

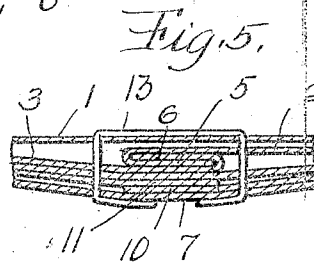
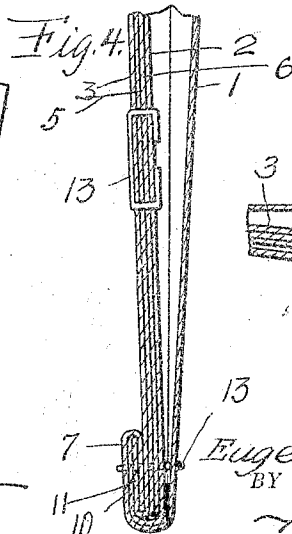
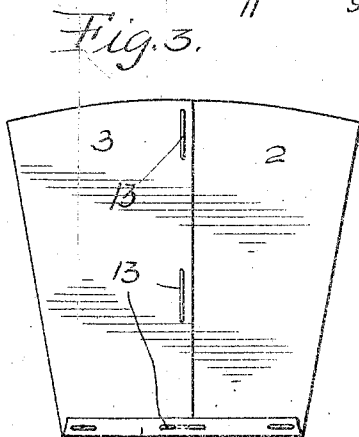
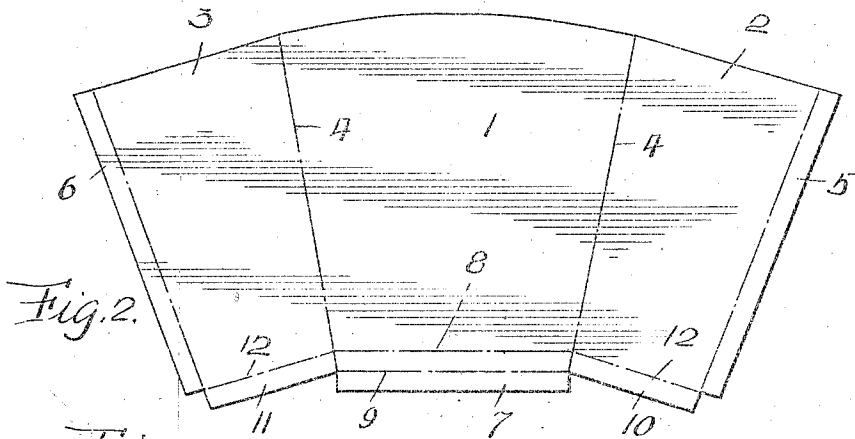
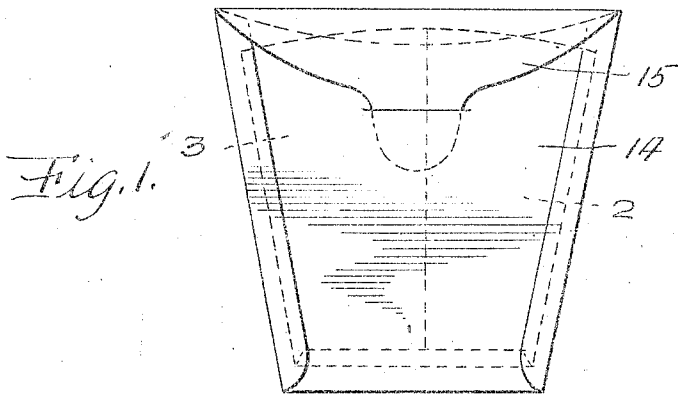
E. VON VARGYAS & J. W. DEIDRICK.

COLLAPSIBLE RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1911.

1,025,659.

Patented May 7, 1912.



WITNESSES: 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE VON VARGYAS AND JOSEPH W. DEIDRICK, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLAPSIBLE RECEPTACLE.

1,025,659.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, (1) EUGENE VON VARGYAS and (2) JOSEPH W. DEIDRICK, (1) a subject of the King of Hungary, and (2) a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to collapsible receptacles, and more particularly to that type of receptacle commonly styled a "foldable paper drinking cup."

The objects of our invention are to provide a collapsible sanitary drinking cup that will positively hold a liquid or other matter, and to make the cup of a single piece of paper, paperoid or other flexible and water-proof material that can be easily folded and the edges thereof interlocked to form nonleakable connections.

Other objects of our invention are to provide a flexible drinking cup that can be repeatedly used, and to provide a case in which the flexible drinking cup can be carried and maintained in a sanitary condition.

Further objects of our invention are to provide a drinking cup that can be easily used as an advertisement, gratuitously distributed, and to accomplish the above results by a cup that is inexpensive to manufacture and durable for the purposes for which it is intended.

We attain the above objects by a mechanical construction that will be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed.

Reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a case for the drinking cup; Fig. 2 is a plan of the blank from which the cup is made; Fig. 3 is an elevation of the cup; Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical sectional view of a portion of the cup, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the cup.

The piece of material from which the cup is made is cut or stamped to provide a polygonal shaped body 1, having the longitudinal edges thereof provided with side sections 2 and 3 adapted to be folded upon the dot and dash lines 4 on to the body 1 to form a wall that will cooperate with the body in forming oppositely disposed walls

of the cup. The section 3 is of a greater width than the section 2, and the longitudinal edges of said sections are provided with flaps 5 and 6. The flap 5 is bent outwardly and the flap 6 is bent inwardly, whereby said flaps can be hooked or interlocked with the flap 6 extending under the flap 5, as best shown in Fig. 5. The lower end of the body 1 has a flap 7, and the lower end of the body is adapted to be folded upon the dot and dash lines 8 and 9. The lower ends of the sections 2 and 3 have flaps 10 and 11 adapted to be folded upon the dot and dash lines 12. When the sections 2 and 3 are folded upon the body 1, the flaps 10 and 11 are in parallelism with that portion of the body 1 between the dot and dash lines 8 and 9, with the end of a flap overlapping the end of flap 10. The lower ends of the flaps 5 and 6 terminate at the dot and dash lines 12, thereby permitting of the flap 11 overlapping the end of the flap 10. After the flaps 10 and 11 have been folded, the flap 7 is folded upon the dot and dash lines 9 on to the flaps 10 and 11, and then the flaps 10, 11, and 7 are folded upon the dot and dash lines 8 and 12 on to the sections 2 and 3. Staples 13, stitches, rivets, or other fastening means can be employed for holding flaps 5 and 6 in a closed position, and the flaps 10, 11, and 7 in a closed position. The staples 13 pass through the flaps 5 and 6, and the ends of the staples are preferably clenched upon the inner side of the section 2, while the staples 13, holding the flaps 7, 10, and 11 pass through the lower end of the body 1 and are clenched to firmly hold said flaps.

From the foregoing it will be observed that we have devised a one-piece drinking cup, having interlocking edges forming a nonleakable receptacle that can be easily collapsed.

To prevent the receptacle from being soiled, water from injuring a garment, and to permit of the receptacle being easily carried without being injured, we furnish each receptacle with a case 14, preferably made of a single piece of durable material shaped to provide a pocket to receive the receptacle, the pocket being normally closed by a flap 15.

What we claim is:—

A drinking cup in substantially flat form and made from a single blank of polygonal shape and adapted to be folded on lines

transverse to the length of the blank, the
folded portions of the blank constituting one
side of the receptacle and the unfolded por-
tion the other side, said folded portions
5 adapted to have their longitudinal edges
folded over in reverse directions whereby the
said folded edges may interengage with each
other, said unfolded portion of the blank
being of greater length than the folded por-
10 tions to form a flap, said flap adapted to be
folded onto said folded side portions, said
flap when folded, together with the lower
end portions of the folded portions of the

blank adapted to be folded onto the folded
portions of the blank, means for securing 15
said latter parts in folded position, and
means for securing the interengaged edges
of the folded portions in locked engagement.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-
tures in the presence of two witnesses.

EUGENE VON VARGYAS.
JOSEPH W. DEIDRICK.

Witnesses:

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