

C. C. LUSBY & W. W. WINTER.
Umbrella Drip-Cups.

No. 147,953.

Patented Feb. 24, 1874.

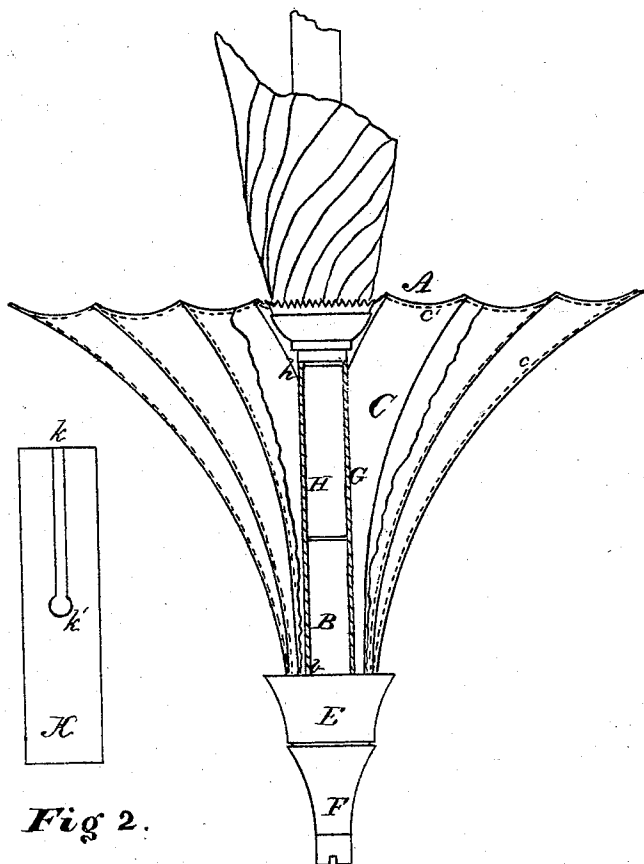


Fig 2.

Fig 1.

Fig 3.

WITNESSES

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IMPROVEMENT IN UMBRELLA DRIP-CUPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 147,953, dated February 24, 1874; application filed January 22, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, COMEGYS C. LUSBY and WILLIAM W. WINTER, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Umbrella Drip-Cups; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a drip-cup with our improvements applied. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the spring-tube. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of part of the webbing, pocket, and rib.

Our improvements relate particularly to the drip-cup for umbrellas for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to William W. Winter and Theo. Mueller, March 31, 1868, No. 76,129, and reissued to Comegys C. Lusby, December 31, 1872, No. 5,215, and have reference to the following points: First, to the method of securing the ribs of the cup in the cloth or webbing; second, to the method of securing the drip-cup to the umbrella-stick.

With the present improvement the expanding-ribs are secured in sewed pockets, and are prevented from coming out of place by a line of stitching running around the edge of the cloth or webbing forming the cup.

The drip-cup is secured to the umbrella by means of a tube, into the opposite ends of which the sticks of said cup and umbrella are respectively inserted.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A represents a drip-cup, of which B is the stick. C is the cloth or webbing, which is provided with ribs D, of steel or other material, so arranged that, when the sliding sleeve or collar E is drawn down toward the ferrule F, said webbing will expand or open to form a cup for the reception of the drip from the umbrella. The ribs D are inserted in pockets *c*, formed by doubling up and sewing the webbing or cloth C, and, after insertion, are kept from coming out by a line of stitching, *c'*, run around the edge of the cup. G represents a metallic tube, into the opposite ends of which are in-

serted the upper extremity of the cup-stick B and the lower extremity of the umbrella-stick H, said extremities meeting at or about the middle of the tube. The ends of the sticks are rabbeted or shouldered, as shown at *b* and *h*, so as to preserve a uniform thickness, and prevent any bulging or swelling at the tube G. After the sticks have been inserted in the tube they are made fast in position by nicking or indentations, by rivets, or other suitable means.

Instead of a rigid unbroken tube, as shown at G, an expanding or spring tube may be employed, as shown in Fig. 2. This tube K is formed with a slot or incision, *k*, terminating in the circular opening *k'*.

The advantage of this form of construction is, that the drip-cup may be thus applied to the umbrella-stick by hand, without the employment of any tools, the end of said stick not being then rabbeted, and will hold itself firmly in position by its own contracting powers, without rivets or other binding devices, while it may still be readily withdrawn when desired or necessary.

The lower end of the tube K is made continuous, like the tube G, and is fastened to the cup-stick by nicking, indentations, or rivets, while the upper end, having the slit *k*, is merely slid upon the umbrella-stick, retaining its hold by compression.

The advantages of the above improvements are, briefly, as follows: The sewed pockets for the reception of the ribs can be made easily, cheaply, and quickly, and, when made, hold the ribs more securely than either pasting or riveting. When paste is used it soon softens under the influence of moisture, allowing the ribs to loosen, while rivets tear the webbing and permit leakage. The substitution of a tube for the screw heretofore employed for the same purpose affords a more easy method of attaching the drip-cup to the umbrella-stick, and at the same time avoids the considerable weakening of the latter produced by a screw-hole.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. An umbrella drip-cup, the cloth or webbing of which is formed with sewed pockets for the reception of the ribs, substantially as described.

2. An umbrella drip-cup having elastic ribs inserted in sewed pockets, and confined therein by a line of stitching around the outer edge of the webbing, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the drip-cup having the stick B, of the tube K, for receiving the ends of the drip-cup and umbrella-stick, substantially as described.

4. The spring-tube K, having the slot *k*, in

combination with the drip-cup, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 20th day of January, 1874.

COMEGYS C. LUSBY.

WILLIAM W. WINTER.

Witnesses:

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