

1,434,359.

Patented Nov. 7, 1922.

Fig. 1

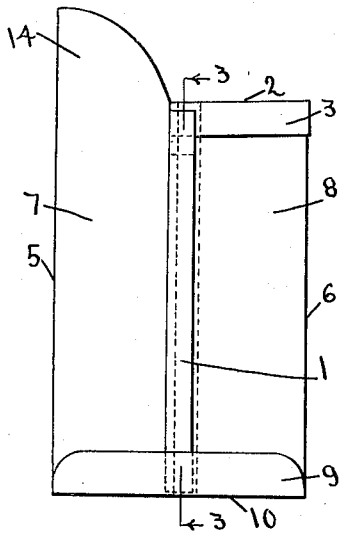


Fig. 2

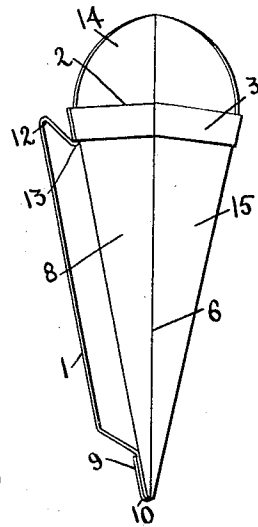


Fig. 3

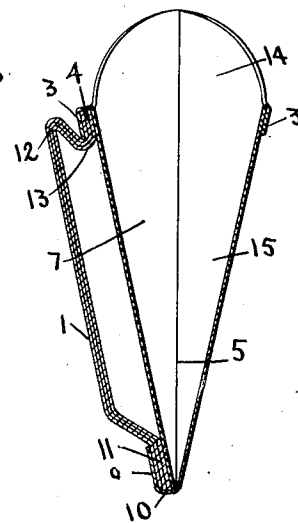


Fig. 4

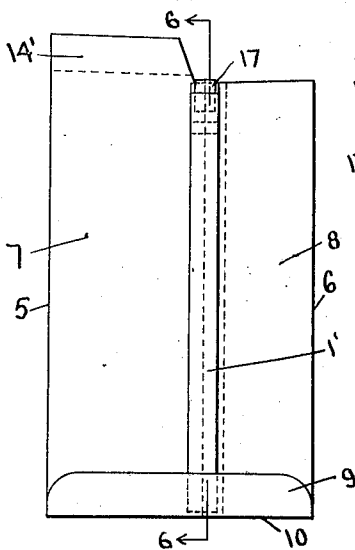


Fig. 5

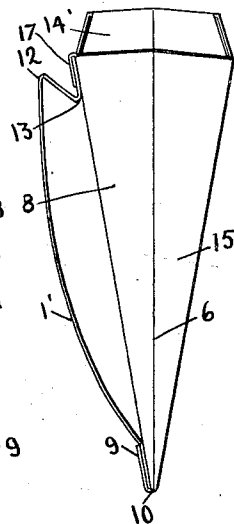
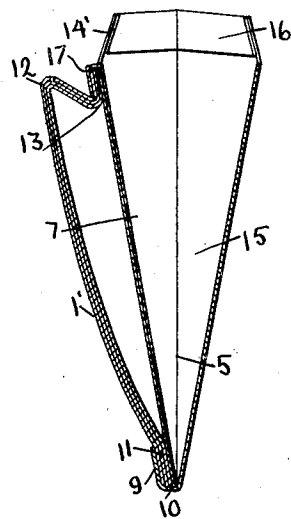


Fig. 6



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att'ys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FELIX ALLAND AND JAMES ALLAND, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SANITARY DRINKING CUP.

Application filed May 15, 1919. Serial No. 297,232.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FELIX ALLAND and JAMES ALLAND, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Boston, in the
5 county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Drinking Cups, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sanitary cups
10 made of wax paper, waterproof fabric, paperoid, or the like, and more particularly to sanitary cups of the character disclosed in patent to Alland No. 1,330,033, February 3, 1920.

15 We are aware that flat, collapsible paper cups have been developed heretofore with drinking lips provided thereon to enable the cups to be more conveniently used. Such cups have also been provided with handles
20 by which the cups may be removed from the dispensing apparatus and by which they may be held while being filled and used. However, such a drinking lip has been placed entirely on the upper edge of one flat side
25 of the cup and the handle, when provided, placed on the side of the cup opposite the lip. This construction has proved disadvantageous for several reasons. For example the cup must be held with the flat
30 sides substantially horizontal while drinking therefrom, with the result that the weight of water in the cup presses on the lower side of the cup tending to sag it down to such an extent as to collapse it closing
35 its mouth into such a shape as to make it awkward to drink therefrom. Further if a handle is provided on the side of the cup opposite the lip, the cup must be held with the handle uppermost to bring the lip in
40 drinking position and the wrist must be bent substantially at right angles to the arm, in a very unnatural and uncomfortable position in order to hold the cup.

Therefore in order to overcome these ob-
45 jections, we propose to provide a collapsible cup having flat sides joined by folds with a drinking lip formed partly from each flat side of the cup in the region of one of the folds, that is, the fold which joins the two
50 flat sides of the cup passes through the center of the lip. Therefore, when the cup is in use it must be held with its sides substantially vertical to bring the drinking lip in the proper position for use. The weight
55 of water in the cup then tends to press the sides of the cup outwardly opening the cup

rather than closing it as with cups heretofore provided.

If it is desirable to provide the cup with a handle, the handle is attached at substantially the middle of one side of the cup as heretofore but in a new relation to the drinking lip, that is, at the side of the cup substantially 90 degrees from the center of the lip. The cup may then be held naturally
65 with the hand held in much the same position as it would be in holding a teacup.

In another aspect the invention comprises a sanitary cup having a handle formed separate from the cup and attached thereto by
70 being secured at its ends beneath a downwardly folded portion of the top margin and an upwardly folded portion of the bottom margin of the cup.

In still another aspect the invention com-
75 prises a sanitary cup having a drinking lip formed by folding the edge of the lip back, thus providing two thicknesses of material at the edge of the lip and eliminating the sharp edge so often found on cups of this
80 general type, the folded lip presenting a smooth edge that will not cut the lips of the user.

It is therefore an object of our invention to provide a cup of the character referred
85 to with a drinking lip formed partly from the two sides of the cup in the region of the fold which joins the sides. A further object is to provide a handled cup with a drinking lip so positioned relative to the
90 handle that in drinking the cup may be held with the hand in a natural and comfortable position.

A further object of the invention is to provide a cup with a handle formed separately
95 therefrom and fastened to the cup in a very secure manner.

A still further object of the invention is to form the cup with a lip having a reinforced edge that will not cut the lips when
100 the cup is placed to the mouth of the user.

The sheet of paper from which the cup is formed is bent or folded into cup shape, preferably being folded to form a flat cup, and the lateral edges which overlap at or
105 near the center of one side of the cup are secured together with suitable adhesive. If it is desired to provide a handle, before bending or folding the sheet, a marginal portion at one side may be separated from
110 the sheet except at one end to form a loop handle, the loose end of the handle being se-

cured to the cup in spaced relationship to the integral end during the process of bending or folding the sheet or after the cup is completely formed and the loose end of the handle being preferably secured to the cup sufficiently close to the integral end to permit the handle to extend outwardly from the cup or a handle separate from the cup may be attached to the cup in any suitable manner. The manner in which the handle is formed is clearly disclosed in the aforesaid application.

The aforesaid and other features of the invention will be rendered clearer by reference to the preferred embodiments of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is an edge view of the cup shown in Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is a cross section taken on line 3-3 of Fig. 1, showing the manner in which the handle is attached to the cup;

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is an edge view of the cup shown in Fig. 4; and

Figure 6 is a cross section taken on line 6-6 of Fig. 4, showing the manner in which the handle is attached to the cup.

The cup shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 may be folded from a blank of substantially the same shape as shown in Fig. 1 of the application aforesaid except that the lip 14 is stamped partly from the side 7 of the cup and partly from the side 15 rather than entirely from one side as shown therein.

In forming the cup the blank is first folded twice along its edge to form the handle 1 which thus comprises three thicknesses of material as shown in Fig. 3. The upper edge of the blank is then folded downwardly along line 3 to form a rim 3 which is then secured to the blank embracing the upper end of the handle 1 as shown at 4, Fig. 3.

The blank is then folded at 5 and 6 and the two folded portions 7 and 8 are secured at their overlapping edges by suitable adhesive material. The lower portion 9 of the blank is then folded upwardly as shown at 10 to close the bottom of the cup. Before the portion 9 of the blank is fastened to the front portions 7 and 8 of the cup, the lower end 11 of the handle 1 is inserted between the portions 9 and the front of the cup as clearly shown in Fig. 3 and fastened thereto at the time the portion 9 is secured.

The handle 1 is provided with two transverse folds 12 and 13 so positioned that the handle 1 will fold down flat against the front of the cup during the shipping and dispensing of the cup.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6, we have disclosed a preferred embodiment of our invention in

which the handle 1' is formed separately from the cup and secured at its lower end 11' in the same manner as above described. The blank is not provided however with a downturned rim embracing the upper end of the handle, but with a small tab 17 which is formed on the upper margin of the portion 7 which folds outwardly and downwardly embracing the margin of portion 8 and the upper end of handle 1'. The tab 17 not only fastens the handle 1' securely to the upper margin of the cup but as interlocks the end of the handle with the lapped seam where side portions 7 and 8 join, that the handle cannot pull the seam apart. The handle 1' is placed on the cup nearer the fold 6 than the fold 5 so that when the cup is held in drinking position the handle will be positioned above the center of mass of the cup and of its contents. In this embodiment the lip 14' is formed partly from the two sides of the cup and is reinforced by folding the top margin of the lip downwardly upon itself as shown at 16 thus presenting an even, smooth edge which will not cut the lips of the user.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that a sanitary cup of the character described is rendered much more convenient by virtue of the provision of the lip of the cup in such a position relative to the sides of the cup that the cup does not tend to collapse when filled with liquid, and that the lip is so placed relative to the handle that the hand may be held in a natural position when holding the cup to the lips as in holding a teacup. It will further appear that the provision of the downturned margin on the drinking lip furnishes a smooth edge to present to the lips which will not cut them or prove uncomfortable.

We claim:

1. A sanitary cup of paper folded to form closed sides, the top of said cup being open and unobstructed and a drinking lip extending beyond the upper edge of the cup throughout the region of a junction of said sides.

2. A collapsible drinking cup having an open and unobstructed top, said cup comprising two sides lying in parallel juxtaposition when the cup is collapsed and joining together at their opposite edges in folds, and a drinking lip extending beyond the upper edge of the cup throughout the region of one of said folds.

3. A collapsible open topped drinking cup comprising two sides lying in parallel juxtaposition when the cup is collapsed and joining together at their opposite edges in folds, a drinking lip extending beyond the upper edge of the cup throughout the region of one of said folds, and a handle disposed at one side of the central region of one of said sides.

4. A sanitary open topped cup folded to form closed sides and comprising a downwardly folded tab on its top margin, an upwardly folded bottom margin, and a handle having its ends attached to the cup underneath said folded tab and margin, said tab being of less width than the width of the cup.
5. A folded open topped cup comprising a sheet of material having folds to form two sides of the cup, the lateral edges of the sheet being secured together in a seam, a tab extending beyond the upper edge of the cup in the region of said seam, an upwardly folded bottom margin for said cup and a loop handle, said tab of less width than the width of the cup and folding downwardly over said seam and the upper end of said handle, the handle being secured to the cup at its lower end underneath said bottom margin.
6. A sanitary cup of paper folded to form closed sides and a closed bottom, a paper handle disposed flatwise of the cup and attached to the cup at both top and bottom, and a drinking lip formed from a portion of both sides of the cup, such lip being of substantially the same height from end to end.
7. A sanitary cup folded to form closed sides, a handle disposed flatwise of the cup and attached to the cup at both top and bottom, said cup having a portion extended beyond the upper edge of the cup to form a drinking lip, said portion being of double thickness.
8. A sanitary cup of paper folded to form closed sides, and a drinking lip extending beyond the upper edge of the cup throughout the region of a junction of said sides, said lip comprising a member folded upon itself to provide a double thickness of material, the fold line constituting the upper edge of the lip.
9. An open topped drinking cup of the class described comprising a sheet of material folded to form a complete side section and a pair of complementary side sections, said latter sections being united in a longitudinal seam, a drinking lip extending beyond the upper edge of the cup and forming a continuation of a part of said complete side section and of one of said complementary sections, and a handle member secured to said cup adjacent said seam.
10. An open topped cup of the class described comprising a sheet of material folded to form a complete side section and a pair of complementary side sections, one of said latter sections being of a width substantially greater than the other, said latter sections being united in a longitudinal joint, a drinking lip forming a continuation of a portion of said complete side and of one of said complementary sections, and a handle member secured to said cup substantially in line with said seam.

Signed by us at Boston, Massachusetts,
this 13th day of May, 1919.

FELIX ALLAND.
JAMES ALLAND.