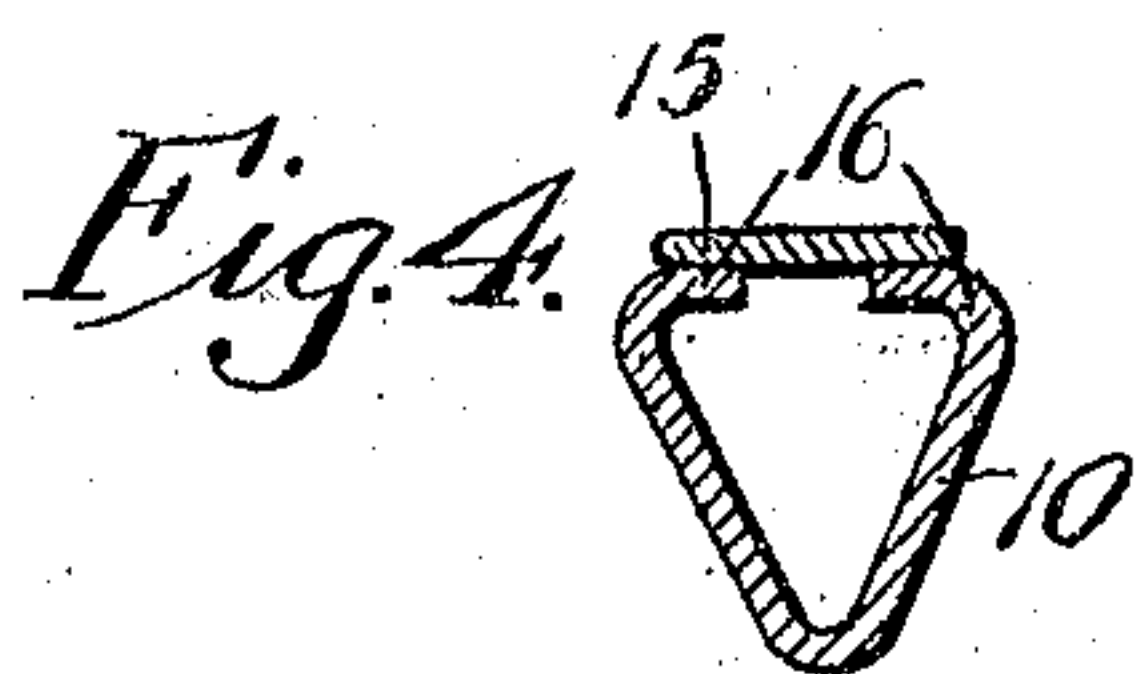
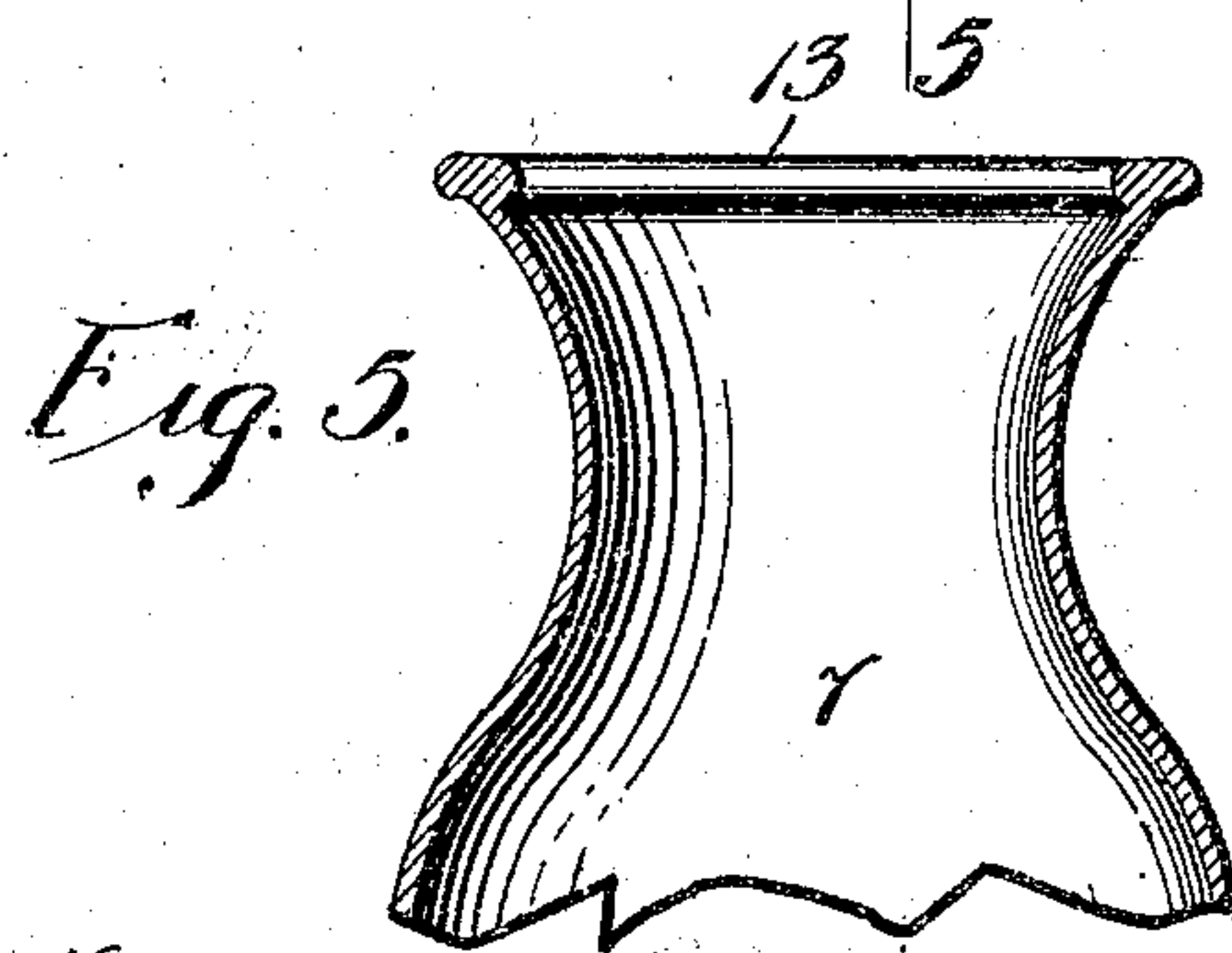
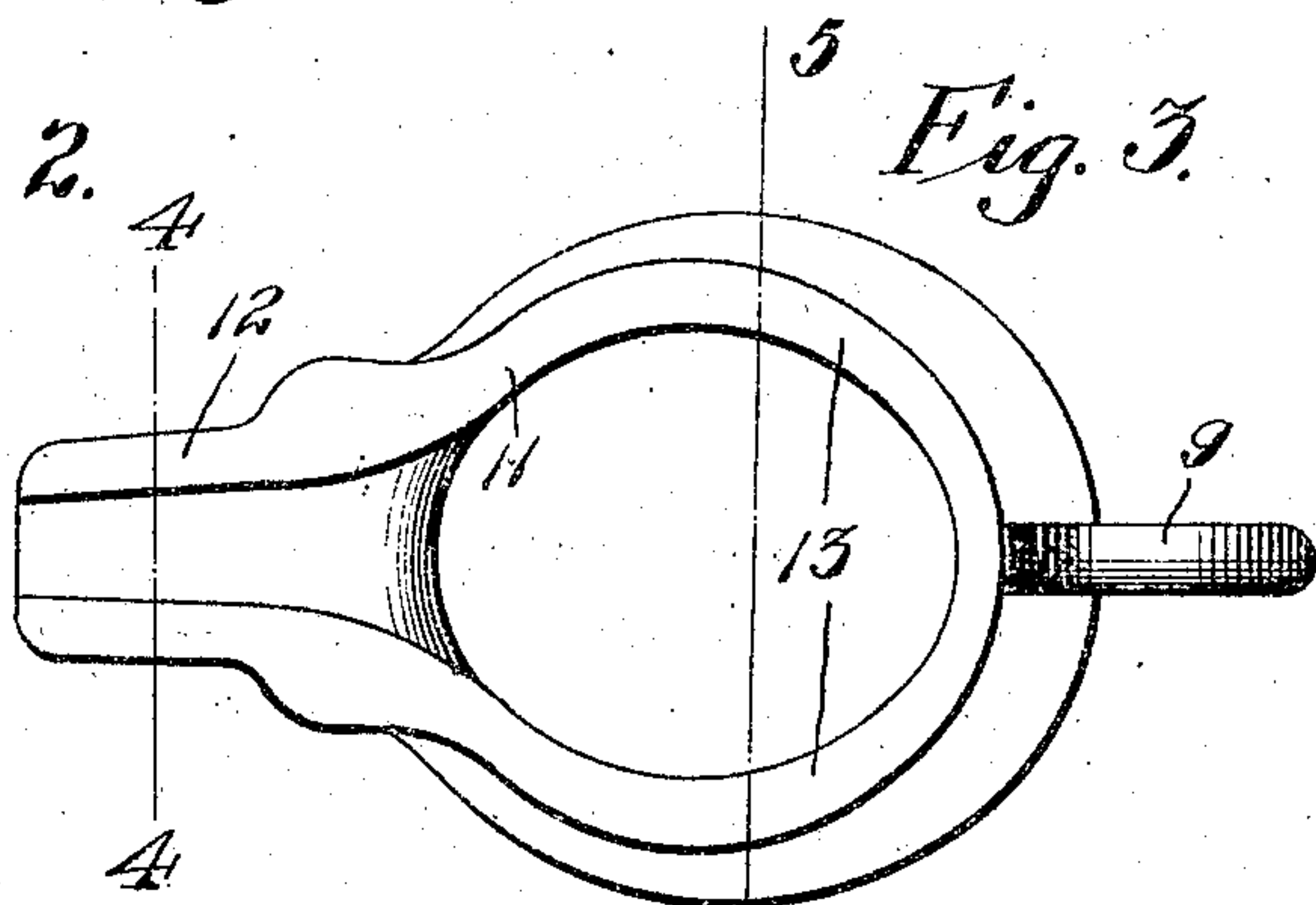
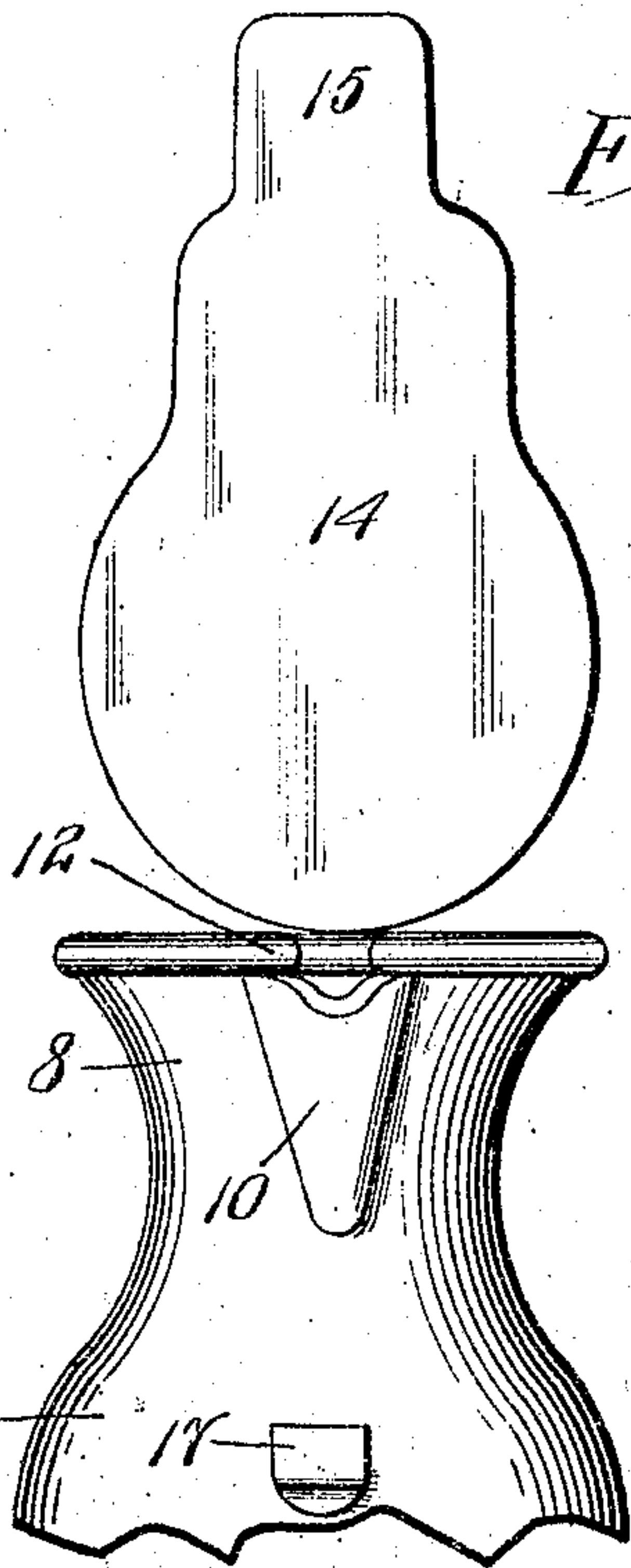
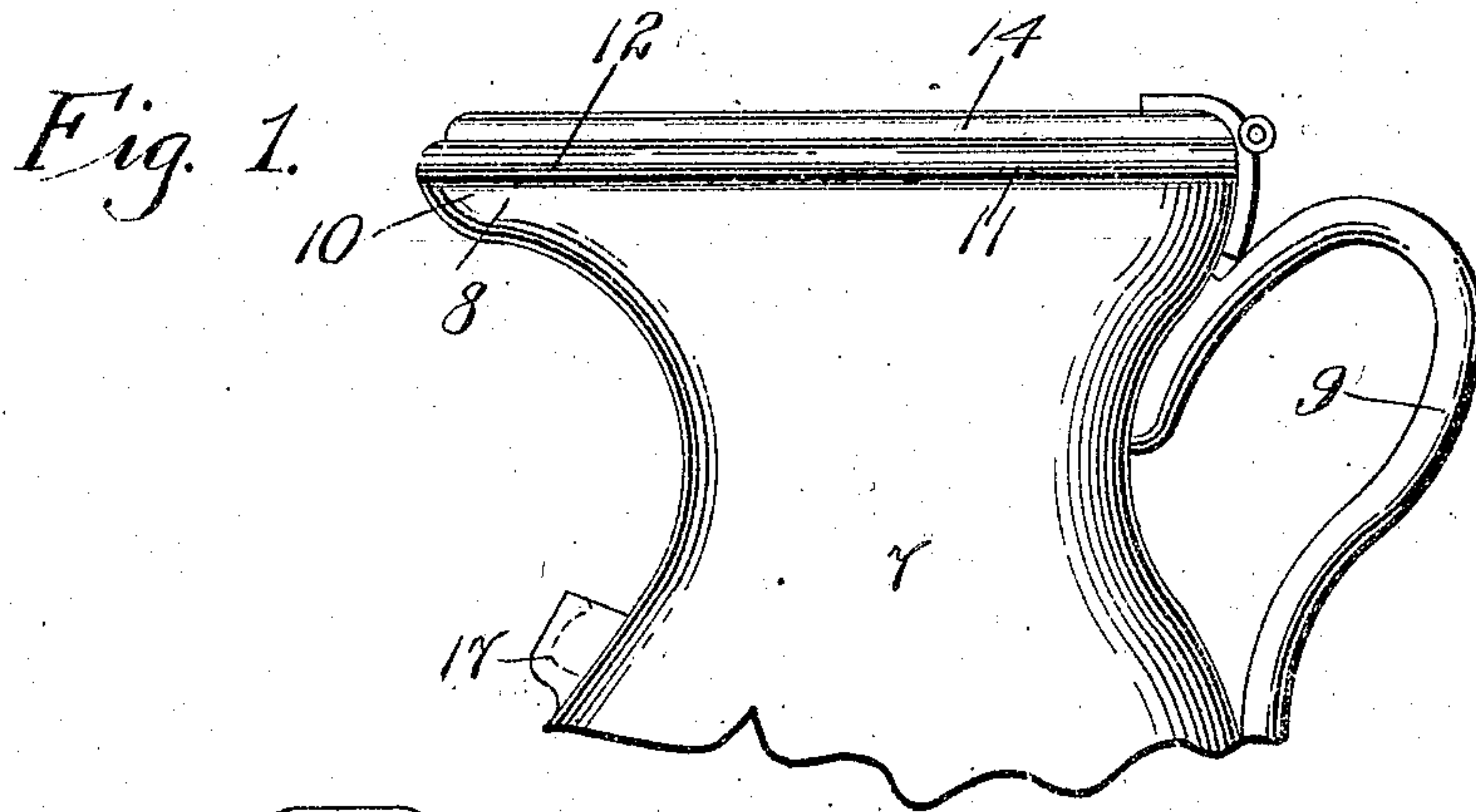


D. BALL.
PITCHER.

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923,931.

Patented June 8, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PITCHER.

No. 923,931.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DELILAH BALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lawrence, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pitchers; and I do 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.

The present invention has reference to improvements in pitchers, and it resides primarily in the provision of an article of that nature so constructed that when tilted, the liquid contents thereof will be caused to flow directly into and through the discharge spout and will be prevented from spilling over the side edges of the same. To this end, the entire top edge of the pitcher is molded with a continuous horizontal flange, or with a continuous flat upper face, the end portions of the flange which are formed upon the side edges of the spout extending directly inwardly or toward each other, to partly close the spout, while the remainder of the flange projects outwardly of the pitcher, thus forming a support upon which the hinged cover is designed to rest, the general shape of the cover conforming to that of the flange.

The invention further resides in the provision of a drip cup which is attached to the neck of the pitcher and is located directly below the spout in position to catch any liquid escaping therefrom.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which corresponding parts or features are designated by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the upper portion of the improved pitcher. Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Figs. 4 and 5 are sections taken on the lines 4—4 and 5—5 of Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, 4 and 5, the cover of the pitcher is shown in closed position, and in Fig. 2, in raised position. In Fig. 3, the cover is omitted.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 7 and 8 designate, respectively, the body and neck portions of the pitcher, 9 its handle, and 10 its discharge or pouring spout. The side walls of the pouring spout continuously converge from the body of the

pitcher to the discharge end of the spout, so that the liquid flows continuously in one direction, and is not turned laterally by any change in the continuation of the walls of the spout. The entire upper edges of the neck of the pitcher and of the spout are provided with a single continuous horizontal flange, generally designated by the numeral 11, the flange being formed during the molding of the pitcher, and with a continuous flat upper face. The end portions 12 of the flange, *i. e.*, those portions which are formed upon the sides of the discharge spout extend directly inward or toward each other, so as to overhang the bottom of the spout, the top of which latter is thus partially closed. The remaining or central portion 13 of the flange extends in the opposite direction, or in other words, laterally outward from the sides of the pitcher. This last mentioned portion is designed to serve as a support upon which the cover 14 is arranged to rest when in closed position, the cover being hinged at its rear end to said central portion 13. The cover conforms in shape to the general outline of the flange and is formed at its free end with a forwardly projecting tongue 15 arranged to rest upon the end portions 12 of the flange. The entire flange and with the lower face of the closure flat throughout its entire length to bear upon the entire length of the flange, as will be understood, thus occupies a common plane, in order to permit it to serve its function of a support.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the extension of the pouring spout portions of the flange project directly toward each other and forming them with a flat upper face causes them to overhang the bottom of the spout and thus serve as a guard to increase the area of contact between the closure and flange to cause the flanges to prevent the contents of the pitcher from spilling over the sides of the spout when the pitcher is tilted. This effect is heightened by extending the edges of the sides of the pouring spout upwardly a slight distance throughout their entire length, as illustrated in Fig. 4, wherein the extensions are designated by the numeral 16.

The pitcher is further provided with a drip cup 17 attached to the front wall thereof in any preferred manner, or formed integral with the pitcher during its molding, as desired. This cup is located directly below

the spout and is arranged to receive any liquid which may escape from the spout, thereby preventing such liquid from staining or otherwise soiling the table linen. The
5 front wall of the cup is inclined toward the wall of the pitcher, to prevent the liquid contained in the cup from escaping when the pitcher is tilted.

What is claimed is:—

10 A pitcher having a pouring spout depending from one side with the sides of the spout converging continuously to the discharge

end thereof, a flange integral with the upper edge of the pitcher and of the pouring spout and with a continuous flat upper face, and a
15 closure movably connected to said pitcher and with a flat lower face bearing its entire length upon said flange.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

DELILAH BALL.

Witnesses:

DUNCAN WOOD,
THOMAS TRIPP.