Oct. 22, 1940. P. LAUX 2,218,681

SANITARY DRINKING DIPPER

Filed Dec. 12, 1938

Fig. 1

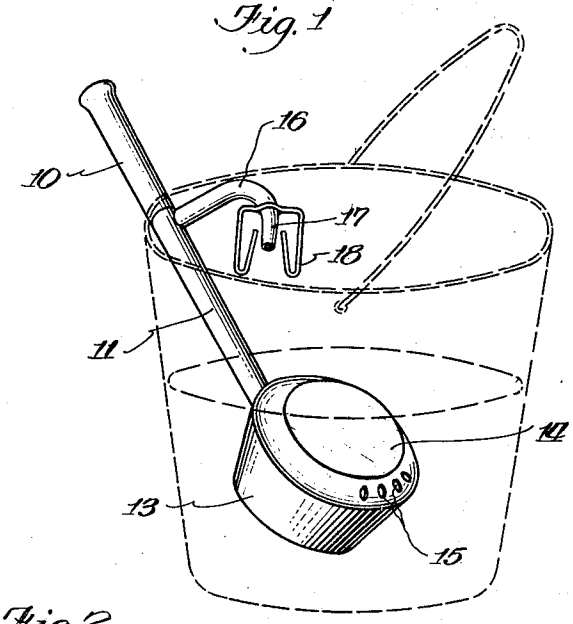


Fig. 2

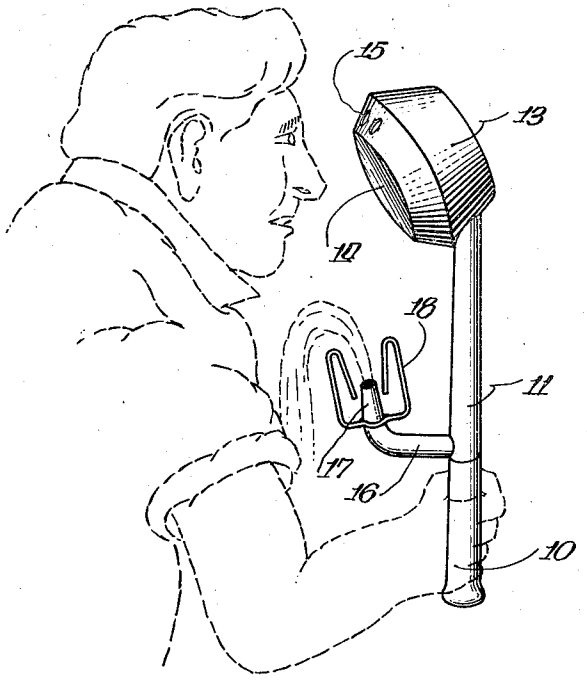
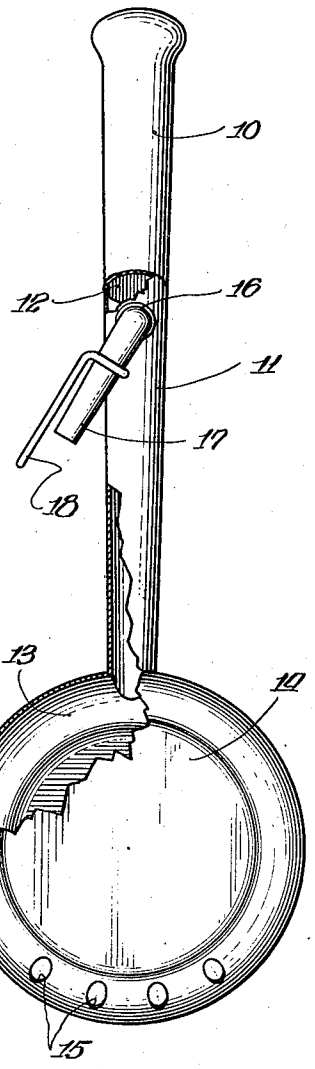


Fig. 3



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Patented Oct. 22, 1940

2,218,681

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,218,681

SANITARY DRINKING DIPPER

Peter Laux, Chicago, Ill.

Application December 12, 1938, Serial No. 245,292

5 Claims. (Cl. 65—28)

My invention relates to drinking utensils for individual use, and my main object is to provide an utensil of this kind for public drinking use which is sanitary.

A further object of the invention is to design the novel utensil in the nature of a dipper, handily usable by an individual to secure a drinking supply from an open vessel, such as a pail.

Another object of the invention is to design the novel dipper for action on the lines of a drinking fountain, so as to render it sanitary for anyone who desires to use it.

An additional object of the invention is to construct the novel dipper along compact lines, of light material, and in a form for handy use.

With the above objects in view, and any others which may suggest themselves from the description to follow, a better understanding of the invention may be had by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the dipper showing the manner in which it is filled;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing it in position for use; and

Fig. 3 is an elevation on an enlarged scale, partly broken away.

Where gangs of men are employed on railroad, street or public works jobs, it is customary to bring them drinking water in a pail or other large vessel, a cup being used when a drink is desired. The use of the same cup by different men is commonly considered unsanitary, and it has therefore been my intention to provide an utensil which eliminates such use and provides a handy sanitary drinking fountain in places where a public fountain is not available.

In accordance with the foregoing, specific reference to the drawing indicates the handle of the novel dipper at 10, the same being extended with a shank 11. The handle and shank are preferably of tubular sheet metal, and for the purpose of the present invention the handle is either filled solid on the inside or made with a partition 12 to separate it from the shank 11.

The forward end of the shank 11 carries the cup 13 of the dipper, the interior of the shank communicating with the same as indicated in Fig. 3. The dipper is formed with a closed top 14, the forward portion of which has a series of perforations 15 so that when the dipper is placed in a pail of water as indicated in Fig. 1, it will receive a filling thereof by way of the perforations 15.

The rear end of the shank 11 has a hook-shaped extension 16 in the form of a tubular continuation of the shank interior. The extension terminates with an open spout 17 directed forwardly and to one side, as seen in Fig. 3.

It will be seen that, after the dipper has been filled as previously described, it may be picked up by the handle 10 by the person desiring a drink and inverted to place the cup 13 uppermost, as shown in Fig. 2. The water will now pass through the tubular shank 11 into the extension 16 and issue from the spout 17 with some pressure, owing to the elevation of the cup 13. The stream will therefore have a curvature as in Fig. 2, similar to streams in conventional drinking fountains and convenient for use. With the spout 17 at an angle, the direction of the water stream will be diverted from the arm of the user so as to clear the same as the stream falls to the ground. A suitable wire guard 18 is attached to the spout 17 to prevent the spout from being reached by the lips or face of the user. The spout is thus at a sufficient distance from the user to remain in a sanitary condition at all times.

It will be evident from the above description that I have provided an individual drinking fountain which is usable anywhere, so long as an open vessel is available with the water supply. The dipper is easily handled, of light metal and of a sufficient capacity to dispense an ample amount of water for the individual user. Thus, when one person has had a drink, it is only necessary for the next one to again dip the device into the water supply. It is therefore apparent that, with the novel dipper cleanly maintained, the water supply is never contaminated, since no part of the dipper beyond the handle is touched by human hands. Of course, a dipper of this type would be made of non-corrosive material, such as galvanized or heavily tinned sheet metal, or of stainless steel. Therefore, no harm would result if the dipper is left resting in the water pail until it is again to be used. Or, it may be hung up by a string or suitable hook from a nail or other support. It is now significant that the partition or closure 12 is intended to prevent the water from passing the junction of the extension 16, so as not to be trapped in the handle when the device has been raised to the position of use.

While I have described the invention along specific lines, various minor changes and refinements may be made without departing from the principle of the invention, and I desire to consider all such changes and refinements as coming within the scope and spirit of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A drinking dipper, comprising a handle and a forward cup enlargement carried by said handle, a lid forming a permanent closure for the cup, perforations in said lid for the admission of liquid into the cup when the dipper is lowered into a body of liquid, means to dispense the liquid in a stream form when the cup is moved to a raised position relative to said handle, said handle being tubular in its forward part and solid in its rear part, the forward end of the handle being in communication with the cup, and said means comprising a spout communicating with the rear end of the tubular portion of the handle, said spout being curved to point upwardly when the dipper is in the raised position.

2. A drinking dipper, comprising a handle and a forward cup enlargement carried by said handle, a lid forming a permanent closure for the cup, perforations in said lid for the admission of liquid into the cup when the dipper is lowered into a body of liquid, means to dispense the liquid in a stream form when the cup is moved to a raised position relative to said handle, said handle being tubular in its forward part and solid in its rear part, the forward end of the handle being in communication with the cup, and said means comprising a spout communicating with the rear end of the tubular portion of the handle, said spout being curved to point upwardly and toward one side of the handle when the dipper is in the raised position.

3. A drinking dipper, comprising a handle and a forward cup enlargement carried by said handle, a lid forming a permanent closure for the cup, perforations in said lid for the admission of liquid into the cup when the dipper is lowered into a body of liquid, means to dispense the liquid in a stream form when the cup is moved to a raised position relative to said handle, said handle being tubular in its forward part and solid in its rear part, the forward end of the handle being in communication with the cup, said means comprising a spout communicating with the rear end of the tubular portion of the handle, and a guard mounted on the spout to prevent contact with the same when a drink is taken from said stream.

4. A drinking vessel, comprising a closed hollow container, at least one small inlet opening in said container adjacent one side thereof and adapted to admit liquid into said container when the same is lowered into a body of liquid, a tubular conduit opening into said container and extending laterally thereof from the side opposite to said opening, and an upwardly directed discharge spout on said conduit adapted to dispense an upwardly directed, fountain-like stream of liquid therefrom when said container is raised above the level of the free end of said spout.

5. The structure of claim 4, and said spout being formed to discharge said stream toward said container as well as upwardly when the same is raised as aforesaid.

PETER LAUX.