Jan. 10, 1939. M. I. WICKS 2,143,045

COCKTAIL CUFF

Filed Feb. 25, 1937

Fig. 1.

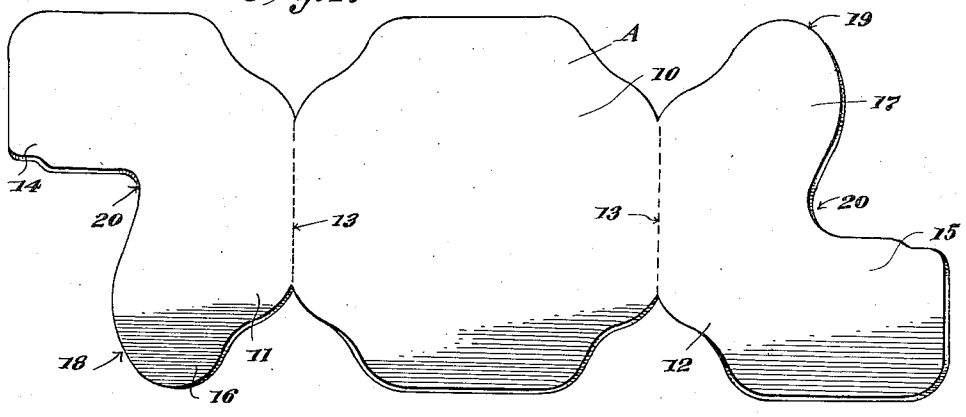


Fig. 2.

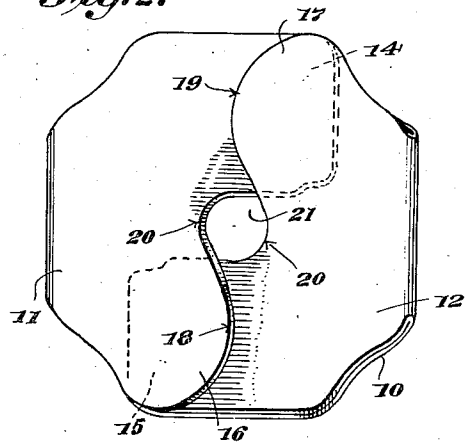


Fig. 3.

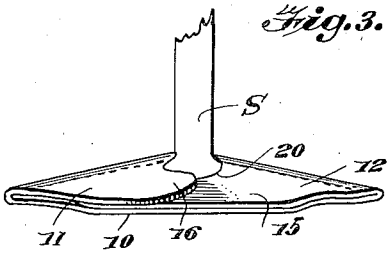


Fig. 4.

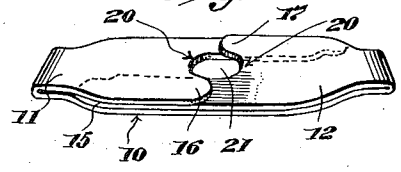
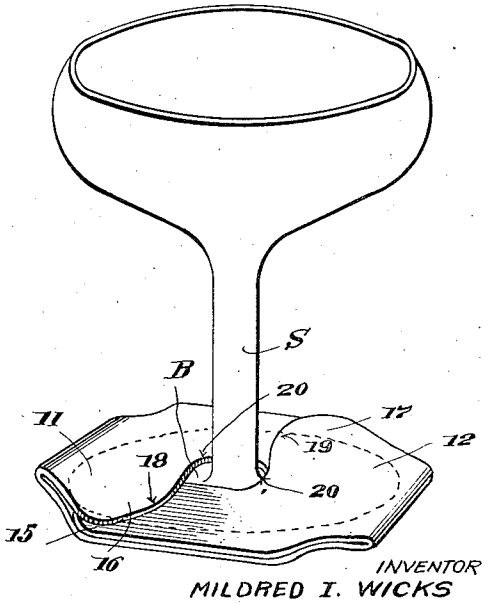


Fig. 5.



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COCKTAIL CUFF

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Application February 25, 1937, Serial No. 127,702

1 Claim. (Cl. 65—53)

This invention relates to a protective mat for beverage glasses and the like, and particularly stemmed glasses such as are used for serving cocktails, and one of the important objects of the invention is the provision of a mat having an absorbent central base section upon which the base of a glass is adapted to rest, the mat being also provided with overlying interlocking portions for fitting over the base of a stemmed glass and firmly attaching the mat in a manner to prevent the accidental removal of the mat from the glass.

A further object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient mat particularly designed for encasing the base of a stemmed glass, such as a cocktail glass, and the like, the mat being formed in one piece and constructed and folded in a manner whereby the base of the glass will be completely encased and whereby the mat will snugly fit around the stem of the glass and be efficiently locked against accidental displacement.

A still further object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient mat which is termed a "cocktail cuff", and which is so constructed as to prevent the transmission of moisture or drippings from the base of a stemmed glass or the like to other surfaces, such as a table, or similar support upon which the glass may be placed.

Another object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient mat which will provide an efficient support for stemmed glasses and the like, and will provide efficient means for facilitating the standing of a cocktail glass upon its base and at the same time prevent the glass from becoming easily upset.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will appear throughout the following specification and claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the mat is formed, the blank being shown in extended position before folding;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the mat in its folded position;

Figure 3 is a side elevation of a portion of the base of a cocktail glass showing the mat fitted upon the base of a glass;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the folded mat; and

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a cocktail glass showing the mat as fitted upon the base of the glass.

By referring to the drawing, it will be seen that A designates the blank from which the mat is constructed, which blank consists of absorbent material such as absorbent paper, cardboard, or blotting paper, and where blotting paper is used, the blotting portion of the paper is formed on the inner face of the mat or in other words the adjoining faces of the portions of the mat which face each other when the mat is folded as will be hereinafter described. When using blotting paper, it is preferable in some instances to provide a glazed face upon one side, preferably the outer side of the blank so that the glazed face will appear upon the bottom of the mat and the top of the mat when folded over the base of a glass. As shown in Figure 1 the blank A is preferably cut in a suitable design to provide a substantially octagonal base section 10, and a pair of flaps 11 and 12, the blank A being adapted to be folded along the dotted lines indicated by the numeral 13. The base of a stemmed glass B, as shown in Figure 5, is adapted to rest upon the base section 10 of the mat, preferably the absorbent face of the mat, and the flaps 11 and 12 are adapted to be folded over the base portion of the stemmed glass so as to overlie the base portion of the glass in the manner as shown in Figures 3 and 5. The flaps are folded along the fold lines 13 and when the flaps are folded to an overlying position with respect to the base of the stemmed glass, the base of the stemmed glass will be properly encased. The flap 11 is provided with a laterally extending tab 14 near one side edge and the flap 12 is provided with an oppositely arranged laterally extending tab 15 located at the opposite side edge of the flap 12 with respect to the tab 14 of the flap 11. These tabs 14 and 15 are adapted to extend in opposite directions when the flaps 11 and 12 are folded over the base of the glass. The flap 11 is provided with a locking tongue 16 arranged to one side of the tab 14 and the flap 12 is provided with a locking tongue 17 arranged to one side of the tab 15.

The tongues 16 and 17 are provided with rounded outer edges 18 and 19 respectively, the edges terminating in an inwardly curved socket portion 20 in each instance adjacent the tabs 14 and 15 of the flaps 11 and 12 or at the point of junction between the locking tongues 16 and 17 with the tabs 14 and 15 thereby providing a circular-like aperture 21 at the center of the mat between the flaps 11 and 12, when the flaps are folded to an overlying position with respect to the base of the stemmed glass. These tongues 16 and 17 are so arranged as to overlie the respective tabs 14 and 15 of the flaps 11 and 12 in a manner as shown clearly in Figures 2, 4

and 5, the tongue 17 of the flap 12 overlying the tab 14 of the flap 11 and the locking tongue 16 overlying the tab 15 of the flap 12, thereby locking the flaps 11 and 12 in an overlying position with respect to the base of the stemmed glass due to the fact that the locking tongues 16 and 17 overlie the respective tabs 14 and 15 of the opposite flaps 11 and 12. The rounded outer edges 18 and 19 of the locking tongues 16 and 17 will not only provide a decorative and artistic cover portion for the mat but will also facilitate the interlocking action between the flaps 11 and 12 as they are folded over to a folded position. The rounded outer edges of the locking tongues 16 and 17 project laterally beyond the socket portions 20, or overhang the same, as shown in Figure 1, so as to extend in substantial alignment with the central longitudinal axis of the stem portion of the stemmed glass, as will be obvious by carefully considering Figures 2 and 3, thereby locking the mat upon the base of the glass to prevent the accidental removal of the mat from the base of the glass without first swinging or moving the flaps 11 and 12 laterally away from the stem S of the glass B.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that a very simple and efficient means has been provided for firmly locking the mat upon the base of a stemmed glass in a manner whereby the mat will be held against accidental displacement, the flaps being so constructed as to interlock one with the other, and thereby avoiding the necessity of employing additional locking or securing means to hold the mat against accidental displacement after once having been placed upon the base of the stemmed glass. The mat is adapted to fit snugly around the base of the stemmed glass and any drippings or moisture from the glass will flow down the stem S of the glass to the base where the drippings or moisture will be absorbed and held by the overlying flaps 11 and 12 and the absorbent mat base 10.

The present device is especially adapted, not only as a protective means for stemmed glasses, but is susceptible for decoration and will provide an attachment for a stemmed glass which will be very attractive to the eye in view of the fact that the upper or outer face may be decorated in any suitable or desired manner.

It should be understood that certain detail changes in the construction of the device may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention so long as such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what I claim as new is:

A protective mat for beverage glasses and the like comprising a sheet of flexible absorbent material having side edges formed with sets of opposed recesses spaced from each other longitudinally of the sheet, said sheet being foldable between opposed recesses to provide a base and end flaps overlying the base from opposite ends thereof, diagonally opposed corner portions of said sheet being formed with recesses extending into the end flaps and providing each flap with a tongue extending transversely of the flap and a tab extending longitudinally of the flap and projecting from the tongue, edges of the tab and tongue intersecting each other, each flap having its tab adapted to be disposed under the tongue of the other flap to releasably hold the flaps in interlocked engagement with each other with the intersecting edges of the flaps defining a passage for the stem of a container having an enlarged foot adapted to fit between the base and the interlocked flaps.

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