

ROOM SERVICE TABLE

This application is being filed on 03 October 2005, as a PCT International Patent application in the name of Sico Incorporated, a U.S. national corporation, applicant for the designation of all countries except the US, and David J. Burton, Gary W. Andert, and Richard C. Bue, all citizens of the U.S., applicants for the designation of the US only, and claims priority to U.S. Utility Patent Application Serial No. 10/958,636, filed October 4, 2004.

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a room service table and in particular to a room service table with a push handle that rotates between a use position and a hidden storage position.

Prior Art

Room service tables are well known and widely used in hotels, cruise ships and other applications where food is served to guests at locations remote from a dining room. The wheeled tables typically serve not only as a transport for the food, but also serve as a dining surface where meals may be served.

For some models, room service tables are equipped with a handle that is used to push or pull the table. However, such handles are typically located at an elevation that is not sufficiently high for comfortably pushing or pulling the table. Therefore, the server must bend over in order to grip the handle and move the table, thereby causing strain on the server's back and/or arms. Moreover, a handle protruding outward limits the utility of the table when used as a dining surface and is not aesthetically pleasing.

To address these problems, a table has been developed that includes a handle that pivots between a use position and a storage position. Such a table is disclosed in U.S. Published Patent Application No. 2003/0047914 to Smith. The Smith table provides a handle that allows for pushing in an ergonomically correct manner that reduces strain on the user's back and arms. Although the Smith table provides several advantages over the prior art and addresses problems associated with a handle that provides for comfortable pushing while folding to a storage position, still further improvements are possible. The Smith table requires locking pins to maintain the handle at both the use position and the storage position. Such pins are

not aesthetically pleasing and also may be difficult to align and insert. When alignment causes additional effort, workers may not take the time to use the pins and the handle may not be used and may not be maintained at the preferred positions.

It can be seen that a room service table with a handle that can be moved
5 between a use position and a storage position and that automatically locks in both the use and storage position is needed. Such a table and handle should provide for easily moving the handle so that it may be locked or unlocked, as well as providing an aesthetically pleasing table and handle. Moreover, such a handle should not require moving and inserting pins that must be precisely aligned. The present
10 invention addresses these, as well as other problems associated with room service tables with handles.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a room service table and in particular to a
15 room service table having a push handle mounted thereto. The push handle rotates between a use position where it extends upward and outward from the table and a storage position underneath the tabletop.

Room service tables generally include a tabletop supported by a framework and are mounted on wheels or casters. The tabletop may include side portions that
20 drop down for transport and storage, but fold upward to a horizontally extending position to provide a larger dining surface.

The handle assembly includes a handle portion having two side-by-side handgrips and a support portion leading down to the hinge. The handle rotates from a hinge body mounting to the underside of the tabletop. The hinge body includes
25 two mounting members having barrel portions that form the body of the hinge receiving the hinge portion of the handle.

The hinge pin portion slidably and rotatably mounts in the hinge body. One of the body members includes a slot having two substantially rectangular connected sections angled toward one another. A tab at the end of the hinge body is
30 complementary to the slot and seats in one or the other of the rectangular sections of the slot. A spring mounted in the other body member engages and biases the hinge pin portion toward the slot. A tab in the end of the hinge pin portion engages and seats in one of the complementary slot sections at the use position. The tab is biased into and engages the storage section of the slot while at the storage position. The
35 slot sections and the tab align the handle for both storage and use.

Rotation is accomplished by disengaging the tab from the slot. The handle hinge portion slidably mounts in the body so that the handle may be slid axially until the tab disengages. The handle is then freely rotatable to move between the use

position and the storage position. When the handle is properly aligned at either position, the handle is released and the spring pushes the tab to engage the slot so that the handle is securely retained and properly aligned.

These features of novelty and various other advantages that characterize the invention are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed hereto and forming a part hereof. However, for a better understanding of the invention, its advantages, and the objects obtained by its use, reference should be made to the drawings that form a further part hereof, and to the accompanying descriptive matter, in which there is illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals and letters indicate corresponding structure throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a room service table according to the principles of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the room service table shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of the handle assembly for the room service table shown in Figure 1 with the handle at the use position;

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the detent for the handle assembly shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view of the handle assembly shown in Figure 3 with handle at the storage position;

Figure 6 is a detail perspective view of the detent shown in Figure 4 with the handle at the position shown in Figure 5; and

Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of the handle assembly shown in Figure 3.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring now to the drawings and in particular to Figures 1 and 2, there is shown a portable room service table, generally designated 10. Room service tables are well known and are utilized for delivering meals while also providing a dining surface. Room service tables 10 generally include a frame 14 mounted on casters or wheels 16 and supporting a tabletop 12. The tabletop 12 may include folding side portions 60 that fold down for transport and storage, or fold up to a horizontally extending position for use. The tabletop 12 is shown forming a generally oval tabletop surface, but rectangular tabletops and other well-known shapes are also

foreseen with the present invention. The frame 14 generally includes lower base portions 64, risers 66 and a cross member 68. Some room service tables will also include a lower frame portion (not shown) for supporting portable food warmers. To provide for nesting while stored, the tabletop 12 folds to a substantially vertical orientation by a folding assembly 62, shown in Figure 3.

The room service table 10 also includes a handle assembly, generally designated 20 and shown most clearly in Figures 3, 5 and 7. The handle assembly 20 includes a handle portion, generally designated 22, having grips 24, a support portion 26 and a handle hinge portion 28. The support portion 26 includes slight bends to facilitate proper orientation for use and storage. As explained hereinafter, a tab 30 is formed on one end of the hinge portion 28, which acts as a hinge pin. The handle 22 is rotatably mounted relative to the room service table 10. The handle 22 rotates between the use position shown in Figure 3 and the storage position shown in Figure 5. It can be appreciated that the handle 22 provides a sturdy pushing device that does not require the user to bend over to grip the handle 22 when at the use position. In the handle storage position, used while the table 10 is stored and when the table 10 is configured to be used for dining, the handle assembly 20 is substantially entirely under the tabletop 12, where it takes up little space and does not cause a safety hazard or interfere with the table's utility as a dining surface.

The handle assembly 20 includes mounting members 32 and 34 that mount to the underside of the tabletop 12, as shown in Figure 5. The mounting members 32 and 34 each include side portions 38, mounting holes 36 and hinge body portions 40. The barrel shaped hinge body portions 40 slidably and rotatably retain the hinge portion 28 of the handle 22. Mounting member 32 also includes a slot 42 formed in the side member 38 and aligned with the hinge body 40. The slot 42 includes a first section 44 and a second section 46 that are configured for receiving the tab 30. The slot sections 44 and 46 are configured for engaging the complementary tab 30 in the hinge body portion 40 to retain the handle 22 at the use position and storage position respectively. A spring 48 biases the hinge portion 28 towards the element 32 so that the tab 30 extends into the slot 42. The handle 22 is configured for sliding axially along the axis of the hinge body portions 40 and the hinge portion 28. Although in the embodiment shown, the tab 30 is on the hinge portion 28 and the slot 42 is on the body portion 40, this configuration could be reversed. Moreover, other slot and tab arrangements might also be suitable.

In the use position shown in Figure 3, the handle 22 extends upward for grasping and pushing by a user. The grip portions 24 are positioned above and to the rear of the tabletop 12 so that a user may comfortably and safely push the table

without straining to bend over and grip the handle 22. The tab 30 extends into the first section 44 of the slot 42 and maintains the handle 22 at the use position.

Folding is easily accomplished by sliding the handle 22 axially towards mounting member 34 so that the tab 30 disengages the slot 42. While still pushed
5 toward the mounting portion 34, the handle 22 may be rotated to the storage position shown in Figures 5 and 6. When the handle 22 is fully rotated to the storage position, the handle 22 is released so that the spring 48 pushes against the hinge portion 28 and forces the tab 30 towards the slot 32. When properly aligned, the tab 30 seats in the second slot section 46 and the spring 48, slot 42 and tab 30 cooperate
10 to securely maintain the handle 22 out of the way at the storage position. At the storage position, the handle 22 extends substantially parallel to the tabletop 12 and requires little space so that the tables 10 may nest, thereby requiring less space for table storage.

To move the handle 22 from the storage position shown in Figures 4 and 6 to
15 the use position shown in Figures 3 and 5, the process is reversed. From the storage position shown in Figures 4 and 6, the handle 22 is slid axially towards the mounting member 34 so that the tab 30 disengages the slot 42. While held at this position, the handle 22 is rotated upward until reaching the position shown in Figure 3. The handle 22 is then released so that the spring 48 pushes the hinge portion 28 of the
20 handle 22 towards the slot 42, as shown in Figure 7. When properly aligned, the tab 30 extends into the first slot section 44 and properly aligns the handle 22. The spring 48, detent tab 30 and first slot section 44 cooperate to maintain the handle 22 at the raised use position.

It can be appreciated that the room service table 10 and handle assembly 20
25 of the present invention provide for an improved, easy to use device. The handle 22 is maintained and locked at both the use position and the storage position. Moreover, no pins or other elements need to be removed and reinserted to lock the handle 22 at either position. The handle 22 is stored securely underneath the tabletop 12 at the use position so that it does not interfere with the utility of the room
30 service table 10. The slot 42 acts to automatically align the handle 22 so that it is properly positioned for both the use position and the storage position.

It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the invention, the disclosure is
35 illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail, especially in matters of shape, size and arrangement of parts within the principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A room service table, comprising:
a frame;
5 rolling devices supporting the frame;
a tabletop mounted to the frame;
a rotatable push handle assembly rotating between a use position and a storage position, the assembly including:
a handle;
10 a hinge assembly having a body and a pin, the body mounting to an underside of the tabletop, the pin connected to the handle, wherein the pin slides axially in the body between a first position wherein the handle is locked and a second position wherein the handle freely rotates.
- 15 2. A room service table according to claim 1, further comprising a biasing element urging the pin toward the first position.
3. A room service table according to claim 1, further comprising a pin detent locking the handle at the use position and at the storage position.
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4. A room service table according to claim 2, further comprising a pin detent locking the handle at the use position and at the storage position.
5. A room service table according to claim 1, wherein the handle extends above
25 the tabletop at the use position and extends below the tabletop in the storage position.
6. A room service table according to claim 2, further comprising a pin detent locking the handle at the use position and at the storage position, wherein the pin
30 detent comprises a tab on one of the pin or the body and a complementary slot formed in the other of the pin or the body.
7. A room service table according to claim 2, further comprising a pin detent locking the handle at the use position and at the storage position wherein the pin
35 detent comprises a tab extending from an end of the pin and a complementary slot formed in the pin body.

8. A room service table according to claim 7, wherein the slot comprises a first section configured for receiving the tab when the handle assembly is at the use position and a second section configured for receiving the tab when the handle assembly is at the storage position.
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9. A room service table according to claim 2, wherein the biasing element is positioned in the body and engages an end of the pin.
10. A room service table according to claim 1, wherein the tabletop includes folding side portions.
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11. A room service table according to claim 1, wherein the hinge assembly further comprises a biasing element biasing the pin toward the first position; a pin detent locking the handle at the use position and at the storage position, wherein the pin detent comprises a tab extending from an end of the pin and a complementary slot formed in the body, the slot comprising a first section configured for retaining the tab when the handle is at the use position and a second section configured for retaining the tab when the handle is at the storage position.
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