This invention relates to non-skid dishes.

It is an object of the present invention to provide 
dishes having projections therein adapted to engage 
the supporting surfaces in a manner that they will not 
readily skid from such surfaces when used on ships at 
sea or air liners.

It is another object of the invention to provide on 
dishes projections which will not only serve to prevent 
the skidding of dishes upon surfaces, but which will make 
the drying of the dishes on the drying racks due to 
the air gap permitted under the dishes these 
with the projections being stacked in abutment with 
each other on the drying racks.

It is another object of the invention to provide dishes 
with a non-skid device which is adjustable to prevent 
either a smooth material or in another position rubber 
so as to provide further friction when necessary to keep 
the dishes from skidding and wherein the adjustment of 
these elements can be readily and easily effected and with 
the rubber portion having an undercut opening to 
provide a vacuum type tight grip upon the supporting 
surface.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a non-

skid dish for use on ships at sea and on air liners, which 
is of simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture, 
has a minimum number of parts, compact, durable, san-
litary and easy to clean and efficient and effective in use.

For other object and a better understanding of the in-
vention reference may be had to the following detailed 
description taken in connection with the accompanying 
drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a collective and perspective view of a cup 
and a saucer having projections respectively thereon to 
prevent the skidding of the saucer or cup upon the 
surface on which either is rested;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of an ash tray having pro-
jections on the bottom of the same to prevent the skidding 
of the same over the supporting surface;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of a pointed 
form of projection;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of a still 
further form of projection of truncated formation;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a still further form of 
projection of pyramidal shape;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary elevational view of a pitcher 
having a still further form of projection on the bottom of 
the pitcher which is adjustable to present either a rubber 
vacuum cup surface or a smooth rounded surface;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of 
the projection adjusted to present a smooth surface for 
engagement with a supporting table surface;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary projection in sectional view of 
the ball rotated to present the rubber vacuum cup con-
nection with the surface in order that the pitcher can 
cling to an inclined supporting surface.

Referring now to the figures and in particular to Fig. 
1, 10 represents a cup having a bottom 11 and a handle 
12. On the bottom 11 are three depending projections 
circumferentially spaced about the periphery of the 
bottom 11 and of rough surface to prevent the cup from 
sliding on a smooth supporting surface or in a saucer 
14. This saucer may have similar projections 15 on 
the bottom thereof for engagement with the table sur-
f.

c. The projections 13 will engage the interior of the 
saucer 14 and will tend to prevent the movement of 
the cup within the saucer and the projections 15 will 
engage a smooth table or supporting surface in such a 
manner as to prevent the sliding of the saucer upon 
the surface. The ends of the projection can be left unfin-
ished and have a ceramic or soft engaging surface, or, if 
desired, the ends of the projections can be frosted. Also, 
the projections can have sand or grit upon the same to 
make them rough.

In Fig. 2 there is shown an ash tray having the usual 
indentations on the flange as indicated at 16. This ash 
tray is indicated generally at 17 and has a bottom 18 
thereon with projections 19 constructed similar to the 
projections 13 and 15 in the form of the invention shown 
in Fig. 1. These projections are similarly roughened to 
prevent slipping or skidding of the ash tray upon the 
surface upon which the ash tray is supported.

In Fig. 3, there is shown a different form of projection.

The projection is simply pointed to provide a sharp 
point to engage a wood or rough table supporting surface.

This sharp point is indicated at 20 and is such as to 
positively prevent the sliding of the dish on the table 
surface.

In Fig. 4, there is shown a truncated projection 21 
having a flat bottom surface 22 which is roughened or 
left unfinished as explained above so as to have a large 
area of engagement with the supporting surface.

In Fig. 5 there is shown a still further form of projection 
which is similar to the projection 20 of Fig. 3, and as 
depicted at 23 is of pyramidal configuration having a 
sharp pointed end for engagement with the supporting 
surface.

Reffering now to Figs. 6, 7 and 8, there is shown a 
still further form of the invention. According to this form 
of the invention there is provided a pitcher 25 having a 
bottom 26 having a plurality of sockets disposed thereon 
as indicated at 27 with rotatable or adjustable balls 
deposited respectively for adjustment in the respective 
socket formations.

Each ball 28 has a half rubber portion 29 with a 
vacuum cup 31 therein. This rubber portion has a por-
tion 32 dovetailed to the rubber portion 29, as indicated 
at 33, and which is smooth to permit the easy use of 
the pitcher 25 when the table surface is steady and mo-
tionless. During rough weather upon ships at sea or 
in airplanes, this ball 28 can be adjusted to the position 
shown in Fig. 8 from the position shown in Fig. 7, in 
the manner illustrated by the finger so that the rubber 
portion 29 and the vacuum cup formation thereof will 
engage the supporting surface. It will be apparent that 
upon the supporting surface being inclined the vacuum 
cup formation and the rubber will hold the pitcher against 
sliding movement, and thus prevent the pitcher from 
dropping to the floor from the table during any shifting 
or departure of the table surface from its usual horizontal 
position. During calm weather at sea, the ball 28 can 
be shifted back to the position shown in Fig. 7. The 
portion 32 having the smooth surface can be made of 
wood, ivory, ceramic or plastic material. This smooth 
portion 27 is exposed normally as it offers smoother han-
dling of the chinaware, but in stormy weather aboard 
ship, the rubber side containing a suction cup is used.

While various changes may be made in the detail 
construction, it shall be understood that such changes 
shall be within the spirit and scope of the present inven-
tion as defined by the appended claim.
What is claimed is:

A dish or the like having a bottom portion, depending
socket projections on said bottom portion, ball elements
adjustably disposed in said socket portions, each of said
ball elements having a portion presenting a smooth con-
tact surface and another portion of rubber with a vacuum
cup opening therein for having frictional engagement
with a supporting surface whereby the ball can be ad-
justed to present either a smooth surface or a frictional
grip for engagement with the supporting surface.

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