

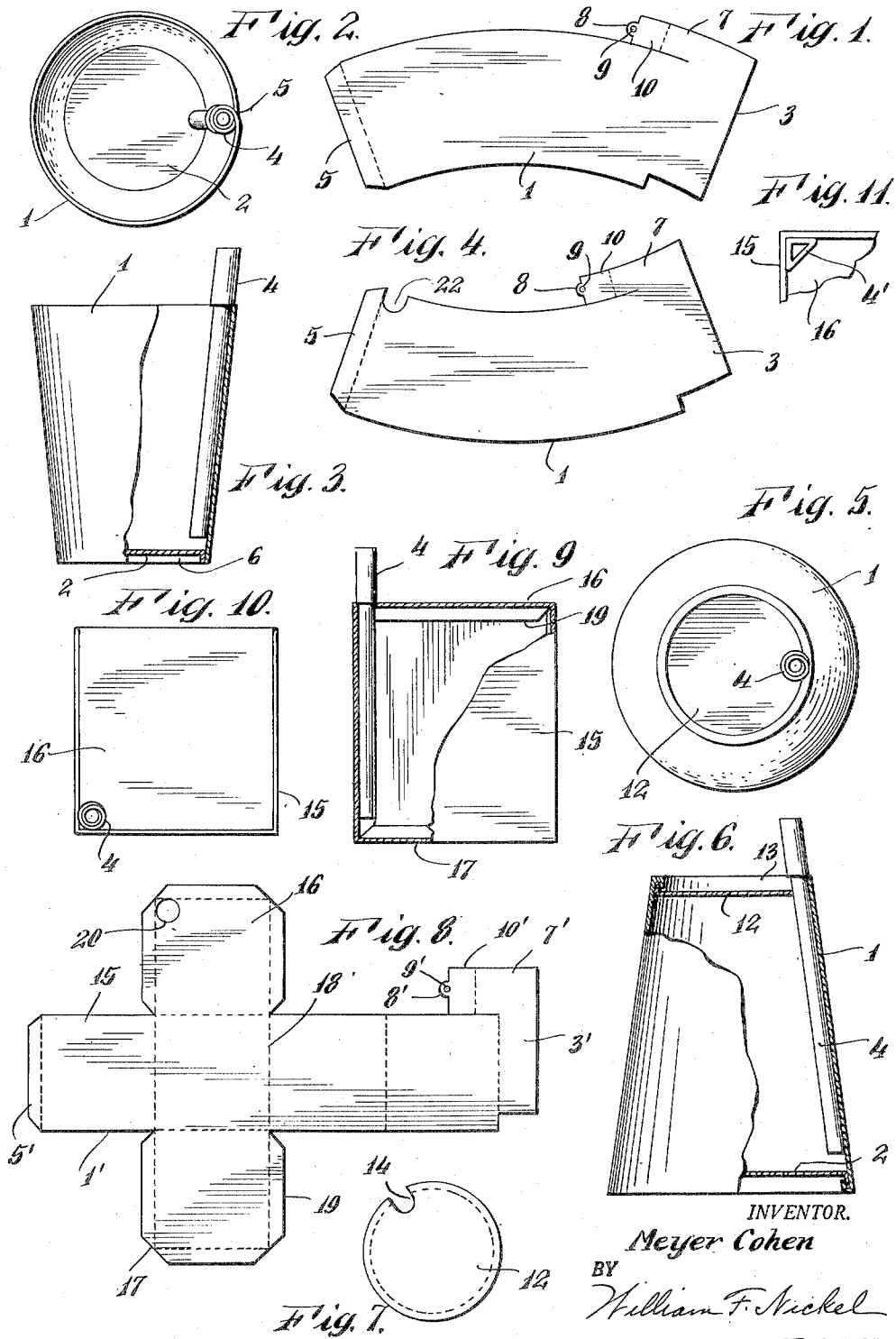
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M. COHEN

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CUP AND INTEGRAL STRAW

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INVENTOR.

Meyer Cohen

BY

William F. Nickel

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CUP AND INTEGRAL STRAW

Meyer Cohen, Flushing, N. Y.

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My invention is an improvement in drinking cups, and particularly drinking cups made out of a blank of cardboard, paper, or other material in the form of a flat, relatively thin sheet.

An important object of the invention is to provide a drinking cup or similar vessel not necessarily in one piece but with a part so arranged that a suction tube is produced and fixed in its proper position when the body of the container is worked into the shape planned for the same.

Another object is to provide a cup or container of sheet material with a portion of the body adapted to be rolled into a tube when the container is fashioned and so designed that the body and bottom of the cup may be distinct or separate parts and the body may be with or without a closed top attached thereto.

Further objects and advantages are described in the following specification, taken with the drawings, on which are shown a number of embodiments of a drinking vessel or container according to my invention. But other cups having changes in details of construction may be adopted without omitting any of the essential parts or the distinguishing characteristics by which the invention is distinguished.

On the drawings,

Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank to be formed into a drinking cup according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the cup.

Figure 3 is a side view thereof, partly in section.

Figure 4 is a view of a blank for a cup of different shape.

Figures 5 and 6 are respectively top and side views of the cup of Figure 4, Figure 6 being partly in section.

Figure 7 shows a detail.

Figure 8 is a view of a plan of a blank for another cup according to this invention;

Figures 9 and 10 are respectively a side view, partly in section and a top plan view of the cup illustrated in Figure 8; and Figure 11 shows a modification.

The type of cup illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3 is fashioned out of a part 1 for the body and a part 2 for the bottom. The part 1 has an extension 3 at one end, which is rolled up into the form of a suction tube 4. The body is given its shape by bending the part 1 to curve it and bring the opposite end 5 into position to secure it by an adhesive or other means to the end having the tube 4 and over this end, so that the tube is inside. The bottom 2 can be turned over along

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the periphery to give it a rim 6, which is encircled by the body along the lower edge, and the bottom 2 is then secured to the body at the lower part thereof in any suitable way. This cup is wider at the rim than at the lower end. The extension 3 sticks out beyond the edge of the body which is to be the rim of the cup and has at one extremity a flap 7 which projects laterally along said edge of the body and is wrapped about the end of the tube 4. This flap or projection has a tab 8 and it can be prevented from unwrapping by adhesives, as indicated at 9. The flap thus enables the tube to retain its form and strengthens it. Part of it can be torn away adjacent the tab, to make sure the end is clean when the tube is used. This part, illustrated at 10, constitutes the outer layer of the tube at its protruding end. The rim of the cup can be beaded if desired.

Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 present a cup likewise comprising a body 1 and a bottom 2 but the part for the body has such form as to give the body the shape of a truncated cone. It is closed at the upper end by a top 12 with rim 13 enveloped by the adjacent edge of the body. One edge of the body, as before, has a tube made by rolling an edge portion 3 and securing the opposite edge 5 over it to place the tube 4 inside. The top 12 has an aperture or recess 14 through which the tube passes. This tube is in all respects the same as described in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The two bottoms 2 and the top 6 can be secured by crimping the adjacent edges of the body and applying an adhesive or by waxing, or attaching a metal reinforcing strip or ring U-shaped in cross section, to the said edges, or in any other suitable manner.

A further modification is depicted in Figures 8, 9 and 10 and has an outline with corners. The elongated blank 1' with sections to make sides 15, top 16, and bottom 17, is all in one piece, with score lines 18 marking off said parts. One side has a portion 3' along its edge for the tube 4, said portion having a flap 7' and tab 8', adhesive 9' and detachable end 10', as before. The section for the side 15 at the opposite end of the blank has a flap 5' to be caused to adhere to the side carrying the portion 3', and overlap it. One of the sides has attached thereto the parts or sections for the top 16 and bottom 17, each of which have extensions 19 along all free edges to be attached to the adjacent upper and lower edges of the body. The top also has an aperture 20 so that the tube can protrude in the manner above set forth.

When the cup is made as illustrated in Figures 8, 9 and 10, the top is slipped upon the outer end of the tube 4 by bringing 22 the hole in line with the tube, and then the top is pressed down into final position.

In the cup shown in Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7, the blank 1 also has a recess 22 adjacent the edge 5. The top is attached with the recess 14 adjacent the recess 22 and the recess 14 of course allows the tube 4 to project through the top. The recesses 14 and 22 facilitate crimping the upper edge of the container over the rim 13 of the top 12. The recesses or openings in the top can be sealed with a little paraffin wax.

When the cup and tube are formed the tube can be given a shape that is other than round. For example, in Figure 11, the extension 3' is shown as bent so that the tube 4' becomes triangular in cross section and fits neatly in one corner of the container.

While my invention has been described in connection with a drinking cup it can of course be utilized in any kind of a container requiring a tube to deliver the contents.

Having described my invention, what I believe to be new is:

1. A container of sheet material having an extension adjacent one end, said extension having one extremity terminating short of one lateral edge between said ends and with its opposite extremity extending beyond the other lateral edge of the blank, the two ends of the material being joined together, the extension being rolled into the form of a tube inside the container adjacent the junction of the ends thereof, the container having a closed bottom, said tube projecting beyond the rim of the container at one end and

having an inlet opening at the other end near the bottom of the container.

2. The container according to claim 1, which also has a closed top with an opening through which the tube projects.

3. The container according to claim 1, which also has a closed top with an opening through which the tube projects, said container having the form of a truncated cone with the top of smaller diameter than the bottom.

4. The container according to claim 1, which also has a closed top with an opening through which the tube projects, said container also being angular in cross section, and said sheet being divided into sections for the sides, bottom and top, with score lines between said sections.

5. The container according to claim 1 in which sheet material has opposite parallel edges between said ends.

6. The container according to claim 1 in which the sheet material has opposite parallel edges between said ends, said sheet being divided into sections to form the sides, and portions for the top and bottom projecting from said edges, the portion for the top having an opening through which the tube projects.

MEYER COHEN.

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