Oct. 13, 1931. G. D. GLOMB 1,827,360

EXTINGUISHER FOR CIGARETTES AND THE LIKE

Filed March 17, 1931

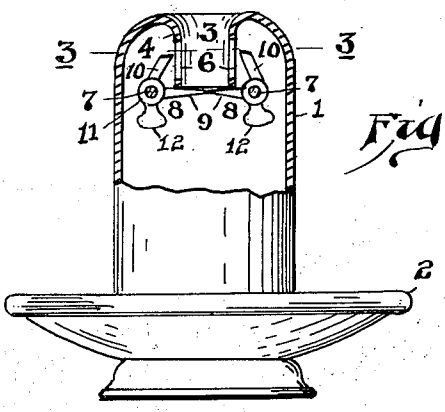


Fig. 1

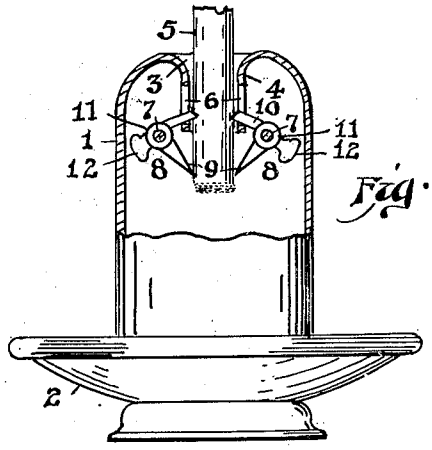


Fig. 2

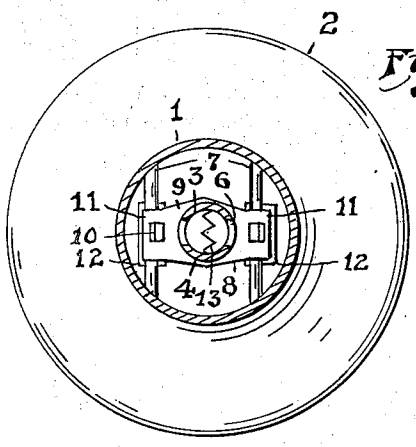


Fig. 3

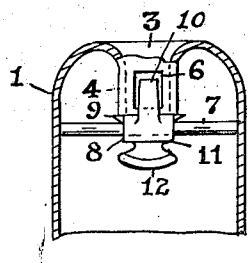


Fig. 4

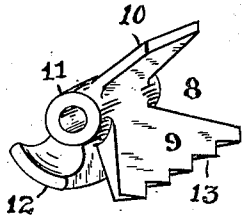


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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EXTINGUISHER FOR CIGARETTES AND THE LIKE

Application filed March 17, 1931. Serial No. 523,213.

A cigarette is rather a difficult form of tobacco product to extinguish and if left smouldering contaminates the atmosphere of the room with smoke and odor. The usual method of extinguishing a cigarette is to grind the lighted end in an ash tray and this soils the fingers and also leaves an unsightly mess.

The object which I have in view is to provide a new and improved extinguisher for cigarettes and the like, which may be conveniently combined in one article with an ash tray, and which will provide means whereby the lighted end may be clipped off the cigarette and dropped into an enclosed container and the sheared butt may then be discarded as by being placed in the ash tray.

Generally speaking my invention comprises a container having an opening in its top which is connected to an inwardly or downwardly extending tubular portion. Within the container are mounted a pair of coacting elements which when at rest form a closure for the inner end of the tube or opening and which when a lighted end of a cigarette is inserted through the opening are swung aside until stops which move in unison with said members engage the cigarette and halt its insertion. The cigarette is then withdrawn from the opening and these closures then coact to shear off the lighted end of the cigarette.

Novel features of construction and also of arrangement of parts will appear from the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, Fig. 1 is a side elevation partially broken into vertical section showing my invention with the closure-cutters in their normal position of rest.

Fig. 2 is a like view but showing the cigarette inserted to its farthest degree in the extinguisher and ready to be withdrawn and cut.

Fig. 3 is a cross section taken along the line 3—3 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a broken vertical section taken in a plane at right angles to the sectional portion of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective showing one of the closure-cutter elements.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a container which may be of metal and of cylindrical cross sectional shape. Its lower end is closed and may be secured in the ash tray 2 as a base. The top of the container is formed by turning in the metal, leaving a central aperture 3, the metal being drawn inwardly and downwardly to form the tubular neck 4 which extends down into the interior of the container 1, preferably to substantially the extent illustrated in the drawings. The bore of the neck 4 is sufficient to permit a cigarette, indicated at 5 in Fig. 2, to be inserted down therein. At opposite sides the neck 4 is provided with vertically elongated openings 6, the purpose of which will hereafter be explained. At the lower end of the neck 4 and at either side of the container horizontally disposed shafts 7 span the interior of the container having their ends fixed in holes punched in the side walls of the container or otherwise attached to said side walls.

8 represents a pair of closure-cutter members each of which comprises a blade 9 and a stop finger 10 extending in angular relation to each other and disposed radially of a hub 11. The hub is also provided with a depending counterbalance weight 12 also disposed radially of the hub and arranged to return the blade into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3. These two closure-cutter members are pivotally mounted on the shafts 7 in opposed relation as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. When the members are at rest and no cigarette is thrust into the container they assume and maintain the relative positions illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, the blades 9 coacting to form a closure for the lower end of the neck 4. These blades are provided with knife edges which are serrated as at 13, the serrations of the two blades acting to form a tight closure, as shown in Fig. 3. When the members are swung downwardly or tilted as illustrated in Fig. 2, the stop fingers 10, which are also given knife edges, as illustrated in Fig. 5, protrude inwardly through the openings 6 and engage and slightly bite into the sides of the cigarette 5 as illustrated

in Fig. 2. The members 8 are held properly centered on the shafts 7 by any convenient means as by means of the bushings 14 mounted on the shaft at either side of the members.

When a cigarette is to be extinguished its lighted end is inserted downwardly through the opening 3 and the neck 4, encountering the blades 9 and swinging the same aside until the fingers 10 entering through the openings 6 bite into the sides of the cigarette, as illustrated in Fig. 2. This halts the downward insertion of the cigarette. The cigarette is then pulled upwardly, disengaging the fingers 10 from the sides of the cigarette and allowing the weights 12 to cause the members 8 to rotate, and thus causing the blades 9 to cut inwardly towards each other through the cigarette, thus severing the lighted end of the cigarette close to the end and permitting it to drop down into the container. As the cigarette is removed the members assume their normal position with the blades 9 closing the lower end of the neck 4. The remainder of the cigarette, that is the cigarette with the end sheared off, may then be laid in the ash tray.

It is evident that any smoke or odor which might be generated by the sheared off end of the cigarette would be confined in the container 1 and not allowed to escape to any material degree into the room. At the same time the lighted end which is sheared off is quite thin so that the combustion would soon cease after the lighted end is removed.

The device is inexpensive to manufacture and may be made quite ornamental in appearance, and its nature and use makes it a most attractive and useful article of household or like use.

The cigarette may be extinguished and the device operated with the use of only one hand so that the other hand may be engaged in holding cards or the like and thus the employment of the smoker is not interrupted.

I claim:—

1. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a casing having an aperture in its top for the insertion of a cigarette, and a pair of coacting cutters pivotally mounted beneath said opening and arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of the cigarette, said cutters being brought together to cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn.

2. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a casing having an aperture in its top for the insertion of a cigarette, a pair of coacting cutters pivotally mounted beneath said opening and arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of the cigarette, said cutters being brought together to cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn, and means for limiting the insertion of the cigarette.

3. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a casing having an aperature in its top for the insertion of a cigarette, a pair of coacting cutters pivotally mounted beneath said opening and arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of the cigarette, said cutters being brought together to cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn, and stop members moving in unison with the cutters and arranged to engage the cigarette and limit its insertion.

4. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a container having an aperture in its top and a tubular neck depending from the aperture and a pair of closure-cutter members pivotally mounted within the container and arranged when at rest to close the lower end of said neck, said members being arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of a cigarette in said neck and said members being caused to close together by the withdrawal of the cigarette thereby cutting off the lower end of the cigarette.

5. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a container having an aperture in its top and a tubular neck depending from the aperture and a pair of closure-cutter members pivotally mounted within the container and arranged when at rest to close the lower end of said neck, said members being overbalanced so as to automatically return to their position of rest, said members being arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of a cigarette in said neck and said members closing together to cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn from the neck.

6. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a container having an aperture in its top and a neck depending from the aperture, a pair of closure-cutter members pivotally mounted within the container and arranged when at rest to close the lower end of said neck, said members being arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of a cigarette in said neck and said members being caused to close together and cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn, and means for limiting the insertion of the cigarette in the neck.

7. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a container having an aperture in its top and a neck depending from the aperture, a pair of closure-cutter members pivotally mounted within the container and arranged when at rest to close the lower end of said neck, said members being arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of a cigarette in said neck

and said members being caused to close together and cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn, and stop members moving in unison with the closure-cutter members to limit the insertion of the cigarette.

8. An extinguisher for cigarettes and the like which comprises the combination of a container having an aperture in its top and a neck depending from the aperture, said neck being provided with openings in its wall, a pair of closure-cutter members pivotally mounted within the container and arranged when at rest to close the lower end of said neck, said members being arranged to be thrust apart by the insertion of a cigarette in said neck and said members being caused to close together and cut off the lower end of the cigarette when the cigarette is withdrawn, and stop members moving in unison with the closure-cutter members and arranged to engage the cigarette through said openings to limit the insertion of the cigarette.

Signed at Pittsburgh, Pa., this 14th day of March, 1931.

GEORGE D. GLOMB.