Oct. 26, 1943. J. B. REES 2,332,929

SAFETY ASH TRAY

Filed March 19, 1942

Fig. 1.

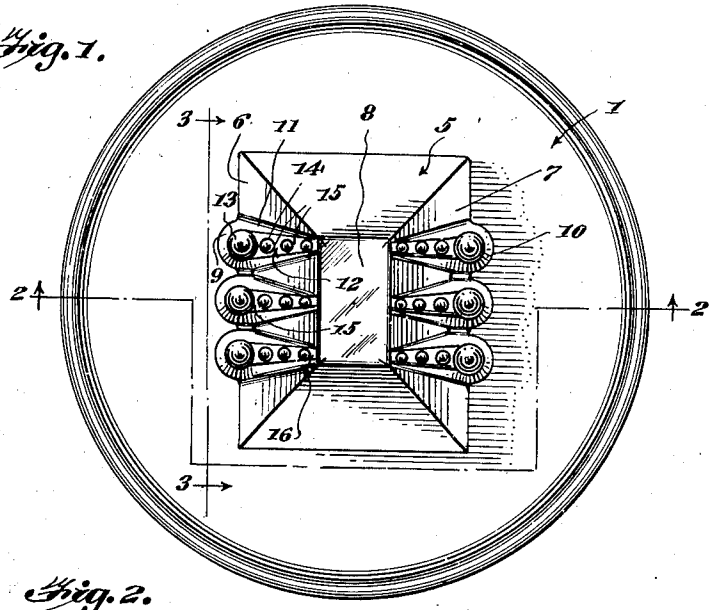


Fig. 2.

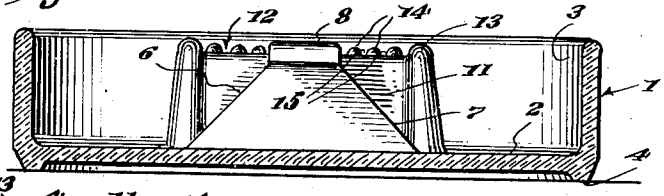


Fig. 3.

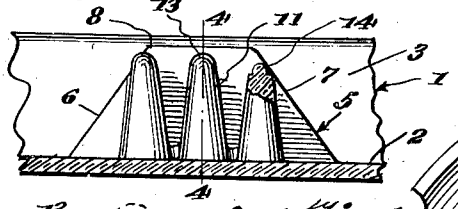


Fig. 5.

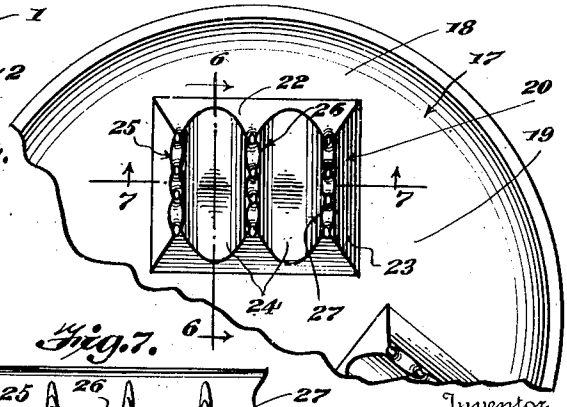


Fig. 4.

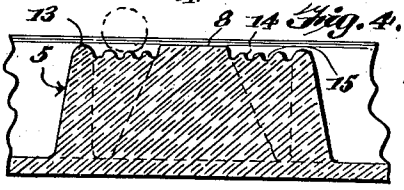


Fig. 6.

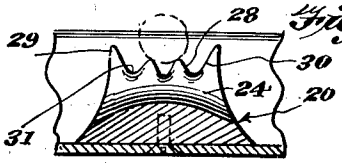
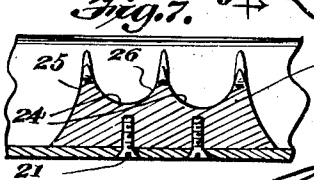


Fig. 7.



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SAFETY ASH TRAY

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Application March 19, 1942, Serial No. 435,409

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—240)

This invention relates generally to ash receivers and more particularly to an improved safety ash tray.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide an ash tray wherein a plurality of knobs are employed for reducing the area of contact of a cigarette with the supporting surface therefor with the result that free flow of air about the major portion of the cigarette, for carrying off moisture produced by combustion, will be permitted and the cigarette will not be allowed to become extinguished due to the presence of such moisture.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character wherein the knobs serve to position a burning cigarette at rest in such a manner that cooling of said cigarette, such as might be caused by conduction of heat from said cigarette to a supporting surface, will not take place.

A further object of the invention is to provide a safety ash tray wherein means is employed for defining a trough or trench for receiving a cigarette and retaining said cigarette against dislodgment.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an ash receiver of this character which is extremely simple in construction and which will be highly efficient in use.

Further objects of the invention, not specifically mentioned hereinbefore, will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved ash tray,

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows,

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a detail vertical sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 3,

Figure 5 is a top plan view showing a modified embodiment of the invention,

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 5, and

Figure 7 is a transverse sectional view on the line 7—7 of Figure 5.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing and, first, to the embodiment shown in Figures 1 through 4 thereof, the numeral 1 indicates in general the body of my improved safety ash tray. The body 1 is formed of metal, porcelain, or other suitable material, and may be of any desired size. Also, it should be understood that, although I have shown the body as being of circular shape, it can be of any other desired shape. The body 1 includes a flat bottom wall 2 and an annular side wall 3. An annular rim 4 is provided for spacing the body slightly above a supporting surface.

Formed on the upper surface of the bottom wall 2 and extending throughout the central portion thereof is a substantially frusto-pyramidal standard 5. The standard 5 includes opposite side walls 6 and 7 and a flat top wall 8, and formed on said side walls 6 and 7, respectively, are series of supporting webs 9 and 10. As shown in Figures 1 and 3, the webs are in series of three and are laterally spaced along the walls 6 and 7. Moreover, said webs each have tapered side walls 11 and a flat top wall 12.

Formed on the outer end portion of the top wall 12 of each of the webs is a relatively large retaining knob 13, and formed on the flat upper surface of the wall 12, between the knob 13 and the nearest edge of the top wall 8 are relatively small supporting knobs 14 which are preferably three in number. In this connection it is desired to point out that corresponding knobs 14 on the webs 9 and 10 are in alinement and, also, that, although I have shown but three of the supporting knobs, more of them may be employed if desired. The number of knobs would, of course, depend to some extent upon the size and number of the webs employed. That is to say, although the series of webs 9 and 10 each consist of three webs it may be found practicable to use a greater or less number of webs.

The knobs 13 and 14 cooperate to define channels 15, the purpose for which will be set forth in more detail hereinafter. Also, the innermost knobs cooperate with the confronting edge of the top wall 8 to define a channel 16 which is similar in function to the channels 15. In this connection it is desired to point out that, as best seen in Figure 2, the surface of the top wall 8 is in substantially the same horizontal plane with the upper ends of the retaining knobs 13. Thus, said top wall cooperates with said retaining knobs to define a relatively wide trough which would serve the purpose of preventing accidental displacement of a cigarette, such as is shown in dotted lines in Figure 4, from its position at rest on the ash tray. It should be understood that the series of webs 9 are adapted for supporting a cigarette while another may be supported on the knobs formed on the top walls of the webs 10.

While it is thought that the manner of using

my improved ash tray will be understood from the foregoing description, a brief discussion on the subject will not be out of place. When it is desired to rest a cigarette, the same is placed lengthwise on the knobs 14 of either of the series of webs. When on the knobs, as shown in Figure 4, the channels defined by said knobs will lessen the cooling of the burning cigarette such as might be caused to direct conduction of heat to a supporting surface. Moreover, the channels defined by the knobs will permit a free flow of air to pass about practically the entire cigarette so that moisture, produced by combustion, will be carried away. Thus, extinguishing of the cigarette such as might take place if the moisture were allowed to remain, will not occur. Also, due to the fact that the webs are spaced apart and are provided with inclined walls, ashes from the burning cigarette will be permitted to fall to the bottom of the tray. Thus, maximum convenience and cleanliness is assured.

It is desired to emphasize the fact that as the retaining knobs 13 are of greater height than the supporting knobs 14, said retaining knobs will cooperate with the side edges of the wall 8 for defining a retaining trench or trough for preventing displacement of the cigarette after it has been placed in position.

In Figures 5, 6 and 7 of the drawing, I have shown a slightly modified embodiment of the invention. In these views, the body of the ash tray is shown at 17, said body being formed of metal or other suitable material and having an integral curved side wall 18 and a flat bottom wall 19.

Mounted on the upper surface of the bottom wall 19 are standards 20 which are substantially rectangular in shape. The embodiment shown in Figure 5 is designed to accommodate three of the standards 20, one complete standard and a portion of another being shown. It should be understood, however, that a greater or less number of the standards may be employed, depending upon the size of the ash tray. As shown in Figure 7, the standard 20 is held in place by screws 21 which are extended upwardly through the bottom wall into said standard. It is desired to point out that, if desired, the standard may be molded integrally with the bottom wall in which case no screws would be needed. The standard 20, as shown in Figures 6 and 7, included curved side and end walls 22 and 23 and, also, a pair of transversely extending troughs 24 which cooperate to define three supporting ribs 25, 26 and 27. Each of the supporting ribs is formed with a pair of relatively small upstanding supporting knobs 28 and, at its outer ends, with relatively large retaining knobs 29 and 30. As will be seen in Figure 6, all of the knobs cooperate to define channels 31.

In use, a cigarette is placed on the knobs 28, as shown in Figure 6, and, when this is done, said knobs will effectively support the cigarette so that its burning ash may drop safely to the bottom of the tray or into the troughs 24. The troughs 24 cooperate with the channels 31 for permitting circulation of air about the major portion of the cigarette so that complete combustion thereof may take place. As in the first described embodiment of the invention, the knobs permit air flow to reach the burning end portion of the cigarette so that moisture formed thereabout may be carried off. The relatively large knobs 29 and 30 will function to prevent displacement of a cigarette after the same has been placed at rest on the tray.

It is desired particularly to emphasize that, in both embodiments of my invention, any suitable number of standards may be employed and, also, any desired number of knobs and channels may be used. The device may be made in various sizes and shapes and of any suitable material.

It is thought that the construction and operation of my invention will now be thoroughly understood.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A safety ash tray comprising a dish-shaped body having a circumscribing rim and a flat bottom provided with an upstanding substantially frusto-pyramidal standard spaced inwardly from said rim and having its opposite side walls provided with integral laterally extending reinforcing webs spaced apart to form intermediate air passages, the upper portions of the webs at the outer ends thereof being fashioned to form retaining knobs and the upper portions of the webs between said retaining knobs and the top of the standard being provided with spaced supporting knobs of less size than said retaining knobs.

JAY B. REES.