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B. A. SELTEN ET AL

2,563,694

DISH HOLDER

Filed Nov. 12, 1946

FIG. 1

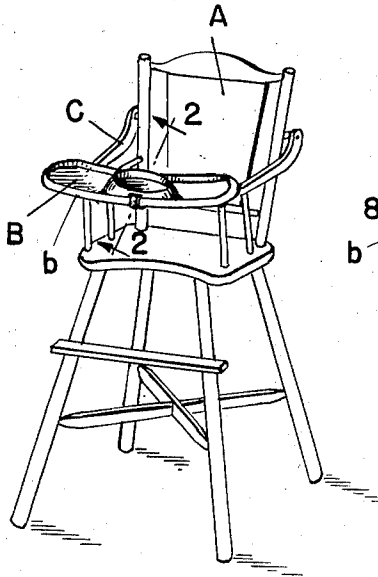


FIG. 2

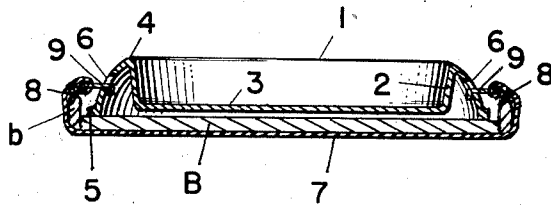


FIG. 3

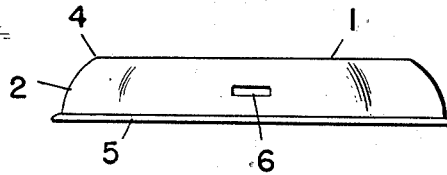


FIG. 4

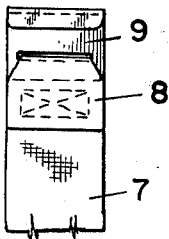


FIG. 5

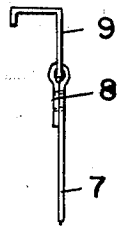


FIG. 6

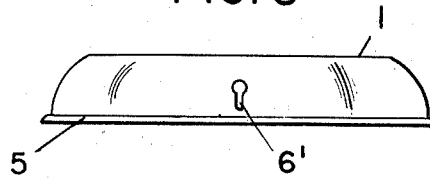


FIG. 7

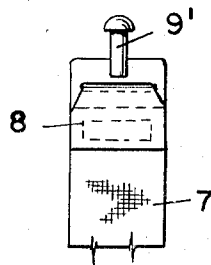


FIG. 8

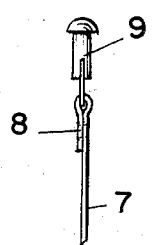
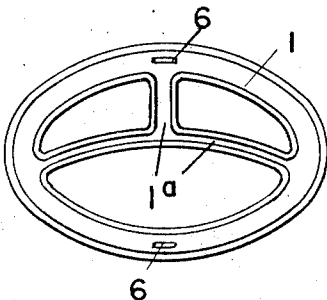


FIG. 9



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DISH HOLDER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 65—54)

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This invention relates to dish holders, and more particularly to holders for feeding dishes for young children.

An object of the invention is to provide improved means for securely holding a feeding dish upon a flat support, as, for example, the tray of a child's high chair.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which is cheap and simple in construction, and which may readily be applied to trays of various widths and sizes.

In order that the invention may be readily understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional high chair showing our improved dish holder applied thereto;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section on an enlarged scale, substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of our improved dish alone;

Figs. 4 and 5 are fragmentary front and side elevations respectively of one end of our improved fastening device, such as shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the dish alone, similar to Fig. 3, but showing a slightly modified construction;

Figs. 7 and 8 are fragmentary front and side elevations of one end of a slightly modified holding device adapted for use with the dish shown in Fig. 6; and

Fig. 9 is a plan view of a modified form of dish which may be employed.

Referring to the drawings in detail, A designates a conventional high chair, having the usual tray B carried by pivoted arms C, the tray being surrounded by a peripheral upstanding rim b.

The invention includes the provision of a specially constructed plate or dish. This is designated, in its entirety in Fig. 2, by the reference numeral 1, and is preferably formed of moldable plastic material. It may be of circular form and comprises the upstanding side walls 2 and flat bottom 3.

The peripheral upper edges of the side walls 2 are rolled over, as at 4, and extended downwardly to provide a rim portion 5 surrounding and spaced from the side walls 2. This rim portion preferably projects below the plane of the bottom 3 and serves to support the dish upon the tray B.

The rim 5 is provided, at diametrically opposite

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points, with openings 6, shown in Fig. 3 as in the nature of an elongated horizontal slot.

Our improved holding device comprises an extensible, flexible member 7, such as an elastic band. Each end of this band 7 is looped around a portion of a hook shaped fastening device 9, formed of sheet material, and secured by riveting or sewing, as at 8. In practice, the end of one hook 9 is inserted through one of the slots 6, and the band then passed around and underneath the tray and the other hook engaged in the other slot 6, at the opposite side, as illustrated in Fig. 2. This serves to securely anchor the dish to the tray, and to prevent it from being accidentally tipped over.

Other forms of opening and fastening device may, of course, be used. Thus, in Fig. 6, I have shown openings 6' in the nature of keyhole slots, and the corresponding fastening device, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, consists of a headed pin 9'. The head of the pin is, of course, adapted to be inserted through the circular portion of the keyhole slot, and then the shank slipped down into the narrow portion thereof, in a well known manner.

While we have shown, in Figs. 1 and 2, a dish of circular form, and having but a single compartment, the invention is equally applicable to dishes of other forms. In Fig. 9, we have shown, by way of example, an elliptical dish having upstanding ribs or partitions 1a, dividing the interior into several compartments adapted to contain different kinds of food.

It will be noted that the openings 6 are formed in the rim 5, which is spaced from the walls of the dish itself, so that on the one hand there is no chance of the food spilling out through these openings, and on the other hand, the fastening devices do not project into the food receptacle.

While we have shown these openings as formed in a downwardly projecting rim which entirely surrounds the dish, the invention is not limited to the use of such a continuous rim. All that is necessary is to provide the dish with downwardly and outwardly projecting portions spaced from the walls of the dish and formed with openings therethrough. Thus a pair of down turned perforated ears could be employed, instead of a continuous rim. The rim, as shown, however, gives greater strength and stability to the dish.

What we claim is:

1. The combination with a dish having its peripheral portion rolled over and extending out-

wardly and downwardly to form a rim surrounding and spaced from the side walls, said rim being provided with key-hole slots at opposite sides and at points above the lower edge thereof, and a flat support on which said dish may rest, of a fastening device comprising an extensible and flexible member adapted to pass beneath said support, said member having at its ends anchoring means constructed to detachably engage in said key-hole slots.

2. The combination with a dish adapted to be supported on a chair tray, said dish having its peripheral portion rolled over and extending outwardly and downwardly substantially to the plane of the bottom of the dish to form a rim surrounding and spaced from the side walls, said rim being provided with openings at diametrically opposite points located wholly above its lower edge, of a fastening device comprising an extensible and flexible member wholly unconnected with said dish or tray, having at each end an anchoring element constructed to detachably engage directly in said openings, said member being of such length as to extend beneath and around the tray.

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