L. S. REYNAL.

PAPER DRINKING CUP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1917.

1,279,158. Patented Sept. 17, 1918.

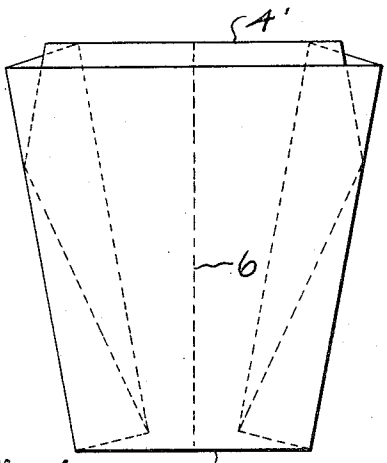


Fig. 1.

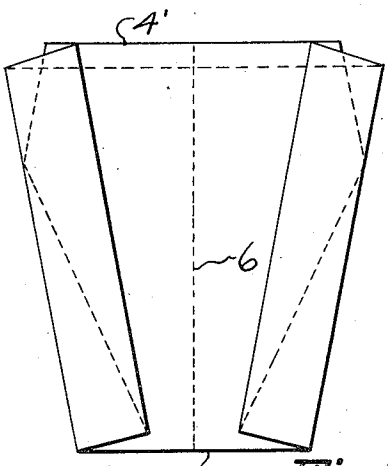


Fig. 2.

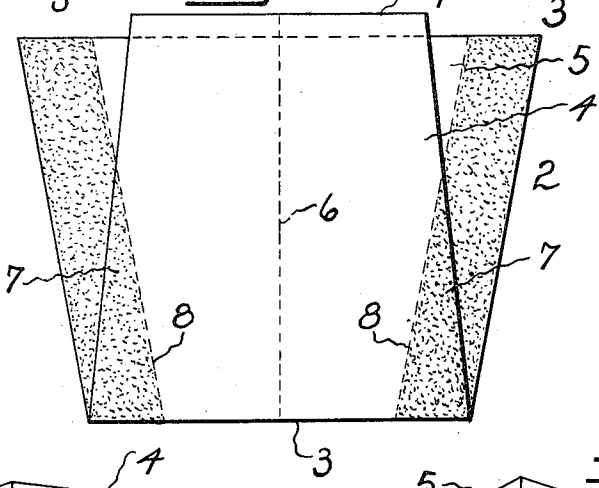


Fig. 5.

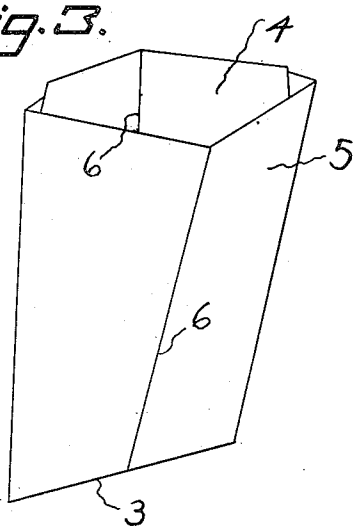


Fig. 3.

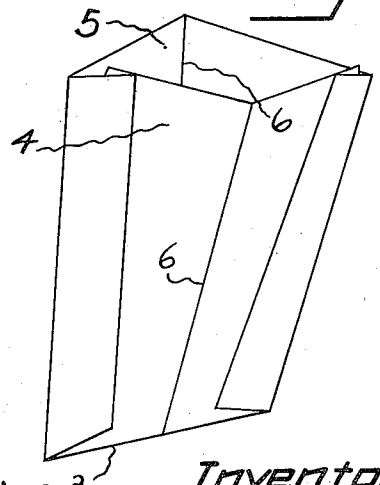


Fig. 4.

Inventor
L. S. Reynal
By Hoyt Sutherland
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS S. REYNAL, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN PAPER GOODS COMPANY, OF KENSINGTON, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PAPER DRINKING-CUP.

1,279,158. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 17, 1918.

Original application filed January 15, 1917, Serial No. 142,389. Divided and this application filed December 18, 1917. Serial No. 207,758.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS S. REYNAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Drinking-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to paper drinking cups, and the object of the invention is the provision of an article of this character which can be readily and inexpensively made, and which will properly contain a beverage within it. The present application is a division of my contemporaneously pending application for method of making drinking cups, filed January 15, 1917, Serial No. 142,389. While as I observe the present case is the outcome of another, it is within the bounds of possibility that the drinking cup can be made in some other manner than that comprised by the method in question.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of the present specification I have shown one convenient form of embodiment of the invention, which to enable those skilled in the art to practise the same will be set forth fully in the following description. I do not necessarily restrict myself to this particular disclosure; I may depart therefrom in several respects within the scope of the invention defined by the claims following said description.

Referring to said drawings:

Figures 1 and 2 are opposite face views of the cup.

Figs. 3 and 4 are opposite perspective views of the same, as seen respectively from the sides appearing in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a partly finished cup.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

I have shown in Fig. 5 a blank 2, and this blank may be produced in the manner disclosed by my other application already identified, or it can be made in any other desirable way. Initially this blank consists of a piece of paper or equivalent material, the term "paper" being used obviously in a generic sense. The blank will have its ends straight or in parallelism. The side edges of the blank will be understood to converge on equal angles toward one end of the blank and naturally diverge toward the other. This blank is first transversely folded at one side of a transverse center line to subsequently produce the bottom 3 of the cup. By this folding, there are obtained two leaves 4 and 5, the leaf 4 owing to the way in which the transverse fold is made, is slightly longer than the leaf 5. This produces a tab or tongue 4′ at the upper end of the longer leaf to facilitate the opening of the cup for use as will hereinafter more particularly appear. Preferably before the blank 2 is transversely folded, it is longitudinally folded for its whole length, in fact along the central line 6, the result being that the bending of the two leaves 4 and 5 outward in the finished article is materially simplified. This, of course, facilitates the opening of the cup when finished. As a matter of fact when inward pressure is applied to the sides of the complete cup, it will automatically open.

When the leaves 4 and 5 are initially folded upon themselves in the manner set forth, it will be clear that the side edges of the longer leaf 4 converge and that the side edges of the shorter leaf diverge toward what is the open end of the transversely folded blank, in view of which circumstance I can by certain lateral folds, as I will later explain, get proper thickness of stock in the lower portion of the finished cup to insure the same against accidental leakage.

After the blank is folded transversely in the manner described to secure the complemental leaves 4 and 5, it has a suitable adhesive applied to its lateral portions. In the present case the adhesive is put upon the side portions of both leaves as indicated at 7, the adhesive extending from the upper edge of the sides of the leaf 5 to the leaf 4 and then along the leaf 4 to the bottom. The adhesive presents a convenient means for permanently closing the lateral portions of the cup; in other words a means to preclude accidental side leakage. After the two surfaces of the side portions of the blank have had applied to them the adhesive, these side portions are folded on themselves along lines 8, which lines extend the complete length of the short leaf and part of the length of the longer leaf, the fold lines 8 commencing with the base of the long leaf and continuing upward for a little more than half the length or depth thereof. When the lateral portions of the blank are folded over

on themselves, the adhesive applied thereto will unite in the present case merely with the short leaf, so that when the blank is closed to produce the cup, this cup will be eminently effective for the purpose intended. The adhesive 7 as will be understood, in the present case does not extend the entire depth of the short leaf, but stops at practically the side edges of the longer leaf.

It will be clear that the drinking cup comprises two leaves laterally folded on themselves along lines which diverge toward the open end of the cup, the folds extending the entire length of one of the leaves and part of the length of the other leaf. The side folds in the present case extend the complete length of the short leaf and part of the length of the longer leaf. The laterally folded portions of the cup are closed against leakage, as I have already noted, generally by the use of a suitable adhesive.

What I claim is:

1. A drinking cup comprising two leaves united at the lower end of the cup to form the bottom thereof, the sides of one of the leaves converging toward the open end of the cup and the sides of the other leaf diverging toward said open end, both leaves being laterally folded upon themselves along lines which diverge toward the open end of the cup, the side folds extending the entire length of one of the leaves and part of the length of the other leaf, the lateral folds being adhesively united to the body of the cup.

2. A drinking cup comprising two leaves united at the lower end of the cup to form the bottom thereof, the sides of one of the leaves converging toward the open end of the cup and the sides of the other leaf diverging toward said open end, both leaves being laterally folded upon themselves along lines which diverge toward the open end of the cup, the side folds extending the entire length of one of the leaves and part of the length of the other leaf, the lateral folds being adhesively united to but one of the leaves of the cup.

3. A drinking cup having a closed end, the sides of the cup converging toward the closed end thereof, the cup comprising two leaves, one wider than the other at the free ends thereof, the narrower leaf having side flaps folded on itself for a portion of the length thereof commencing with the closed end of the cup, the wider leaf also having side flaps folded onto the other flaps and also onto the narrower leaf, the flaps of the wider leaf being approximately coextensive therewith and extending practically to the upper edge of the narrower leaf, the two pairs of flaps being folded along angles corresponding with the sides of the cups and being united with the narrow flap.

4. A drinking cup having a closed end, the sides of the cup converging toward the closed end thereof, the cup comprising two leaves, one wider than the other at the free ends thereof, the narrower leaf having side flaps folded on itself for a portion of the length thereof commencing with the closed end of the cup, the wider leaf also having side flaps folded onto the other flaps and also onto the narrower leaf, the flaps of the wider leaf being approximately coextensive therewith and extending practically to the upper edge of the narrower leaf, the two pairs of flaps being folded along angles corresponding with the sides of the cups and being adhesively united with the narrower flap and integral respectively with each other at the closed end of the cup.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS S. REYNAL.

Witnesses:

L. L. MARKEL,

HEATH SUTHERLAND.