

May 2, 1939.

M. SIDON

2,156,574

CUP

Filed Sept. 25, 1936

FIG. 1.

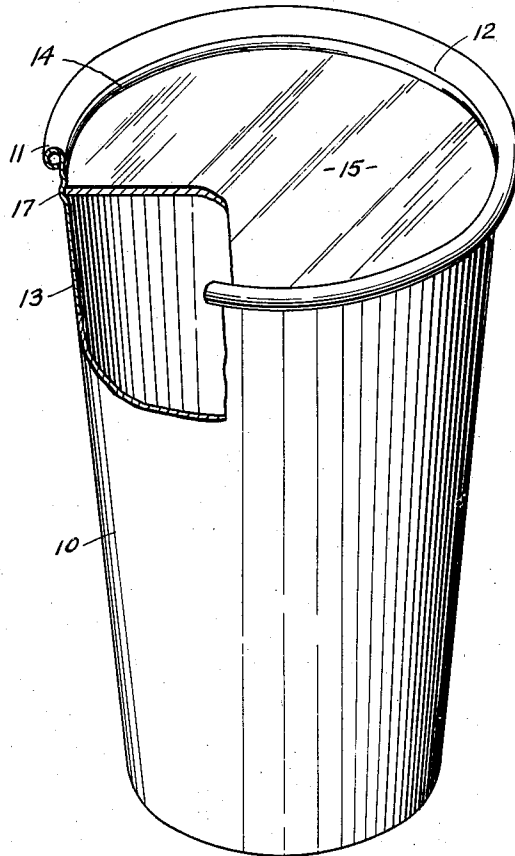
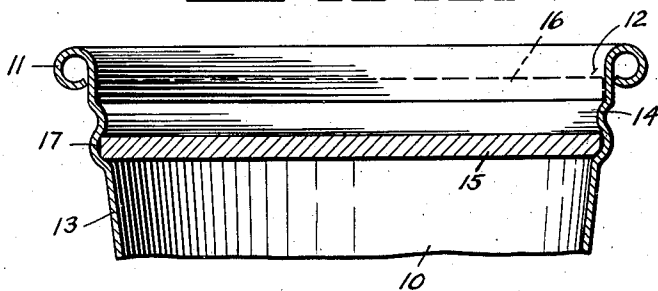


FIG. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,156,574

CUP

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Application September 25, 1936, Serial No. 102,549

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—5.5)

This invention relates in general to receptacles shaped in the manner of a cup, and being usually formed of fibrous material, such as paper.

More particularly, the invention relates to a novel structure of the upper portion of the side wall of the cup, whereby a disk closure may be conveniently inserted in the open end of the cup and subsequently manipulated into interlocked relationship with the cup.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of a cup illustrating my invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged, cross-sectional view of the upper portion of the cup shown in Figure 1.

The invention consists generally of a cup having a side wall formed at its open end with a cylindrical closure guide and an internal bead at the base of the guide to preliminarily receive the closure and position it at substantially right-angles to the axis of the cup. The side wall is also provided with an internal groove arranged immediately below said bead to receive the periphery of the closure when the same is pressed downwardly over the bead and to hold the closure in interlocked relationship to the side wall.

The cup disclosed in the drawings is of conventional circular contour, and is formed with a body 10 flaring outwardly from the bottom toward the top of the cup and terminating adjacent the top of the cup. The topmost portion or open end of the cup is formed cylindrical and terminates in an outwardly flaring roll or bead 11. The body 10 is provided with a suitable bottom closure, not shown.

Usually cups of this type formed of paper, and like materials, are formed with a tapering body in order to permit the cups to be nested one within the other to reduce the bulk during shipment and sale of the cups. When it is desired to use a disk closure with these cups, the tapering side wall is provided with an internal groove to receive the periphery of the closure disk. However, considerable difficulty is encountered in placing the disk closure in the top of the cup. These closures are usually formed of thin material, and due to the circular contour of the cup and the closure, the closure has a tendency to tilt, relative to the

axis of the cup, when it is pressed into the open end of the cup. Due to the fact that the tapered side wall is carried to the top edge of the cup, the portion above the bead does not aid in accurately guiding the disk into the groove.

In the structure shown, the top portion 12 of the side wall 13 is formed cylindrical or parallel with the axis of the cup, and the side wall is formed with an internal bead 14 at the base of the cylindrical portion 12.

The side wall is further provided with an internal groove 17 located immediately below the bead 14. The purpose of this groove is to receive the periphery of the closure disk 15 and interlock the same with the side wall. The closure disk 15 is of slightly greater diameter than the groove 17 and is accordingly of appreciably greater diameter than the bead 14. However, the cylindrical closure guide portion 12 is of sufficient internal diameter to readily receive the closure 15 and permit it to be dropped against the bead 14. The bead 14 serves two purposes. First, it acts as a ledge to receive the closure disk 15 and to position it at right-angles to the axis of the cup, as indicated in dotted lines at 16, Figure 2. It also assists in holding the closure with the periphery thereof in the groove 17.

It is to be understood that the closure 15 is formed of fibrous material such as paper board and accordingly, when pressed in the center becomes slightly dished and accordingly, the periphery of the closure is contracted slightly permitting the closure to be pressed over the bead 14, and when released from pressure returns to its normal condition, with the result that the periphery of the closure is securely interlocked in the groove 17. The closure acts in the same manner during its removal from the cup.

What I claim is:

The combination of a cup and a closure disk for the open end thereof, said cup comprising a body portion provided with a suitable bottom closure, the open end of the body being formed cylindrical and extending parallel to the axis of the cup, an internal bead arranged at the base of said cylindrical portion to preliminarily receive the closure disk, said cylindrical portion acting as a guide to direct the closure disk in right-angular relation to the axis of the cup to said bead, an internal groove arranged immediately below said bead to receive the periphery of the closure disk and to detachably secure the same to the cup.

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