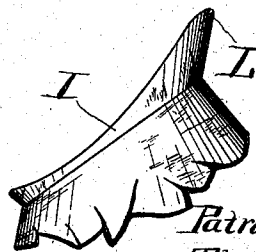
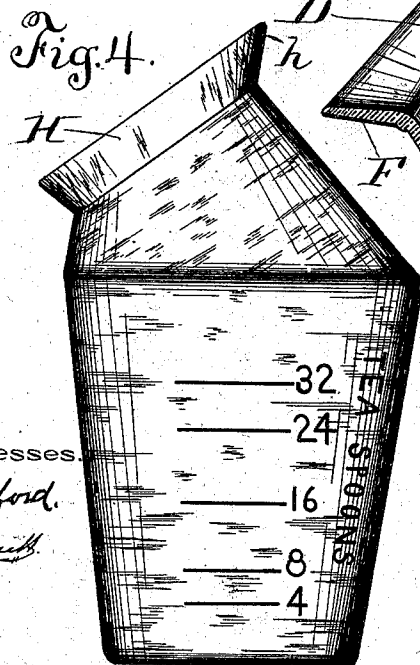
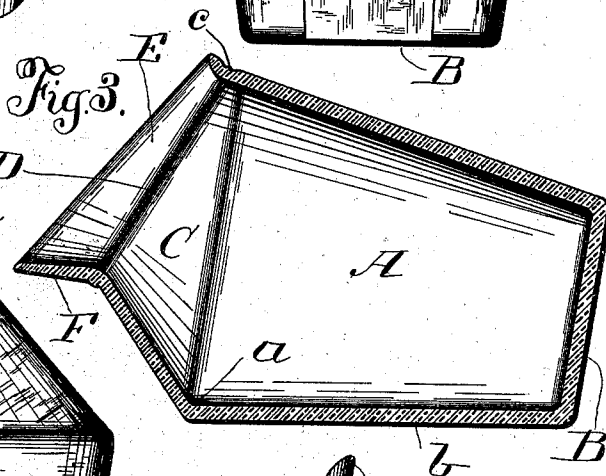
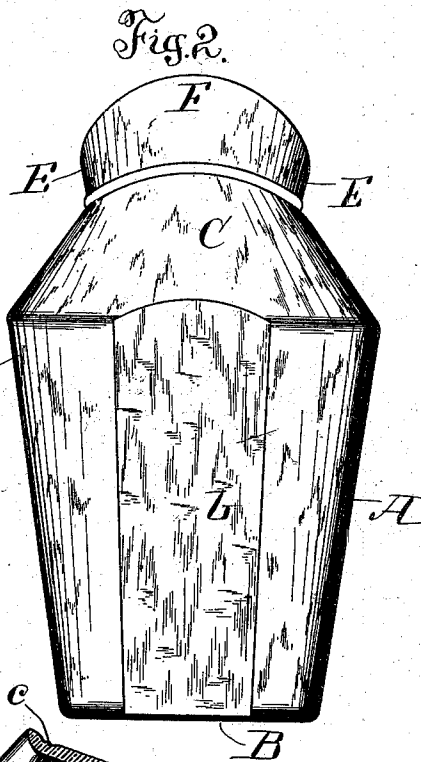
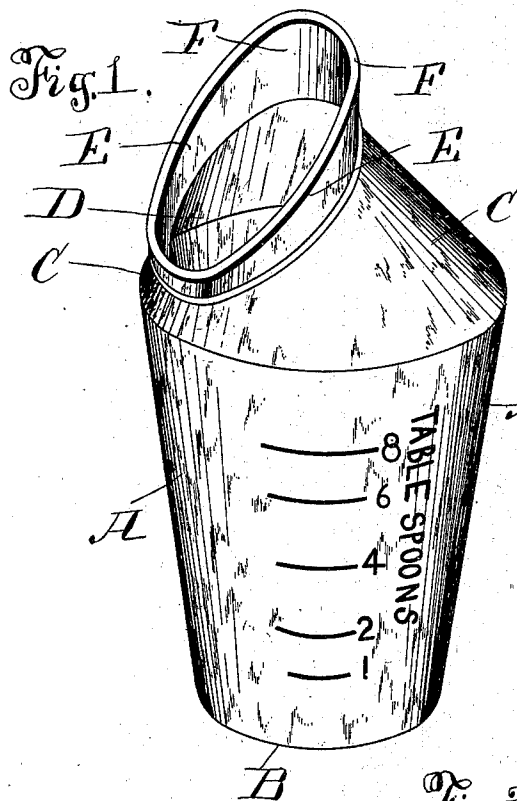


(No Model.)

P. J. McDONOUGH & T. E. SHELLY.
INVALID'S DRINKING CUP.

No. 560,916.

Patented May 26, 1896.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK J. McDONOUGH AND THOMAS E. SHELLY, OF BELLAIRE, OHIO.

INVALID'S DRINKING-CUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,916, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed November 16, 1895. Serial No. 569,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PATRICK J. McDONOUGH and THOMAS E. SHELLY, citizens of the United States, residing at Bellaire, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Cups for Invalids, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles, and particularly to drinking-cups, and more particularly to a drinking-cup for invalids, and its novelty will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings.

The object of the invention is to provide an invalid's drinking-cup of new and novel construction.

A further object of the invention is to provide a drinking-cup having its mouth at such an angle to the body of the cup that the latter will retain one-half its capacity while in horizontal position and is capable of being entirely emptied without having the said mouth come in contact with the nose of the drinker.

A further object of the invention is to provide a drinking-cup having a flaring breast and an opening or mouth in the breast at an angle to the body of the cup and a contact lip or mouthpiece for the drinker upon the breast.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a drinking-cup having an end seat, a side seat, a breast, an opening in the breast at an angle to the body of the cup, and a flaring flange at such opening forming a drinking-lip.

The invention consists in the novel and peculiar construction, and resides, essentially, in a cup having a drinking-lip at its mouth, connected to the cup-body by a conical breast at a different angle from the lip.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cup resting upon its end seat. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a cup, looking at its side seat. Fig. 3 shows a cup in section resting upon the side seat. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a modification. Fig. 5 is a further modification partly broken away.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The body A of the cup is shown tumbler-shaped—that is, said body tapers outwardly from the base B to where it is joined by the conical breast C. Though the body of the cup is so shown it may be made straight. The cup may have a flattened side *b*. The breast C being conical or cone-shaped it forms a short angle *a* with the cup-body A, and there is an elliptical opening or mouth D, formed upon the side of the breast out of line with the central plane of the cup. This opening D reaches from the juncture *c* of the breast and body to the center of the cone, which is in the central plane of the cup-body and is formed by cutting away one side of the cone-breast on an angle which forms an ellipsis.

Formed integral with and at an angle to the breast C around the mouth D is an outwardly-flaring flange E, the depth of which increases from the juncture *c* of the breast and cup-body on one side, or from one axial point to the other of the ellipses to form the drinking-lip F upon approximately the same angle or plane as the body of the cup. This lip is the only portion of the flange E which comes in contact with the face or mouth of the drinker, and the entire contents of the cup may be taken without the cup-mouth interfering with the nose or any other part of the face.

Owing to the peculiar angle of the breast relative to the cup-body and the drinking-lip it forms a rest for the cup by being placed against the chin while the lip is being guided into the drinker's mouth. This is important in the case of invalids or very sick people or with small children in the administration of medicine, as the cup can be so held against the chin in position to have the drinking-lip open the mouth of the drinker.

The lip and cup-body being upon approximately the same plane or angle the cup-body does not have to be unnecessarily tilted in order to have the contents of the cup leave the drinking-lip, and owing to the elliptical shape of the cup-mouth and its flange the contents of the cup is concentrated upon the lip in leaving the cup.

Referring to the modification shown in Fig. 4, the body and breast is the same as that hereinbefore described, but the mouth is circular. The flange H is also circular and of the

same depth throughout, forming the drinking-lip *h*.

Referring to the modification shown in Fig. 5, the edge of the flange *I* is concaved or curved from the lip *L* to allow the flange to conform to the face.

We do not wish to be understood as limiting ourselves to any particular material from which to make the cup, to its size or capacity, nor to the special formation of the flange making the drinking-lip, as the same may be changed without departing from the invention; but

What we do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A drinking-cup having a breast formed at an angle to the cup-body, a flaring mouth at an angle to the breast, and a drinking-lip upon the same angle as the body of the cup, substantially as set forth.

2. A drinking-cup having a conical breast, the latter being cut away from one side to form an elliptical opening, the flange surrounding and projecting outwardly from said opening, said flange increasing in depth from one axial point to the other of the elliptical opening to form a drinking-lip, as set forth.

3. A drinking-cup having a contact-lip for the drinker, and a conical breast at a different angle from the lip and from the cup-body, and connecting the lip with the said body, as set forth.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands in the presence of two witnesses.

PATRICK J. McDONOUGH.
THOMAS E. SHELLY.

Witnesses:

D. W. COOPER,
FRED WASSMAN, Jr.