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Benden

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(54) **ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT DESK HAVING A DEPLOYABLE FLOOR MAT**

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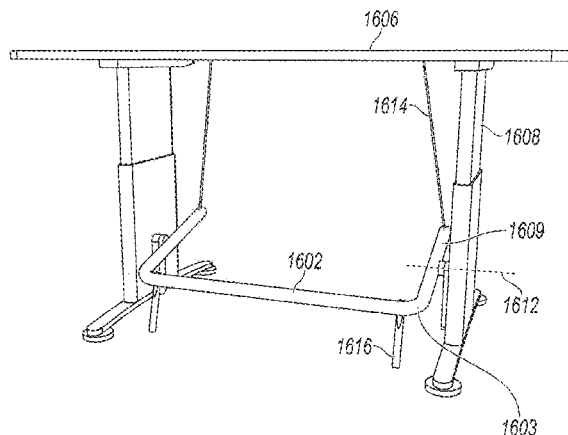
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A desk includes a tabletop and at least one base member supporting the tabletop. A footrest is disposed on the at least one base member beneath the tabletop. The footrest is movable between a stowed position toward a back of the desk and a deployed position toward a front of the desk. At least one mechanism is disposed on the at least one base member and operatively coupled to the footrest. The at least one mechanism moving the footrest between the stowed and deployed positions. A floor mat is disposed with the footrest. The floor mat is movable with the footrest between a stowed mat position and a deployed mat position.

15 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets

1600
⚡



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 USPC 312/319.9; 108/50.14, 144.11, 147
 See application file for complete search history.

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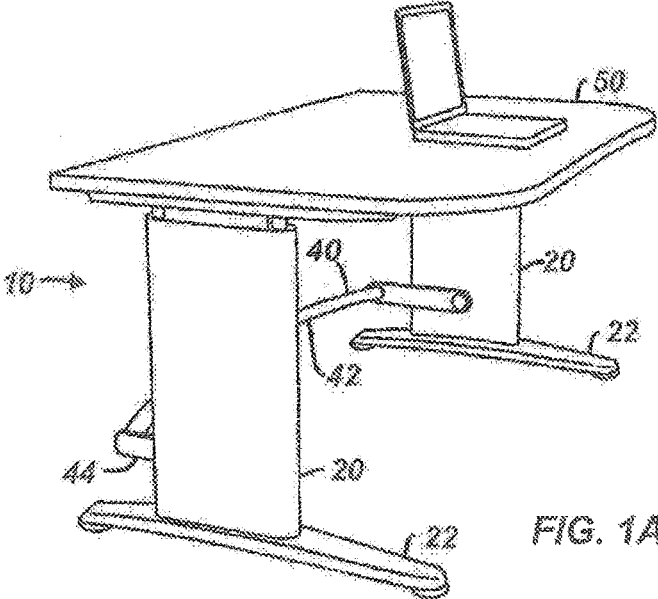


FIG. 1A

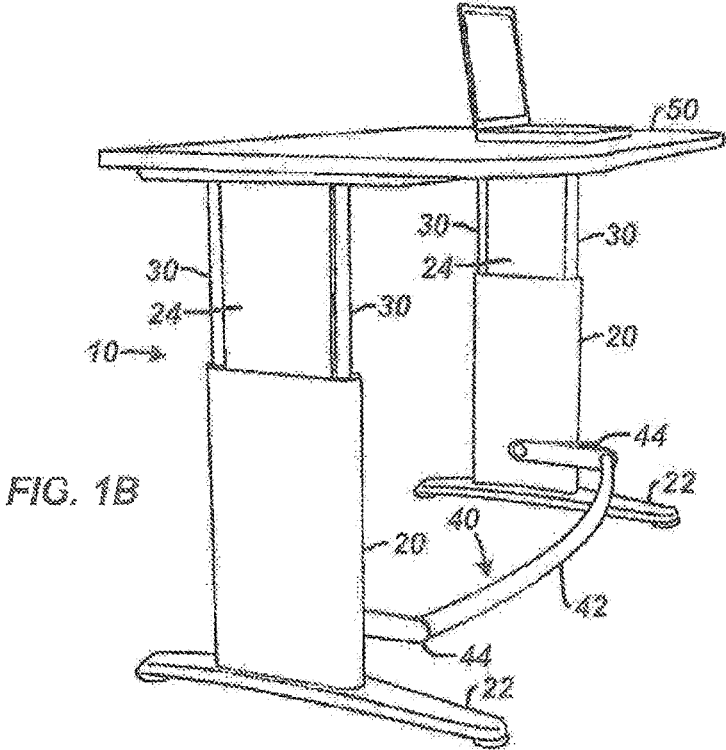


FIG. 1B

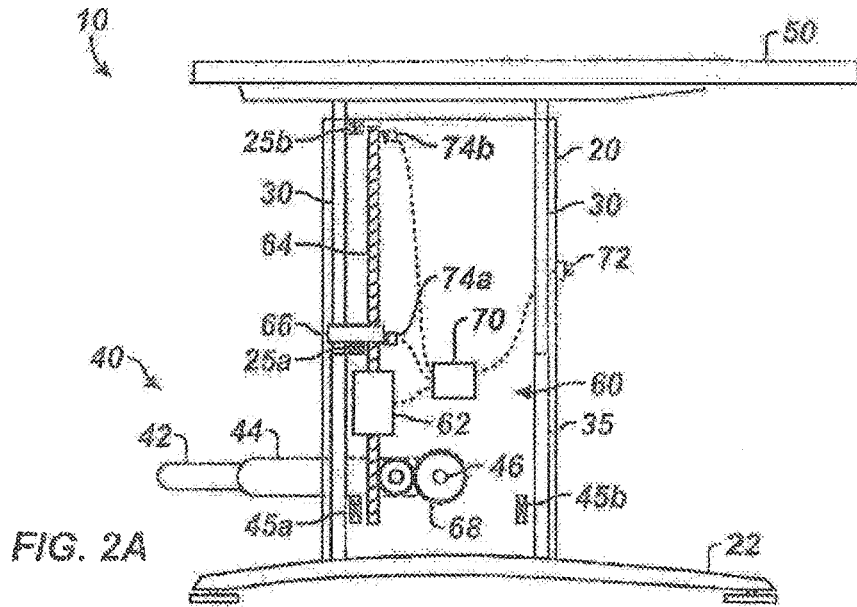


FIG. 2A

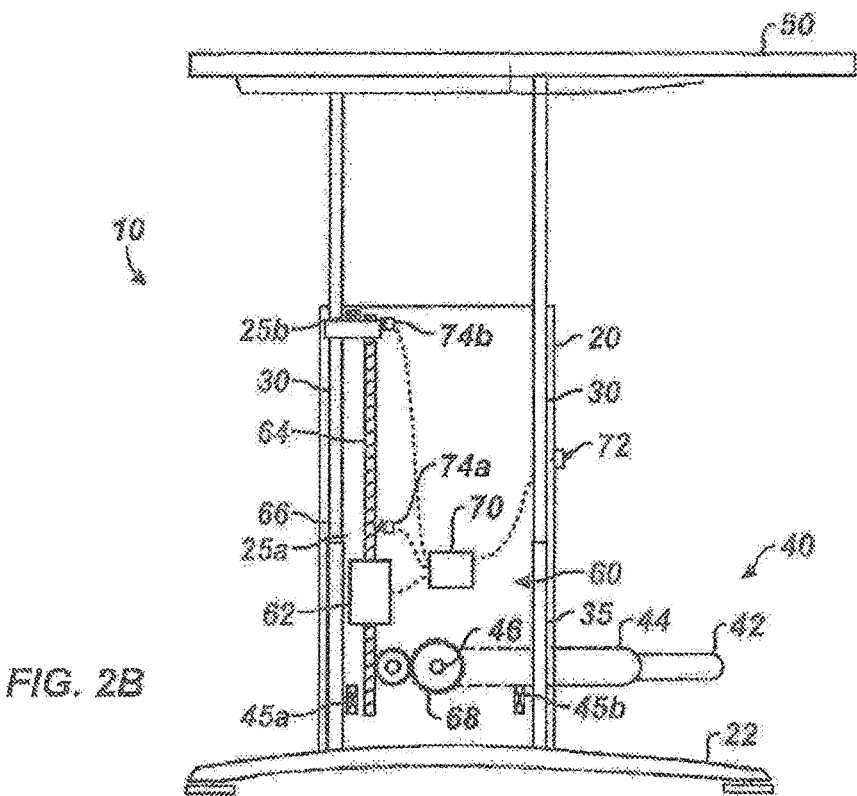
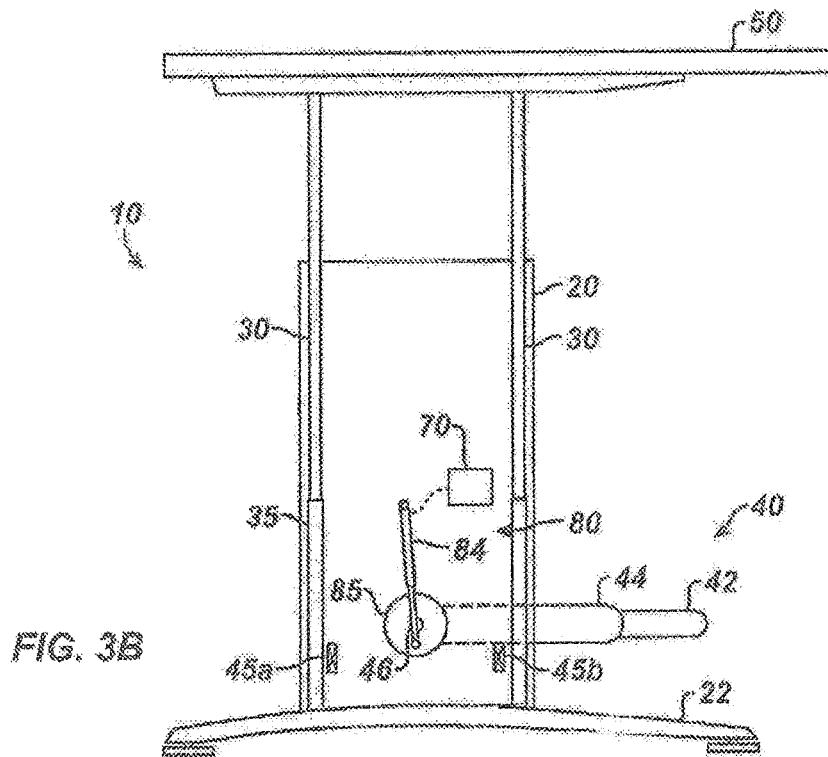
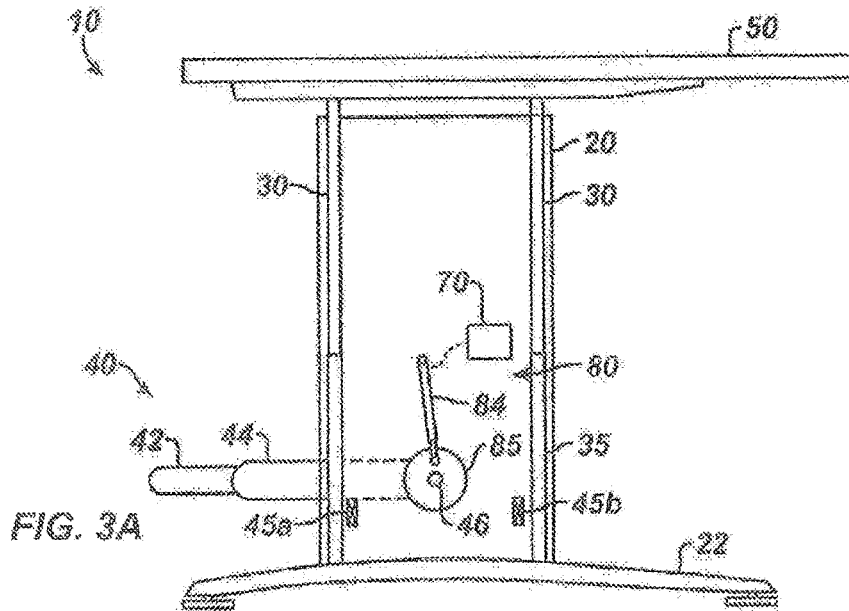


FIG. 2B



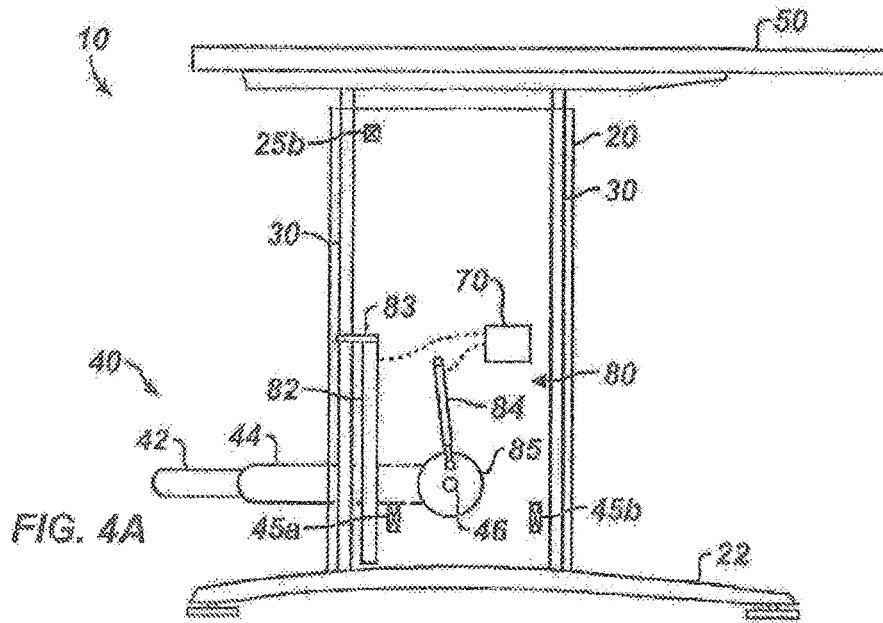


FIG. 4A

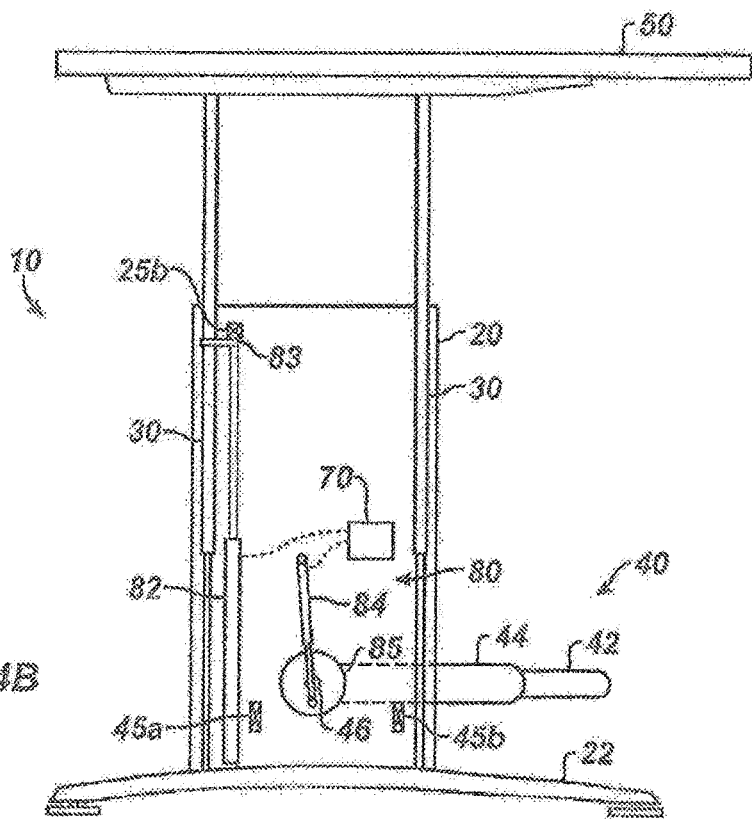
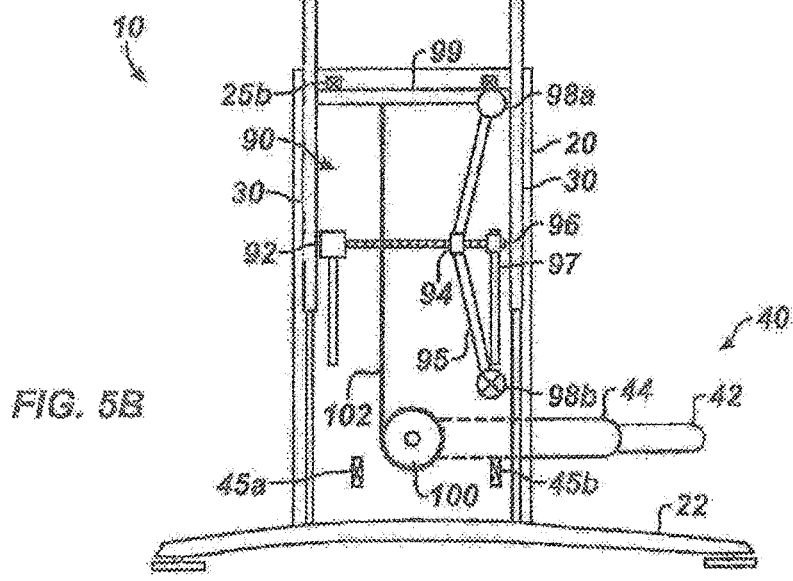
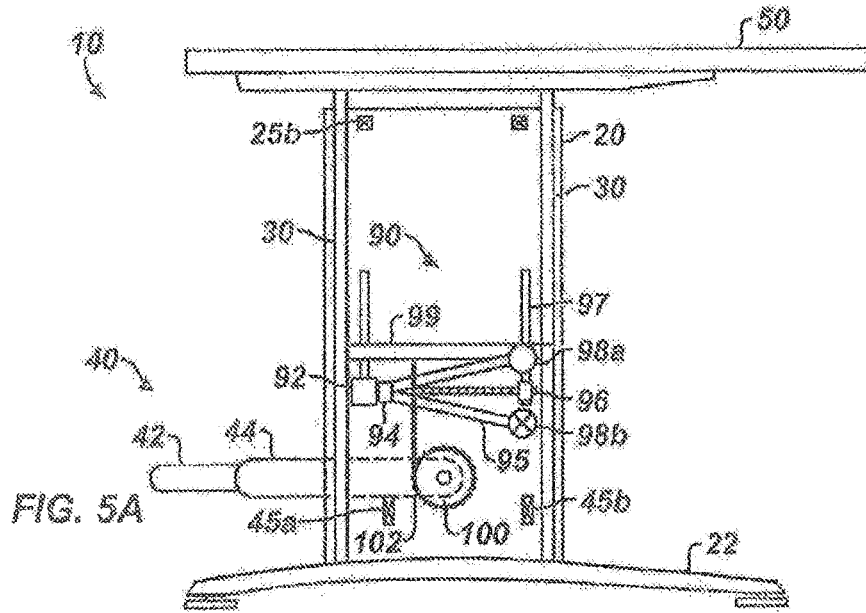
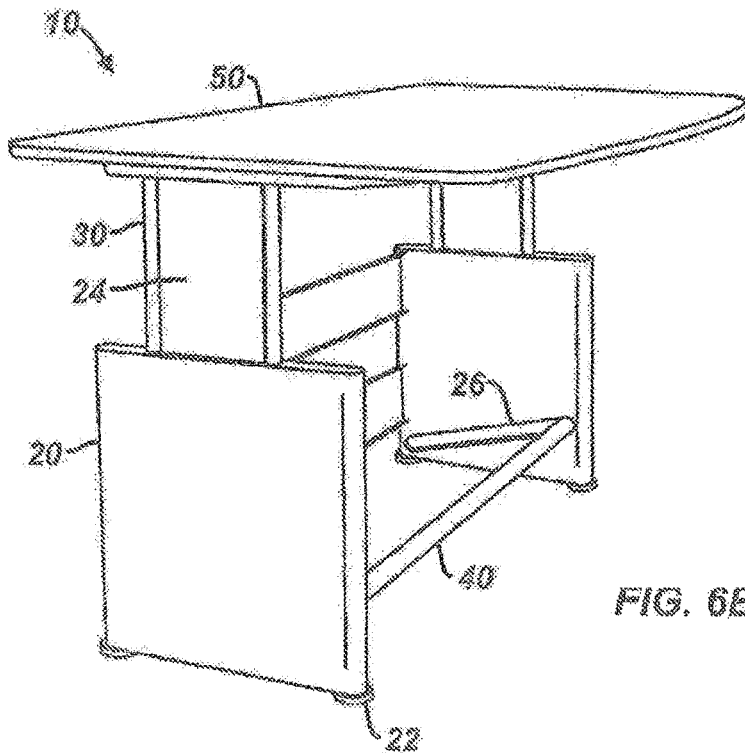
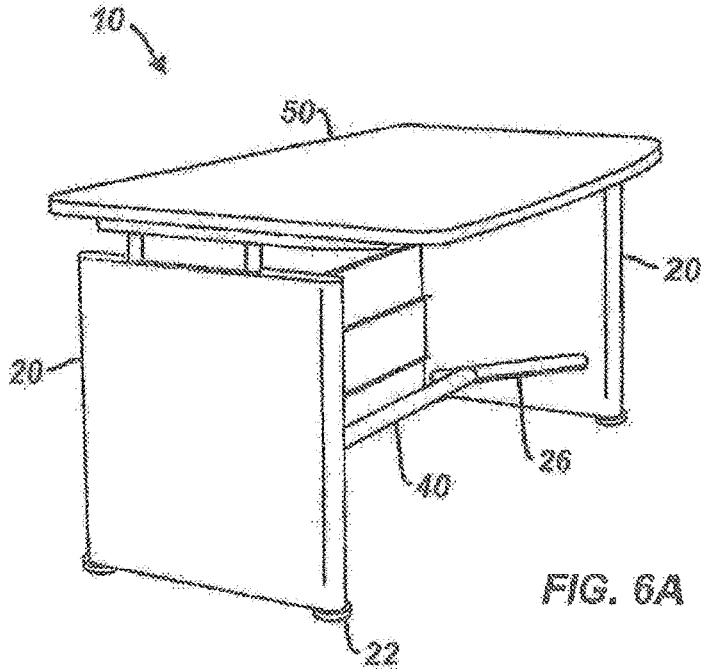
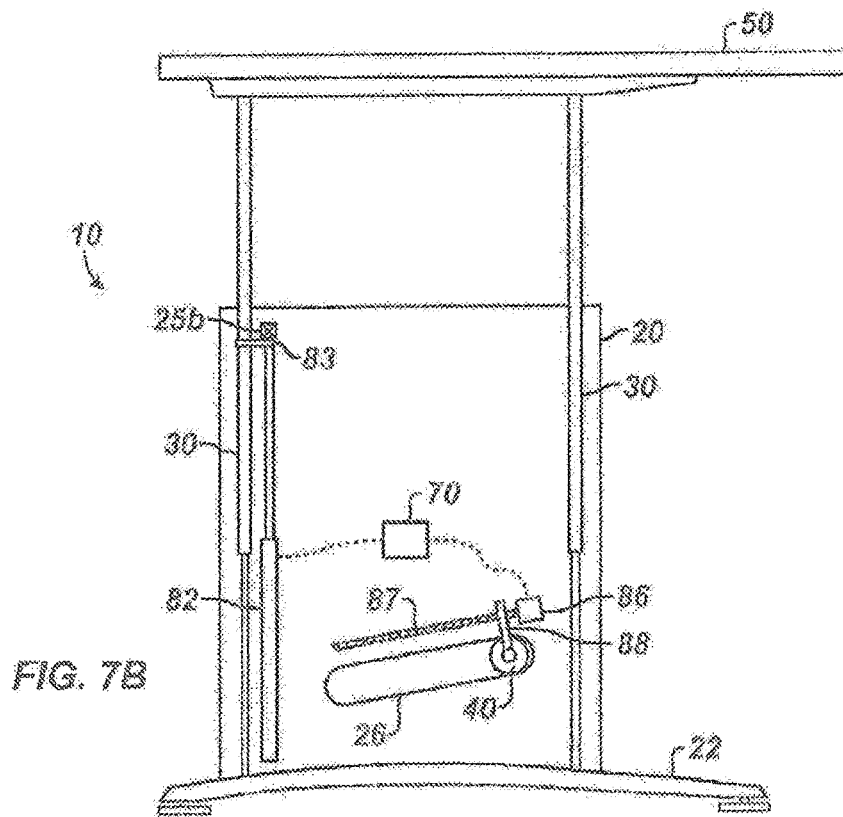
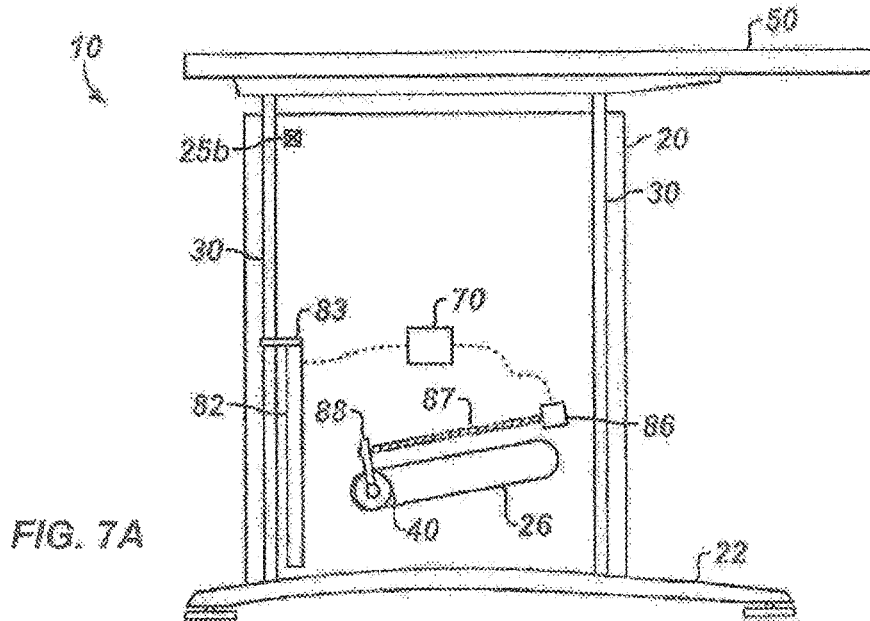


FIG. 4B







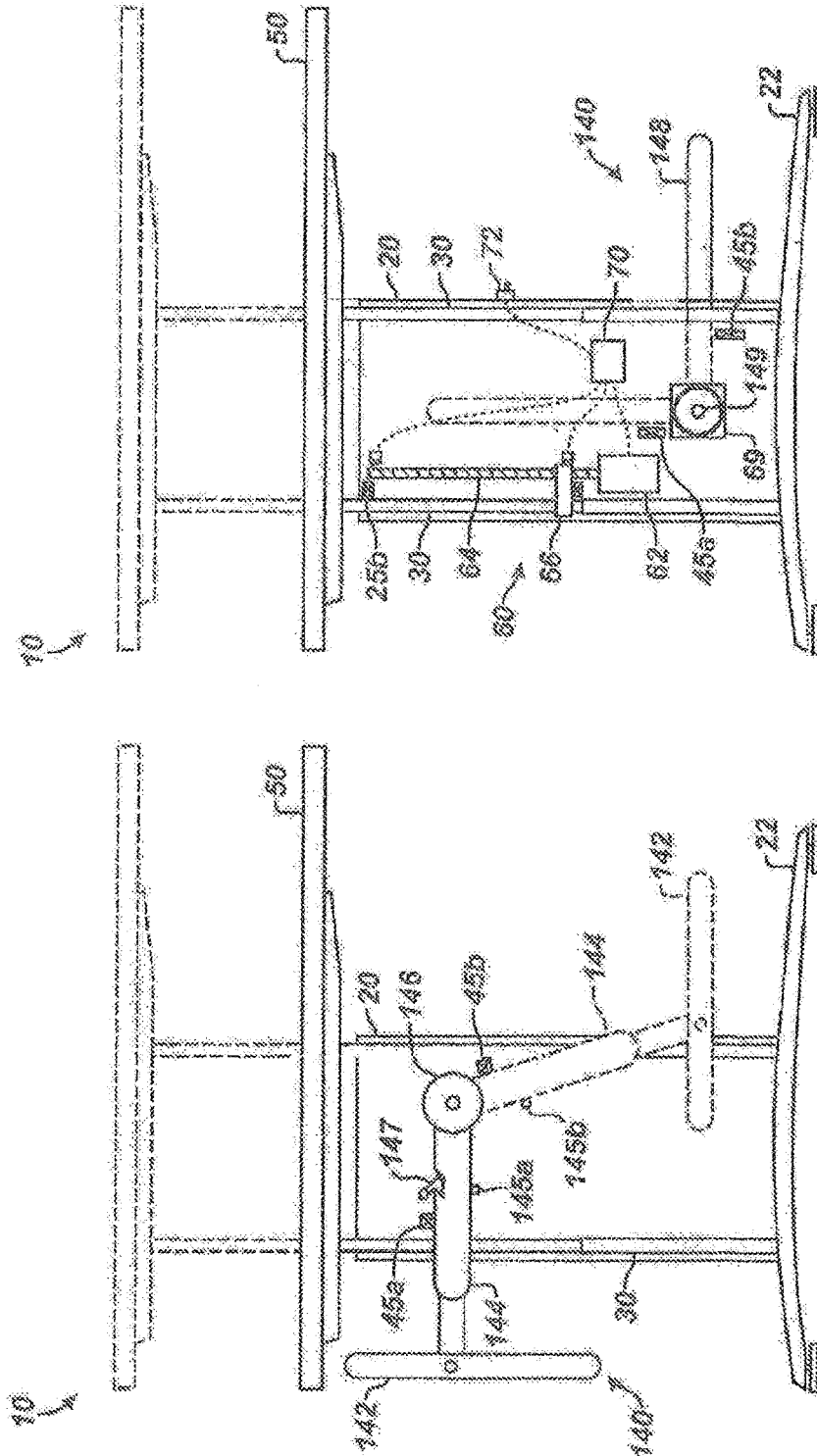


FIG. 9C

FIG. 8

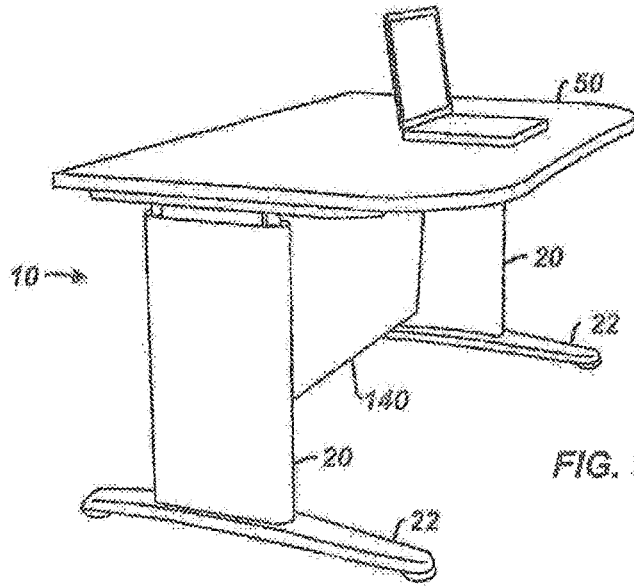


FIG. 9A

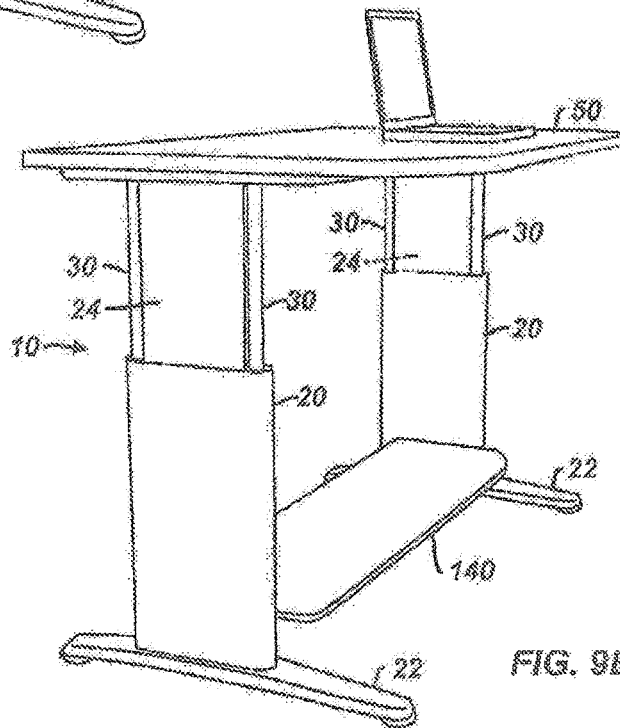


FIG. 9B

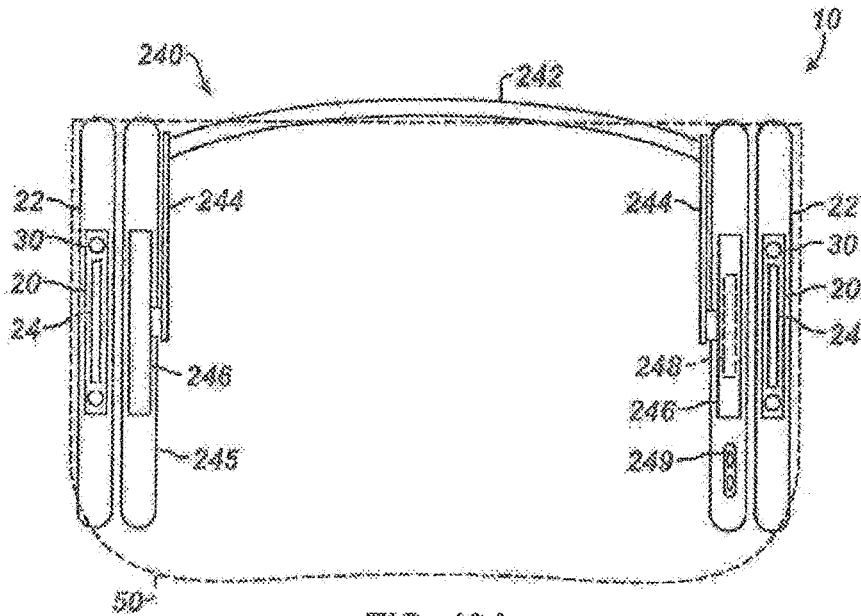


FIG. 10A

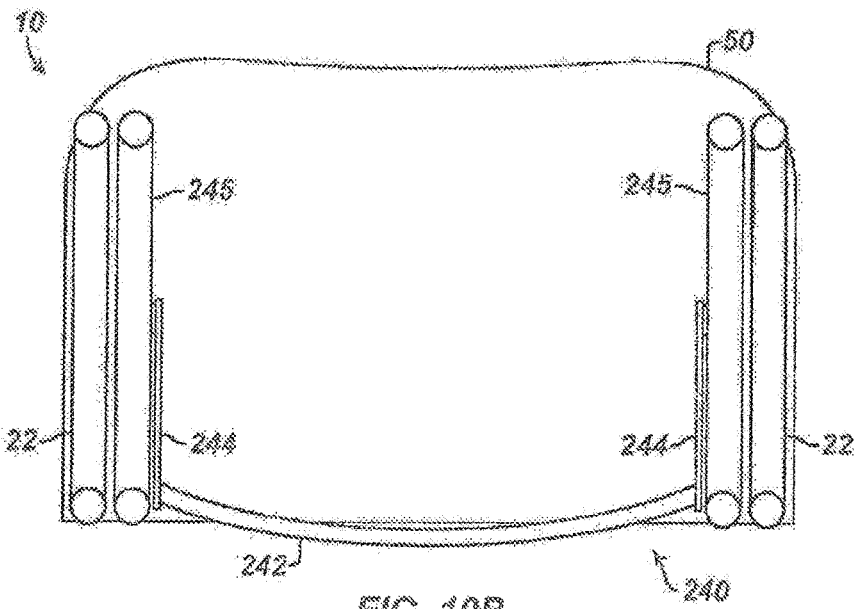


FIG. 10B

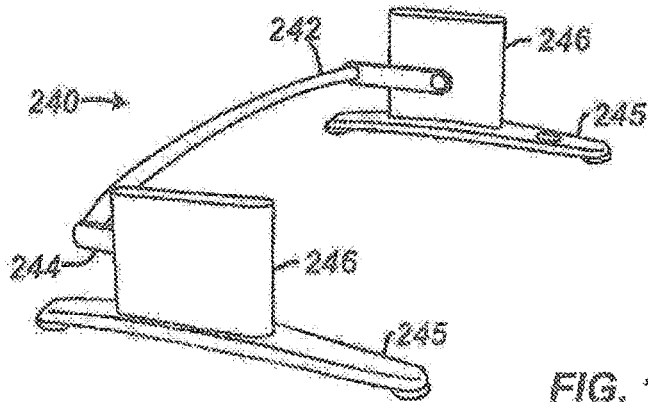


FIG. 10C

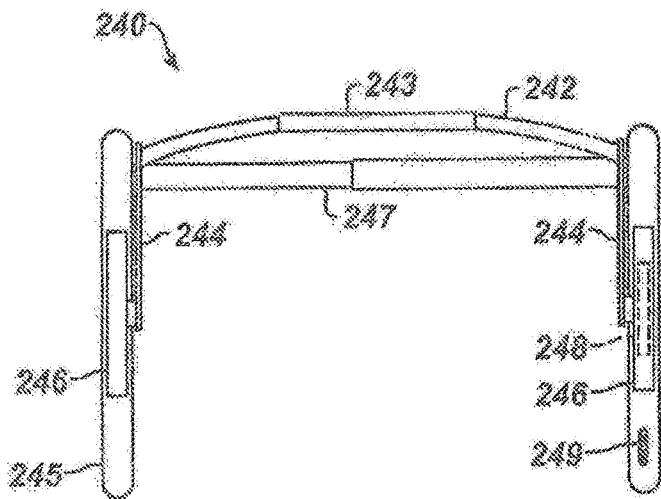


FIG. 11

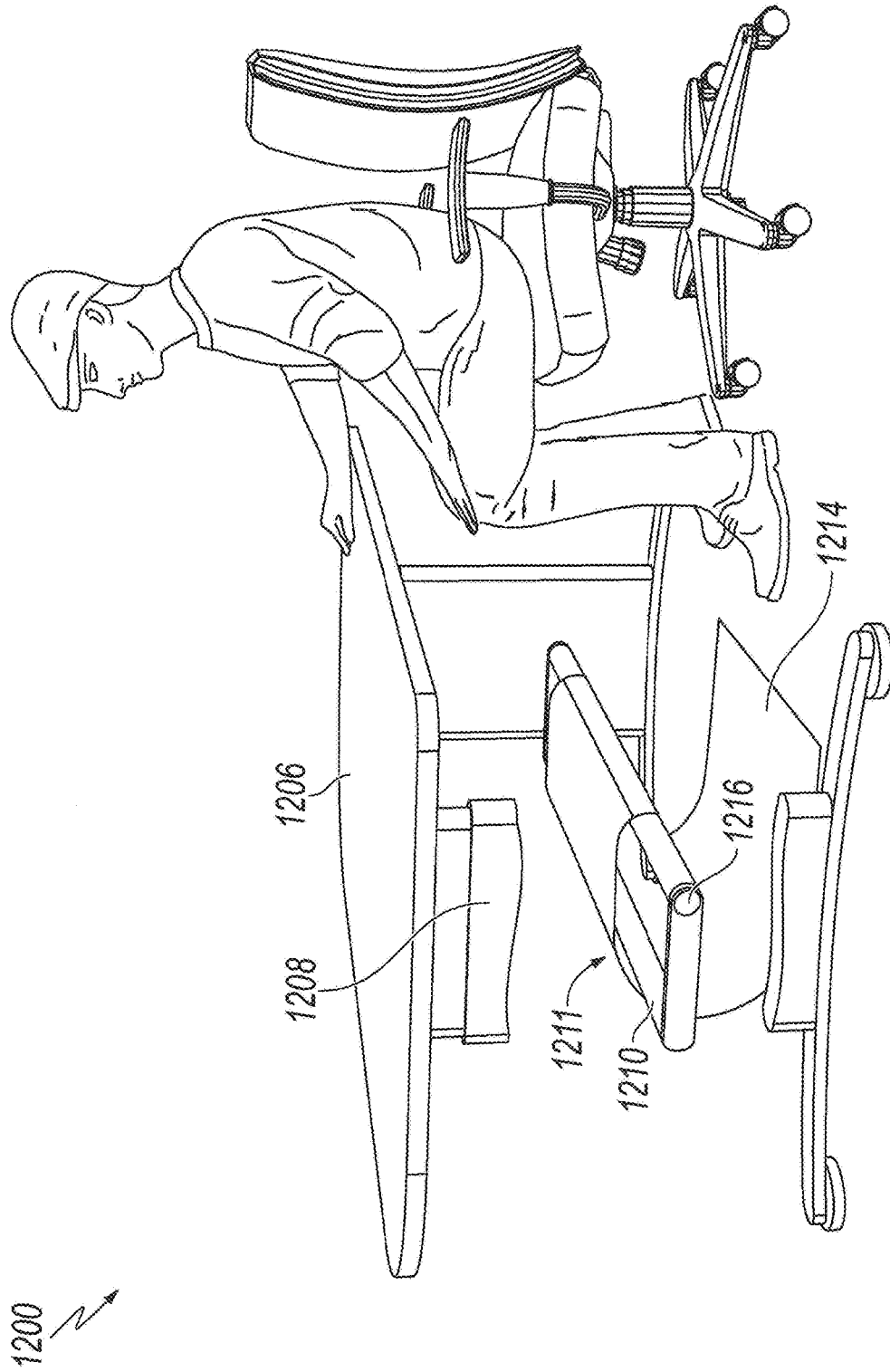


FIG. 12

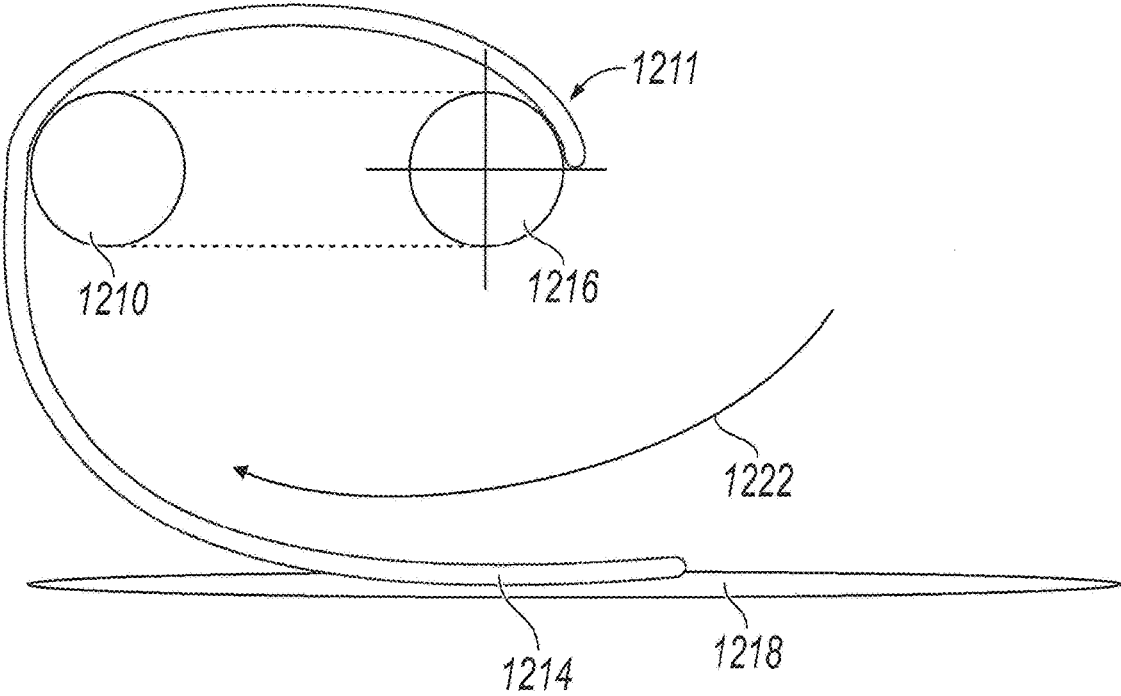


FIG. 13

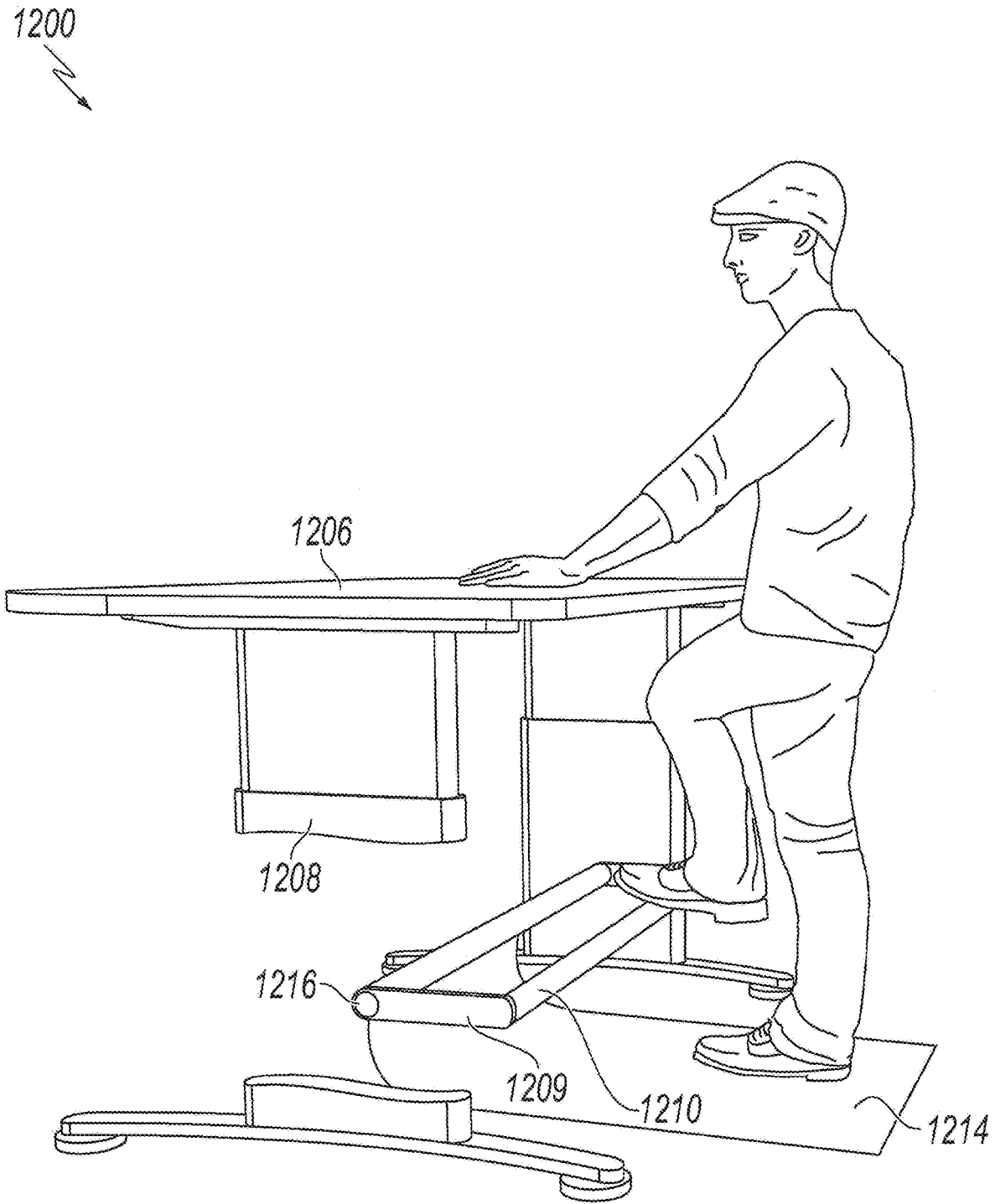


FIG. 14

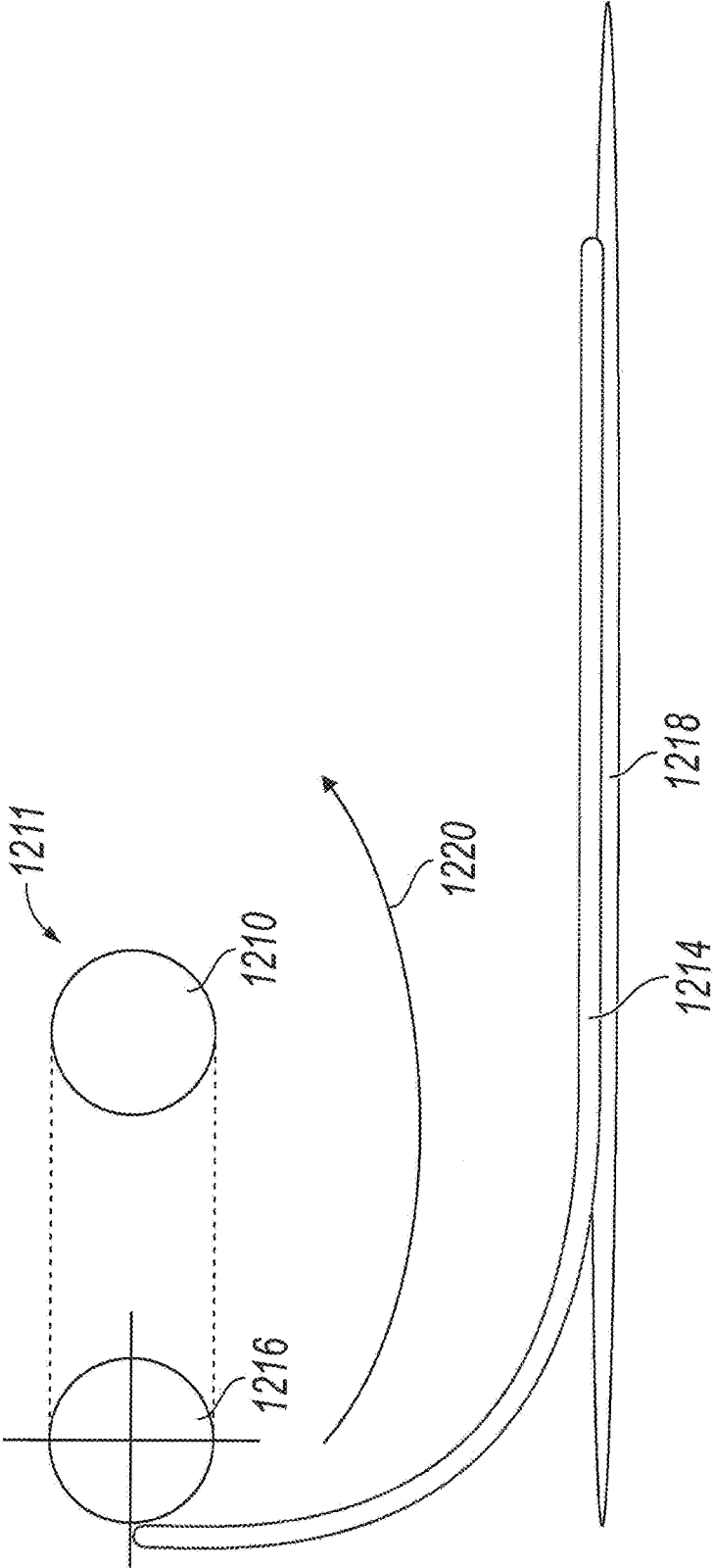


FIG. 15

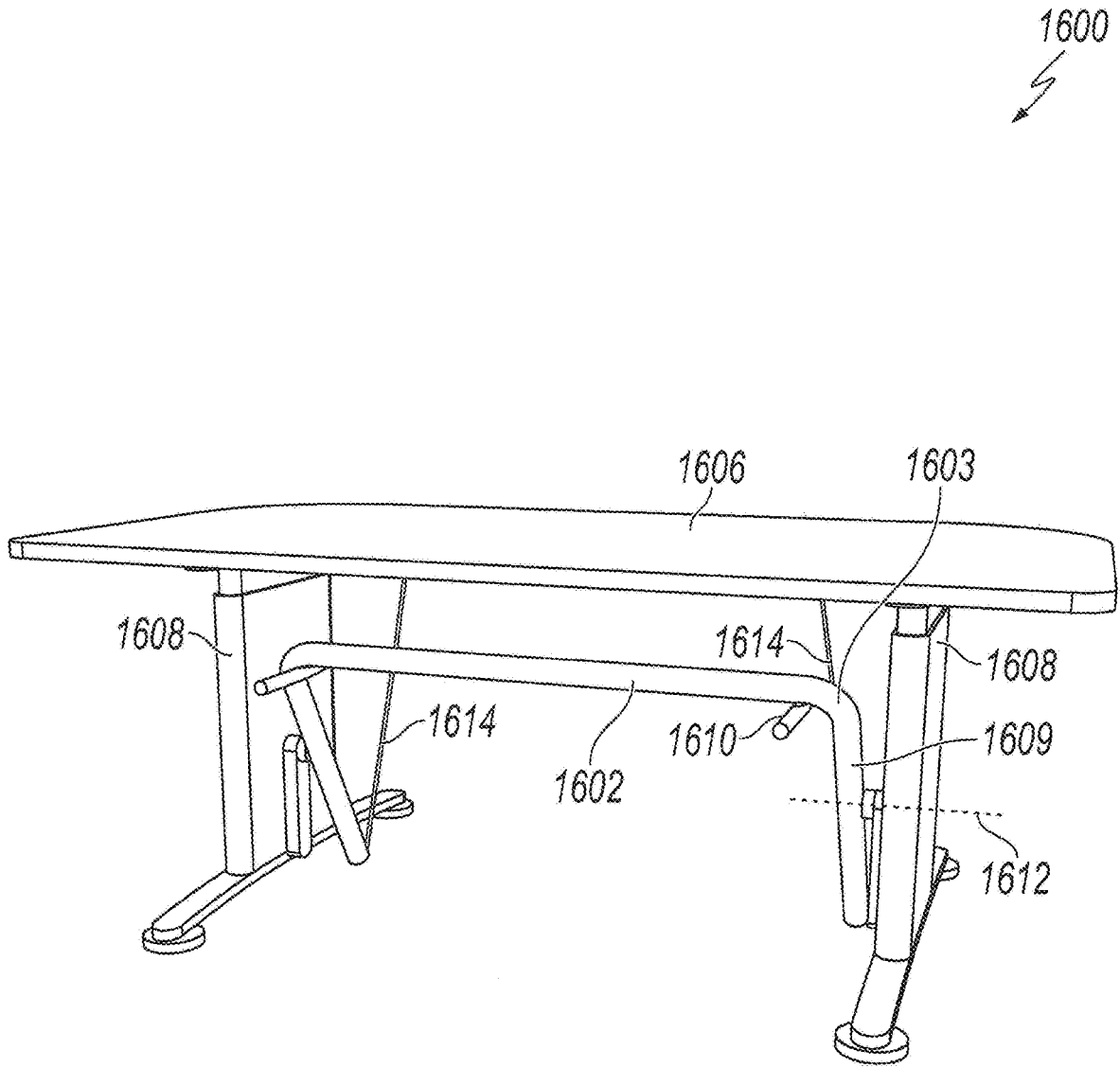


FIG. 16

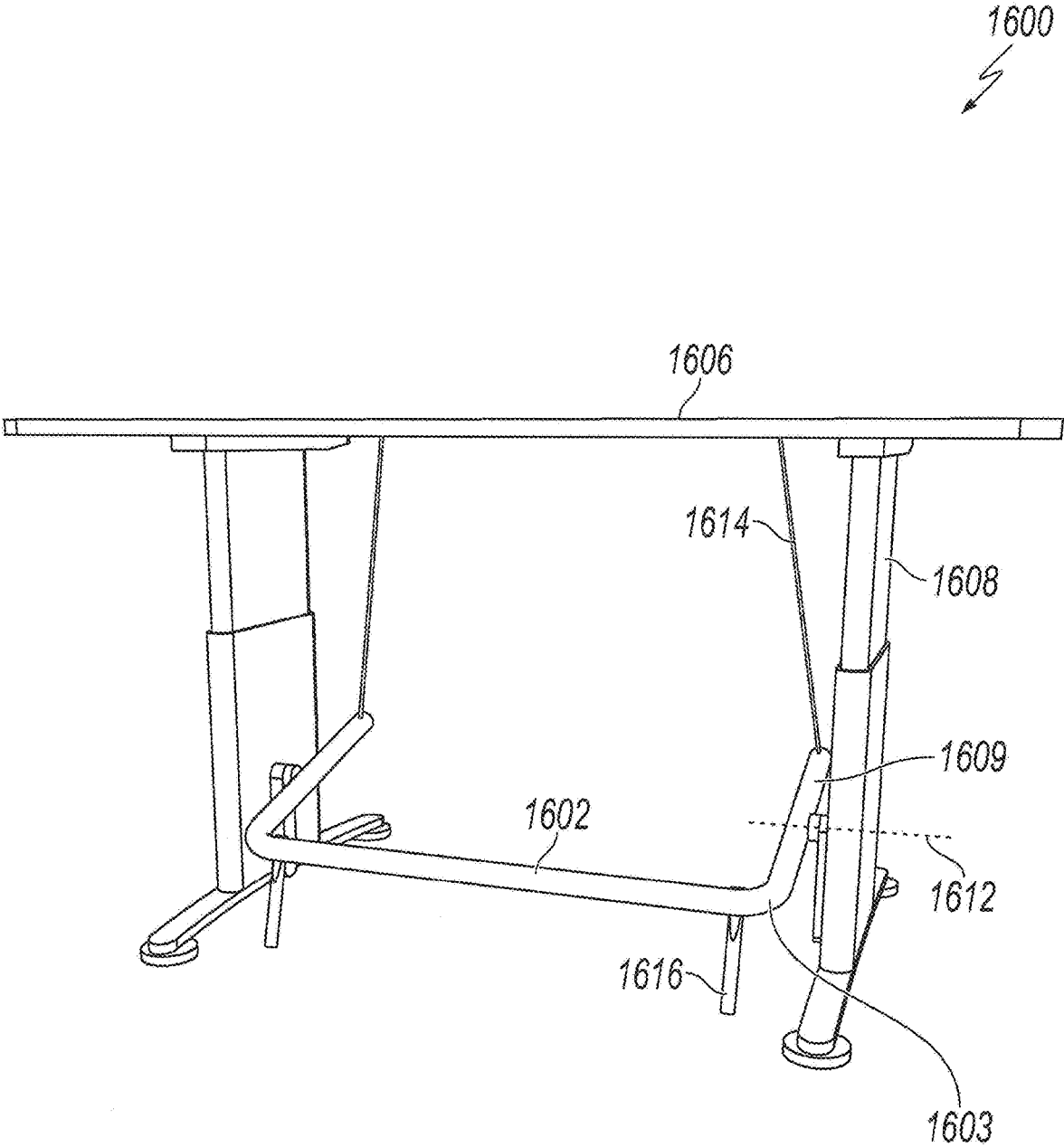


FIG. 17

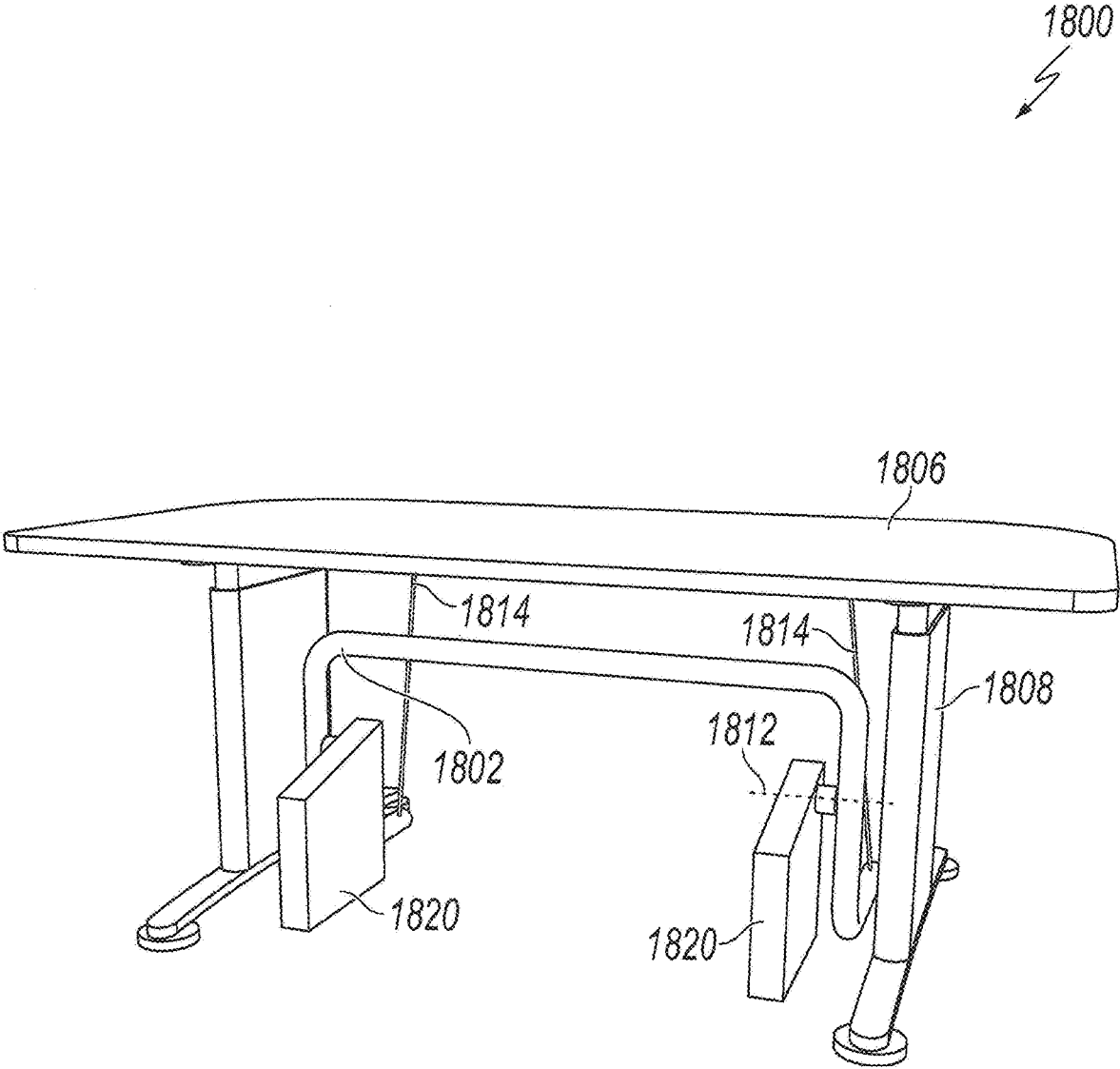


FIG. 18

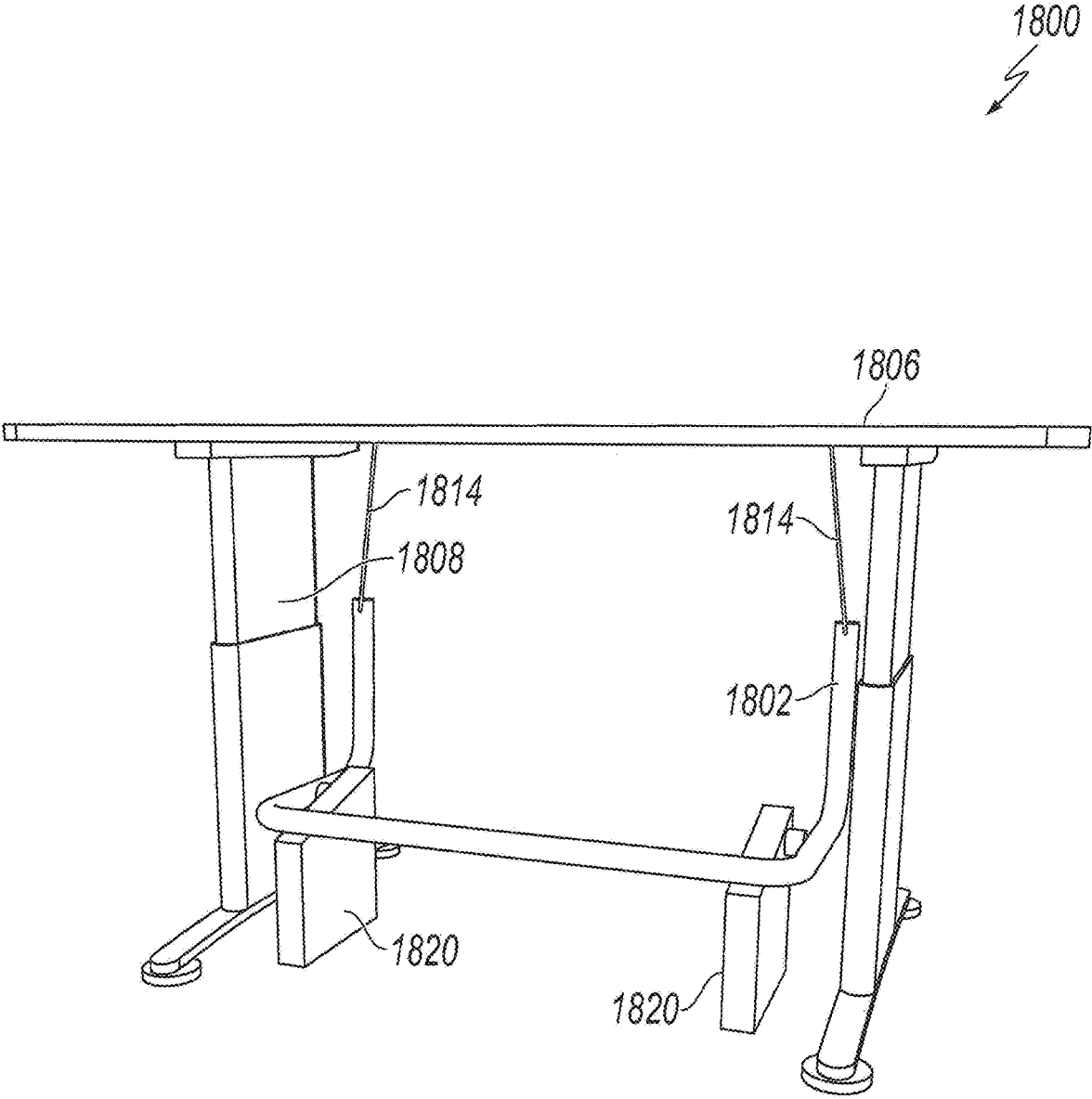


FIG. 19

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ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT DESK HAVING A DEPLOYABLE FLOOR MAT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/808,600, filed on Nov. 9, 2017. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/808,600 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/946,004, filed on Jul. 19, 2013 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,961,990). U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/946,004 claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/674,271, filed on Jul. 20, 2012. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/808,600 claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/421,686, filed on Nov. 14, 2016. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/808,600, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/946,004, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/421,686, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/674,271 are each incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to adjustable-height desks and more particularly, but not by way of limitation, to adjustable-height desks having a deployable footrest and a deployable floor mat associated therewith.

History of the Related Art

Recent research shows that standing for part of one's day to offset seated time improves the health of workers and students alike. In fact, recent epidemiological studies show that decreasing total sedentary time can have significant positive health implications for office workers and students. For this purpose, desks can be adjusted in height from sitting to standing for the purpose of reducing standing fatigue and thereby increasing total standing time.

Historically, footrests and floor mats that are left on the floor under the desk could not be used with an adjustable-height desk due to space limitations under the desk and the inability of desk chairs to roll over the floor mat. Moreover, floor-based footrests and floor mats are also a challenge for cleaning crews. Further, floor-based footrests and floor mats complicate the management of phone lines and computer cables under the desk. For these reasons, a floor-mounted footrest can be undesirable.

SUMMARY

The present invention relates generally to adjustable-height desks and more particularly, but not by way of limitation, to adjustable-height desks having a deployable footrest and a deployable floor mat associated therewith. In one aspect, the present invention relates to a desk. The desk includes a tabletop and at least one base member supporting the tabletop. A footrest is disposed on the at least one base member beneath the tabletop. The footrest is movable between a stowed position toward a back of the desk and a deployed position toward a front of the desk. At least one mechanism is disposed on the at least one base member and operatively coupled to the footrest. The at least one mechanism moving the footrest between the stowed and deployed positions. A floor mat is disposed with the footrest. The floor

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mat is movable with the footrest between a stowed mat position and a deployed mat position.

In one aspect, the present invention relates to a desk. The desk includes at least one base member having a support movable vertically relative to the at least one base member. A tabletop is supported on the support above the at least one base member. A footrest is disposed on the at least one base member beneath the tabletop. The footrest is movable between a stowed position toward a back of the desk and a deployed position toward a front of the desk. At least one mechanism is disposed on the at least one base member and operatively coupled to the support and to the footrest. The at least one mechanism moves the support vertically relative to the at least one base member to raise and lower the tabletop relative to the at least one base member. The at least one mechanism moving the footrest between the stowed position and the deployed position. A floor mat is disposed with the footrest. The floor mat is movable with the footrest between a stowed mat position and a deployed mat position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and for further objects and advantages thereof, reference may now be had to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1A illustrates a perspective view of an adjustable desk having a tabletop in a lowered condition and a rotatable footrest in a back position for a sitting user according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 1B illustrates a perspective view of the adjustable desk of FIG. 1A having the tabletop in a raised condition and the rotatable footrest in a front position for a standing user according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 2A-2B show exposed side views of the adjustable desk of FIG. 1A having an automatic mechanism for adjusting the tabletop and for rotating the footrest according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 3A-3B show exposed side views of the adjustable desk of FIG. 1A having a gas spring or strut for raising the tabletop and having an automated mechanism for rotating the footrest according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 4A-4B show exposed side views of the adjustable desk of FIG. 1A having linear actuators for adjusting the tabletop and for rotating the footrest according to FIG. 1A according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 5A-5B show exposed side views of the adjustable desk of FIG. 1A having another automated mechanism for adjusting the tabletop and for rotating the footrest according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 6A-6B show perspective views of an adjustable desk having a tabletop in a lowered condition and in a raised condition and having a footrest in a back position and in a front position according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 7A-7B show exposed side views of the adjustable desk of FIGS. 6A-6B having automated mechanisms for adjusting the tabletop and for moving a sliding footrest according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 8 shows an exposed side view of the adjustable desk having an alternative rotating footrest according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 9A-9B show perspective views of an adjustable desk having a tabletop in a lowered condition and in a raised condition and having a footrest in a back position and in a front position according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 9C shows an exposed side view of the adjustable desk of FIGS. 9A-9B having an automatic mechanism for

adjusting the tabletop and for rotating the footrest according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 10A-10B show plan and bottom views of another embodiment of an automatic footrest for use alone or with a desk according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 10C shows a perspective view of the automatic footrest alone according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 11 shows a plan view of another automatic footrest according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a diagrammatic illustration of an adjustable-height desk having a deployable footrest and a deployable floor mat when the desk is arranged in a sitting position according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of the deployable footrest and the deployable floor mat in a retracted position of the adjustable-height desk of FIG. 12 according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 14 is a diagrammatic illustration of the adjustable-height desk of FIG. 12 in a standing position;

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of the deployable footrest and the deployable floor mat in a deployed position of the adjustable-height desk of FIG. 12 according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of an adjustable-height desk with a gravity-driven footrest in a stowed position;

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of the adjustable-height desk of FIG. 16 with the gravity-driven footrest in a deployed position;

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of an adjustable-height desk with a floor-mounted gravity-driven footrest in a stowed position; and

FIG. 19 is a perspective view of the adjustable-height desk of FIG. 18 with the gravity-driven footrest in a deployed position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Various embodiments of the present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings. The invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein.

FIG. 1A illustrates a perspective view of an adjustable desk 10 according to the present disclosure having a tabletop 50 and a footrest 40. As provided in more detail below, the desk 10 also includes an apparatus using electric actuation, manual crank, counterbalance (spring and gas lift), and/or other mechanism to adjust the height of the desk's tabletop 50 and to switch the position of the desk's footrest 40.

For example, FIG. 1A shows the tabletop 50 in a lowered condition and shows the footrest 40 in a back position for a user who is sitting. By contrast, FIG. 1B shows the tabletop 50 in a raised condition and shows the footrest 40 in a front position for a user who is standing.

As can be seen, the desk 10 incorporates the adjustable tabletop 50 with an adjustable footrest 40. The tabletop 50 is made to be anthropometrically correct and offers a work surface with adjustable height for the user. For an adult, the tabletop 50 can be raised to a height of about 36-46" for standing and can be lowered to a height of about 26-33" for sitting. Other ranges of adjustment can be provided and can be tailored to children as well.

The footrest 50 is user-adjustable to set a proper range for foot support during standing and sitting. In this way, the footrest 40 provides a useful ergonomic feature for the desk 10 when the tabletop 50 is raised to a standing height or lowered to a sitting height. Overall, the footrest 40 can

increase the user's total standing time, which has health benefits and which adds to the overall comfort of the user.

Because the height of the tabletop 50 can be adjusted as desired by the user, the footrest 40 is preferably at or near its back position when the tabletop 50 is in the sitting height. By contrast, the footrest 40 is preferably at or near its front position when the tabletop 50 is at the lower range of the standing heights. In this way, a standing user who has the tabletop 50 set at a lower standing height can still use the footrest 40. As expected, moving the footrest 40 in or out of the way may require movement of the footrest 40 that is timed, delayed, or accelerated in comparison to the tabletop's movement depending on the mechanism used.

Automated and manual mechanisms can be used to move the tabletop 50 and footrest 40, but preferably movement of the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 to their different positions uses an automated mechanism. In addition, the footrest 40 preferably transitions automatically between standing and sitting positions as the tabletop 50 is raised and lowered, but this is not strictly necessary.

The adjustable table 10 has sidewalls or base members 20 with feet 22 that rest on the floor and support the tabletop 50 using supports or columns 30. In general, the column or support 30 can be a panel, beam, planar support, or other structure and need not be a cylindrical post as illustrated. Although each sidewall 20 has two columns 30 as shown, it will be appreciated that only one column or support 30 may be used in a given implementation. For stability, however, a wide support or more than one cylindrical post are preferably used on both sides of the tabletop 50 so that the tabletop 50 will not exhibit a tendency to warp, which can inhibit the up and down movement of the tabletop 50.

As shown, each sidewall 20 has two columns 30, and a central area between the columns 30 preferably has a panel 24. In the lowered condition, the columns 30 and panels 24 retract into the sidewalls 20 as the tabletop 50 is brought close to the top edge of the sidewalls 20. In the raised condition, the columns 30 extend from the sidewalls 20 as the tabletop 50 is raised. The side panels 24 disposed between the columns 30 also extend from the sidewalls 20 to complete the side coverage of the desk 10. In this arrangement, the panels 24 can provide further stability, but they can also prevent objects from inserting between the tabletop 50 and sidewalls 20, which could hinder operation or cause injury. Overall, the sidewalls 20 provide a robust physical structure so the support columns 30 in each support 20 are essentially tied together to provide stability even when the tabletop 50 is raised to the greatest standing height.

Relative to the user, the footrest 40 deploys from a back position (toward the back edge of the desk 10) while the user is seated to a front position (toward the front edge of the desk 10) while the user is standing. Movement of the footrest 40 can be coordinated with the lift mechanism for moving the tabletop 50 as detailed below. In this way, the footrest 40 can move out of the way in the back position (FIG. 1A) while the tabletop 50 is in a seated height and the user is seated in a normal chair at the desk, although the footrest 40 may allow the user to extend his or her legs outward to the footrest 40 for foot support while sitting. Then, the footrest 40 can be moved automatically to a front position (FIG. 1B) appropriate for intermittent foot support while the user is standing at the raised tabletop 50. In general, the footrest 40 allows the user to put one foot on the rest while standing on the other leg. The tabletop 50 may typically be raised to waist level or higher for standing.

In particular, the footrest 40 has a crossbar 42 connected at its ends to pivot arms 44. Connected to the inside of the

sidewalls 20, the pivot arms 44 can rotate the crossbar 42 between the back position (FIG. 1A in which the crossbar 42 disposes toward the back edge of the tabletop 50) to the front position (FIG. 1B in which the crossbar 42 disposes toward the front edge of the tabletop 50).

As noted above, raising the tabletop 50 from the lowered condition to the raised condition may be coordinated with the rotation of the footrest 40, although this is not strictly necessary. For example, a user may typically want to have the footrest 40 in the front position while the tabletop 50 is raised, but there may be times where this is not the case. In such an instance, the user may be able to override any automatic, coordinated movement of the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 and may instead separately actuate one or the other.

As noted above, movement of the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 can be driven manually or automatically. Any number of mechanical and electrical mechanisms can be used to raise and lower the tabletop 50 and move the footrest 40. Some examples are provided below. As one skilled in the art will appreciate with the benefit of the present disclosure, additional mechanisms can be used depending on the available space in the sidewalls 20, power requirements, and other factors, and the various mechanisms disclosed can be combined in different ways.

In an automated embodiment, FIGS. 2A-2B show an exposed side view of the adjustable desk 10 having an automated mechanism 60 for adjusting the tabletop 50 and for rotating the footrest 40. The mechanism 60 raises the tabletop 50 to an upright standing height and lowers it to a seated height using an electric motor 62 and any of a number of gear mechanisms. As shown in FIGS. 2A-2B, for example, the electric motor 62 can use a screw shaft 64 to raise and lower the tabletop 50. The shaft 65 has a threaded collar 66 thereon that connects to a telescoping member of one or both of the columns 30. When the motor 62 rotates the shaft 64 in one direction, the collar 66 moves upward along the shaft 64, moving the telescoping member of the column 30. When rotated in the opposite direction, the collar 66 moves downward on the shaft 64 to distend the telescoping column 30.

As shown, a controller 70 activated by a switch 72, button, or the like operates the motor 62. The desk 10 can have its own power supply for the controller 70, motor 62, and other electronic components, or the desk 10 can connect by conventional means to an external power supply. Limit switches 74a-b at the lower and upper limits along the shaft 62 can be used by the controller 70 to stop activation of the motor 62 when lowering and raising the tabletop 50. Moreover, hard stops 25a-b can limit the lower and upper extents of the movement by engaging against the collar 66. The hard stops 25a-b or other portions of the mechanism 60 can have lock mechanisms (not shown) to engage the tabletop's movement, and the lock mechanisms can be configured to provide the user with an audible "click" to indicate full extension or retraction.

In this embodiment, movement of the footrest 40 is coordinated with the movement of the tabletop 50. For instance, a pivot point 46 of the footrest's arm 44 can use one or more rotatable gears 62 interfaced with the screw shaft 64. As the electric motor 62 moves the tabletop 50 by rotating the screw shaft 64, the rotatable gears 68 rotate the footrest 40 about its pivot point 46. As with the movement of the tabletop 50, hard stops 45a-b can limit the back and front extents of the footrest's movement by engaging against the lever arms 44 or other portion of the footrest 40. Limit switches (not shown) may also be used.

As noted above, the height of the tabletop 50 can be adjusted by the user to a preferred height within some range, but the user may want to use the footrest 40 for standing regardless of the height of the raised tabletop 50. Therefore, movement of the footrest 40 can be controlled independently from the movement of the tabletop 50 in one implementation. In this case, the footrest 40 may have its own actuator or motor (not shown) independently controlled by the controller 70. This would allow a user to select movement of the tabletop 50 with the switch 72 independent of selecting movement of the footrest 40, which could be controlled with its own switch.

Alternatively, the footrest's movement when coordinated with the tabletop's movement can complete the rotation between the back and front positions separately to some extent. For example, the limit switches 74a-b disposed at appropriate locations along the screw drive 62 can activate a separate electric motor (not shown) to rotate the footrest 40 into position. A mechanical arrangement of gears and trigger points could achieve the same result.

Movement of the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 preferably has a shut-off mechanism to prevent their movement if an obstruction is encountered. For example, if the torque on the motor 62 exceeds a predetermined threshold, the rotation of the motor 62 can be stopped or reversed when the controller 70 senses the increased torque. Alternatively, the automated mechanism 60 can use a mechanical torque limiter (not shown) between the coupling of the motor 62 to the screw shaft 64. If the torque exceeds a threshold, the mechanical torque limiter will prevent the motor's rotation from rotating the screw shaft 62 so the tabletop 50 will no longer move.

Moreover, the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 can have break-away mechanisms that release or break their movement if an obstruction is encountered. As will be appreciated, these and other mechanisms can reduce the chances of the movement of the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 damaging the desk 10 or causing injury.

In one manual mechanism, FIGS. 3A-3B show an exposed side view of the adjustable desk 10 having gas springs or struts 35 for raising the tabletop 50 and an actuator 84 for rotating the footrest 40. The gas springs 35 are incorporated into or part of the columns 30 used to support the tabletop 50 to the sidewalls 20, and the gas springs 35 can be similar to those used for other types of furniture, such as chairs.

Raising the tabletop 50 involves the user activating a manual lever or electric actuator (not shown), which diverts the compressed gas in the springs 35. In the absence of sufficient counterforces, the springs 35 will tend to extend, and the columns 30 will lift the tabletop 50 away from the sidewalls 20. To lower the tabletop 50, the user can again activate the lever or actuator (not shown) and can apply a counterforce on the tabletop 50 to distend the gas springs 35, causing the tabletop 50 to move closer to the sidewalls 20.

As for the footrest 40, its movement can be coupled to the raising and lowering of the tabletop 50 by the gas springs 35 using any number of arrangements of belts, gears, drives, etc. Additionally, the footrest 40 can have its own separate actuator, such as a linear actuator. In the example shown in FIGS. 3A-3B, the footrest 40 has an electrical linear actuator 84 coupled to the controller 70. When activated, the linear actuator 84 extends or retracts so that the eccentric pivot point of the actuator 84 to a rotating gear 85 on the footrest's pivot 46 will rotate the footrest 40 to the front or back position. The controller 70 can activate the linear actuator 84 when the user selects a manual switch (e.g., 72; FIGS. 2A-2B), when a limit switch (e.g., 75; FIGS. 2A-2B) at

some point along the gas spring 35 is activated, or when some other initiation is performed.

In yet another alternative, the footrest 40 can have its own separate mechanical actuator, such as a gas spring. For example, the actuator 84 in FIGS. 3A-3B may actually be a gas-spring 84. Movement of the gas spring 84 is released when the tabletop 50 hits a certain height where a limit switch (not shown) is disposed, for example, and the expansion of the gas spring 84 can move the footrest 40 from one position to the other. Once expanded, the gas spring 84 can be free to retract once the tabletop 50 returns to a certain height near the seated position. This arrangement, therefore, can use an electrically initiated, but manually assisted deployment of the footrest 40.

In another automated embodiment, FIGS. 4A-4B show an exposed side view of the adjustable desk 10 having another automated mechanism 80 for raising and lowering the tabletop 50 and for rotating the footrest 40. This mechanism 80 has linear actuators 82 and 84 coupled to a controller 70, and the linear actuators 82 and 84 can be similar to those used in electronic automation.

As shown, the main actuator 82 couples to one of the columns 30, although several of the columns can have such an actuator 82. When controlled by the user, the controller 70 activates the main actuator 82, which extends as shown in FIG. 4B. As a result, the telescoping columns 30 likewise extend and raise the tabletop 50. The main actuator 82 may raise the tabletop 50 to its pinnacle position, at which point a lock or catch mechanism (not shown) may engage the telescoping columns 30 preventing inadvertent lowering of the tabletop 50. In one alternative, the telescoping column 30 may include a ratcheting mechanism (not shown) that catches the extension of the column 30 at multiple points along its extension. Otherwise, the linear actuator 82 may remain supplied with power to maintain the tabletop 50 raised. Either way, lowering the tabletop 50 would require the user to deactivate any lock, catch, or ratchet mechanism, which can be achieved manually or automatically.

In the arrangement of FIGS. 4A-4B, the footrest 40 is separately actuated by a linear actuator 84, although a rotatable motor could be just as easily used. As with the previous embodiment, the linear actuator 84 has one fixed end connected to the side support 20 or elsewhere, and the actuator 84 has another rotatable end eccentrically connected to a wheel or pivot gear 85 of the footrest's pivot 46. When the linear actuator 84 is extended, its eccentrically connected end causes the gear 85 to rotate, which in turn rotates the footrest 40 to switch between the back and front positions. Reverse rotation and switching occurs when the linear actuator 84 is distended. If a rotatable motor is used, simply rotating in one or another direction can achieve the same result.

In yet another embodiment, FIGS. 5A-5B show an exposed side view of the adjustable desk 10 having another automated mechanism 90 for raising and lowering the tabletop 40 and for rotating the footrest 40. This mechanism 90 has a motor 92 that rotates a scroll rod 96 and causes a collar 94 threaded on the rod 96 to move along the scroll rod 96 depending on the rotation of the rod 96.

As the collar 94 moves, a scissor linkage 95 pivotably connected to the collar 94 opens or closes to raise and lower the tabletop 50. For instance, one arm of the linkage 95 connects at its distal end to a fixed pivot point 98b attached to the side support 20, while the other scissor arm of the linkage 95 connects at its distal end to a moving pivot point 98a attached on a cross member 99 between the adjacent columns 30. The motor 92 and rod 96 move with the opening

and closing of the linkage 95 so tracks 97 may be provided for the motor 92 and rod 96 to move up and down.

To raise the tabletop 50 from the lowered condition in FIG. 5A, the user operates a controller (not shown), such as discussed above, which actuates the motor 92 and rotates the rod 96. The collar 94 on the rod 96 moves away from the motor 92, causing the linkage 95 to begin to spread open. Because one point 98b is fixed, the opening linkage 95 lifts the columns 30 with the cross member 99 and raises the tabletop 50. Lowering the tabletop 50 simply requires a reverse operation in which the motor 92 rotates the scroll rod 96 in an opposite direction to close the linkage 95.

As noted previously, the footrest 40 can have a separate actuator to switch the footrest's position, and the separate actuator may or may not be coordinated to the automated mechanism 90 for the tabletop 50. For example, a motor, linear actuator, gas spring, or the like can be used, as discussed elsewhere.

As shown in FIGS. 5A-5B, however, movement provided by the automated mechanism 90 can switch the footrest 40 as well. Here, the footrest's pivot 46 has a pivot wheel 100 with an internal spring that biases the footrest 40 to pivot toward the back position in FIG. 5A. A line 102, chain, belt, or the like is connected and wrapped counterclockwise around the wheel 100 and extends up to the cross member 99 of the mechanism 90.

When the tabletop 50 is lowered (FIG. 5A), the bias of the wheel 100 retracts the line 102 to its shortest length and rotates the footrest 40 to its back position. As the tabletop 50 is raised as in FIG. 5B, the cross member 99 pulls the line 102 and rotates the wheel 100 against its bias so that the footrest 40 rotates to the front position. This and any other suitable mechanism of gears, belts, and the like can be used to coordinate the movement of the automated mechanism 90 and the footrest 40.

Turning to another embodiment, an alternative footrest 40 can slide between back and front positions rather than rotating or pivoting as in previous embodiments. FIGS. 6A-6B show perspective views of an adjustable desk 10 having a sliding footrest 40 that slides in slots 26 in the sidewalls 20. The desk 10 is shown with the tabletop 50 in the lower condition (FIG. 6A) and in the raised condition (FIG. 6B). Likewise, the footrest 40 is shown in a retracted condition (FIG. 6A) and an extended condition (FIG. 6B).

Again, any number of the mechanisms disclosed herein can be used to manually or automatically move the tabletop 50 and footrest 40 either together or independently. For example, FIGS. 7A-7B show an exposed side view of the adjustable desk 10 having the footrest 40 that slides in the slots 26 in the sidewalls 20. As shown in the particular example of FIGS. 7A-7B, a linear actuator 83 is used for moving the tabletop 50 as described previously. Additionally, a motor 86, scroll rod 87, and collar 88 are used for sliding the footrest 40.

Raising and lowering of the tabletop 50 with the linear actuator 82 and controller 70 can be similar to that described above. The footrest 40, however, fits its end inside the slanted channel 26 in the side support 20. The motor 86 rotates the scroll rod 87, causing the threaded collar 88 connected to the footrest 40 to move along the rod 87 up or down depending on the motor's rotation. As the tabletop 50 is raised, for example, the motor 86 can rotate the scroll rod 87 so that the footrest 40 moves from the back position (FIG. 7A) to the front position (FIG. 7B).

Turning to another embodiment of a footrest, the pivot point of a footrest can be set higher relative to the tabletop 50, and the footrest can be pivoted 90-degrees rather than

180-degrees between positions. As shown in FIG. 8, for example, an exposed, inside view of one of the sidewalls 20 shows components of another rotating footrest 140. An arm 144 connects to a pivot 146 set higher inside the sidewall 20, and a cross member 142 connects onto the end of the arm 144. As shown, the cross member 142 can be a platform, although it could be a bar or other shaped feature.

Not all of the mechanisms of the desk 10 are shown. For instance, although not visible in the view of FIG. 8, the other sidewall of the desk 10 would have a comparable arm 144 connected to a pivot 146, and the platform 142 would extend towards both arms 144 to form the rest underneath the tabletop 50. The platform 142 may also be able to pivot to a limited extent on the arms 144.

The footrest 140 rotates about 90-degrees between a retracted (seated) position near the back of the tabletop 50 (as shown in solid line) to a rotated (standing) position towards the front of the tabletop 50 (as shown in dashed line). In the retracted position (solid lines), for example, the platform 142 of the footrest 140 can form a privacy screen. When a user is seated at the desk 10 with the tabletop 50 lowered, the platform 142 provides the seated user with privacy by covering the exposed front of the desk 10. When the tabletop 50 is raised, the footrest 140 can deploy from the retracted (seated) position to the rotated (standing) position (in dashed lines) so the user can use the platform 142 while standing.

Deployment of the footrest 140 can use any of the various mechanisms disclosed herein and can be automatically coordinated with the movement of the tabletop 50 as with other embodiments. For example, the footrest 140 may begin deploying when the tabletop 50 reaches about 34" in height, and the footrest 140 can be fully deployed when the tabletop 50 is at about 38" in height. Moreover, as noted above, deployment of the footrest 140 can be automatic but not coordinated with the movement of the tabletop 50 so the user can adjust the footrest 140 to retracted, fully lowered positions, or any point therebetween as desired regardless of the height of the tabletop 50.

As with previous embodiments, hard stops 45a-b can be used to limit the movement of the footrest 140 by limiting the rotation of the arms 144, although other stops can be used. Additionally, various types of locks may be used to keep the footrest 140 in position. For example, a mechanical catch 147 can engage the footrest 140 by engaging in a profile in the arm 144 for example to hold the footrest 140 in the retracted position. Another comparable catch disposed elsewhere on the sidewall 20 can be used to catch the arm 144 when in the rotated position. The catch 147 can be spring biased to engage the arm's profile and may be mechanically or electrically deactivated.

In another example, actuatable locks 145a-b, such as solenoids, linear actuators, or the like can engage opposite edges of the arm 144 when in the retracted and rotated positions respectively. These actuatable locks 145a-b can thereby hold the arm 144 and footrest 140 in place and can be actuated to release the arm 144 when the footrest 140 is to be pivoted.

Yet another embodiment of an adjustable desk 10 shown in FIGS. 9A-9B has a footrest 140 that pivots and a tabletop 50 that raises and lowers. The footrest 140 pivots between a retracted condition (FIG. 9A) and an extended condition (FIG. 9B), and the tabletop 50 moves between a lower condition (FIG. 9A) and a raised condition (FIG. 9B). Again, the tabletop 50 and footrest 140 can be operated separately

or together, and the footrest 140 preferably rotates to its position for standing when the tabletop 50 is at a height set for standing.

The footrest 140 in this embodiment is a flat panel 148 that rotates at one edge connected to the sidewalls 20. In the raised condition for sitting, the panel footrest 148 is rotated vertically so that it forms a privacy screen for a user sitting at the desk 10. When the tabletop 50 is raised to a height for standing, the panel footrest 148 rotates down to a lowered condition so that it lies horizontally under the tabletop 50 near the floor.

Again, any number of the mechanisms disclosed herein can be used to manually or automatically move the tabletop 50 and footrest 140 either together or independently. For example, FIG. 9C show an exposed side view of the adjustable desk 10 having an automatic mechanism 60 for adjusting the tabletop 50 and for rotating the footrest 140. The mechanism 60 has a motor 62, a scroll rod 64, and a collar 66 for raising and lowering the tabletop 50. The mechanism 60 also uses a motor 69 for rotating the footrest 140 about a pivot 149, and a controller 70 operates the motors 62 and 69. Of course, consistent with the present disclosure, any number of the mechanisms disclosed herein can be used.

In previous embodiments, the adjustable footrests have been incorporated into the desks. In another embodiment, FIGS. 10A-10B show plan and bottom views of an automatic footrest 240 for use alone or with a desk 10, which may or may not have a height-adjustable tabletop 50. FIG. 100 shows a perspective view of the footrest 240 by itself.

The footrest 240 has a set of feet 245 arranged parallel to one another. Each foot 245 has a stand 246 extending from the top of the foot 245. An interconnecting rest 242 affixes to lever arms 244 on the stands 246 and extends between the feet 245. One or both of these stands 246 holds components of an automatic mechanism 248 (e.g., self-contained motor, springs, gas pistons, etc.) for moving the levers 244 and the interconnecting rest 242.

Although lever arms 244 and rest 242 that pivot are shown, the footrest 240 could have a rotating panel, sliding cross bar, or any of the other arrangements disclosed herein. Additionally, although two feet 245 and stands 246 are shown, the footrest 240 may use one foot 245 and stand 246 having the rest 242 extending in a cantilever fashion from the lever 244 on the stand 246. Such an arrangement can be used as long as the foot 245 can support the rest 242 with a person's foot resting thereon and can resist tilting, turning, or the like.

The length of the rest 242 can be adjustable so that the separation between the two feet 245 and stands 246 can be adjusted to accommodate the desk 10, table, counter, or other area under which the footrest 240 is used. Additionally, the stands 246 need not have an extended height so the footrest 240 can position underneath a desk, table, counter, or other area. Although not visible in the plan views shown, the stands 246 may be shorter than or at least as tall as the supports 20 of the desk 10 under which the footrest 240 can be used. Either way, the stands 246 enable the footrest 240 to fit underneath the tabletop 50 of the desk 10.

As noted above, the tabletop 50 of the existing desk 10 may or may not be height-adjustable, and the footrest 240 fits underneath the tabletop 50 as disclosed herein. In the present example, the tabletop 50 is height-adjustable, either automatically or not. Regardless, the footrest 240 having its own internal mechanism 248 can be activated independently of (or in conjunction with) the desk's tabletop 50. For example, a user can manually press a button, switch, or control 249 to actuate the footrest 240 when either auto-

matically or manually raising the tabletop **50** of the desk **10**. This control **249** can be disposed on one of the feet **245** for the user to engage with her foot to extend and retract the rest **242**.

Alternatively, the footrest **240**, even though a separate device from the desk **10**, can be activated automatically in response to the raising and lowering of the desk's tabletop **50**. An interconnecting cable or other connection (not shown) can connect between the footrest's mechanism **248** and the desk's mechanism (not shown) and can be used to activate the footrest **240** when the tabletop **50** raises and lowers on the desk **10**. Such a connection can convey an electronic signal from the desk's mechanism (not shown) to the footrest's mechanism **248** or visa-versa to coordinate operation between the two. In other alternatives, the footrest's mechanism **248** may have a motion sensor, a proximity sensor, or the like to detect the tabletop **50** moving from seated to standing positions (or visa-versa) so the footrest **140** can auto-deploy in like manner with the movement of the tabletop **50**. These and other techniques for automated operation can be used.

FIG. **11** shows a plan view of yet another automatic footrest **240**. Here, the footrest **240** is shown alone without a desk, tabletop, counter, or other work surface, although the footrest **240** could and likely would be used with one. The feet **245** are interconnected on this footrest **240** with an interconnecting bar **247** that holds the feet **245** at a particular distance and can help stabilize the footrest **240**. The bar **247** can be flat and can lie close to the floor to maintain a low profile.

The lengths of the bar **247** and the rest **242** can be adjustable so that the separation between the two feet **245** and stands **246** can be adjusted to accommodate the table or area under which the footrest **240** is used. For example, an intermediate piece or bar **243** can affix as part of the rest **242** between the levers **244** to adjust the length of the rest **242**. The bar **247** between the feet **245** may telescope to change the length of the bar **247** and adjust the separation between the feet **245**. These and other forms of adjustment can be used.

The foregoing description of preferred and other embodiments is not intended to limit or restrict the scope or applicability of the inventive concepts conceived of by the Applicants. It will be appreciated with the benefit of the present disclosure that features described above in accordance with any embodiment or aspect of the disclosed subject matter can be utilized, either alone or in combination, with any other described feature, in any other embodiment or aspect of the disclosed subject matter.

In the examples above, only one side support **20** has been shown with a manual or automated mechanism for moving the tabletop and/or switching the footrest. It will be appreciated that the other side support **20** of the adjustable desk **10** may or may not have the same mechanism or a different mechanism, depending on the balance required, the forces of friction and weight involved, etc. Moreover, although two side supports **20** are shown, the desks **10** may use one side support **20** having the rest **40** or **140** and the tabletop **50** extending in a cantilever fashion from the support **20**. Such an arrangement can be used as long as the support **20** can support the rest **40** or **140** and tabletop **50** with weight resting thereon and can resist tilting, turning, or the like. For example, feet for such a single side support **20** may extend laterally under the tabletop **50** to support the desk **10**.

Various mechanisms have been described for raising and lower the tabletop **50** and/or for switching the footrests **40**, **140**, and **240**. Each of the described mechanisms can be used

in any of the disclosed desks **10** and footrests **40**, **140**, and **240**, including those desks **10** having the footrest **140** that acts as a privacy screen and flips down about 90-degrees to form the rest for the user, the footrest **40** that rotates 180 degrees, the footrest **40** that slides, and the footrest **240** that can be used separate from a desk. In general, the mechanisms can use cables, rotating gears, screw gears, rack and pinion gears, motors, actuators, cranks, levers, hydraulic pistons, gas-lifts, gas struts, springs, counter balances, and the like for manually and automatically raising and lowering the tabletop **50** and/or for switching the footrests **40**, **140**, and **240**. Moreover, any combination of such mechanisms can be used with one another in a given embodiment.

Pickup gear stops and pre-set electric actuators, switches, and the like can allow for the required movement to occur between hard stops during transitions of the tabletop **50** and footrest **40**, **140**, or **240**. The automatic, direct drive arrangements preferably have a break-away or fail-safe stop and/or a panic button. Manual systems can have a free rotational shaft, a dampened rotational or torsional shaft, or spring-loaded hinge.

FIG. **12** is a diagrammatic illustration of an adjustable-height desk **1200**, shown in a sitting position, having a deployable footrest **1210** and a deployable floor mat **1204**. In a typical embodiment, the adjustable-height desk includes a work surface **1206** and at least two legs **1208**. A height of the work surface **1206** and the legs **1208** is capable of being adjusted between a sitting height and a standing height. In a typical embodiment, adjustment of the work surface **1206** and the legs **1208** may be actuated in accordance with any of the embodiments described above with respect to FIGS. **1-11**. A footrest assembly **1211** is disposed between two oppositely disposed legs **1208**. The footrest assembly **1211** is capable of rotating about an axis **1212** between a stowed position and a deployed position. In a typical embodiment, the footrest assembly **1211** is co-actuated with adjustment of the height of the legs **1208** and the work surface **1206** such that when the work surface is moved to the standing position, the footrest assembly **1211** rotates automatically to the deployed position. When the work surface **1206** is moved to the sitting position, the footrest assembly **1211** rotates automatically to the stowed position thereby facilitating use of the adjustable-height desk **1200** with a chair. A floor mat **1214** is coupled to the footrest assembly **1211**. In various embodiments, the floor mat **1214** may be, for example, an anti-fatigue mat, an electrical isolation mat, an anti-slip mat, or any other appropriate type of floor mat as dictated by design requirements and working conditions. In a typical embodiment, actuation of the footrest assembly **1211** is accomplished in accordance with any of the embodiments described above according to FIGS. **1-11**.

FIG. **13** is a schematic diagram of the footrest assembly **1211** and the deployable floor mat **1214** in a retracted position. The footrest assembly **1211** includes a connection bar **1216** and a footrest **1210**. A connection bar **1216** is disposed between the pivot points of the footrest **1210**. The connection bar **1216** is disposed along the axis **1212**. In a typical embodiment, the footrest **1210** is offset from, and rotates about, the connection bar **1216**. The footrest **1210** is coupled to the connection bar **1216** via oppositely disposed spaced arms **1209**. The floor mat **1214** is coupled to the connection bar **1216** and rotates with the connection bar **1216**. When in the stowed position, the floor mat **1214** extends rearwardly from the connection bar **1216** over the footrest **1210**. The floor mat **1214** then wraps around the footrest **1210** and extends to the floor **1218**. Positioning the floor mat **1214** around the footrest **1210** ensures that the

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floor mat 1214 does not interfere with the use of a chair when the adjustable-height desk 1200 is in the sitting position.

FIG. 14 is a diagrammatic illustration of the adjustable-height desk 1200 standing position. FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of the footrest assembly 1211 and the deployable floor mat 1214 in a deployed position. Referring to FIGS. 14-15 collectively, when the work surface 1206 is raised to the standing position, the footrest 1210 rotates underneath and about the connection bar 1216 to a forward deployed position. In a typical embodiment, the footrest 1210 may be co-actuated with the work surface 1206 in accordance with any of the embodiments discussed relative to FIGS. 1-11. In other embodiments, the footrest 1210 may be independently actuated. Rotation of the footrest 1210 is illustrated in FIG. 15 by arrow 1220.

Still referring to FIGS. 14-15, as the footrest 1210 rotates to the deployed position, the floor mat 1214 rotates about the connection bar 1216. As the footrest 1210 rotates to the deployed position, the floor mat 1214 becomes unimpeded by the footrest 1210. Thus, the floor mat 1214 is able to extend to the floor 1218 and extend forward under the adjustable-height desk 1200. Positioning of the footrest 1210 and the floor mat 1214 in the deployed position allows the adjustable-height desk to be utilized while a user is standing.

Referring again to FIGS. 12-13, as the work surface 1206 is lowered to the sitting position, the footrest 1210 rotates rearwardly under the connection bar 1216 to the stowed position. In a typical embodiment, the footrest 1210 may be co-actuated with the work surface 1206 in accordance with any of the embodiments discussed relative to FIGS. 1-11. In other embodiments, the footrest 1210 may be independently actuated. Rotation of the footrest 1210 to the stowed position is illustrated in FIG. 13 by arrow 1222. Still referring to FIGS. 12-13, as the footrest 1210 rotates to the stowed position, the footrest 1210 engages a portion of the floor mat 1214 and pulls the floor mat 1214 rearwardly to a stowed position. Such movement of the floor mat 1214 allows the adjustable-height desk 1200 to be utilized with, for example, a chair when the adjustable-height desk 1200 is in the sitting position.

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of an adjustable-height desk 1600 with a gravity-driven footrest assembly 1603 in a stowed position. The adjustable-height desk 1600 includes a work surface 1606 and at least two legs 1608. A height of the work surface 1606 and the legs 1608 is capable of being adjusted between a sitting height and a standing height. In a typical embodiment, adjustment of the work surface 1606 and the legs 1608 may be actuated in accordance with any of the embodiments described above with respect to FIGS. 1-11. The gravity-driven footrest assembly 1603 is disposed between two oppositely-disposed legs 1608. The gravity-driven footrest assembly 1603 includes two parallel spaced arms 1605 and a footrest 1602. The footrest 1602 is capable of rotating about an axis 1612 between a stowed position and a deployed position. Two tension members 1614 connect a rear aspect of the footrest 1602 to the work surface 1606. For example, the tension members 1614 are connected to a rear aspect of the parallel spaced arms 1605 such that, when tension is applied to the tension members 1614, the arms 1609 rotate the footrest 1602 to the deployed position. In a typical embodiment, the tension members 1614 are a cord, a rope, or any other appropriate device capable of transmitting tension force as dictated by design requirements. When the work surface 1606 is set to the sitting height, the tension members 1614 become slack. In this situation, a weight of

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the footrest 1602 causes the footrest 1602 to rotate to and remain in the stowed position.

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of the adjustable-height desk 1600 with the gravity-driven footrest 1602 in a deployed position. When the work surface 1606 is raised to standing height, tension is applied to the tension members 1614. The tension members 1614 apply an upward force to the rear aspect of the arms 1609. Such force causes the footrest 1602 to rotate about the axis 1612 to the deployed position. At least one leg 1616 is disposed on a front aspect of the footrest 1602. The at least one leg 1616 contacts the ground upon movement of the footrest 1602 to the deployed position. In a typical embodiment, when the work surface 1606 is lowered to the sitting position, the tension members 1614 again become slack. In this situation, no upward force is applied to the rear aspect of the footrest 1602. The weight of the footrest 1602 causes the footrest to rotate about the axis 1612 to the stowed position.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of an adjustable-height desk 1800 with a floor-mounted gravity-driven footrest 1802 in a stowed position. The adjustable-height desk 1800 includes a work surface 1806 and at least two legs 1808. A height of the work surface 1806 and the legs 1808 is capable of being adjusted between a sitting height and a standing height. In a typical embodiment, adjustment of the work surface 1806 and the legs 1808 may be actuated in accordance with any of the embodiments described above with respect to FIGS. 1-11. The gravity-driven footrest 1802 is disposed between and rotatably coupled to two oppositely-disposed floor stops 1820. In a typical embodiment, the floor stops 1820 are arranged so as to position the footrest 1802 between the at least two legs 1808. The footrest 1802 is capable of rotating about an axis 1812 between a stowed position and a deployed position. Two tension members 1814 connect a rear aspect of the footrest 1802 to the work surface 1806. In a typical embodiment, the tension members 1814 are a cord, a rope, or any other appropriate device capable of transmitting tension force as dictated by design requirements. When the work surface 1806 is set to the sitting height, the tension members 1814 become slack. In this situation, a weight of the footrest 1802 causes the footrest 1802 to rotate to and remain in the stowed position. In other embodiments, the floor-mounted gravity-driven footrest 1802 may be placed beneath a fixed-height desk having an after-market variable-height attachment coupled thereto. In such embodiments, the floor-mounted gravity-driven footrest 1802 is coupled to the variable-height attachment via the tension members 1814. Thus, when the variable-height attachment is moved from a sitting position to a standing position, the floor-mounted gravity-driven footrest 1802 is deployed in the manner described above.

FIG. 19 is a perspective view of the adjustable-height desk 1800 with the gravity-driven footrest 1802 in a deployed position. When the work surface 1806 is raised to standing height, tension is applied to the tension members 1814. The tension members 1814 apply an upward force to the rear aspect of the footrest 1802. Such force causes the footrest 1802 to rotate about the axis 1812 to the deployed position. The footrest 1802 contacts the floor stop 1820 upon movement of the footrest 1802 to the deployed position. The floor stop 1820 prevents further movement of the footrest 1802 past the deployed position. In a typical embodiment, when the work surface 1806 is lowered to the sitting position, the tension members 1814 again become slack. In this situation, no upward force is applied to the rear aspect

of the footrest **1802**. The weight of the footrest **1802** causes the footrest to rotate about the axis **1812** to the stowed position.

Although various embodiments of the method and system of the present invention have been illustrated in the accompanying Drawings and described in the foregoing Specification, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications, and substitutions without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth herein. It is intended that the Specification and examples be considered as illustrative only.

What is claimed is:

1. A desk, comprising:
 - a tabletop;
 - at least one base member supporting the tabletop, the at least one base member being slidably movable between a sitting position and a maximum standing position;
 - a footrest coupled to the base member, the footrest rotatable relative to the base member between a stowed, substantially vertical, position and a deployed, substantially horizontal, position, the footrest being biased towards the stowed position by a weight of the footrest; and
 - a flexible tension member coupled to the at least one base member and operatively coupled to the footrest, the flexible tension member rotating the footrest from the stowed position to the deployed position and having a substantially constant length as the base member moves between the sitting position and the maximum standing position.
2. The desk of claim 1, comprising two spaced base members.
3. The desk of claim 2, wherein the footrest is disposed between the two spaced base members.
4. The desk of claim 1, wherein the footrest comprises at least one leg extending therefrom.
5. The desk of claim 1, wherein the footrest is coupled to the base member by at least one arm.
6. The desk of claim 1, wherein the base member moves telescopically.
7. A desk, comprising:
 - at least one base member having a support movable vertically relative to the at least one base member;
 - a tabletop supported on the support above the at least one base member, the tabletop being movable with the support between a sitting position and a maximum standing position;
 - a footrest assembly disposed on the at least one base member beneath the tabletop, the footrest assembly movable between a stowed position toward a back of the desk and a deployed position toward a front of the desk, the footrest being biased towards the stowed position by a weight of the footrest;

- a flexible tension member coupling the footrest to the tabletop, the flexible tension member having a substantially constant length when the tabletop is moved from the sitting position to the maximum standing position; and
 - at least one mechanism disposed on the at least one base member and operatively coupled to the support, the at least one mechanism moving the support vertically relative to the at least one base member to raise and lower the tabletop relative to the at least one base member.
8. The desk of claim 7, wherein the flexible tension member is a cord.
 9. The desk of claim 7, wherein the footrest assembly comprises:
 - two spaced parallel arms, each arm of the two spaced parallel arms being pivotably coupled to the at least one base member; and
 - a footrest coupled to and disposed between the two spaced parallel arms.
 10. The desk of claim 9, wherein the flexible tension member is coupled to each arm of the two spaced parallel arms such that the footrest rotates to the deployed position when tension is applied to the flexible tension member.
 11. The desk of claim 10, wherein tension is applied to the flexible tension member when the tabletop is moved from the sitting position to the maximum standing position.
 12. The desk of claim 10, wherein tension is relieved from the flexible tension member when the tabletop is moved from the maximum standing position to the sitting position.
 13. A method of deploying a footrest with an adjustable-height desk, the method comprising:
 - coupling a base member to a tabletop, the base member having a support that is vertically movable relative to the base member so as to move the tabletop between a sitting position and a maximum standing position;
 - coupling a footrest assembly to the base member the footrest assembly being rotatable between a stowed position and a deployed position, the footrest being biased towards the stowed position by a weight of the footrest; and
 - co-actuating the footrest assembly with the tabletop such that, when the tabletop moves from the sitting position to the standing position, the footrest rotates to the deployed position as a result of a constant force applied to the footrest by a flexible tension member, the flexible tension member having a substantially constant length as the tabletop is moved between the sitting position and the maximum standing position.
 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the footrest assembly comprises a connection bar coupled to and displaced from a footrest.
 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the footrest rotates around the connection bar.

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