Dec. 26, 1933. M. F. TURNER 1,941,327

DRINKING CUP

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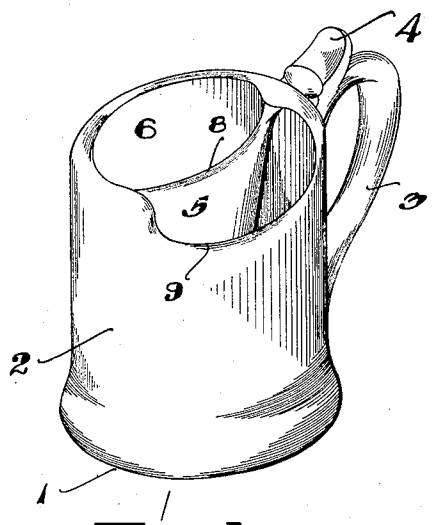


Fig. 1

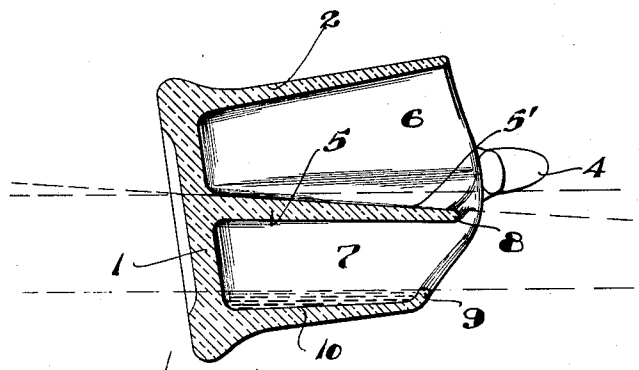


Fig. 2

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DRINKING CUP

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2 Claims. (Cl. 65—13)

My present invention relates to improvements in drinking cups which while adapted for use by various persons, and for divers purposes, are primarily intended for use by babies and young children. As is well known, when a young child is drinking from the ordinary drinking cup or mug, the child frequently tilts the cup to such a position that the contents of the cup will run out of the cup at the sides of the mouth, down the exterior sides of the mouth to the chin, and finally spill down the front of the apparel worn by the child. Under such conditions, the apparel is soiled, the child presents an untidy appearance, and a portion of the contents of the cup is wasted.

The primary object of my invention is to overcome these objectionable consequences by providing the cup with a receiving receptacle auxiliary to the drinking or dispensing receptacle, which auxiliary receptacle will catch any overflow of liquid from the cup and thus prevent soiling of the apparel.

The two compartments or receptacles of the cup are so arranged that the excess or overflow liquid above mentioned, after being caught in the auxiliary receptacle, may be returned therefrom to the drinking receptacle or dispensing receptacle, without necessity for removal from the cup, and thereafter, if desired, the recovered liquid may be drunk, thus eliminating waste.

With the above ends in view the invention consists in certain novel combinations and arrangements of parts as will hereinafter be more fully set forth and claimed. In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of my invention wherein the parts are combined and arranged according to the best mode I have devised for the practical application of the principles of my invention, but it will be understood that changes and alterations may be made in the exemplified structure, within the scope of my appended claims, without departing from the principles of my invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a drinking cup or mug embodying the principles of my invention, and Figure 2 is a sectional view of the cup, tilted to position for use, and indicating by the dotted lines the levels of the contents in the dispensing receptacle and the auxiliary receptacle.

In the preferred form of my invention the cup is fashioned as an integral unit of glass, ceramic ware, or other suitable material, and provided with the usual bottom 1 and cylindrical wall 2. A handle 3 is provided at the right-hand side of the cup, and fashioned with a thumb-knob 4, in order that the cup will naturally be held in the correct position for use, by the right hand of the child. In some instances the handle may be placed in other positions, and of course the cup may be fashioned in other than integral units, depending upon the nature of the material employed.

Within the cup is provided an upright transversely extending, integral, partition 5 which forms at one side the large dispensing or drinking receptacle 6, and at its other side the smaller auxiliary receptacle 7, both receptacles being within the wall 2 of the cup.

As best seen in Figure 2 the face 5′ of the partition 5 bounding the dispensing receptacle 6 is inclined outwardly and upwardly, and the partition has a concavo-convex formation in cross section, in order that the cup may be tilted only to a position that stops short of the horizontal when drinking from the cup. The upper, outer, edge 8 of the partition it will be noted is depressed or inset below the rim of the dispensing or drinking receptacle 6.

The edge of the cup-wall bounding the outer portion of the auxiliary receptacle, is also depressed, not only below the rim of the drinking receptacle, but also below the depressed edge 8 of the partition, and this depression in the wall of the cup is fashioned with an inturned flange 9 forming the terminus of the inclined face 10 of the wall of the auxiliary receptacle.

Thus, it will be apparent that the edge 8 of the partition is adapted to be inserted between the lips of the child, and the depression in the outer wall of the auxiliary receptacle is adapted to fit up against the chin of the child, with the inturned flange 9 in contact with the chin. With the cup held in this position, as in Figure 2, it will be apparent that any excess liquid, or liquid that may overflow from the receptacle 6 around the corners of the mouth, will flow down the chin and be caught by the depressed edge of the auxiliary receptacle and will then flow into the auxiliary receptacle, near the sides of the depression. The overflow is then retained in the auxiliary receptacle, as indicated in Figure 2. If desired, the cup may now be overturned, and the contents of the auxiliary receptacle may be poured over the depressed partition or over its edge 8, and returned to the drinking receptacle or dispensing receptacle 6, and another attempt made to imbibe or drink the contents thus recovered.

Having thus fully described my invention, what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A drinking cup having an upright partition therein forming a dispensing receptacle and an auxiliary receptacle, the upper edge of the partition being depressed below the rim of the dispensing receptacle, the upper edge of the outer wall of the auxiliary receptacle being depressed below the depressed edge of the partition, and an inwardly turned flange on the depressed edge of the auxiliary receptacle.

2. A drinking cup having an upright partition therein concavo-convex in cross section and forming a dispensing receptacle and an auxiliary receptacle, the upper edge of the partition being depressed below the rim of the dispensing receptacle, the upper edge of the outer wall of the auxiliary receptacle being depressed below the depressed edge of the partition, and an inturned flange on the depressed edge of the auxiliary receptacle.

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