

Dec. 9, 1924.

1,519,034

L. R. LIVINGSTON

RECEPTACLE

Filed Feb. 8, 1924 .

Fig. 1.

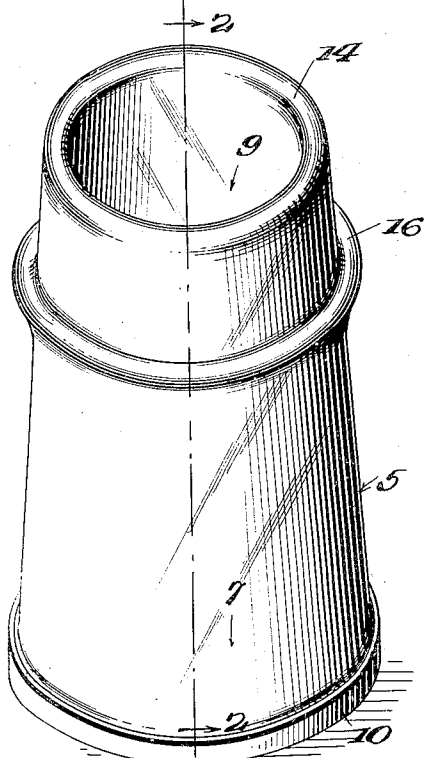


Fig. 2.

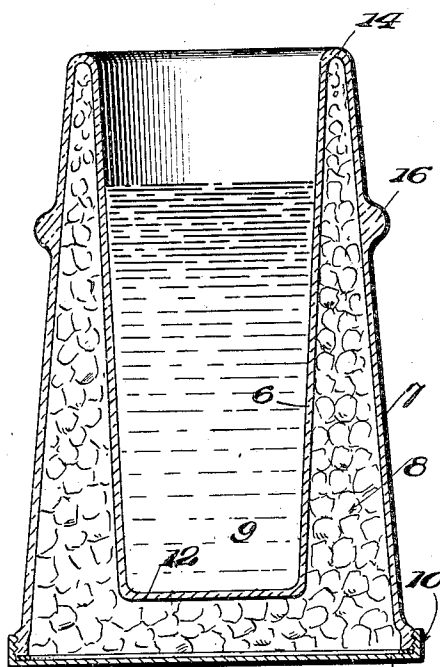


Fig. 3.

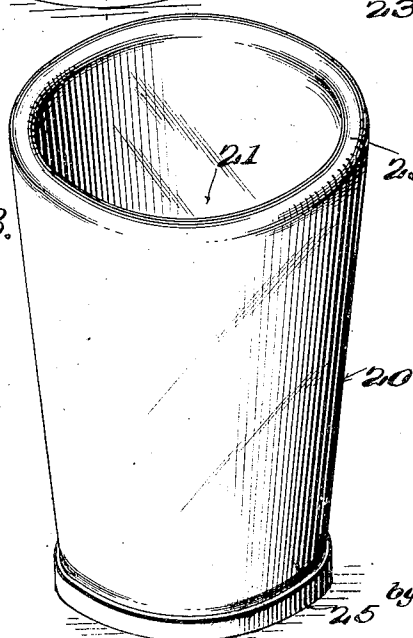
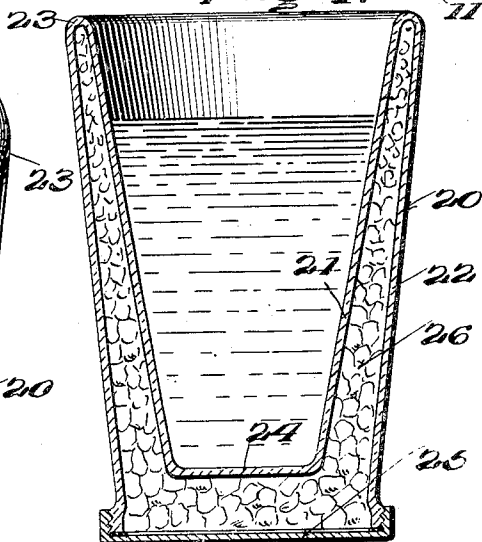


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE.

Application filed February 8, 1924. Serial No. 691,425.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON R. LIVINGSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenville, in the county of Greenville and State of South Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles especially adapted for receiving drinking liquids.

Briefly stated an important object of this invention is to provide a drinking receptacle in which the ice or other cooling medium is maintained separate from the drinking liquid so that the liquid cannot be contaminated.

A further object is to provide a receptacle of the character specified which is neat in appearance, of highly simplified construction and cheap to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a perspective of the improved receptacle;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional through the receptacle;

Fig. 3 is a perspective of a modified form of the invention;

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 3.

In the drawing wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention, the numeral 5 generally indicates the receptacle consisting of inner and outer walls 6 and 7 respectively arranged in spaced relation to define an annular cooling chamber 8. The cooling chamber 8 is adapted for the reception of ice and surrounds the sides and the bottom of the drinking or liquid containing chamber 9. The outer wall 7 has its lower portion exteriorly threaded for engagement by the attaching flange 10 of the closure 11 and attention is especially directed to the fact that the outer wall 7 is gradually flared or enlarged toward its lower end so that a closure 11 of a rather large diameter may be employed.

By providing a combined closure and space of a rather large diameter the sta-

bility of the receptacle is greatly increased.

Fig. 2 plainly illustrates that the bottom wall 12 of the receptacle is spaced up a considerable distance from the closure 11 so that a quantity of ice may be arranged between the bottom 12 and the closure.

The improved receptacle may be formed from glass or the like and the inner and outer walls 6 and 7 are joined as indicated at 14. At the joint 14 a perfectly round and smooth surface is provided for contact with the lips. This round surface is not likely to crack or chip due to the absence of sharp edges. The outer side of the wall 7 may be provided with an annular rib 16 for engagement with the hand of the person using the receptacle and this rib prevents the receptacle from accidentally slipping out of one's hands.

Attention is especially directed to Fig. 2 which illustrates that the inner wall 6 is tapered toward its lower end and the outer wall 7 is tapered outwardly so as to provide an entrance opening of a substantial area for the ice. This enables the ice to be quickly placed in the chamber 8.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 the receptacle is generally designated by the numeral 20 and includes inner and outer walls 21 and 22 joined at their upper ends as indicated at 23. The closed lower ends 24 of the inner receptacle is arranged a reasonable distance above the closure disk 25 to provide an ice space below the bottom wall.

In this form of the invention also it will be seen that the ice compartment 26 is gradually widened for the ice inlet end of the receptacle and consequently ice may be freely inserted into the receptacle.

With reference to the description it will be seen that a quantity of ice may be readily inserted into the ice chamber and will effectively cool the liquid placed in the inner chamber without coming in direct contact with it.

A receptacle constructed in accordance with this invention is unusually sanitary as undesirable matter in the ice will not mix with the liquid.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A drinking glass comprising inner and outer integral containers joined at their upper ends, the outer container being gradually and uniformly widened toward its

lower end thereof and being exteriorly threaded, the inner container being gradually and uniformly decreased in diameter toward the lower end thereof and cooperating with the other container in forming an ice receiving compartment substantially increased in diameter toward the lower end of the receptacle, the reduced lower end of the inner receptacle terminating above the plane of the lower end of the outer receptacle whereby to facilitate the placing ice in the ice receiving compartment, and a combined base and closure extending over the entire enlarged end of the ice receiving compartment and having a flange surrounding the outer container and engaged with the external threads on said outer container, said combined base and closure being removable to entirely expose the enlarged lower end of the ice receiving compartment whereby ice may be expeditiously placed in said ice receiving compartment, said combined base and closure being substantially greater in diameter than the upper end of the glass.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LEON R. LIVINGSTON.