DESIGN.

E. GÉRARD.

DISH.

No. 16,633. Patented Apr. 20, 1886.

Fig. 1.

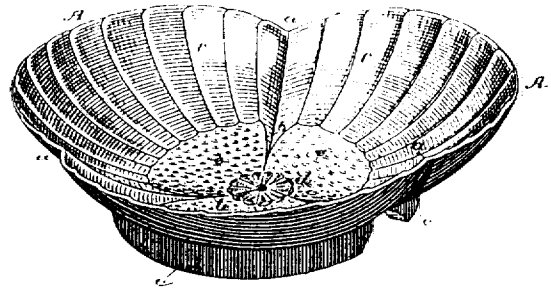


Fig. 2.

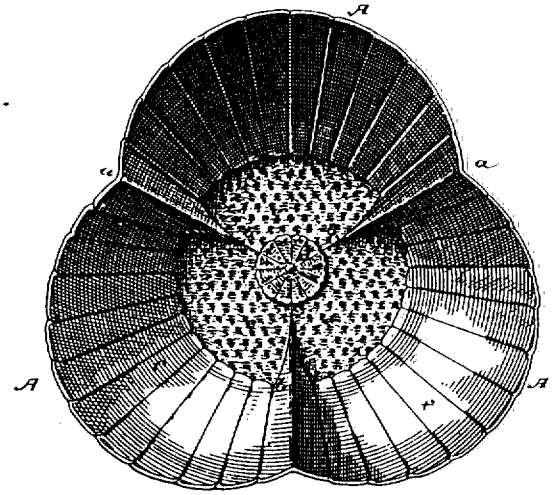
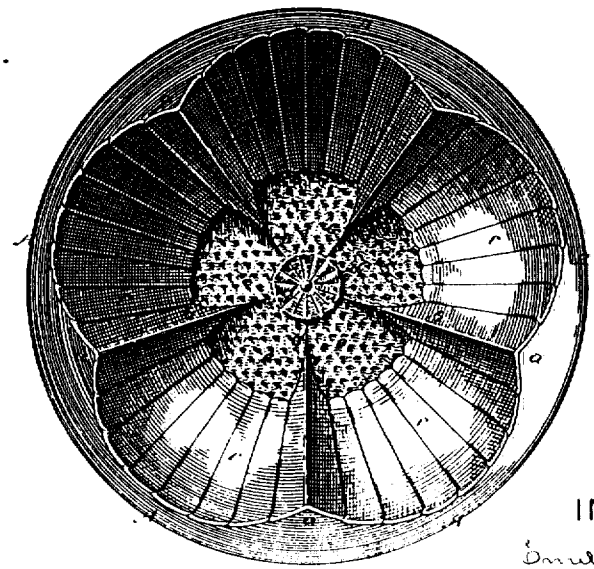


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Geo. H. Fraser

Geo. Brunton

INVENTOR:

Emile Gérard

By his Attorneys.

Burley Fraser & Connett

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE GÉRARD, OF LIMOGES, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO OLIVER A. GAGER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

DESIGN FOR A DISH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Design No. 16,633, dated April 20, 1886.

Application filed May 2, 1885. Serial No. 164,240. Term of patent 7 years.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILE GERARD, a citizen of the French Republic, and a resident of Limoges, France, have invented or produced a new and original Design for Dishes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof.

The leading features of my design are the division of the upper or concave side of the dish into equal sectors by means of radial lines, each sector being a lobe with convex outline and of concave shape, approximately a segment of a hollow sphere, with its concave surface ornamented by radiating strips and a concentric ground in the middle portion of the dish; also, the radiating strips on said lobes being smooth and slat-like, and appearing to overlap each other; and, also, the trefoil shape for the dish, with the radiating strips on the lobes, the concentric ground roughened, and an ornament in its center.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trefoil-shaped dish embodying my design. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, and Fig. 3 is a plan veiw of a modified shape of dish embodying my design.

I will first describe my design with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. Viewed in plan, the dish is of trefoil shape, with lobes A A A, of convex outlines, and with re-entering angles or indentations *a a* at the junction of the lobes. Viewed in perspective, the lobes A are seen to be deeply concaved or dished, each being approximately of the shape of a segment of a hollow sphere. The particular degree or depth of concaving is, however, unessential, as the dish may be very flat or very deep without necessarily thereby departing from the essential features of this design. The junction of the lobes is marked by a line or slight ridge, *b*, extending from each angle *a* toward the center of the dish. Underneath the dish there is the usual foot or flange, *c*. (Seen in Fig. 1.) This flange may be continuous or interrupted. It forms no part of this design. The surface ornamentation on the inside of the dish is preferably in low relief, and is shown best in Fig. 2. In the center of the dish is a circular ornament, *d*, which may be varied somewhat. In the particular configuration shown it consists of a central knob with radial lines in simulation of a daisy-blossom. Around the central ornament is a ground, *e*, of rough texture. In the particular pattern shown it consists of numerous indentations close together and rounded in imitation of "hammered metal." The outline of this ground is approximately circular, with the exception of the lines or ridges *b b b*, which extend into and across it to or nearly to the central ornament, *d*. These ridges *b* thus entering the ground *e* appear to divide it into three segments. The outer and most concave portion of each lobe A is occupied by a slatted design, *f f*, which consists of radial lines with flat spaces between them. These spaces are smooth slat-like surfaces, and they appear to lap over upon each other somewhat after the manner of the "weather-boarding" on a house. The spaces or slats are shown as raised in relief over the ground *e*, and as terminating with rounded ends; but these are not essential features of the design. This outer ornamentation, *f*, constitutes one of the segregable elements of this design.

The convex-lobed outline shown in Fig. 2 may be the external outline or edge of the dish, as shown, or the edge of the dish may extend beyond this outline and terminate in any desired shape of outline, without thereby departing from the distinctive features of my design; nor is it absolutely essential to my design that the precise number of lobes shown shall always be followed.

Fig. 3 shows my design as applied to a dish having five lobes instead of three, and having a circular outline beyond the outline of the lobes. In other respects there is no change.

I claim—

1. In a design for a dish, the radial lines *b b*, dividing the dish into equal sectors, each sector comprising a lobe, A, of convex outline and of convex shape, being approximately a segment of a hollow sphere with its surface ornamented with radiating strips, and a concentric ground, *e*, of approximately circular outline, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a design for a dish, the lobes A A, of convex outline, with their surfaces composed of smooth radiating slat-like strips appearing

to overlap each other, substantially as described and shown.

3. The design for a dish herein described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, the same consisting of a trefoil-shaped outline with central ornament, *d*, roughened ground *e*, and surface *f*, with radiating slat-like strips.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE GERARD.

Witnesses:

JULES MUNCENET,

OV. LAMBERT.