W. E. SWIFT.

CONTAINER FOR DRINKING CUPS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1917.

1,324,753.

Patented Dec. 9, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

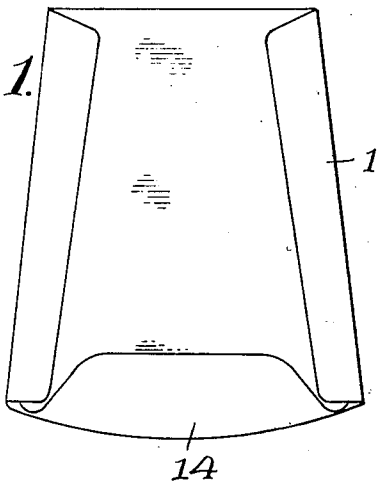



Fig. 2.

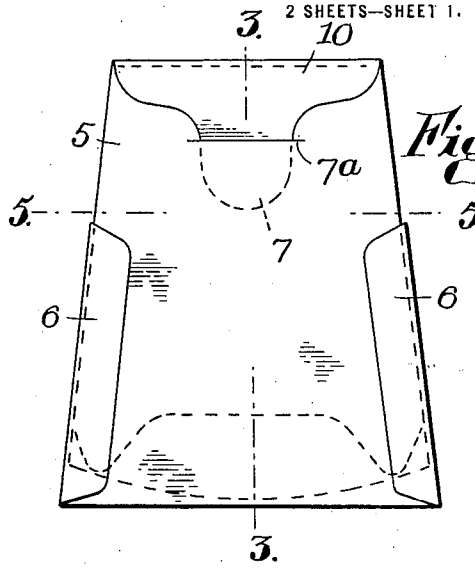



Fig. 4.

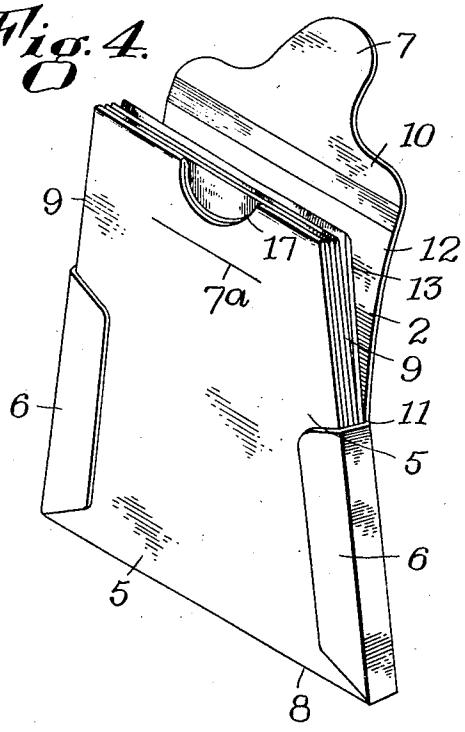



Fig. 3.

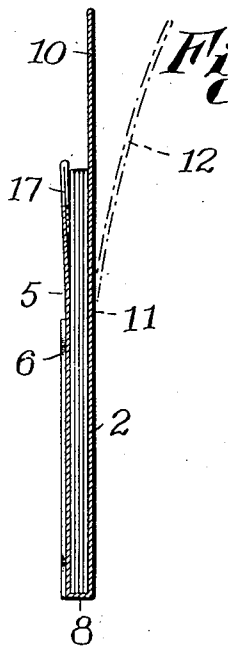
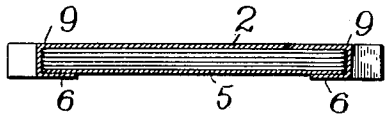



Fig. 5.




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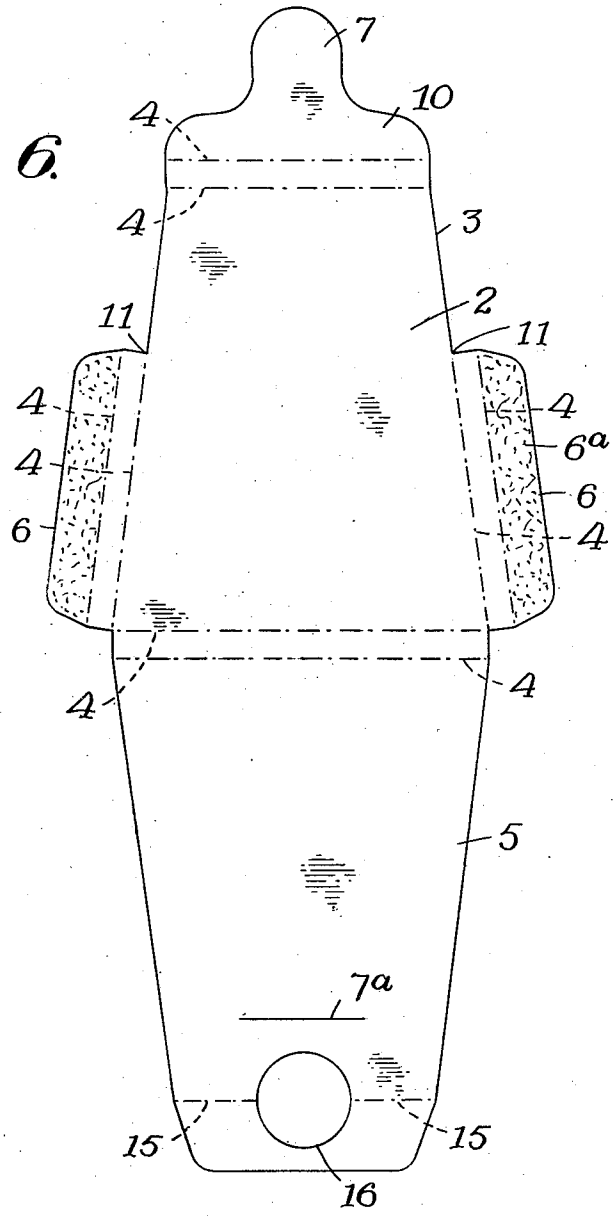
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CONTAINER FOR DRINKING-CUPS.

1,324,753. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Dec. 9, 1919.**

Application filed October 5, 1917. Serial No. 194,889.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLARD E. SWIFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Containers for Drinking-Cups, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same.

My present invention relates to a container for drinking cups adapted to carry a limited number of cups intended to supply the requirements of travelers, automobile parties, picnickers, and the like.

The objects of my invention are to protect the cups and particularly the open end of the cup from contact which would render them unsanitary; to form a package adapted to be carried in the pocket; to prevent the displacement of the cups in the container, or their accidental withdrawal when the container is unfastened; to enable individual cups to be readily removed when required for use, and to provide a container attractive in appearance, and of small cost. These objects among others I attain by the construction hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the outline of the cup in an inverted position, for which my container is especially adapted.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of a container in its closed form with cups held therein, the outline of the cups being indicated by broken lines.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the plane of the broken lines 3—3, Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a container holding cups and opened for the withdrawal of a cup.

Fig. 5 is a section on the plane of the broken line 5—5, Fig. 2, and

Fig. 6 is a view of the blank, in its extended form, from which the container is made.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in the different views.

My invention relates particularly to a container for drinking cups, which are wider at one end than at the opposite end as illustrated at 1, Fig. 1, said cups being trapezoidal in form, or having the outline of the keystone of an arch. The number of cups to be held are assembled and placed upon the body portion 2, Fig. 6, of a blank, whose outline is represented at 3, Fig. 6. The blank 3 is preferably creased on the broken lines 4, in order to facilitate the accurate folding of the blank. The front flap 5 is then folded over the cups and the gummed side flaps 6, 6, are next folded over the front flap 5, and attached thereto by their gummed surfaces $6^a$, completing the inclosure of the cups. The closing flap is finally turned over upon the front 5, and the tip 7 tucked into the opening $7^a$ in the front flap 5.

The side flaps 6, 6, extend from the bottom 8 of the container approximately midway the sides of the container, leaving a portion of the edges of the inclosed cups exposed at 9, 9, on opposite sides of the container. The blank 3 is preferably made of heavy paper or cardboard, and the closing or seal flap 10 is capable of being bent away from the stack of cups on a line joining the upper ends of the side flaps 6, 6, or between the points 11, 11, Figs. 4 and 6, into the position shown at 12, Figs. 3 and 4, thereby affording access to the rearmost cup 13, Fig. 4, which may be readily separated slightly from the stack for withdrawal. The lip 14, Fig. 1, formed by cutting away the front portion of the cup rests within the bottom or closed part of the container, and as the lip 14 only comes into contact in drinking, the cup is thereby protected from any contact with foreign matter which would render the cup unsanitary.

The upper end of the front flap 5 is doubled upon itself on the broken line 15, Fig. 6, to reinforce the edge, and in the doubled edge I prefer to remove a circular piece 16 to provide a thumb-opening 17, Fig. 4. Below the opening 17 is the slit $7^a$ to receive the tip 7 of the seal flap in closing the container.

If the container should become inverted with the seal flap unfastened, the cups would be held in position, as the widest or lowermost end of the cup would become wedged between the side flaps 6, 6, but the forcible withdrawal of a cup is effected by transversely buckling the wide end of the cup.

I claim:

1. A container for drinking cups wider at one end than at its opposite end, and having front and rear walls of flexible material, said container having its wider end closed and having its sides closed from its wider end to a point substantially midway their length,

with the remainder of the sides and the narrow end of the container left open.

2. A container for drinking cups wider at one end than at its opposite end, said container having its wider end closed and having its sides closed from its wider end to a point substantially midway their length, with the remainder of the sides and the narrow end of the container left open and having the rear wall extended to form a closing flap for the narrow end.

3. A container for drinking cups wider at one end than at its opposite end, formed from an integral blank of flexible material, said blank having a body portion to form the rear wall of the container and a front flap folded on the body portion, with side flaps closing the sides of the container from its wider end for a portion of their length.

Dated this second day of October, 1917.

WILLARD E. SWIFT.

Witnesses:

NELLIE WHALEN,

PENELOPE COMBERBACH.