

July 25, 1944.

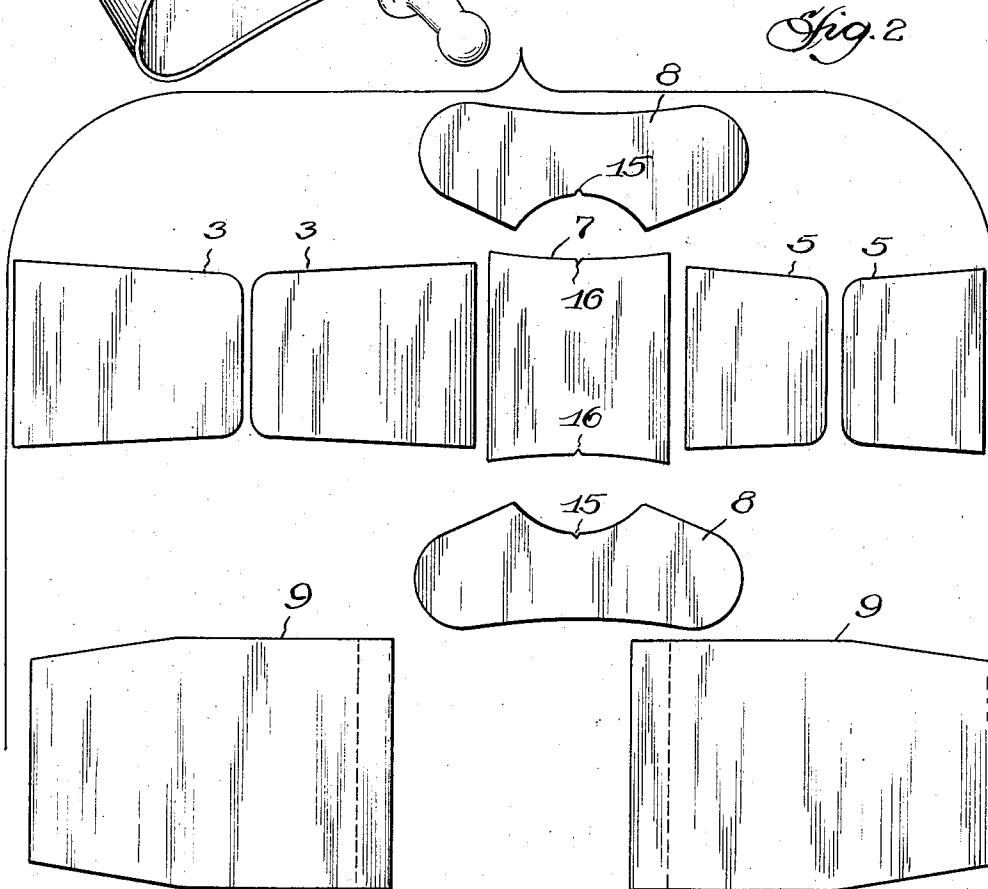
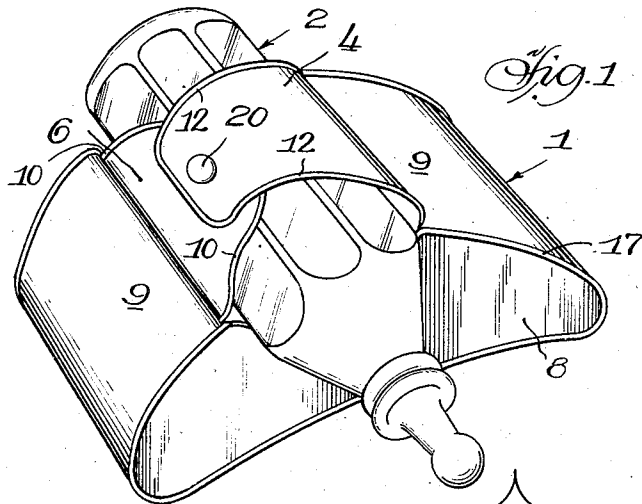
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2,354,568

BOTTLE HOLDER

Filed Nov. 27, 1942

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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BOTTLE HOLDER

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3

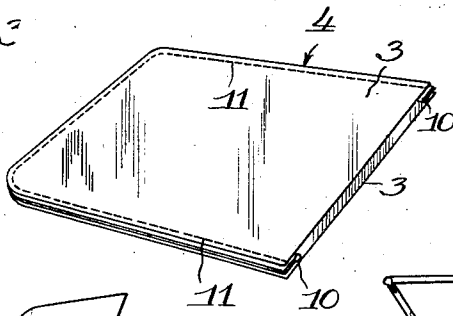


Fig. 5

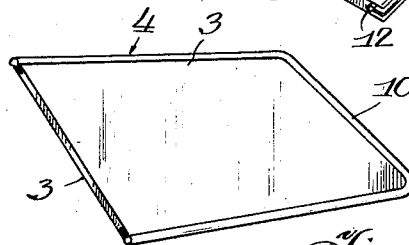
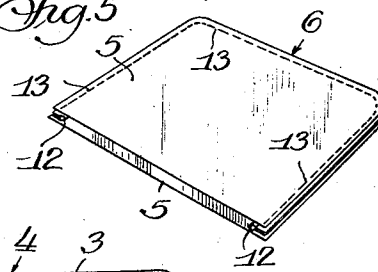


Fig. 4

Fig. 6

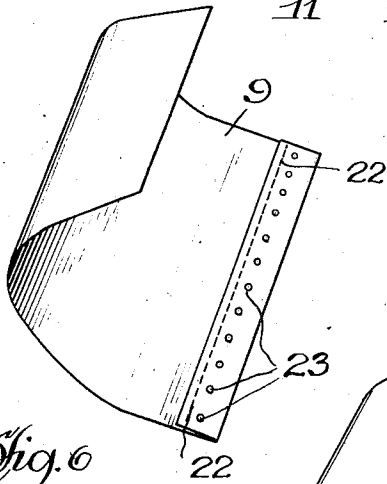


Fig. 7

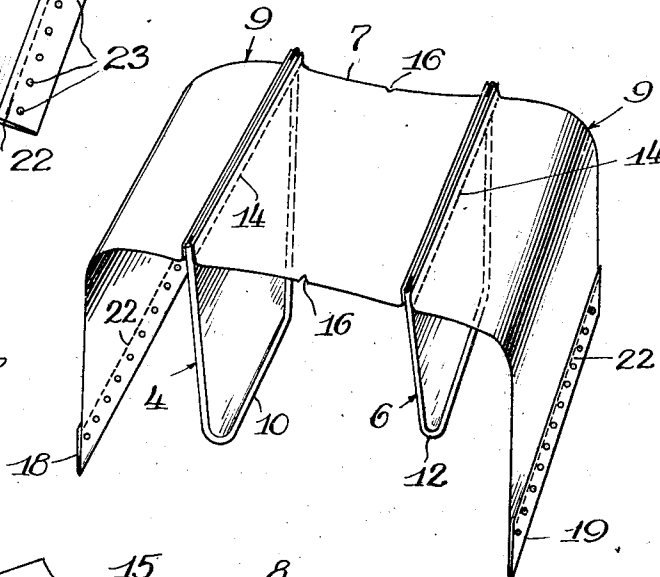
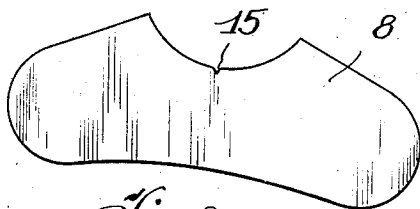


Fig. 8



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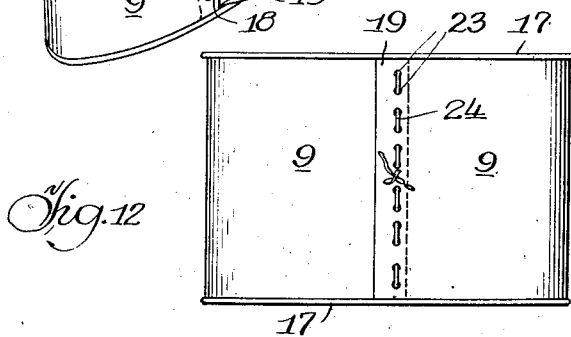
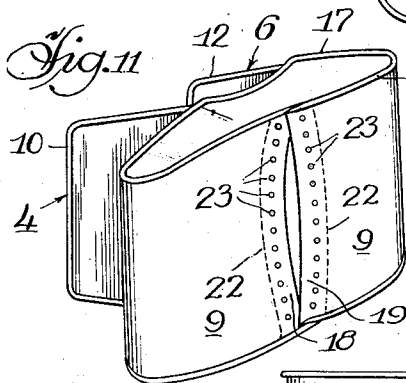
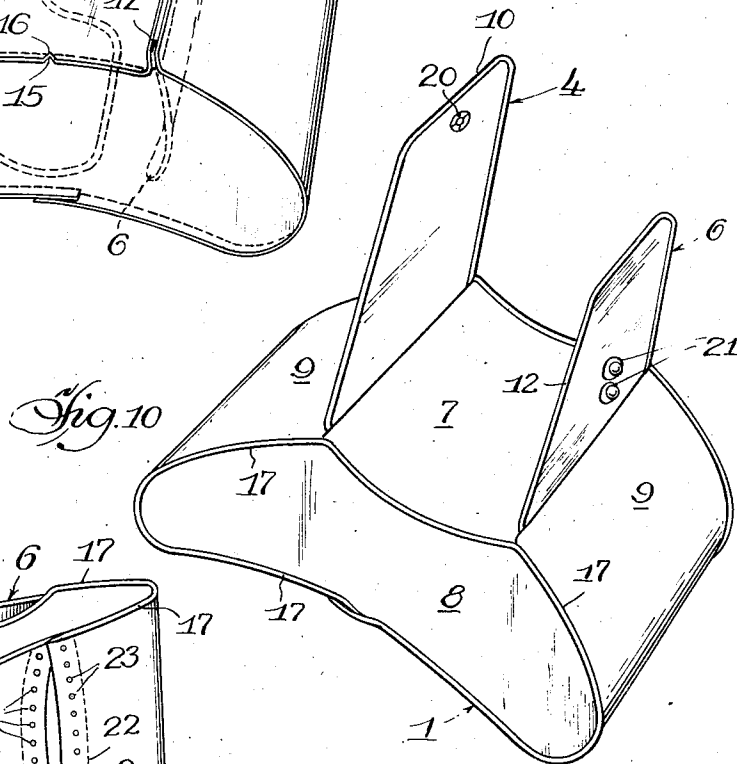
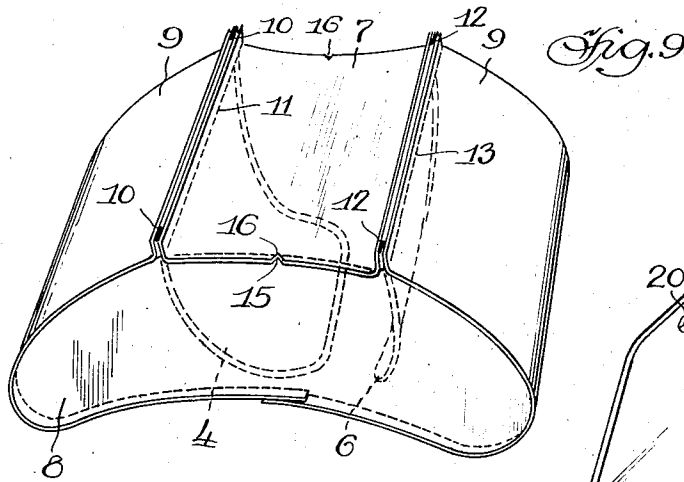
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2,354,568

BOTTLE HOLDER

Filed Nov. 27, 1942

4 Sheets-Sheet 3



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BOTTLE HOLDER

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

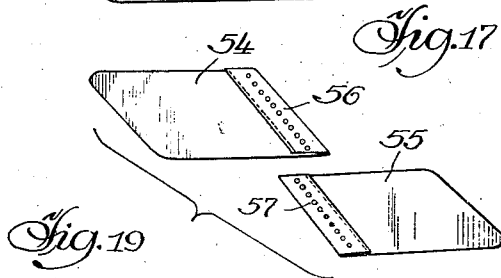
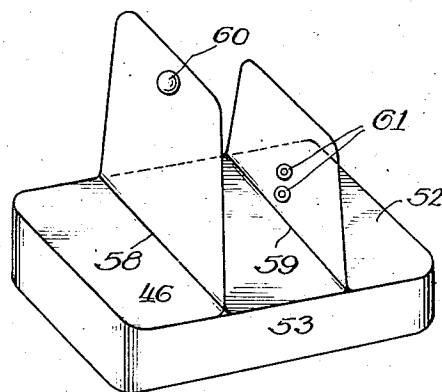
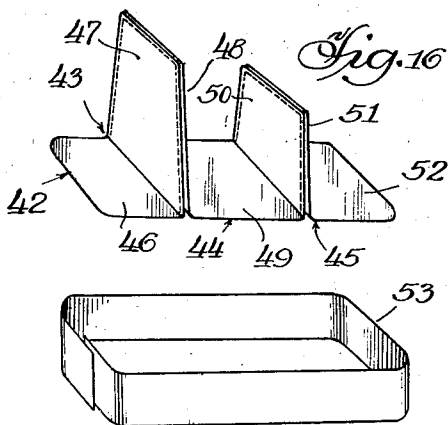
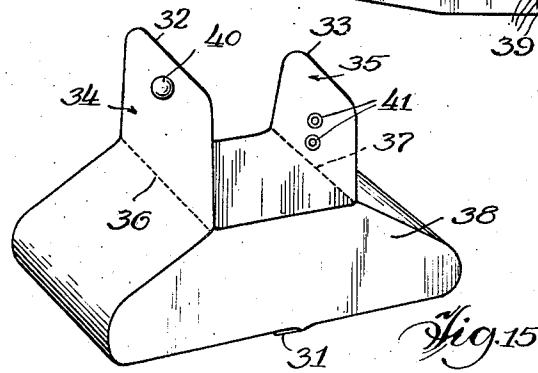
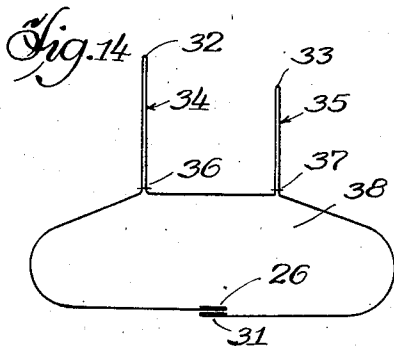
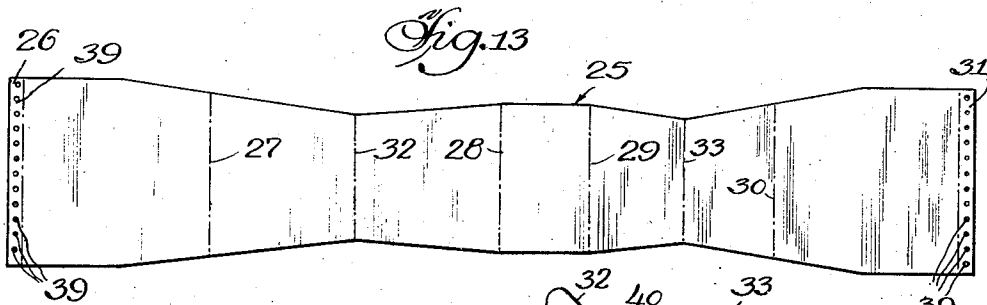


Fig. 19

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,354,568

BOTTLEHOLDER

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Application November 27, 1942, Serial No. 467,127

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—104)

The present invention relates to bottle holders and especially to a holder for retaining a nursing bottle in any desired angular position for feeding an infant, and further relates to the novel method and manner of forming the holder of suitable flexible material such as fabric or cloth which may be readily sterilized and kept clean.

The invention comprehends a holder comprising a bag of flexible material formed of sections suitably joined or sewn together of fabric or textile material, and with the bag containing a mass of relatively heavy, mobile particles of desired weight so that when the holder is placed upon an object, it will readily adapt itself or be molded to the configuration of that surface or object on which it is placed, with the contained shiftable mass of relatively heavy mobile particles adjusting their position to retain the bottle in the desired position for feeding.

Further objects are to provide a construction of maximum simplicity, efficiency, economy and ease of assembly and operation, and such further objects, advantages and capabilities as will later more fully appear and are inherently possessed thereby.

The invention further resides in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and while there is shown therein a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the same is susceptible of modification and change, and comprehends other details, arrangements of parts, features and constructions without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the novel bottle holder containing a nursing bottle.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the disassembled preformed parts making up the holder assembly.

Figure 3 is a view in perspective of the large flap sections turned inside out and ready to be sewn with piping.

Figure 4 is a view in perspective of the large flap after it has been sewn and turned right side out.

Figure 5 is a view in perspective of the small flap turned inside out and ready to be sewn.

Figure 6 is a view in perspective of one of the two sections forming the upper end and base of the holder.

Figure 7 is a view in perspective showing the manner of sewing together the large and small flaps, central section and end and base sections.

Figure 8 is a top plan view of a side section.

Figure 9 is a view in perspective of all of the

preformed sections sewn together and in which position the parts are shown in reverse or turned inside out.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the assembled holder with the parts forming the bag as shown in Figure 9, turned right side out.

Figure 11 is another view in perspective of the assembled holder but showing the overlapping relation of the base sections.

Figure 12 is a bottom view of the holder showing the manner of closing the base sections.

Figure 13 is a top plan view of an alternate form of body portion for a holder.

Figure 14 is a view in side elevation showing the manner of forming the bag.

Figure 15 is a view in perspective of the completed holder of Figures 13 and 14.

Figures 16 and 17 are views in perspective of the sections forming a further alternate construction of holder.

Figure 18 is a view in perspective of the completed holder shown in Figures 16 and 17.

Referring more particularly to the construction shown in Figures 1 to 12 of the drawings, the novel embodiment therein disclosed comprises a bottle holder 1 of flexible fabric or the like adapted to receive and retain a nursing bottle 2 in any desired angular arrangement or position with respect to the base or support on which it is placed. As shown in Figure 2, the parts going to make up this holder comprise similar sections 3, 3 adapted to be sewn together to form a large flap or closure 4; similar sections 5, 5 likewise adapted to be sewn together to form a small flap or closure 6; a central section 7; gussets or side sections 8, 8; and end and base sections 9, 9; all adapted to be integrally united by sewing or joining in any suitable manner to form the holder 1.

In the assembly of these parts the sections 3, 3 forming the large flap or closure 4 are placed in the position shown in Figure 3 with the surfaces which are to finally form the exterior or exposed surfaces of the flap or closure positioned in adjacent relation and with the interior or back surfaces exposed. Between the edges of these flaps and on three sides thereof so as to leave one end open for turning, is disposed a piping 10, and this piping is then sewed at 11 or otherwise joined to the flap or closure so that when the flap is turned right side out as shown in Figure 4, the piping 10 will be disposed along the three exposed edges thereof. Similarly, the sections 5 of the small flap or closure 6 are united along three sides by means of piping 12 sewed thereto at

13 or otherwise joined so that when this flap is sewn and piped along the three edges and turned right side out, the piping will define three sides thereof.

The open ends of flaps or closures 4 and 6, after being turned face out, are then placed between the adjacent edges of the end and base sections 9, 9 and the center section 7, and these assembled sections are then sewed together along the lines 14, 14 with the flaps projecting inwardly. To the assembly of Figure 7 is then sewn the opposite side gussets or sections 8, 8, forming the opposite sides of the holder. These preformed gussets or side sections are each shown as centrally notched at 15, and the opposite edges of the center section is notched at 16 to permit accurate alignment of these sections by placing the notches 15 and 16 in coinciding relation. In sewing these gussets or side sections 8, 8 to the assembly of Figure 7, these sections are placed (see Figure 9) face inwardly with the back of the material exposed and a piping 17 is inserted and extends completely around the complementary edges and periphery of the sections 8, 9 and 7, as will be clearly seen in Figure 10. The end and base sections 9, 9 are of such length that the free ends 18 and 19 thereof overlap an amount sufficient to form an overlapping closure. After the complete holder has been sewn about the periphery of sections 8, 9 and 7, as shown in Figure 9 and in which the back or inner face of the sections 7, 8 and 9 are exposed, it is turned right side out so as to expose the exterior surfaces or face of the holder and including the flaps or closures and piping.

In order to secure the flaps or closures 4 and 6 in proper position for holding a bottle, they are preferably provided with some closure means such as a snap fastener 20 and suitably spaced buttons 21 permitting adjustment for the size of bottle being held, or the snap fastener and buttons may be dispensed with and suitable tapes or ribbons attached to the flaps. In fact, any suitable attaching means may be provided. Although this attaching means may be secured to the flaps at any appropriate time in the sequence of assembly, they are preferably attached thereto after the flap sections 3, 3 and 5, 5 have been sewn together and turned right side out, and before the subsequent operations have been performed.

The edges 18 and 19 of the end and base sections 9, 9 where they overlap, are folded and stitched at 22 as clearly shown in Figures 6, 7, 11 and 12 to form a hem, and this hemmed portion is punched with an appropriate number of openings 23 to receive a lace 24 for closing these overlapping ends. This operation is preferably performed prior to the assembly of the preformed sections.

In Figures 13, 14 and 15 is shown an alternate construction of holder wherein the body portion 25 comprises a continuous length of fabric or other suitable flexible material in which the portion between the end 26 and the broken line 27 forms an upper end and base section, the portion between the broken line 27 and the broken line 28 forms a large flap, that between the broken lines 28 and 29 forms the center section, that between the broken lines 29 and 30 forms a small flap, and that between the broken line 30 and the end 31 forms an upper end and base section. The broken lines 32 and 33 are fold lines upon which the fabric is folded as shown in Figure 14 to provide the large flap or closure 34

and the small flap or closure 35. These flaps or closures are shown as sewn together at 36 and 37 to provide a double-over portion.

A gusset or side section 38 is applied to each of the opposite sides of the body portion 25, with the opposite free ends 26 and 31 of the end and base sections overlapping and provided with spaced openings 39 for receiving a lace to thereat close the opening provided by the overlapping portions in the same manner as shown in Figure 12. This permits ready access to the interior of the holder for insertion, removal and/or replacement of the relatively heavy mobile particles to provide a weighted base for holding the bottle in a desired angular position and upon any surface upon which the holder is placed. Suitable snap fastener 40 and buttons 41 are provided for forming a closure, although any suitable securing means may be provided. The exposed edges of the preformed section may be joined by a binding tape, overlocking or overcasting stitch, etc.

Figures 16, 17 and 18 disclose a further alternate construction in which the upper portion 42 is formed of three preformed sections 43, 44 and 45. Section 43 provides the top end section 46 and a side 47 of the large flap or closure; section 44 forms the other side 48 of the large flap or closure, the center 49 and one side 50 of the small flap or closure; and section 45 forms the other side 51 of the small flap or closure and the top end section 52. After the vertical edges and the top edge of the large and small flaps or tabs are sewn or joined together, the peripheral edges of these sections are then sewn to the upper edge of the section 53 comprising a strip of fabric which, when sewn or joined at its free ends, forms a continuous and uninterrupted side for the holder, and the sections 54 and 55 which form the base of the holder, are sewn along three of their edges to the lower edge of the section 53, the perforated overlapping portions 56 and 57 remaining free. All of the above sections as thus sewn are disposed inside out or reversed, but due to the opening provided in the base between the overlapping portions 56 and 57, the holder may be readily turned right side out. After the holder has been turned to expose the outer face of the fabric, the lower ends of the flaps or tabs are sewn or joined at 58 and 59 to thereby exclude or prevent the material forming the mass in the bag from entering.

Suitable fastening means such as snap fastener 60 and spaced buttons 61 may be provided on the flaps or tabs, although any suitable means for attaching the flaps or tabs may be employed.

In the form shown in Figure 1, the sections are disclosed as sewn or joined in reverse position and provided with a piping defining or forming the exposed edge of the holder. The form of Figure 15 may be joined by means of a binding, overcasting or overlocking stitch, while that shown in Figure 18 is sewn in reverse without the use of any piping.

After the holder has been assembled and before the lacing has been inserted, the interior of the bag is preferably filled with cotton or other yieldable material. When the holder is ready for use, this cotton or other yieldable material may be removed and replaced by an adequate mass of relatively heavy mobile particles such as rice, beans, shot, etc., having sufficient weight to maintain a bottle in any desired position for feeding an infant, yet sufficiently mobile

or fluid to conform to the surface of the support or object upon which the holder is placed.

Having thus disclosed the invention, I claim:

1. A bottle holder for nursing bottles comprising a hollow bag-like member formed of a plurality of preformed sections of flexible fabric joined together to form a container adapted to receive a yieldable filler for conforming to a surface on which the holder is placed and to retain the bottle in a position for nursing an infant, said sections including a pair of end and base sections having their adjoining ends in overlapping relation to form a closure, a pair of sections to provide spaced, opposite sides of the member, a central section forming a depressed portion for receiving the bottle, and a pair of flaps secured between the adjacent ends of the central section and the two end and base sections and combining with the central section for encompassing the bottle and retaining it in position in the holder, the closure providing an opening for ready access to the interior of the bag-like container for insertion, removal or displacement of the yieldable filler, and means for connecting these overlapping ends for closing the opening.

2. A bottle holder for nursing bottles comprising a hollow bag-like member formed of a plurality of preformed sections of flexible fabric joined together to form a container adapted to receive a yieldable filler for conforming to a surface on which the holder is placed and to retain the bottle in a position for nursing an in-

fant, said sections including a pair of combined end and base sections having their adjoining ends in overlapping relation to form a closure substantially centrally of the base, a pair of sections to provide spaced, opposite sides of the member, a central section forming a depressed portion for receiving the bottle, and a pair of flaps secured between the adjacent ends of the central section and the two end and base sections and combining with the central section for encompassing the bottle and retaining it in position in the holder.

3. A bottle holder for nursing bottles comprising a hollow bag-like member formed of a plurality of sections of flexible fabric joined together to form a container adapted to receive a yieldable filler for conforming to a surface on which the holder is placed and to retain the bottle in a position for nursing an infant, said sections including a pair of sections providing a portion of the upper end surfaces, the opposite ends and the base of the holder, a central top section disposed between the first mentioned sections, a pair of sections providing the opposite sides of the member and combining with the first mentioned pair of sections and the top section to provide an enclosure for the yieldable filler, and a pair of flaps securely joined to the central top section and the first mentioned pair of sections at their juncture and of such dimensions as to overlap the bottle placed upon the central top section and combining therewith to encompass the bottle and retain it in position in the holder.

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