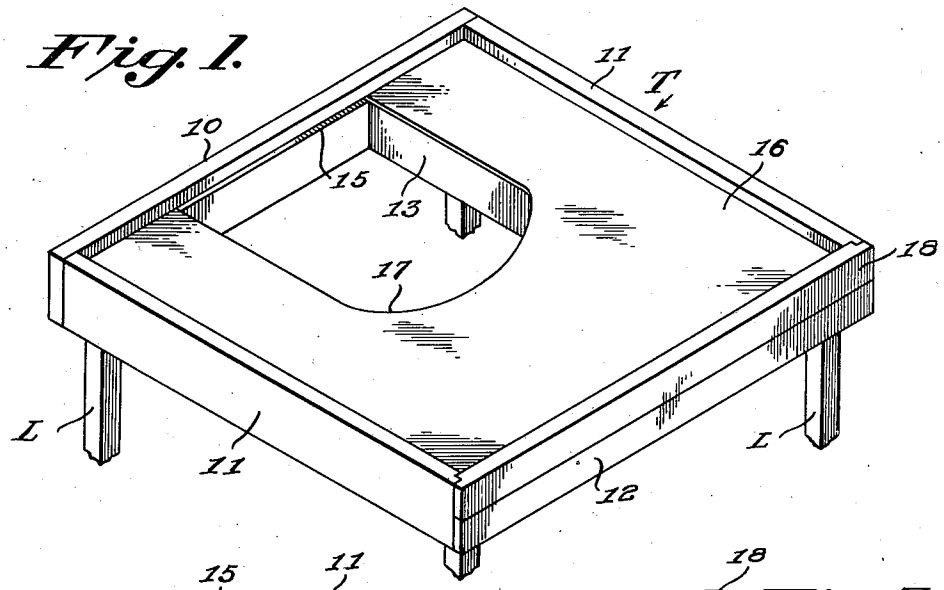
Feb. 15, 1949. A. G. BIGGERSTAFF 2,461,715

CHILD'S TABLE

Filed Nov. 26, 1947

Fig. 1.



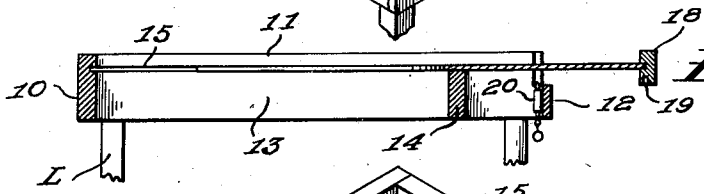
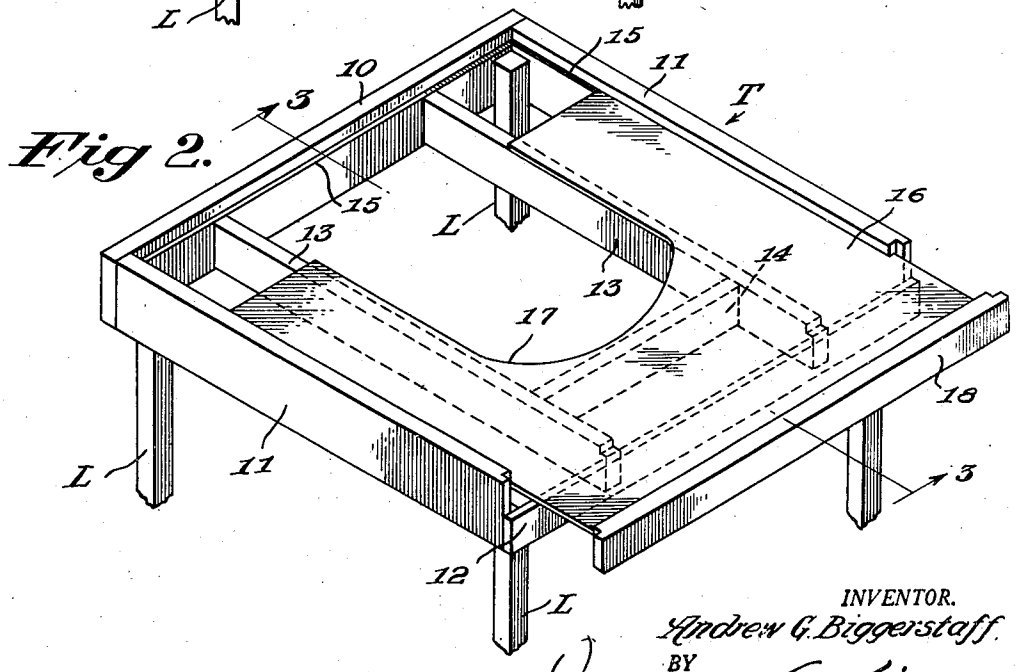


Fig. 3.

Fig 2.



INVENTOR.
Andrew G. Biggerstaff.
BY
James Atkins
Attorney.

Patented Feb. 15, 1949

2,461,715

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,461,715

CHILD'S TABLE

Andrew G. Biggerstaff, Rumson, N. J.

Application November 26, 1947, Serial No. 788,247

3 Claims. (Cl. 311—1)

1

This invention relates to a child's table.

The invention is more particularly concerned with a table top construction for accommodating a child's chair as well as the body of a child seated in the chair.

In the past, so-called high chairs have been used for seating small children and such chairs, in most instances, included a swingably mounted tray which not only served to retain a child in the chair but also as a means for supporting food, toys, and the like.

While such forms of chairs were, for the most part, satisfactory, nevertheless they were not endowed with the required safety, for the reason that a child could, by leaning well over to one side, upset the chair with resulting injury to the child.

Furthermore, the trays associated with the referred to chairs were of relatively small dimensions and, as a result of which, the child was quite apt to displace food dishes or toys from the tray and onto the floor, either accidently or intentionally, and after any article or toy had fallen to the floor, the child commonly leaned over to ascertain the whereabouts of same, with a probability of the chair falling over and injurying the child.

A primary object of this invention is the provision of a table having a top construction formed for receiving and surrounding a portion of a child's chair as well as providing a relatively large plane surface for the placement of dishes, toys or the like within easy reach of a child seated in the chair, whereby the advantages of the hitherto used high chair are retained while the disadvantages thereof are overcome.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a child's table having a top portion including a slidable panel provided with a substantially large opening through one end thereof for receiving a child's chair, the slidable panel providing for displacement of the opening relative to the chair to facilitate easy seating of a child therein.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a child's table having a top including a panel having an opening therein for receiving a chair, the panel being wholly removable and reversible whereby the two sides, which may be of different colors, can be selectively presented uppermost in the table top.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a child's table which is of relatively simple construction, durable, and which meets

2

the maximum requirements of devices of this kind.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent in the course of the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a broken isometric view showing the improved table in operative position.

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the slidable panel partially withdrawn.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view in the plane of line 3–3 on Fig. 2.

Referring now in detail to the drawing, the improved table comprises a top T and supporting legs L, the latter of which may be of any desired form and connected to the top in any desired manner, the present invention being restricted to the top T.

The top T comprises what may be termed a rear end bar 10, opposite side bars 11, and a front bar 12, although the top may be preferably square in plan.

A pair of reinforcing and panel supporting bars 13 interconnect the bars 10 and 12 and extend parallel to and in spaced relation to the bars 11, and the bars 13 are interconnected by a bar 14 which is parallel to and in spaced relation to bar 12.

The marginal frame bars 10 and 11 are of the same and of substantial depth, while the reinforcing and supporting bars 13 and 14 are of uniform depth but less than that of bars 10 and 11. The bars 13 and 14 are preferably flush with the lower edges of bars 10, 11 and 12, but the upper edges of bars 13 and 14 are in a plane substantially below the plane of the upper edges of bars 10 and 11, and the latter are provided with a groove 15 disposed immediately above the upper edges of bars 13 and 14.

The frame thus described may be of any desired material, but is preferably constructed of wood, and the bars 10 to 14 are of sufficient dimensions to lend proper strength to the frame.

A relatively thin panel 16 which may be constructed of "Masonite," plywood or any other desired material is provided with a relatively large opening 17 made through the edge of the panel adjacent frame bar 10, and the opposite sides of the opening are preferably flush with the adjacent surfaces of bars 13.

The panel 16 has its opposite side edges slidably disposed in the grooves 15 in bars 11, and the rear end of the panel is receivable in groove 15 in rear bar 10 in the closed operative position of the panel, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The front edge of panel 16 is provided with a bar or header 18 which rests above bar 12 in the closed position of the panel, and bars 12 and 18 are substantially of equal depth and have a combined depth equal to that of bars 11.

Suitable latching means, such as illustrated at 19 and 20, may be provided for latching the panel in closed operative position, as in Fig. 1.

The opening 17 is adapted to receive a child's chair which may rest on the floor but more preferably be supported from the top frame, and the opening, of course, provides space for a child seated in such chair.

With a chair disposed within the opening in the relatively heavy table, whether such chair rests on the floor or be supported by the table, it cannot be upset, even in the event of strenuous activities of a child in the chair, and the relatively large surfaced panel provides ample room for food vessels, toys, or the like with little probability of same being thrown to the floor.

By the provision of the slidable panel it may be partially withdrawn, as in Fig. 2, for easy placement of a child within a chair, and the slidable feature further provides for the total withdrawal of the panel for cleaning thereof.

Since the panel is of a single unitary construction and due to its taut slidable fit in the grooves 15, there are no crevices for lodgment of food, whereby the improved top is highly sanitary.

The panel may be of different colors on its opposite sides and may be used reversibly, in which event, of course, a latch recess 19 would be provided in each edge of header 18, or other latching means may be provided which do not require such recesses.

While I have disclosed my invention in accordance with a single specific embodiment thereof, such is to be considered as illustrative only and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being defined in the following claims.

What I claim and desire to secure by U. S. Letters Patent is:

1. A child's table comprising a rectangular top frame including opposite side bars, a rear bar and a front bar, said side and rear bars being provided with alined grooves in a plane intermediate the top and lower edges of the bars, and a single table top including a relatively thin panel slidably disposed in the grooves in the side bars and the rear end of the panel adapted to be received in the groove in the rear bar in the closed position thereof, the front bar being disposed below the plane of said grooves, and the front end of the panel being provided with a header bar adapted to rest on said front bar in the closed position of the panel, and releasable locking means between the front and header bars.

2. A child's table according to claim 1, wherein said panel is provided with a relatively large chair-receiving opening midway of and in spaced relation to the opposite sides of the panel, and the opening extending into the panel from the rear edge thereof and being bounded by parallel straight side edges and a rounded end edge in spaced relation to the front edge of the panel.

3. The structure according to claim 2, wherein said rear and front bars are interconnected by a pair of spaced parallel reinforcing and panel-supporting bars, said last bars being spaced apart equal to the width of said opening and being interconnected by a bar at right angles thereto, which latter bar is disposed adjacent the curved end edge of the opening in the closed position of the panel.

ANDREW G. BIGGERSTAFF.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
178,548	Nelson	June 13, 1876
427,116	Rosenthal	May 6, 1890
1,300,759	Nielsen	Apr. 15, 1919
2,161,657	Hansburg	June 6, 1939
2,170,013	Detwiler	Aug. 22, 1939
2,292,797	Roberts	Aug. 11, 1942
2,397,528	Brandwen	Apr. 2, 1946
2,429,498	Wells	Oct. 21, 1947