

Jan. 18, 1966

E. J. SIMON

3,229,844

DISPENSER HOLDERS

Filed April 20, 1964

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

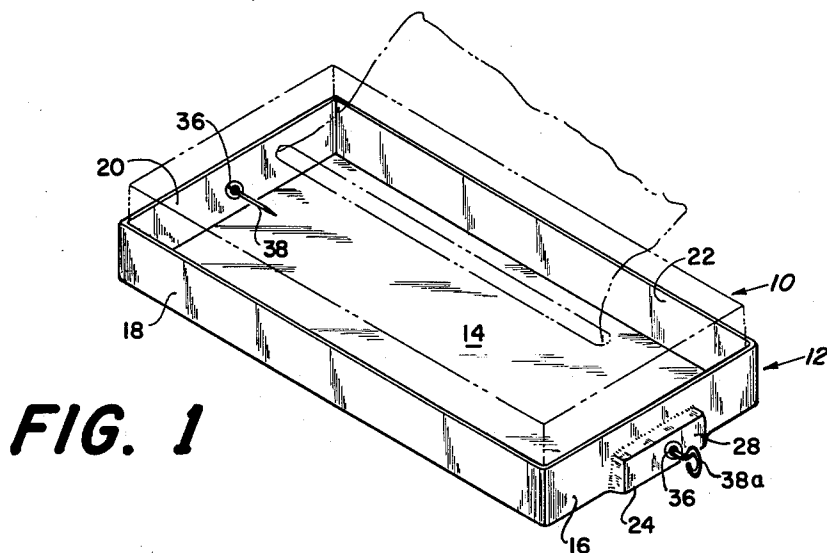


FIG. 1

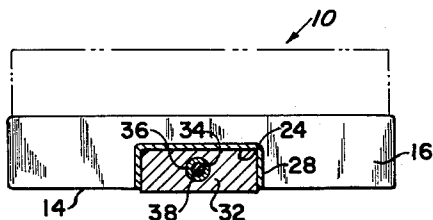


FIG. 2

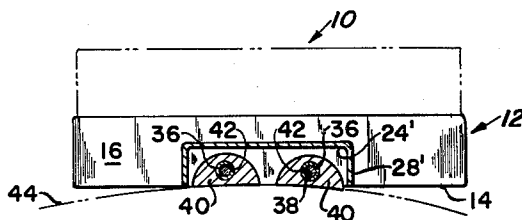


FIG. 4

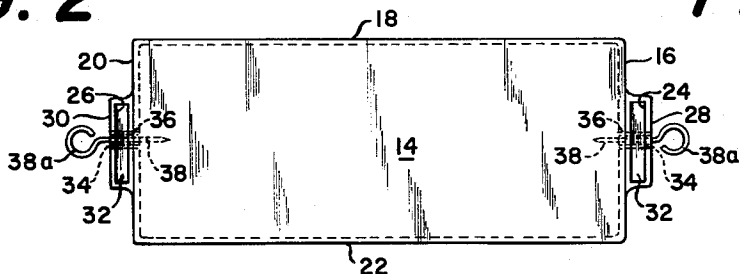


FIG. 3

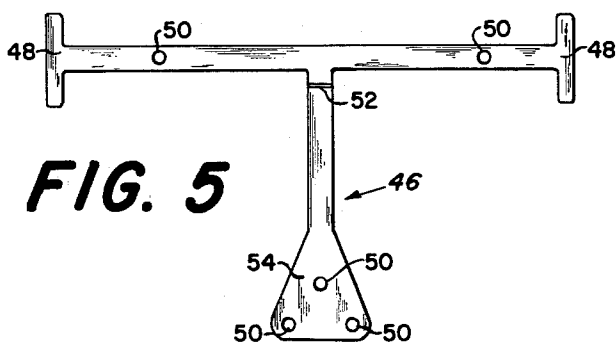


FIG. 5

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 6

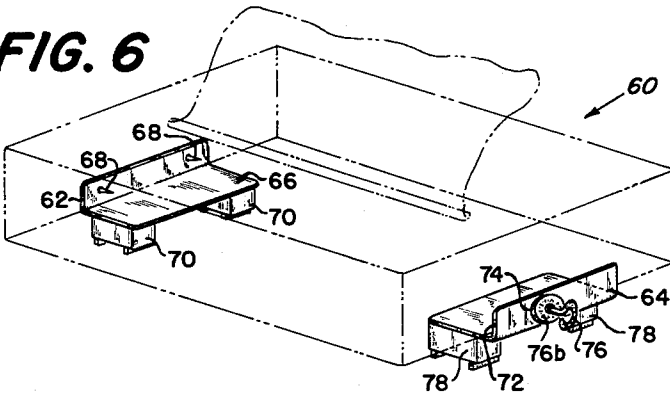


FIG. 9

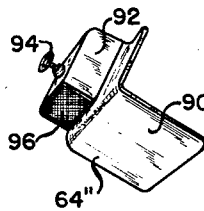


FIG. 8

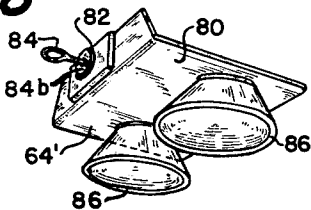


FIG. 7

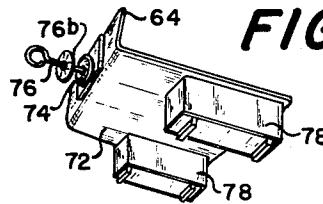


FIG. 10

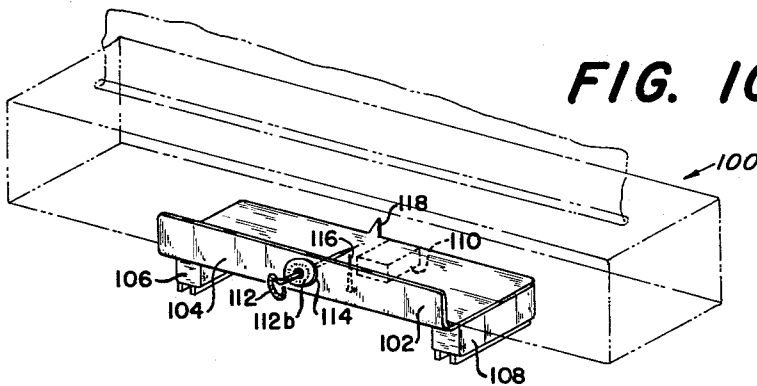


FIG. 11

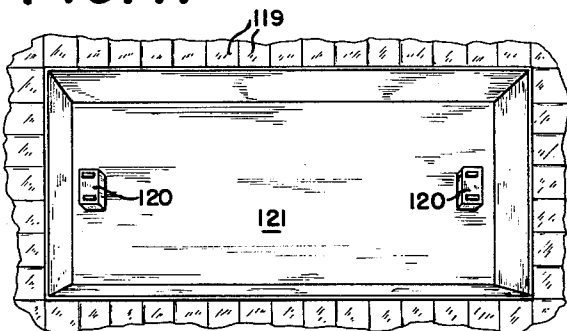
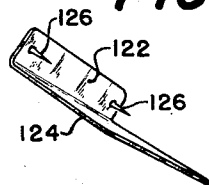


FIG. 12



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DISPENSER HOLDERS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 220-18)

This is a continuation-in-part of my co-pending United States patent application Serial No. 343,241 entitled "Dispenser Holder" and filed February 7, 1964.

The present invention relates to dispenser holders and more particularly to dispenser holders which may be secured to a fixed structure to removably secure a dispenser of disposable products to the fixed structure.

In modern methods of manufacturing and utilizing products, many disposable products are packed in dispensers which, when the product is completely exhausted, are thrown away. For example, cleansing tissues, paper cups, paper napkins, sandwich bags, and other disposable paper products are usually sold in a pasteboard dispenser which serves to dispense the paper products and can be thrown away when the product is exhausted.

In the use of the product dispensers in the home, in automobiles, in offices, or commercial establishments, it is often convenient to anchor the dispenser to some fixed structure so that the products may be dispensed therefrom easily and so that the location of the dispenser remains fixed. The present invention is directed to providing improved novel dispenser holders which can be secured to a fixed structure and which can removably hold the dispenser so that the product can be dispensed therefrom. When the particular product dispenser is emptied, the dispenser can be readily removed from the holder and a new dispenser, containing a renewed supply of the product, can be substituted on the holder.

The holders of the present invention have novel magnetic or vacuum attachment arrangements whereby the holders are removably secured to a structure by suction or by magnetic attraction. The holders of the present invention also have novel arrangements for holding the dispenser thereon. These arrangements provide for pins which pierce the pasteboard wall of the dispenser and keep the dispenser lodged on the dispenser holder. The pins are readily removed from the dispenser to permit the dispenser to be changed. The holders can be removed from the fixed structure by breaking the suction or magnetic attraction of the holders to the structure so that the dispensers can be more easily positioned and secured on the holders themselves. When the holders and the dispensers are positioned together, the holders can then be replaced on the fixed structure to be held by suction or by magnetic attraction until the dispensers must be replaced.

With the foregoing considerations in mind, it is an object of the present invention to provide improved dispenser holders.

Another object of the present invention is to provide dispenser holders wherein a pin arrangement secures the dispenser on the holder for use.

Another object of the present invention is to provide dispenser holders which can be secured to a ferrous structure by magnetic attraction.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a dispenser holder which is of a tray-like shape so that when no dispenser is being utilized, the holder can serve as a tray for loose articles.

Another object of the present invention is to provide dispenser holders which can be secured to fixed structures by suction.

Another object of the present invention is to provide dispenser holders which can be attached to a dispenser at sepaarted points on the dispenser to thereby attach the dispenser to a fixed structure.

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Another object of the present invention is to provide the combination of a dispenser holder and a ferrous metal bracket so that the ferrous metal bracket can be permanently secured to a non-ferrous structure thereby permitting the dispenser holder to attach to a non-ferrous structure.

These and other objects of the present invention will become apparent as this description proceeds in conjunction with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the dispenser holder of the present invention with a cleansing tissue dispenser shown therein in phantom lines;

FIGURE 2 is an end elevation in partial section of the dispenser holder of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a bottom plan view of the dispenser holder of FIGURES 1 and 2;

FIGURE 4 is an end elevation in partial section of a dispenser holder similar to that of FIGURES 1, 2 and 3, but modified slightly to be adaptable to contoured surfaces;

FIGURE 5 is a bracket adopted for use with the dispensers of the present invention;

FIGURE 6 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the dispenser holders of the present invention with a cleansing tissue dispenser shown thereon in phantom lines;

FIGURE 7 is a perspective view of one of the attaching brackets of the holder of FIGURE 6;

FIGURE 8 is a perspective view of an attaching bracket for use with a dispenser holder similar to that shown in FIGURE 6;

FIGURE 9 is a perspective view of an attaching bracket similar to that shown in FIGURES 7 and 8;

FIGURE 10 is a perspective view of another type of dispenser holder with a waxed paper dispenser shown therein in phantom lines;

FIGURE 11 is a dispenser holder shown recessed into a wall or similar structure; and

FIGURE 12 is an attaching bracket to be utilized with the holder of FIGURE 11.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to FIGURES 1, 2 and 3, a cleansing tissue dispenser 10 is shown in phantom lines. The tissue dispenser 10 is received in a tray-like body portion 12 of the dispenser holder. The body portion 12 has a bottom wall 14 and side walls 16, 18, 20 and 22 extending in generally perpendicular relationship away from the bottom wall 14.

Side walls 16 and 20 each have formed therein magnet receiving recesses 24 and 26, respectively. The recess 24 is formed by an external wall 28 formed on the side wall 16 and the magnet receiving recess 26 is formed by an external wall 30 formed on side wall 20. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the tray-like body portion 12 with the magnet receiving recesses 24 and 26 will be integrally formed from relatively rigid plastic by an injection molding operation. However, the dispenser holder can be formed from metal, or the like, and the magnet receiving recesses 24 and 26 can be formed by attaching additional external wall portions to the side walls 16 and 20.

As best shown in FIGURE 2, magnets 32 are disposed within each of the recesses 24 and 26. Each of the magnets 32 is of a size to substantially fill the recesses 24 and 26 and each of the magnets 32 has a bore 34 formed therethrough.

The magnets 32 are disposed within recesses 24 and 26 and tubular rivets extend through the external walls 28 and 30, respectively, and the side walls 16 and 20, respectively, to secure each of the magnets 32 within the respective recesses 24 and 26.

The tubular rivets 36 each form a passage through the respective side walls 16 and 20 so that pins 38 can be inserted through the passages into the interior cavity of the tray-like body portion 12 of the dispenser holder. The pins 38 each have an enlarged head portion 38a which comes into contact with the external walls 28 and 30, respectively, of the magnet receiving recesses 24 and 26.

As best seen in FIGURE 3, the magnets 32 are exposed in the plane of the bottom wall 14 of the body portion 12. The holder can be attached to a ferrous metal structure simply by placing the magnets into contact with the structure thereby allowing the magnetic attraction of the magnets 32 to the structure to support the relatively light weight holder and dispenser. The dispenser 10 is positioned into the interior cavity of body portion 12 when pins 38 are withdrawn from the body cavity. After the dispenser is bottomed against bottom wall 14, the pins 38 are forced inwardly so that the pins pierce the surface of the dispenser and secure the dispenser 10 within the holder body portion 12. The holder body portion 12 is of such a size that the side walls 16, 18, 20, 22 and the bottom wall 14 are contiguous to the walls of the dispenser 10 when the dispenser 10 is in place.

The pins 38 are preferably formed of a ferrous metal so that there will be magnetic attraction between the magnets 32 and the pins 38. The magnetic attraction prevents the pins from being withdrawn from the interior passages of tubular rivets 36 by vibration or the like, and thereby prevents the pins from becoming lost and further serves to secure the dispenser 10 within the holder.

The dispenser body portion 12 is of such a shape that it can serve as a tray, such as an automobile dashboard tray, if there is no dispenser 10 being retained thereby. When serving as a tray, the pins 38 can be removed entirely from the tubular rivets and stored within the tray adjacent the magnets 32 so that there is magnetic attraction between pins 38 and magnets 32 to prevent the pins 38 from becoming lost.

In FIGURE 4 there is shown a slightly modified magnet receiving recess 24'. The recess 24' is formed with an external wall 28' in a manner similar to the recess 24 shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3. It will be understood that the body portion 12 of the embodiment shown in FIGURE 4 is identical to the body portion 12 of the embodiment of FIGURES 1, 2 and 3. The modified recess 24' is slightly elongated when compared with recess 28 of FIGURES 1-3. Within recess 24' are disposed two semi-circular magnets 40. These magnets are each pivotally secured within recess 24' by tubular rivets 36 which are identical to the rivets 36 of FIGURES 1-3. The tubular rivets 36 extend through enlarged bores 42 formed in the magnets 40 and also extend through the side wall 12 and the external wall 38'. On the other end of the body portion 12, an arrangement with two semicircular magnets 40, identical to the arrangement of FIGURE 4, is also provided.

The semicircular magnets 40 can rotate or pivot about tubular rivets 36 so that they can adjust themselves to a contoured surface such as shown in phantom lines at 44. Thus, if a contoured ferrous surface, such as a dashboard of an automobile, is to receive the dispenser holder, a magnet arrangement as shown in FIGURE 4 is preferable so that the magnets can adjust themselves to the extent that their flat surface will adhere with the greatest possible contact to the contoured surface 44.

In FIGURE 4, as in the embodiment of FIGURES 1-3, a pin 38 is inserted through a tubular rivet 36 on each end of the dispenser holder body portion 12 so that the dispenser will be retained within the holder after the pins pierce the dispenser surface.

FIGURE 5 shows a bracket 46 which can be utilized in combination with the holders of FIGURES 1-4. The bracket 46 has ferrous magnet receiving portions 48 formed at each end thereof in a position to come into contact with the exposed magnets 32 or 40 of the dispenser

holder body portion 12. It will be appreciated that as the dispenser holder body portion size is changed, the appropriate bracket change must be provided so that the receiving portions 48 come into contact with the magnets. The mounting bracket 46 also has a number of holes 50 bored therein to receive screws or bolts as will be more fully hereinafter described. The bracket also has a score mark 52 which permits the bracket to be broken off if desired.

The bracket 46 can be secured behind the rear view mirror of an automobile, by bolting the portion 54 under the rear view mirror base (not shown). The bracket will then extend outwardly along the roof of the automobile interior and the dispenser holder can then be magnetically secured within the automobile against the roof and out of the way. The bracket 46 can also be utilized to secure the dispenser holder of the present invention to woodwork or other nonferrous structures. For this purpose, the bracket 46 is broken off at the score mark 52 and only the portion of the bracket having the magnet receiving portions 48 is utilized. The bracket is then attached to the structure by wood screws or bolts so that the magnet receiving portions 48 can magnetically attract the magnets 32 or 40 of the dispenser holders of FIGURES 1-4.

It should be noted that the dispenser holders of FIGURES 1-4 provide a light-weight structure which can serve as a tray for loose articles if there is no dispenser in position therein. Further, the dispenser holder of FIGURES 1-4 easily receives and retains the disposable product dispenser by providing a pin arrangement which pierces the surface of the disposable product dispenser and thereby retains the dispenser within the holder with a minimum of effort.

Referring now to FIGURES 6 and 7, it may be seen that a tissue dispenser 60, shown in phantom lines, has affixed thereto attaching brackets 62 and 64 which form a dispenser holder.

The attaching bracket 62 is formed of a single piece of metal or plastic right angle section 66 to which are attached fixed pins 68 extending generally perpendicular to the upright portion of the section 66. The pins 68 are firmly attached to the angle section 66 and cannot move relative thereto. Magnets 70 are fixed to section 66 by means of rivets, or tack welding, or by the use of cement or glue, or by other conventional fasteners (not shown).

The attaching brackets 64 is also formed of a single piece of metal or plastic right angle section 72 to which is secured a pin receiving member 74. The pin receiving member 74 is best shown in FIGURE 7 and is the receiving portion of a snap fastener. A bore extends through the angle section 72 at the center of pin receiving member 74. A pin 76 may be positioned through the angle section 72. The pin 76, as best shown in FIGURE 7, has the mating portion 76b of a snap fastener which coacts with pin receiving member 74 to retain the pin in position within the angle section 72 when the portions 74 and 76b of the snap fastener are mated. The use of the snap fastener device prevents loss of the pin when the holder is not in use and it also secures the pin within the dispenser so that the pin will not work loose due to vibration or the like.

The angle section 72 of attaching bracket 74 has magnets 78 fixed thereto in a manner similar to the manner in which magnets 70 are fixed to angle section 66.

The attaching bracket 62 is fixed to one end of the tissue dispenser 60 by forcing the right angle section 66 against the side of the dispenser until the pins 68 pierce the dispenser. The other attaching bracket 64 is positioned on the other end of the tissue dispenser. Attaching bracket 64 has a movable pin so that it can be placed against the dispenser and the pin then moved through the angle section 72 in order to pierce the dispenser 60. With the attaching brackets 62 and 64 in position, the dispenser 60 can then be placed against the ferrous structure so that magnets 70 and 78 hold the dispenser in posi-

tion by magnetic attraction. The bracket of the type shown in FIGURE 5 can also be utilized for automobile use or to attach the dispenser 60 to a nonferrous structure as described in connection with the embodiment of FIGURES 1-4.

With attaching brackets 62 and 64, the dispenser 60 can be removed from the brackets with the brackets still in position on the ferrous structure. By withdrawing pin 76, the dispenser can be pulled out from bracket 64 and then can be moved off pins 68.

If there is no requirement for being able to withdraw the dispenser 60 from the brackets 62 and 64 while the brackets are still magnetically attracted to the ferrous structure, two brackets of the type shown at 62 can be utilized rather than one with a removable pin of the type shown at 64. Thus, two brackets 62 can be used at either end of the tissue dispenser 60. Likewise, two brackets of the type shown at 64 can be used on the ends of the dispenser 60. However, it is preferable to utilize one bracket 62 and one bracket 64 in order to be able to remove the dispenser 60 and manufacture the brackets 62 and 64 in the most economical way.

FIGURE 8 is a perspective view of a bracket 64' which is similar to attaching bracket 64. Bracket 64' is formed from a right angle section 80 which has a pin receiving member 82 similar to pin receiving member 74 fixed thereto. Pin receiving member 82 is the receiving portion of a snap fastener. A pin 84 having the other portion 84b of the snap fastener fixed thereto passes through the angle section 80 so that the snap fastener portion 84b fixed at pin 84 can mate with the snap receiving member 82 fixed to right angle section 80. The members 82 and 84b hold the pin 84 in position when the members are mated. The bracket 64' has suction cups 86 fixed thereto by rivets or bolts or by the use of cement or glue (not shown).

Two attaching brackets 64' can be fixed to a tissue dispenser 60 in a manner similar to the way bracket 64 is fixed to tissue dispenser 60. Further, a bracket similar to attaching bracket 62 but having suction cups rather than magnets 70 can be utilized in conjunction with the brackets 64' to provide a combination similar to the combination shown in FIGURE 6 of a fixed pin bracket and a movable pin bracket. The suction cups 86 can attach to a smooth surface to secure thereby a dispenser 60 in position. The dispenser 60 can be removed from within the attaching brackets 64' so that it is not necessary to break the suction when it is desired to replace a dispenser 60 with another dispenser. For example, when one dispenser is emptied, the pin 84 can be removed from the brackets 64' and the dispenser can be removed while the suction cups 86 remain in a vacuum connection to the structure to which the attaching bracket 64' is fixed. A new dispenser can then be placed between the appropriate attaching bracket 64' and the pins 84 replaced therein.

FIGURE 9 shows another embodiment of an attaching bracket 64''. The attaching bracket 64'' is formed from a right angle section 90 to which is affixed a magnet 92. Magnet 92 is secured to a section 90 by tubular rivets (not shown) similar to those shown in the embodiment of FIGURES 1-4. A ferrous pin 94 passes through the tubular rivets so that the pin may enter into and pierce a dispenser 60 when the bracket 64'' is placed in proximity to the dispenser 60.

In the embodiment of FIGURE 9, the thin sponge rubber pad 96 is adhesively secured over the magnet 92 so that when magnet 92 comes into contact with a ferrous structure, the sponge rubber pad 96 will be between them to prevent slipping of the bracket 92 relative to the smooth surface of the ferrous structure. It will be appreciated that sponge rubber pads similar to pads 96 can be secured to any of the magnets of the present invention to prevent slippage.

When the attaching bracket 64'' is utilized, the pins 94 are retained in position by magnetic attraction of the magnets 92 with the ferrous pins 94. Again, as with the embodiment of FIGURES 6-8, the dispenser 60 can be removed from between attaching brackets 64' without breaking the magnetic attraction of the brackets to the fixed structure. This is accomplished by withdrawal of pins 94 to change dispensers.

FIGURE 10 shows another embodiment of the present invention wherein a single attaching bracket 102 formed from a right angle section 104 is utilized to secure a dispenser 100. The attaching bracket 102 has magnets 106, 108 and 110 fixed thereto. The magnets 106, 108 and 110 are fixed to the lower surface of the attaching bracket 102 in a manner similar to magnets 106 and 108, by the use of rivets or by tack welding or by the use of cement or glue (not shown).

Pin 112 having a snap fastener portion 112b secured thereto passes through angle section 104. A snap fastener portion 114 fixed to angle section 104 mates with portion 112b when the pin is in position, to retain the pin in the section 104. A fixed vertical pin 116 is secured to the lower portion of right angle section 104. Also secured to a lower portion of angle section 104 is a prong 118 which extends at an acute angle away from the lower portion of angle section 104.

In attaching the bracket 102 to the dispenser 100, pin 112 is removed from the bracket. The prong 118 is then forced into the surface of the dispenser 100, and pin 116 punctures the surface of dispenser 100 so that the angle 104 is contiguous to the dispenser 100. Pin 112 is then inserted into the angle 104 until the snap portions 112b and 114 mate to retain the pin in position. The bracket and the dispenser 100 can then be placed against a ferrous surface to magnetically retain the dispenser 100 in position.

With the embodiment of FIGURE 10, only a single attaching bracket is required. Further, although the dispenser 100 is shown as an elongated wax paper dispenser, the attaching bracket 102 can also be utilized with a cleansing tissue dispenser or the like.

The embodiment of the invention shown in FIGURES 11 and 12 provides for a recess dispenser holder which is recessed into the wall of a kitchen or bathroom. The tile 119 of the wall has a recessed holder portion 121 which is the depth of a cleansing tissue dispenser. Fixed to the recessed holder 121 are magnets 120 which receive a ferrous metal attaching bracket 122 (FIGURE 12) fixed to each end of a tissue dispenser. The ferrous metal attaching bracket 122 is formed from a right angle section 124 having pins 126 fixed thereto. Each of the attaching brackets 122 are fixed to the ends of the tissue dispenser in a manner similar to the manner in which attaching brackets 62 is fixed to tissue dispenser 60 (FIGURE 6). When a ferrous metal attaching bracket 122 has been fixed to each end of a tissue dispenser, the tissue dispenser is then placed within the recess and the attaching brackets 122 magnetically contact the magnets 120 to hold the dispenser within the recess. It will be appreciated that magnets can be mounted on an unrecessed open wall, on cabinets, on the sides of furniture, or the like, and a bracket similar to bracket 122 can be utilized on the dispensers to mount a dispenser directly to the magnets in a fixed location.

It should be noted that the dispenser holders of FIGURES 6 through 12 can be utilized to hold dispensers or packages for display purposes in retail stores or display windows. This use makes the dispenser or other light weight packages readily displayable at a minimum cost to the retail operator.

It should further be noted that the dispenser holders of the present invention provide a very effective means of attaching a dispenser to a fixed structure without difficulty. Through the use of magnets and suction cups to attach the holders of the present invention to fixed

structures, an effective positioning of dispenser holders in many locations can be obtained. Further, the dispenser holders of the present invention easily retain the disposable product dispensers by the use of pin arrangements which pierce the surface of the disposable product dispenser and thereby retain the dispenser on the holders with a minimum of effort.

It should also be noted that the dispenser holders of FIGURES 1-4 provide a light weight structure which can serve as a tray for loose articles if there is no dispenser in position thereon.

According to the provisions of the patent statutes, I have explained the principle, preferred construction and mode of operation of my invention and have illustrated and described what I now consider to represent its best embodiments. However, I desire to have it understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically illustrated and described.

I claim:

1. A holder for mounting a product dispenser onto a fixed structure comprising:

- (a) a tray-like body portion having a bottom wall and side walls extending in perpendicular relation thereto, said bottom wall and said side walls proportioned to be contiguous to the exterior surface of said dispenser when said dispenser is positioned within said holder body portion;
- (b) at least two magnet receiving recesses formed on the exterior surface of said holder body portion;
- (c) a permanent magnet positioned within each of said recesses;
- (d) a tubular rivet extending through each of the magnet receiving recesses and said holder body portion walls to retain said permanent magnet within its recess and to form a passage through said holder body wall and into the interior cavity formed by said holder body bottom wall and side walls; and
- (e) ferrous pin means adapted to be slidably moved through said tubular rivets so that a portion of said pin means extends into the cavity of said holder body portion formed by said bottom wall and said side walls;
- (f) said ferrous pin means being retained in position within said tubular rivets by the magnetic attraction of said permanent magnet through which said tubular rivet passes;
- (g) said body walls and said pin means cooperating to retain said dispenser within said holder body by causing said pin means to engage the walls of said body portion and to pierce the outer surface of said dispenser after said dispenser has been positioned against the bottom wall of said holder body portion

and within the side walls of said holder body portion.

2. A holder for mounting a product dispenser onto a fixed structure comprising:

- (a) a tray-like body portion having a bottom wall and side walls extending in perpendicular relation thereto, said bottom wall and said side walls proportioned to be contiguous to the exterior surface of said dispenser when said dispenser is positioned within said holder body portion;
- (b) at least two magnet receiving recesses formed on the exterior surface of said holder body portion;
- (c) two permanent magnets positioned within each of said recesses;
- (d) a tubular rivet extending through each permanent magnet and said holder body portion walls to rotatably secure each of said permanent magnets within said recesses and to form a passage through said holder body wall and into the cavity formed by said holder body bottom wall and side walls; and
- (e) ferrous pin means adapted to be slidably moved through said tubular rivets so that a portion of said pin means extends into the cavity of said holder body portion formed by said bottom wall and said side walls;
- (f) said ferrous pin means being retained in position within said tubular rivets by the magnetic attraction of said permanent magnet through which said tubular rivet passes;
- (g) said body walls and said pin means cooperating to retain said dispenser within said holder body by causing said pin means to engage the walls of said body portion and to pierce the outer surface of said dispenser after said dispenser has been positioned against the bottom wall of said holder body and within the side walls of said holder body.

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