A. P. STUBBS.

DRINKING CUP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1919.

1,355,866. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

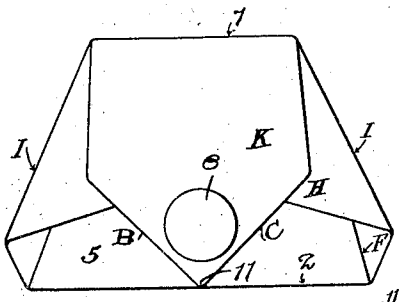


Fig. 1.

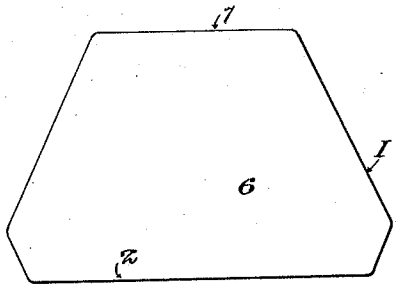


Fig. 2.

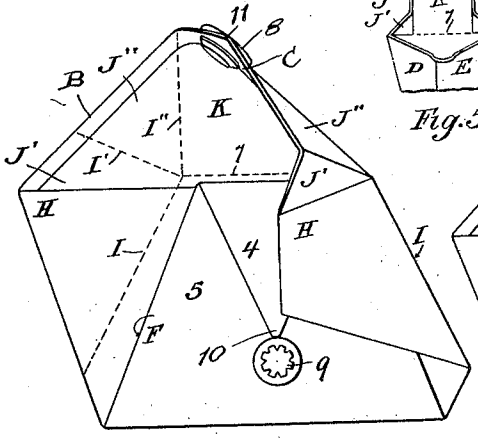


Fig. 3.

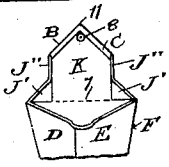


Fig. 5.

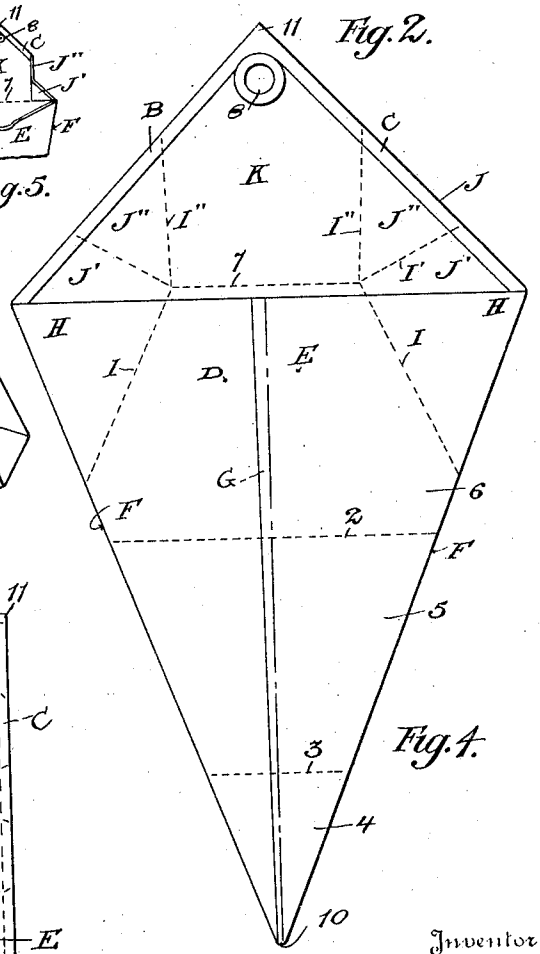


Fig. 4.

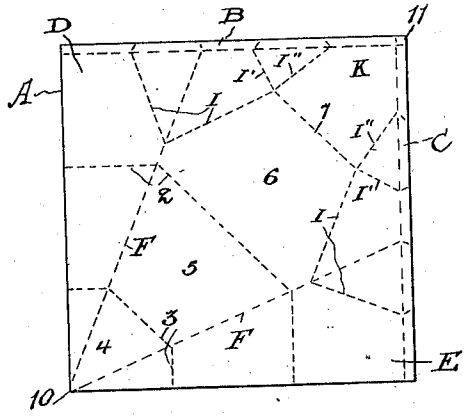


Fig. 6.

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ALBERTA PEARL STUBBS, OF LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, CANADA.

DRINKING-CUP.

1,355,866. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

Application filed December 6, 1919. Serial No. 343,033.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERTA PEARL STUBBS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, of the town of Lethbridge, Province of Alberta, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in drinking cups, and the object of my invention is to provide a drinking cup which is made in such form that it can be carried around by an individual for personal use only, and since the cup is designed to be folded and held closed by a suitable fastening means, it is very neat and compact, and can be readily carried in the vest pocket, or in a lady's purse. Another object of the invention is to design a cup of the class set forth, which when opened out, can be used by invalids lying in bed with a minimum danger of the liquid being lost between the cup and the invalid's mouth.

In the following specification I shall describe one disclosure of my invention, and what I claim as new will be set forth in the claims forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a front view of my cup in folded form, and Fig. 2 is a rear view thereof. Fig. 3 is a front view of my cup partly unfolded. Fig. 4 is a view of my cup showing the same spread open flat. Fig. 5 is a view of the upper portion of my cup showing the mouth thereof in position for use when the cup contains liquid, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of the piece of material from which the cup may be made showing the various folds necessary.

In the drawings, like characters of reference refer to the same parts.

As far as I am aware, no individual drinking cup has been provided which, when folded, makes its own case, and which can be used by an individual for a considerable length of time, with care.

Although various types of perishable drinking cups are on the market, frequently in traveling one is not always able to locate such, and if the individual carries the drinking cup in compact form, the article will always be at hand.

The advantages of individual drinking cups are too well known in the art to require elaboration, but it will be understood that my drinking cup will be made out of suitable flexible material, and the range thereof is so very large that only a few of the suitable materials need be mentioned, for instance, rubberized fabrics, oiled cloths, and oiled papers or linen.

In making my cup, I take a piece of suitable material A, substantially square in form as shown in Fig. 6, and fold over the edges of two adjacent sides thereof thus forming hems B and C. The corner-pieces D and E of the piece of material A are then folded inwardly along the diverging lines F, which commence at the corner 10 which is diagonally opposite the corner 11, the side of one of said corner-pieces overlapping the other, as shown at G, in Fig. 4, so that the said corner pieces may be permanently coupled together to effect the purpose in view. The corner-pieces H of the now-formed cup are folded along the scored lines I, I′, and I″, so that when the cup is opened out in the shape illustrated in Fig. 5, a side flange J will be formed composed of flaps J′ and J″, separated by dotted line I′: these flaps fold inwardly, the flap J″ folding down upon the flap J′. These flaps extend longitudinally of the lip K for the desired portion of its length, and as the width of this lip and the length thereof projecting beyond the side flanges J will be suitably proportioned for use, the said side flanges will prevent the liquid from escaping laterally from said lip when drinking. This feature is a very valuable one when used by invalids lying down. To fold the cup completely, the same is folded along the dotted lines 2 and 3, and the lower end 4 of the cup is folded against the lower intermediate portion 5 of said cup, and said portion 5 is folded against the upper intermediate portion 6, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, and then the corner-pieces H are folded against the lower end 4 and portion 5 and then the flap or lip K is folded along the line 7, thus moving the said flanges J down against the corner-pieces H.

Any suitable type of fastening means may be employed: a well-known form of this means comprises a dome 8 carried by the upper end of the lip K, and the same engages with the stud 9 carried by the lower intermediate portion 5.

Without further elaboration, it will be clearly understood that my drinking cup is very compact in form, and the same can be readily unfolded and positioned for use, and

after use the same can be readily drained, and then folded up to be put away.

It will be observed that in my cup, the lip K is bi-functional, that is, it not only serves as a guiding means to the mouth of the fluid being consumed, but it also acts as a flap whereby the folded cup is fastened closed, through the medium of suitable fastening means.

Although I have described my cup primarily for drinking purposes, it will be understood that it may be made in different sizes and be put to different uses: for instance, it can be used as means whereby any suitable vessel may be filled, and from the fact that the same is made of flexible material, a funnel need not necessarily be used with the device.

While I have described what I consider to be the best embodiment of my invention still I desire it to be understood that the principle may be embodied in other different forms, and I desire not to be limited beyond the requirements of the prior art and the terms of my claims.

What I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a folding vessel made from one piece of suitable flexible material, folded to form, and provided with a lip extending longitudinally thereof for conveying purposes, said lip performing the function of a retaining flap when said vessel is completely folded, and two inwardly-folding side flanges integrally formed with said lip to extend longitudinally thereof when opened, and positioned one at each side of said lip.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a folding vessel made of one piece of suitable flexible material substantially square in form and folded down at two adjacent sides so as to form hems, certain opposite corner-pieces of said material being folded along diverging folds from the corner of said material diagonally opposite the corner where the ends of said hem overlap, thus completing the formation of the body portion of the vessel, the overlapping edges of said corner-pieces being secured together; the upper corner-pieces of said body portion, together with portion of said material, extending beyond said body portion, being folded each along three converging folds thus forming a lip at each side of which is located flanges each composed of two flaps which fold one upon the other when the vessel is closed.

ALBERTA PEARL STUBBS.