Oct. 1, 1963 B. C. STARKWEATHER 3,105,665

PORTABLE NURSERY CHAIR

Filed June 1, 1959

FIG. 1

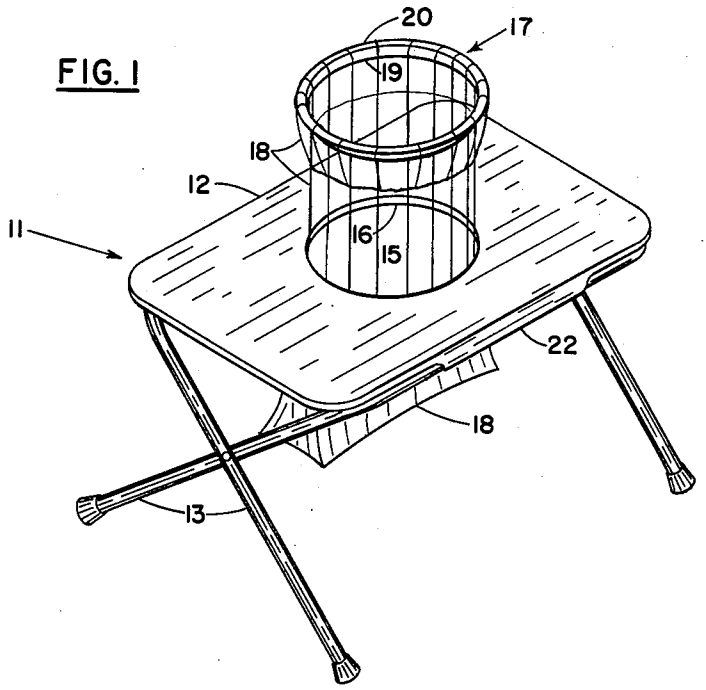
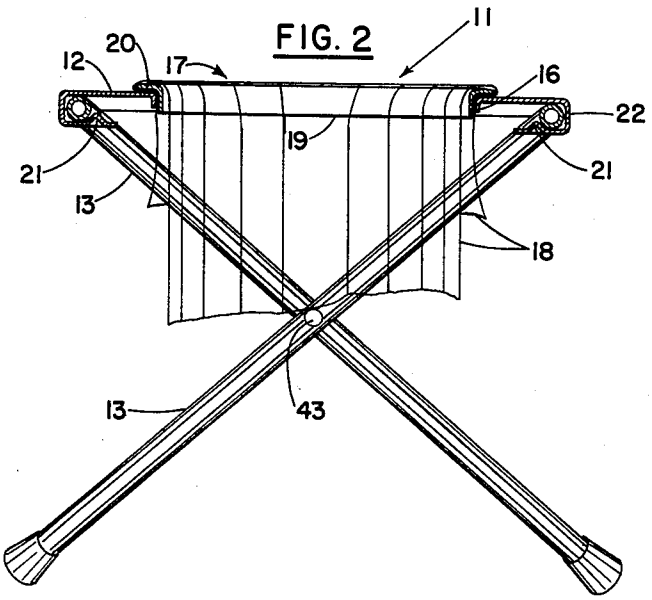


FIG. 2



INVENTOR
BRUCE C. STARKWEATHER

BY John L. Wiles

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 3,105,665 Patented Oct. 1, 1963

3,105,665

PORTABLE NURSERY CHAIR

Bruce Charles Starkweather, Madison, Wis., assignor to Wesbar Stamping Corporation, West Bend, Wis., a corporation of Wisconsin

Filed June 1, 1959, Ser. No. 817,407
1 Claim. (Cl. 248—101)

This invention relates to a sanitary nursery chair and more particularly to a sanitary nursery chair which can be folded and stored in a compact manner when it is not being used.

Sanitary nursery chairs which heretofore have utilized flexible liquid impervious material for receptacles have failed to provide a simple and effective way for fastening a receptacle to a chair. This invention provides an improved method for attaching a flexible plastic receptacle to a nursery chair. It also provides an improved way for affixing foldable legs to a chair seat.

It is an object of this invention to provide a child's sanitary nursery chair which can be thoroughly cleaned and can be easily maintained in sanitary condition.

It is another object of this invention to provide a sanitary and effective means for supporting a flexible bag receptacle member on a sanitary nursery chair.

It is another object of this invention to provide an improved means for affixing foldable legs to a seat member of a nursery chair.

Other objects will become apparent from the drawings and from the following detailed description in which it is intended to illustrate the applicability of the invention without thereby limiting its scope to less than that of all equivalents which will be apparent to one skilled in the art. In the drawings like reference numerals refer to like parts and:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the article of this invention;

FIGURE 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of the article of this invention.

In FIGURES 1 and 2 the nursery chair of this invention is designated generally as **11** and is comprised of seat member **12** and leg members **13**. Seat member **12** is configured essentially as a plane member and may be manufactured from stamped sheet metal or from molded synthetic resinous material. Channel members **22** are operably disposed on each of two opposite sides of seat member **12** and are configured for receiving thereinto leg members **13**. Opening **15** is provided through seat member **12** with downward extending flange **16** being integral with seat member **12** and extending around opening **15**. Ring member **17** is shown configured with downward extending wall **19** integral with outward extending flange **20** and being of a size which enables it to be placed within opening **15** of seat **12**. Bag member **18** may be of any flexible liquid impervious material and can be operably supported by being passed through ring member **17** and being folded thereover so as to pass over the upper surface of ring **17** thence downwardly through opening **15** around the outside of ring member **17** and then be fixed in place by positioning ring member **17** securely within opening **15**. A downward pull on bag **18** serves to force ring member **17** downward into very close proximity to bag **18** and thereby to frictionally restrain bag **18** from slipping from between ring member **17** and seat member **12** out of operable relation to seat member **12**. The assembly can also be made, but is not preferred, by retroverting the upper extremity of bag **18** from outside ring member **17** through the center of ring member **17**. Channel members **22** on seat **12** are shown comprised with right angular sides with upwardly extending protrusions

21 in the lowermost side member. Protrusions **21** may be die pressed in metal constructions of seat **12** or may be molded in resinous constructions of seat **12** and are merely deviations in the plane of the channel wall and are not struck therefrom or in any way separated therefrom so as to present crevices wherein refuse could remain and unsanitary conditions exist. Protrusions **21** and channel members **22** operably restrain leg members **13** in operable supporting relationship to seat member **12**. Leg members **13** are pivotally interconnected by pivots **43** in a conventional manner and may be disconnected from seat member **12** of nursery article **11** by being brought together in a manner which draws them inwardly frictionally between seat member **12** and protrusions **21**. The material from which seat member **12** and channel members **22** are manufactured must be sufficiently rigid to possess a sufficiently high elastic modulus to enable leg members **13** to be operably restrained in channel members **22**.

The provision of protrusions **21** in channel members **22** is an improvement in leg fastening means and possesses the utilitarian advantage of operably restraining movement of leg members **13** while being continuously integral with seat member **12**. The construction presents a minimum opportunity for the occurrence of an unsanitary condition in channel members **22**. The provision of this simple and effective fastening arrangement is singularly utilitarian.

Leg members **13** may be manufactured from any conventionally configured material such as from tubes, channels, rods or any other suitable configurations. It is preferred to use tubular members because of the ease with which tubular legs can be cleaned and kept sanitary. Seat **12** can be manufactured from any metal or plastic material which is possessed of sufficient rigidity and strength to be used as shown. Aluminum or steel are suitable metal materials and molded polystyrene, urea formaldehyde condensation resin, phenol formaldehyde condensation resins and other synthetic resinous materials may be operably used. Similar materials may be used to provide ring member **17**. Both seat member **12** and ring **17** are preferably to be made with corners which have a radius of curvature of at least 0.02 inch to enable thorough and expeditious cleaning of the article to be made.

A suitable bag member **18** may be comprised of polyethylene or of other flexible resinous material or of cellulosic, latex, or metal foil materials. The particular material that is used should be one which can be easily and inexpensively replaced to render bag **18** disposable.

Ring member **17** may be configured with lateral and depending flanges as shown or may have a modified construction such as a triangular cross section with the space formed by the interior angle between the flanges of the ring being filled to form a ring of solid triangular cross section. Ring **17** may have either a continuous or broken perimeter and may have either a continuous or intermittent cross section as described.

Channel members **22** may be right angularly configured as shown or may be circularly configured and with protrusions **21** being arranged therein as singular or multiple dimples or ridges.

Opening **15** may be of any regular or irregular configuration as may be desired and the nursery article may be finished with any suitable surface finish which is nontoxic.

While certain modifications and embodiments of the invention have been described, it is of course to be understood that there are a great number of variations which will suggest themselves to anyone familiar with the sub-

ject matter thereof and it is to be distinctly understood that this invention should not be limited except by such limitations as are clearly imposed in the appended claim.

I claim:

The method of supporting a flexible open top bag comprising the steps of passing the upper extremity of said bag through an opening in a supporting member, juxtaposing a restraining member having a lowermost portion of smaller size than said opening and an uppermost portion of larger size than said opening within said bag into close adjacency with the sides of said opening with said bag passing therebetween thereby supporting said bag.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,690,793	Oppenheim	Nov. 6, 1928
2,801,426	La Gorce	Aug. 6, 1957
2,828,805	Meldrum	Apr. 1, 1958