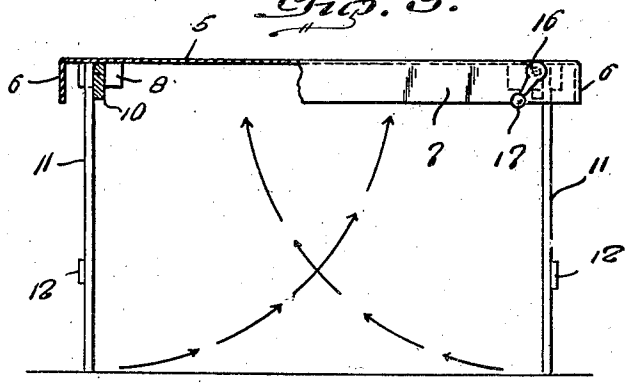


Fig. 4.

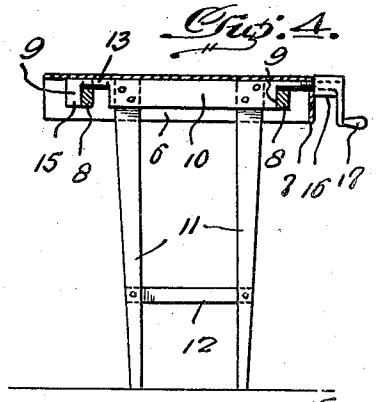


Fig. 5.

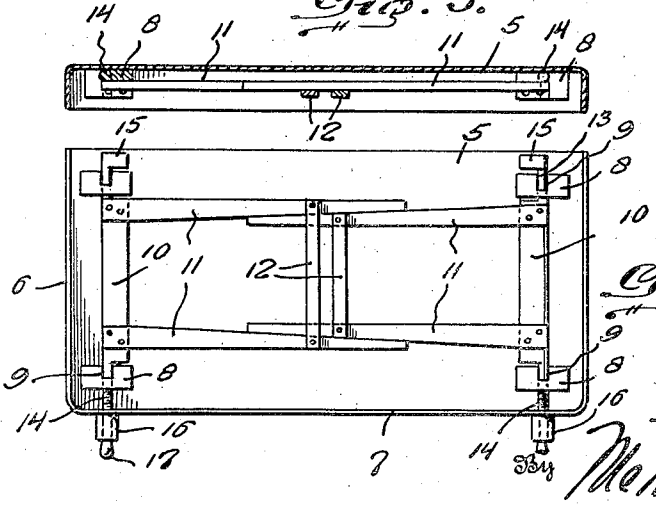


Fig. 7.

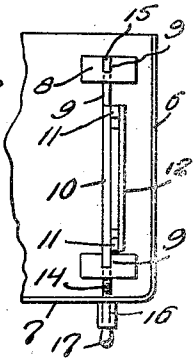


Fig. 6.

Inventor

Mary E. H. Chapman.

By McMorrow & Berman

Attorneys

Patented Dec. 21, 1948

2,456,862

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,456,862

FOLDABLE KITCHEN TABLE

Mary E. H. Chapman, Crane, Mo.

Application November 1, 1944, Serial No. 561,439

1 Claim. (Cl. 311—84)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in combination furniture, the principal object being to provide a cook stove cover provided with collapsible means adapted to be extended when the stove is to be used, in order to form a cook's table.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a combination stove cover and table wherein legs are provided which may be readily extended and secured in place.

A further object of the invention is to provide a table having a special top construction, which when the legs have been folded, is capable of being disposed on a stove in order to cover the top of the stove and act as a support for supporting whatever a cook or other person desires to place thereon, or to serve simply as an unobstructed ornate surface obscuring the usual burners and grill work or other rather displeasing structure of stoves.

Other objects and advantages of the invention shall become apparent to the reader of the following description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the structure in collapsed form.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary and elevational view of a stove, showing the present invention disposed thereon and in transverse section.

Figure 3 is a front elevational view of the device extended to form a table and illustrated with a portion broken away.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view through the device extended to form a table.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal sectional view through the structure collapsed to form a stove cover.

Figure 6 is a bottom plan view of the structure as represented in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary bottom plan view of the structure extended to form a table.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 denotes a top having depending side walls or flanges 6 at the ends thereof and a depending wall or flange 7 at the forward edge thereof. No wall or flange is necessary at the rear edge of the top 5 inasmuch as this edge of the table will be opposed to the usual back wall A of a conventional stove B (see Figure 2).

Suitably secured to the bottom side of the top 5 and adjacent each corner thereof is a block 8, the rear blocks having notches 9 extending inwardly from the rear sides thereof, while the

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front blocks have notches extending inwardly from the inner sides thereof.

At each end of the table is a leg assembly consisting of a bridge member 10 having a pair of elongated longitudinally tapered legs 11, 11 secured thereto. The legs may be braced by a cross member 12. Further, it is preferable that these legs of the two assemblies be so tapered and oppositely disposed with respect to each other as to interlap or nest together in the manner shown in Figure 6, the end portions of the opposed legs of the assemblies going together, side by side, so that when the collapsed structure is placed upon a stove as in the manner shown in Figure 2, the entire structure is actually supported on the stove by the four blocks 8.

Each of the bridge members 10 has pintles 13, 14 projecting from the opposite ends thereof in alignment with one longitudinal edge portion thereof. These pintles 13, 14 are disposed through openings in the corresponding rear and front blocks 8, 8 and project through the corresponding notches 9, as in the manner clearly shown in Figure 6.

A laterally disposed lug 15, projecting in the same plane as the supplemental legs 11, 11, is provided at the free end of the pintle 13, while the end portion of the pintle 14 is threaded and projects through an opening in the corresponding end of the front wall 7. On this threaded pintle 14 is an internally threaded barrel 16 from which a crank handle 17 projects.

In the use and operation of the convertible structure, it can be seen that assuming the structure has just been taken off of the stove B and inverted, as shown in Figure 6, and the crank handles 17 have been rotated to unscrew the barrels 16 a sufficient extent so that by pushing inwardly on the crank handles, the bridge members 10 are pushed rearwardly so as to free the lugs 15 from clamped engagement against the rear sides of the rear blocks 8.

The leg assemblies can now be swung upwardly to extended position and then moved forward so that the lugs 15 will engage in the notches 9, thus holding the leg assemblies in extended position.

The barrels 16 are now screwed inwardly by the crank handles 17 until they abut the front wall 7, thus securing the leg assemblies with the lugs 15 engaging in the notches 9.

The table may now be set up on its legs, as shown in Figure 4 and will remain steady and of service to a cook or other person working in a kitchen.

When it is desired to collapse the table and replace it on the stove B, when the stove B is not in use, the barrels 16 are screwed outwardly, thus freeing the bridge members 10 so that the leg assemblies can be pushed inwardly, to disengage the lugs 15 from the notches 9. When this has been accomplished to the extent shown in Figure 6, the leg assemblies are swung inwardly and will assume an interlapped position, as clearly depicted in Figure 6. The barrels 16 may then be screwed inwardly in order to draw the lugs 15 snugly against the rear blocks 8 and this friction will be sufficient to hold the leg assemblies in collapsed position while the structure is being placed on the top of a stove.

Obviously, the top 5 and the walls 6, 7 may be decorated in any suitable manner to please the eye, and furthermore, the top 7 may be used for supporting various items when the same is acting as a cover for the stove.

While the foregoing description sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

A foldable table comprising a top, a pair of leg assemblies, means pivotally connecting said leg assemblies to said top, and means operative to lock said leg assemblies in extended position relative to said top, said top having an apertured, depending flange along the front edge thereof, each of said leg assemblies comprising a pair of tapered legs, a bridging member secured to the upper ends of said legs, a pintle extending outwardly from each end of said bridging member, one of said pintles being externally screw threaded, and a laterally-disposed lug on the other of said pintles adjacent the outer end thereof, said means pivotally connecting said leg assemblies to said top comprising a pair of blocks for each leg assembly said blocks being secured to the underside of said top and each block having an aperture receiving a corresponding pintle and a respective notch adapted to receive the adjacent end of said bridging member in one case and said lug in the other case to lock the corresponding leg assembly in extended position relative to said top, said leg assemblies being so connected to said top by said blocks that said screw-threaded pintles extend through respective apertures in said top flange, and said locking means comprising barrels threaded onto said screw-threaded pintles outside of said top flange to draw said lugs and bridging members into said block notches and releasably retain them in locked condition therein.

MARY E. H. CHAPMAN.

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