Aug. 14, 1923. 1,464,652

J. GREEN

HOLDER FOR GLASSES AND THE LIKE

Filed Jan. 2, 1920

Fig:1.

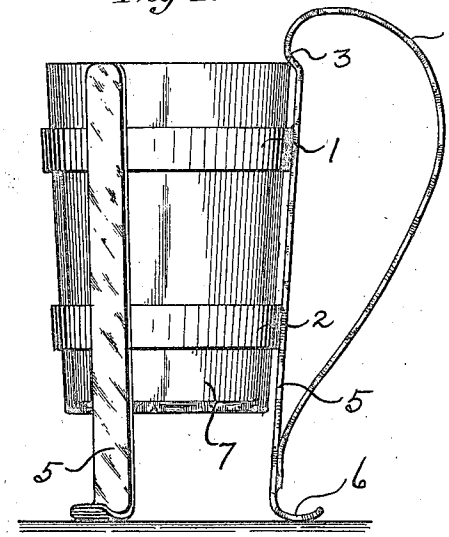


Fig:2.

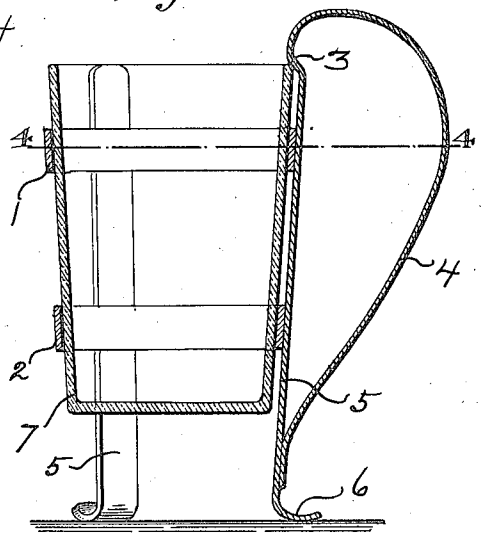


Fig:3.

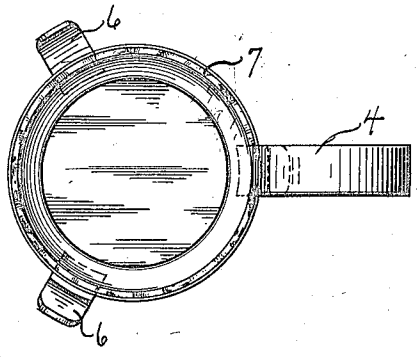
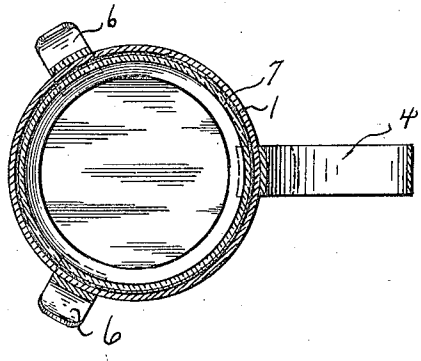


Fig:4.



Jack Green Inventor

By his Attorneys Mock & Blum

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACK GREEN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CELIA GREEN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HOLDER FOR GLASSES AND THE LIKE.

Application filed January 2, 1920. Serial No. 348,843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACK GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvement in Holders for Glasses and the like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a holder for glasses and the like.

Such holders are in common use especially at soda fountains. Up to the present time they have been made of metal in which the glass loosely rested. This resulted in frequent breakage of the glass especially when the attendant was working rapidly.

According to my invention, a cheap, efficient, light and sanitary holder is provided which holds the glass firmly and minimizes the danger of breakage.

Other objects of my invention will be disclosed in the following description and drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment thereof.

Figure 1 is a side elevation.

Figure 2 is a vertical central section.

Figure 3 is a top view.

Figure 4 is a section along the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

The holder is made of an elastic skeleton or network, the parts of which are preferably made of a light sanitary material such as flexible celluloid which can be given a light attractive color and can be very readily cleansed.

In this particular embodiment, the elastic network is made up of rings 1 and 2 of different diameters, and uprights 5, which are secured to the rings 2 by any suitable means known in the art of celluloid working, such as a cement or the like.

In this specific embodiment herein shown, there are three of these uprights 5 having outwardly bent bases 6, but the number may be varied as desired. One of the uprights 5 is continued at its top into a bent in resilient hook portion 3 which is continued so as to form a handle 4, the bottom of which is secured to its upright near the base 6.

The rings 1 and 2 and the uprights 5 are resilient so that when the glass 7 is pushed into the holder, the hook like portion 3 which may be termed a retainer, yields sufficiently so as to enable the glass to be forced into the position shown in Figure 1, without any appreciable effort. When the glass 7 is in place, the retainer 3 prevents it from falling out accidentally.

At the same time, the flexible members of the elastic net-work yield slightly as the glass is forced into place, so as to hold it with a frictional grip. Since the elastic uprights extend below the lowermost ring and form an elastic support for the holder, the buckling of the uprights which is caused when the glass is forced into the holder bends the rings and enables the glass to be slipped into position without too much pressure against its walls. Since the uprights 5 slant inwardly, downward pressure upon them causes them and hence the rings, to buckle or yield outwardly. This frictional grip is so strong that even if the retainer 3 were omitted, the holder could be turned upside down and even jarred a little without the glass 7 falling out of its position. It is to be noted that the celluloid members of the net work, and particularly the rings 1 and 2, are continuous, that is, they have no breaks or interruptions therein, and hence the yield of the network takes place because of the natural resiliency of the material, and not because any part of the net work is free to move with respect to any other part. In prior devices made of metal, it was impossible to secure an efficient grip by jamming the glass into the device, unless the parts of these metal devices were movable with respect to each other, and they were connected by springs, etc. In these prior metal devices the thin glasses used at soda fountains would break if it were attempted to thrust them into the device to secure a firm frictional grip.

This holder is also more convenient to the drinker as the glass does not shift when it is tilted towards the mouth of the user. In metal holders in which the glasses loosely fit, such a slight tilting or shifting of the glass in the holder frequently results in spilling some of the liquid therein upon the dress of the person drinking it, especially when the glass is quite full. Experience has shown that the elastic celluloid holder grips the glass much better when the exterior of the glass is moist, which is usually the case at soda fountains, since the outside of the glass becomes covered with a thin film of

moisture when the glass is filled with a cold drink. In this respect celluloid is far superior to metal.

I have described a preferred embodiment of my invention, but I do not desire to be limited to the details thereof, as other materials might be used and some details might be omitted without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim: —

1. A holder for a glass or the like having a series of resilient celluloid upright members, the said celluloid members being so shaped that a glass can be forced therein, so that the said celluloid members slightly yield to then hold the glass or the like with a firm frictional grip.

2. A holder for a glass or the like consisting of a series of continuous elastic members including uprights which are connected to each other so as to form an elastic net work which yields slightly when the glass or the like is forced into position and then holds it with a frictional grip, one of the said uprights having an upwardly turned portion at the top thereof which is continued into an outwardly curved part that is connected to the said elastic net work, the said upwardly turned part being adapted to be forced outwardly when downward pressure is applied at the said outwardly curved continuation thereof.

3. A holder for a glass or the like, comprising annular members of elastic material and uprights of resilient material supporting said annular members, one of said uprights being bent in resilient hook form to constitute an inward hump to engage the upper edge of a glass, the said upright being continued to form a handle for the holder.

4. A holder for a glass or the like consisting of a series of continuous elastic members which can resist bending strains, the said members including uprights which are inclined towards each other at their bottom portions, the said members forming an elastic network which yield slightly when the glass or the like is forced into position and then holds it with a frictional grip.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JACK GREEN.