

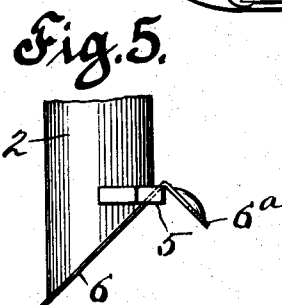
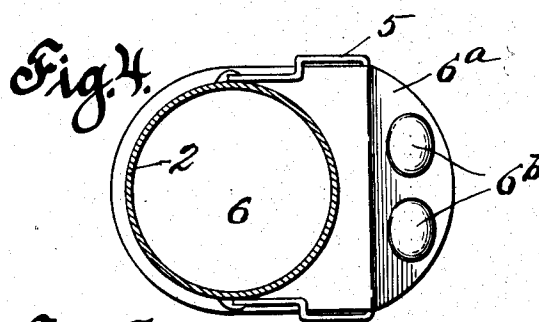
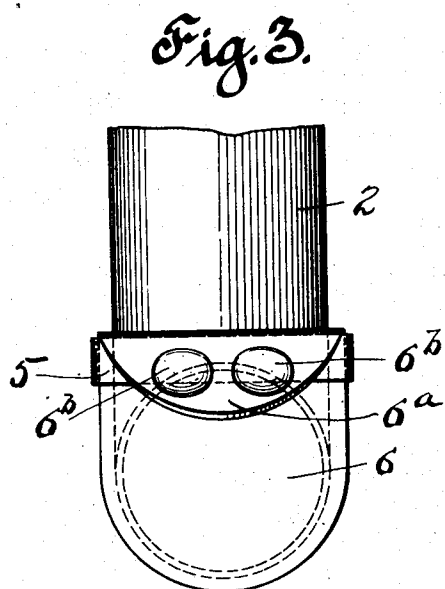
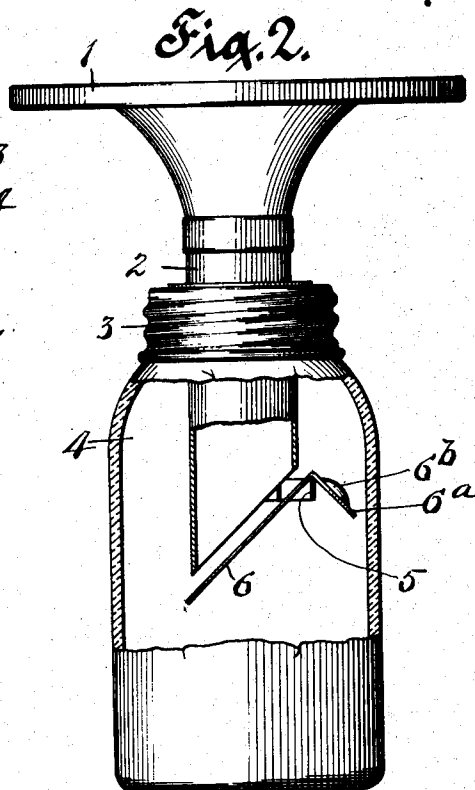
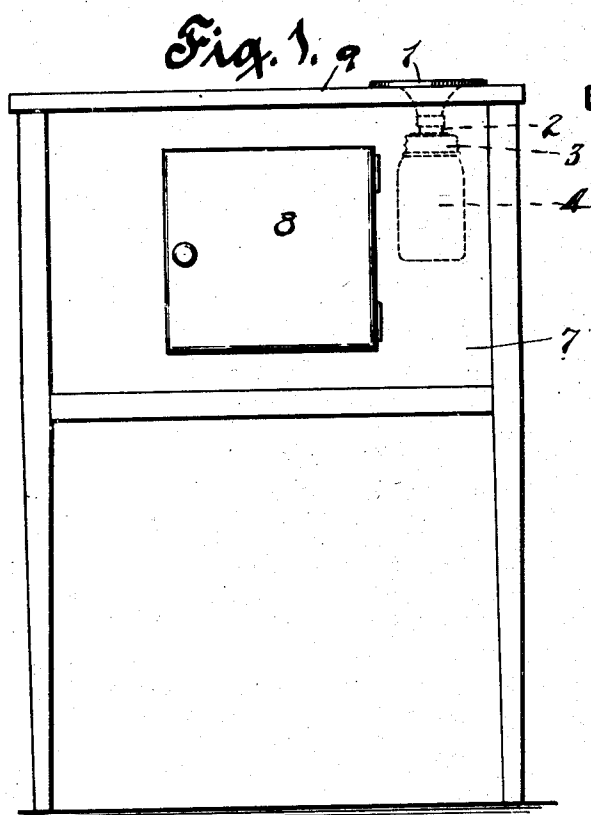
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ASH RECEIVER

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ASH RECEIVER

Application filed April 25, 1930, Serial No. 447,246. Renewed March 8, 1933.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in ash receivers and consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter described.

The object of the invention is to provide an ash receiver in which smoker's waste, such as cigar and cigarette ashes, butts and the like, are conveyed to a receptacle within which offensive gases or smoke arising from such waste will be retained. Another object is to provide a construction which lends itself to being associated with a raised stand or cabinet so as to be readily accessible.

In the accompanying drawing—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a cabinet showing my ash receiver supported thereby;

Fig. 2 is a relatively enlarged side view, partly in section, of the complete ash receiver, certain portions being broken away and in section;

Fig. 3 is a still further enlarged side elevation of certain details, also partly broken away;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modification.

It will be understood that I have shown my invention only in certain preferred forms. In that form of my invention shown in Figs. 1 to 4, 1 represents an ash tray having a centrally contracted discharge outlet which is preferably extended to form an elongated cylindrical tube. 3 is a socket mounted on the contraction 2, well above the lower discharge end thereof. This socket is preferably made so as to screw onto the open end of a jar 4, which constitutes the ash receiving receptacle. This jar is preferably made of transparent glass and may be of the well known "Mason jar" type. The tray portion combines the parts 1, 2 and 3, and is removable bodily from the jar 4 whenever the latter is sufficiently full of waste to require emptying. The socket 3 should effect a smoke-tight joint with the jar

4. 5 is a bracket carried by the removable tray portion and preferably located adjacent to the discharge end of the contraction 2 and at one side thereof. Tiltably mounted upon the bracket 5 is a deflector plate 6, which I may term a valve, and which may have a short arm

6^a to act as a counterbalance. Small weights 6^b, like drops of solder, may be added to the short arm 6^a to effect a proper balance. In its normal position, the tiltable deflector 6 extends obliquely underneath the lower discharge end of the part 2, and is of such a size that smoke or objectionable gases arising from waste in the bottom of the jar will be deflected away from said discharge end and up into the annular space in the upper part of the jar, above the discharge end of the contraction 2. The size of this annular space is determined by the size of the jar and the extent to which the part 2 projects down into the same. In the preferred construction, the lower discharge end of the part 2 is beveled off, and the deflector 6 is so mounted that it does not actually close the same. Consequently, light ashes, and the smaller particles of waste, may pass freely through the open space between the parts 2 and 6 and into the jar 1 without tilting the deflector. If any pieces of waste too large to pass freely through the normally open space between the parts 2 and 6 are dropped into the tray, the weight of these pieces will cause the deflector to tilt, whereby said larger pieces may then pass into the bottom of the jar. By reason of the normal oblique position of the plate, these larger pieces of waste will, when they encounter said plate, slide or tumble down the incline thereof to the lower end remote of the fulcrum where their weight will be most effectively applied for the purpose of tilting the deflector to permit them to pass.

In Fig. 5, I have shown a modification in which the deflector 6 is so supported that it will bear against the discharge end of the contraction 2 and practically close the same, but this is not as efficient as the form first described because it requires an accumulation of enough of the lighter particles thereon to build up sufficient weight to tilt said plate.

In operation, any waste thrown into the tray proper will be conducted into the jar. Any ascending smoke or offensive gases in the jar will be deflected by the plate 6 away from the passage through the part 2 and into the annular space above the discharge end there-

of. It will be found in practice that this action occurs effectively even though the deflector does not actually close said discharge end. Whenever the jar becomes sufficiently full of waste to require emptying, that fact may be easily determined by peering through the transparent wall thereof, and then the tray portion, together with the deflector plate, may be bodily removed from the jar and the latter emptied. If it is desirable to clean the deflector plate, it may be freely slid off its bracket for that purpose. The tray is itself preferably sufficiently large to project beyond the sides of the jar so that the entire ash receiver may be suspended by the tray when the latter rests on a proper support, for example, as shown in Fig. 1, wherein 7 represents a supporting cabinet and 8 a door therefor. The top of the cabinet has a hole therein only large enough to permit the jar 4 to pass therethrough so that the tray proper will rest upon the top of the cabinet as shown. By opening the door, the jar may be inspected.

I claim:

1. An ash receiver comprising a waste receiving receptacle open at the top, a tray having a downwardly projecting waste conducting tube, means for securing said tray and tube to the open end of said receptacle for closing the latter, the lower end of said tube projecting down into the receptacle and being cut off obliquely, a balanced valve obliquely positioned adjacent the lower end of said tube, and a support for said valve carried by the tube and adjacent to the upper part of the obliquely cut off portion thereof.

2. An ash receiver comprising, a waste receiving receptacle open at the top, a tray having a downwardly projecting waste conducting tube, means for securing the tray and tube to the open end of said receptacle for closing the latter, the lower end of said tube projecting down into said receptacle and being cut off obliquely, a balanced valve obliquely positioned adjacent the lower end of the tube but slightly spaced therefrom, and a support for said valve carried by the tube adjacent to the upper part of the obliquely cut off portion thereof.

3. An ash receiver comprising, a waste receiving receptacle open at the top, a tray having a downwardly projecting waste conducting tube, means for securing said tray and tube to the open end of said receptacle to close the latter, the lower end of said tube projecting down into the receptacle and being cut off obliquely, a bracket carried by the tube at one side thereof and adjacent the upper part of the obliquely cut off portion, a valve plate bent at one end to form an angle, said bracket supporting said valve plate at said angle, that part of said valve plate outside of said bracket forming a counterweight for that portion of said plate inside of said bracket

and adjacent to the discharge end of the waste conducting tube.

4. An ash receiver comprising, a waste receiving receptacle open at the top, a tray having a downwardly projecting waste conducting tube, means for securing said tray and tube to the open end of said receptacle to close the latter, the lower end of said tube projecting down into the receptacle and being cut off obliquely, a bracket carried by the tube at one side thereof and adjacent the upper part of the obliquely cut off portion, a valve plate bent at one end to form an angle, said bracket supporting said valve plate at said angle, that part of said valve plate outside of said bracket forming a counterweight for that portion of said plate inside of said bracket and adjacent to the discharge end of the waste conducting tube, said valve plate being slidably removable from said bracket.

5. An ash receiver comprising, a waste receiving receptacle open at the top, a tray portion having a downwardly projecting contraction forming a passage for conducting waste into said receptacle and also having means for connecting said tray portion to the open end of said receptacle for closing the latter, the lower end of said contraction projecting down into said receptacle to form an annular smoke collecting chamber in the upper part thereof, a tiltable smoke deflecting member normally positioned obliquely and projecting underneath the discharge end of said contraction and depressible by the weight of waste falling thereon, said deflecting member being supported by said tray portion at one side of the discharge end of said contraction to deflect ascending smoke or gases away from the discharge end of said contraction and into said smoke collecting chamber.

6. An ash receiver comprising, a waste receiving receptacle open at the top, a tray portion having a downwardly projecting contraction forming a passage for conducting waste into said receptacle, means for connecting said tray portion to the open end of said receptacle, the lower end of said contraction projecting downwardly from the tray to form an annular smoke collecting chamber around said contraction and above the discharge end thereof, and a tiltable smoke deflecting member normally positioned obliquely and projecting underneath the discharge end of said contraction and depressible by the weight of waste falling thereon, said deflecting member being supported by said tray portion at one side of the discharge end of said contraction to deflect ascending smoke or gases away from the discharge end of said contraction and into said smoke collecting chamber, said deflecting member being bodily removable from said receptacle with said tray.

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