July 6, 1943. A. F. BOHO 2,323,293

ASH TRAY

Filed Dec. 11, 1941

Fig. 1

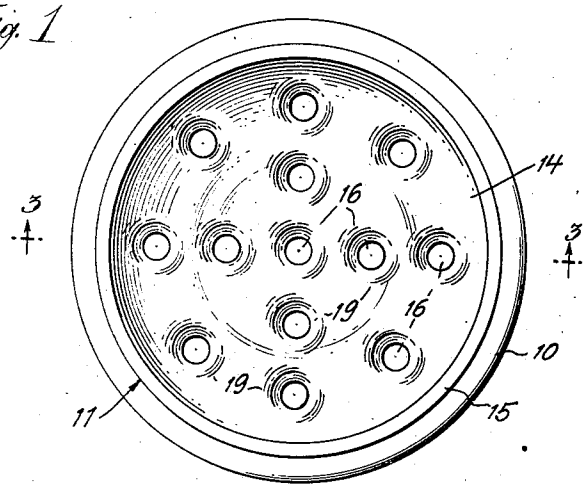


Fig. 2

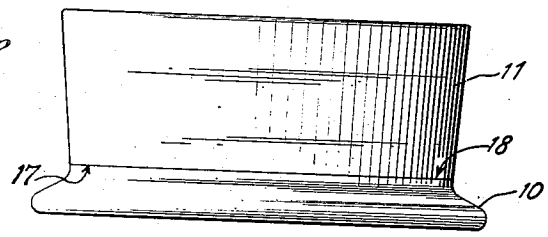
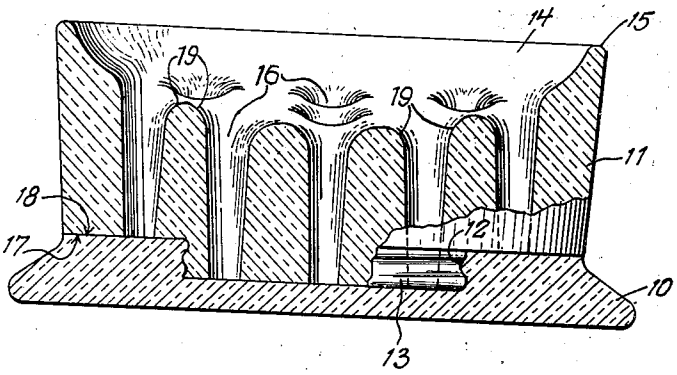


Fig. 3



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ASH TRAY

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5 Claims. (Cl. 131—235)

This invention relates to ash trays, and more particularly ash trays of the type which are supplied with snuffer wells, and aims to provide certain new and useful improvements whereby the ash tray is made more sanitary and useful and at the same time inexpensive in cost of manufacture.

The ash tray of this invention is made of two separable parts which, when assembled, fit snugly together and serve as a compact unitary ash tray with the two parts so interlocked that the device appears and functions in all respects as though it were made of one piece.

The above and other objects will become apparent in the description below, wherein characters of reference refer to like numbered parts on the accompanying drawing, which forms a part hereof. It is to be noted that the drawing serves the purpose of illustration only, and it is neither intended nor desired to limit the invention in any manner to the exact details shown excepting insofar as they may be embodied within the scope of the appended claims.

Referring briefly to the drawing,

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the same.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring in detail to the accompanying drawing, the numeral 10 indicates the base of the device and the numeral 11 the body thereof, these two parts being mutually detachable and when assembled comprising the ash tray. The upper portion of the base 10 is provided with a threaded concentric depression or cut-out 12, and the body 11 is provided with a complementary depending concentric threaded boss 13 which threadably engages the cut-out 12.

The base 10 and body 11 may both be made of the same material, such as, for instance, glass or other suitable material; or they may each be made of different materials. For the purpose of economy in cost of manufacture as well as for sanitary reasons, it is believed that glass would be the most suitable material for both parts.

The body 11 is scooped out at the top to provide a concave floor 14, which is surrounded by the peripheral wall 15 of the body. A plurality of downwardly tapering holes 16 are provided through the entire height of the body, extending from the concave floor 14 through the bottom, both at the boss 13 and at the shoulder 17 surrounding the boss. Both the floor of the cut-out 12 and the shoulder 18, of the base, are complementary in surface conformation to the lowermost surface of the boss 13 and the shoulder 17, respectively (in the illustration, these surfaces are all shown flat), so that when assembled the two parts 10 and 11 fit snugly together with no space between them. Hence, the upper surface of the base 10, whether the shoulder 18 or the surface of the cut-out 12, provides in every case a snug closure for the wells 16.

Each of the wells 16 has its upper end or mouth arcuately rounded outward, and thereby enlarged, as shown at 19. The degree of this funnel-like widening and rounding of the mouths 19 is substantially large, for the purpose which will presently be made apparent, and it is to be noted that the curvature of each mouth 19 blends with the surface of the concave floor 14.

It is obvious that the concave tray-like surface 14 will readily serve as a receptacle upon which the ashes of a cigaret may be flicked. Some of such ashes will rest upon the floor space of the surface 14 between the mouths 19, while some will fall into one or more of the wells 16.

Relatively speaking, the efficiency of any snuffing well depends to a considerable extent upon the volume of air in which the lighted end of the cigaret is to be snuffed out; if that volume is large, it takes a longer time to snuff out the fire, and if the bottom of the well should have open access to a relatively large volume of air, either by direct access or by air leaks as would be occasioned by a closure at the bottom of the well which is not snug or not positively locked thereon, then a circulation of air might even be set up or be permissible to cause a substantially long interval of time to be required for extinguishment of the fire. The tapering of the wells 16 assures that at some point in the height of the well the tip of the cigaret will become jammed upon insertion thereinto. The positive tight closure of the base 10 against the bottoms of the wells 16 assures efficient and quick extinguishment of the fire.

The concavity of the surface 14 serves, in conjunction with the rounded mouths 19 of the snuffer wells 16, a double purpose. First, there is that above-mentioned, as an ash receptacle. And second, when a person desires to insert the end of the cigaret into a well 16 to snuff it out, wherever on the surface 14 the lighted end may first contact the device, a slight downward pressure and/or a slight lateral movement will bring the tip on to the rounded mouth of a well and into that well. In other words, it will not be necessary for the person to carefully watch the

operation so as to see that he finds the exact position of the opening into the well; in fact he might readily insert the cigaret into a well without looking at the well at all, so long as he is sure he is bringing the cigaret within the confines of the wall 15. This is particularly true of those wells 16 which are situated adjacent the wall 15, because of the relatively sharp slope of the surface 14 adjacent the wall 15 and the direct blending of the rounded mouths 19 of those wells with that portion of the surface 14.

The rounded form of the mouths 19 is furthermore preferable to a conical form, because the blending of the mouth in the latter case with both the surface 14 and the wall of the well itself would not be as continuous and smooth, and the cigaret would not be guided as surely and smoothly into the well as above-mentioned, that is, without keeping one's eye on the operation.

The number of wells provided in the body 11 would of course be variable, depending upon the wishes of the manufacturer; but with a sufficient number of wells the ash tray could be in continuous use until they are all filled with butts. In order to clean the device, the body 11 is first unscrewed from the base 10, and the butts may either be poked out of the wells or driven out by a stream of water from the tap. Both the body 11 and the base 10 may then be washed in a very simple manner and screwed together again.

It is apparent that an ash tray along the lines just set forth, could be very inexpensively manufactured of glass or of any plastic or moldable material, and it may of course also be made of wood or of any metal or alloy.

Since the body 11 is securely screwed upon the base 10, the ash tray functions exactly as though it were made of one piece, and it may be readily moved or carried about without any danger of separation of one part from the other. In appearance, also ,the ash tray will look as though it were made of one piece.

Obviously, modifications in form and structure may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A device comprising a base having a threaded cut-out therein and an annular shoulder surrounding said cut-out, and a body having a complementary threaded boss extending therefrom, said body being removably secured to said base by screwing said boss into said cut-out, said body having its upper surface concavely rounded and having a plurality of wells extending substantially vertically therethrough, the upper ends of said wells being rounded outward to provide enlarged mouths blending with said concave surface, the base of said cut-out lying flush against the lower ends of some of said wells to provide closures for said some of said wells, the upper surface of said shoulder similarly lying flush against the lower ends of the remainder of said wells to provide closures therefor, said wells being tapering in longitudinal cross-section with their narrower ends at the bottom.

2. A device comprising a base having a threaded cut-out therein, and a body having a complementary threaded boss extending therefrom, said body being removably secured to said base by screwing said boss into said cut-out and having its upper surface concavely rounded and having a plurality of downwardly tapering wells extending substantially vertically therethrough, the upper ends of said wells being rounded outward to provide enlarged mouths blending with said concave surface, the base of said cut-out lying flush against the lower ends of some of said wells to provide closures therefor.

3. A device comprising a base having a threaded cut-out therein, and a body having a complementary threaded boss extending therefrom, said body being removably secured to said base by screwing said boss into said cut-out and having its upper surface concavely rounded and having a plurality of wells extending substantially vertically therethrough, the upper ends of said wells being rounded outward to provide enlarged mouths blending with said concave surface, the base of said cut-out lying flush against the lower ends of some of said wells to provide closures therefor.

4. A device comprising a base having a threaded cut-out therein and an annular shoulder surrounding said cut-out, and a body having a complementary threaded boss extending therefrom, said body being removably secured to said base by screwing said boss into said cut-out and having its upper surface concavely rounded and having a plurality of wells extending substantially vertically therethrough, the upper ends of said wells being rounded outward to provide enlarged mouths blending with said concave surface, the base of said cut-out lying flush against the lower ends of some of said wells to provide closures for said some of said wells, said shoulder having its upper surface similarly lying flush against the lower ends of the remainder of said wells to provide closures therefor.

5. The device set forth in claim 4, said body having an annular surface surrounding said boss and lying in a plane parallel with the plane through the extreme end of said boss, and the plane through said base of said cut-out lying parallel with the plane through said upper surface of said shoulder.

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