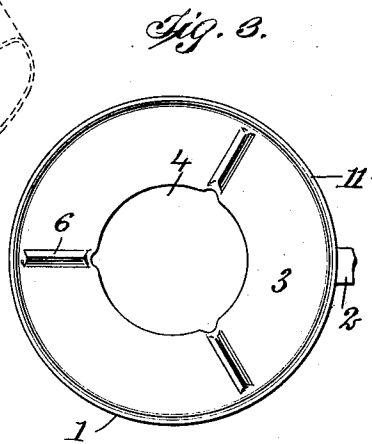
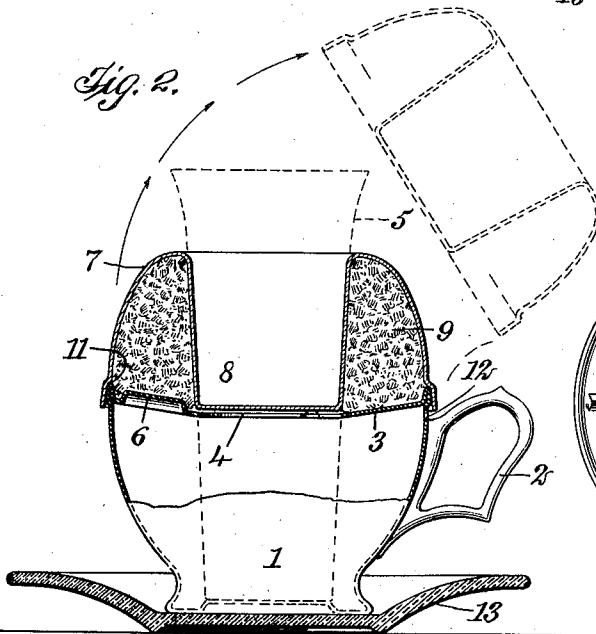
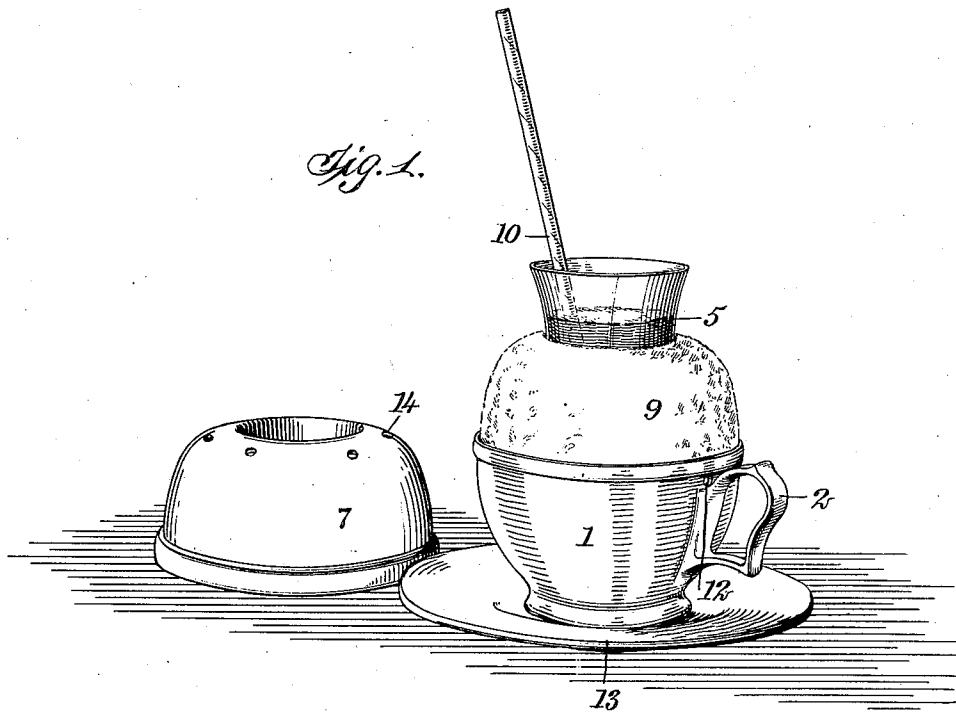


T. J. CLEMENT.
SERVING CUP FOR BEVERAGES.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1908.

929,389.

Patented July 27, 1909.



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THOMAS J. CLEMENT, OF ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

SERVING-CUP FOR BEVERAGES.

No. 929,389.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed December 29, 1908. Serial No. 469,838.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. CLEMENT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Atlantic City, in the county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Serving-Cup for Beverages, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to serving cups such as used for serving beverages, and the object of the invention is to produce a cup having improved means for refrigerating the glass containing the beverage, to the end that a beverage can be kept cold even if it is allowed to stand a considerable time after having been served.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective showing the cup in practical use; Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the upper portion of a cup constructed according to my invention and showing the saucer for the cup in cross section; and Fig. 3 is a plan of the body of the cup.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the body of the cup which has the form of an ordinary drinking cup, having a handle 2 on one side thereof by means of which the cup may be held. As indicated clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, the mouth or opening of the cup is provided with an annular seat 3 preferably formed of metal like the body of the cup. This annular seat inclines slightly downwardly toward the middle of the cup where a central opening 4 is left, in which the glass 5 may be placed, the bottom of the glass then resting upon the bottom of the cup, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The upper face of the seat 3 is provided with a plurality of projections, preferably formed of radially disposed ribs 6.

The cup comprises a cap 7 having the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This cap is nearly spherical in form, as indicated, and its middle portion is depressed so as to form a centrally disposed core print 8. This core print has substantially the same diameter and taper as the glass 5 which is to be used

for beverages with the cup. The cap 7 constitutes a mold, and the annular space between the cylindrical wall of the core print 8 and the outer wall of the cup is adapted to be filled with finely shaved or cracked ice 9. In using the cup, this cap is filled with the crushed or cracked ice and is then applied over the body of the cup, as indicated in Fig. 2, so that the mold or cake 9 of ice rests upon the seat 3. By a slight rotation of the cap it can then be dislodged, and removed. After the cap has been removed the glass 5 containing the beverage is set in the cup, as indicated, and the beverage is preferably served with a straw which will prevent any necessity for the cup being raised or moved when drinking.

As indicated in Fig. 2, the seat 3 is not only inclined toward the central opening 4, but it is slightly depressed below the upper edge of the body of the cup so that an upwardly projecting lip 11 is formed around the body of the cup. This lip tends to hold the molded ice in position. As also indicated in Fig. 2, the ribs 6 are preferably made by pressing the material of the seat upwardly. These ribs operate to prevent the rotation of the cake 9 when the cap is being rotated on the body as suggested. This assists in overcoming the adhesion between the crushed ice and the wall of the cap, so as to permit the cap to be readily freed and raised. The lip 11 assists in preventing water from flowing down the outer side of the cup. I have found, however, that this tendency is practically overcome by providing a small opening or vent 12 in the wall of the cup below the seat 3. This vent is most conveniently placed just over the handle, as indicated in Fig. 1. This opening, of course, produces an equalization of air pressure within the cup and on the exterior of the cup, and when the opening is present the water which forms from the melting ice appears to move inwardly and trickle down the face of the glass 5 into the base of the cup. In serving the beverage, the cup 1 is placed on a shallow saucer 13, as shown.

In order to facilitate the dislodgment of the cake from the interior of the cap, I provide the upper portion of the cap with a plurality of openings or air vents 14. These vents or openings permit air to enter behind the molded cake as will be readily understood.

After the beverage has been served, the

glass 5 is efficiently refrigerated substantially throughout its entire length, for the reason that the water due to the melting of the ice is guided by the inclined seat to the central opening 4, where it trickles down on the lateral surface of the glass. Of course the bottom of the cup catches the water and this assists in refrigerating the contents of the cup.

10 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. A cup having a body with an elevated seat for a cake of refrigerant and having a cap adapted to seat on said cup and constituting a mold for the refrigerant, said cap having a core print formed therein, producing an opening through the cake of refrigerant to receive a glass.

20 2. A cup having a body with an elevated seat for a cake of refrigerant and having a cap adapted to seat on said cup and constituting a mold for the refrigerant, said cap having a core print formed therein, producing an opening through the cake of refrigerant to receive a glass, said seat having an opening therethrough receiving the glass.

25 3. A cup having a body with a seat formed thereupon for a cake of refrigerant, in combination with a removable cap forming a mold for a refrigerant, adapted to seat on said body, said body having projections adapted to engage the cake of refrigerant and fix the same against rotation in removing said cap.

35 4. A cup having a body with an elevated annular seat therein adapted to receive a cake of a refrigerant, having projections extending upwardly on the face thereof,

in combination with a cap constituting a mold for a refrigerant, having a centrally disposed core print forming an opening in the cake molded in said cap, through which the glass may be inserted, said cap being adapted to seat on said body, said projections affording means for holding the cake of refrigerant when said cap is rotated.

5. A cup having a body with an elevated seat therein and presenting an opening through which water above said seat may drain downwardly, said seat being adapted to retain a cake of refrigerant, and a glass surrounded by said seat and held in said cup.

6. A cup having a body with an elevated annular seat therein presenting a retaining lip around the outer edge thereof and presenting a centrally disposed opening surrounded by said seat, and a glass held in said cup and received in said opening, said seat and said lip affording means for retaining a cake of refrigerant and holding the same in contact with the upper portion of said glass.

7. A cup having a body with an elevated annular seat therein adapted to support and retain a cake formed of a refrigerant, said body having an opening surrounded by said seat and adapted to hold a glass held in said cup, said body having an air vent through the wall thereof below said seat.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS J. CLEMENT.

Witnesses:

F. D. AMMEN,
JOHN P. DAVIS.