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Inventor(s)	Birza; Brian DeMoulin

TABLE WITH ARTICULABLE LEG SYSTEM

Abstract

A table with an articulable leg system may include a table top, a set of legs configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, and a leg retention mechanism configured to couple a leg of the set of legs to the table top, the leg retention mechanism operable in an unsecured configuration in which the leg is movable, relative to the table top, about at least two angular degrees of freedom and a secured configuration in which the leg is fixed relative to the table top. The leg may include a ball portion and a strut portion, and the leg retention mechanism may be configured to receive the ball portion therein.

Inventors: **Birza; Brian DeMoulin (Denver, CO)**

Applicant: **Anywhere Tables LLC** (Lakewood, CO)

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Background/Summary

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION [0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/980,484, filed Nov. 3, 2022, entitled “TABLE WITH ARTICULABLE LEG SYSTEM,” the contents of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety as if fully disclosed herein.

FIELD

[0002] The subject matter of this disclosure relates generally to tables and, more particularly, to tables with adjustable legs.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Outdoor furniture is used frequently in outdoor recreation. For example, portable tables and chairs are commonly used for camping, fishing, tailgating, and the like. In many cases, furniture for use in such environments is lightweight, portable, and/or collapsible to allow for easy transport, setup, and teardown.

SUMMARY

[0004] A table with an articulable leg system may include a table top, a set of legs configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, and a leg retention mechanism configured to couple a leg of the set of legs to the table top, the leg retention mechanism operable in an unsecured configuration in which the leg is movable, relative to the table top, about at least two angular degrees of freedom and a secured configuration in which the leg is fixed relative to the table top. The leg may include a ball portion and a strut portion, and the leg retention mechanism may be configured to receive the ball portion therein.

[0005] The ball portion may be positioned in a socket of the leg retention mechanism, and the leg retention mechanism may include a base portion fixedly coupled to the table top and defining a first portion of the socket, and an articulating portion coupled to the base portion and defining a second portion of the socket. The leg retention mechanism may further include a latch mechanism and, in the secured configuration, the latch mechanism may secure the base portion of the leg retention mechanism to the articulating portion of the leg retention mechanism and cause the first and second portions of the socket to impart a retention force on the ball portion of the leg. The socket may include a slip-resistant lining. The ball portion may define a dimpled outer surface, and the socket may define at least one protrusion configured to engage a first dimple of the dimpled outer surface when the ball portion is in a first orientation in the socket, and engage a second dimple of the dimpled outer surface when the ball portion is in a second orientation in the socket.

[0006] The ball portion may include a body structure formed of a first material, and an outer structure defining an exterior surface of the ball portion and formed of a second material different than the first material. The first material may be metal, and the second material may be a polymer.

[0007] The strut portion may be an upper strut portion, and the leg may further include a lower strut portion coupled to the upper strut portion and positionable in different positions relative to the upper strut portion to adjust an overall length of the leg.

[0008] A table with an articulable leg system may include a table top, a set of legs configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, a leg of the set of legs including a ball portion and a strut portion extending from the ball portion, and a set of leg retention mechanisms coupled to a bottom of the table top and configured to couple the set of legs to the table top, a leg retention mechanism of the set of leg retention mechanisms defining a socket configured to receive the ball portion at least partially therein and operable in an unsecured configuration in which the ball portion is movable in the socket to allow the leg to gimbal relative to the table top and a secured configuration in which the ball portion is fixed within the socket to fix the position of the leg relative to the table top.

[0009] The ball portion may be attached to the strut portion via a threaded post. The leg may further include a foot portion coupled to the strut portion, and the foot portion may be positionable in different positions relative to the strut portion to adjust an overall length of the leg. The strut portion may include an upper strut portion, a lower strut portion coupled to the upper strut portion and positionable in different positions relative to the upper strut portion to adjust the overall length of the leg, and the foot portion may be coupled to the lower strut portion. The table may further include a slip-resistant coating positioned on at least one of the ball portion of the leg or a surface of the socket.
[0010] A table system with a modular accessory system may include a table top and a set of four legs coupled to a bottom of the table top and configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, each respective leg configured to gimbal relative to the table top independently of each other leg, each respective leg operable in an unlocked configuration in which a respective leg is movable relative to the table top, and a locked configuration in which the respective leg is fixed relative to the table top, wherein the table top defines an accessory retention feature along at least one peripheral side of the table top and configured to removably retain a table accessory to the table top.
[0011] The accessory retention feature may be an accessory retention slot configured to receive an engagement feature of the table accessory therein. The table accessory may be positionable at multiple locations along the accessory retention slot. The accessory retention slot may define an undercut region configured to retain the table accessory to the table top.
[0012] The table system may further include an alignment strut positioned in the accessory retention slot and configured to engage with an alignment feature of the table accessory to inhibit motion of the table accessory within the accessory retention slot. The table accessory may be selected from the group consisting of a cup holder, a hook, a basket, a shelf, and a bottle.
[0013] A table system with an articulable leg system may include a table top, a set of four legs coupled to a bottom of the table top and configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, each respective leg configured to gimbal relative to the table top independently of each other leg, each respective leg comprising a respective strut portion and a respective ball portion coupled to the respective strut portion, and a respective leg retention mechanism for each respective leg, each respective leg retention mechanism operable in an unlocked configuration in which a respective leg is movable relative to the table top and a locked configuration in which the respective leg is fixed relative to the table top. The ball portion and the strut portion may be a monolithic structure.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0014] The disclosure will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:
[0015] FIGS. **1**A-**1**B depict an example table with an articulable leg system.
[0016] FIGS. **2**A-**2**D depict an example table with an articulable leg system, with the legs in various orientations.
[0017] FIG. **3** depicts another example table with an articulable leg system.
[0018] FIGS. **4**A-**4**F depict an example leg retention mechanism for an articulable leg system.
[0019] FIGS. **5**A-**5**D depict an example table with a remote release mechanism for the leg retention mechanisms.
[0020] FIGS. **6**A-**6**B depict other example leg retention mechanisms for an articulable leg system.
[0021] FIG. **7** depicts a portion of an example leg for an articulable leg system.

[0022] FIGS. **8**A-**8**C depict another example leg retention mechanism for an articulable leg system.
[0023] FIGS. **9**A-**9**D depict another example leg retention mechanism for an articulable leg system.
[0024] FIGS. **10**A-**10**B depict a portion of an example leg with adjustable length for an articulable leg system.
[0025] FIGS. **11**A-**11**B depict a portion of another example leg with adjustable length for an articulable leg system.
[0026] FIGS. **12**A-**12**B depict a portion of another example leg with adjustable length for an articulable leg system.
[0027] FIGS. **12**C-**12**D depict an example clip for use with a leg with adjustable length.
[0028] FIG. **13** depicts a portion of another example leg with adjustable length for an articulable leg system.
[0029] FIGS. **14**A-**14**E depict example modular accessory systems for a table.
[0030] FIGS. **15**A-**15**D depict example accessories for use with a modular accessory system for a table.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0031] Reference will now be made in detail to representative embodiments illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It should be understood that the following descriptions are not intended to limit the embodiments to one preferred embodiment. To the contrary, it is intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as can be included within the spirit and scope of the described embodiments as defined by the appended claims.
[0032] Portable outdoor furniture is often used to enhance the experience and convenience of outdoor recreation. For example, portable tables and chairs are often used for camping, tailgating, fishing, sporting events, and the like. However, the varied and inconsistent terrain often encountered during such events and applications can cause furniture to be unstable or uneven, and may limit the locations in which such furniture may be located. For example, a conventional four-legged table cannot generally be positioned in a level orientation on a slope or incline. Even if the ground is generally level (e.g., not on a hill or incline), even small deviations or obstacles on the ground surface, such as rocks, sticks, potholes, roots, stumps, divots, or the like, can cause a table to wobble or be otherwise unstable. Such drawbacks can limit the usefulness and effectiveness of outdoor furniture. These problems are especially apparent for tables, as non-level, wobbling, or otherwise unstable tabletops can lead to objects falling or rolling off the table, unexpected spills, and the like.
[0033] Described herein is a table with an articulable leg system, in which each individual leg of the table is adjustable in length and can be gimballed about a pivot point to enable a multitude of possible orientations. For example, the legs may each be attached to the table by a ball-and-socket joint (or other suitable mechanism that allows the table to be articulated about at least two rotational axes), such that each leg may be positioned at a unique angle from the table. Further, each leg may be telescopic so that the length of each leg can be individually selected. By allowing each leg to be adjusted independently of the others, both in length and in angle, a table as described herein can be adjusted so that the table top is level and the table is stable on just about any terrain, including hills, inclines, lawns, rocky or uneven surfaces, or the like.
[0034] As noted above, outdoor tables are used for myriad different recreational activities, each of which may use the table for different functions. For example, during a camping trip, a table may be used for preparing, serving, and eating meals. During a fishing trip, a table may be used for holding fishing gear, for cleaning and preparing fish, or the like. In order to improve the functionality of the table for various different applications and uses, also described herein is a table with a modular accessory system, in which numerous different accessories can be quickly and securely attached to (and detached from) the table. For example, a table may include an accessory retention feature, such as a specially configured slot, that engages corresponding features on accessories. Example accessories that may be removably coupled to the table via an accessory retention feature may

include, without limitation, water bottles, utensil racks, beverage holders, storage shelves, accessory hooks, trays, trash cans, trash bag holders, and the like. Users may selectively attach accessories to the table, and the attachment features ensure that the accessories are conveniently positioned and securely attached. Further, the modular accessory system allows accessories to be securely mounted without the use of clamps or other mechanisms that may mar or damage the table, and which may be prone to loosening or providing insecure attachment to the table. These and other concepts are described herein.

[0035] FIGS. **1**A-**1**B illustrate an example table **100** with an articulable leg system, as described herein. The table **100** includes a table top **104** and a set of legs **101** (e.g., **101-1**, . . . , **101-***n*) that are configured to support the table top **104** relative to a ground structure. The legs **101** may be articulatably coupled to the table top **104** via leg retention mechanisms **110** (e.g., **110-1**, . . . , **110-4**). As described herein, the leg retention mechanisms **110** may allow the legs **101** to articulate or gimbal, relative to the table top, about multiple angular degrees of freedom, such that it can extend from the table top **104** at a multitude of angles. Further, the leg retention mechanisms **110** may be operable in an unsecured (e.g., unlocked) configuration in which the leg can be easily positioned in a desired orientation, and a secured (e.g., locked) configuration in which the leg is secured in its desired orientation and supports the table top **104**. Examples of leg retention mechanisms **110** that provide these and other functions are described herein.

[0036] The lengths of the legs **101** may also be adjustable in order to further customize the table legs to accommodate different terrains. For example, the legs may be telescoping (e.g., including an upper strut portion **106** and a lower strut portion **108**) to facilitate length changes. Further, the legs **101** may include a foot portion **109** that may also be adjustable relative to the lower strut portion **108** (e.g., via a threaded coupling) to make fine adjustments to the length of the legs **101**.

[0037] FIG. **1**A illustrates the table on a first ground structure **102**. As shown, the ground structure **102** is flat and level, and the legs **101** have a first orientation relative to the table top **104**. In the example of FIG. **1**A, the legs **101** are positioned at similar angles (e.g., angle **112**) to the table top **104**, and the table top **104** is level. FIG. **1**B illustrates the table on a second ground structure **115**, which is not level (e.g., it is inclined). In order to configure the table **100** so that the table top **104** is level, the legs **101** may be individually and independently adjusted so that all of the legs (e.g., all four legs, two of which are showing) contact the ground. In the example shown in FIG. **1**B, a first leg **101-1** has been configured to have a different (e.g., shorter) length than the other leg **101-2**, and is positioned at a different angle **113** relative to the table top **104**. As described herein, the particular length and angle of the leg **101-1** may be selected by a user given the particular surface on which the table is being placed, the target height and angle of the table top, the manner in which the table is to be supported (e.g., if a particular leg angle provides additional stability in a particular direction), or the like. While FIG. **1**B illustrates a featureless (e.g., flat) inclined ground structure, this is merely one example of an irregular ground structure that the table **100** may be effectively positioned on. For example, as described herein, the adjustable legs may support the table on other types of terrain as well (e.g., uneven terrain with obstacles, holes, roots, rocks, etc.).

[0038] FIG. **2**A is a perspective view of the table **100**. As shown in FIG. **2**A, the table **100** may be collapsible for ease of storage, transport, and the like. The table top **104** may be foldable along a partition **122**. In some cases, the table top **104** may include multiple table top segments **120** (**120-1**, **120-2**), which may be coupled together via one or more hinges or other articulating mechanisms (e.g., hinges **202**, FIG. **2**B).

[0039] As described above, the legs of the table **100** may be movable, relative to the table top, about at least two angular degrees of freedom. FIG. **2**B is a perspective view of the underside of the table **100**, illustrating how the legs may be moved or gimballed relative to the table top. In particular, the leg **101-4** may be movable about a first angular degree of freedom, as indicated by arrow **124**, and a second angular degree of freedom, as indicated by arrow **126**. Because the legs can move about two angular degrees of freedom, the legs are not limited to movement in a single

plane or along a single arc. Rather, the legs may be positioned at nearly any angle, relative to the table top **104**, within the physical constraints of the leg retention mechanisms **110**. Further, each leg **101** may be independently movable in the same manner, such that each leg can project from the table top **104** at a different angle. FIG. **2**C illustrates the table **100** with each leg positioned at a different angle relative to the table top **104**. As described, the ability to independently adjust the angle of each leg, and the fact that each leg can gimbal about its base (e.g., articulate or move about two angular degrees of freedom) allows the table to be supported in a stable, level orientation on many different terrains and environments.

[0040] As described herein, the movement of the legs about the two angular degrees of freedom is facilitated by a ball-and-socket style joint (also referred to as a ball joint) that couples the legs to the table top. For example, each leg may have a ball portion, and each leg retention mechanism **110** may have a socket that receives the ball portion therein. The leg retention mechanism **110** can be unlocked (e.g., an unsecured configuration) in which the leg is movable relative to the table top, and locked (e.g., a secured configuration) so that the leg is fixed relative to the table top.

[0041] Further, the length of each leg **101** may be independently adjustable, such as via a telescoping mechanism. FIG. **2**C also illustrates the legs **101-2** and **101-4** positioned at different lengths. For example, the upper and lower strut portions **106**, **108** may be adjusted relative to one another and secured at a desired length. The ability to independently adjust the length of each leg further expands the terrain and environments in which the table **100** may be successfully deployed.

[0042] The legs **101** may also be stowable along the bottom of the table top **104** to allow the table **100** to be folded for storage and transport. FIG. **2**D illustrates the table **100** with the legs **101** stowed. The legs **101** and the leg retention mechanisms **110** may be configured such that when the legs **101** are in the stowed position, the legs **101** and the leg retention mechanisms **110** are flush with or recessed relative to a flange portion **204** of the table top **104**, or are otherwise configured so that they do not interfere with the folding of the table **100**.

[0043] While the table **100** is shown as being foldable along a partition **122** that extends along a width direction of the table **100**, this is merely one example configuration for a table with an articulable leg system. For example, FIG. **3** illustrates a table **300** that includes articulable legs **301** (which may be embodiments of the legs **101**) that is foldable along partition **304** that extends along a length of the table. In other examples, a table with articulable legs as described herein uses a non-foldable or fixed table top.

[0044] As described herein, the leg retention mechanisms may couple the legs of a table to a table top, and may be operable in an unsecured (e.g., unlocked) configuration in which the leg is movable relative to the table top, and a secured (e.g., locked) configuration in which the leg is fixed relative to the table top. FIGS. **4**A-**4**F illustrate an example leg retention mechanism **400** that facilitates the leg articulations described herein. The leg retention mechanism **400** includes a base portion **401**, which is configured to be fixedly coupled to the table top (e.g., the table top **104**). For example, the base portion **401** may be coupled to the table top via any one or combination of fasteners (e.g., screws, bolts, etc.), adhesive, interlocking physical features, or the like. In some cases, the base portion **401** may be unitary with the table top (e.g., the table top and the base portion **401** may be molded or formed as a monolithic piece of material, such as molded plastic, machined metal, or the like).

[0045] The leg retention mechanism **400** also includes an articulating portion **403** that is coupled to the base portion **401** and is configured to articulate relative to the base portion **401**. For example, the articulating portion **403** may be coupled to the base portion **401** via a flexible coupling **412**, which may be a hinge, a living hinge, or the like. The base portion **401** may define a first portion of a socket **406**, and the articulating portion **403** may define a second portion of the socket **406**. As shown, the socket **406** may be a spherical socket that receives the ball portion **408** of a leg **410** therein.

[0046] The leg retention mechanism **400** also includes a latch mechanism **404**. The latch

mechanism **404** is configured to releasably secure the articulating portion **403** and the base portion **401**. For example, in a first mode of operation (e.g., a secured or locked configuration), the latch mechanism **404** may secure the leg retention mechanism **400** in a closed configuration, such that the socket **406** imparts a retention force on the ball portion **408** of the leg **410**. In this configuration, the ball portion **408** may be retained in a fixed orientation within the socket **406**, such that the leg **410** is fixed relative to the table top and can support the table on a ground structure. In a second mode of operation (e.g., an unsecured or unlocked configuration), the latch mechanism **404** may allow the articulating portion **403** to move relative to the base portion **401**, such that the socket **406** is at least partially opened and the ball portion **408** can move within the socket **406** to allow the leg **410** to be repositioned.

[0047] FIGS. **4**A-**4**D illustrate how the leg retention mechanism **400** can be locked and unlocked to facilitate a leg repositioning operation. For example, FIG. **4**A illustrates the leg retention mechanism **400** in a secured configuration. In this configuration, the latch mechanism **404** is in a latched configuration, which secures the base portion **401** of the leg retention mechanism **400** to the articulating portion **403**, and causes the surface of the socket **406** to be forced against the surface of the ball portion **408**. The contact between the ball and socket surfaces in the secured state results in a retention force on the ball portion **408** that tends to prevent or inhibit motion of the ball portion **408** within the socket **406**. For example, friction between the surface of the socket **406** and the surface of the ball portion **408** prevents or inhibits the ball portion **408** from sliding along the surface of the socket **406** and thus prevents or inhibits motion of the leg **410** relative to the table top. In some cases, as described herein, the socket **406** and the ball portion **408** include materials, features, and/or mechanisms that contribute to the retention force or the overall strength of the ball-to-socket interface when the leg retention mechanism is in the locked or secured configuration.

[0048] FIG. **4**B illustrates the leg retention mechanism **400** in an unlocked or unsecured configuration. For example, the latch mechanism **404** is in an unlatched or open configuration, which allows the articulating portion **403** of the leg retention mechanism **400** to be articulated or moved (e.g., about the flexible coupling **412**), thereby opening the socket **406** and releasing the retention force on the ball portion **408**. The leg **410** is now movable relative to the table top. As described herein, the generally spherical shapes of the ball and socket joint facilitate the articulation of the leg **410** about multiple rotational axes, such that the leg **410** may gimbal relative to the table top (e.g., rather than being movable only along a path in a single plane or other fixed or constrained path).

[0049] FIG. **4**C illustrates the leg retention mechanism **400** in the unlocked or unsecured configuration, after the leg **410** has been moved to a different position, in which the leg **410** extends from the leg retention mechanism **400** (and thus a table top) at a different angle as compared to FIGS. **4**A-**4**B. In some cases, the leg retention mechanism defines an opening **418** through which the leg **410** extends. The surface of the opening **418** may interact with a neck portion **416** of the leg **410** to define an articulation envelope for the leg **410** (e.g., the shape and size of the opening **418** and the neck portion **416** may serve to limit the extent of movement of the leg **410** relative to the table top). In some cases, the opening **418** may define a frustoconical surface. The frustoconical surface may be configured to provide a wide range of leg orientations relative to a table top. In some cases, the angle of the frustoconical surface of the opening **418** is between about 30 degrees and about 150 degrees. In some cases, the angle is between about 45 degrees and about 120 degrees.

[0050] FIG. **4**D illustrates the leg retention mechanism **400** in the locked or secured configuration, after the leg **410** has been moved from its position shown in FIG. **4**A and after the leg retention mechanism **400** has been re-secured to retain the leg **410** in the user-established orientation. As described herein, friction between the ball portion **408** and the socket **406** may inhibit motion of the ball portion **408**, thereby retaining the leg **410** in the user-established orientation.

[0051] In some cases, the leg retention mechanism **400** and the leg may include alignment graphics

in order to aid in orienting the legs at particular orientations. For example, as shown in FIG. **4**D, the leg retention mechanism **400** may include a hole **450** or opening that allows visual access to the ball portion of the leg, and the ball portion may include one or more marks **451** (e.g., painted dots, machined markings, etc.) that, when aligned within the hole **450** in the leg retention mechanism **400**, correspond to a particular leg orientation. In this way, a user can easily and quickly position a leg in a desired orientation. Multiple (optionally color-coded) marks **451** may be provided to correspond to multiple common leg orientations, such as a stowed orientation, a "level ground" leg deployment orientation, a "high-stability" orientation, and the like. In some cases, users may add user-specific or custom markings to the ball portions to correspond to preferred user-established orientations, such as with ink, paint, stickers, or the like. Other alignment systems may be used instead of or in addition to the holes and marks described above, such as hash marks provided on the leg and the leg retention mechanism, or the like.

[0052] As described above, the legs of a table may be stowable so that the table can be folded or otherwise collapsed. The leg retention mechanism **400** may therefore include an opening **420** along a side of the leg retention mechanism **400** to allow the leg **410** to be moved into an orientation that is generally parallel to the table top (e.g., as shown in FIGS. **2**D and **3**). In some cases, the opening **420** is positioned on the side of the leg retention mechanism **400** that includes the flexible couplings **412**, as shown in FIG. **4**E. For example, the opening **420** may be positioned between two hinges that flexibly couple the articulating portion **403** to the base portion **401**.

[0053] FIG. **4**F illustrates an example of the leg retention mechanism **400** that includes a biasing spring **407**. The biasing spring **407** biases the leg retention mechanism **400** in a closed configuration. The biasing spring **407** may have spring properties (e.g., spring rate, length, etc.) that cause the base and articulating portions **401**, **403** to remain in a closed configuration even when the latch mechanism **404** is in an unlatched state. This may prevent or inhibit the articulating portion **403** from swinging freely when the latch mechanism **404** is unlatched, which may cause the leg and the leg retention mechanism to become unwieldy.

[0054] In some cases, the biasing spring **407** also maintains a force on the ball portion **408** when the latch mechanism **404** is unlatched. This force may cause the leg **410** to maintain an articulation preload that must be overcome in order to articulate the leg into different orientations. The preload may be sufficiently low that a user can easily overcome the preload and position the leg **410** in a user-established orientation (e.g., by moving the leg with their hand), but sufficiently high that (at least in some orientations), the legs tend not to fall or swing freely when unlatched. Thus, for example, when a user unlatches the latch mechanism **404** to adjust the legs **410**, the legs **410** may remain stationary until the user moves them with their hands. In some cases, the preload is configured so that if the table is in a horizontal orientation when the latch mechanism **404** is unlatched, the force of gravity acting on the stowed legs is sufficient to overcome the preload force and move the legs to or proximate a perpendicular (e.g., deployed) orientation. From there, the user may further adjust the legs into the desired orientation, and latch the latch mechanism **404** to secure the legs. The spring parameters may be selected based at least in part on the friction between the ball portion **408** and the surface of the socket **406**. For example, a spring with a higher spring force may be used when the ball portion **408** and the socket **406** have relatively lower friction, and a spring with a lower spring force may be used when the ball portion **408** and the socket **406** have a relatively higher friction. The biasing spring **407** may be used with other leg retention mechanisms shown and described herein.

[0055] FIGS. **5**A-**5**D illustrate an example table **500** with a remote release mechanism for its leg retention mechanisms **502**. For example, as described herein, the table **500** may include a user-actuatable lever **504** that can selectively lock and unlock a pair of leg retention mechanisms **502** to facilitate rapid deployment and stowage of the legs.

[0056] As shown in FIG. **5**A, the remote release mechanism may include a user-actuatable lever **504** and an actuation arm **508**. The user-actuatable lever **504** may be pivotally coupled to the table

top **501** along a bottom side of the table top **501**, such as via pivot **506**. The user-actuatable lever **504** may be positioned proximate a side of the table top **501**, such that a user can conveniently access the lever **504** when gripping the table from the top side. For example, when grasping the side of the table **500**, the user's fingers may be positioned conveniently on the user-actuatable lever **504**, such that they can easily squeeze the lever **504** to unlock the leg retention mechanisms.

[0057] FIG. **5**B illustrates the lever **504** in an un-depressed or un-actuated state (solid lines), and in a depressed or actuated state (broken lines). In particular, when a user applies an actuation force **510** to the lever **504**, the lever pivots about the pivot **506**, which causes the actuation arm **508** to move. The actuation arm **508** extends from the lever **504** and engages articulating portions **503** of the leg retention mechanisms **502** to move the articulating portions **503** from a locked to an unlocked configuration, as shown in FIGS. **5**C-**5**D. In particular, FIG. **5**C illustrates a leg retention mechanism **502** in a locked configuration, in which the actuation arm **508** is in an unactuated position (e.g., corresponding to the lever **504** not being actuated or depressed by a user). In this configuration, a biasing spring **514** may retain the leg retention mechanism **502** in the locked configuration, which ultimately retains a leg in its current orientation. The biasing spring **514** may have sufficient biasing force to retain the leg in a user-established orientation during use of the table. In some cases, the leg retention mechanisms **502** may include a supplemental latch mechanism or other locking mechanism or system to increase the security of the leg retention mechanisms (e.g., to increase the locking or retention force on the ball portion of the legs. For example, the leg retention mechanisms **502** may include a latch mechanism **404**, a pin retention mechanism (e.g., FIGS. **8**A-**8**C), an interlocking protrusion/recess configuration (e.g., FIGS. **9**A-**9**D), or the like.

[0058] FIGS. **5**C-**5**D illustrate how the actuation arm **508** may selectively unlock and lock the leg retention mechanism in an example implementation. For example, as shown in FIG. **5**C, the actuation arm **508** is in an unactuated state, corresponding to the lever **504** not being depressed or actuated. In this configuration, the biasing spring **514** retains the articulating portion **503** of the leg retention mechanism **502** in a locked or closed configuration, thereby preventing or inhibiting a leg from moving (e.g., the socket **512** may press against the ball portion of a leg). The force of the biasing spring **514** (as well as the other biasing spring on the other leg retention mechanism actuated by the actuation arm **508**) may also bias the actuation arm **508**, and thus the lever **504**, in the unactuated state. When the lever **504** is depressed, the actuation arm **508** applies a force to the articulating portion **503** that overcomes the force of the biasing spring **514** and forces the articulating portion **503** into an unlocked state, in which the leg is articulatable into a user-established orientation (e.g., the socket **512** may be at least partially opened). As illustrated, the articulating portion **503** opened significantly in the unlocked state, though this is merely for illustration, and the articulating portion **503** need not open as far in all implementations. For example, in some cases, the articulating portion **503** remains substantially closed and in contact with the ball portion of a leg even when the articulating portion **503** is in the unlocked state, such that a preload force remains on the leg to prevent or inhibit free, unrestrained movement of the leg.

[0059] The particular configuration of the components shown in FIGS. **5**A-**5**D are examples, and other configurations are also contemplated. For example, FIGS. **5**C-**5**D illustrate an example leg retention mechanism in which the articulating portion **503** defines an overhang, and the actuation arm **508** contacts the overhang and slides along the overhang during actuation of the actuation arm **508**. In other examples, the actuation arm **508** may be secured to the articulating portion **503** with a pivoting joint or other type of joint structure. In some cases, the lever **504** may be coupled to the leg retention mechanisms via a cable system (e.g., a cable routed through a cable housing). In such cases, the lever **504** and the leg retention mechanisms **502** may have cable attachment components (e.g., cable clamps, cable guides, cable housing ferrules, etc.) and/or other mechanisms (e.g., pivoting levers) to cause the articulating portion **503** to move between the locked and unlocked states when the lever **504** is actuated.

[0060] In some cases, a table includes two remote release mechanisms, with each remote release mechanism operating two leg retention mechanisms. In other cases, a single remote release mechanism operates four leg retention mechanisms.

[0061] As described herein, leg retention mechanisms are configured to both allow free movement of a leg (within an articulation envelope) when the leg retention mechanism is in an unlocked or unsecured configuration, and to securely retain the leg in a user-established orientation when the leg retention mechanism is in a locked or secured configuration. For example, the leg retention mechanism may impart a retention force to the leg (e.g., on the surface of a ball portion of the leg) to retain the leg in the user-established orientation. In some cases, one or both of the socket and the ball portion may include a lining or covering to provide a sufficient friction to retain the leg in the user-established orientation during use of the table. For example, FIG. **6**A illustrates an example leg retention mechanism **600** with a lining **604**. The lining **604** (e.g., a slip-resistant lining) may be formed from a polymer material such as an elastomer, rubber, foam, or the like. In some cases, the lining **604** produces a greater retention force (e.g., friction force) on a ball portion **602** as compared to an unlined leg retention mechanism. For example, the body of the leg retention mechanism (e.g., the base portion **601** and articulating portion **603** of a leg retention mechanism) may be formed from a different material than the lining, and the coefficient of friction between the body of the leg retention mechanism and the ball portion **602** may be lower than the coefficient of friction between the lining and the ball portion **602**. The body of the leg retention mechanism **600** may be formed from any suitable material(s), such as metal (e.g., steel, aluminum, metal alloys, etc.), polymers (e.g., polyethylene, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, etc.), composites (e.g., fiber-reinforced polymers, metal matrix composites, etc.), or the like.

[0062] In some cases, the lining **604** may be configured to deform when the leg retention mechanism **600** is in the locked or secured configuration. For example, a foam or compliant polymer material may be deformed or compressed when the leg retention mechanism **600** is locked. The deformation of the lining **604** may help force the lining **604** into intimate contact with the ball portion **602**, and may help maximize or otherwise improve the contact area between the lining **604** and the ball portion **602**.

[0063] The materials of the body and the lining of the leg retention mechanism **600** may be selected to provide different properties to the leg retention mechanism **600**. For example, in order to provide a high degree of clamping force on the ball portion, the body of the leg retention mechanism may be formed from material(s) that are stiff and tough and will not significantly deform or deflect when latched or otherwise secured. By using a lining **604**, the material of the body may be selected based on its strength, stiffness, toughness, and/or other structural properties, and without regard to the coefficient of friction between the body material and the material of the ball portion **602**. The lining **604** may be coupled to the body of the leg retention mechanism **600** in various ways. For example, the lining **604** may be a coating that bonds directly to the body, such as a paint, epoxy, curable polymer, or the like. As another example, the lining **604** may be adhered to the body of the leg retention mechanism and/or attached via fasteners, interlocking features, or the like.

[0064] FIG. **6**B illustrates a leg retention mechanism **610** with a lining **614** attached to the ball portion **612**. The lining **614** may be the same as or similar to the lining **604** in structure, material, and function, but instead of being integrated with the leg retention mechanism **610**, it is integrated with the ball portion **612** of the leg. For example, the lining **614** may be a polymer shell that at least partially surrounds the ball portion **612** to improve the retention force (e.g., the coefficient of friction) between the ball portion **612** and the socket **615**. In some cases, the ball portion **612** may define a recessed surface on which the lining **614** may be positioned (such that the exterior surface of the lining **614** may be flush with an adjacent portion of the exposed ball portion **612**). FIG. **6**B illustrates the ball portion **612** having a lining **614** thereon, and a base portion **611** and an articulating portion **613** of the leg retention mechanism **610** having no lining thereon. In some

cases, however, both the body of a leg retention mechanism (as shown in FIG. **6**A) and the ball portion (as shown in FIG. **6**B) have linings thereon.

[0065] In some cases, multiple segments or pads of a lining material are provided on the ball portion and/or socket. In such cases, an air gap may be formed between the surface of the ball portion and the surface of the socket in areas that lack the lining pads.

[0066] In some cases, the ball portion of a leg may be part of a unitary structure that defines a strut portion and the ball portion of a leg. For example, a single piece of metal or polymer (e.g., fiber-reinforced polymer) may define both an upper strut portion of a leg and the ball portion of the leg. FIGS. **4**A-**4**D, for example, illustrate a leg with a unitary structure defining an upper strut and ball portion of the leg. FIG. **7** illustrates an example leg **700** in which the ball portion **704** is a separate structure from a strut **702** of the leg **700**. In this example, the ball portion is attached to the strut **702** via a threaded interface. For example, the ball portion **704** includes a threaded hole, and a threaded post **706** of the leg **700** engages the threaded hole.

[0067] The threaded hole of the ball portion **704** may be defined by the same material as the rest of the ball portion **704**. In some cases, a threaded sleeve **708** is positioned in the ball portion **704**, and the threaded sleeve **708** receives the threaded post **706** therein. The threaded sleeve **708** may be formed from a different material than the ball portion **704**. For example, the ball portion **704** may be formed from a polymer (e.g., a fiber-reinforced polymer), and the threaded sleeve **708** may be formed from metal (e.g., brass, steel, etc.). The ball portion **704** may be formed by insert molding, in which the threaded sleeve **708** is positioned in a mold cavity, and the material for the ball portion is introduced into the mold cavity to engage the threaded sleeve **708** and be shaped into the ball portion **704**. In some cases, the threaded sleeve **708** defines engagement features such as splines, threads, protrusions, cavities, recesses, or the like, to facilitate engagement and retention between the threaded sleeve **708** and the ball portion **704**.

[0068] FIG. **7** illustrates the ball portion having a threaded hole (e.g., the threaded sleeve **708**) and the leg strut **702** having a threaded rod. In other examples, the components are reversed, such that the ball portion **704** may define a threaded rod or post that is engaged with a threaded hole in the strut **702** of a leg.

[0069] As described herein, a leg retention mechanism may use frictional forces to retain a ball portion of a leg in a user-established orientation. In some cases, the surfaces of the leg retention mechanism and the ball portion are substantially featureless surfaces. For example, a socket of a leg retention mechanism may have a smooth rubber lining, which engages a smooth exterior surface of a ball portion. In some cases, however, the ball and/or socket (and the leg retention mechanism more generally) may include features and/or mechanisms to retain the legs in a user-established orientation.

[0070] FIGS. **8**A-**8**C illustrate an example in which a retention pin is used to retain a leg **801** in a user-established orientation. For example, FIG. **8**A illustrates a ball portion **800** with a plurality of through-holes **802** defined therethrough. A corresponding leg retention mechanism **804** (FIG. **8**B) may define a guide hole **808**, and a pin **806** may be inserted through the guide hole **808** and through one of the through-holes **802** through the ball portion **800** to retain (e.g., lock) the ball portion **800** in a fixed position in the socket of the leg retention mechanism **804**. Thus, to adjust the orientation of a leg, the pin **806** may be removed from the ball portion **800** such that the ball portion **800** can move within the leg retention mechanism. Once the leg is in a desired orientation, the pin **806** can be inserted through a through-hole **802** that is proximate the guide hole **808** to fix the leg in the user-established orientation. FIG. **8**B illustrates the leg **801** in a first orientation, in which the pin **806** extends through a first through-hole **802-1** of the ball portion **800**, while FIG. **8**C illustrates the leg **801** in a second orientation, in which the pin **806** extends through a second through-hole **802-2** of the ball portion **800**.

[0071] For simplicity, FIGS. **8**B-**8**C illustrate only two through-holes **802**, though it will be understood that the ball portion **800** may include many more through-holes. In some cases, the ball

portion **800** includes more than 10 through-holes, more than 20 through-holes, more than 30 through-holes, more than 40 through-holes, or any other suitable amount of through-holes. As used herein, a through-hole may include or be defined by two openings in the surface of the ball portion. Thus, for example, a ball portion having 10 through-holes will have 20 openings along its outer surfaces (e.g., each through-hole will have an "entry" opening and an "exit" opening along the exterior surface of the ball portion). The through-holes **802** may be distributed in a regular or irregular pattern around the circumference of the ball portion **800**, and may be sufficiently numerous to provide a suitably small adjustment pitch (e.g., the distance or angle between two adjacent through-holes) to facilitate precise positioning of the leg.

[0072] The pin **806** may include a spring detent **810** to inhibit accidental or unwanted removal of the pin **806** from the leg retention mechanism **804**. In some cases, the pin **806** is captive to the leg retention mechanism **804**, such that it cannot be completely removed from the body of the leg retention mechanism. In some cases, the pin **806** may be tethered to the leg retention mechanism and/or the table to prevent loss of the pin.

[0073] FIGS. **9**A-**9**D illustrate an example in which interlocking protrusions and dimples are used to retain a leg **901** in a user-established orientation. For example, FIG. **9**A illustrates a ball portion **900** with a plurality of dimples **902** defined along the exterior surface of the ball portion **900**. A corresponding leg retention mechanism **904** (FIGS. **9**B-**9**D) may define one or more protrusions **906** that are configured to extend into and/or otherwise engage the dimples **902**. Thus, to adjust the orientation of a leg, the leg retention mechanism **904** may be manipulated into an unsecured configuration (e.g., by unlatching the latch mechanism **905**) such that the ball portion **900** can move within the leg retention mechanism. Once the leg is in a desired orientation, the leg retention mechanism **904** can be closed and latched or otherwise secured, such that the protrusions **906** extend into or otherwise engage dimples **902** that are nearby the protrusions **906** when the leg is in that orientation. FIG. **9**B illustrates the leg **901** in a first orientation, in which the leg is in a first orientation and the protrusions **906-1**, **906-2**, and **906-3** are engaged with dimples **902-1**, **902-2**, and **902-3**, while FIG. **9**D illustrates the leg **901** in a second orientation, in which the protrusions **906-1**, **906-2**, and **906-3** are engaged with dimples **902-4**, **902-5**, and **902-6**. While FIGS. **9**B-**9**D illustrate the leg retention mechanism **904** having three protrusions **906**, more or fewer protrusions may be provided.

[0074] FIGS. **9**B-**9**D also illustrate the leg retention mechanism **904** with an optional biasing spring **907**. The biasing spring **907** operates in a manner similar to the biasing springs described herein (e.g., the biasing springs **407**, **514**), and it will be understood that the principles and details described with respect to those biasing springs are also applicable to the biasing spring **907**. For example, FIG. **9**C illustrates the leg retention mechanisms **904** in an unlatched configuration during a leg positioning operation. In this configuration, the biasing spring **907** has been overcome due to a user manually moving the leg while the latch mechanism **905** is unlatched, resulting in the articulating portion of the leg retention mechanism **904** opening slightly with respect to the base portion. As shown, the biasing spring **907** imparts a force on the articulating portion to bias it towards a closed configuration and provide a nominal frictional or resistive force to the ball portion **900** while the leg is being repositioned (e.g., to prevent or inhibit the leg from falling or swinging abruptly when the latch is unlatched).

[0075] Further, as described above, a ball and socket configuration with interlocking protrusions and dimples, as shown in FIGS. **9**A-**9**D, may also be used with a remote release mechanism (instead of or in addition to the latch mechanism **905**), as described above.

[0076] In some cases, the ball portion **900** includes more than 50 dimples, more than 75 dimples, more than 100 dimples, more than 200 dimples, or any other suitable amount of dimples. The dimples **902** may be distributed in a regular or irregular pattern around the circumference of the ball portion **900**, and may be sufficiently numerous to provide a suitably small adjustment pitch (e.g., the distance or angle between two adjacent dimples) to facilitate precise positioning of the

leg. Further, the dimples and the protrusions may be positioned according to regular patterns, such that multiple (in some cases all) respective protrusions can be simultaneously aligned with respective dimples.

[0077] The dimples **902** (and the protrusions) may have a partially spherical shape, or any other suitable, complementary shapes (e.g., parabolic, conical, etc.). In some cases, one or both of the protrusions **906** and/or the surface of the ball portion **900** may be formed from a compliant material or otherwise configured to deflect when the leg retention mechanism **904** is in a secured configuration. For example, the protrusions **906** may be formed from a compliant polymer material (e.g., vulcanized rubber), a spring detent, or the like. In some cases, not all protrusions are aligned with a corresponding dimple when the leg retention mechanism is in a secured configuration. For example, in the case where the protrusions **906** are compliant, in a given leg orientation, some of the protrusions may engage dimples, while others do not engage dimples (or only partially engage dimples) and are at least partially deflected or deformed by non-dimpled portions of the surface of the ball portion.

[0078] While the foregoing examples illustrate a ball-and-socket joint between the table top and the table legs to facilitate adjustability of the leg orientation, this is merely one example mechanism that may be used. In some cases, the legs may be attached to a table top with other types of articulating structures, including linkage mechanisms, heim joints, rod end bearings, universal joints, canfield joints, or the like.

[0079] In addition to being moveable about at least two angular degrees of freedom relative to a table top (e.g., gimballing), the legs of a table may also have adjustable lengths. FIGS. **10**A-**13** illustrate various example leg structures that may facilitate adjustment of the overall length of the legs of the table.

[0080] FIG. **10**A illustrates an example leg **1000** that may be used with tables as described herein. The leg **1000** includes an upper strut portion **1002** (which may include or be coupled to a ball portion, as described herein), a lower strut portion **1004**, and a foot portion **1020**. The lower strut portion **1004** and the upper strut portion **1002** may be telescopic to facilitate leg length adjustments, and the foot portion **1020** may also be adjustable, relative to the lower strut portion **1004**, to facilitate fine, precise leg length adjustments. In some cases, the telescoping mechanism (as well as the ball or foot portion adjustments) may allow the legs to extend to up to two times their stowed (e.g., fully retracted) length.

[0081] As shown in FIG. **10**A, the upper strut portion **1002** may define an axial hole **1001** extending at least a portion of the length of the upper strut portion **1002**. The lower strut portion **1004** may extend into the hole **1001**, and may be held in a user-specified position (relative to the upper strut portion **1002**) by a locking mechanism **1006**. The locking mechanism **1006** may have a first mode or configuration (e.g., a locked or latched configuration) in which the lower strut portion **1004** is fixed relative to the upper strut portion **1002**, and a second mode or configuration (e.g., an unlocked or unlatched configuration) in which the lower strut portion **1004** can be moved within the hole **1001**. For example, in the unlocked configuration, a user can slide the lower strut portion **1004** into or out of the upper strut portion **1002** to establish a desired overall length of the leg **1000**, and then lock the lower strut portion **1004** in that position.

[0082] The lower strut portion **1004** may define a plurality of retention ridges **1014** (and corresponding recesses **1016**) along at least a portion of its length. The retention ridges **1014** may be configured to engage a latch member **1010** of the locking mechanism **1006**. For example, the latch member **1010** may define an opening or slot that is sized to extend around the recesses **1016** in the lower strut portion **1004**, but smaller than the retention ridges **1014**. Thus, when the locking mechanism **1006** is in a locked or secured configuration, the latch member **1010** may be positioned in a recess **1016** and between two retention ridges **1014**, such that the latch member **1010** interferes with the retention ridges **1014** and prevents the lower strut portion **1004** from sliding relative to the upper strut portion **1002**.

[0083] In some cases, the leg is configured so that the lower strut portion **1004** cannot be moved inward or outward without a user manually unlocking the locking mechanism **1006** (e.g., by pressing on a lever **1008** to disengage the latch member **1010** from the lower strut portion **1004**). In some cases, however, the leg is configured so that the locking mechanism **1006** acts as a pawl mechanism such that the lower strut portion **1004** can be moved outward without manually unlocking the locking mechanism **1006**, but cannot be moved inward. For example, if a user pulls the lower strut portion **1004** outward (relative to the upper strut portion **1002**), the retention ridges **1014** may deflect the latch member **1010** so that the retention ridges **1014** can pass the latch member **1010** and the lower strut portion **1004** can be extended. When the user stops extending the lower strut portion **1004**, the latch member **1010** may be biased or forced into a recess **1016**, thus locking the lower strut portion **1004** into place and preventing it from being retracted or forced into the upper strut portion **1002**. When the leg is to be collapsed or shortened, the user can manually unlock or unlatch the locking mechanism **1006** such that the latch member **1010** disengages the retention ridges **1014** and the lower strut portion **1004** can be retracted into the upper strut portion **1002** (or further extended). In some cases, the retention ridges **1014** are shaped to facilitate the pawl or ratchet-like operation described above. For example, an upper surface of a retention ridge **1014** (e.g., the surface that is forced against the latch member **1010** when the table is in use) may be flat or planar, while the lower surface (e.g., the surface that is pulled against the latch member **1010** when the lower strut portion **1004** is pulled outward) may be rounded, chamfered, curved, or otherwise shaped to facilitate the retention ridge **1014** pushing the latch member **1010** out of engagement with the ridge.

[0084] The locking mechanism **1006** may include a biasing structure **1012**, such as a spring (e.g., a coil spring, a leaf spring, an elastomer member, etc.) that biases the latch member **1010** into engagement with the lower strut portion **1004**. The biasing force may therefore need to be overcome (e.g., by manually actuating the lever **1008** and/or forcibly extending the lower strut portion) in order to unlock or unlatch the locking mechanism **1006** to facilitate length adjustments.

[0085] In some cases, the lower strut portion (or other movable portion of the leg) may include length graphics in order to aid in positioning the legs at particular lengths. For example, the lower strut portion **1004** may include markings (e.g., color-coded marks, inch markings, etc.) at suitable locations along the length of the lower strut portion **1004**. The marks may aid in establishing the legs at target lengths (e.g., a same length for each leg) by extending each leg to a target color-coded mark, hash mark, or length measurement, or other mark. Marks may be provided at certain pre-established leg lengths, for a given table, to position the table at a preselected number of table heights (e.g., 28 inches, 32 inches, 36 inches, and 40 inches, though these are merely examples).

[0086] FIG. **10**A also illustrates a foot portion **1020** that is adjustable relative to the lower strut portion **1004** to further facilitate length adjustment of the leg **1000**. As shown in FIG. **10**A, the foot portion **1020** is coupled to a threaded rod **1018**, which in turn is received in a threaded hole **1021** that extends axially into the lower strut portion **1004**. The threaded rod **1018** may be threaded into or out of the threaded hole **1021** to change the overall length of the leg **1000**. The threaded rod **1018** may allow fine adjustments of the length of the leg **1000**, and may help ensure that a table can be level and stable on uneven surfaces.

[0087] The foot portion **1020** may be a ball-like structure, as shown, or it may be another shape. In some cases, a user may swap between different feet, such as spiked feet (e.g., a single spike), spherical feet, flat feet, or the like, to help make the table stable and secure on different types of surfaces. The foot portion **1020** may be made from various materials, such as polymers, (e.g., a plastic or rubber), metal, or the like. In some cases, the foot portion **1020** and the threaded rod **1018** are formed from a single piece of material (e.g., machined from a single piece of metal, molded as a single piece of plastic, etc.). In other cases, the foot portion **1020** and the threaded rod **1018** are separate components that are coupled together (e.g., via adhesive, interlocking structures, threads, etc.).

[0088] FIG. **10**A illustrates a foot portion **1020** that is fixed to a threaded rod, and the threaded rod is threaded into a hole in the lower strut portion **1004**. This is merely one example technique for adjustably coupling the foot portion **1020** to the lower strut portion **1004**. FIG. **10**B, for example, illustrates a portion of a leg in which a foot portion **1024** defines a threaded hole **1026**, and a lower strut portion **1022** defines a threaded rod portion **1028**. The foot portion **1024** may be adjusted in the same manner as described with respect to FIG. **10**A (e.g., by turning the foot to thread it closer or further from the lower strut portion), but in FIG. **10**B the foot rotates relative to the threaded rod to change the length of the leg. The threaded rod portion **1028** and the lower strut portion **1022** may be formed from a single piece of material (e.g., machined or otherwise formed from a single piece of metal, molded as a single piece of plastic, etc.). In other cases, the threaded rod portion **1028** and the lower strut portion **1022** are separate components that are coupled together (e.g., via adhesive, interlocking structures, threads, etc.).

[0089] FIGS. **11**A-**11**B illustrate another example mechanism for adjusting the length of a leg **1100**. The leg **1100** may include an upper strut portion **1102** and a lower strut portion **1104**. The upper strut portion **1102** and lower strut portion **1104** may be similar to and/or embodiments of the upper strut portion **1002** and lower strut portion **1004** of FIGS. **10**A-**10**B. The leg **1100** may include a locking mechanism that includes a pivoting clip **1108** that is articulatably coupled to the upper strut portion **1102** (e.g., via a hinge mechanism **1110**). The pivoting clip **1108** may be positionable in a locked position, as shown in FIG. **11**A, and an unlocked position, as shown in FIG. **11**B. In the locked position, the clip **1108** is positioned at least partially in a slot formed through a wall of the upper strut portion **1102**, and a locking tab **1112** of the clip **1108** may be positioned in a recess (e.g., a recess **1016**, FIG. **10**A) between adjacent retention ridges **1106** of the lower strut portion **1104**, thereby preventing the lower strut portion **1104** from being moved into or out of the upper strut portion **1102** (e.g., locking the leg at the target length). In the unlocked position, the locking tab **1112** is disengaged (e.g., not between adjacent retention ridges **1106**), such that the lower strut portion **1104** can be moved to the desired position relative to the upper strut portion **1102** (e.g., as indicated by arrow **1114**), and then locked into place. The clip **1108** may be biased in the locked position (e.g., by a spring) or otherwise latched or retained in the locked position to prevent inadvertent unlocking.

[0090] FIGS. **12**A-**12**B illustrate another example mechanism for adjusting the length of a leg **1200**. The leg **1200** may include an upper strut portion **1202** and a lower strut portion **1204**. The upper strut portion **1202** and lower strut portion **1204** may be similar to and/or embodiments of the upper strut portion **1002** and lower strut portion **1004** of FIGS. **10**A-**10**B. The leg **1200** may also include a foot portion, similar to the foot portion **1020**, that can also be adjusted to change the length of the leg.

[0091] The leg **1200** may include a locking mechanism that includes a sliding clip **1208** that is slidably coupled to the upper strut portion **1202**. The sliding clip **1208** may be positionable in a locked position, as shown in FIG. **12**A, and an unlocked position, as shown in FIG. **12**B. More particularly, the sliding clip **1208** may be slidable along a pair of slots **1210** positioned on opposite sides of the upper strut portion **1202** (one slot being visible in FIGS. **12**A-**12**B). The pair of slots **1210** and the sliding clip **1208** may be configured so that the sliding clip **1208** is retained to the upper strut portion **1202** (e.g., in the slots) during normal use (e.g., while the sliding clip **1208** is in the locked and in the unlocked positions).

[0092] The sliding clip **1208** defines a first opening **1214** and a second opening **1212**, wherein the first opening **1214** is smaller than the second opening. In the locked position, the sliding clip **1208** is positioned within the slots **1210** such that portions of the clip **1208** that define the first opening **1214** are positioned in a recess (e.g., a recess **1016**, FIG. **10**A) between adjacent retention ridges of the lower strut portion **1204**, thereby preventing the lower strut portion **1204** from being moved into or out of the upper strut portion **1202** (e.g., locking the leg at the target length). In the unlocked position, the sliding clip **1208** is positioned within the slots **1210** such that portions of the clip **1208**

that define the second opening **1212** are still at least partially in the slots **1210** (e.g., so that the clip **1208** does not disengage from the upper strut portion **1202**), but the clip does not extend in a recess or otherwise interfere with the telescoping motion of the lower strut portion **1204** relative to the upper strut portion **1202**. Thus, in the unlocked position, the lower strut portion **1204** can be moved to the desired position relative to the upper strut portion **1202**, and then locked into place by sliding the clip **1208** back into the locked position, as shown in FIG. **12**A.

[0093] FIGS. **12**C-**12**D illustrate top, partial cross-sectional views of the leg **1200**, showing the sliding clip **1208** in the locked and the unlocked positions. For ease of illustration, the upper strut portion **1202** is not shown in FIGS. **12**C-**12**D.

[0094] FIG. **12**C illustrates the sliding clip **1208** in a locked position, such that the lower strut portion **1204** is positioned in the first opening **1214**. As described above, the first opening **1214** may be larger (e.g., in diameter) than the recessed portions of the lower strut portion **1204** (indicated by element **1218**), but smaller than the retention ridges (indicated by element **1216**). Thus, in the locked position, the sliding clip **1208** overlaps and/or interferes with the retention ridges **1216**. And because the sliding clip **1208** is captive to the upper strut portion **1202** (e.g., because it is positioned in the slots **1210**), the lower strut portion **1204** cannot move relative to the upper strut portion **1202** when the sliding clip **1208** is in the locked position.

[0095] The sliding clip **1208** may be releasably retained in the locked position via a throat region **1220** that is narrower than the recessed portions **1218** of the lower strut portion **1204**. In order to move the sliding clip **1208** from the locked position to the unlocked position, a user may push or otherwise force the sliding clip **1208** towards the unlocked position (e.g., upwards, as shown in FIGS. **12**C-**12**D). As a result of this force, the throat region **1220** may contact the recessed portion **1218** of the lower strut portion **1204**, which may result in the throat region **1220** expanding or deflecting to allow the sliding clip **1208** to move to the unlocked position. In some cases, the sliding clip **1208** includes a split **1222** (e.g., a cut or other discontinuity in the material of the sliding clip **1208**) that allows the sliding clip **1208** to at least partially expand or open to facilitate the expanding of the throat region **1220**. Whether or not a split **1222** is provided, the sliding clip **1208** may function as a spring-like structure to retain itself in the locked and/or unlocked position (due to the interference of the throat region **1220** with the lower strut portion **1204**), while also allowing the retention force to be overcome by a user manipulation to facilitate the transition between the locked and unlocked positions.

[0096] Once the retention force from the throat region **1220** is overcome, the sliding clip **1208** slides into the unlocked position, as shown in FIG. **12**D. In this position, the second opening **1212**, which is larger than the retention ridges **1216** of the lower strut portion **1204**, is positioned around the lower strut portion **1204**. Thus, the sliding clip **1208** does not interfere with the retention ridges **1216**, and the lower strut portion **1204** can be moved within the upper strut portion **1202** to adjust the length of the leg. Once the target length is achieved, the sliding clip **1208** can be slid back into the locked position (with the interaction between the throat region **1220** and the lower strut portion **1204** forcing the throat region **1220** to expand and optionally opening the sliding clip **1208** along the split **1222**) to retain the leg at the user-established length. FIG. **13** illustrates another example mechanism for adjusting the length of a leg **1300**. The leg **1300** may include an upper strut portion **1302** and a lower strut portion **1304**. The upper strut portion **1302** and lower strut portion **1304** may be similar to and/or embodiments of the upper strut portion **1002** and lower strut portion **1004** of FIGS. **10**A-**10**B.

[0097] In the example of FIG. **13**, the upper strut portion **1302** includes a guide hole **1303** through which a pin **1308** may extend. The lower strut portion **1304**, which can be positioned in an axial hole **1301** of the upper strut portion **1302**, defines a series of through-holes **1306** that are also configured to receive the pin **1308**. More particularly, the lower strut portion **1304** may be positioned in the upper strut portion **1302** at a desired length or extension, and the pin **1308** can be inserted through the guide hole **1303** and the through-hole **1306** that is nearest the guide hole **1303**

when the lower strut portion **1304** is at the desired length. The pin **1308** therefore retains the lower strut portion **1304** at the user-established length. The leg **1300** may also include a foot portion, similar to the foot portion **1020**, that can also be adjusted to change the length of the leg.
[0098] The pin **1308** may include a spring detent **1310** to inhibit accidental or unwanted removal of the pin **1308** from the leg. In some cases, the pin **1308** is captive to the upper strut portion **1302**, such that it cannot be completely removed from the upper strut portion **1302**. In some cases, the pin **1308** may be tethered to the upper strut portion **1302** and/or the table to prevent loss of the pin.
[0099] While the foregoing examples illustrate the articulable legs coupled to a table top, the articulable leg systems described herein may be used with other types of structures. For example, articulable legs such as those described herein may be used for chairs, stools, benches, tripods (e.g., for supporting cameras, easels, or the like), tents, or any other object that may benefit from the functionality of the articulable legs, as described herein. When incorporated into other objects, the table tops shown and described may be replaced with a different structure (e.g., a seat of a stool, chair, or bench, a roof of a tent, or the like).
[0100] As described herein, the functionality of a portable table may be enhanced by including a modular accessory system in which various accessories may be easily, quickly, and securely attached to the table, and also easily detached from the table for ease of disassembly and storage. FIGS. **14**A-**15**D illustrate example tables and accessories of a modular accessory system. While FIGS. **14**A-**14**C illustrate example tables with modular accessory systems, it will be understood that any table shown or described herein (e.g., the table **100**) may include modular accessory systems such as those shown and described with respect to FIGS. **14**A-**14**C. Further, a table with a modular accessory system may use articulatable legs, as described herein, to facilitate stable and level table placement on varied terrains.
[0101] FIG. **14**A illustrates an example table top **1400** for use with a modular accessory system. The table top **1400** includes a main portion **1402**, which defines the main table surface of the table, and a peripheral portion **1406** that is set apart from the main portion **1402** by an accessory retention feature **1404**. The accessory retention feature **1404** may extend along one or more of the peripheral sides of the table top **1400**. As shown in FIG. **14**A, the table top **1400** is rectangular, and the accessory retention feature **1404** extends along each of the four peripheral sides, though this is merely one example. For example, in some cases, the accessory retention feature **1404** extends along only one of the peripheral sides of the table top **1400**.
[0102] The accessory retention feature **1404** may include a retention slot that is formed between the main portion **1402** and the peripheral portion **1406** of the table top **1400**. The retention slot may be configured to receive an engagement feature **1408** of an accessory **1407** therein. (The accessory **1407** is shown as a cup or bottle holder accessory, though this is merely one example accessory that may be used with an accessory retention feature.)
[0103] The retention slot and the engagement feature **1408** may be configured to provide a tight or interference fit, such that the accessory **1407** is retained in a fixed position once the engagement feature **1408** is inserted into the retention slot. For example, the width of the retention slot may be substantially the same as the engagement feature **1408**, such that the engagement feature **1408** may contact both sides of the retention slot when the engagement feature **1408** is positioned in the slot. One or both of the retention slot or the engagement feature **1408** may be formed from a material that can deform or deflect slightly to allow the engagement feature **1408** to fit into the slot while maintaining contact with both sides of the slot. In some cases, the engagement feature **1408** does not contact both sides of the slot when inserted, but is nevertheless retained in the slot. For example, a clearance may be provided between the surfaces of the slot and the engagement feature **1408**.
[0104] The accessory retention feature **1404** may also include a series of alignment struts **1409** that extend between the main portion **1402** and the peripheral portion **1406**. In some cases, the main portion **1402**, peripheral portion **1406**, and the alignment struts **1409** are a single, unitary material

structure, such as a single piece of molded polymer. In other cases, the alignment struts **1409** structurally couple one or more separate components that define the peripheral portion(s) **1406** to another separate component that defines the main portion **1402**. The alignment struts **1409** may be round or cylindrical shafts or rods, or any other suitable shape that engages alignment features on an accessory, as described herein.

[0105] The alignment struts **1409** may be configured to engage alignment features on an accessory **1407** to facilitate a secure engagement between the accessory **1407** and to inhibit unwanted shifting or movement of the accessory **1407** once it is engaged with the accessory retention feature **1404**. For example, as shown in FIG. **15**A, an engagement feature **1502** of an accessory (which may be an embodiment of the engagement feature **1408** in FIG. **14**A) includes slots **1503**. When the engagement feature **1502** is inserted into the retention slot of a table, the slots **1503** may engage (e.g., receive at least partially therein) respective alignment struts **1409**. The alignment struts **1409** may help retain accessories in a user-established location in the retention slot. For example, the engagement between the alignment struts **1409** and the slots of the engagement feature of an accessory may prevent the accessory from sliding within the retention slot.

[0106] Further, the alignment struts **1409** and the slots of the accessories may be shaped to provide an interference fit therebetween when the accessory is coupled to the table. For example, the slots may taper (e.g., narrow) proximate the blind end of the slot, such that the slots effectively pinch the alignment struts when the engagement feature is inserted fully into the retention slot. This interference may help prevent unwanted movement of the accessory during use.

[0107] FIG. **14**B illustrates another example table top **1410** for use with a modular accessory system. The table top **1410** includes a main portion **1412**, which defines the main table surface of the table, and accessory retention features **1413** extending from a peripheral side of the main portion **1412**. The accessory retention features **1413** may define a shaft **1415** and a cap **1414**, which are configured to engage with the engagement feature **1408** of the accessory **1407**. For example, the engagement feature **1408** may include a slot (e.g., **1503**, FIG. **15**A) that is configured to receive a shaft **1415** therein, such that the engagement feature **1408** can be slid onto the accessory retention features **1413**. The cap **1414**, being larger than the slot, retains the engagement feature on the accessory retention features **1413**. In some cases, an accessory may engage multiple accessory retention features **1413**, such as shown and described with respect to FIGS. **14**A and **15**A-**15**D. The accessory retention features **1413** operate in a manner similar to the alignment struts **1409** and the peripheral portion **1406** described with respect to FIG. **14**A, and may be compatible with the same accessories and/or engagement features.

[0108] FIG. **14**C illustrates another example table top **1420** for use with a modular accessory system. The table top **1420** includes a main portion **1421**, which defines the main table surface of the table, and a peripheral portion **1423** that is set apart from the main portion **1421** by an accessory retention feature **1422**. The accessory retention feature **1422** may extend along one or more of the peripheral sides of the table top **1420**. As shown in FIG. **14**C, the table top **1420** is rectangular, and the accessory retention feature **1422** extends along each of the four peripheral sides, though this is merely one example. For example, in some cases, the accessory retention feature **1422** extends along only one of the peripheral sides of the table top **1420**.

[0109] The accessory retention feature **1422** may be or may include a retention slot that is formed between the main portion **1421** and the peripheral portion **1423** of the table top **1420**. The retention slot may be configured to receive an engagement feature **1432** of an accessory **1438** therein. The retention slot may define an undercut that engages the engagement feature **1432** to retain the accessory **1438** in the user-established position. For example, FIG. **14**D is a partial cross-sectional view of the table top **1420**, viewed along line **14**D-**14**D in FIG. **14**C. As shown in FIG. **14**D, the retention slot includes an opening along the surface of the table top that is narrower than an inner portion **1434** of the retention slot. Thus, the retention slot defines an undercut feature **1436** that at least partially overlaps the engagement feature **1432** to prevent it from decoupling or otherwise

being removed from the retention slot. As shown, in FIG. **14**D, the inner portion **1434** of the retention slot is substantially circular, and the engagement feature **1432** is also substantially circular in cross-section (e.g., substantially cylindrical or substantially spherical), though other shapes are also possible, such as shown in FIG. **14**E described herein.

[0110] Returning to FIG. **14**C, the accessory retention feature **1422** may also include access openings **1424**, **1428**, which facilitate insertion of engagement features of accessories into the retention slot. For example, access openings **1428** may be formed at one or more locations along the top surface of the table top **1420**, such that engagement features of accessories can be inserted downward into the retention slot, and then (optionally) slid along the retention slot to a location away from the access opening **1428** where the engagement feature is captured in the slot by the undercut region, as described above. Stated another way, the undercut securely retains the accessory **1438** to the table top **1420** in a user-specified location, while allowing the accessory **1438** to be easily moved (e.g., slid within the retention feature) and/or removed from the table. In some cases, a table includes zero, one, two, three, or more access openings **1428** along each side of the table. The access openings **1424** may be positioned at ends of the retention slots, along a side of the table top **1420**. The engagement features of accessories may be introduced into the slots through these access openings **1424** and then slid along the retention slot to a location away from the access opening **1428** where the engagement feature is captured in the slot by the undercut region, as described above. Either or both types of access openings may be provided in a table top.

[0111] FIG. **14**E is a partial cross-sectional view of a table top **1440** that includes another example accessory retention feature **1442**. FIG. **14**E is a cross-section of the table top **1440** viewed along a line analogous to line **14**D-**14**D in FIG. **14**C. As shown in FIG. **14**E, the accessory retention feature **1442** includes an opening along the surface of the table top **1440**, and a flange portion defining an undercut feature **1444** that is configured to at least partially overlap an engagement feature **1446** of an accessory **1448** to prevent it from decoupling or otherwise being removed from the retention feature **1442**. Stated another way, the undercut feature **1444** securely retains the accessory **1448** to the table top **1440** in a user-specified location, while allowing the accessory **1448** to be easily moved (e.g., slid within the retention feature) and/or removed from the table.

[0112] The retention feature **1442** also defines a clearance area **1451** that allows the engagement feature **1446** of the accessory **1448** to be inserted into the retention feature **1442** at an angle (e.g., to allow the retention feature **1442** to be positioned under the undercut feature **1444**) and be rotated or pivoted into a final position (as shown in FIG. **14**E).

[0113] In some cases, the table top **1440** and the accessory **1448** define complementary shapes that help secure and retain the accessory **1448** in a stable position. For example, the table top **1440** may define a guide surface **1449** and the accessory **1448** may define a support member **1447** that has a complementary shape, angle, and/or other dimension(s) to intimately mate with the guide surface **1449**. For example, as shown in FIG. **14**E, the support member **1447** is configured to mate with the guide surface **1449** (e.g., such that the bottom surface of the support member **1447** is in substantially complete contact with the guide surface **1449** along their lengths). Additionally, a vertical member **1453** of the accessory **1448** may be configured to intimately mate with the side or vertical surface **1450** of the table top, and a horizontal member **1452** of the accessory **1448** may be configured to intimately mate with a top or horizontal portion of the table top **1440**.

[0114] The intimate mating of the accessory **1448** to the table top **1440**, as well as the multi-faceted surfaces to which the accessory **1448** ultimately mates, may provide a secure and stable connection between the accessory **1448** and the table top **1440**. More particularly, the complementary and snug-fitting shapes of the accessory **1448** and the table top **1440** allow the accessory **1448** to engage (e.g., intimately mate with) multiple surfaces of the table top **1440** in a manner that prevents or inhibits motion in at least one direction. For example, the mating of the accessory **1448** to both the vertical side surface of the table top **1440** as well as the angled guide surface **1449** (which is not perpendicular to the vertical side surface) inhibit motion of the accessory **1448** at

least in the horizontal direction (e.g., left-to-right in FIG. **14**E). Further, the engagement between the accessory **1448** to the table top **1440** helps maintain the retention feature **1442** in engagement with the undercut feature **1444** (e.g., directly under the undercut feature **1444**, such that they maintain an overlapping configuration).

[0115] The example accessory shown in FIGS. **14**A-**14**E is shown as a cup or bottle holder. However, this is only one of myriad possible accessories that may be provided for use with a modular accessory system as described herein. FIGS. **15**A-**15**D illustrate additional examples of possible accessories. For example, FIG. **15**A illustrates a basket accessory **1500**. The basket accessory **1500** includes a basket portion **1504** coupled to an engagement feature **1502** via a joining structure **1501**. The basket portion **1504** may be configured for holding various objects, such as dishes, cutlery, food, sports and/or recreation equipment, or the like. The basket portion **1504** may be formed from a mesh (as shown), from solid and/or continuous walls, or the like.

[0116] The engagement feature **1502** may define one or more slots **1503**. The slots may engage (e.g., receive at least partially therein) respective alignment struts **1409** of an accessory retention feature to help retain the accessory **1500** in a user-established location in a retention slot, as shown and described with respect to FIG. **14**A. In some cases, the engagement feature **1502** and the joining structure **1501** are a unitary structure (e.g., formed from a single continuous piece of plastic, metal, fiber-reinforced polymer, etc.).

[0117] As shown, the engagement feature **1502** resembles the engagement feature **1408** and may couple to an accessory retention feature **1404** shown in FIG. **14**A, and/or the accessory retention feature **1413** shown in FIG. **14**B. However, this is merely one example configuration of the engagement feature, and the accessory **1500** may be configured for use with different configurations of accessory retention features. In such cases, the engagement feature **1502** may have a different configuration (e.g., it may resemble the engagement feature **1432**, **1446**, or a different engagement feature for attaching to a different accessory retention feature).

[0118] FIG. **15**B illustrates a hook accessory **1506**. The hook accessory **1506** includes a hook portion **1510** coupled to an engagement feature **1508** via a joining structure **1507**. The engagement feature **1508** and the joining structure **1507** may be the same as or similar to those described with respect to FIG. **15**A. In some cases, a range of accessories may include various differently sized and shaped hooks for various different potential use cases, as well as hooks formed from different materials (e.g., for holding objects of different weights). For example, a range of hook accessories may include single-hook accessories, multi-hook accessories, pointed hooks, rounded hooks, plastic hooks, metal hooks, etc.

[0119] FIG. **15**C illustrates a bottle accessory **1512**. The bottle accessory **1512** includes a bottle **1516** coupled to an engagement feature **1514** via a joining structure **1519**. The engagement feature **1514** and the joining structure **1519** may be the same as or similar to those described with respect to FIG. **15**A. The bottle accessory **1512** may optionally include a straw **1517** and, optionally, a pump **1518**. The pump **1518** (e.g., a siphon bulb pump or any other suitable pump mechanism) may be configured to draw liquid from the bottle **1516** and through the straw **1517**. The bottle accessory **1512** may be used for beverages, cleaning and/or rinsing, dishwashing, or the like. In one example use case, a dishwashing station may be configured on a table using one or more bottle accessories **1512** (e.g., one for soap and water, and one for rinse water), as well as one or more basket accessories **1500** (e.g., for holding dishes while washing, rinsing, and/or drying).

[0120] FIG. **15**D illustrates a rack accessory **1520**. The rack accessory **1520** includes a rack or shelf portion **1524** coupled to an engagement feature **1522** via a joining structure **1523**. The engagement feature **1522** and the joining structure **1523** may be the same as or similar to those described with respect to FIG. **15**A, though the engagement feature **1522** may be longer (e.g., may occupy a larger length of the accessory retention feature and/or slot than the engagement feature **1502**), and may include more slots to accommodate more alignment struts. The shelf portion **1524** may be used for numerous possible applications, such as holding and/or displaying objects (e.g., food, condiments,

sporting equipment, cooking utensils, etc.). As additional examples, the shelf portion **1524** may be used as a food preparation surface, cutting board, fish cleaning station, or the like.
[0121] While FIGS. **15**A-**15**D illustrate some example accessories that may be used with a modular accessory system, these are merely some examples, and many other types of accessories may be provided. Indeed, any suitable type of accessory may be provided with an engagement feature and optional joining structure (e.g., the engagement feature **1503** and joining structure **1501**) that allows the accessory to be removably coupled to a table top. A non-exhaustive list of potential accessories that may be provided with an engagement feature and used in a modular accessory system as described herein includes water bottles, utensil racks, beverage holders, storage shelves, accessory hooks, trays, trash cans, trash bag holders, clips, camp stoves, heaters, lights (e.g., lanterns, flashlights, flashlight holders), fuel canisters, solar panels, backup batteries and battery charging systems, cutting boards, fishing rod holders, removable walls (e.g., to add vertical sides and/or walls to tables), table-connecting accessories (e.g., to securely join multiple tables together), food serving plates or trays, sink basins, faucets, water reservoirs, hunting blind screens, and the like.
[0122] The articulating leg system may complement the modular accessory system by allowing a user to customize the table support configuration in order to best support a table with a particular set of coupled accessories. More particularly, because the accessories are configured to hang off of a side of the table, a conventional table may be prone to tipping or otherwise be unstable due to the weight of coupled accessories. In cases where a table includes articulating legs as described herein, each leg may be set to a particular angle and length in order to best support the particular set of accessories being used, and their location on the table. For example, a dishwashing station (including at least one bottle accessory and at least one rack or basket accessory) positioned along one side of a table may add sufficient weight to that side of the table that tipping may be more likely. Accordingly, the legs of the table along the side with the accessories may be oriented at a more outward angle, and be extended to a greater length, than the legs on the opposite side of the table. In this way, the legs may be positioned to provide better stability (e.g., greater resistance to tipping), while maintaining the table top in a level orientation, and without requiring the other legs to be equivalently angled.
[0123] The foregoing description, for purposes of explanation, used specific nomenclature to provide a thorough understanding of the described embodiments. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the specific details are not required in order to practice the described embodiments. Thus, the foregoing descriptions of the specific embodiments described herein are presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not targeted to be exhaustive or to limit the embodiments to the precise forms disclosed. It will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many modifications and variations are possible in view of the above teachings. Also, when used herein to refer to positions of components, the terms above, below, over, under, left, or right (or other similar relative position terms), do not necessarily refer to an absolute position relative to an external reference, but instead refer to the relative position of components within the figure being referred to.

Claims

1. A table with an articulable leg system, comprising: a table top; a set of legs configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure; and a leg retention mechanism configured to couple a leg of the set of legs to the table top, the leg retention mechanism operable in: an unsecured configuration in which the leg is movable, relative to the table top, about at least two angular degrees of freedom; and a secured configuration in which the leg is fixed relative to the table top.
2. The table of claim 1, wherein: the leg comprises: a ball portion; and a strut portion; and the leg retention mechanism is configured to receive the ball portion therein.

3. The table of claim 2, wherein: the ball portion is positioned in a socket of the leg retention mechanism; and the leg retention mechanism comprises: a base portion fixedly coupled to the table top and defining a first portion of the socket; and an articulating portion coupled to the base portion and defining a second portion of the socket.
4. The table of claim 3, wherein: the leg retention mechanism further comprises a latch mechanism; and in the secured configuration, the latch mechanism secures the base portion of the leg retention mechanism to the articulating portion of the leg retention mechanism and causes the first and second portions of the socket to impart a retention force on the ball portion of the leg.
5. The table of claim 3, wherein the socket comprises a slip-resistant lining.
6. The table of claim 3, wherein: the ball portion defines a dimpled outer surface; and the socket defines at least one protrusion configured to: engage a first dimple of the dimpled outer surface when the ball portion is in a first orientation in the socket; and engage a second dimple of the dimpled outer surface when the ball portion is in a second orientation in the socket.
7. The table of claim 2, wherein the ball portion comprises: a body structure formed of a first material; and an outer structure defining an exterior surface of the ball portion and formed of a second material different than the first material.
8. The table of claim 7, wherein: the first material is metal; and the second material is a polymer.
9. The table of claim 2, wherein: the strut portion is an upper strut portion; and the leg further comprises a lower strut portion coupled to the upper strut portion and positionable in different positions relative to the upper strut portion to adjust an overall length of the leg.
10. A table with an articulable leg system, comprising: a table top; a set of legs configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, a leg of the set of legs comprising: a ball portion; and a strut portion extending from the ball portion; and a set of leg retention mechanisms coupled to a bottom of the table top and configured to couple the set of legs to the table top, a leg retention mechanism of the set of leg retention mechanisms defining a socket configured to receive the ball portion at least partially therein and operable in: an unsecured configuration in which the ball portion is movable in the socket to allow the leg to gimbal relative to the table top; and a secured configuration in which the ball portion is fixed within the socket to fix a position of the leg relative to the table top.
11. The table of claim 10, wherein the ball portion is attached to the strut portion via a threaded post.
12. The table of claim 10 wherein: the leg further comprises a foot portion coupled to the strut portion; and the foot portion is positionable in different positions relative to the strut portion to adjust an overall length of the leg.
13. The table of claim 12, wherein: the strut portion comprises: an upper strut portion; and a lower strut portion coupled to the upper strut portion and positionable in different positions relative to the upper strut portion to adjust the overall length of the leg; and the foot portion is coupled to the lower strut portion.
14. The table of claim 10, further comprising a slip-resistant coating positioned on at least one of the ball portion of the leg or a surface of the socket.
15. A table system with a modular accessory system, comprising: a table top; and a set of four legs coupled to a bottom of the table top and configured to support the table top relative to a ground structure, each respective leg configured to gimbal relative to the table top independently of each other leg, each respective leg operable in: an unlocked configuration in which a respective leg is movable relative to the table top; and a locked configuration in which the respective leg is fixed relative to the table top; wherein: the table top defines an accessory retention feature along at least one peripheral side of the table top and configured to removably retain a table accessory to the table top.
16. The table system of claim 15, wherein the accessory retention feature is an accessory retention slot configured to receive an engagement feature of the table accessory therein.

17. The table system of claim 16, wherein the table accessory is positionable at multiple locations along the accessory retention slot.

18. The table system of claim 16, wherein the accessory retention slot defines an undercut region configured to retain the table accessory to the table top.

19. The table system of claim 16, further comprising an alignment strut positioned in the accessory retention slot and configured to engage with an alignment feature of the table accessory to inhibit motion of the table accessory within the accessory retention slot.

20. The table system of claim 16, wherein the table accessory is selected from the group consisting of: a cup holder; a hook; a basket; a shelf; and a bottle.