J. E. GELDER.

POCKET HUMIDOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1912.

1,038,563. Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Fig. 1.

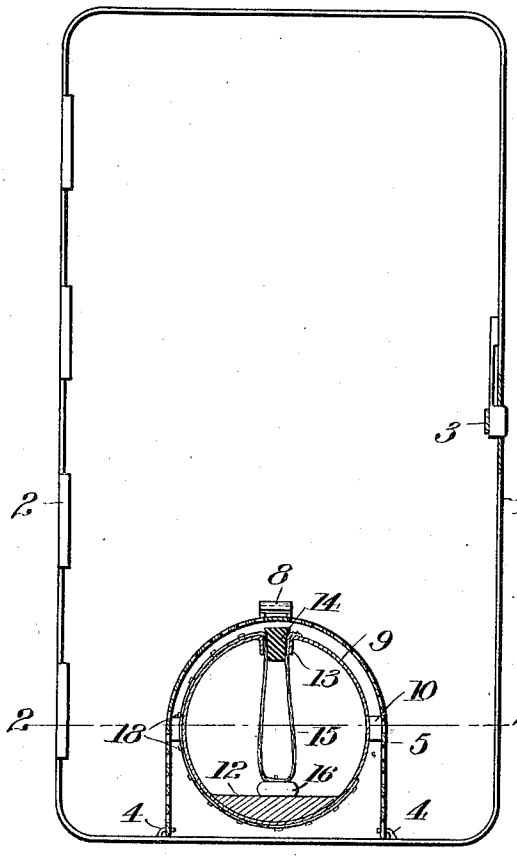


Fig. 3.

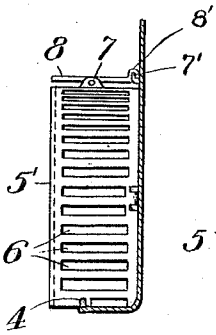


Fig. 4.

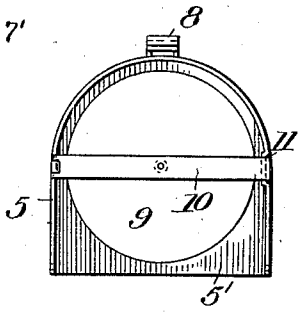


Fig. 5.

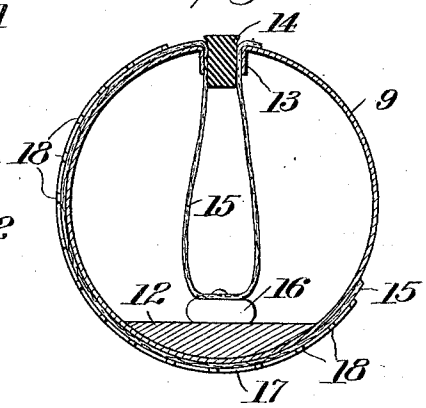


Fig. 2.

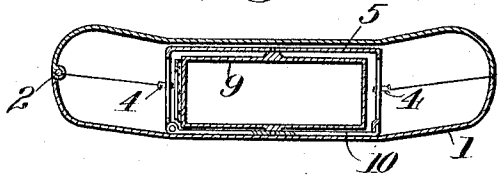


Fig. 6.

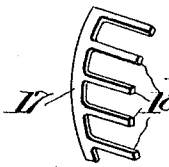
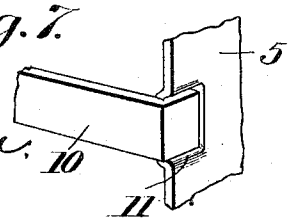


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

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POCKET-HUMIDOR.

1,038,563. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Application filed January 5, 1912. Serial No. 669,575.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. GELDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Humidors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention is a pocket humidor and its object is to provide a case or pouch for cigars, cigarettes or tobacco which may be conveniently carried in the pocket of a garment and which will be equipped with simple, inexpensive and efficient means for supplying a slight amount of moisture to its contents to thereby prevent the drying out and consequent loss of the same.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings and will be hereinafter fully described with reference to the drawings, the novel features of the invention being particularly pointed out in the claims following the description.

In the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are used to indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a sectional view of the tank and housing, the cover of the case being removed; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 the cover being shown in the closed position; Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the housing or guard which surrounds the liquid receptacle, the front or cover of the case being removed and the body thereof shown in section; Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the liquid receptacle and the surrounding housing; Fig. 5 is an enlarged section of the liquid receptacle; Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail view of a fragment of the wick retainer; Fig. 7 is a detail of the keeper bar by which the receptacle is locked within the housing.

The case or pouch 1 is preferably constructed of sheet metal although light durable material may be used. It is formed in two members connected by hinges 2, one member forming a body and the other member a cover therefor, a latch 3 of any preferred form being provided to secure the members in the closed position. Upon the bottom of the body are hooks 4 with which are engaged the sides of a housing or guard 5, said housing being substantially semi-cylindrical in form and provided with slots 6 or other openings throughout its extent to permit the escape of the moisture or vapor to the contents of the case. This housing is provided with a lug or projection 7 on its top, to which is pivoted a latch 8, provided with a hook portion 8′, adapted to engage a lug 7′ on the back wall or body of the case as shown most clearly in Fig. 3, the housing being thereby held firmly within the case but may be easily removed when necessary.

Within the space defined by the housing, is pivoted or oscillatingly mounted a liquid receptacle 9, one journal of said receptacle having a bearing in the front wall 5′ of the housing 5 and the other journal having a bearing in a keeper or bar 10 which is hinged at one end to the housing and has its other end snapped into a recess 11 at a diametrically opposite point of the housing. The receptacle or tank is weighted, as shown at 12, so that it will oscillate and accommodate itself to the movements of the person carrying the case and thereby avoid the spilling of the liquid. The receptacle is provided with a filling nozzle 13 and a stopper 14 is fitted tightly therein to prevent leakage.

A wick 15 is inserted through the nozzle and held therein by the stopper, the wick serving as packing around the stopper and also drawing the liquid from within the receptacle by capillary attraction. A weight 16 is secured to the wick within the receptacle or tank so as to hold the wick to the bottom of the tank and, consequently, maintain the supply of moisture to the goods within the pouch as long as there is any liquid in the tank. The wick is carried around the outer surface of the tank to a greater or less extent according to varying conditions and this outer portion of the wick is held to the tank by a clip which is preferably in the form of a resilient split ring 17 having spaced fingers 18 projecting therefrom to fit over the wick and hold it close to the tank as shown in Fig. 5.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a simple and inexpensive device consisting essentially of a closed tank to contain a liquid, a wick leading from the tank to supply moisture by capillary attraction and evaporation to the cigars or other goods, and a foraminous partition to prevent direct contact of the goods with the tank or the wick and permit the moist vapor to pass to the goods. The liquid placed in the tank flows slowly through

the wick and evaporates therefrom, the vapor passing through the openings in the partition or housing 5 to be absorbed by the cigars or other form of tobacco in the pouch.

As the reservoir is pivotally supported, the mouth or inlet thereto will be uppermost in whatever position the cigar case is placed in the pocket, preventing any possibility of leakage and damage to cigars, as result by contact of the water with the tobacco. This is accomplished by weighting the bottom of the reservoir with lead causing it to swing on its axis.

The absorbent material usually employed in humidors is dispensed with by use of a cheap wicking which can be quickly replaced and does not become foul as absorbent material does. The wicking is weighted in the tank in such a manner as to keep it at or near the bottom of the same so that the last particle of water can be carried by capillary attraction to the outside of the tank and there given off by evaporation. By employing a tank substantially as shown and described, I am enabled to have a regular amount of moisture exposed to the air for evaporation at all times, a feature impossible where absorbent pads without tanks are used. The wicking is so arranged that it may be run any distance around the outside of the tank up to the complete circle. If it is found the air is too moist in the humidor the wicking outside of the tank can be shortened by putting more of it on the inside thereby reducing the evaporating surface, which minimizes the moisture of the air within the case. This tank and wicking together with the protecting case or partition gives all the advantages of previous arrangements and, in addition, possesses the above enumerated advantages.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a tank therein, a wick leading from the tank and extending over a portion of the exterior surface of the tank, and a foraminous housing inclosing said tank and spaced apart therefrom.

2. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a tank provided with a mouth portion, said tank pivotally mounted in the case whereby said mouth portion is maintained in uppermost position, a wick leading from the tank and a foraminous partition over the tank.

3. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a weighted tank pivotally mounted therein, a wick leading from the tank, and a foraminous partition over the tank.

4. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a tank therein, a wick leading from the tank, said wick being weighted within the tank, and a foraminous partition over the tank.

5. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a tank therein, a wick leading from the tank, and extending over a portion of the exterior surface of the same, and a foraminous partition over the tank.

6. A pocket receptacle, comprising a case, a tank therein, a wick leading from the tank, a clip fitting upon the tank to hold a portion of the wick thereto, and a foraminous partition over the tank.

7. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a foraminous housing detachably secured to the bottom thereof, a tank pivotally mounted within the housing, a latch on the case arranged to engage the housing, and means for retaining the tank within the housing.

8. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a weighted tank pivotally mounted therein, and a foraminous housing inclosing said tank.

9. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a weighted tank pivotally mounted therein, a foraminous housing inclosing said tank, and a wick leading from the tank and extending over a portion of the exterior surface of said tank.

10. A pocket receptacle comprising a case, a weighted tank pivotally mounted therein, a foraminous housing detachably secured to the bottom of the case and inclosing said tank, and a weighted wick within the tank and extending over a portion of the exterior surface thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH E. GELDER.

Witnesses:
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ROBT. F. HARRISON.