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Gant et al.

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(54) **PORTABLE CHANGING TABLE**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/632,952, filed on Oct. 1, 2012, now Pat. No. 8,677,534, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/187,400, filed on Jul. 20, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,276,228, which is a continuation of application No. 12/884,090, filed on Sep. 16, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,001,637.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/242,899, filed on Sep. 16, 2009.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47C 21/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **5/655**; 5/947

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 5/655, 947; 108/42, 48
See application file for complete search history.

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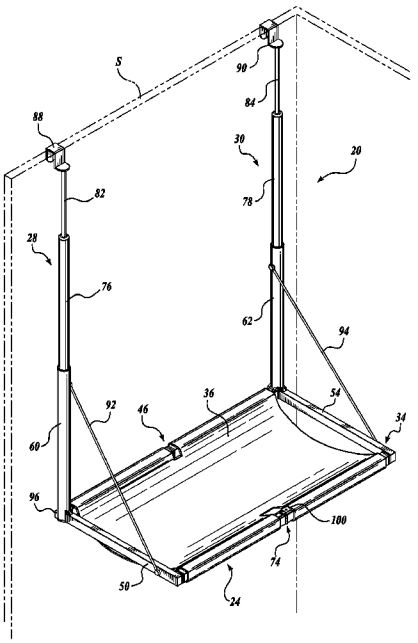
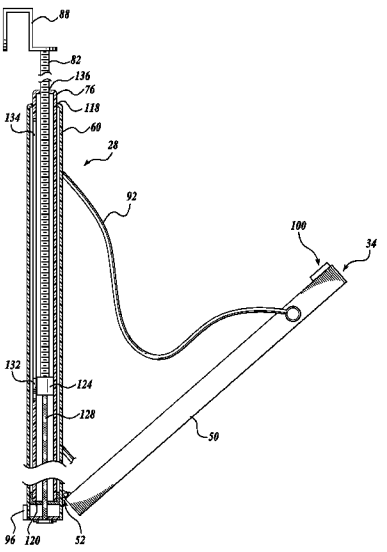
Primary Examiner — Fredrick Conley
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Christensen O'Connor Johnson Kindness PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A portable changing table includes at least one extendable arm assembly moveable between a retracted position and an extended position. The at least one extendable arm assembly is removably securable to a support structure, and it includes a biasing member for urging the at least one extendable arm assembly into the retracted position. The table further includes a latch assembly that is configured to selectively secure the at least one extendable arm assembly in the retracted position. A collapsible frame is hingedly secured to the at least one extendable arm assembly that is moveable between a stowed position and a deployed position. A flexible support member extends across a portion of the collapsible frame in the deployed position.

16 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets





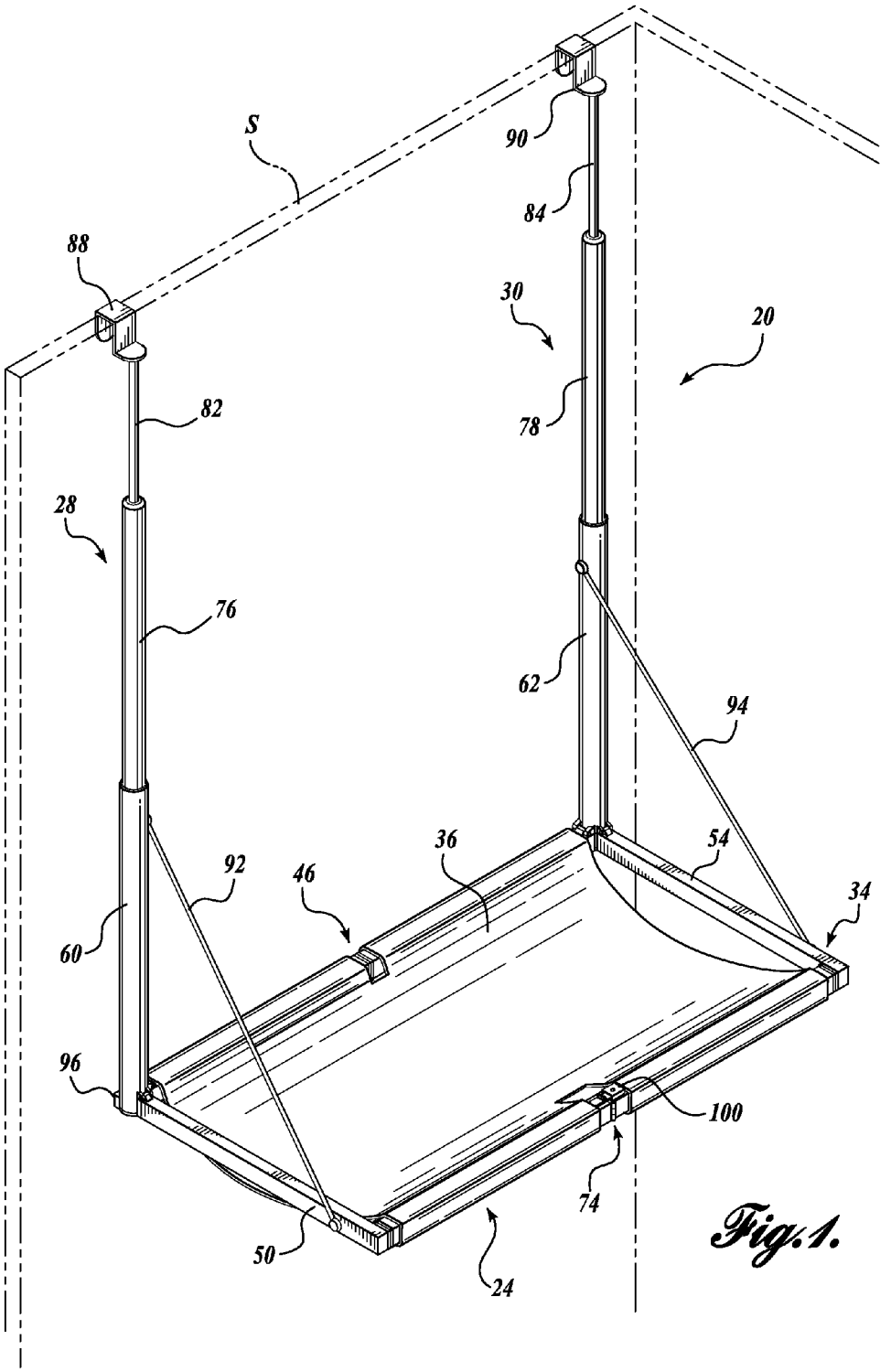


Fig. 1.

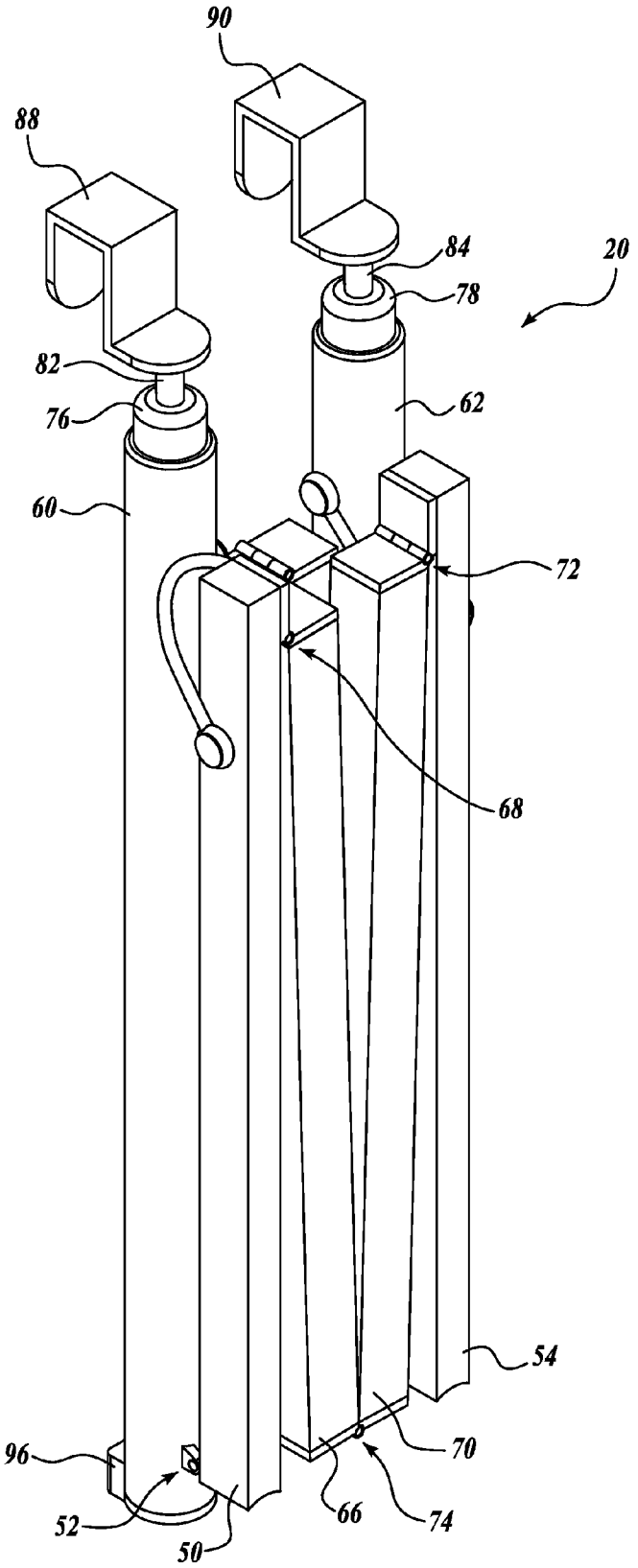


Fig.2.

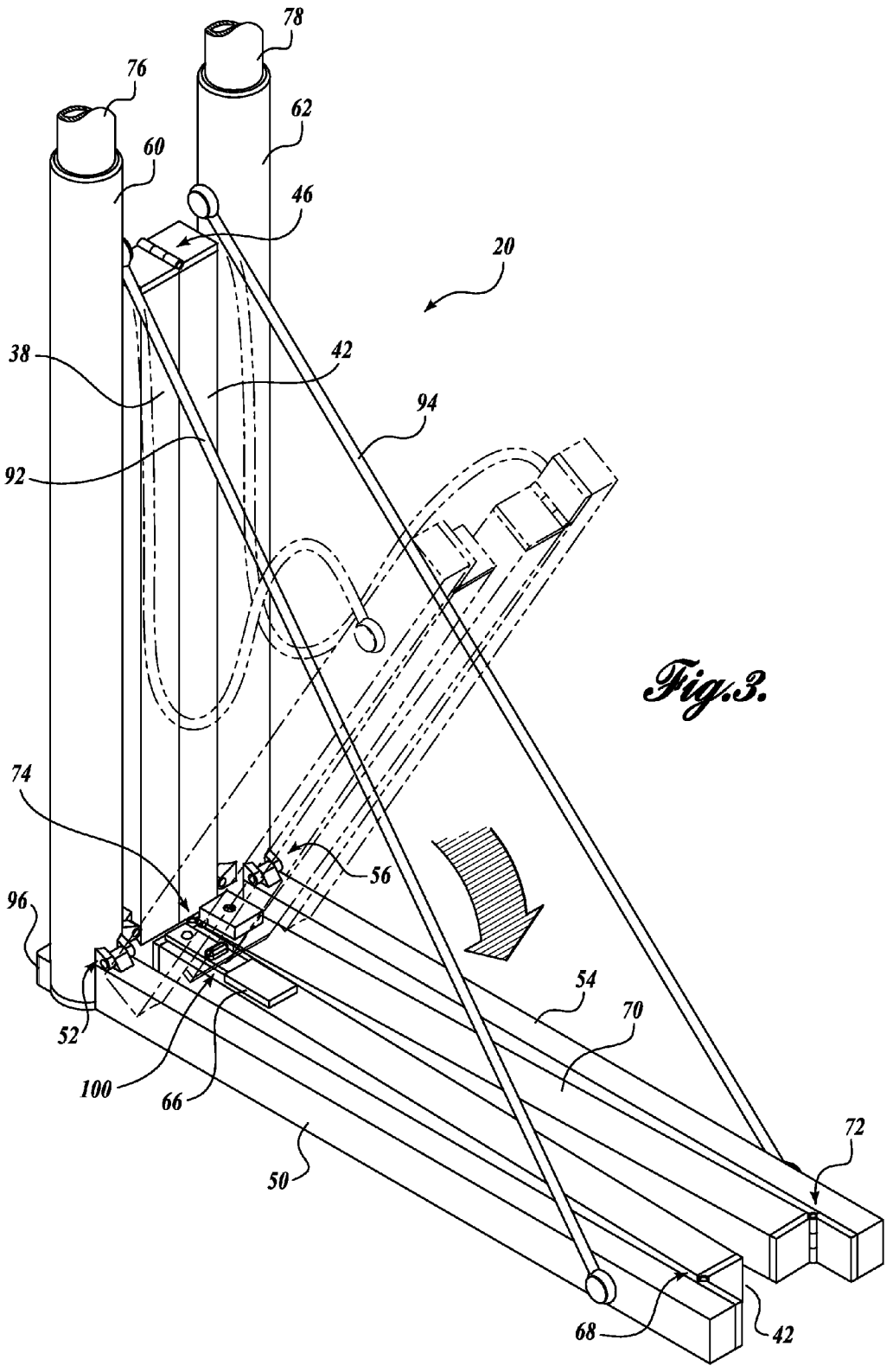


Fig.3.

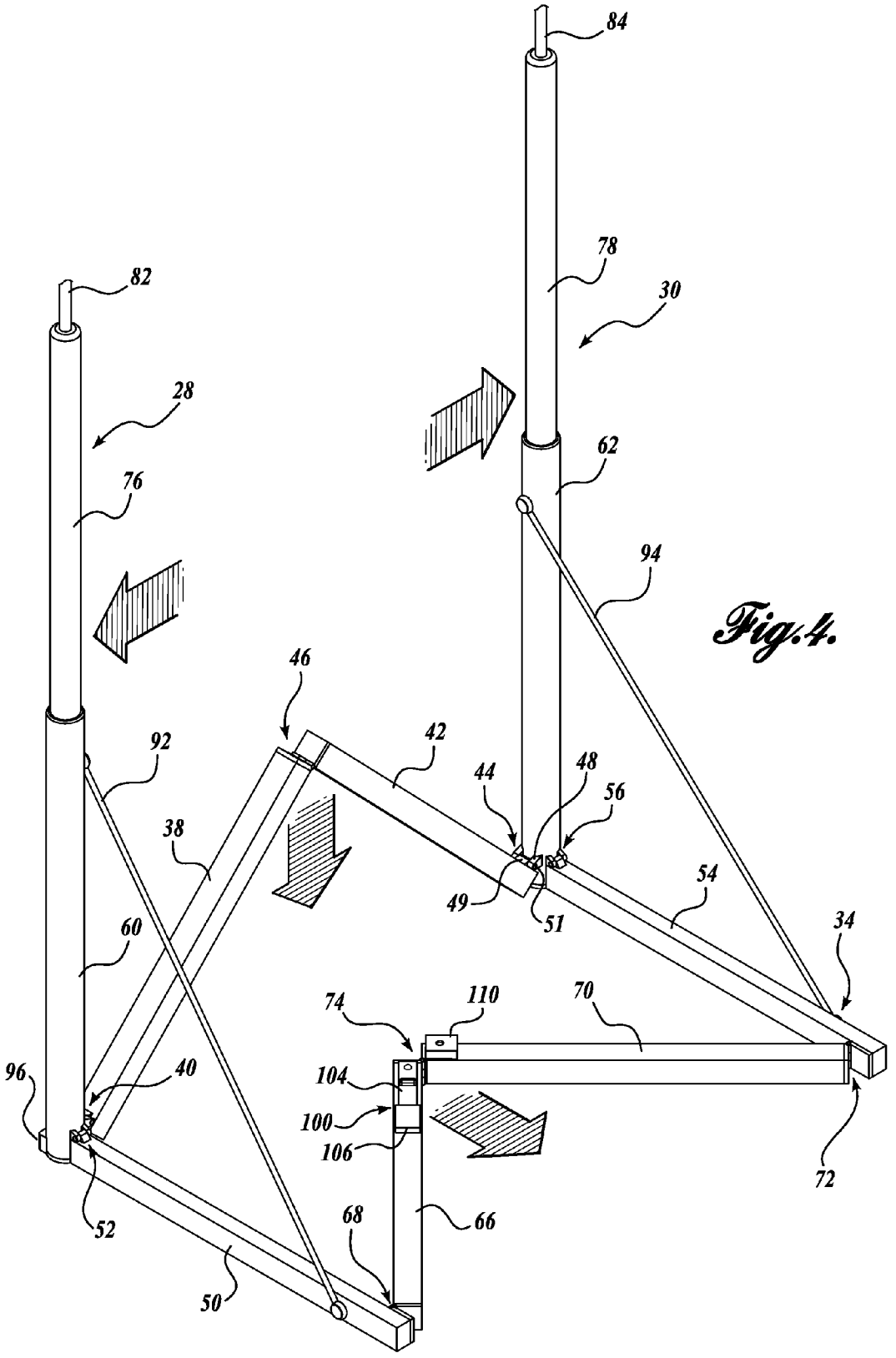

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Fig. 4.

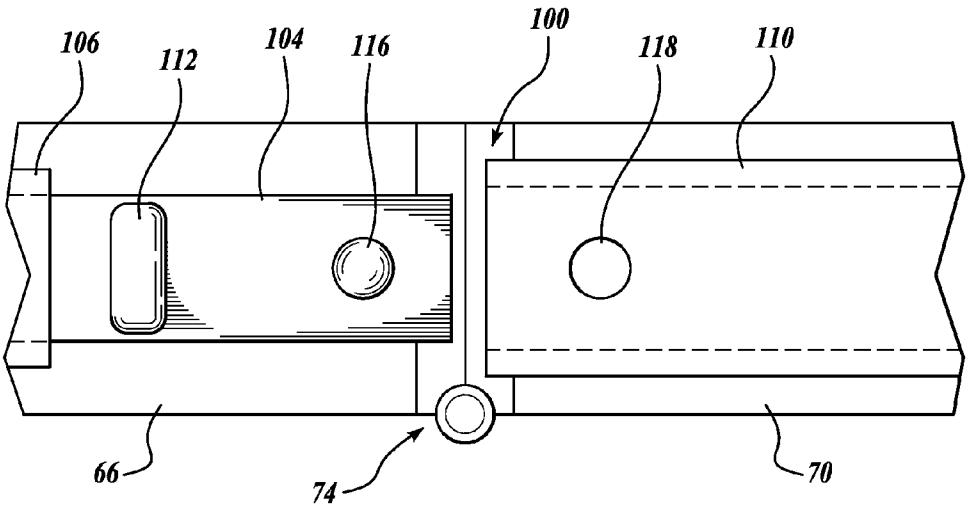
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Fig.5A.

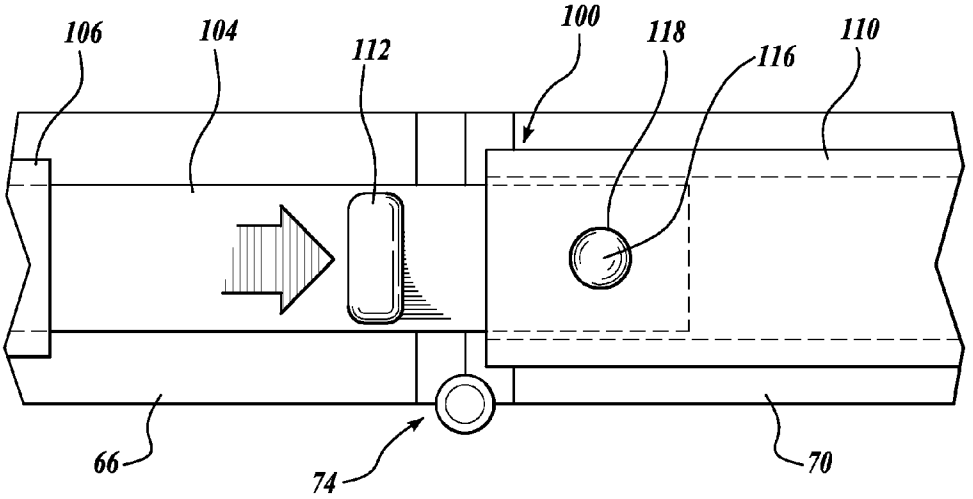
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Fig.5B.

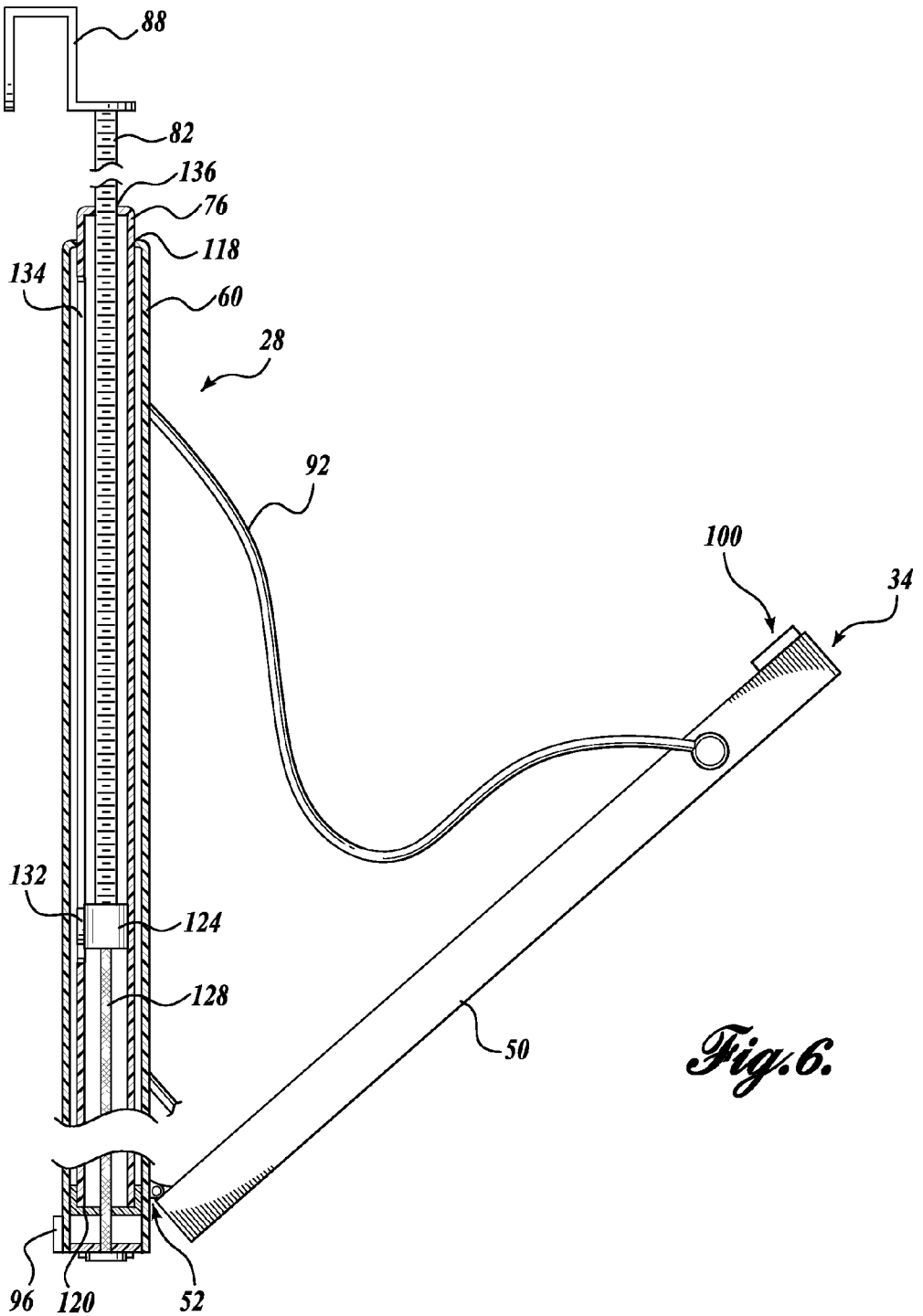

Fig. 6.

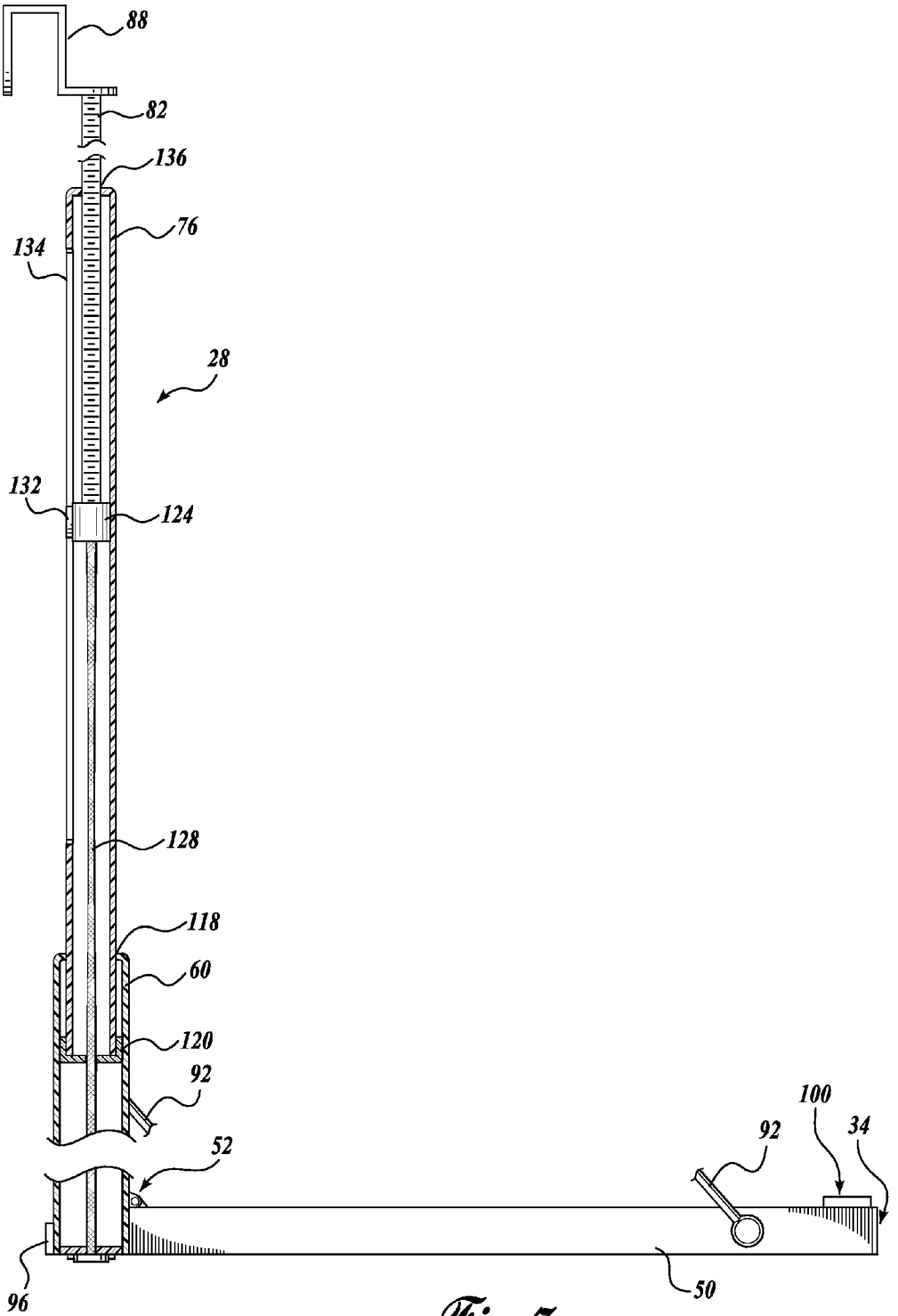

Fig. 7.

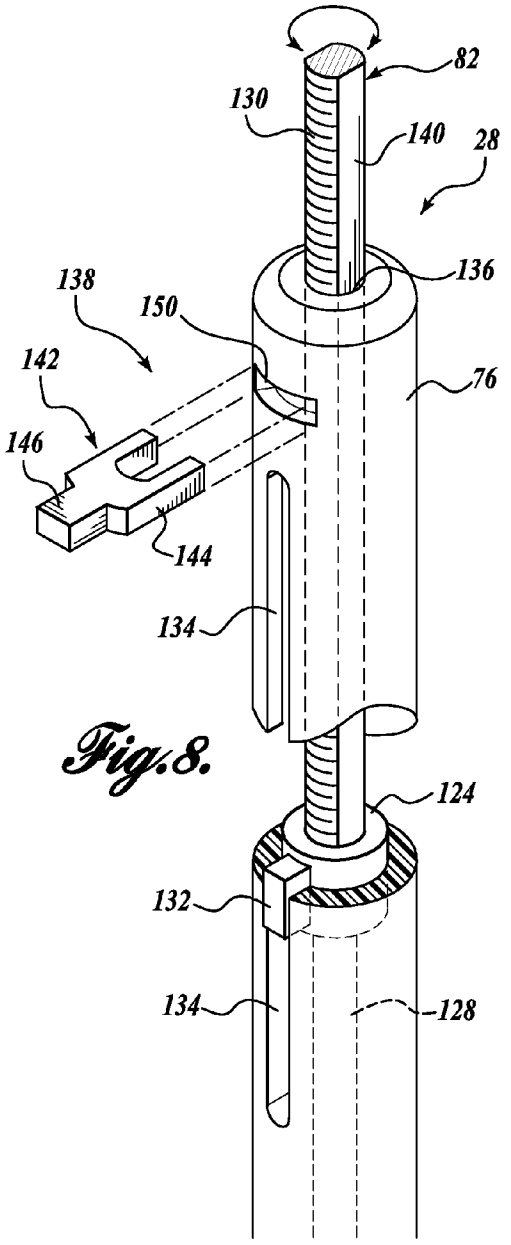
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Fig.8.

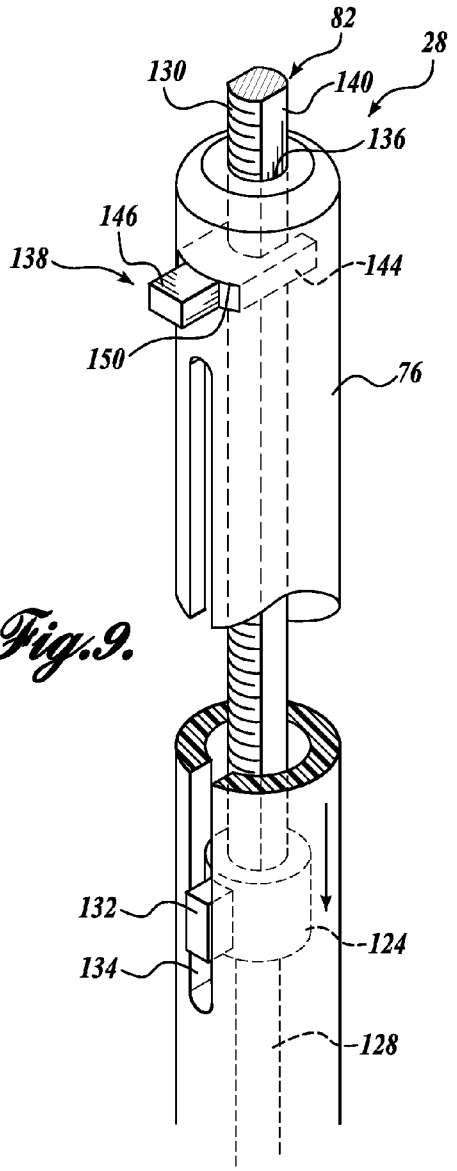
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Fig.9.

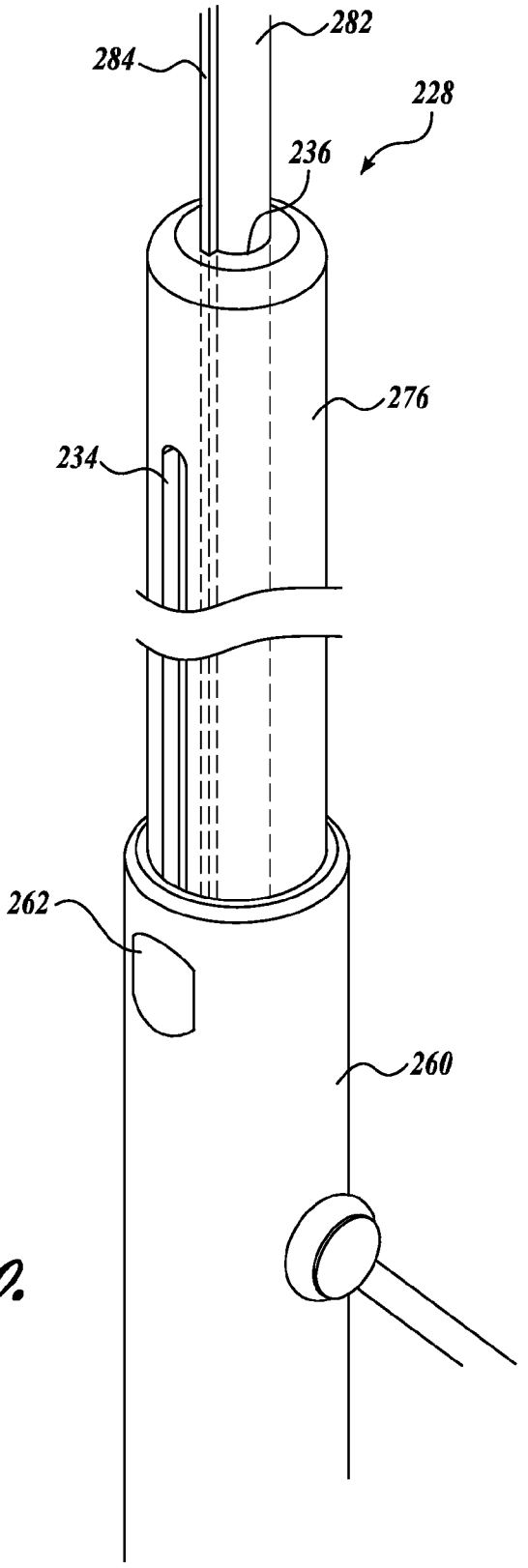

Fig. 10.

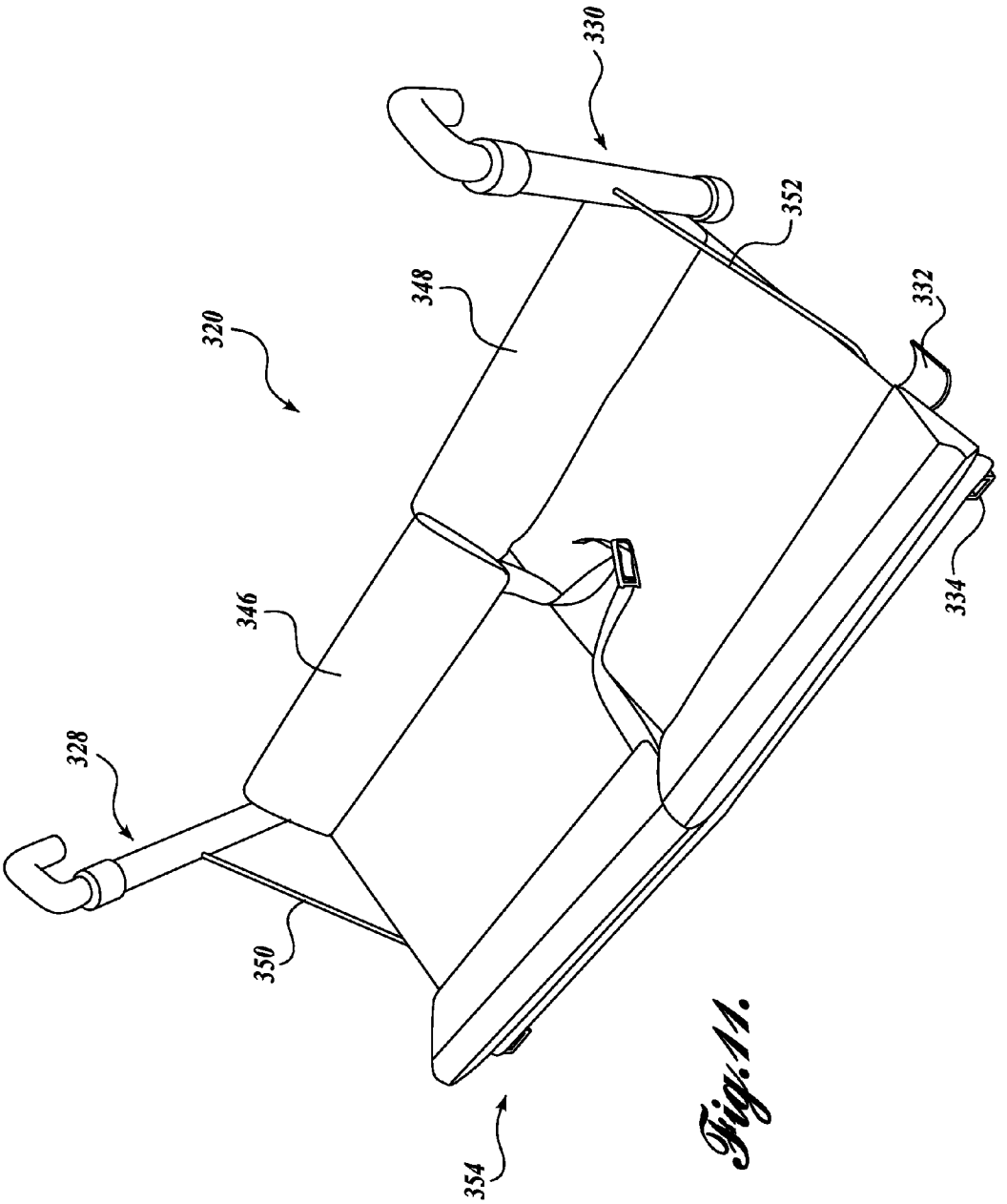

Fig. 11.

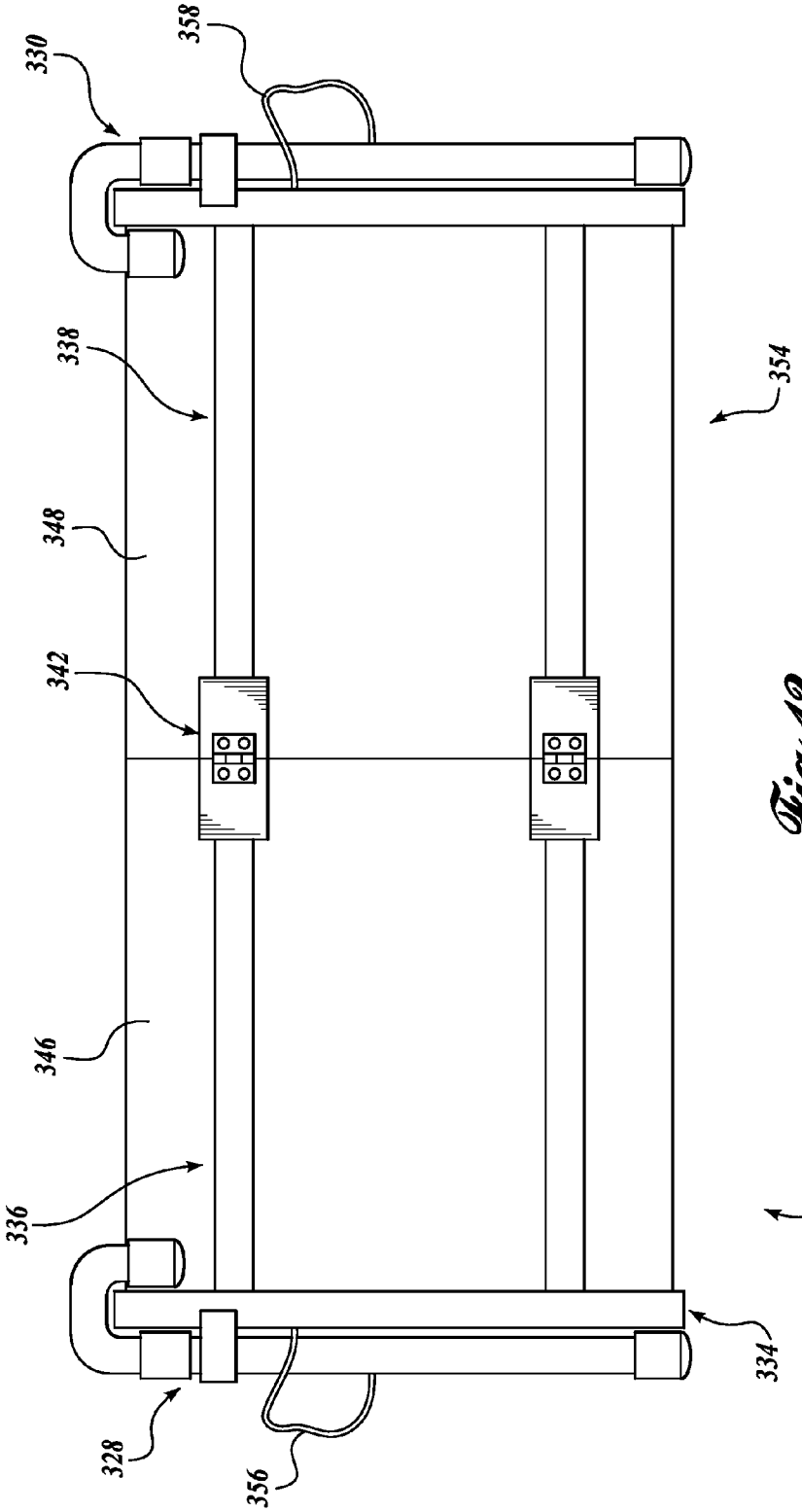

Fig. 12.

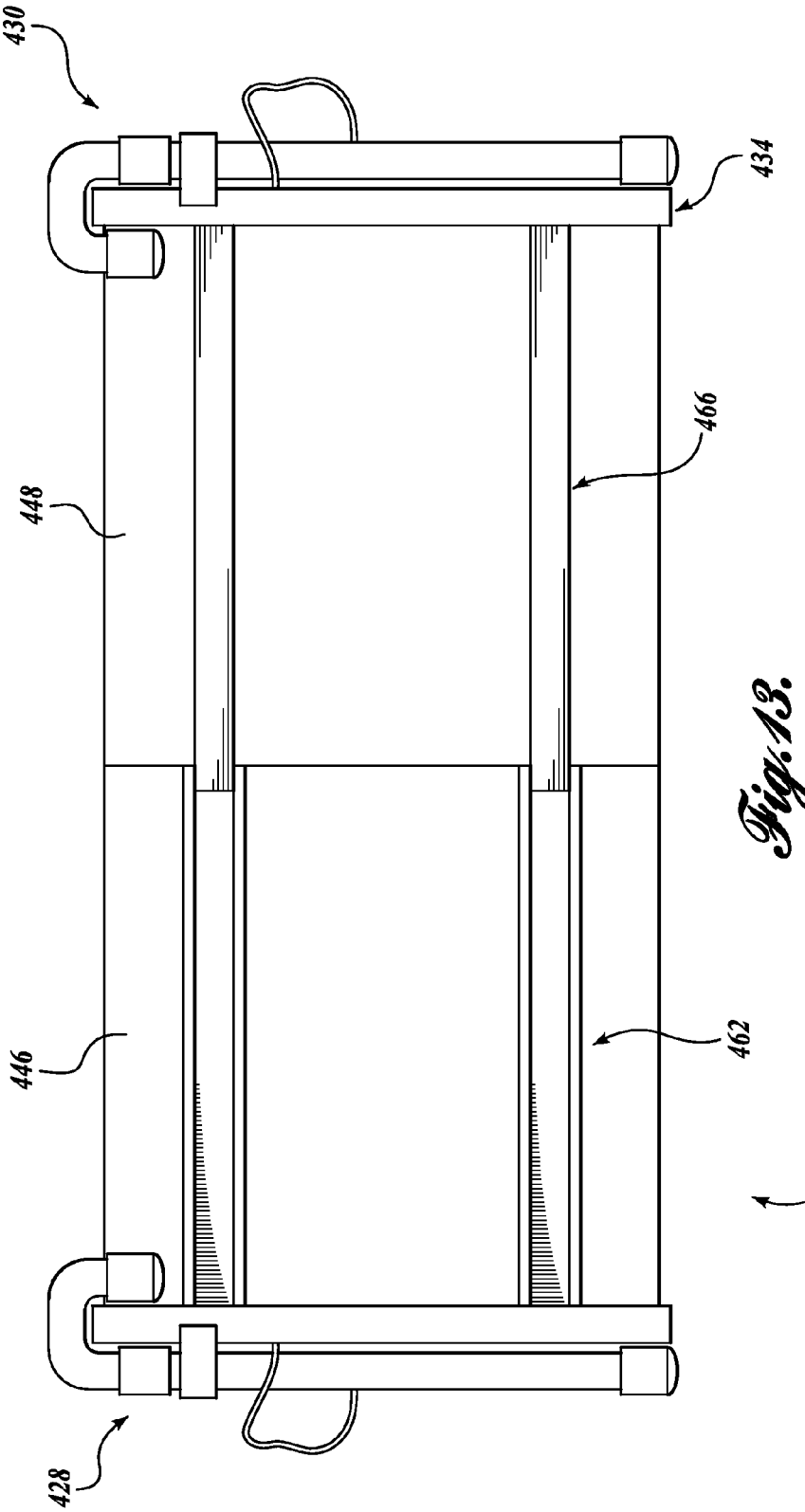

Fig. 13.

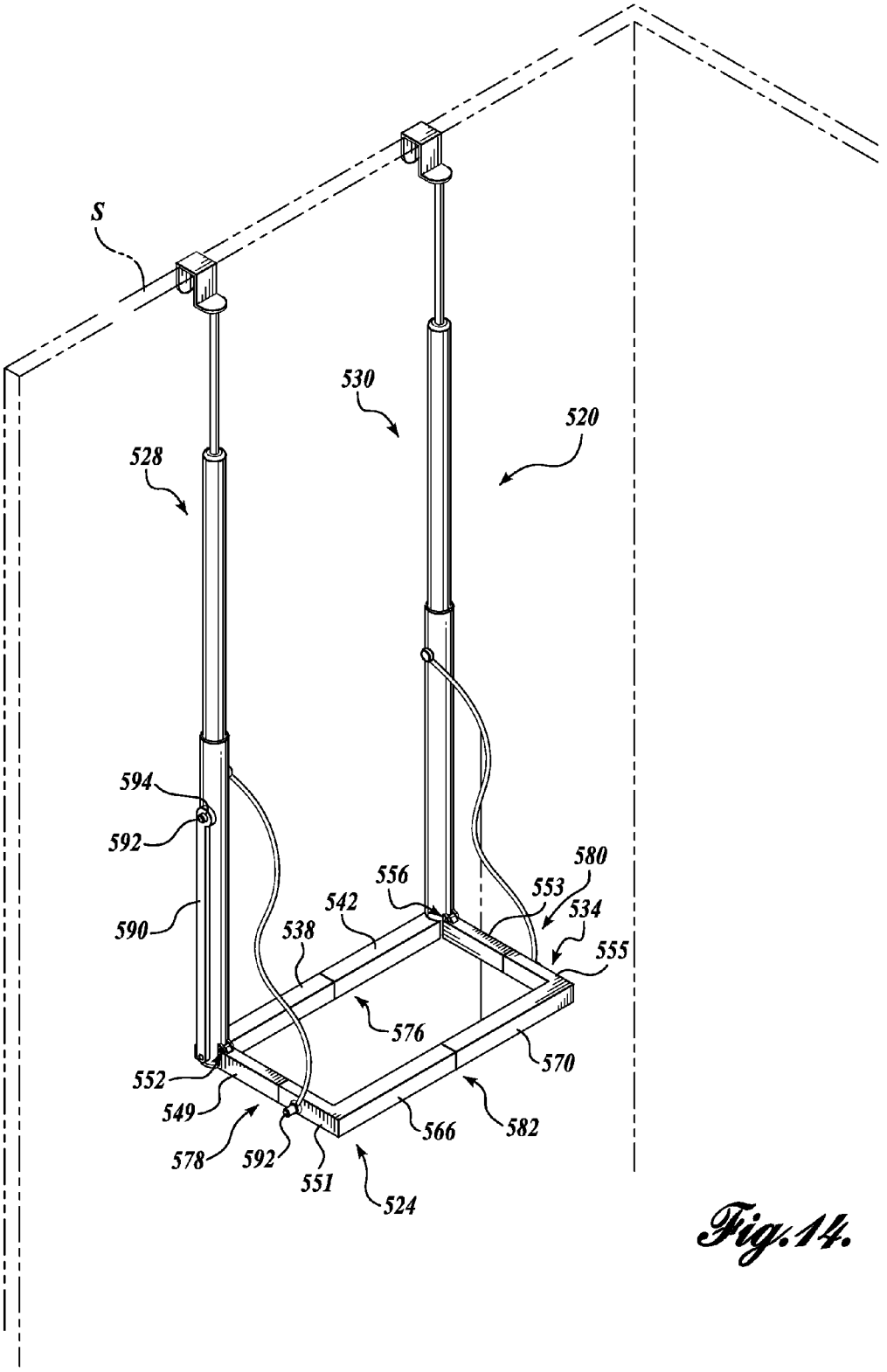
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Fig. 14.

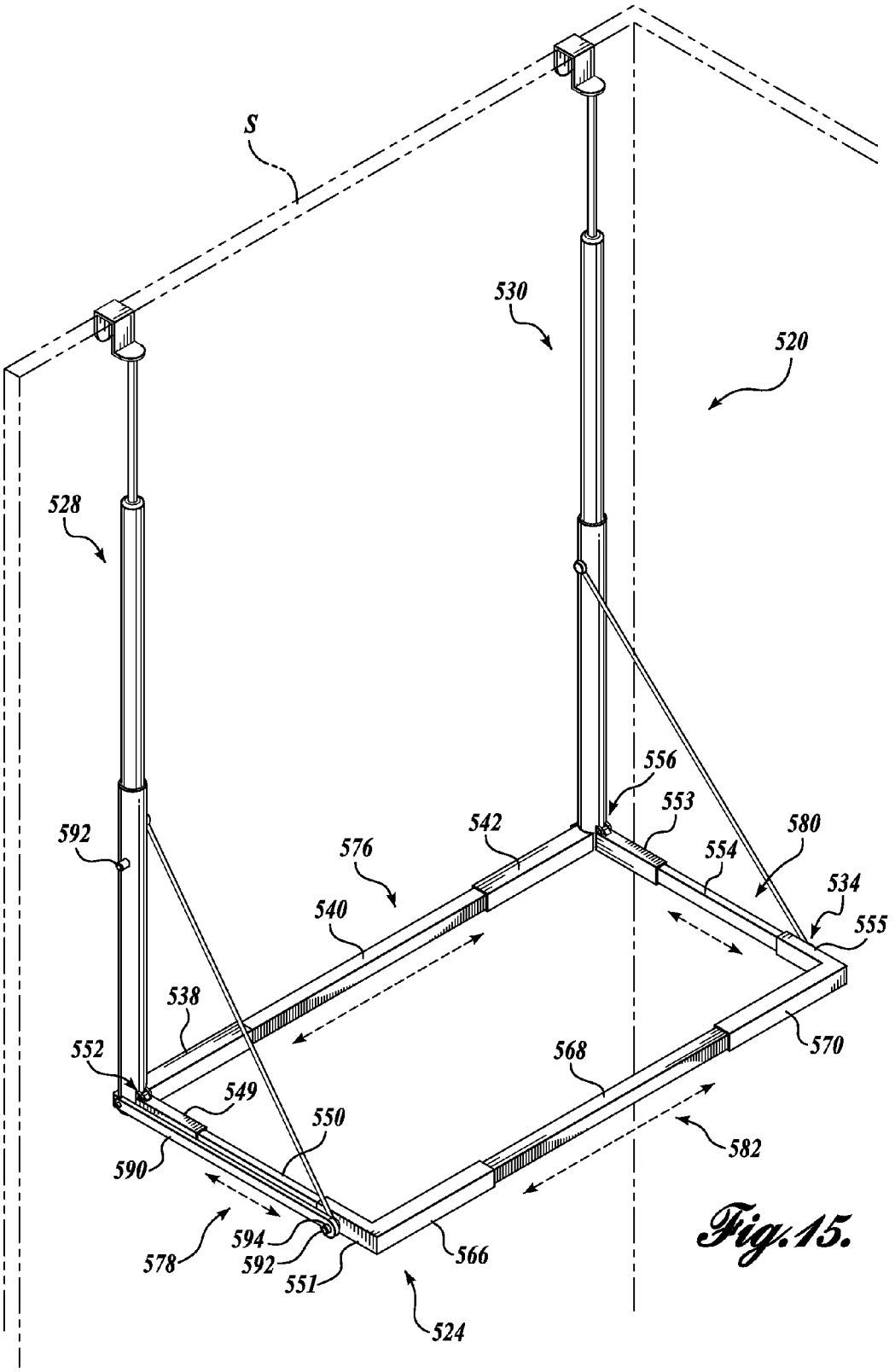
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Fig. 15.

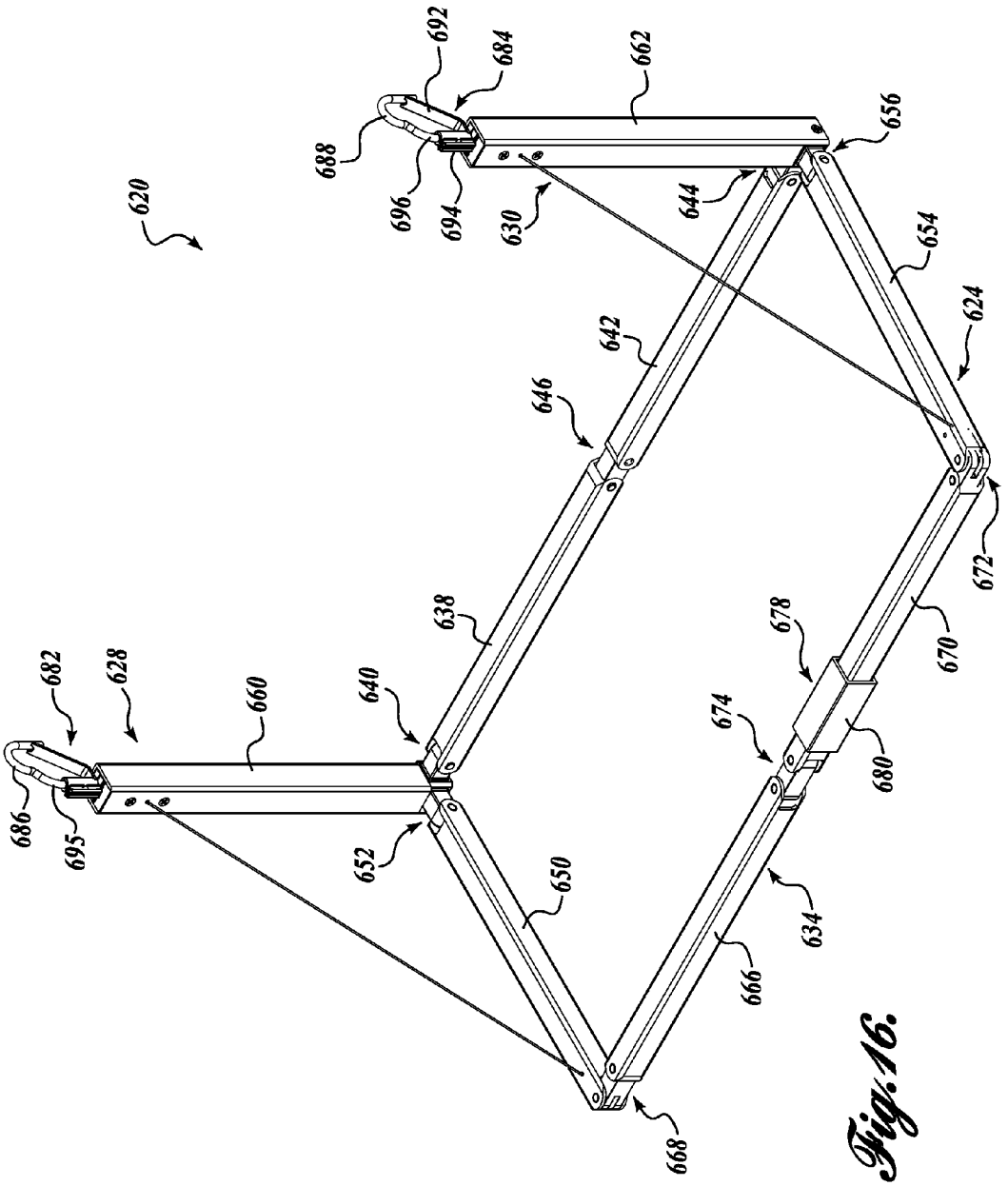
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Fig. 16.

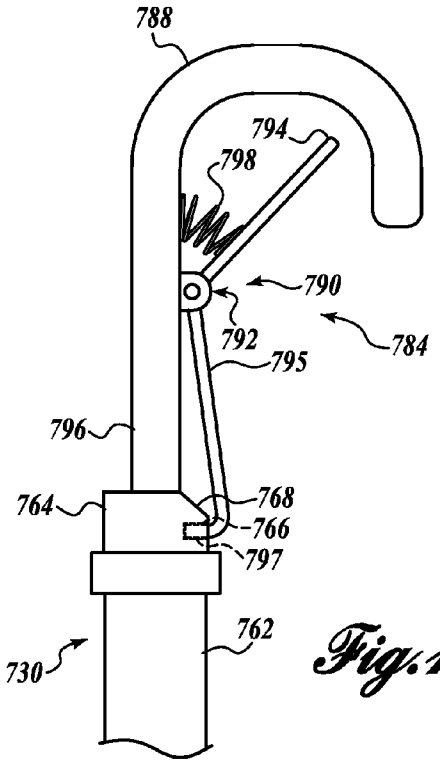
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Fig.17.

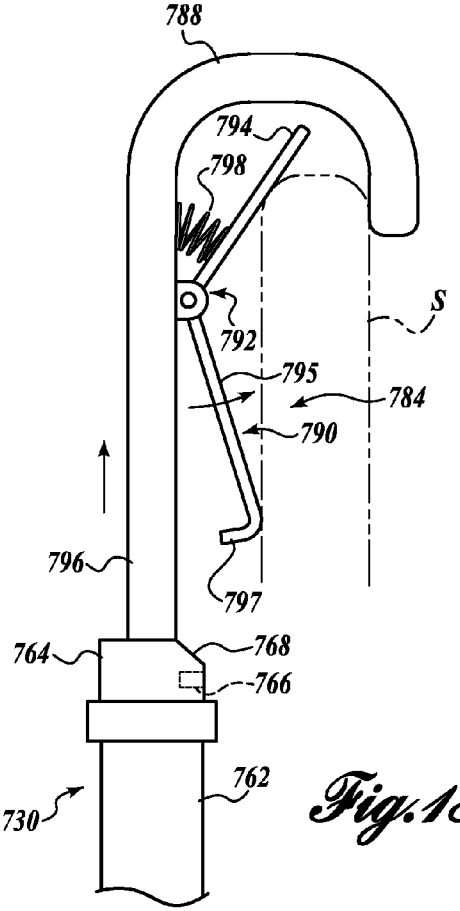
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Fig.18.

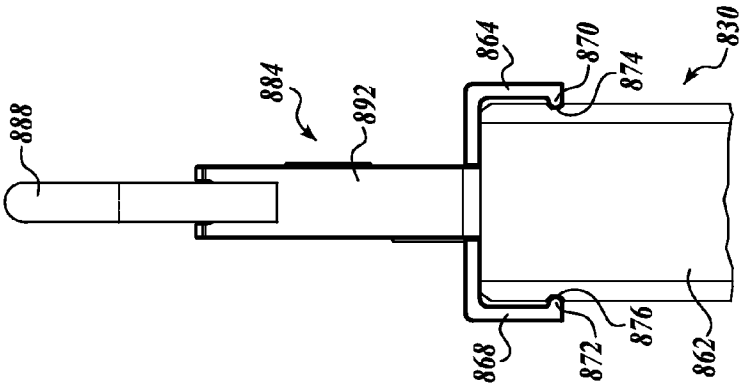

Fig.21.

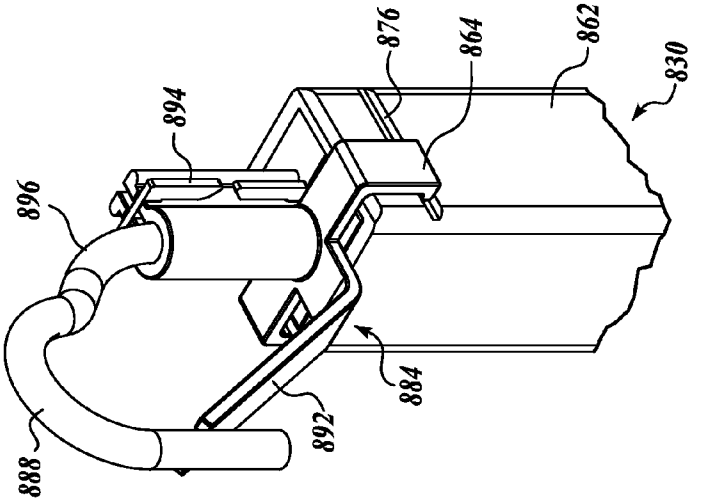

Fig.20.

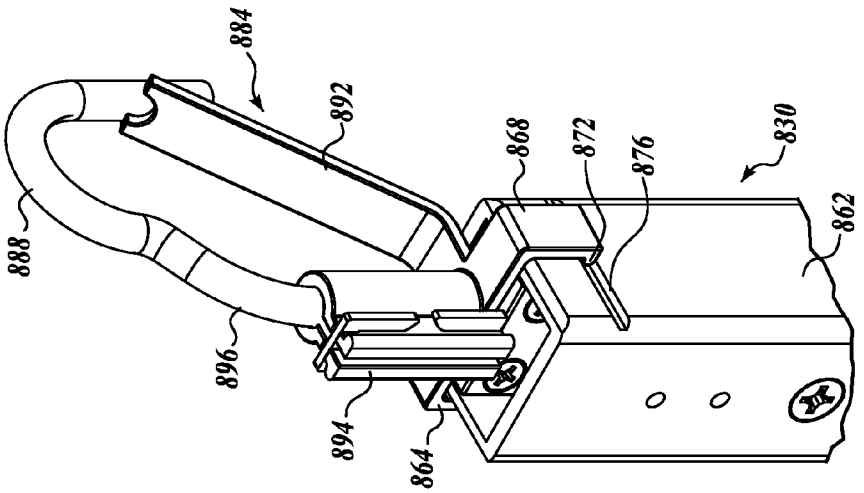

Fig.19.

PORTABLE CHANGING TABLE

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS NOTE

This application is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 13/632,952, filed Oct. 1, 2012, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 13/187,400, filed Jul. 20, 2011, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,276,228, issued Oct. 2, 2012, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 12/884,090, filed Sep. 16, 2010, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,001,637, issued Aug. 23, 2011, and which claims the benefit of Provisional Application No. 61/242,899, filed Sep. 16, 2009, the disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Parents and caregivers of infants and young children that wear diapers are frequently obliged to perform diaper changes away from home. The most convenient place to perform a diaper change is usually in a public restroom. However, many public restrooms, particularly men's restrooms, do not provide a diaper changing station. In restrooms where there is a diaper changing station, the diaper changing station is often soiled or even broken. Parents and caregivers are faced with the choice of using a dirty and potentially unsafe diaper changing station, the restroom counter, or the restroom floor to change the infant's or child's diaper. Thus, there exists a need for a changing table that is sufficiently portable and compact so as to provide a safe and sanitary surface for performing diaper changes on the go.

SUMMARY

A portable changing table of the present disclosure includes at least one extendable arm assembly moveable between a retracted position and an extended position. The at least one extendable arm assembly is removably securable to a support structure. The portable changing table further includes a collapsible frame hingedly secured to the at least one extendable arm assembly, wherein the collapsible frame is moveable between a stowed position and a deployed position. The portable changing table further includes a flexible support member secured to a portion of the collapsible frame. The flexible support member extends across a portion of the collapsible frame in the deployed position.

In an alternate embodiment, a portable changing table includes at least one extendable arm assembly moveable between a retracted position and an extended position. The at least one extendable arm assembly is removably securable to a support structure. The portable changing table further includes a collapsible frame with a first frame member assembly having a first telescoping member. A portion of the first frame member assembly is moveable relative to the first telescoping member into at least first and second positions. The collapsible frame further includes a second frame member assembly having a second telescoping member, wherein a portion of the second frame member assembly is moveable relative to the second telescoping member into at least first and second positions. A flexible support member is secured to a portion of the collapsible frame.

In another embodiment, a portable changing table includes at least one extendable arm assembly moveable between a refracted position and an extended position. The at least one extendable arm assembly is removably securable to a support structure, and it includes a biasing member for urging the at least one extendable arm assembly into the retracted position.

The table further includes a latch assembly that is configured to selectively secure the at least one extendable arm assembly in the retracted position. A collapsible frame is hingedly secured to the at least one extendable arm assembly that is moveable between a stowed position and a deployed position. A flexible support member extends across a portion of the collapsible frame in the deployed position.

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This summary is not intended to identify key features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing aspects and many of the attendant advantages of the present disclosure will become more readily appreciated by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. **1** is an isometric view of a portable changing table formed in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure, wherein the portable changing table is shown in a deployed position;

FIG. **2** is an isometric view of the portable changing table of FIG. **1** shown in a collapsed position, wherein a pad of the portable changing table has been removed;

FIG. **3** is an isometric view of the portable changing table of FIG. **2** shown being moved into a deployed position;

FIG. **4** is an isometric view of the portable changing table of FIG. **2** shown being moved into a further deployed position;

FIG. **5**A is a latch mechanism for use with the portable changing table of FIG. **1**, wherein the latch mechanism is shown in an unlocked position;

FIG. **5**B is a latch mechanism for use with the portable changing table of FIG. **1**, wherein the latch mechanism is shown in a locked position;

FIG. **6** is a partial cross-sectional side view of the portable changing table of FIG. **1** shown in a partially deployed position;

FIG. **7** is a partial cross-sectional side view of the portable changing table of FIG. **1** shown in a deployed position;

FIG. **8** is an isometric view of a portion of an arm assembly of the portable changing table of FIG. **1**, wherein the arm assembly is shown in a first position;

FIG. **9** is an isometric view of a portion of an arm assembly of the portable changing table of FIG. **1**, wherein the arm assembly is shown in a second position;

FIG. **10** is an isometric view of a portion of an alternate embodiment of an arm assembly of the portable changing table of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **11** is an isometric front view of a first alternate embodiment of a portable changing table formed in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. **12** is a rear planar view of the portable changing table of FIG. **11**;

FIG. **13** is a rear planar view of a second alternate embodiment of a portable changing table formed in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. **14** is an isometric front view of a third alternate embodiment of a portable changing table formed in accordance with the present disclosure, wherein the portable changing table is shown in a first position;

FIG. **15** is an isometric front view of the portable changing table of FIG. **14**, wherein the portable changing table is shown in a second position;

FIG. **16** is a front isometric front of a fourth alternate embodiment of a portable changing table formed in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. **17** is a side view of a first alternate embodiment of a safety latch assembly for use with a portable changing table, wherein the safety latch assembly is shown in a first, locked position;

FIG. **18** is a side view of the safety latch assembly of FIG. **17**, wherein the safety latch assembly is shown in a second, unlocked position;

FIG. **19** is a front isometric view of a second alternate embodiment of a safety latch assembly for use with a portable changing table, wherein the safety latch assembly is shown in a first, locked position;

FIG. **20** is a rear isometric view of the safety latch assembly of FIG. **19**; and

FIG. **21** is a rear view of the safety latch assembly of FIG. **19**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A portable changing table **20** formed in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure may best be understood by referring to FIG. **1**. Generally described, the portable changing table **20** includes a collapsible base **24** hingedly coupled to first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30**. The first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** are removably securable to, for instance, an upper portion of a bathroom stall S. Once secured to the bathroom stall S, the arm assemblies **28** and **30** extend and the base **24** may be deployed so that a baby may be placed on the base **24** to change the baby's diaper. After use, the extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** are retracted and the base **24** is collapsed to conveniently stow and transport the portable changing table **20** within, for instance, a diaper bag.

Although the portable changing table **20** will be hereinafter described as being suitable for changing a baby's diaper within a bathroom stall, it should be appreciated that the portable changing table **20** may instead be used in any other suitable manner or in any desired environment or situation. Moreover, although the portable changing table **20** is described as being compact and portable when in the collapsed position, such as to fit within a diaper bag or purse, the portable changing table **20** may be any desired size. Thus, the following description and illustrations herein should not be seen as limiting the scope of the present disclosure.

Referring to FIGS. **1-4**, the collapsible base **24** of the portable changing table **20** will now be described in detail. Referring specifically to FIG. **4**, the collapsible base **24** includes a frame **34** that is deployable into a substantially rectangular shape and a flexible support member, or diaper changing pad **36** secured to the frame **34**. The frame **34** includes a first rear frame member **38** hingedly coupled to a portion of the first extendable arm assembly **28** at its first end and a second rear frame member **42** hingedly coupled to a portion of the second extendable arm assembly **30** at its first end. Although the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** will be described in further detail below, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** include tubular bodies **60** and **62** at their lower ends. The first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** are hingedly coupled to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** through first and second rear hinge assemblies **40** and **44**.

The first and second rear hinge assemblies **40** and **44** may be any suitable hinge assemblies configured to allow the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** to move between a collapsed position, wherein the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** are positioned substantially parallel to one another between the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** (see FIGS. **2** and **3**), and a deployed position, wherein the first and second rear frame members are in substantially axial alignment with one another and are substantially transverse to the longitudinal axes of the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** (see FIG. **1**).

For instance, each hinge assembly **40** and **44** may include a well-known hinge yoke **48** secured to or otherwise formed on the tubular body of the extendable arm assembly, and a hinge pin collar **49** secured to or otherwise formed on the first end of the rear frame member that is received within the hinge yoke **48**. A hinge pin **51** extends through the hinge yoke **48** and the hinge pin collar **49** to define a pivot axis and to hingedly couple the first end of the rear frame member to the corresponding tubular body. It should be appreciated that any other suitable hinge assembly may instead be used to hingedly couple the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62**.

Moreover, in the embodiment depicted, the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** have a substantially square or rectangular cross-section. In that regard, the first ends of the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** may be contoured (see the contour of frame members **50** and **54** shown in FIG. **2**) to engage and mate with the curved exterior of the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** when the frame **34** is in the deployed position to help stabilize the frame members in a substantially transverse position against the tubular bodies. However, it should be appreciated that the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42**, as well as the other portions of the frame **34** may be any suitable cross-sectional shape, such as round, oval, etc. Moreover, as will be described below, the tubular bodies **60** and **62** may also be any suitable cross-sectional shape, such as square.

The first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** are hingedly coupled to one another at their second ends through a middle rear hinge assembly **46**. The middle rear hinge assembly **46** may be any suitable hinge assembly configured to allow the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** to move between a collapsed position, wherein the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** are positioned substantially parallel to one another between the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** (see FIGS. **2** and **3**), and a deployed position, wherein the first and second rear frame members are in substantially axial alignment with one another and are substantially transverse to the longitudinal axes of the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** (see FIG. **1**). In the embodiment depicted, the middle rear hinge assembly **46** is a continuous hinge, such as a piano hinge, that allows the second end surfaces of the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** to substantially abut one another in the deployed position.

The frame **34** further includes first and second side frame members **50** and **54** extending from and hingedly coupled to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** of the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30**. The first and second side frame members **50** and **54** are hingedly coupled to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** through suitable first and second side hinge assemblies **52** and **56**. Although any suitable hinge assembly may be used, the first and second side hinge assemblies **52** and **56** are substantially similar to the hinge assemblies **40** and **44** described above.

The first and second side frame members **50** and **54** are hingedly coupled to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** such that the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** may be moved between a collapsed position, wherein the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** are positioned substantially parallel to the first and second tubular members **60** and **62**, and a deployed position, wherein the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** are substantially transverse to the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** and the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62**. Although the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** may be any suitable shape and configuration, in the depicted embodiment, the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** have a substantially square or rectangular cross-sectional shape, similar to the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** described above. In that regard, the first end of the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** that is hingedly coupled to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** may be contoured (see FIG. **3**) to engage and mate with the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** in the deployed position.

The frame **34** further includes first and second front frame members **66** and **70** that are hingedly coupled at their first ends to the first and second side frame members **50** and **54**, respectively, through first and second front hinge assemblies **68** and **72**. Although any suitable hinge assemblies may be used, the first and second front hinge assemblies **68** and **72** are shown as continuous hinges, similar to the middle rear hinge assembly **46** described above. In this manner, the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** may be moved into a deployed position with the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** being positioned substantially transversely to the first and second side frame members **50** and **54**.

The first and second front frame members **66** and **70** are hingedly coupled together through a middle front hinge assembly **74** of any suitable design, such as a continuous hinge similar to hinge assemblies **68** and **72**. As such, the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** may be moved between a collapsed position, wherein the first and second front frame members are substantially parallel to one another (see FIGS. **2** and **3**), and a deployed position, wherein the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** are positioned in substantial axial alignment to one another and are substantially transverse to the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** (see FIG. **1**).

As can be seen by referring to FIGS. **1-4**, the frame **34** is moved between the collapsed and deployed positions by moving the frame members about the pivot axes defined by the hinge assemblies. In the deployed position, as shown in FIG. **1**, the frame **34** is positioned substantially transversely to the tubular bodies **60** and **62**. The diaper changing pad **36** extends across the frame **34** to receive a baby thereon. In the embodiment depicted, the diaper changing pad **36** is a piece of suitably durable fabric extending between the rear and front frame members **38** and **42** and **66** and **70**, similar to a sling seat. As such, the diaper changing pad **36** may be collapsed within the frame members when the frame **34** is moved into the collapsed position. However, it should be appreciated that the diaper changing pad **36** may be any suitable material, such as foam or a layered foam and fabric construction. A safety strap (not shown) may also be provided to temporarily secure the baby on the pad **36**.

The frame **34** is shown in the collapsed position in FIG. **2**. To move the frame **34** into the collapsed position, the frame members are moved about the corresponding hinge assemblies to position each of the frame members in a substantially upright position, with each of the frame members being substantially parallel to and adjacent to one another and substantially parallel to the tubular bodies **60** and **62**. It can be appreciated that in the collapsed position, the portable changing table **20** is suitable to be stowed and transported within, for instance, a diaper bag or purse.

Referring to FIG. **3**, to move the frame **34** into the deployed position, the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** are moved about the pivot axes defined by side hinge assemblies **52** and **56** until the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** are positioned substantially transversely to the tubular bodies **60** and **62**. As can be seen in FIG. **3**, the ends of the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** engage the exterior of the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** to limit the travel of the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** and to position the first and second side frame members **50** and **54** substantially transversely to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62**. However, it should be appreciated that the side hinge assemblies **52** and **56** may instead be configured to limit the movement of the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62**.

During or after the deployment of the first and second side frame members **50** and **54**, the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** and the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** may be deployed. Referring to FIG. **4**, the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** are moved away from each other to move the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** about the rear hinge assemblies **40**, **44**, and **46** and to move the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** about the middle front hinge assembly **74**. The first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** are moved away from each until the first and second rear frame members **38** and **42** are in substantial axial alignment and the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** are in substantial axial alignment. In this manner, the rear, front, and side frame members of the frame **34** define a substantially rectangular, deployed base **24**.

It can be appreciated that when the extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** are secured to a support structure (as will be described below), the rear frame members **38** and **42** and the side frame members **50** and **54** remain in a deployed, substantially transverse position relative to the tubular bodies **60** and **64** due to gravitational effects. However, the front frame members **66** and **70** could move about the middle front hinge assembly **74** when in use. In that regard, a locking or latch mechanism **100** may be secured to a portion of the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** together to temporarily lock the front frame members **66** and **70** in the deployed position.

Referring to FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, the latch mechanism **100** may be any suitable design configured to temporarily lock or secure the front frame members **66** and **70** in the deployed position. In the depicted embodiment, the latch mechanism **100** includes a locking member **104** slidably received within a first locking member sleeve or receptacle **106** secured to or otherwise formed on an exterior surface of the first front frame member **66** near the middle front hinge assembly **74**. The locking member **104** is slidably receivable within a second locking member sleeve or receptacle **110** secured to or otherwise formed on an exterior surface of the second front frame member **70** near the middle front hinge assembly **74**. A knob or handle **112** may be provided on the locking member **104** to help move the locking member **104** into and out of engagement with the second locking member receptacle **110**.

With the locking member **104** extending across the joint defined between the first and second front frame members **66** and **70**, the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** cannot move about the pivot axis defined by the middle front

hinge assembly **74**. As such, the first and second front frame members **66** and **70** are temporarily locked in the deployed position.

To secure the locking member **104** in this locked position, the latch mechanism **100** may include a lock detent mechanism having a lock detent, such as a spring-loaded ball or clip, receivable within a corresponding hole **118** formed in the outer surface of the second locking member receptacle **110**. The lock detent **116** may be depressed when sliding the locking member **104** within the second locking member receptacle **110** until the lock detent **116** is received within the hole **108**. If the lock detent **116** is a spring-loaded ball, the lock detent **116** will be urged upwardly within the hole **108** as it reaches the hole **108**, thereby providing a tactile sensation to the user that the latch mechanism **100** is locked.

To unlock the latch mechanism **100**, the lock detent **116** is depressed until the locking member **104** can be slid outwardly from within the second locking member receptacle **110**. It should be appreciated that any other suitable lock detent mechanism or locking device may instead be used. Moreover, it should be appreciated that the latch mechanism **100** may instead be any other suitable design, such as a thumb turn latch, a lock barrel latch, etc. Accordingly, the foregoing description and illustrations herein should not be seen as limiting the scope of the claimed subject matter.

Referring back to FIGS. **1-4**, the frame **34** is hingedly coupled to the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62** of the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30**, as generally described above. The first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** extend substantially transversely upwardly from the frame **34** when the frame **34** is in the deployed position.

The first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** are of a suitable design such that the assemblies may be moved between a collapsed, stowed position and an extended, changing table position. Although any suitable design may be used, the depicted first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** have telescoping features to allow the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** to move between the collapsed and extended positions.

In general, each of the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** include first and second extension tubes **76** and **78** slidably received within an upper open end of the first and second tubular bodies **60** and **62**. Moreover, first and second mounting rods **82** and **84** are slidably received within an upper open end of the first and second extension tubes **76** and **78**. The extendable arm assemblies **28** are configured It should be appreciated that the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** may include fewer or more telescoping features to shorten or lengthen the overall length of the extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30**.

First and second hooks **88** and **90** are secured to the upper ends of the first and second mounting rods **82** and **84**. The first and second hooks **88** and **90** are configured to suitably mount the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** to a support structure, such as the upper edge of a bathroom stall S. In that regard, any other suitable mounting structure (such as a loop securable on a hook or a peg, a latch mechanism, etc.) may be used to secure the portable changing table **20** to a similar or a different support structure. The hooks **88** and **90** may be coated or covered with a suitable non-slip surface or material, such as rubber, to help stabilize and securely position the hooks **88** and **90** on the support structure.

Furthermore, one or more bumpers **96** or non-slip pads (made from rubber or another suitable material) may be secured to a bottom portion of the extendable arm assemblies **28**, and **30**, or any other portion of the portable changing table **20** that engages the support structure S to further stabilize the portable changing table **20** against the support structure S. For instance, a bumper **96** may be secured at the lower end of each tubular body **60** and **62**.

Referring to FIGS. **6-9**, an exemplary telescoping design suitable for allowing the extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** to move between a collapsed, portable position, and an extended changing table position will be hereinafter described in detail. It should be appreciated that the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** are substantially identical in design; and therefore, only the first extendable arm assembly **28** will be hereinafter described in further detail.

Referring specifically to FIGS. **6** and **7**, the first extendable arm assembly **28** includes a first extension tube **76** slidably received within an upper open end of the first tubular body **60**. The first extension tube **76** and first tubular body **60** are substantially cylindrical in shape (and circular in cross-section) such that the first extension tube **76** may slide linearly within the first tubular body **60**. However, it should be appreciated that the first extension tube **76** and first tubular body **60** may instead be any suitable cross-sectional shape, such as square, rectangular, or another polygonal shape. For instance, if the first extension tube **76** was the same polygonal cross-sectional shape as the first tubular body **60** (such as square), the first extension tube **76** would not rotate within the first tubular body **60** during linear translation.

The first extension tube **76** includes an end stop **120** secured to its lower end. In the depicted embodiment, the end stop **120** is configured as a cap received on the lower end of the first extension tube **76**. The end stop **120** is greater in width than the first extension tube **76** such that the end stop **120** is engageable with the upper interior surface of the first tubular body **60** when the first extension tube **76** is fully extended. As such, the end stop **120** limits the linear movement of the first extension tube **76** and retains the first extension tube **76** within the first tubular body **60**. The end stop **120** may also be made from a suitable low-friction material to act as a linear bushing for the first extension tube **76** when moving within the first tubular body **60**. It should be appreciated that other mechanisms for guiding and restraining the movement of the first extension tube **76** within the first tubular body **60** may also be used.

The first extension tube **76** slidably receives the first mounting rod **82** therein. The first mounting rod **82** is adjustably secured within a bushing **124** at its lower end, wherein the bushing **124** is sized and configured to help guide the linear movement of the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**. The bushing **124** may abut the interior upper surface of the first extension tube **76** to limit the linear travel of the first mounting rod **82** and to retain the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**.

The bushing **124** may include a bushing key **132** protruding from its exterior surface that is receivable within a slot **134** extending longitudinally along at least a portion of the length of the first extension tube **76**. The interaction of the bushing key **132** and the slot **134** substantially prevents the bushing **124**, and therefore the first mounting rod **82**, from rotating within the first extension tube **76**. The slot **134** may also be of a predetermined length to limit the linear travel of the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**.

The first mounting rod **82** is also secured at its lower end to a biasing member **128** through any suitable means (not shown). In the depicted embodiment, the biasing member **128** is an elastic cord that extends between the lower end of the first mounting rod **82** and the lower end of the first tubular body **60** to bias the first mounting rod **82** into a refracted

position within the first extension tube **76**. The biasing member **128** extends through an opening (not labeled) in the end stop **120** of the first extension tube **76** and is secured to the lower end of the first tubular body **60** with any suitable means, such as with a knot or fastener. The biasing member **128** helps move the extendable arm assembly **28** into the collapsed position after use. It should be appreciated that any suitable biasing member may instead be used, such as an extension spring, a gas strut, etc.

Referring to FIGS. **8** and **9**, an exemplary configuration of an adjustment assembly for adjustably mounting the first mounting rod **82** within the bushing **124** will now be described in detail. In the illustrated embodiment, the first mounting rod **82** has longitudinal opposing threaded exterior surfaces **130** (only one shown) interspaced by longitudinal opposing chamfered exterior surfaces **140** (only one shown). The first mounting rod **82** is rotatable within a rod opening **136** in the upper end of the first extension tube **76** such that the bottom end of the first mounting rod **82** may be threaded within a threaded opening (not shown) in the bushing **124**. With the bushing key **132** received within the slot **134**, the bushing **124** is prevented from rotating, thereby allowing the first mounting rod **82** to be threaded within the bushing **124**.

The first mounting rod **82** is threaded within the bushing **124** until a desired length of the first mounting rod **82** extends upwardly from the bushing **124**. As noted above, the bushing **124** limits the linear travel of the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**. Therefore, the bushing **124** limits the length of the first mounting rod **82** protruding from the first extension tube **76** when the first extendable arm assembly **28** is in the deployed, extended position. Thus, to shorten or lengthen the protruding first mounting rod **82**, the first mounting rod **82** can be threaded further into or out of the bushing **124**. This may be desired to accommodate different support structures or users of different heights.

After adjusting the first mounting rod **82** to the desired length, a rod locking mechanism **138** may be used to prevent rotation of the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**. Although any suitable mechanism may be used to prevent rotation of the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**, the depicted rod locking mechanism **138** includes a rod locking key **142** that is engageable with the first mounting rod **82**.

The rod locking key **142** includes a substantially U-shaped portion **144** that is sized and shaped to surround a portion of the first mounting rod **82** and engage the opposing chamfered surfaces **140** of the first mounting rod **82**. The U-shaped portion **144** is receivable within a transverse slot **150** formed within the first extension tube **76** such that the rod locking key **142** is substantially fixed in its position when received within the slot **150**. A spring clip, snap-locking feature, etc. (not shown), may be provided on the first extension tube **76** to releasably retain the locking key **142** within the slot **150**. The U-shaped portion **144** extends into the slot **150** and engages the chamfered surfaces **140** to prevent rotation of the first mounting rod **82** with respect to the first extension tube **76**.

The rod locking key **142** includes a tab portion **146** extending from the U-shaped portion **144** that is positioned exterior of the first extension tube **76** when the U-shaped portion **144** is received therein. The tab portion **146** can be used to move the U-shaped portion **144** into and out of the slot **150**.

It should be appreciated that any other suitable rod locking mechanism may instead be used to prevent rotation of the first mounting rod **82** within the first extension tube **76**, such as a ball detent mechanism, a collar assembly, etc. Thus, the foregoing description should not be seen as limiting the scope of the present disclosure.

Referring to FIG. **10**, an alternate embodiment of an extendable arm assembly **228** is depicted. The extendable arm assembly **228** is substantially similar to the first extendable arm assembly **28** described above except for the differences hereinafter described. The extendable arm assembly **228** includes a mounting rod **182** slidably received within an extension tube **276**, wherein the extension tube **276** is slidably received within a tubular body **260**. The tubular body **260** includes an extension tube key **262** (shown partially in FIG. **10**) that extends inwardly into a longitudinal slot **234** formed along the length of the extension tube **276**. The key **262** prevents rotation of the extension tube **276** within the tubular body **260**.

The mounting rod **182** of the extendable arm assembly **228** is non-threaded and is substantially circular in cross-section. As such, the mounting rod **182** is fixedly secured within a bushing (not shown) slidably received within the extension tube **276**. This configuration may be desired where adjustment of the mounting rod **182** length is not needed. The mounting rod **182** further includes a longitudinal key **284** extending along the length of the exterior surface of the mounting rod **182**. The opening **236** in the upper end of the extension tube **276** substantially corresponds to the combined cross-sectional shape of the mounting rod **182** and key **284**. In this manner, the mounting rod **182** is not rotatable within the extension tube **276**. Rather, the mounting rod **182** can only move linearly within the extension tube **276** between the collapsed, or retracted, positions and the deployed, or extended positions.

It can be appreciated from the foregoing that the portable changing table **20** provides a safe, convenient, clean place to perform a diaper change away from home. Furthermore, the portable changing table **20** is suitably compact and portable such that it may be easily transported and used in a variety of situations and places.

Referring to FIGS. **11** and **12**, a first alternate embodiment of a portable changing table **320** is depicted. The portable changing table **320** includes a base **354** hingedly coupled to first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330**. The base **354** is defined by a frame **334** having first and second frame portions **336** and **338** that support first and second pads **346** and **348**, respectively. The first and second frame portions **336** and **338** are hingedly coupled to one another by one or more hinge assemblies **342** that define a hinge pivot axis. The hinge assemblies **342** allow the first and second frame portions **336** and **338**, and therefore the first and second pads **346** and **348**, to fold about the hinge pivot axis into a collapsed position.

The first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** are substantially similar to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** described above. The first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** are hingedly coupled to a portion of the frame **334** with any suitable hinge assembly (not shown) that allows the first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** to moved between a deployed and collapsed position. In the deployed position, as shown in FIG. **11**, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** are positioned substantially transversely to the plane of the frame **334**. First and second support straps **350** and **352** may extend between the first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** and the frame **334** to position and support the frame **334** (and therefore the pads **346** and **348**) in a substantially transverse position relative to the extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330**.

In the collapsed position, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** are positioned alongside an edge of the frame **334**. A clip **332** may extend from each edge of the

frame **334** to receive and stow the respective extendable arm assembly in the collapsed position.

With the extendable arm assemblies **328** and **330** in the collapsed, stowed position, the frame **334** may be folded along the hinge pivot axis defined by the hinge assemblies **342**. First and second handles **356** and **358** may extend from each edge of the frame **334** for carrying the portable changing table **320** in the folded configuration. The portable changing table **320** may include one or more pouches secured to the underside of the frame for storing or transporting accessories, such as diapers, wipes, etc.

Referring to FIG. **13**, a second alternate embodiment of a portable changing table **420** is depicted. The portable changing table **420** is substantially identical to the portable changing table **320** described above except the frame **434** is not moveable about a hinge pivot axis to collapse the table into a folded configuration. In the alternative, the frame **434** includes first and second portions that support first and second pads **446** and **448**, wherein the first frame portion is defined in part by one or more slide rail tracks **462** and the second frame portion is defined in part by one or more slide rails **466**. The slide rails **466** are slidably received within the slide rail tracks **462** to collapse the portable changing table **420** for transport or storage.

Referring to FIGS. **14** and **15**, a third alternate embodiment of a portable changing table **520** is depicted. The portable changing table **520** is substantially similar to the portable changing table **320** described above except the differences hereinafter provided. In that regard, the portable changing table **520** generally includes a collapsible base **524** coupled to first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530**. In the depicted embodiment, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530** are substantially identical to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** described above. However, it should be appreciated that any suitable assemblies for removably securing the portable changing table **520** to a portion of a bathroom stall S or similar structure may instead be used.

The collapsible base **524** includes a frame **534** that is deployable into a substantially rectangular shape and a flexible support member, or diaper changing pad (not shown) secured to the frame **534**. The frame **534** is comprised of a rear frame member assembly **576** having a first rear frame member **538** secured to a lower end of the first extendable arm assembly **528** at its first end. A first telescoping member **540** is telescopingly received within a second open end of the first rear frame member **538**. A second rear frame member **542** is secured to a lower end of the second extendable arm assembly **530** at its first end. The first telescoping member **540** is telescopingly received within a second open end of the second rear frame member **542**.

The frame **534** further includes a first side frame member assembly **578** having a first side frame member **549** hingedly coupled to a portion of the first extendable arm assembly **528** at its first end. A second telescoping member **550** is telescopingly received within a second open end of the first side frame member **549**. The second telescoping member **550** is also telescopingly received within a first open end of a second side frame member **551**. Similarly, a second side frame member assembly **580** includes a third side frame member **553** hingedly coupled to a portion of the second extendable arm assembly **530** at its first end. A third telescoping member **554** is telescopingly received within a second open end of the third side frame member **553**. The third telescoping member **554** is also telescopingly received within a first open end of a fourth side frame member **555**.

The first and third side frame members **549** and **553** are hingedly coupled to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530** through first and second hinge assemblies **552** and **556**. The first and second hinge assemblies **552** and **556** may be any suitable hinge assemblies configured to allow the first and third side frame members **549** and **553** to move between a collapsed position, wherein the first and third side frame members **549** and **553** are positioned substantially adjacent to and parallel to the longitudinal axes of the first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530**, respectively (not shown), and a deployed position, wherein the first and third side frame members **549** and **553** are substantially transverse to the longitudinal axes of the first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530**, respectively (see FIG. **15**). In the deployed position, the first and third side frame members **549** and **553** are also substantially transverse to the first and third rear frame members **538** and **542**.

The frame further includes a front frame member assembly **582** having a first front frame member **566** secured to the second side frame member **551** at a first end such that the first front frame member **566** is substantially transverse to the second side frame member **551**. The first front frame member **566** is secured to the second side frame member **551** in any suitable manner. As a non-limiting example, the first front frame member **566** may be integrally formed with the second side frame member **551** to define a substantially L-shaped member.

A fourth telescoping member **568** is telescopingly received within a second open end of the first front frame member **566**. The fourth telescoping member **568** is also telescopingly received within a first open end of a second front frame member **570**. The first end of the second front frame member **570** is secured to the fourth side frame member **555** such that the second front frame member **570** is substantially transverse to the fourth side frame member **555**. The second front frame member **570** may be integrally formed with the fourth side frame member **555** or otherwise secured thereto in a suitable manner to define a substantially L-shaped member.

The rear, front, and first and second side frame member assemblies **576**, **582**, **578** and **580** enable the frame **534** to move between an expanded, deployed position and shortened, collapsed position. More specifically, the first telescoping member **540** is slidable into and out of the first and second rear frame members **538** and **542** to expand and shorten the overall length of the rear frame member assembly **576**. At the same time, the fourth telescoping member **568** is slidable into and out of the first and second front frame members **566** and **570**. As such, the rear and front frame member assemblies **576** and **582** are used to increase or decrease the overall length of the frame **534**.

Similarly, the second telescoping member **540** is slidable into and out of the first and second side frame members **549** and **551** to expand and shorten the overall length of the first side frame member assembly **578**. At the same time, the third telescoping member **554** is slidable into and out of the third and fourth side frame members **553** and **555**. As such, the first and second side frame member assemblies **578** and **580** are used to increase or decrease the overall width of the frame **534**.

It should be appreciated that the rear, front, and first and second side frame member assemblies **576**, **582**, **578** and **580** may be comprised of more than one telescoping member without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For instance, with regard to the rear frame member assembly **576**, each end of the first telescoping member **540** may be slidably received within fifth and sixth telescoping members,

with the fifth and sixth telescoping members slidably received within the open ends of the first and second rear frame members **538** and **542**. Additional telescoping members may be used decrease the overall length of the rear frame member assembly **576** in the collapsed position. The front frame member assembly **582** and the first and second side frame member assemblies **578** and **580** could be modified similarly.

In addition, the frame **534** may instead include telescoping members within only the front and rear frame member assemblies **576** and **582**, or within only the first and second side member assemblies **578** and **580**. For instance, the first and second side member assemblies **578** and **580** may be comprised of a rigid member that is not expandable and that extends between the front and rear frame member assemblies **576** and **582**. As such, the frame **534** would be modifiable in only length.

The collapsible frame **534** may also include one or more locking mechanisms for temporarily securing the frame **534** in at least one of the expanded and collapsed positions. For instance, the locking mechanism may comprise a bracket or arm **590** that is pivotally attached to the bottom end of the first extendable arm assembly **528**. A through-hole **594** may be defined at the end of the arm **590** for received a spring-loaded pin or detent **592** therein. A detent **592** may be disposed on both the first extendable arm assembly **528** and the second side frame member **551** of the first side frame member assembly **578**. As such, the arm **590** may be moveable between an unlocked position, wherein the through-hole **594** receives the detent on the first extendable arm assembly **528**, and a locked position, wherein the through-hole **594** receives the detent on the second side frame member **551**. In the locked position, the arm **590** prevents the collapse of the first side frame member assembly **578**. Additional lock arms may be used in addition to or in lieu of the lock arm **590** to selectively secure the second side frame member assembly **580** in a locked position or at least one of the front or rear frame member assemblies **582** or **576**.

In the alternative, the locking mechanism may comprise a latch mechanism having features similar to the latch mechanism **100** described above. As yet another example, the locking mechanism may be defined by a lock detent having a spring-loaded ball or clip secured within the telescoping member that is receivable within a opening in the frame members slidably engaged with the telescoping member. For instance, lock detents on each end of the second telescoping member **550** may be securable within openings in the first and second side frame members **549** and **551** to selectively secure the first side frame member assembly **578** in the deployed position.

To use the portable changing table **520**, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530** are secured to a bathroom stall S or other desired structure. The first and third side frame members **549** and **553** may then be pivoted about the hinge assemblies **552** and **556** to move the frame **534** into the deployed, lowered position (i.e., with the first and third frame members **549** and **553** positioned substantially transversely to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **528** and **530**).

With the frame **534** in the deployed position, the rear, front, and first and second side frame member assemblies **576**, **582**, **578** and **580** may be moved into the expanded position. In the expanded position, the diaper changing pad (not shown) extends across the frame **534** to receive a baby thereon.

Referring to FIG. **16**, a fourth alternate embodiment of a portable changing table **620** is depicted. The portable changing table **620** is substantially similar to the portable changing table **20** described above except for the differences hereinafter provided. In that regard, the portable changing table **620** generally includes a collapsible base **624** coupled to first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630**. The collapsible base **624** is defined by a frame **634** having frame members hingedly coupled to one another and hingedly coupled to the first and second arm assemblies **628** and **630**. Any suitable hinge assembly may be used to hingedly couple the frame **634** to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** and to hingedly couple the frame members together.

The frame **634** includes a first rear frame member **638** hingedly coupled to the first extendable arm assembly **628** at its first end through a first rear hinge assembly **640**, and it further includes a second rear frame member **642** hingedly coupled to the second extendable arm assembly **630** at its first end through a second rear hinge assembly **644**. The first and second rear frame members **638** and **642** are hingedly coupled to one another at their second ends through a middle rear hinge assembly **646**.

The frame **634** further includes first and second side frame members **650** and **654** extending from and hingedly coupled to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** through first and second side hinge assemblies **652** and **656**, respectively. The first and second side frame members **650** and **654** are hingedly coupled at their second ends to the first ends of first and second front frame members **666** and **670** through first and second front hinge assemblies **668** and **672**, respectively. The first and second front frame members **666** and **670** are hingedly coupled together at their second ends through a middle front hinge assembly **674**.

The frame **634** is moved between collapsed and deployed positions by moving the frame members about pivot axes defined by the hinge assemblies. In the deployed position, as shown in FIG. **16**, the frame **634** is positioned substantially transversely to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630**. In this deployed position, a flexible support member, such as a diaper changing pad (not shown) may extend across the frame **634** to receive a baby thereon.

To move the frame **634** into the collapsed position, the frame members are moved about the corresponding hinge assemblies to position each of the frame members in a substantially upright position (as shown in FIG. **2** for the portable changing table **20**). In the collapsed position, the portable changing table **620** is suitable to be stowed and transported within, for instance, a diaper bag or a purse.

A hinge locking mechanism **678** may be secured to a portion of the first and second front frame members **666** and **670** to temporarily lock the front frame members **666** and **670** in the deployed position, similar to the latch mechanism **100** described above. In this depicted embodiment, the hinge locking mechanism **678** is defined by a tubular member **680** that is slidably disposed on one of the first and second front frame members **666** and **670**. With the frame **634** in the deployed position, the tubular member **680** is slidable over a portion of both the first and second front frame members **666** and **670** and the middle front hinge assembly **674**. With the tubular member **680** extending across the middle front hinge assembly **674**, the first and second front frame members **666** and **670** cannot move about the pivot axis defined by the middle front hinge assembly **674**. As such, the first and second front frame members **666** and **670** are temporarily locked in the deployed position.

A locking feature (not shown), such as a ball detent or other snap-lock feature, may be disposed between one of the first or second front frame members **666** and **670** and the tubular member **680** for selectively securing the tubular member **680** in the locking position. For instance, the locking feature may be defined by a lock detent having a spring-loaded ball or clip

disposed within one of the first or second front frame members **666** and **670** and receivable within a corresponding hole formed in the tubular member **680**. The lock detent may be depressed when sliding the tubular member **680** into and out of the locking position. It should be appreciated that any suitable detent mechanism or supplemental locking device may instead be used.

Still referring to FIG. **16**, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** will now be described in further detail. In the depicted embodiment, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** are substantially similar to the first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30** described above. In that regard, the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** are of a suitable design such that the assemblies may be moved between a retracted, stowed position (similar to arm assemblies **28** and **30** shown in FIG. **2**) and an extended, deployed position (similar to arm assemblies **28** and **30** shown in FIG. **1**). As with first and second extendable arm assemblies **28** and **30**, first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** have telescoping features and biasing members (not shown) to allow the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** to move between the retracted and the extended positions and to urge the assemblies into the retracted position.

The telescoping features of the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** are defined at least in part by first and second extendable mounting rods **695** and **696** slidable within first and second tubular members **660** and **662**. The extendable rods **695** and **696** are coupled to or otherwise terminate at their upper ends in first and second hook portions **686** and **688** of first and second hook safety latch assemblies **682** and **684**. The first and second hook member assemblies **682** and **684** are configured to suitably mount the first and second extendable arm assemblies **628** and **630** to a support structure, such as the upper edge of a bathroom stall S (see FIG. **1**), a railing, or similar. In that regard, the first and second hook portions **686** and **688** are substantially U-shaped or any other suitable shape for hanging on an upper edge of a mounting member, such as a bathroom stall, railing, etc.

The first and second hook safety latch assemblies **682** and **684** are substantially identical; therefore, only the second hook safety latch assembly **684** will be described in detail. The second hook safety latch assembly **684** is defined by a first latch portion **692** that extends from a mounting portion **694** secured to or otherwise disposed around the second extendable rod **696** of the second extendable arm assembly **630**. The first latch portion **692** is connected to or otherwise extends from the mounting portion **694** toward the interior end portion of the second hook portion **688**.

The first latch portion **692** is deformable or bendable inwardly away from the second hook portion **688** to allow the second hook portion **688** to be secured onto a stall, railing, etc. When the first latch portion **692** is deformed inwardly away from the second hook portion **688**, the first latch portion **692** is urged continuously against the stall, railing, etc., due to the elastic properties of the first latch portion **692**. In this manner, the first latch portion **692** imposes a securing force on the stall, railing, etc., to help secure and stabilize the second hook portion **688** thereon. When the hook portion **688** is removed from the stall, railing, etc., the first latch portion **692** is urged back into its original position against the interior end portion of the second hook portion **688**. Thus, the first latch portion **692** automatically helps secure the hook portion **688** on the stall, railing, etc., when the second hook portion **688** is secured thereon.

Both the mounting portion **694** and the first latch portion **692** may be formed from plastic or another suitable material such that the first latch portion **692** is elastically deformable away from the second hook portion **688**. The mounting portion **694** and first latch portion **692** may be injection molded as one part or otherwise formed in any other suitable manner.

Referring to FIGS. **17-18**, a first alternate embodiment of a hook safety latch assembly **784** for use with an extendable arm assembly **730** is depicted. The hook safety latch assembly **784** may be configured for use with the portable changing table **620** or any other portable changing table described above. The hook safety latch assembly **784** is configured to help stabilize and secure a hook portion **788** of an extendable rod **796** against a stall, railing assembly, etc., similar to the second hook safety latch assembly **684** described above. However, the hook safety latch assembly **784** is additionally configured to secure the extendable rod **796** in a retracted position when not in use.

The hook safety latch assembly **784** includes a latch or lever arm **790** pivotally secured to the extendable rod **796** of the extendable arm assembly **730**. The extendable rod **796** extends from and is slidable within a tubular member **762** similar to that described above with extendable arm assemblies **30** and **630**.

The lever arm **790** is pivotally secured to an upper end of the extendable rod **796** through a fulcrum or pivot **792**. The lever arm **790** includes an upper lever arm portion **794** and a lower lever arm portion **795** extending upwardly and downwardly from the pivot **792**, respectively, and away from the extendable rod **796**. The upper lever arm portion **794** defines a first latching portion that extends toward the interior end of the hook portion **788**. In that regard, a latch biasing member, such as a spring **798**, is disposed between the extendable rod **796** and the upper lever arm portion **794** to continuously urge the upper lever arm portion **794** toward the interior end of the hook portion **788**. Thus, when the hook portion **788** is secured on a bathroom stall, railing, etc., the upper lever arm portion **794** is continuously urged into engagement against the stall, railing, etc., to help stabilize and secure the hook portion **788** thereon.

It can be appreciated that with the latch biasing member **798** urging the upper lever arm portion **794** toward the interior end of the hook portion **788**, the lower lever arm portion **795** is continuously urged toward the extendable rod **796**. Thus, in a resting position, the lower lever arm portion **795** is engageable with the extendable rod **796**.

The lower lever arm portion **795** includes a second latching portion **797** defined at its lower end that extends from the lower lever arm portion **795** toward the extendable rod **796**. The second latching portion **797** is receivable within a latch-receiving slot **766** of a collar **764** disposed at the upper end of the tubular member **762**. The extendable rod **796** is slidable within the collar **764** for moving the extendable rod **796** between the retracted and extended positions.

In the retracted position, as shown in FIG. **17**, the second latching portion **797** is urged into engagement with and received within the latch receiving slot **766**, and the upper lever arm portion **794** is urged toward the hook portion **788**. To move the extendable arm assembly **730** into the extended position, the hook portion **788** is placed on a stall, railing assembly, etc. For example, FIG. **18** depicts the hook portion **788** being placed on the upper edge of a bathroom stall member S. When the bathroom stall member S is received within the hook portion **788**, the bathroom stall member S depresses the upper lever arm portion **794** inwardly toward the extendable rod **796**. As the upper lever arm portion **794** is depressed inwardly, the lever arm **790** pivots about pivot **792** to move the lower lever arm portion **795** away from the extendable rod **796**.

When the lower lever arm portion **795** moves away from extendable rod **796**, the second latching portion **797** comes out of engagement with the latch receiving slot **766** of collar **764**. In this manner, the extendable rod **796** is no longer locked in a retracted position. Rather, the extendable rod **796** may extend outwardly from tubular member **762** to move the collapsible portable changing table **620** into a deployed position for use. With the extendable arm assembly **730** in the deployed, extended position, the upper lever arm portion **794** also maintains a biased engagement with the bathroom stall member S to help secure the hook portion **788** on the bathroom stall member S.

To move the extendable arm assembly **730** back into the retracted position, as shown in FIG. **17**, the hook portion **788** is lifted off of the bathroom stall member S. When disengaged from the bathroom stall member S, the upper lever arm portion **794** is urged back toward the inner end of the hook portion **788** by spring **798**. At the same time, lower lever arm portion **795** is urged back into engagement with extendable rod **796**. A biasing member (not shown) inside the tubular member **762** retracts the extendable arm **796** within the tubular member **762**. As the extendable rod **796** moves into a fully refracted position, the second latching portion **797** of the lower lever arm portion **795** engages a ramped portion **768** on an upper end of the collar **764**, allowing the second latching portion **797** to continue to travel downwardly along the collar **764** and into the latch-receiving slot **766**. With the second latching portion **797** received within the latch-receiving slot **766**, the extendable rod **796** is secured in the retracted position until used again.

It should be appreciated that the hook safety latch assembly **784** may be instead configured in any other suitable manner. For instance, the extendable rod **796** may include a spring-loaded detent that is engageable with a slot in the collar **764** when the extendable rod **796** is retracted. In such an embodiment, the detent would be depressed to unlock the extendable rod **796** and move it upwardly into the deployed position. Thus, the foregoing description and illustrations provided herein should not be seen as limiting the claimed subject matter.

Referring to FIGS. **19-21**, a second alternate embodiment of a hook safety latch assembly **884** for use with an extendable arm assembly **830** is depicted. The hook safety latch assembly **884** may be configured for use with the portable changing table **620** or any other portable changing table described above. Like the hook safety latch assembly **784**, the hook safety latch assembly **884** is configured to help stabilize and secure a hook portion **888** of an extendable rod **896** against a stall, railing assembly, etc. Moreover, the hook safety latch assembly **884** is configured to secure the extendable rod **896** in a retracted position within the tubular member **862** when not in use.

The hook safety latch assembly **884** includes a first latch portion **892** extending towards an interior end portion of the hook portion **888** from a mounting portion **894** secured to or otherwise disposed around the extendable rod **896** of the extendable arm assembly **830**. The first latch portion **892** is deformable or bendable inwardly away from the hook portion **888** to allow the hook portion **888** to be secured onto a stall, railing, etc. When the first latch portion **892** is deformed inwardly away from the hook portion **888**, the first latch portion **892** is urged continuously against the stall, railing, etc., due to the elastic properties of the latch portion **892**. In this manner, the first latch portion **892** imposes a securing force on the stall, railing, etc., to help secure and stabilize the second hook portion **888** thereon.

When the hook portion **888** is removed from the stall, railing, etc., the first latch portion **892** is urged back into its original position against the interior end portion of the second hook portion **888**. Thus, the first latch portion **892** automatically helps secure the hook portion **888** on the stall, railing, etc., when the second hook portion **888** is secured thereon.

The hook safety latch assembly **884** further includes second and third latch portions **864** and **868** that are selectively engageable with the tubular member **862** of the extendable arm assembly **830** in the retracted position to selectively secure the extendable arm assembly **830** in the retracted position. The second and third latch portions **864** and **868** extend in substantially opposite horizontal directions from the mounting portion **894** along the top of the tubular member **862**. The second and third latch portions **864** and **868** continue to extend downwardly along the side of the tubular member **862**, thereby defining an overall "C-shaped" latching member engageable with the top end of the tubular member **862**.

Each latch portion **864** and **868** includes a protrusion **870** and **872**, respectively, protruding from its interior end that it receivable within a substantially transverse groove **874** and **876**, respectively, formed within the exterior of the tubular member **862** when the extendable arm assembly **830** is in the retracted position. Thus, when the extendable arm assembly **830** is in the retracted position, the upper end of the tubular member is received within the C-shaped latching member defined by the second and third latch portions **864** and **868**, and the protrusions **870** and **872** are receivable within the grooves **874** and **876**.

Like the first latching portion **892**, the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** are deformable such that the protrusions **870** and **872** may be moved into and out of the grooves **874** and **876** between locked and unlocked positions. More specifically, the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** can be deformed outwardly away from the tubular member **862** to disengage the protrusions **870** and **872** from the grooves **874** and **876** and move the hook safety latch assembly **884** into an unlocked position.

Although the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** may be deformed outwardly into the unlocked position in any suitable manner, it should be appreciated that the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** may simply be urged into the unlocked position by pulling the extendable rod **896** out from within the tubular member **862** when, for instance, the hook portion **888** is secured on a bathroom stall, railing, etc.

In that regard, the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** may be urged back into the locked position by retracting the extendable rod **896** within the tubular member **862** into the collapsed position. When the protrusions **870** and **872** are moved into grooves **874** and **876**, a tactile "snap-lock" sensation is provided to the user to indicate that the extendable arm assembly **830** is in a fully retracted, locked position.

The mounting portion **694**, first latch portion **692**, and the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** may be formed from plastic or another suitable material such that they are elastically deformable. The mounting portion **694**, first latch portion **692**, and the second and third latch portions **864** and **868** may be injection molded as one part or otherwise formed in any other suitable manner.

While illustrative embodiments have been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

The embodiments of the present disclosure in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A portable changing table, comprising:

(a) at least one extendable arm assembly moveable between a retracted position and an extended position, the at least one extendable arm assembly removably securable to a support structure, wherein the at least one extendable arm assembly includes a biasing member for urging the at least one extendable arm assembly into the retracted position;

(b) a latch assembly in communication with the at least one extendable arm assembly, the latch assembly configured to selectively secure the at least one extendable arm assembly in the retracted position;

(c) a collapsible frame hingedly secured to the at least one extendable arm assembly, the collapsible frame moveable between a stowed position and a deployed position; and

(d) a flexible support member secured to a portion of the collapsible frame, the flexible support member extending across the portion of the collapsible frame in the deployed position.

2. The portable changing table of claim 1, further comprising a locking mechanism secured on the collapsible frame that is configured to selectively lock the collapsible frame in the deployed position.

3. The portable changing table of claim 1, wherein the at least one extendable arm assembly includes a mounting rod having a first end slidably received within a tubular member, a second end protruding from a first end of the tubular member, and a hook portion defined at the second end.

4. The portable changing table of claim 3, wherein the latch assembly includes a latch selectively engageable with a portion of the tubular member for selectively securing the at least one extendable arm assembly in the retracted position.

5. The portable changing table of claim 4, further comprising a latch biasing member for urging the latch into engagement with the portion of the tubular member.

6. The portable changing table of claim 5, wherein the latch is defined by a lever arm pivotally secured to the mounting rod, the latch having an upper lever arm portion extending towards the hook portion and a lower lever arm portion selectively engageable with the portion of the tubular member.

7. The portable changing table of claim 6, wherein the latch biasing member urges the upper lever arm portion toward the hook portion and urges the lower lever arm portion into engagement with a portion of the extension tube.

8. The portable changing table of claim 4, wherein the latch is defined by first and second latch portions extending from the mounting rod that are selectively engageable with first and second grooves defined within the tubular member.

9. The portable changing table of claim 8, wherein the first and second latch portions include first and second protrusions receivable within the first and second grooves.

10. The portable changing table of claim 9, wherein the first and second latch portions are elastically deformable.

11. The portable changing table of claim 1, wherein the collapsible frame is foldable about a hinge assembly.

12. The portable changing table of claim 1, further comprising first and second extendable arm assemblies moveable between the retracted and extended positions.

13. The portable changing table of claim 12, wherein the collapsible frame comprises:

(a) a first rear frame member hingedly secured to the first extendable arm assembly at a first end and a second rear frame member hingedly secured to the second extendable arm assembly at a first end, the first and second rear frame members hingedly coupled together at their second ends;

(b) a first side frame member hingedly secured to the first extendable arm assembly at a first end and a second side frame member hingedly secured to the second extendable arm assembly at a first end; and

(c) a first front frame member hingedly secured to the first side frame member at a first end and a second front frame member hingedly secured to the second side frame member at a first end, the first and second front frame members hingedly coupled together at their second ends.

14. The portable changing table of claim 13, wherein the rear, side, and front frame members are moveably about hinge assemblies between a collapsed and deployed position.

15. The portable changing table of claim 13, further comprising a locking mechanism secured on the collapsible frame that is configured to selectively lock the first and second front frame members in the deployed position.

16. The portable changing table of claim 15, wherein the locking mechanism includes a tubular member slidably disposed on the first and second front frame members.

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