

J. G. SHARON.
 ASEPTIC DRINKING CUP.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1909.

952,365.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

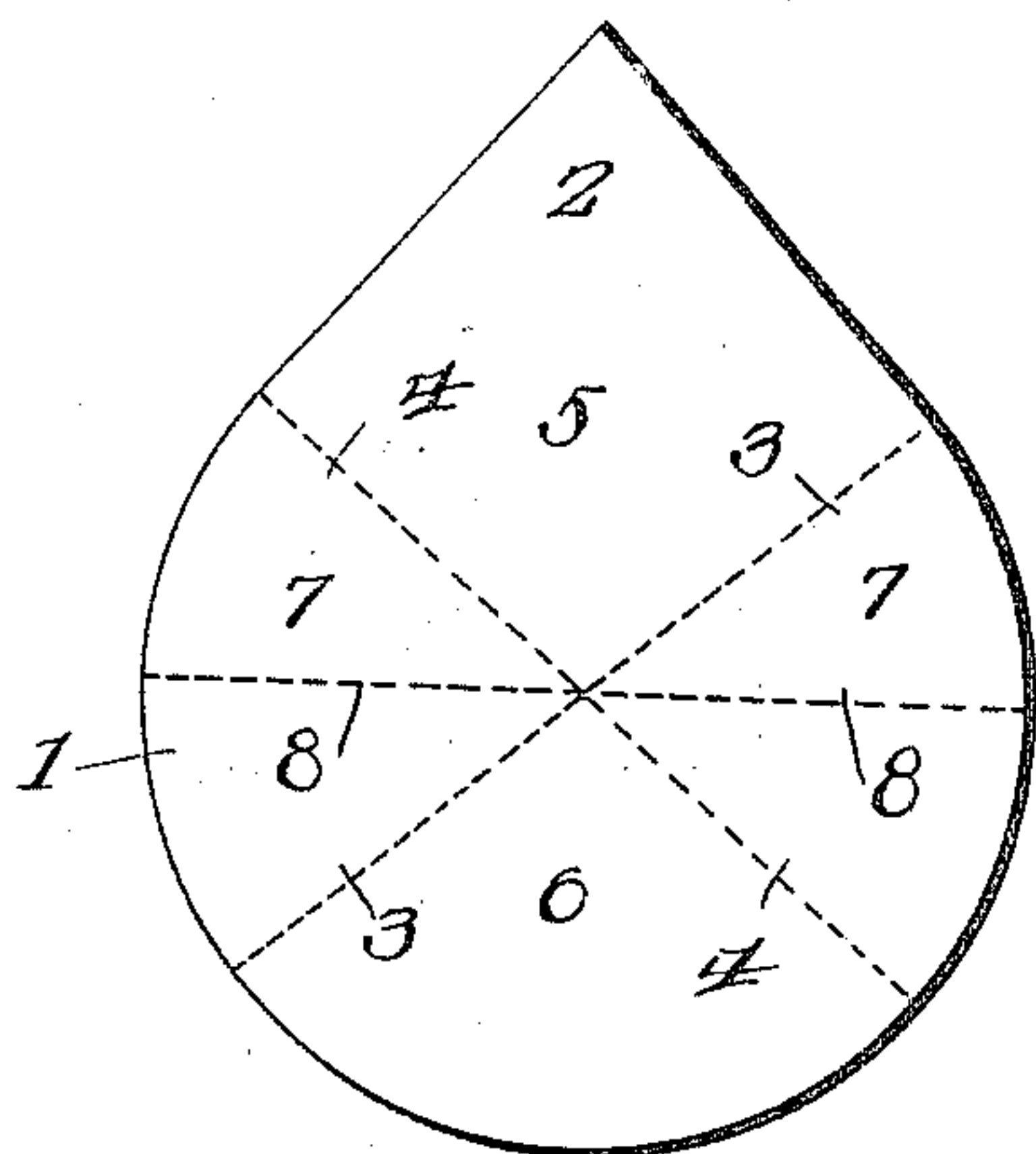


Fig. 1.

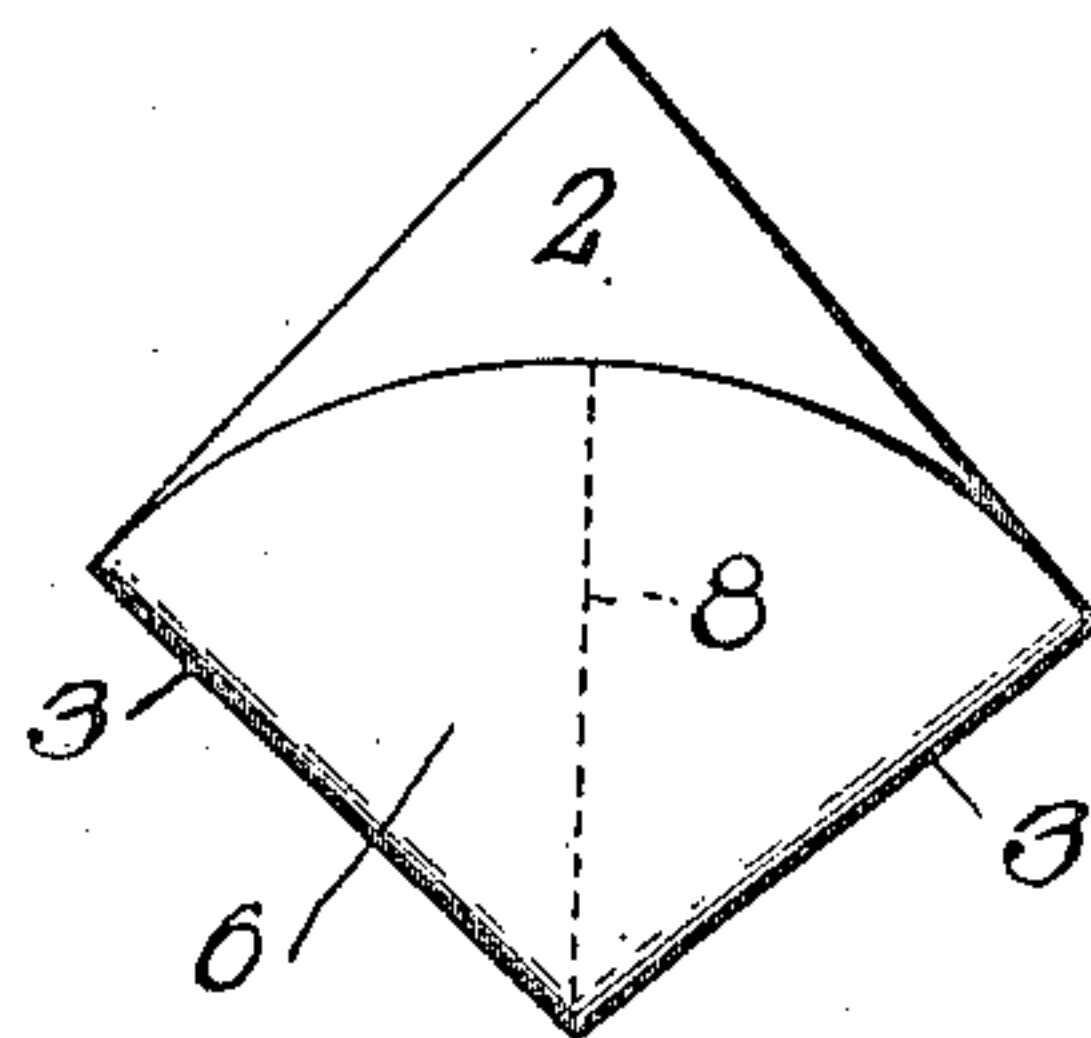


Fig. 2.

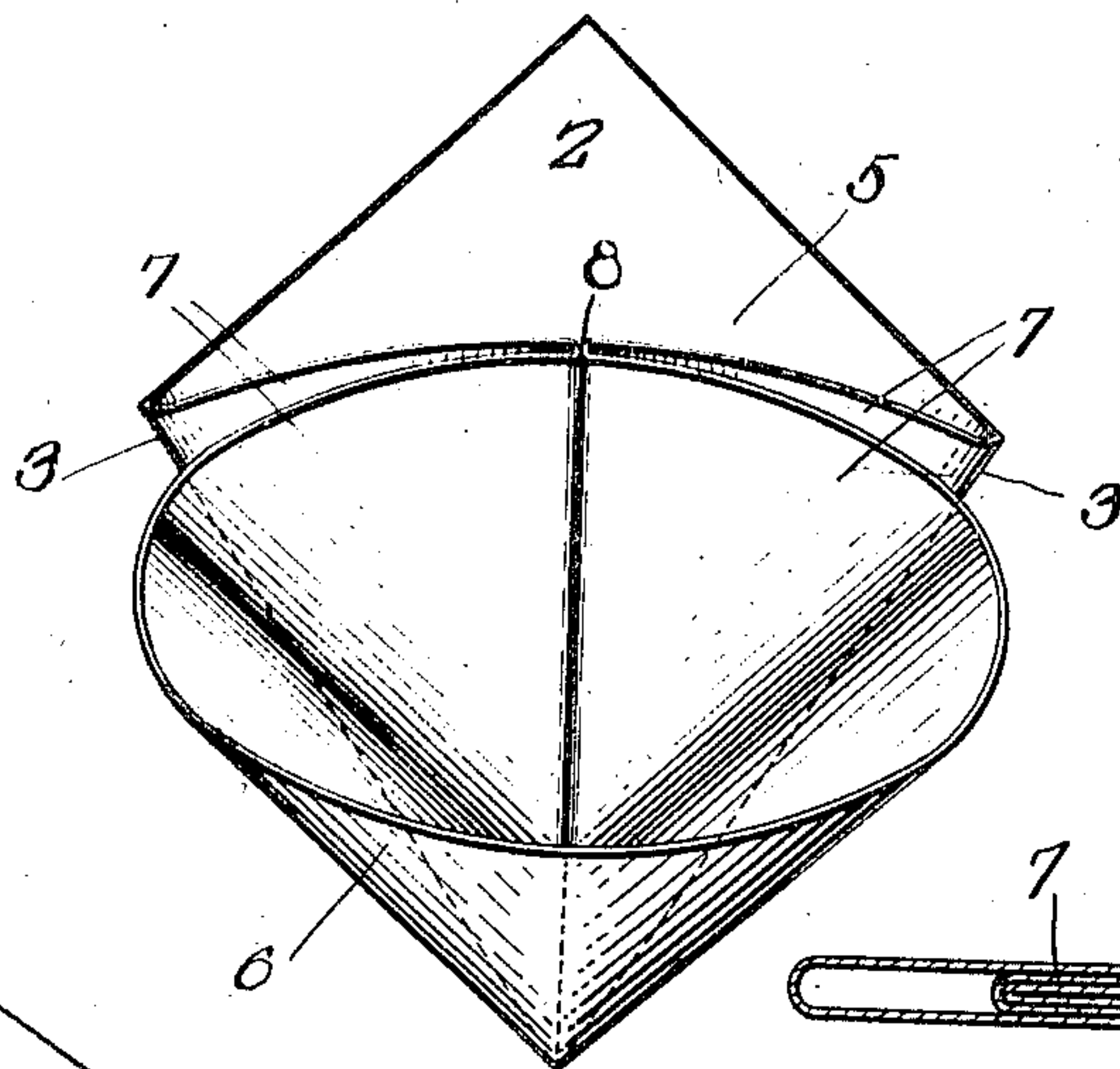


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

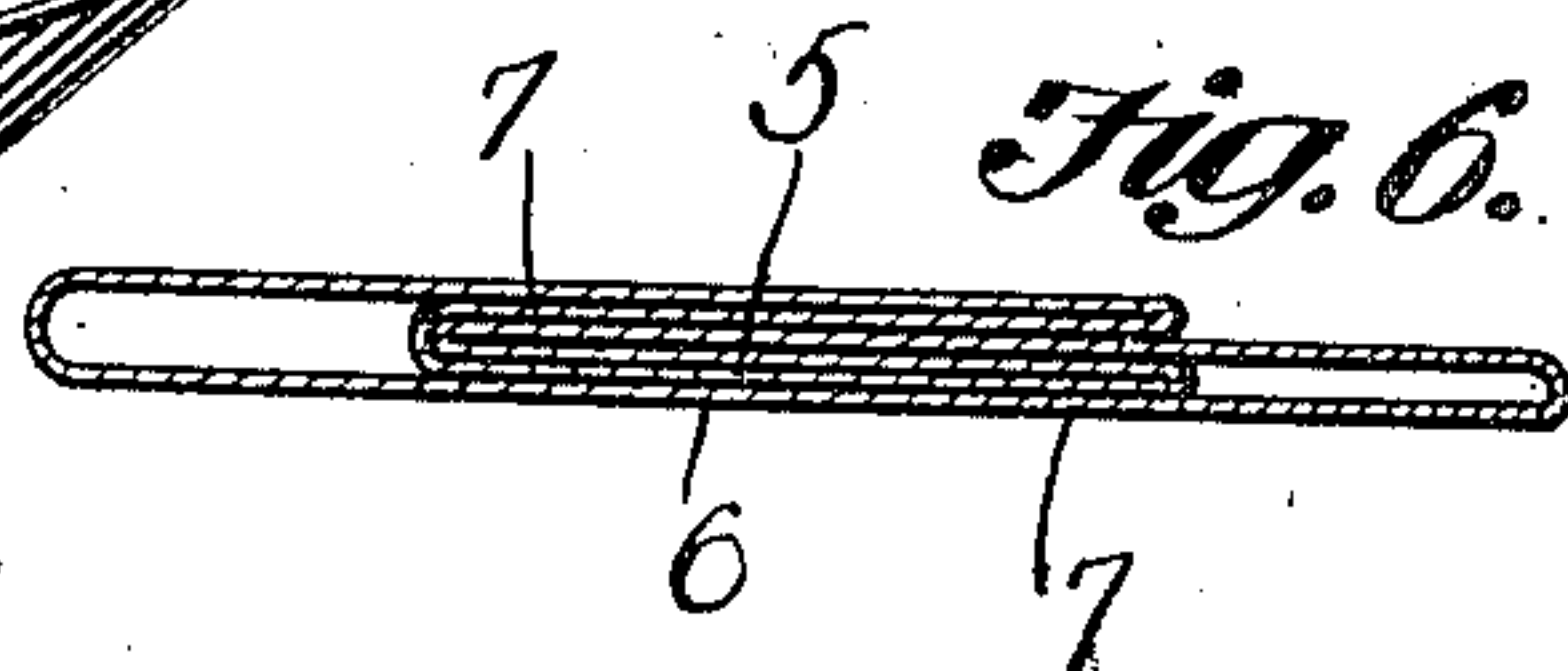
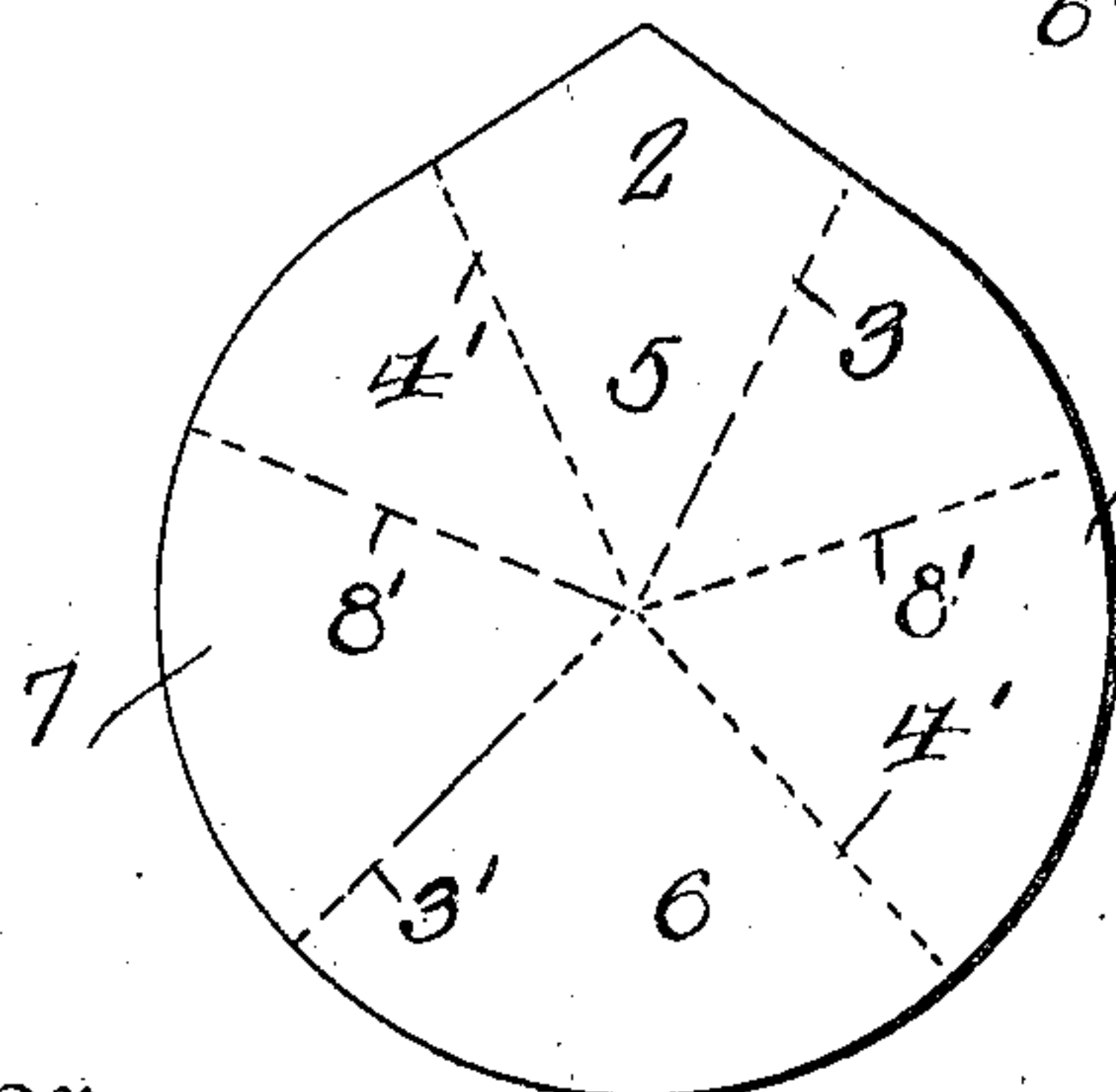


Fig. 6.

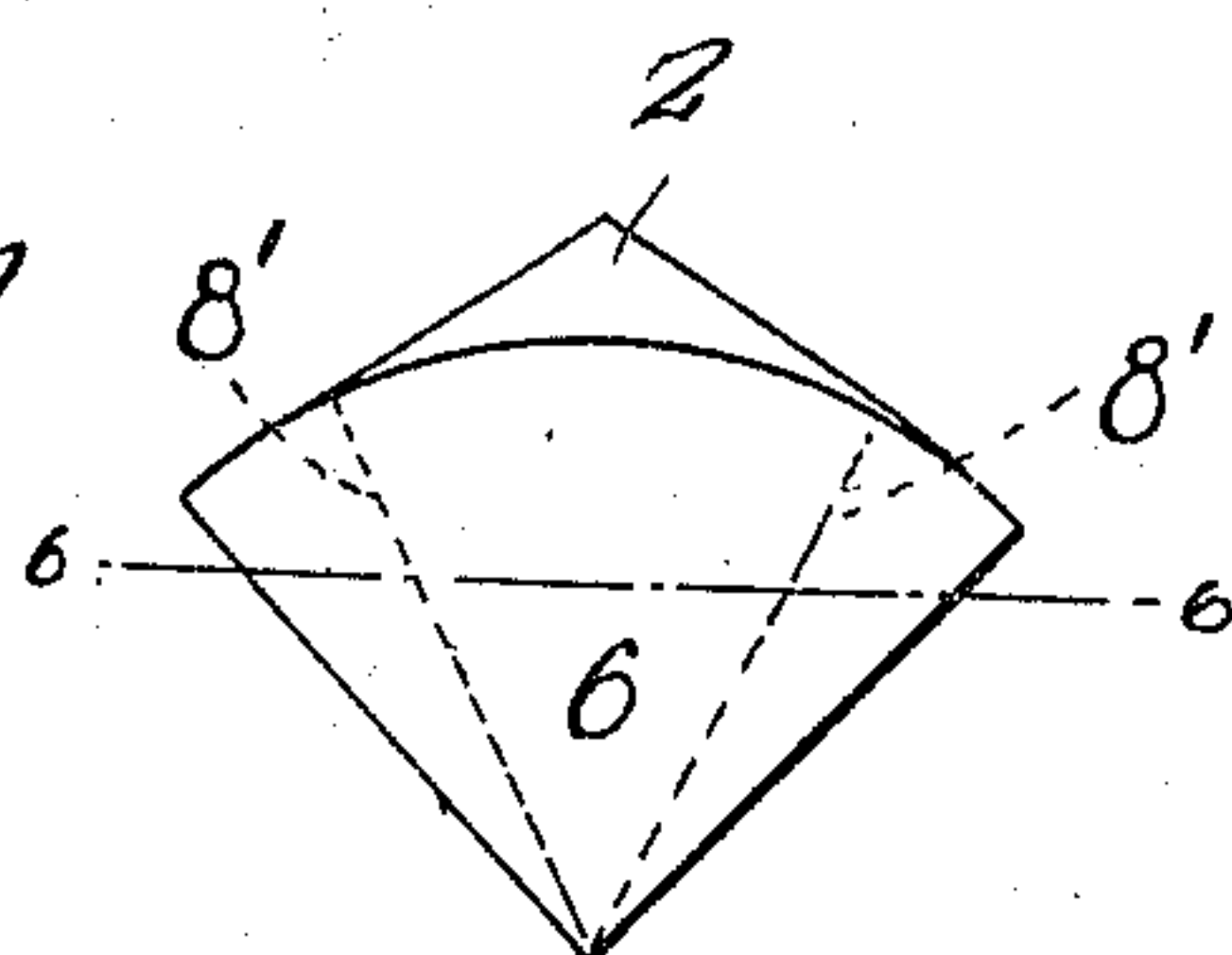


Fig. 5. *James G. Sharon,*

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ASEPTIC DRINKING-CUP.

952,365.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. SHARON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Gadsden and State of Florida, have invented new and useful Improvements in Aseptic Drinking-Cups; of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to aseptic paper drinking cups for individual use, the object of the invention being to provide a simple form of cup which may be readily folded from a blank into cup shape for use and is inexpensive enough to be thrown away after use, and which is adapted to be conveniently carried on the person and packed with others of its kind in close compass for storage or shipment.

The invention consists of the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the paper blank from which the cup is formed. Fig. 2 is a view of the cup folded for convenient carriage. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cup as shaped for use. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of blank. Fig. 5 is a front view of a cup formed therefrom. Fig. 6 is a transverse section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the body of the blank from which the cup is made, which blank is made of oiled or waxed paper of proper toughness to readily fold and retain a desired shape. If desired, the paper may be chemically treated to render it thoroughly aseptic. The body 1 is of nearly circular contour and is provided at one side with a triangular extension 2 serving as a grip or suspending flap. The blank is provided with two diagonal creases or score lines 3—3' and 4—4' which cross at the center thereof and extend from the base portions of the flap 2 to the diametrically opposite portions of the basal edge of the blank, said lines separating the blank into portions forming a back 5, front 6 and sides 7. The blank is also provided with a transverse score line or crease 8 crossing the point of intersection of the creases 3—3' and 4—4' and extending centrally along the sides 7, forming weakening lines on which the sides may be inwardly folded or collapsed.

In forming a cup from the blank, the latter is first doubled or folded on the trans-

verse line 8, and the side portions 7 then creased or folded on the diagonal lines 3 and 4 and collapsed inwardly on the dotted line 8, thus producing a cup of the form shown in Fig. 3, in which the rear sections of the sides 7 lie flat against the back 5, while the front sections of the sides lie flat against said rear sections and cooperate with the front 6 to form a substantially conical shaped receptacle. As the paper used is strong and tough the cup will retain the described form, so that by grasping the flap or handle the cup may be filled and then held while the water is drunk therefrom. After use, the cup may be discarded for sanitary reasons.

If desired, the front may be folded flat back against the sides, as shown, in Fig. 2, to collapse the cup in convenient form to be carried on the person for use or to enable a stock of cups to be arranged for dispensation in a tray or holder for public service. A number of blanks may also be piled flatly together for storage, transportation or dispensation, thus securing economy and convenience, and when so piled for dispensation it will be understood that each individual person will remove a blank from the pile and form a cup therefrom.

The advantages in the use of such a cup from a sanitary standpoint will be apparent without further description.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 4, the crease lines 8' extend diagonally to a desired degree from the transverse center line of the blank, while the upper extremities of the crease lines 3' and 4' diverge upwardly to a lesser degree than in Fig. 1, the lower extremities of said lines being arranged at the same relative angle as in Fig. 1, by which the blank is adapted to be folded in a different manner to form the cup. In forming a cup from this shape of blank, the blank is first bent on the diagonal lines 3', 4' and 8' at one side of the vertical center of the blank, and then upon the corresponding lines at the opposite side of the vertical center of the blank, and both sides 7 then turned or folded inwardly in overlapping relation upon the portion 5, thus disposing the latter in front of said sides, as shown in Fig. 6. The material is stiff enough to retain the folded portion in substantial contact, allowing the front 6 and adjacent portions of the sides 7 to be expanded in the form of a conical receptacle. If desired, the portion 5 and folded portions

of the sides 7 may be pasted or otherwise united to retain them in folded relation.

I claim:

5 A blank for making a paper drinking cup comprising a partially circular body having a holding flap at one side, said body being provided with diagonal scores on which the body may be folded to form a front, back

and sides and with a transverse score on which the sides may be folded or collapsed. 10

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

JAMES G. SHARON.

Witnesses:

S. E. KEY,

GEO. B. GREGORY.