Nov. 17, 1936. J. DE ST. MART 2,061,143

CARD TABLE

Filed Aug. 16, 1935

Fig. 1.

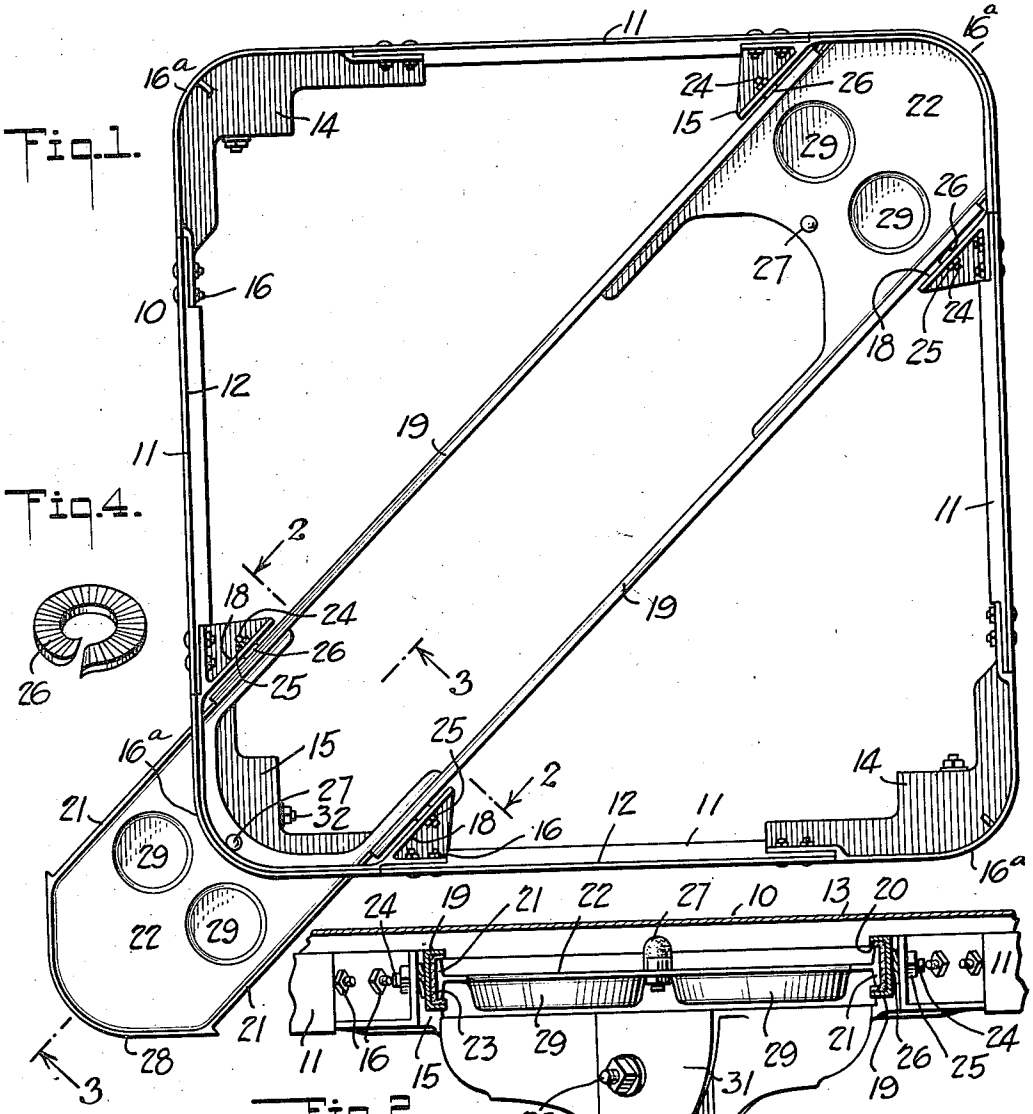
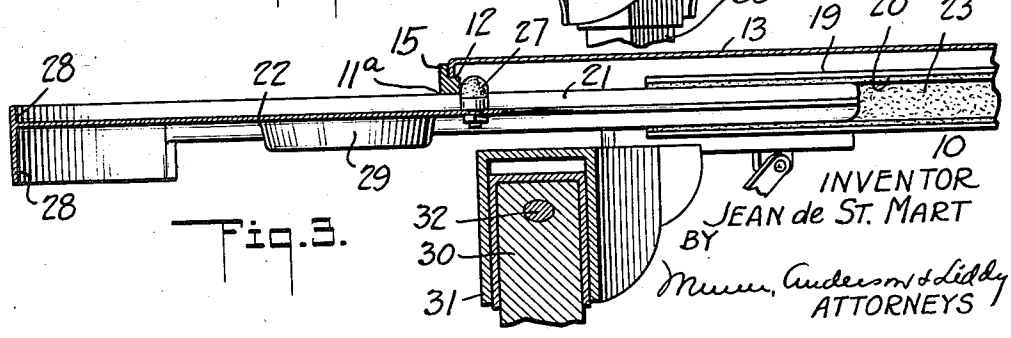


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



INVENTOR
JEAN de ST. MART
BY
Munn, Anderson & Liddy
ATTORNEYS

Patented Nov. 17, 1936 2,061,143

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,061,143

CARD TABLE

Jean de St. Mart, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Application August 16, 1935, Serial No. 36,593

2 Claims. (Cl. 311—103)

This invention relates to card tables and has for an object the provision of a new, novel and improved form of foldable table which, when set up for use, will have embodied in its construction means by which drinking glasses, ash trays or like articles can be accommodated and disposed for convenient access thereto as and when desired.

A further object resides in the use of a simple form of guide which extends from corner to corner of the table to receive article supporting shelves and dispose them at the right hand side of players when seated at opposite sides of the table.

A further object is to provide a shelf which can be readily extended from the table and when not in use can be adjusted to be wholly concealed beneath the top of the table.

A still further object is to provide a shelf guide for tables by means of which sufficient friction can be brought to bear against the shelf to hold same in a closed position of adjustment when the table is collapsed, whereby the table can be carried without fear of accidental movement of the tray from its position of intended closed adjustment.

Another object is to provide a shelf guide which will greatly reinforce and strengthen the table with which it is used.

Other objects and advantages will be fully understood upon reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a view in top plan of a table embodying my invention, the top of the table being omitted for more detached illustration of the novel features of the invention;

Figure 2 is a section taken approximately on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the spring washers for yieldingly urging a shelf slide against an edge of the shelf.

The table 10 herein illustrated is of the form generally employed in the playing of the game of bridge. It is of rectangular shape and includes a top supporting frame having side rails 11 of angle form, providing channels or recesses 12 to receive the depending flange of a top 13 as shown in Figure 3.

The frame of the table has corner brackets 14—14 and 15—15, to each of which the adjacent ends of the rails 11 are bolted at 16. Each of said brackets 14 and 15 is rounded at 16a at the immediate corner of the table where the bracket is situated.

Extending diagonally across the frame from one corner to another and mounted upon flanges 18 of the brackets 15—15 are channel bars or rails 19, in the channels 20 of which are received the side flanges 21 of horizontally adjustable trays 22. Disposed between the vertical walls of the channels 20 and the flanges 21 of the trays are pieces of sound absorbing material 23, such as felt, and as illustrated the rails 19 are hung from the spaced parallel flanges 18 of brackets 15 by bolts 24, the adjusting nuts 25 of which are situated outside the flanges 18 to enable them to be turned and advance a yielding force against the rails through spring spacing washers 26, whereby the cushioned surfaces of the channels can be more or less tightly held against the side flanges 21 of the trays and thus hold the trays against sliding when the table is knocked down or is being handled as when carrying same, or when setting the table up for use.

Each of the trays 22 is provided with a yieldable buffer 27, such as a rubber button, and same is disposed relative to the joinder wall of the angular sides of the brackets to engage the inner surface thereof to stop outward movement of the tray, as will be appreciated on reference to Figure 1. Movement of the trays in a reverse direction will be stopped by engagement of vertical end shoulders (Figure 1) of the flanges 28 with the beveled vertical end edges (Figure 2) of the openings 11a of said brackets 15 receiving the tray, at which time the flanges 28 will conform to and be flush with the rounded external curvatures of said brackets.

A tray formed as above set forth may have formed therein one or more depressions 29 to receive the bottom ends of drinking glasses, as will be understood.

As the table is of the folding type in which conventional legs 30 are pivoted to come flatwise against the under surface of the table, the corner brackets 14—14 and 15—15 are each formed as shown in Figure 2, with receptacles 31 in which said legs are pivoted at 32.

A table constructed as herein set forth is exceedingly strong and durable, the slide guide rails 19—19 functioning to brace the frame structure of the table in a highly reliable manner and to dispose the shelves 22 at the opposite diagonal corners of the table where they will be exposed for use at the right hand side of the players, as will be appreciated on reference to Figure 1 of the drawings.

After the rails have been initially embodied in the table and the shelves initially fitted to the

rails, the adjusting nuts 25 on the rail supporting bolts 24 can be manipulated until the rails are advanced with sufficient force against the side edges of said shelves to hold the latter against accidental projection to extended positions when the table is in an edgewise position and is being carried or handled.

The form and construction of each of the article holding shelves 22 are such that when the shelves are in their closed positions of adjustment, the curved portions of the flanges 28 which conform to the adjacent corner curvatures of the table extend downward from the corners of the table to provide hand holds which can be readily grasped between the fingers of the hand to enable the shelves to be quickly withdrawn.

I lay particular stress upon the form and construction of a card table in which guide rails extending diagonally from one corner of the table to another so that the article supporting shelves 22 will be disposed directly at said corners and at the right hand sides of the players when seated opposite to each other.

I stress also the form and construction of shelf guides 19—19 which function to brace the table top and are adapted to be adjusted relative to each other, whereby sufficient friction will be provided between the guides and the shelves to hold the latter from sliding at the times hereinabove stated.

I lay emphasis also upon the forms and constructions of the corner brackets 15—15 which are co-ordinated with the guide rails 19—19 to hold said guide rails in shelf-receiving positions and which function to enable the shelves to be extended beyond the corners of the table.

What is claimed is:

1. A table having brackets at diagonally opposite corners each having a shelf receiving opening and a pair of attaching flanges at opposite sides of said opening beneath the table; guide rails spanning the table diagonally between the flanges; means for securing the rails to the flanges in spaced parallel relationship; shelves spanning and slidably mounted in said flanges to occupy a retracted position wherein the front portions of the shelves close said bracket openings, and a projected position wherein the shelves are extended through the bracket openings for use; and means on the shelves and brackets co-acting to limit movement of the brackets to the aforestated positions of adjustment thereof.

2. A table having brackets at diagonally opposite corners, each having a shelf receiving opening and a pair of attaching flanges at opposite sides of said opening beneath the table; guide rails spanning the table diagonally between the flanges; means for securing the rails to the flanges in spaced parallel relationship; shelves spanning and slidably mounted in said flanges to occupy a retracted position wherein the front portions of the shelves close said bracket openings, and a projected position wherein the shelves are extended through the bracket openings for use; means on the shelves and brackets co-acting to limit movement of the brackets to the aforestated positions of adjustment thereof, said securing means comprising bolts connecting the rails and the respective flanges; nuts on the bolts; and spring members on the bolts between the rails and flanges rendering the rails free for lateral adjustment relatively in response to screwing and unscrewing movements of the nuts, whereby to enable sufficient friction to be set up between the rails and shelves to retain the latter in retracted position.

JEAN DE ST. MART.