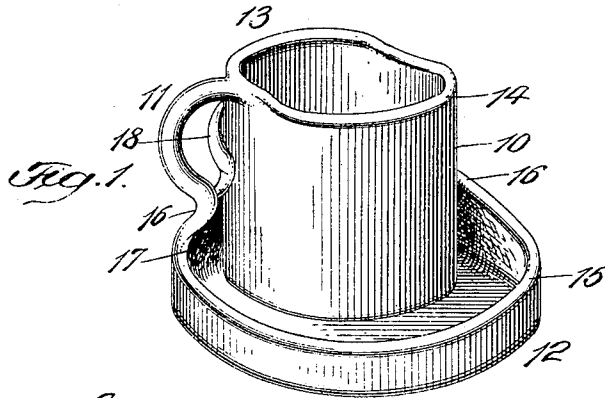
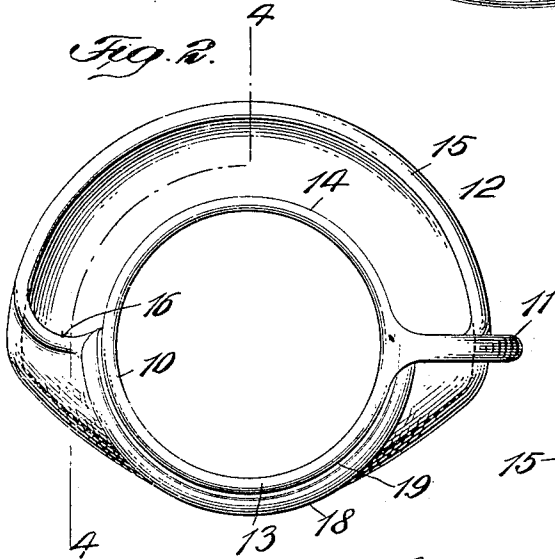
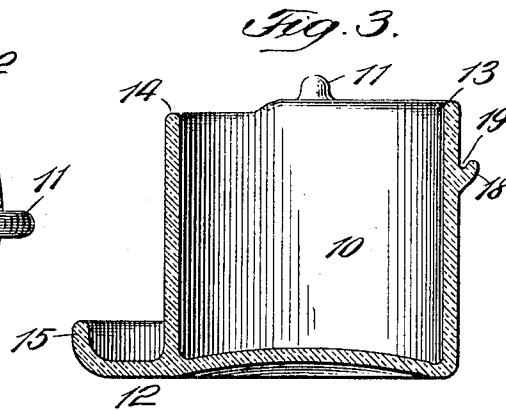
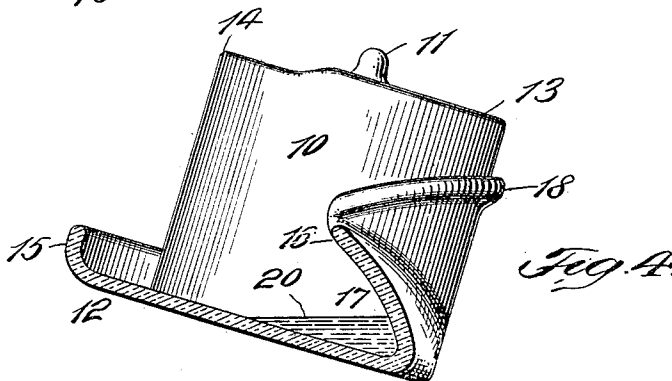


L. J. WHITE & E. EVANS.
 DRINKING CUP AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1914.

1,120,428.

Patented Dec. 8, 1914.



Witnesses:
Julius H. White
Arthur Marion

Inventors:
Leo J. White & Erwin Evans
 By their Attorney,
Charles C. Gill

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO J. WHITE AND EVAN EVANS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRINKING-CUP AND THE LIKE.

1,120,428.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 8, 1914.

Application filed January 31, 1914. Serial No. 815,646.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEO J. WHITE, a citizen of France, and EVAN EVANS, a citizen of the United States, and both residents of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Cups and the like, of which the following is a specification.

The invention pertains to a drinking cup having in itself certain novel features and combined integrally with a base which serves to form a broad support for the cup and also to catch and retain any overflow or drippings from the cup, said base being so constructed that it extends from the rear side of the cup and has means for preventing any drippings that may be therein from escaping over the edges thereof when the cup is tilted, as when the user is drinking from the same.

Our invention serves to avoid the tilting over of a cup under all usual circumstances; it dispenses with the use of a separate saucer; it provides a receptacle in the base of the article to receive any overflow that might take place during the filling of the cup as well as such overflow as may be due to drippings from the edge of the cup when the latter is being used.

The invention will be fully understood from the detailed description hereinafter presented, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a drinking cup embodying the features of our invention; Fig. 2 is a top view of the same; Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the cup taken at right angles to the handle thereof, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation, partly in section on the dotted line 4—4 of Fig. 2, of the cup shown in a tilted position and illustrating the means for preventing overflow or drippings from leaving the base or open saucer portion of the cup when the latter is tilted.

In the drawings 10 designates the cup proper, 11 the handle thereof, and 12 the base therefor, said base being integral with the body of the cup 10 and extending rearwardly therefrom. The cup 10 will preferably be formed with vertical sides or be of cylindrical outline in cross-section, and the upper edge of the cup 10 along about its rear half is somewhat lower than along its front half, numbered 13, said lower rear

edge portion, which we number 14, being a special feature of construction and provided to cause any overflow, which might be caused from carelessly pouring liquid into the cup, to take place at the rear side of the cup and pass down into the receptacle formed by the base 12. If the upper edge of the cup were throughout on a uniform horizontal plane, any overflow caused by carelessness might take place at the front of the cup as well as at the rear edge thereof, and to prevent the consequences of any such action the rear upper edge portion of the cup is lower than the front upper edge portion thereof, as shown. The base 12 extends rearwardly and laterally from the lower edges of the rear portion of the cup, and said base is formed with a substantially vertical rim 15 whereby there is created in the base a receptacle to receive the drippings, said rim 15 as it approaches the front side of the cup, rising gradually, as at 16, and finally merging into the front wall of the cup, the front ends of said flange 15 having below them where they join the sides of the cup, commodious recesses 17 which are closed at their front ends and upper sides and open at their rear ends, as shown in Fig. 4. The handle 11 extends from the upper portion of the cup 10 to the upper front edge portion of the flange 15 of the base 12, and said handle is integral with the other portions of the cup. At the front of the cup is provided a gutter 18 in the form of a rounded beading, creating a groove 19 between its upper edge and the adjacent front side wall of the cup, this beading being curved downwardly and rearwardly from the upper portion of the center of the front side of the cup and extending to the upper front edges of the higher portions of the flange 15 of the base 12, thereby causing the groove to extend laterally and downwardly in opposite directions from the center of the front side of the cup to the receptacle formed within the base 12. The purpose of the groove 19 is to prevent any drippings from the upper front edge of the cup, such as might arise while drinking from the cup or after ceasing to drink from the cup, from passing down the front side of the cup onto a table or elsewhere and to direct such drippings laterally and downwardly into the base 12, where the same will be held in the same manner as any overflow from the upper rear edge of the cup will be

caught and held. When the cup is tilted, as in the act of drinking therefrom, whatever drippings there may be in the base 12 will flow into the recesses 17, as we indicate at 20 in Fig. 4, and be prevented from flowing over the edge of the base 12 or upon the user of the cup.

The invention is particularly useful in restaurants and the like, since with the employment thereof separate saucers are dispensed with, the cups are prevented from tilting over under usual circumstances, all overflow and drippings are caught by the receptacle formed by the integral base 12, and such overflow and drippings are prevented from passing over the edge of the base when the cup is tilted, as when the user is drinking therefrom. We so construct the receptacle formed within the base 12 that it may be readily cleaned by the usual dish-washing processes, and this is a feature of considerable importance particularly when the articles are to be used in restaurants and similar places. The cup is intended to be used as a coffee cup, but of course is equally applicable for holding tea or other beverage. On reference to the drawings it will be seen that at the front of the cup the latter is substantially plain with no special projecting features thereon, the base 12 not extending around the front of the cup.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A cup having an integral base-portion extending rearwardly from the lower edges thereof and constituting an open-top receptacle to receive overflow and drippings from the cup, said base-portion at its front ends merging into and terminating at the sides of the cup and at said sides forming recesses closed at their front ends and tops and opening freely into the main body of said receptacle to retain such liquid as may be in said receptacle when the cup is tilted as in the act of drinking therefrom and both said recesses and main body of the receptacle being exposed to receive and retain the drippings or overflow and also to be readily cleansed.

2. A cup having an integral base-portion extending rearwardly from the lower edges

thereof and constituting an open receptacle to receive overflow and drippings from the cup, said base-portion at its front ends merging into the sides of the cup and forming recesses closed at their front ends and tops to retain such liquid as may be in said receptacle when the cup is tilted as in the act of drinking therefrom, and said cup at its upper edge being lower at its rear portion than at its front portion, so as to cause any overflow from the cup to pass down the rear side of the same into said receptacle.

3. A cup having an integral base-portion extending rearwardly from the lower edges thereof and constituting an open receptacle to receive overflow and drippings from the cup, said base-portion at its front ends merging into the sides of the cup and forming recesses closed at their front ends and tops to retain such liquid as may be in said receptacle when the cup is tilted as in the act of drinking therefrom, and said cup having below its upper edge and along its front portion a groove or gutter leading laterally and downwardly to said receptacle for conducting drippings thereto.

4. A cylindrical cup having a handle on one side, a substantially plain front and, integrally, a base-portion extending rearwardly from along the lower side and rear edges thereof and constituting an open-top receptacle to receive overflow and drippings from the cup, said base-portion at its front ends merging into and terminating at the sides of the cup and at said sides forming recesses to retain such liquid as may be in said receptacle when the cup is tilted as in the act of drinking therefrom, said recesses opening freely at their rear ends into the main body of said receptacle and both said recesses and main body of the receptacle being exposed to receive and retain the drippings or overflow and also to be readily cleansed.

Signed at New York city, in the county and State of New York, this 29th day of January, 1914.

LEO J. WHITE.
EVAN EVANS.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR MARION,
CHAS. C. GILL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."