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J. L. MANDER

CUP AND SAUCER

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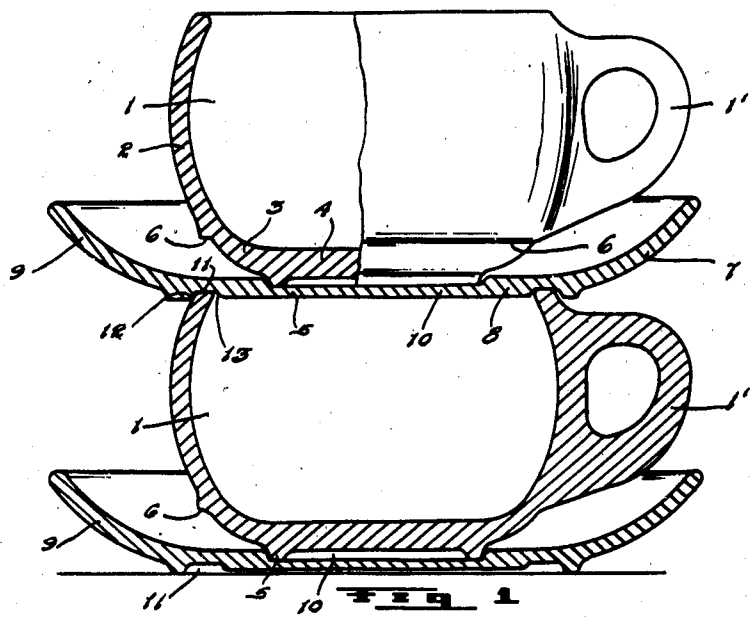

Fig 1

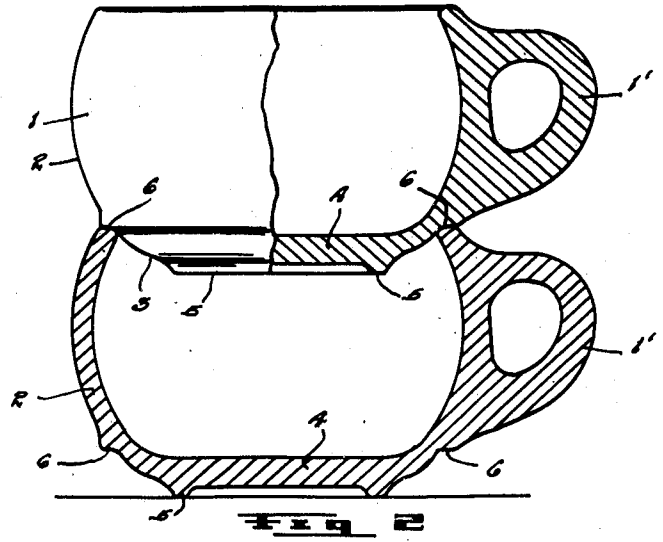

Fig 2

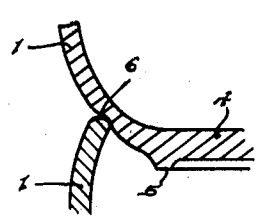

Fig 3

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CUP AND SAUCER.

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The invention relates to improvements in cups and saucers and an object of the invention is to provide an article of this kind which may be safely and conveniently stored and used and carried about singly or together with others and when full or empty and under conditions or in such a manner that would cause the ordinary article of this kind to slip and fall or spill its contents.

A further object is to provide a cup and saucer having the above advantageous features and without detracting from the general appearance of the cup and saucer and whilst materially strengthening the cup and saucer and rendering them specially fit for use in restaurants, hotels or on trains, ships and other such public places.

With the above more important objects in view, the invention consists essentially in the arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter more particularly described, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section and showing two superimposed cups and saucers embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section and showing two stacked cups.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view showing a modified form of the invention.

In the drawing like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

It is a well known fact that cups and saucers as customarily made and when used singly or when stacked and either full or empty, will not stand very much rough usage as they very readily slip laterally and such may result in either the breaking of the cup or the saucer or the spilling of the cup contents. Further with a cup and saucer of ordinary construction, it is practically impossible to stack any more than two or three cups with safety and the same is also true where cups and saucers are stacked one on top of the other. This is obviously an undesirable feature in public places where many cups and saucers are used. The present invention provides a cup and saucer with the features hereinbefore set forth and the cup and saucer structure is now described in detail.

The cup 1 presents the customary curved side walls 2 which curve inwardly more or less abruptly at the bottom as indicated at 3 and there join with the horizontally disposed cup bottom 4. The handle 1′ of the cup is formed integrally with the side walls and has the lower side thereof merging in a pleasing curve with the portion 3. The bottom of the cup is provided with a downwardly extending marginal flange 5 on which the cup sits.

At the point where the bulging side of the cup merges with the ingoing portion 3, I provide the cup with a circumscribing horizontally disposed shoulder 6 and this shoulder may be formed as a slight enlargement or facial extension as shown in Figures 1 and 2 or it may be made in the manner shown in Figure 3 where it appears in the form of an open sided channel. In actual practice, the width of the shoulder is approximately three sixteenths of an inch and as it is on the inwardly curving portion of the cup, it does not detract from the appearance of the cup but rather adds to its external appearance as it really forms an ornate ring around the lower part of the cup which can be gilded or plain as desired.

The shoulder 6 is made such that the external and internal diameters thereof are approximately equal to the external and internal diameters of the mouth of the cup with the result that when one cup is placed or stacked on top of the other, it will take a position as shown in Figure 2 where the shoulder of the upper cup is seated on the mouth of the underlying cup. It is to be particularly noted that the shoulder gives ample bearing for the cup and beneath the shoulder, the cup curves inwardly and downwardly so that there is absolutely no possibility of the stacked cup shifting laterally on the underlying cup. The handle is positioned so that it merges into the stacking of the cups.

Obviously any number of cups, full or empty, can be stacked one above the other as shown in Figure 2 for the obvious reason that their centre of gravity points are all located on a vertical line extending centrally through the bottoms of all cups. I might point out that there is only a comparatively small portion of the cup extending below the shoulder so that the flange 5 of the overlying

cup will not be immersed in any liquid within the underlying cup when the same is filled to the average level.

The saucer 7 presents the flat bottom 8 and curving sides 9 and the bottom of the saucer is provided on the top side with a comparatively deep pocket 10 having a diameter slightly greater than the external diameter of the flange 5 of the cup. The flat bottom of the saucer is somewhat wider than that of the ordinary saucer and on the under side it is supplied with a continuous channel or groove 11 which is adapted to receive the mouth of an underlying cup when the saucer is placed thereon as shown in Figure 1. This channel provides a marginal or annular flange 12 outside the mouth of the cup on which it sits and a continuous shoulder 13 inside the mouth of the cup. It will be observed that the lower edge of the flange 12 extends below the plane containing the under side of the saucer bottom.

When cups and saucers are stacked one on top of the other as shown in Figure 1, there is no possibility of any cup or any saucer side slipping and it is also pointed out that a cup and a saucer can be carried at a considerable inclination or angle without upsetting. As an actual fact, a cup and saucer can be tilted to a considerable angle and the cup will upset on the saucer before it will slip laterally, such being due to the comparatively deep pocket 10 provided in the upper face of the saucer.

Whilst I have described and shown the exterior horizontally disposed shoulder 6 as utilized on a cup, it will be readily understood it could be also utilized on the well known type of barrel tumbler to permit of several tumblers being stacked one on top of the other with the exterior seat of the one tumbler resting on the mouth of the underlying tumbler.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A saucer having a pocket in the upper face thereof of a size to receive the base of a cup and a continuous channel in the underface thereof of a size to fit the mouth of the aforesaid cup.

2. A saucer having a circular pocket in the upper face thereof of a size to receive the base of a cup and an annular channel in the underface thereof of a size to fit the mouth of the aforesaid cup.

3. A saucer having a circular pocket in the upper face thereof of a size to receive the base of a cup and an annular channel in the underface thereof of a size to fit the mouth of the aforesaid cup, the pocket and channel being concentric.

4. A saucer having a circular pocket in the upper face thereof of a size to receive the base of a cup and an annular channel in the underface thereof of a size to fit the mouth of the aforesaid cup, the pocket and channel being concentric, and the wall of the pocket forming the inner wall of the channel.

5. A cup having outwardly bulging side walls and terminating at the bottom in a base flange and provided above the flange and on the outer face thereof with a circumscribing horizontally disposed shoulder, the shoulder appearing beneath the line of greatest diameter of the cup.

6. A cup having a continuous horizontally disposed stacking shoulder passing thereabout and with the body of the cup outflaring above the shoulder to guard the same.

Signed at Winnipeg, Canada this 25th day of October, 1926.

JAMES L. MANDER.