

J. CHATELLIER.
CIGARETTE CASE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1909.

951,592.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Fig. 1.

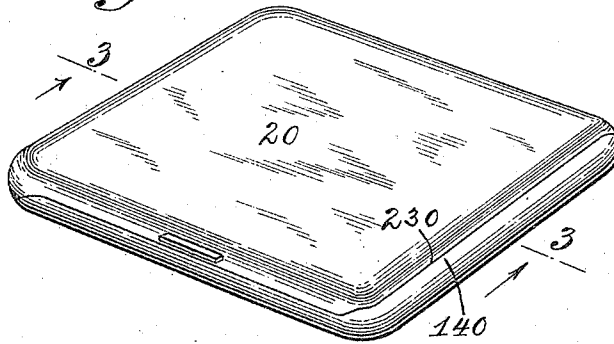


Fig. 2.

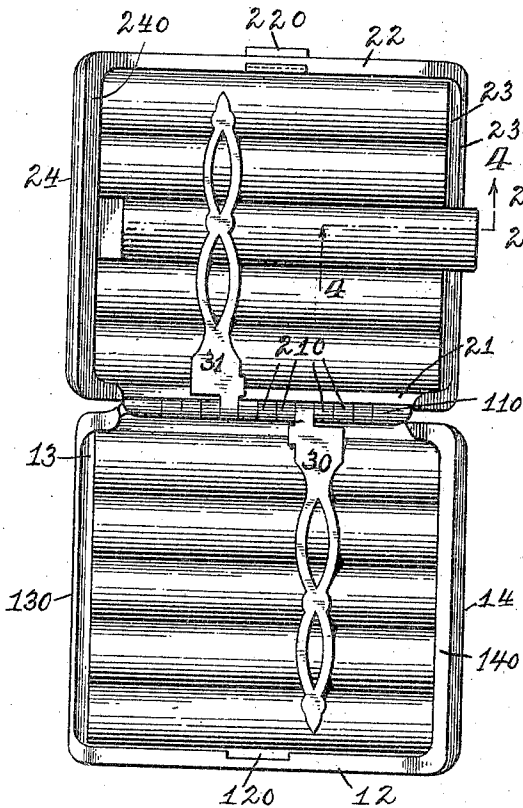


Fig. 3.

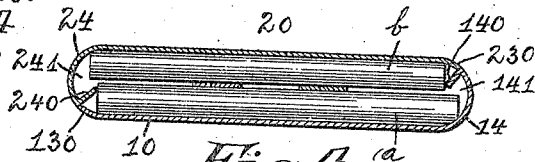
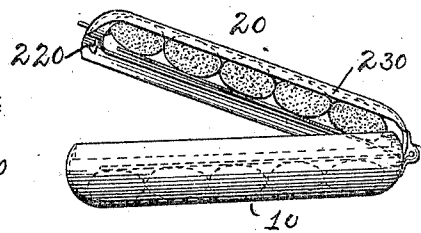


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CHATELLIER, OF ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

CIGARETTE-CASE.

951,592.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed June 3, 1909. Serial No. 499,980.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CHATELLIER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Arlington, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarette-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pocket cigarette cases and its novelty consists in the construction and adaptation of the parts, as will be more fully hereinafter pointed out.

The object of the invention is to provide a cigarette holder which can be tightly closed, will retain the cigarettes against falling out when open and yet one from which they can readily be removed without having to grasp them so firmly that they will be crushed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cigarette case embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the case when open; Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the plane of the line 3—3 in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the plane of the line 4—4 in Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is an edge view of the case partly opened.

In the drawings, 10 is the base or flat plate of one compartment. It is of substantially rectangular shape and is provided with four edges, 11, 12, 13 and 14. The first one of these 11 is provided with annular flanges 110 forming part of a hinge member. The second one of these 12 is provided with a recess 120 consisting of a catch for a locking latch piece on the corresponding edge of the cooperating compartment member. These two edges 11 and 12 are of substantially the same height which is about that of the diameter of the cigarettes to be contained in the case. The third edge 13 is of much less height and comprises a slightly upturned lip 130 and the fourth edge 14 is of much greater height, and comprises a reverted flange 140 so that the ends of the cigarettes can be completely passed under this flange into the recess 141 formed thereby.

20 is the base or flat plate of the second compartment. It is practically identical in form and construction with the compartment 10. It is like the latter, of substantially a rectangular shape and is provided with four edges, 21, 22, 23 and 24. The first of these, 21, is provided with annular flanges 210 forming part of the hinge member, of which the flanges 110 of the other

plate form the remainder. The second one of these 22 is provided with a locking latch 220 adapted to cooperate with the catch recess 120 on the edge 12 of the other compartment. These two edges 21 and 22, like the two edges 11 and 12, are of substantially the same height, which is about that of the diameter of the cigarettes to be contained in the case. The third edge, 23, is of much less height and comprises a slightly upturned lip 230, and the fourth edge, 24, is of much greater height and comprises a reverted flange 240, so that there is a recess 241 formed between this flange of the base plate 20, so as to receive the ends of the cigarettes and prevent them from accidentally falling out. Retaining pieces 30 and 31 are secured to the hinge member between the two compartments and a spring (not shown) of usual construction, and which forms part of this hinge member, serves to hold these retainers down against the cigarettes when they are in position.

When the box is closed the cigarettes are in the position shown in Fig. 3. The one designed by the reference character *a*, for example, having one end resting in the recess 141 and the other resting against the reverted flange 240 and similarly the cigarettes designated by the reference character *b* having one end resting in the recess 241 and the other end resting against the reverted flange 140. In this way the displacement of the cigarettes in the pocket of the wearer is effectually prevented.

When the case is opened, as shown in Fig. 2, the slightly upturned lips 130 and 230 will, in cooperation with the retainers 30 and 31, or possibly without such cooperation be sufficient to retain the cigarettes in position against lateral displacement, but if a cigarette, for instance the one projecting from the compartment as shown in Fig. 2, is slightly moved to the right, as indicated in Fig. 4, it will readily ride upon the inside surface of the lip 230 and move completely outside of its compartment, so that its outer end can readily be grasped by the user.

What I claim as new is:—

A cigarette case, comprising two compartments, each having a substantially flat rectangular plate with four upturned edges, a hinge adapted to unite two of these edges at one side and a lock adapted to unite the two opposite edges at the other side, one of the two edges of each compartment at right

angles to the hinge having an upturned lip
of less height than the four lock and hinge
edges, and the other of the two edges having
an upturned lip higher than the lock and
5 hinge edges, the corresponding higher and
lower edges meeting together and com-
pletely closing the case when brought to-
gether, the wider upturned edge at each
end having a reverted flange to prevent the

accidental displacement of the cigarettes 10
placed against the flat plate.

Witness my hand this 1st day of June,
1909, at New York, N. Y.

JOHN CHATELLIER.

Witnesses:

ALAN C. McDONNELL,
E. W. SCHERR, Jr.