May 14, 1940. L. J. L'HEUREUX 2,200,696

CHILD'S COAXER DISH.

Filed Oct. 11, 1938

Fig. 1.

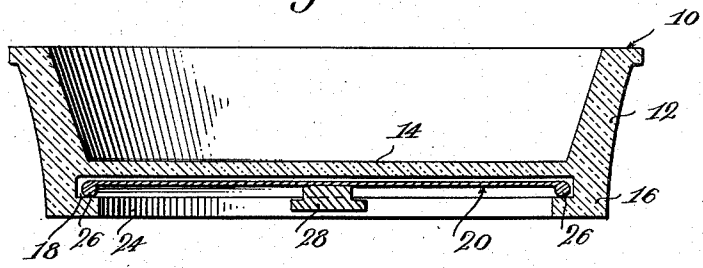


Fig. 2.

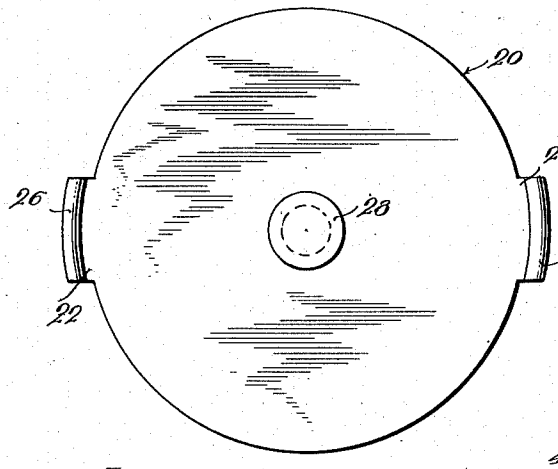


Fig. 3.

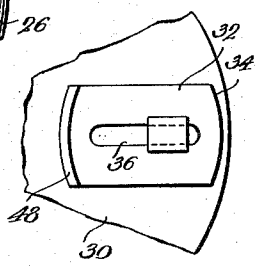


Fig. 5.

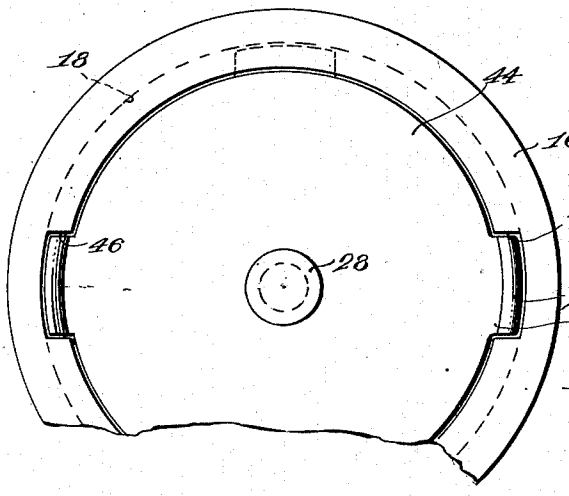
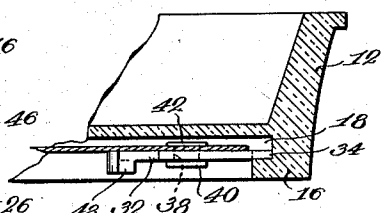


Fig. 4.



Luke J. L'Heureux
INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.
ATTORNEYS

Patented May 14, 1940 2,200,696

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,200,696

CHILD'S COAXER DISH

Luke J. L'Heureux, Jasper, Ala.

Application October 11, 1938, Serial No. 234,457

3 Claims. (Cl. 65—15)

My invention relates to dishes such as bowls, saucers or plates, and has among its objects and advantages the provision of an improved child's coaxer dish.

An object of my invention is to provide a dish designed to stimulate a child's interest in eating by providing his favorite comics, nursery rhymes, etc., in the bottom of the dish and which cannot be seen until his cereal or other foods are completely eaten. More specifically, the dish embodies a transparent bottom in combination with a base structure embodying means facilitating the mounting and substitution of inserts in the nature of comics, nursery rhymes, pictures, etc.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a dish embodying my invention;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the insert holder;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view of a modified form of insert;

Figure 4 is a sectional view of a portion of a dish illustrating the manner in which the insert holder of Figure 3 is associated therewith; and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary bottom plan view of a dish embodying a different form of insert holder.

In the embodiment selected to illustrate my invention, I make use of a dish 10 which includes a side wall 12 and a transparent bottom 14. Side 12 is extended below the bottom 14 to provide a flange 16 which constitutes a base for the dish as well as means for mounting the inserts. Dish 10 may be formed of any suitable material so long as the bottom 14 is of transparent properties. Figure 1 illustrates a dish in the nature of a bowl of circular configuration, although the shape may be varied considerably.

I provide the flange 16 with an internal groove 18 adjacent the bottom 14. Groove 18 supports an insert mount 20. According to Figure 2, insert mount 20 is of circular shape and includes two diametrically opposed tongues 22. As illustrated in Figure 1, the insert mount comprises relatively thin material. I shape the mount of such diameter as to pass easily through the opening 24 defined by the flange 16, but the tongues 22 extend beyond the periphery of the mount so as to position their ends in quite snug relation with the vertical wall of the groove 18. Each tongue is fashioned to provide a bead 26, which beads are receivable within the recess 18 and support the mount 20 in close relation with the bottom face of the bottom 14.

I prefer to employ flexible material for the insert mount, such as Celluloid or other equivalent material. Centrally of the mount I secure a knob 28 which facilitates manipulation of the mount. There is sufficient space between the upper face of the insert mount 20 and the bottom face of the bottom 14 for the reception of inserts in the nature of paper slips printed with comics, nursery rhymes, pictures, etc. The insert mount may be flexed for bringing the tongues 22 into receiving relation with the groove 18. Flexing and manipulation of the mount is facilitated through the medium of the knob 28. Thus the mount may be flexed for positioning the tongues 22 in alignment with the groove 18 after which the mount will flatten and project the tongues into the groove. Disconnection is made by merely exerting a pull on the knob 28.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate a fragmentary portion of the dish of Figure 1 in combination with a differently constructed insert mount. The plate or insert mount 30 is devoid of the integrally connected ears 22, but is provided with two latch plates 32 located at diametrically opposite points. Since both latch plates are identical in construction and operation, the description will be confined to one. The latch plate 32 illustrated includes a curved end 34 which may be retracted to a position within the peripheral contour of the plate 30, as in Figure 3, or projected beyond the peripheral contour, as illustrated in Figure 4. The plate is provided with a longitudinal slot 36 which loosely receives a flat pin 38 shaped to restrain the plate from relative rotary movement. The pin 38 includes a head 40 which holds the plate in frictional relation with the mount 30, while the pin is extended through an opening in the mount and riveted, as at 42. Thus the plate may be shifted outwardly and inwardly. Figure 4 illustrates the mount 30 connected with the dish, at which time the latch plates 32 are projected into the groove 18.

Figure 5 illustrates a slightly different form of insert mount. The mount or plate 44 may be identical with that disclosed in Figure 2, while the flange 16 is recessed at 46 to provide accommodation for the tongues 22. In this construction, the insert mount 44 is rotated to position the tongues 22 in registration with the grooves or recesses 46 to permit the mount to be pushed home. As the mount is pushed home, the mount is rotated for bringing the tongues 22 out of registration with the recesses 46, as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 5. Similarly, the mount 44 is disconnected by merely rotating the same for bringing the ears into registration with the recesses.

In all the forms described, the dish embodies an insert mount which is easily removed or placed in position. The inserts may take various forms such as paper clippings in the nature of comics, nursery rhymes and pictures of interest to the children. The inserts are incorporated in the bottom of the dish and cannot be seen until the cereal or other foods are completely eaten. The pictures are easily changed to maintain the interest of the child, and by rousing the child's curiosity as to what lies underneath, he will soon make a game of his eating.

Without further elaboration, the foregoing will so fully illustrate my invention that others may, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt the same for use under various conditions of service.

I claim:

1. A dish of the type described comprising a receptacle unit having a transparent bottom, a grooved flange projecting below the bottom, a mount in the nature of a plate, means cooperable on the mount and in said groove for holding the mount in connected relation with the flange, said mount being spaced from the bottom to house a sheet-like insert, and a knob depending from the mount, said flange being of such depth as to house the mount and constituting a base for the dish.

2. A dish of the type described comprising a receptacle unit having a transparent bottom, a flange projecting below the bottom, the inner face of said flange being provided with a groove and recesses communicating with the groove and intersecting the bottom edge of the flange, a mount shaped to pass inside the flange and having tongues arranged to pass through said recesses, said mount being rotatable for positioning the tongues out of registration with said recesses for connecting the mount with the flange.

3. A dish of the type described comprising a receptacle unit having a grooved flange projecting below the bottom, a mount in the nature of a plate, latch means slidably related to the mount and arranged to be projected into said groove for connecting the mount with the flange, and a knob depending from said mount, said flange being of sufficient depth to house the knob and constituting a base for the dish.

LUKE J. L'HEUREUX.