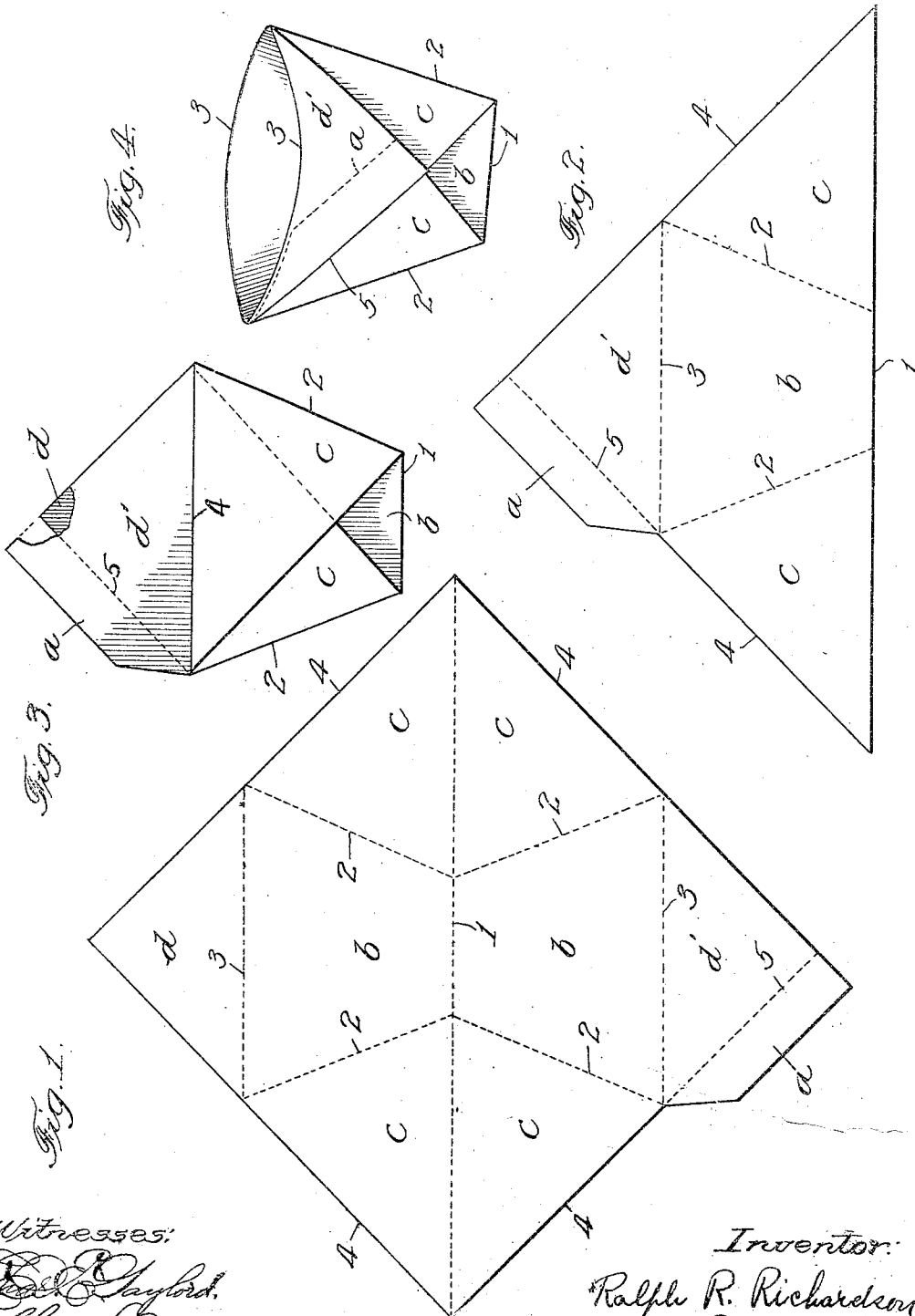


R. R. RICHARDSON.
PAPER DRINKING CUP.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1911.

1,042,824.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.



Witnesses:

Edw. D. Payford.
Chas. H. B. Smith.

Inventor:

Ralph R. Richardson
By Peirce, Fisher & Clapp.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH R. RICHARDSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHICAGO CARTON COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION.

PAPER DRINKING-CUP.

1,042,824.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

Application filed October 23, 1911. Serial No. 656,121.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH R. RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Drinking-Cups, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention seeks to provide a sanitary drinking cup that can be cheaply constructed of a folded paper blank and which construction, while maintaining its form, requires no pasting or cemented seams.

The invention consists in the features of novelty hereinafter set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the paper blank from which the improved drinking cup is formed. Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate successive steps in folding the blank. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the completed cup as expanded or opened out for use.

The blank is a substantially square piece of heavy paper which is provided at one corner with an extension or flap *a*. The cup comprises two side portions *b, b*, which are directly connected at their adjacent bottom edges and at the bottom edge of the cup along the central portion of a diagonal line or fold 1 that extends between two opposite corners of the blank. The opposite edges of the sides *b* flare outwardly and extend along lines or folds 2 which are inclined to the diagonal line or fold 1. These edges are connected by double flaps, the sections *c, c* of which are integral with the sides *b* and are connected together along the ends of the diagonal line or fold 1. The other corners of the blank form flaps *d, d'* which are folded downwardly against the outer faces of the sides *b* and over the double flaps *c, c*. These flaps are integral with the sides *b, b*, and are connected thereto along the lines or folds 3 at the upper edge of the cup. The lines or folds 3 are parallel to the diagonal line or fold 1.

The paper blank is first folded along the diagonal line 1 into the form shown in Fig. 2. The double side flaps *c* are then folded inwardly about the lines 2 and over the body of the cup. These double side flaps are preferably folded against the outer face of one of the side portions *b* with one of the double flaps overlapping the other. The

double flaps *c, c* are so folded that the outer corner of each double flap will extend to the opposite upper corner of the side portion *b* and the upper free edges 4 thereof will coincide with the line or fold 3 at the upper edge of the cup. The top flaps *d, d'* are then folded downwardly about the lines 3 over the outer faces of the sides *b* of the cup and one of the flaps *d'* extends over the double flaps *c, c*. The interlocking extension *a* on this flap is then folded inwardly about the line 5 and is tucked or turned under the folded edge of the outer double flap *c*, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4. The parts of the cup are thus securely held in folded position, so that it is not necessary to use glue or other fastening means for this purpose. Inasmuch as no glue or cement is required, the cup can be formed, if desired, out of heavily paraffined paper.

It should be noted that the free edges of the double flaps *c, c*, which connect the opposite edges of the sides *b, b*, of the cup, are parallel with the bottom edge 1 thereof and coincide with the top edge 3 of the cup so that the liquid contained in the cup cannot leak out over these free edges.

By employing the downturned top flaps *d, d'* a double or folded top edge is provided for the cup along the lines 3, so that it cannot cut the lips of the user. By applying pressure to the side edges of the cup, it may be readily expanded for use, as shown in Fig. 4. Unless the pressure is so applied, the cup is flat and may be readily packed and shipped, either singly or in large numbers without injury.

It is obvious that the details set forth may be varied without departure from the essentials of the invention as defined in the claims.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A flat, expansible drinking cup formed of a substantially square paper blank and comprising two sides directly connected at the bottom edge of the cup along the central portion of a diagonal fold that extends between opposite corners of the blank, inwardly folded double flaps integral with and connecting said sides, the sections of said double flaps being connected along the end portions of said diagonal fold, and a downwardly folded flap integral with one of said side portions and having an interlocking extension turned under the folded edge

of one of said double flaps, substantially as described.

2. A flat, expansible drinking cup formed of a substantially square paper blank and comprising two sides directly connected at the bottom edge of the cup along the central portion of a diagonal fold that extends between opposite corners of the blank, inwardly folded double flaps integral with and connecting said sides, the sections of said double flaps being connected along the end portions of said diagonal fold and having their free edges parallel with the bottom edge of the cup, and two triangular flaps integral with and folded downwardly over said side portions to form the top edge of the cup, one of said downwardly folded flaps having an interlocking extension turned under the folded edge of one of said double flaps, substantially as described.

3. A flat, expansible drinking cup formed of a substantially square paper blank and comprising two sides directly connected at

the bottom edge of the cup along the central portion of a diagonal fold that extends between opposite corners of the blank, said sides being connected at the opposite edges of the cup by double flaps inwardly folded against the face of one of said sides with one of said double flaps overlapping the other, the sections of said double flaps being connected along the end portions of said diagonal fold and having their upper free edges parallel to the bottom edge of the cup and coincident with the upper edge thereof, and two diagonal flaps integral with and folded downwardly over said sides, one of said flaps overlying said double flaps and having an interlocking extension turned under the folded edge of the outer double flap, substantially as described.

RALPH R. RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

HARRY L. CLAPP,
KATHARINE GERLACH.