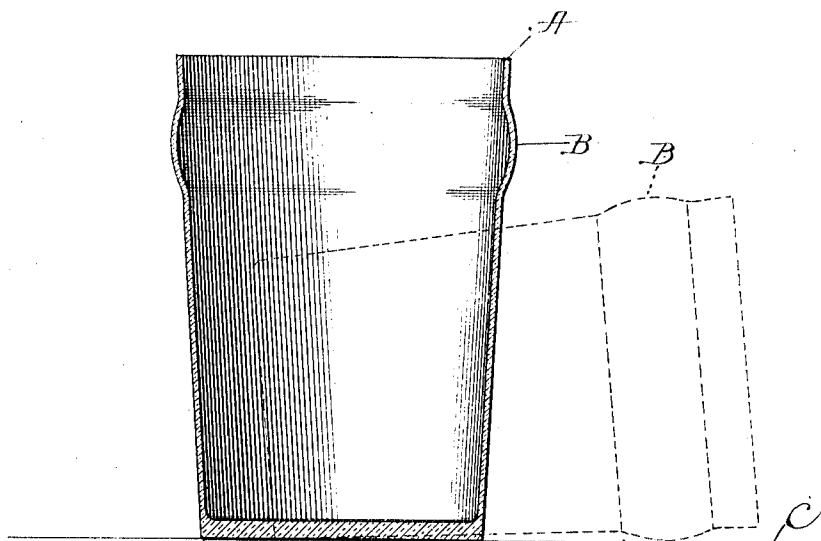


H. PICK.
DRINKING GLASS.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1913.

1,107,700.

Patented Aug. 18, 1914.



Witnesses

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109

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO PICK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRINKING-GLASS.

1,107,700.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 18, 1914.

Application filed January 6, 1913. Serial No. 740,446.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO PICK, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Drinking-Glasses; and I 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved drinking glass, and consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described and particularly claimed.

The accompanying drawing shows a drinking glass constructed in accordance with my invention in central longitudinal section.

The object of the invention is to provide a drinking glass of any of the numerous forms generally used, which is rendered less readily breakable when accidentally tipped over upon a supporting surface such as a table, bar or the like, and in which the rim is protected against chipping when a number of the glasses are collected in the hand.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby a better grip may be obtained upon the interior of the glass when a plurality of the same are gathered in the hand by insertion of the fingers therein; whereby slippage is obviated.

The invention consists in providing in the drinking glass contiguous to and below the rim A thereof an annular concavo-convex bulge B, the convex face of which is outwardly disposed and is of greater diameter than and projects beyond the circumferential wall of the glass. This concavo-convex portion has the greater strength of a double convex formation so that, in falling to the position indicated in dotted lines, a point in this double convex portion B will strike the surface C, and, unless the glass has been forcibly thrown, or the surface C is unusually hard and unyielding such tipping will not cause fracture or cracking of the glass. When the tumbler is thrown upon its side, or when a number of the tumblers are collected upon the fingers the arch constituted by the bulge B constitutes a reinforced strong impact surface, capable of taking up shocks and blows and preventing the body from being cracked, and the ad-

60 jacent glasses, by reason of the weighted bottoms thereof, as shown, rock upon the curved surfaces of the bulge, so that the side walls contact at the bottoms of the glasses with the upper delicate edges a spread apart and preserved against chipping, cracking, etc.

65 Another important feature is the fact that the bulge B, while presenting its exterior convex surface is not abruptly joined to the upper and lower straight portions of the cylindrical wall of the tumbler, but are connected therewith through the medium of reverse curves and merging in a general 70 gradual curvature into said upper and lower straight portions. Thus clear lines of demarcation or angles adapted to crack or break upon pressure being applied to the bulge are entirely eliminated, and vertically 75 of the tumbler, three arches, so to speak, provided, through which the forces of impact are distributed throughout the body of the glass cooperating of course with the arch 80 circumferentially of the glass. This arrangement also avoids shoulders or underlying crevices into which particles may accumulate and interfere with quick and easy cleaning of the interior of the tumbler so 85 often required. Again, it is to be noted that while accomplishing the desirable ends herein set forth the general appearance of the ordinary tumbler is substantially preserved and rather than its appearance 90 marred, such appearance is enhanced in a pleasing manner by the slight bulge extending, as it does, generally in the line of the wall of the glass and projecting but little beyond the main plane thereof. The improvement enables the use of an article of 95 thin refined nature, as distinguished from heavy, thick and clumsy glasses commonly employed and supposed to be capable of withstanding the hard usage to which the same are subjected. Of course the bulged 100 portion of the glass while located near the upper edge thereof, and being of limited width to present the strength desired, is at the same time sufficiently removed from the said upper edge to leave the usual mouth- 105 engaging portion.

By means of this invention the percentage of breakage due to tipping is greatly decreased, as is also chipping of the rim from this cause and by contact of the glasses with each other in handling and cleansing. The 110 annular concave groove formed in the glass

also affords a firmer engagement for the fingers in carrying a plurality of the same in one hand by inserting the fingers and bringing the outer surfaces in contact with each other, this mode of removal of empty glasses bein much practised.

The drawing illustrates the preferred shape of the bulging portion but this may be varied to suit the general shape, contour and ornamentation of the bowl without departing from the invention.

I claim as my invention:

As an article of manufacture, a drinking glass having a suitable wall projecting upwardly from a base portion and terminating in an integral fragile rim of the same general contour and constituting a continuation of said wall, the wall being formed with a shallow bulge arranged below the rim to leave the usual mouth-engaging portion, but contiguous thereto, and projecting beyond the normal plane of the wall, the

bulge being of relatively narrow width and being curved outwardly to present concavo-convex portions terminating in opposite directions vertically in gradual, reverse curvatures, merging into adjoining portions of the wall above and below the bulge to present uninterrupted smooth exterior and interior surfaces devoid of sharp lines or angles, and said bulge being arranged with reference to the mouth of the glass to insure separation of its fragile rim from similar rims of other glasses when grasped in group, to preserve said rim against fracture, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HUGO PICK.

Witnesses:

M. M. BOYLE,
E. H. MACDOWELL.