

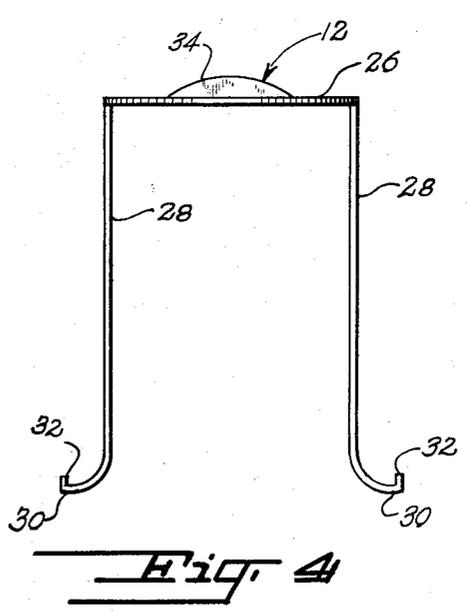
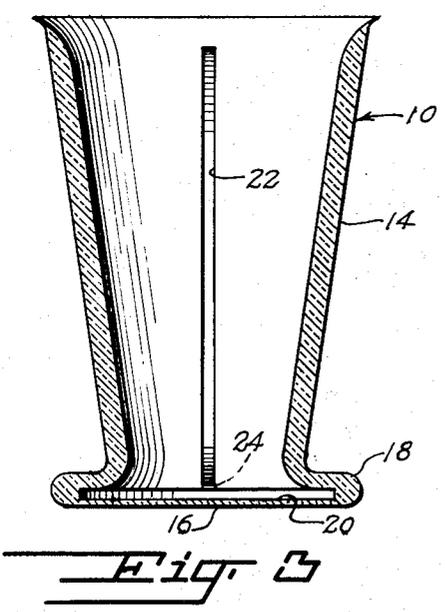
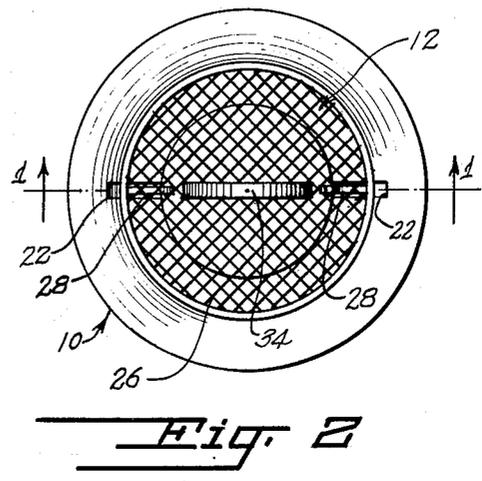
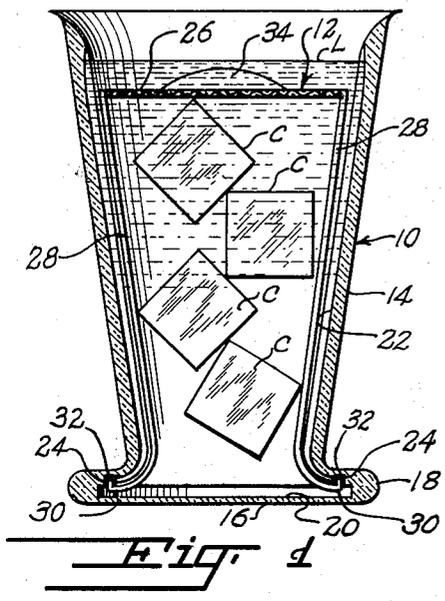
Sept. 28, 1954

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2,690,064

DRINKING GLASS

Filed May 22, 1953



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2,690,064

DRINKING GLASS

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Application May 22, 1953, Serial No. 356,752

4 Claims. (Cl. 65—13)

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This invention relates to drinking glasses. More particularly, the invention has reference to a drinking glass having means incorporated therein, that will be effective to limit ice and solid objects from rising beyond a predetermined level within the glass. In this way, it is proposed to permit a liquid to be drunk without interference from floating ice.

Among important objects of the invention are to provide a drinking glass as stated which will be inexpensively constructed; will have means removably insertible therein, that is specifically designed to hold the ice against rising to the top of the glass; and will permit the insertion or removal of said means with minimum difficulty and loss of time.

Other objects will appear from the following description, the claims appended thereto, and from the annexed drawing, in which like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through a glass formed in accordance with the present invention, as it appears when in use, the view being taken on line 1—1 of Figure 2;

Figure 2 is a top plan view;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the container portion of the glass, per se, the cutting plane of Figure 3 being at right angles to the cutting plane of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a side elevational view of the container insert, per se.

The reference numeral 10 has been applied generally in the drawing to designate a container, an insert 12 being removably engaged in said container to cooperate therewith in forming the completed drinking glass.

The container 10 can be formed of any suitable material, such as aluminum, glass, or any of the plastics found suitable for container construction. The container can be molded as a one-piece, integral article including a downwardly tapering side wall 14 merging into a foot 18 having a flat bottom 16. Bottom 16 is integrally formed with the outwardly extended, circumferential foot 18, the outer diameter of said foot being substantially greater than the diameter of the lower or small end of the container side wall.

Formed in the foot 18 is a circumferential groove 20, said groove being disposed interiorly of the glass, so as to open inwardly within the bottom portion of the container. A pair of diametrically opposite, elongated, longitudinally extending guide grooves 22 are formed in the inner surface of the side wall 14, the upper ends of said guide grooves merging into the inner surface of the side wall in closely spaced relation to the lip or upper edge of said side wall. The lower ends of the guide grooves follow the curvature of the inner surface of the container, where the smaller end of the tapered side wall merges into the circumferentially grooved inner surface of foot 18. At said lower ends of the guide grooves 22,

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recesses 24 are formed, the recesses 24 opening downwardly into communication with the circumferential groove at diametrically opposite locations therein, said recesses 24 also being in communication with the lower ends of the guide grooves 22.

Considering now the construction of the insert 12, said insert includes a perforate member 26 at its upper end, the outer configuration of which is complementary to the cross sectional configuration of the container. The perforate member fits snugly within the container, in spaced relation to the upper end of said container, as best shown in Figure 1, and it will be observed that the perforate member will thus limit ice cubes C or other solid objects from rising within the container beyond a predetermined level. Of course, the perforate member can be formed of any suitable material, and can be of wire mesh or screen material, as shown. Alternatively, the perforate member might quite possibly be formed from a flat piece of sheet metal or plastic, freely perforated throughout its area to permit the free passage of liquid.

Fixedly secured at their upper ends to the perforate members 26, at diametrically opposite locations upon said perforate member, are elongated spring legs 28, said legs being so tensioned as to normally extend in perpendicularity to the plane of the perforate member 26, as shown in Figure 4. The free or lower ends of the legs 28 are curved outwardly as at 30, and terminate in upwardly projecting fingers 32 that are reasonably engageable in the downwardly opening recesses 24.

In use of the device, the insert would first be gripped by the user, a relatively short handle 34 being secured to the perforate member 26 at a central location thereupon to facilitate the grasping of the insert. The insert is then lowered into the container 14, after the spring legs 28 have been aligned with the guide grooves 22. The guide grooves 22 will receive the fingers 32, so as to guide said fingers downwardly within the container. At the lower limit of its movement, or substantially at the lower limit of its movement, the insert will be disposed as in Figure 1, from which figure it will be seen that the fingers ultimately move out of the lower ends of the grooves 22 into the recesses 24. The insert is thus releasably interlocked with its associated container 14, ready for use. The liquid L can now be consumed without interference from the ice, since said ice will be restrained by the perforate member.

When the insert is to be removed, it is merely necessary that a slight downward pressure be initially exerted upon the handle 34. This causes the fingers 32 to move downwardly out of recesses 24. Thereafter, the insert is rotated slightly, so as to offset the fingers from the recesses. Upward pull is now exerted upon the insert through the medium of the handle 34, thus causing the

inner surface of the container to cam the spring legs inwardly, after which the legs move onto the tapered part of the container, thereby permitting the entire insert to be readily removed.

It may be noted that the perforate member can be of a deformable material, to facilitate movement of the legs between the normal position shown in Figure 4 and the use positions shown in Figure 1. In other words, in some instances, the legs might not be of spring material, and the perforate member 26 might, instead, be of a springable nature to allow the legs to move between their normally parallel positions shown in Figure 4 and their downwardly converging positions shown in Figure 1.

It is believed apparent that the invention is not necessarily confined to the specific use or uses thereof described above, since it may be utilized for any purpose to which it may be suited. Nor is the invention to be necessarily limited to the specific construction illustrated and described, since such construction is only intended to be illustrative of the principles of operation and the means presently devised to carry out said principles, it being considered that the invention comprehends any minor change in construction that may be permitted within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A drinking glass comprising: a container for a liquid having an internal circumferential groove at its bottom, said container being formed with downwardly opening recesses communicating with said groove; and an insert within the container including a perforate member extending transversely of the container to limit ice and other solid objects from rising beyond a predetermined level within said container, said insert further including legs depending from the perforate member and formed with outwardly extending lower end portions terminating in upwardly projecting fingers, said fingers releasably engaging in the recesses to separably interlock the insert with the container.

2. A drinking glass comprising: a container for a liquid having a pair of guide grooves extending longitudinally of the inner surface of the container side wall and an internal circumferential groove communicating with said guide grooves at the bottom of the container, said container being formed with downwardly opening recesses communicating with said circumferential groove at the lower ends of the guide grooves; and an insert within the container including a perforate member extending transversely of the container to limit ice and other solid objects from rising beyond a predetermined level within said container, said insert further including legs depending from the perforate member and formed with outwardly extending lower end portions terminating in upwardly projecting fingers, said legs being shiftable longitudinally of and within the guide grooves for releasably engaging said fingers in the recesses, thus to separably interlock the insert with the container.

3. A drinking glass comprising: a container for a liquid having a pair of guide grooves extending longitudinally of the inner surface of the container side wall and having an internal circumferential groove communicating with said guide grooves at the bottom of the container, said container being formed with downwardly opening recesses communicating with said cir-

cumferential groove at the lower ends of the guide grooves; and an insert within the container including a perforate member extending transversely of the container to limit ice and other solid objects from rising beyond a predetermined level within said container, said insert further including spring legs depending from the perforate member and formed with outwardly extending lower end portions terminating in upwardly projecting fingers, the spring legs being tensioned to normally spring away from one another and being biased inwardly against the spring tension thereof for releasably engaging said fingers in the recesses, thus to separably interlock the insert with the container, said insert being rotatable on disengagement of the fingers from the recesses to locate the fingers in the circumferential groove, thus to permit extraction of the insert from the container.

4. A drinking glass comprising: a container for a liquid having a pair of guide grooves extending longitudinally of the inner surface of the container side wall and having an internal circumferential groove communicating with said guide grooves at the bottom of the container, said container being formed with downwardly opening recesses communicating with said circumferential groove at the lower ends of the guide grooves; and an insert within the container including a perforate member extending transversely of the container to limit ice and other solid objects from rising beyond a predetermined level within said container, said insert further including spring legs depending from the perforate member and formed with outwardly extending lower end portions terminating in upwardly projecting fingers, the spring legs being tensioned to normally spring away from one another and being biased inwardly against the spring tension thereof for releasably engaging said fingers in the recesses, thus to separably interlock the insert with the container, said insert being rotatable on disengagement of the fingers from the recesses to locate the fingers in the circumferential groove, thus to permit extraction of the insert from the container, said insert including a handle projecting upwardly from the perforate member with the perforate member being of deformable formation, whereby to cause upward pull on the handle after rotation of the insert to be effective for camming the spring legs inwardly, thus to withdraw the fingers from said circumferential groove during removal of the insert from the container.

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