R. H. GAEDE.

CIGAR CASE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 29, 1921.

1,430,637. Patented Oct. 3, 1922.

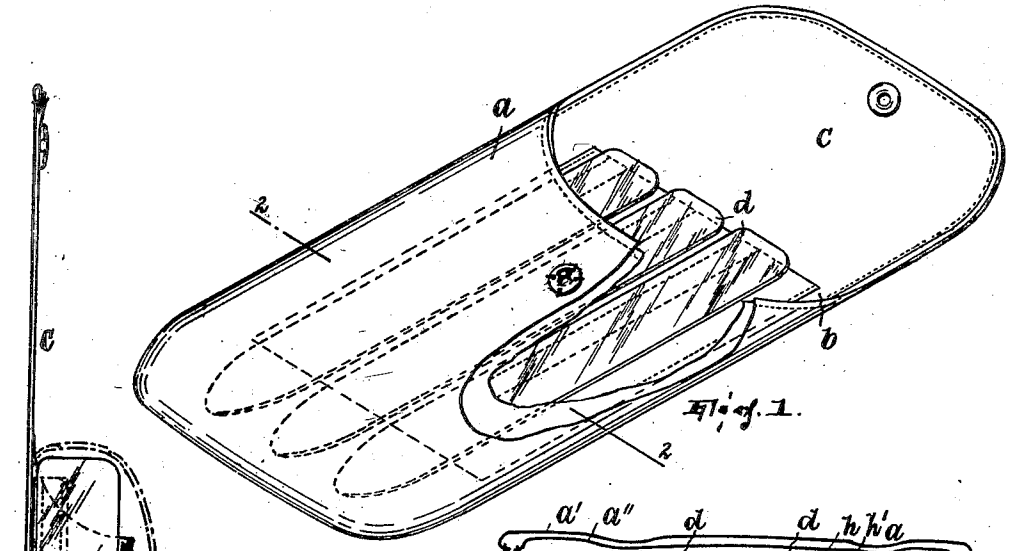


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

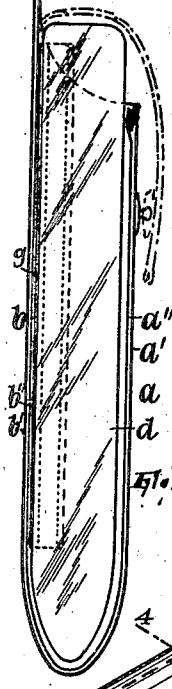


Fig. 5.

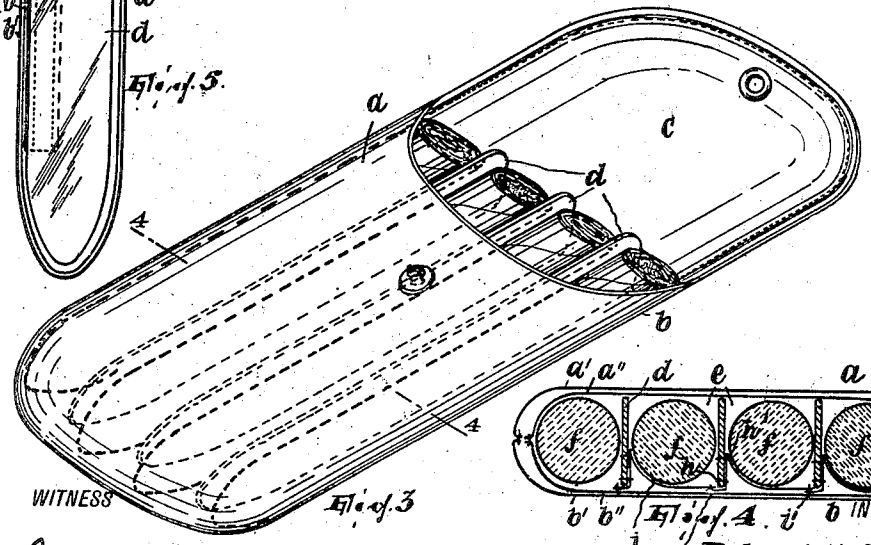


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

WITNESS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT H. GAEDE, OF PRAEKNESS, NEW JERSEY.

CIGAR CASE.

Application filed August 29, 1921. Serial No. 496,380.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT H. GAEDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Praekness, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pocket cases for cigars and the like elongated fragile articles. The principal object of the invention is to provide a case of the kind indicated which, when it is in use as a pocket container, that is to say, when it is in the pocket and contains one or more of the articles, such as cigars, will oppose such stiffness that the cigars will be protected against bending or crushing influences and so prevented from being injured, but when it is in the pocket, empty, may be made to stand collasped and will further be perfectly flexible and of little bulk, so as at that time to offer no discomfort or inconvenience to the wearer.

My invention broadly consists in the combination of front and back walls of universally flexible material marginally connected with each other along substantially parallel lines so as to form a pocket-like structure open at least at one end, and one or more elongated partitions arranged between and each hinged to at least one of said walls in substantial parallelism with said lines, each such partition being flexible on lines extending transversely but substantially non-flexible on lines extending longitudinally thereof. In the preferred construction, where said walls are also marginally connected so that one end of the pocketlike structure is closed thus to provide a bottom thereto, the said partitions are each only attached to one of said walls, thus to permit their hinging movement without a certain amount of necessary shifting of said walls laterally with reference to each other, which would result in undesirable distortion of such bottom part of the structure. In the preferred construction means is also provided for the movement of each partition on its hinges toward the position where it stands at more or less of an angle to the wall to which it is hinged being limited.

In the drawing, in which the invention is fully illustrated,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a case or container embodying my invention, the partitions being shown lying flat against the walls to which they are hinged;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the partitions standing at an angle to the wall to which they are hinged and cigars contained in the case;

Figure 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view of the case or container as it appears in Figs. 3 and 4.

The front and back walls of the aforesaid pocket-like structure are indicated by the reference characters *a* and *b*. They are generally rectangular in form and are connected along parallel lines corresponding to the sides of the structure and also, in the present case, so that one end of the structure is closed thus to form a bottom; at the other end of the structure said walls are unconnected, to afford the opening to its interior. The back wall *b* is preferably extended upwardly to provide a flap *c*, but that is immaterial. Each wall is in the present instance shown as two-ply, that is to say, as comprising an outer wall member *a'* (*b'*) and an inner wall member, or lining *a''* (b''), but that is also immaterial. Both walls are composed of some material—it may be silk fabric, leather or the like, which is universally flexible. Preferably, though not indispensably, the front wall *a* is cut away on a curved line at the top as shown.

d designates the partitions. These are formed as elongated generally cigar-shaped strips or blades of suitable material which will not break easily (as sheet celluloid) and which will flex readily on lines extending transversely thereof but not on lines extending longitudinally thereof. They are arranged between the walls *a* and *b* at regular intervals from each other and in parallelism with the sides of the pocket-like structure formed by said walls, each being hinged at one longitudinal edge thereof to one of the walls *a* and *b*. When these hinged partitions stand in angular relation to the walls (Fig. 4), spaces or compartments *e* being then formed by them for the reception of the cigars or the like *f*, they will resist strains imposed on the case or container and calculated to crush it or flex it transversely and so injure the cigars, at least so

far as concerns that part of the case in which a cigar or cigars are immediately contained, the latter of course acting to preserve the partition or partitions thereto adjoining in such angular relation; when the partitions lie in parallelism with the walls they cease to resist the flexing of the case or container, which may then be collapsed to comparatively little bulk (Fig. 2) and is further capable of flexing on any line, so that not only does it not then unduly bulge the pocket of the wearer's garment in which it is placed but it can offer no inconvenience or discomfort to the wearer.

It is not essential how the partitions are hinged. But I prefer to hinge them in the following way: A strip of fabric or other similarly flexible material *g* is stitched to each partition along lines *h h'* parallel with, and one of which is near and the other more or less remote from one of, the longitudinal edges of the partitions, and so as to leave the lateral edge-portions of the strip free and one of them wider than the other. Then the edges of the several strips, with the partitions thus connected thereto, are stitched to one of the walls of the pocket-forming structure along lines *i i'* parallel with the sides thereof and spaced from each other but only so far apart that when the partition is shifted on the hinge thus formed to perpendicular relation to said wall the connection *j* afforded by the strip between the partition and wall will be almost taut. Thus when a cigar is introduced into the compartment *e* formed between two partitions, and so as to overlie the connection *j*, said connection will form a stop limiting the movement of the partition to which said connection is attached past the perpendicular. The connections *j* are preferably all arranged at the same relative sides of the partitions. Thus the partitions are all constrained to fold one way, only, against the wall to which they are hinged, and the limiting of their opening movement facilitates the introduction of the cigars into place.

Preferably the partitions protrude a little at the open end or mouth of the case where the wall *a* is cut away, so that access may be had to them in order to move them on their hinges.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim is:

1. In a pocket container of the class specified, the combination of front and back walls of universally flexible material marginally connected with each other along substantially parallel lines and thus forming a pocket-like structure open at one end, and one or more elongated partitions arranged between and each hinged to one of said walls in substantial parallelism with said lines, each such partition being flexible on lines extending transversely but substantially non-flexible on lines extending longitudinally thereof.

2. In a pocket container of the class specified, the combination of front and back walls of universally flexible material marginally connected with each other along substantially parallel lines and thus forming a pocket-like structure open at one end, and one or more elongated partitions arranged between and each hinged to one of said walls in substantial parallelism with said lines and unattached to the other wall, each such partition being flexible on lines extending transversely but substantially non-flexible on lines extending longitudinally thereof.

3. In a pocket container of the class specified, the combination of front and back walls marginally connected with each other along substantially parallel lines and thus forming a pocket-like structure open at one end, a stiff, elongated partition arranged between said walls in substantial parallelism with said lines, and a flexible piece secured to the partition and one of said walls and thereby forming a hinge for the partition and also secured to the partition and said wall at points removed from the hinge and thereby forming a connector limiting the hinging movement of the partition.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ROBERT H. GAEDE.