No. 693,469. Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

W. H. WAGNER & G. H. SANTERS.

TOBACCO CASE.

(Application filed June 13, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.

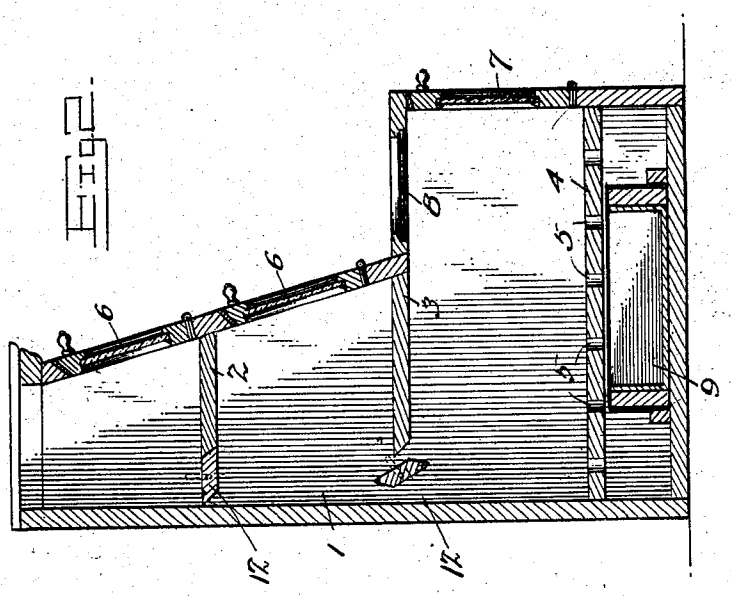
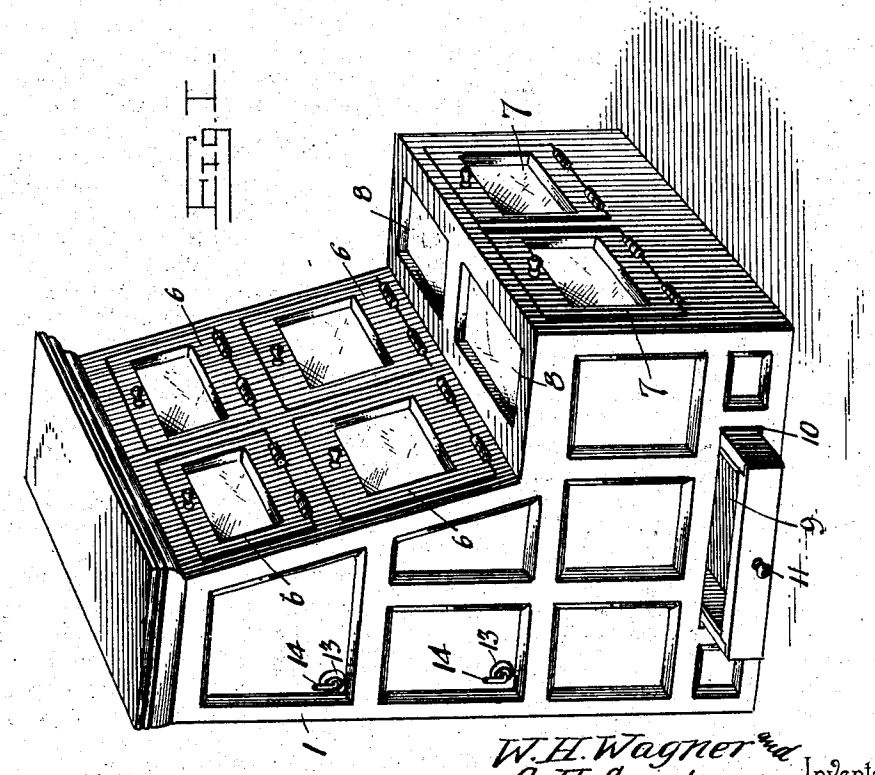


Fig. 1.



Witnesses
F. E. Allen.
H. G. Shepard.

W. H. Wagner and G. H. Santers Inventors
by C. A. Snow & Co
Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WAGNER AND GEORGE H. SANTERS, OF ALBANY, WISCONSIN.

TOBACCO-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,469, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed June 13, 1901. Serial No. 64,459. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. WAGNER and GEORGE H. SANTERS, citizens of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Tobacco-Case, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cases for containing tobacco, and has for its object to provide an improved device of this character for use in stores and arranged for convenience in removing the tobacco for sales. It is furthermore designed to have the case present a neat and attractive appearance, and also to provide for maintaining the tobacco in a moist condition, and also to arrange for regulating the supply of moisture to the different kinds of tobacco.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tobacco-case embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body of the case, which is substantially rectangular in shape and is provided with a plurality of horizontal shelves or partitions—as, for instance, three, (designated by the numerals 2, 3, and 4,) of which the lowermost partition is located adjacent to the bottom of the case and is provided with a plurality of perforations 5. From the intermediate partition 3 upwardly the case is reduced in depth and is provided with glass doors 6 for access to the respective compartments formed by the upper partitions, and the front of the lower case portion is also provided with glass doors 7. The projected top portion of the lowermost compartment is provided with one or more glass panels 8, whereby the interior of the case is exposed to view, so as to display the tobacco contained therein.

Below the lowermost partition and supported upon the bottom of the case there is a liquid-receptacle 9, that extends for the entire length of the case and is entirely open at the top, so that the moisture may readily ascend through the perforations in the next-above partition. Each end of the case has an opening 10 to accommodate the liquid-receptacle, and each end of the latter is provided with a handle 11 for convenience in removing the drawer or receptacle.

In order that the moisture may rise into the upper compartments, each of the upper partitions is provided with a valve consisting of a rocking section 12, cut from the back edge of the partition, the meeting edges of the partition-sections being beveled to form an overlapped tight joint to exclude moisture when the valve is closed. Each end of the rocking section is provided with a pivot-pin or pintle 13, which is projected through the adjacent end of the case and then formed into a lever-handle 14, whereby the valve may be manipulated from either end of the case. It will be observed that the rocking section fits snugly against the back of the case, so as to form a tight joint therewith, and the back edge of said section is undercut or beveled, so as to prevent binding thereof when the section is rocked to produce an opening in the partition. Also the opposite edges are beveled in the same direction.

The construction of valve set forth is simple, and by having the same located at the rear of each of the upper partitions the goods or tobacco can remain on the front portions of said partitions without disturbance when the valves are opened or closed. In other words, the said valves can be operated at any time without removing the contents of the compartments with which they operate.

It is designed to have plug-tobacco contained in the lowermost compartment, as this form of tobacco requires considerable moisture, while the next-above compartment is designed to contain fine-cut, which does not require so much moisture, and the uppermost compartment is designed to contain cigars, which require the least moisture.

What is claimed is—

1. A tobacco-case, having a plurality of superposed compartments, of which the bottom of the lowermost compartment is provided with perforations, and the bottoms of the other compartments have externally-controlled valves, and a liquid-receptacle located below the perforate bottom of the lowermost compartment.

2. A compartment tobacco-case having a moistening means in the bottom thereof, and bottom partitions for upper compartments having the rear edge portions cut off longitudinally to form elongated valves which are exteriorly operative to open and close communication between the upper compartments and the lower moistening means, the meeting edges of the valves and the bottom partitions being reversely beveled to form flush joints.

3. A compartment tobacco-case, having a plurality of horizontal partitions dividing the case into superposed compartments, the lowermost partition being perforate and located adjacent to the bottom of the case, doors for the respective compartments, a removable liquid-receptacle below the perforate partition, each of the other partitions having a back rocking section, the meeting edges of the partition-sections being beveled to form an overlapped joint, the back edge of the rocking section fitting snugly the back of the case and also beveled to correspond with the front edge of the section, and rotatable journals carried by opposite ends of the rocking section, projected through the adjacent sides of the case, and provided with external handles.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. WAGNER.
GEORGE H. SANTERS.

Witnesses:
C. H. FRANCIS,
G. W. THURMAN.