R. W. GODFREY.

CIGAR BOX.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1916.

1,227,608.

Patented May 29, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

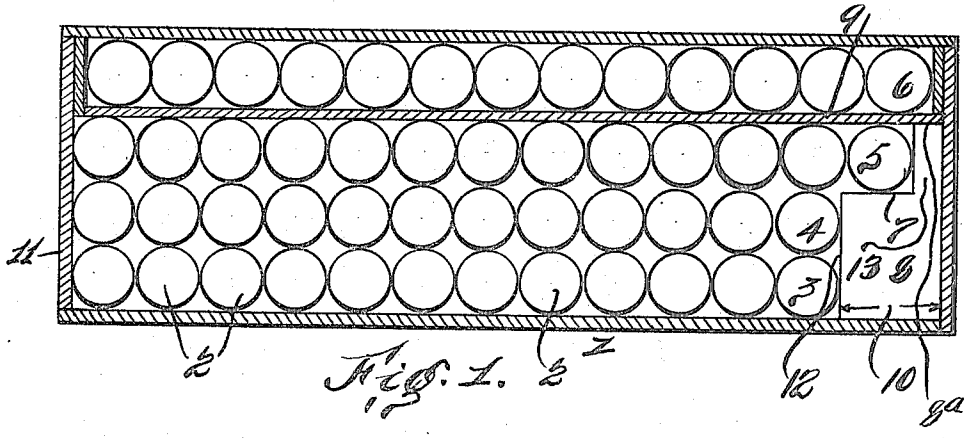


Fig. 1.

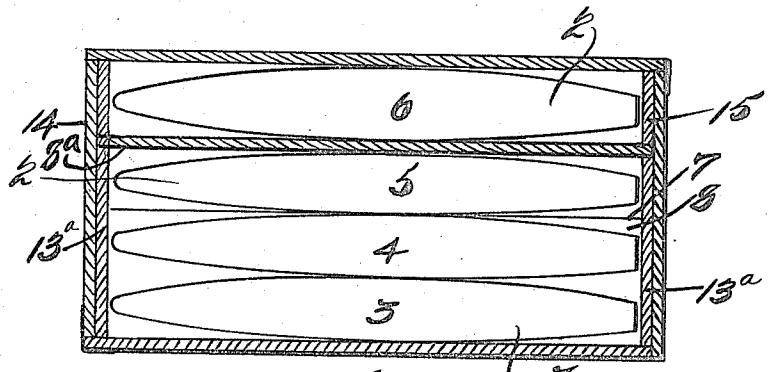


Fig. 2.

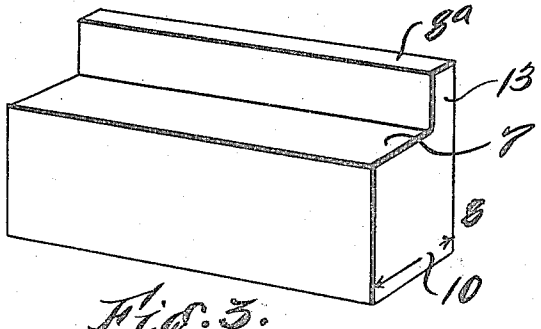


Fig. 3.

Witness
C. A. Jarvis

Inventor
Richard W. Godfrey

By his Attorney
Munn & Co.

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

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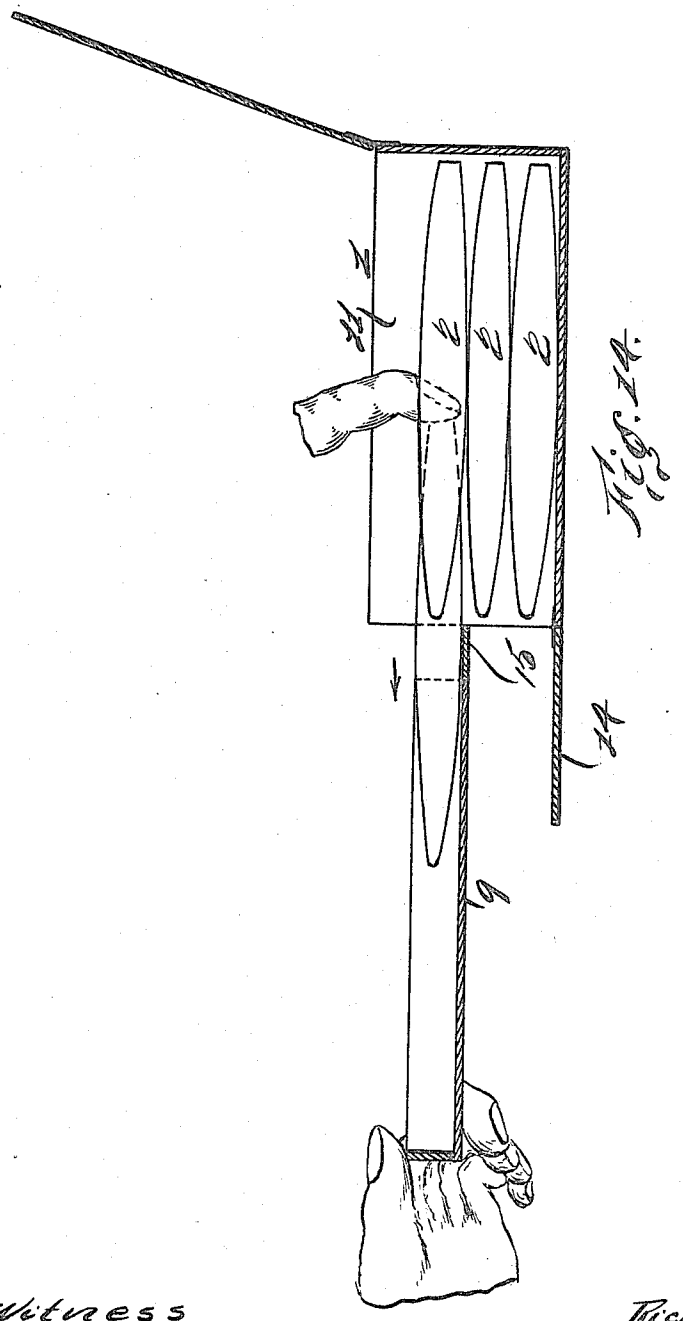


Fig. 14.

Witness
L. A. Jarvis

Inventor
Richard W. Godfrey

By his Attorney
Munn & Co

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD W. GODFREY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIGAR-BOX.

1,227,608. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 29, 1917.

Application filed April 11, 1916. Serial No. 90,314.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD W. GODFREY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Boxes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in cigar-boxes, which are arranged to cause the cigars packed therein to be positioned, relative to each other, in such manner as to cause the axes of corresponding cigars in each layer, to aline in a vertical plane. As is well known, cigars are packed in their boxes while damp and are pressed into said boxes to lie in compact form. As at present packed, the cigars are usually alternately arranged, that is to say, the cigars in the second layer are not located directly over the cigars in the first layer, nor are the cigars in the successive layers located directly over the cigars in the adjacent underlying layers. In a box of fifty cigars, the first layer will contain thirteen cigars, the second layer twelve cigars, the third layer thirteen cigars and the top layer twelve cigars; hence the cigars in the second and top layers, counting from the bottom of the box, will lie in the depressions between the cigars of the first and third layers. After the cigars have been packed, and the lid fastened down, there will be a slight pressure exerted on the packed cigars, such pressure causing the cigars of the second and top layers to be forced into the depressions between the cigars of the first and third layers. The forcing of the cigars against each other, when arranged in this manner, causes the formation of ridges on the cigars, and after the cigars have dried they are very apt to crack because of such ridges. To prevent this crinkling or formation of ridges in the cigars by holding them securely in the position first hereinbefore mentioned; to adapt the means thus holding the cigars in position to aid in supporting a removable tray which holds the uppermost row of cigars; to permit the easy removal of all supporting parts and to provide for holding the maximum number of cigars in the box consistent with the above requirements, the said invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a cigar-box made in accordance with my improvement;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view thereof, the section being taken on a line 2—2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the elements of my improvement; and

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing the front wall of the box swung open and the tray with its rear wall swung open.

In the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates a cigar-box containing fifty cigars, diagrammatically illustrated by the numeral 2, the said cigars being arranged in four layers, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

From an inspection of Fig. 1, it will be seen that the layers 3 and 4 each contain twelve cigars, and the layers 5 and 6 each contain thirteen cigars. It will also be seen that the axes of the cigars in layer 4 are located in vertical alinement with the axes of the cigars in layer 3, and the axes of twelve of the cigars in layer 5 are located in vertical alinement with the twelve cigars in layer 4, the thirteenth cigar in layer 5 being carried by a ledge 7 of a block 8 which is located at one end of the box 1.

The block 8 is of a step formation, having the said ledge 7 and a ledge 8^a to aid in the support of a tray 9, which contains the top layer 6. The length of the box, that is the inside longitudinal measurement, will be equal to the combined diameters of thirteen cigars, plus the thickness of the end walls of the tray; hence the one end of the box, beneath the tray, will have to be blocked out to decrease the inside measurement. In order to carry out my invention, I block out the space beneath the tray into two (in this instance) unequal lengths, a portion of the block 8 (the portion 10) being thick enough to permit two layers of cigars, 3 and 4, to be packed between the end 11 of the box and the face 12 of the block 8. The portion 13 of the block is somewhat thinner than the portion 10, the ledge 7 being substantially equal in width to the diameter of the cigar located thereon; hence the cigars beneath the tray 9 will have their axes located in vertical alinement. The block 8 is formed to reduce the space between the end walls of the box to an extent to permit the packing of two superposed layers of twelve cigars

each and a third layer of thirteen cigars, the axes of corresponding cigars of all the layers being located in vertical alinement, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

To prevent the tray from resting too heavily upon the cigars underneath, I provide the box 1 with upright flat-topped supports 13ª upon which the tray will rest; hence the upright flat-topped supports 13ª and block 8 support the tray. The height of the upright flat-topped supports 13ª and block 8 is substantially equal to the combined thickness of the three layers 3, 4 and 5.

The block 8 is preferably removably placed in the box 1, but may be secured thereto; the same can be said of the upright flat-topped supports 13ª.

As the cigars are taken from the tray, the spaces can be refilled by cigars taken from the layers 3, 4 and 5.

In Fig. 4, it will be seen that the front wall 14 of the box is arranged to swing open, to permit the cigars to be slid out onto the tray, the tray being for this purpose taken out of the box and placed in alinement with a layer 3, 4 or 5 of the cigars in the box. To permit of such sliding of the cigars onto the tray, the rear wall 15 of the tray is arranged to swing outwardly and to rest in the same plane with the bottom of the tray, as shown.

Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In combination with a cigar box and a tray set into the top of the same for exhibiting the upper row of cigars, a pair of removable upright supports set into the ends of the interior of said box for supporting said tray and a removable block within said box arranged against one of said supports and equal in height with the latter, to aid in sustaining said tray, the said block being also recessed at the top, forming a ledge to receive and support the nearer cigar of the row next under the tray and being of sufficient thickness below said ledge to hold the rows of cigars in position, corresponding cigars of the several rows being directly above or below each other.

2. In combination with a cigar box and a tray set into the same for exhibiting the upper row of cigars, a block serving as a support for said tray and adapted to fit into the end of said box, the said block consisting of a thicker lower portion and a thinner upper portion, the former portion being adapted to hold in position a plurality of layers of cigars with those of each upper layer resting directly on the corresponding cigars of each lower layer, the thin upper part of said block allowing space for an additional cigar of an upper row, but holding in place the remaining cigars in exact superposed arrangement.

Signed at New York city, N. Y., this 10 day of April, 1916.

RICHARD W. GODFREY.

Witnesses:
MAURICE BLOCK,
DAVID HERSHFIELD.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."