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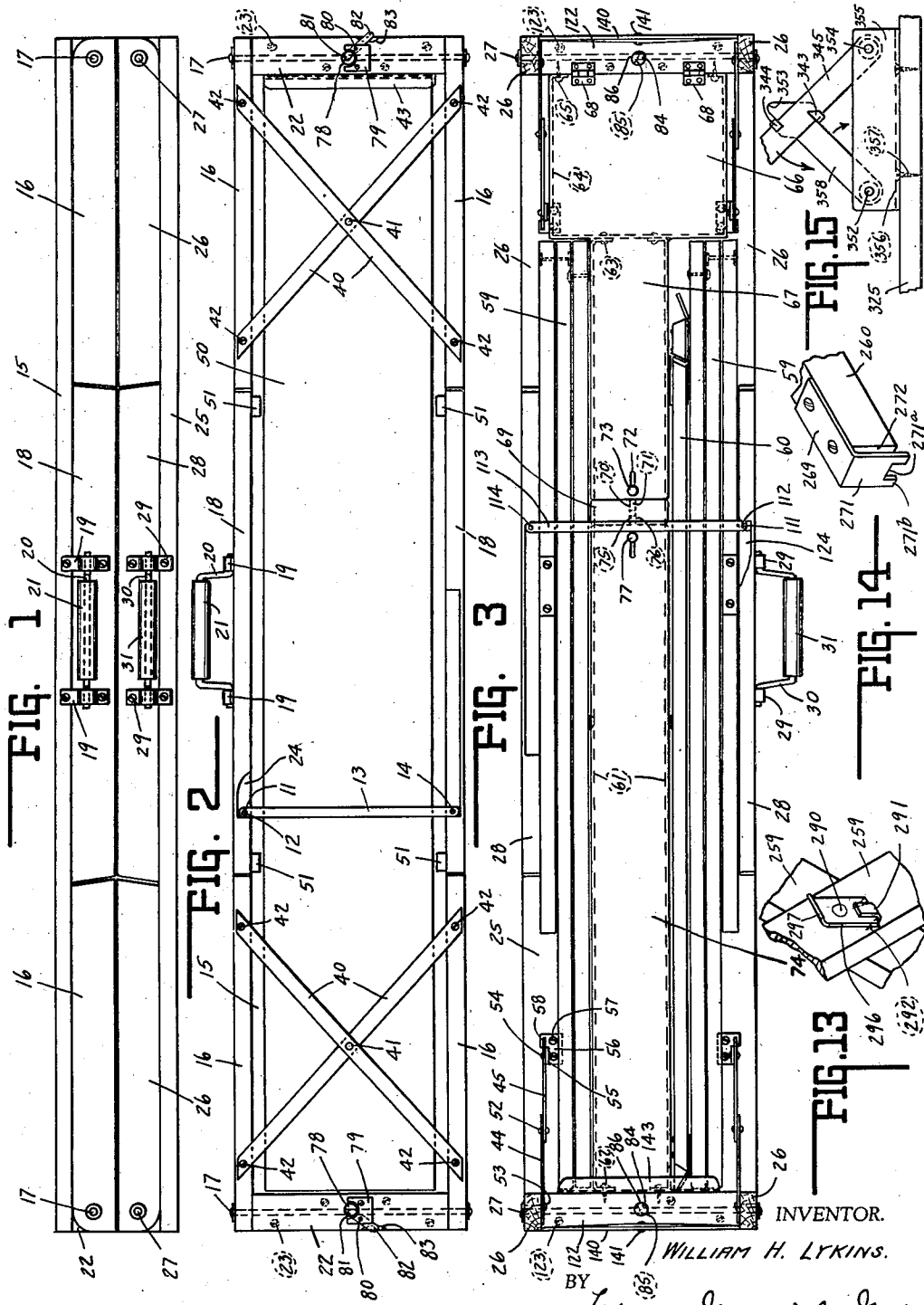
W. H. LYKINS

2,099,745

COLLAPSIBLE BENCH AND TABLE STRUCTURE

Filed Sept. 27, 1934

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.

WILLIAM H. LYKINS.

Lockwood, Goldenmith & Hall.
ATTORNEYS.

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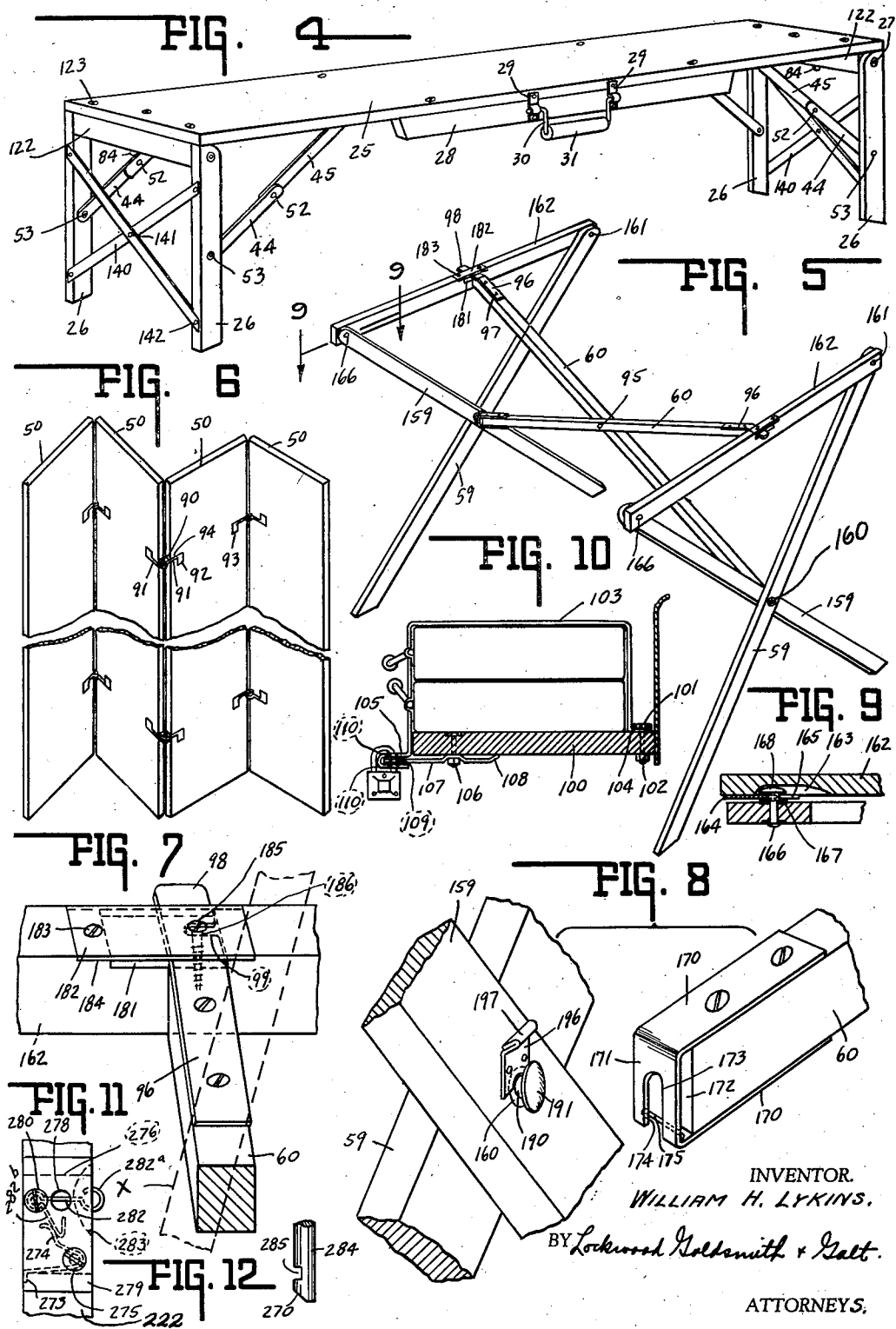
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FIG. 16

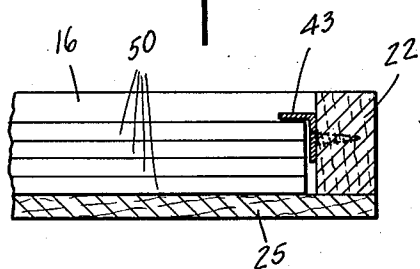


FIG. 17

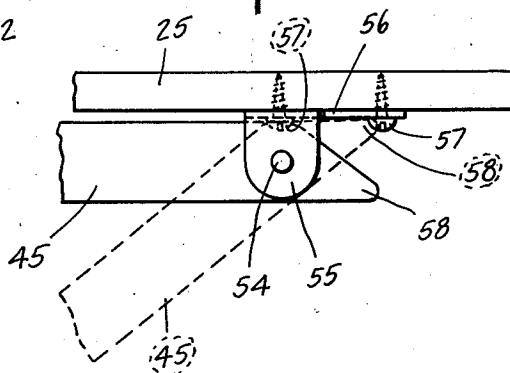
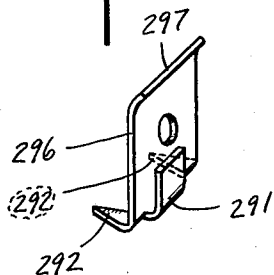


FIG. 18



INVENTOR.

WILLIAM H. LYKINS.

BY

Lockwood Holdsmith & Salt
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COLLAPSIBLE BENCH AND TABLE
STRUCTURE

William H. Lykins, Covington, Ind.

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9 Claims. (Cl. 190—12)

This invention relates to a knockdown collapsible and nestable combination table and bench structure, wherein a pair of benches serves as a container for the table structure and either or both may be used independently of the table structure use and which benches when in container formation, will be operatively associated together to form a single unit, readily adaptable for mounting upon the running board of an automobile.

The chief object of the invention is, as hereinbefore suggested, to provide a bench and table structural arrangement which is readily collapsible and so arranged that the bench or benches, may be used independently of the table structure and which nest the table forming parts and which benches, when collapsed, in addition to forming the container for the table forming portion of the device, are adapted to be associated together as a single unit for ready transportation and also adapted for relatively easy mounting upon the running board of an automobile, or the like.

The chief feature of the invention consists in the formation of the respective parts so they have the cooperative relationship before mentioned.

Other features of the invention will appear more fully hereinafter and will be specifically set forth with respect to the associated parts.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims:—

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a pair of bench structures operatively associated together with the table structure nested therein, the benches forming the container.

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of one combination container and bench with the legs in collapsed position and with the table leaf structure nested and retained therein.

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the other combination container and bench structure with a table leaf supporting or leg structure nested therein and the bench legs being shown in extended or bench forming position and showing this combination bench and container provided with a plate, eating utensils and table cloth compartments.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a bench structure in bench forming position.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the table leg structure in table top supporting position.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the table leaf structure in semi-collapsed position.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective view of the cooperating connection between one table top supporting rail and the upper end of one of the leg braces between the end frames constituting the table support.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged perspective view of the

cooperating connection between the crossed legs of one of the end frames constituting a table top support and the lower end of the adjacent leg brace associated therewith.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 5 of the detachable connection included in the end frame, each end frame being provided with one of said detachable constructions.

Fig. 10 is a transverse sectional view through a portion of the running board of an automobile showing the invention supported thereby and locked to the same for transportation purposes.

Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the container locking mechanism associated with the container bolt and constitutes a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 12 is a side elevation of a container bolt associated with the mechanism shown in the modified form in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a portion of the pivotal connection of the legs of the leg frame, showing a modified form of detachable anchorage adjacent thereto.

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the lower end of one of the brace members which cooperates with the form of anchorage shown in Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 is a side elevational view of a modified form of leg brace lock in locking position.

Fig. 16 is an enlarged sectional view of the angular retainer structure and associated parts embodied in the invention.

Fig. 17 is an enlarged side elevational view of the angle bracket and stop structure embodied in the invention.

Fig. 18 is an enlarged perspective view of the pronged plate provided with a tongue.

In the drawings, 15 indicates one side of a container structure which constitutes the seat-board of a bench, 16 the legs pivotally supported at 17 and aligned with the side rails 18. Mounted thereon in the brackets 19 is a U-shaped handle support 20 having the handle 21 at its midportion. Another seat board 25 has legs 26 pivotally supported at 27 and mounted in the brackets 29 on one of the side rails 28 attached to the container side 25, which constitutes a seat-board, is the U-shaped handle supporting member 30 having the handle 31 thereon. These two containers when associated together, as illustrated in Fig. 1, are adapted to have the two handle portions 21 and 31 positioned adjacent each other or in contact, so they may be simultaneously gripped within one hand and the entire unit carried as such. The locking mechanism for associating the two halves of the container, as it were, will be set forth more fully hereinafter.

In Fig. 2 there is illustrated the upper half portion shown in Fig. 1 of the container and in the collapsed and nested position. In this form

of the invention, the seat-board 15 has suitably secured to it two side rails 18 that terminate short of the ends. The respective legs 16, of which there are four, are pivotally supported as at 17 by a suitable pivot which is herein shown in the form of an elongated rod extending from one leg to the other of each end pair which are spaced apart by a block 22 secured as at 23 to the underside of the seat-board. Each leg structure has a pair of cross brace members 40 united together as at 41 and secured as at 42 to the several legs. Each leg structure also is provided with a collapsible brace structure, to which specific reference will be had more fully hereinafter in describing Fig. 3.

Pivotally supported at 14 on the underside of one side rail is a cross bar or retainer 13 which, at its opposite end, has a notch 12 that is associated with a headed pin 11 positioned in a recess portion 24 of the opposite side rail 18.

This container is adapted to nest the leaves of the table top and which are indicated in Fig. 2 by the numeral 50. Cushion bumpers 51 may also be provided and secured to the inner sides of the side rails. One spacing end member 22 is provided with an angular retainer 43, see Fig. 16, suitably secured to the adjacent member 22 and the portion projecting outwardly from the member 22 into the cavity defined by the two members 22, the four legs and the two side rails, serves to retain the leaves of the table top in said cavity when associated with the retaining member 13 and the legs of the container are extended, as shown more fully in Fig. 4, for bench formation. In other words, this bench and combination container may be utilized solely as a bench whenever desired.

In Fig. 3 the other combination bench and container is illustrated but the legs are shown in the elevated or bench forming position and Fig. 4 also is illustrative of the same in its normal bench position. It, of course, is to be understood the legs 16, in the form of the invention shown in Fig. 2, also are provided with the collapsible brace shown in Fig. 3. The seat-board 25, as before stated, in Fig. 3 is provided with two side rails 28 and one side rail as at 114 pivotally supports the retaining bar 113 having a notch in its opposite end 112 to engage a headed pin 111 carried by the opposite side rail and the latter is recessed as at 124 for clearance.

The four legs are indicated by the numeral 26 and, as stated, are pivotally supported in pairs as at 27 by a member that extends entirely through the member 122 secured as at 123 to the bottom of the seat-board at the ends. In this Fig. 3, however, the legs are shown extended. The legs also are provided with the cross braces 140 connected as at 141 at their midportion and suitably anchored at 142—see Fig. 4—to the respective pairs of legs.

Each leg, and this applies also to those shown in Fig. 2, is provided with a collapsible brace comprising the two members 44 and 45, pivotally connected together as at 52. Member 44 is pivotally connected at its other end to the adjacent leg as at 53 and member 45 at its remote end is pivotally connected as at 54 to an arm 55 of the angle bracket 56, secured as at 57 to the bottom of the seat-board. End 58 of the member 45 serves as a stop, see Fig. 17, to prevent unauthorized collapse of the brace, but there is sufficient freedom of movement to permit forcible collapse when the legs are moved into substantially transverse relationship to the seat-board

and not loaded. It will be noted—see Fig. 1—that the ends of the legs are slightly biased instead of being square. This is to facilitate interfitting with respect to the side rails and is also to insure a firm support when in seat-forming position, because then the legs have a slightly spreading position relative to each other. The braces prevent spreading of the pairs of legs beyond seat sustaining or bench forming position.

The cavity formed by the two side rails 28, seat-board 25, the end members 122 and the several legs 26, in this particular instance, is provided with a pair of longitudinally extending spaced members 61, see Fig. 3, suitably secured as at 62 to one of the members 122 at one end of the bench and at 63 to a U-shaped strap member 64, the ends of which are suitably secured, as at 65, to the opposite leg spacing member 122. A cover substantially T-shaped having the main portion 66 and the tongue portion 67, is hingedly connected as at 68 to the last mentioned cross member 122, and extending across and between the two members 61 is a block 69 having a recess 70 therein adapted to receive the bolt 71 of a lock slidably supported in the slot 72 in the tongue portion 67 of the top, there being exposed the hand engageable button 73. When the adjacent leg structure is elevated and the button 73 is retracted toward the same, the cover or top is unlocked, exposing the knife and fork compartment closed by the portion 67 and the plate receiving compartment closed by the portion 66 of the top structure.

Another cover 74 is similarly provided with a locking bolt 75 adapted to nest in a socket 76 in the block 69. When the finger piece 77 is retracted, this frees the adjacent end of the top 74 from its anchorage, providing the cross bar or retainer 113 is withdrawn from retaining position. The cross bar 113, however, may be so mounted on the side rails as to be coincident with the cross member 69 in which event, there will be no interference with respect to obtaining access to the compartment closed by the cover 74. This compartment is adapted to receive table cloths, and the like. The other end of the cover 74, see Fig. 2, is not hinged but is slipped under an angle member 143 similar to angle member 43, see Figs. 2 and 16, which member 143 is suitably secured to the adjacent cross member 122 and may be simultaneously secured to the same with the adjacent ends of the partition and compartment forming members 61, as illustrated. The angle member 143 is wider than the compartment and projects outwardly therefrom at each side so as to nest and retain the two leg frames 59 and the leg brace structure 60, the other ends thereof being retained in the open container by means of the cross bar 113, as shown. This retains the two end frames and the end frame braces in nested relation when the container bench is to be used as a bench. When, of course, it is not to be used as a bench, then the cross braces 140 connecting the legs, overlie all of the aforesaid, as well as the covers for the compartments, and serve as additional retainers.

In order to unite the two containers together when completely collapsed, one of the bench containers is provided with a socket 78 and positioned adjacent thereto is a plate 79 which pivotally supports as at 80 a locking bar or finger 81 having the projecting portion 82 normally nestable in the recessed portion 83, and herein, the same is associated with each of the cross members 22. The cross member 122 is provided

with the complementary structure in the form of a projecting pin 84 which is provided with a transverse slot 85 and the pin is anchored by means of the member 27 extending through the same, the member 122 supporting the same being recessed as at 86 to receive this pin structure.

The pin 84 when the two containers are positioned together, as shown in Fig. 1, extends into the recess 78 and this occurs when the member 82 is retracted so its locking portion 78 fully exposes said opening. After being seated therein, the locking member 78 is projected into the groove or notch 85 of the pin or projection and thus the two containers are locked together, it being understood the complementary locking constructions are duplicated at the opposite end of the containers.

Reference will now be had to Fig. 10. In said figure, 100 indicates the running board of an automobile and 101 is a clip socket anchored thereto as at 102. A U-shaped member 103 has an end 104 seatable in said clip socket 101 and its opposite end extends downwardly and has a U-shaped extension 105.

Pivotaly supported at 106 on the underside of the running board is a locking member 107 having the bearing portion 108. The opposite end is slotted or apertured as at 109. The U-shaped portion 105 is apertured or slotted in both arms thereof as at 110, while a padlock—see Fig. 10—has its locking portion passed through the registering apertures 109 and 110 to secure the two members together with the two combination seat containers in associated and locked relation. In this way the combination structure may be readily locked to the running board of the vehicle for transportation purposes.

When the combination structure is not to be so supported, the lock is opened and member 103 is detached from the clip and lock and then the member 107 is turned back beneath the running board so as to be completely covered thereby and the member 103 and the padlock may be carried inside the car or vehicle.

In Fig. 6 the table top construction is illustrated in partially collapsed position. 53 indicates the respective leaves, of which any suitable number may be provided and these are hingedly connected together in accordion type relationship by pairs of aligned hinges. One of the simplest forms of hinge construction is illustrated herein and comprises a hinge pivot 90 and two wings 91 from which extend oppositely two tongues 92 and 93, the outermost tongue 93 being adapted to lie on one side of the table leaf and the tongue 92 immediately adjacent being adapted to lie on the other side. The leaf 50 is provided with a cut-out or slot 94 that receives the wing or leaf 91 of the hinge and then the respective tongues 92 and 93 are hammered down and hammered into substantially countersunk relationship relative to the table top.

The hinge pin lies in axial alignment with the hinging and the arrangement is such there is a minimum protuberance from the plane surface of the table when the leaves are extended into flat table top formation and supported. The table top structure shown in Fig. 6 is nestingly associated with one of the bench containers, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and may be retained therein and thereby when that bench is to be used as such or may be removed therefrom when the bench is to be associated with the table or the table structure as desired. The table top support is shown in perspective in Fig. 5.

With reference to Fig. 3, the leg end frames have been designated generally by the numeral 59 and the leg frame brace structure has been designated by the numeral 60.

With reference to the frame brace structure, the two members 60 are pivotally associated together as at 95 and the upper end of each of the members 60 terminates in a tongue 96, secured as at 97 to said member, and the projecting portion 98 extends angularly of the supporting portion 96 and includes the transverse slot 99—see Fig. 7.

The lower end of each of the brace members 60 has associated therewith a U-shaped strap, the upper and lower arms of which, see Fig. 8, are designated by the numeral 170, the midportion of which is designated by the numeral 171. The midportion is spaced from the end of the member 60 as at 172. This spacing is to receive the head of an anchoring bolt, shown more specifically in Fig. 8 and to which further reference will be made later.

The midportion has a U-shaped slot or notch 173 therein and the side portion 170 adjacent the open end of the slot is slotted as at 174 and is enlarged as at 175 to permit the passage of the neck and head, respectively, of the anchoring bolt.

Each leg frame structure is a duplicate of the other and a description of one will suffice for both. The numeral 59 indicates one leg of the end frame and 159 the other leg pivotally connected as at 160. To the upper end of member 59 is pivotally connected as at 161, a cross bar 162 which constitutes the table top support member. The opposite end of bar 162 is recessed as at 163, see Fig. 9, and suitably secured to said member and overlapping the recess is a plate 164 having a slot or notch 165 therein. The upper end of bar 159 has suitably secured as at 166, a locking pin having the neck portion 167 and a head portion 168. Thus, when the locking pin 167—168 is associated with the notch 165 of the plate 164, the leg frame structure will be suitably secured together in extended relation and it will be quite apparent that any tendency toward a further separation of the legs from the position shown in Fig. 5, will be prevented by the interlock shown specifically in Fig. 9 and, of course, any weight applied to the cross rail 162 from the table leaves supported thereby will also serve to maintain the locking arrangement.

The two end frames thus formed are united together in spaced relation so that each of the hingedly connected leaves may be supported by the cross rails 162 and are united through a pair of brace members associated with the cross member as previously described, as well as the connection between the end of the bracing member 60 and the pivot 160.

Each cross rail 162 is provided with a notch or cut out 181 in its upper surface, see Fig. 7, and this is closed by a plate 182 which is suitably secured thereto as at 183. This plate preferably is countersunk as at 184. Plate 182 is also provided with another anchorage 185 and the latter, in this instance, extends through the slot providing a neck portion 186.

As shown in Fig. 7 by the dotted lines, indicated by the letter "X", the normal position of the member 60 with reference to the cross member 162 is as indicated. However, in the assembling of the structure, the member 60 is forcibly moved to the left in Fig. 7, so as to permit

the tongue portion 98 carried by member 60 to pass into the slot 181 without interference from the pin or anchoring member 185, and then upon release of this forcible pressure, the neck portion 186 is seated in the notch or slot 99 of the plate 96 and the upper end of the brace member 60 is locked to the end frame.

The pivot 160—see Fig. 8—which pivotally connects the two leg members 59 and 159, has a reduced portion 190 terminating in a head 191 spaced from the member 159. The neck portion 190 of this pivot 160 is receivable by the reduced slotted portion 174 and is slidable in slot 173 of the U-shaped anchor member 170 carried by the lower end of each member 60. The head portion 191 passes through the enlargement 175 of the notch 174 of one of the arms 170 and the head 191 after passing therethrough lies behind the midportion or in the space 172 between the midportion 171 and the end of the member 60 and is thus lockingly associated therewith to secure the lower end of the brace structure to the midportion of the end frame.

To prevent accidental displacement, there is provided, if desired, a spring clip 196 which has an angular end 197 which, after the U-shaped member has been associated with the headed pin 190—191, overlies the portion 170 and serves to lock the leg frame to the lower end of the brace structure and yet permit forcible displacement or separation, when desired.

In Figs. 11 and 12, there is illustrated a modified form of latch connection between the two containers. In Fig. 12, the numeral 284 indicates the projecting member corresponding to member 84 of Fig. 3. It includes the notch 285 corresponding to notch 85 of member 84. The end, however, is beveled as at 270 for automatic reception and cooperation.

In Fig. 11, the numeral 222 indicates the spacer block equivalent to member 22 of Fig. 2. Plate 279 covers a cut out portion 276 therein and it is countersunk in and secured to said member 222. Screws 275 and 280 constitute the anchorage. Plate 222 includes the hole 278 to receive the pin or projection 284. Member 282 is pivotally mounted at 280 and includes the exposed portion 282a movable in the exposed recess 283 in member 222. Member 282 includes an extension 282b engaging spring 274 secured by member 275 and having another anchored end 273, if desired.

When the two containers are moved to abutting engagement, cam 270 enters recess 278 and engages member 282 forcing same to permit further entrance of pin 284. Upon full entrance, member 282, urged by spring 274 enters notch 285 and locks the containers together. Forcible movement of member 282 by manual engagement of end 282a secures the unseating of the catch 282 and permits container separation.

In Fig. 14 there is illustrated a modified form of connection between the midportion of the leg frame and the lower end of brace member. In said figure, 260 indicates the lower end of a brace member to which is secured strap 269 having the spaced angular end 271 leaving space 272 between it and the end of member 260. Member 271 has a recess 271a therein providing spaced ends 271b.

In Fig. 13 the complementary portion is illustrated. Herein, 259 indicates both legs pivotally united by pivot rivet 290 countersunk in and flush with plate 296 having the outturned end 297. Plate 296, see Fig. 18, at its opposite end includes

prongs 292 set into the leg to prevent plate rotation on the pivot rivet. Plate 296 includes the upturned spaced end or tongue 291.

When portion 271 interlocks with plate 296, tongue 291 is seated in recess 271a between portions 271b and lies in space 272. Accidental separation is similarly prevented by portion 297 bearing on the connection between portions 271 and 269.

In Fig. 15, there is illustrated a modified form of leg brace lock for the seat structure. The member 345, similar to member 45 shown in Fig. 3, is pivotally mounted at 354 upon an arm 355 of the angle bracket 356 secured as at 357 to the bottom side of the seat board 325. Instead of as illustrated in Fig. 3, the lower end of member 345 being provided with a stop for limiting movement in one direction only, the present form of the invention provides for limitation of movement in both directions. Said mechanism includes a suitable member 358 pivotally supported at 352 upon arm 355. This mechanism includes a finger engageable end 353 and the offset parallel portion 344 which is turned back from the end 353 toward the pivot 352 and is in spaced relation to the main plane of the body portion, so as to partially embrace the member 345 along one edge.

Another extension 343 remote from the end 353 is turned back toward the end 353 and lies in substantially the same plane as the portion 344 and portion 343 is adapted to embrace the opposite edge of the member 345. When in embracing relation and member 358 is positioned at 90° to member 345, the member 345 will be positioned at 45° to the bottom plane of the seat and thus the entire brace mechanism will be maintained in bracing position against movement in either direction. It, of course, is to be understood the opposite end of member 345, not shown in Fig. 15, is pivotally connected to another brace forming member by substantially the same type of connection as shown at 52 in Fig. 3 and the other member is shown substantially as at 44 in Fig. 3.

While the invention has been described in great detail in the foregoing specification, it is to be understood it is solely for the purpose of illustration and example, and is not to be considered restrictive in character.

In this specification, as set forth in the appended claims, equivalent complementary locking structures or collapsible arrangement, which will readily suggest themselves to persons skilled in this art, are all considered to be within the scope of this invention, reference being had to the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:—

1. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for carrying purposes.

2. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with

said seat a section of a container for carrying purposes, and brace means connecting the respective pairs of legs and adapted to serve as retainers when the legs are collapsed in container forming position.

3. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for carrying purposes, angle means positioned adjacent one end of the seat and carried by the underside thereof and serving as an end retainer for retaining the nested contents, and other means carried by the side rails and extending from one to the other for nested content retention when the legs are extended for bench formation.

4. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for storage purposes, brace means connecting the respective pairs of legs and adapted to serve as content retainers when the legs are collapsed in container forming position, angle means positioned adjacent one end of the seat and carried by the underside thereof and serving as an end retainer for retaining the nested contents, and other means carried by the side rails and extending from one to the other for nested content retention when the legs are extended for bench formation.

5. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for storage purposes, and hinge brace means operatively associated with each leg at one end and the underside of the seat board at the opposite end, said brace means being substantially in alignment with the side rail and arranged to prevent accidental collapse of the leg toward the seat and prevent additional extension of the leg relative to the seat to prevent spreading of the legs beyond predetermined position.

6. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails

forming with said seat a section of a container for storage purposes, and a covered compartment positioned within the side rails and the legs and occupying but a portion of the container space before mentioned, the remaining space being adapted to receive table forming members.

7. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for storage purposes, a covered compartment positioned within the side rails and the legs and occupying but a portion of the container space before mentioned, the remaining space being adapted to receive table forming members, and brace means connecting the respective pairs of legs and adapted to serve as cover and table member retainers when the legs are collapsed in container forming position.

8. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for storage purposes, a covered compartment positioned within the side rails and the legs and occupying but a portion of the container space before mentioned, the remaining space being adapted to receive table forming members, angle means positioned adjacent one end of the seat and carried by the underside thereof and serving as an end retainer for retaining the nested contents, and other means carried by the side rails and extending from one to the other for nested content retention when the legs are extended for bench formation.

9. A container forming bench including a bench seat, pairs of legs at each end thereof and pivotally associated therewith and each pair being foldable inwardly toward each other, side rails each aligned with the legs on its side and carried by the underside of said seat and terminating short of the ends thereof by a distance from each end at least equal to the length of a leg, said legs when collapsed and said side rails forming with said seat a section of a container for storage purposes, a covered compartment positioned within the side rails and the legs and occupying but a portion of the space in the container section, the remaining space being adapted to receive table forming members, and hinge brace means operatively associated with each leg at one end and the underside of the seat board at a point substantially in alignment with the side rail at the opposite end and arranged to prevent accidental collapse of the leg toward the seat and prevent additional extension of the leg relative to the seat to prevent spreading of the legs beyond predetermined position.

WILLIAM H. LYKINS.