Dec. 31, 1935. P. L. WARD 2,026,449

DRINKING GLASS

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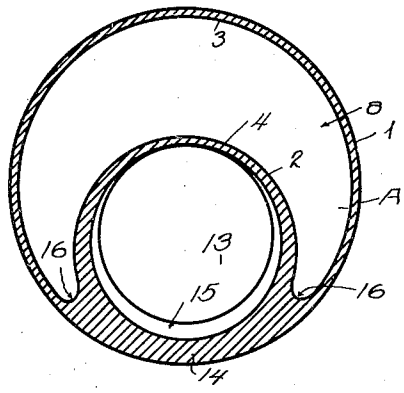



FIG. 3

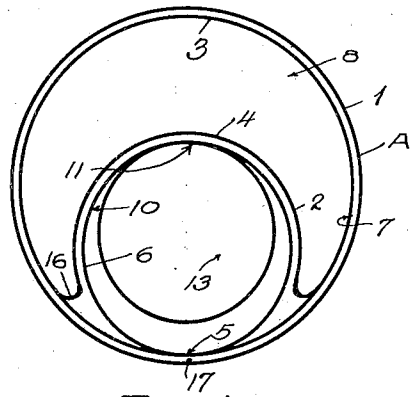



FIG. 1

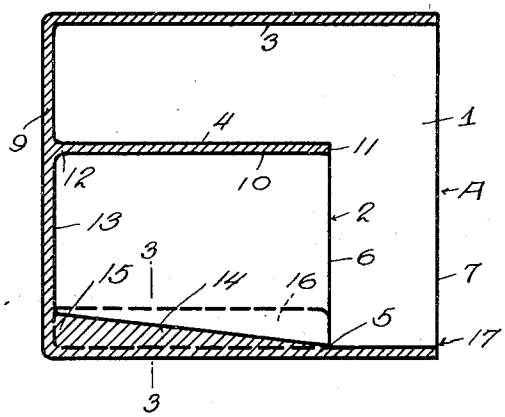



FIG. 4

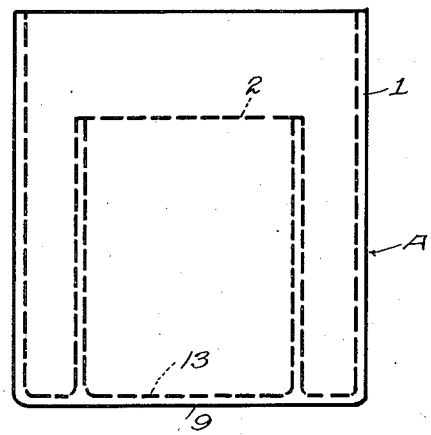



FIG. 2

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## DRINKING GLASS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 65—13)

Generically this invention relates to drinking glasses or receptacles, but it is more especially directed to a receptacle adapted to separately contain different fluids and designed to effect their discharge in a single continuous operation.

One of the principal objects of this invention is the provision of a drinking receptacle comprising inner and outer containers adapted to contain different fluids, and means for accelerating the rate of flow of the contents of one of the containers with respect to that of the other in discharging direction.

Another important object of this invention is the provision of a drinking receptacle comprising inner and outer containers adapted to discharge the contents of the inner container from the edge of the outer container substantially in advance of the flow of the contents of the outer container therefrom.

With these and other objects in view which will become apparent as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several figures, of which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of my improved drinking receptacle.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view at right angles to Fig. 2.

Heretofore, when it has been necessary or desirable to take a drink of one liquid or swallow a given substance and follow it with a drink of a different liquid, either for the purpose of cleansing the first from the throat or of obliterating its taste, it has been necessary to use two separate containers or receptacles, requiring two distinct operations to effect the desired result, and in many instances with attendant disadvantages, and it was to overcome such disadvantages as for instance, the difficulty of finding a suitable object to support both containers, the liability of one container becoming upset with a consequent loss of, in some cases, its costly contents while attempting to fill the other container, by providing a combination or double receptacle including inner and outer integrally formed containers, means in connection with the inner container for accelerating the flow of the contents therefrom and additional means for simultaneously retarding the flow of the contents from the outer container, in order that when the receptacle is tilted or moved to discharging position, the contents of the inner container will flow in advance of the flow of the contents of the outer container, so that the discharge of the contents of both containers will be effected in a single and continuous operation, that I designed the drinking glass or receptacle forming the subject matter of this invention.

In the illustrated embodiment characterizing this invention there is shown a drinking receptacle A comprising an outer container 1 and an inner container 2. The inner wall surface 3 of the outer container and the outer wall surface 4 of the inner container are preferably perpendicular. The inner container 2 is eccentrically positioned in the outer container 1 integrally united at one side to the outer container side wall as at 5 and with its upper edge 6 terminating at a point spaced from the upper edge 7 of the outer container and with its outer wall surface 4 spaced from the inner surface 3 of the outer container to form the fluid chamber 8 of the outer container.

The containers 1 and 2 constituting the receptacle A are formed with a common integral bottom 9. The wall 10 of the inner container 2 is of the same thickness at its upper edge at 11 as at its lower edge 12 and said wall at its upper edge at a point diametrically opposite to 11 as at 5 is likewise of the same thickness, and at which point it also constitutes the wall of receptacle A. The inner surface of wall 10 tapers semicircularly downwardly and inwardly from point 5 to its opposite lower edge 12 forming a bottom surface 13 of smaller diameter than the upper edge 6 and offset with respect to the receptacle wall at the point 5, the thickened portion 14 of said wall having its greater thickness at 15 in vertical alignment with point 5, which latter constitutes the discharge point of the contents of the inner container. It is evident that this construction accelerates the flow of the liquid from the inner container when the receptacle is moved to drinking position.

The fluid chamber 8 terminates on opposite sides of the inner container equi-distant from the point 5 in curved wall sections 16, in the present instance perpendicular when the receptacle is in fluid containing position, and constituting substantially horizontal grooves when the receptacle is brought to fluid discharging position as shown in Fig. 4 and adapted to retard the flow of the fluid contents from chamber 8 of the outer container as the receptacle is moved to

drinking or fluid discharging position, as will be clear without further discussion.

While in the present instance the grooves 16 are shown as extending parallel with respect to the wall surface 3, it is to be understood that these wall portions or grooves may be reversely inclined with respect to wall surface 10 so as to further retard the flow of liquid from the outer container with respect to the accelerated flow of fluid from the inner container if desired.

While the operation of my improved drinking receptacle would seem to be clear from the above description, it might be well to further state that when the containers have been supplied with the desired contents it is only necessary to raise the receptacle and drink therefrom in the conventional manner, and as the receptacle is moved to drinking or fluid discharging position the inclined wall construction of the inner container accelerates the flow of the contents therefrom and the grooves 16 simultaneously tend to retard the flow of the contents from the outer container, so that the contents of the inner container will be discharged from the edge of the receptacle in advance of the contents of the outer container and at the same discharge point 17.

There are many medicines which rapidly go into solution with the excretions of the mouth leaving a disagreeable taste rendering it necessary to quickly follow the dose, before it has had an opporotunity to dissolve, with a washing fluid, and which is accomplished in a single continuous operation by the improved drinking glass forming the subject matter of this invention.

While preferably I have shown the container constructed as illustrated, yet it is to be understood that the same may be formed in various shapes, configurations, designs, color schemes, of different materials, and the like, without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

From the above it will be apparent that I have designed a drinking receptacle versatile in its adaption to a variety of uses, simple in construction, artistic in design, manufacturable at a minimum of cost, and efficient for the purposes intended.

Although in practice I have found that the form of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing and referred to in the above description as the preferred embodiment is the most efficient and practical; yet realizing the conditions concurrent with the adoption of my invention will necessarily vary, I desire to emphasize that various minor changes in details of construction, proportion and arrangement of parts, may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims without departing from or sacrificing any of the principles of this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire protected by Letters Patent is as set forth in the following claims:

1. A drinking receptacle comprising a main container and a supplemental container within the main container connected thereto along one side, the latter adapted to be filled to a level above that of the main container and means in connection with the supplemental container at said connected side, whereby when the main container is tilted with said connected side lowermost to a predetermined angle the contents of the two containers will discharge at different rates of flow.

2. A drinking receptacle comprising a main container having a perpendicular inner wall surface and a supplemental container within the main container connected thereto at one side, said containers adapted to be filled so that the surface level of the contents of the supplemental container will be in a plane above that of the main container, the supplemental container having its wall tapered coincident with said connected side at an angle with respect to said first mentioned wall surface from its mouth to its base and having its mouth spaced downwardly from the mouth of the main container, whereby when the receptacle is tilted to drinking position with said connected side lowermost there will be a differential flow of the contents of the containers, the contents of the supplemental container flowing from the mouth of the main container substantially in advance of the contents from said main container.

PERCY L. WARD.