

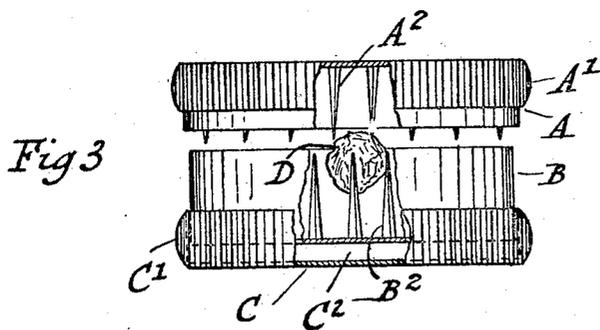
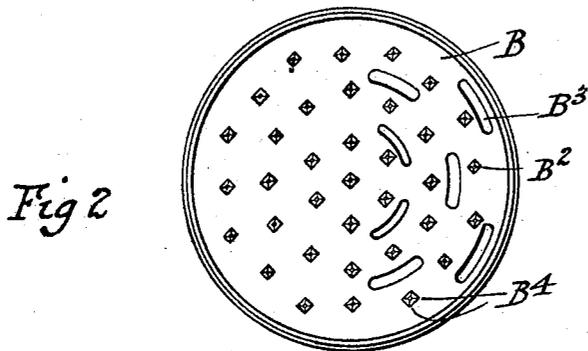
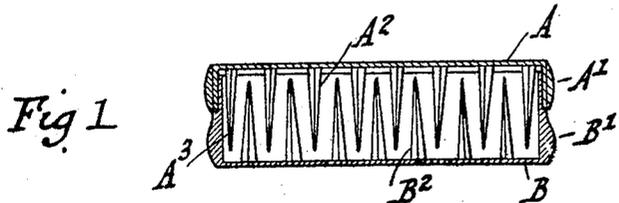
No. 795,746.

PATENTED JULY 25, 1905.

W. H. WINGFIELD & J. BALDING.

CASE AND DEVICE FOR HOLDING AND DISINTEGRATING TOBACCO AND
OTHER SUBSTANCES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1905.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY WINGFIELD AND JOHN BALDING, OF BOORT,
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

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No. 795,746.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 25, 1905.

Application filed April 19, 1905. Serial No. 256,453.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM HENRY WINGFIELD and JOHN BALDING, subjects of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., residing at Boort, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases and Devices for Holding and Disintegrating Tobacco or other Substances; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is primarily to enable plug-tobacco to be disintegrated for pipe-smoking without the use of a common knife or the like, and the accumulated shredded tobacco is retained and kept stored as long as desired. A knife is not always available. It is frequently too blunt. It becomes stained and unsuitable for immediately afterward cutting food or other substances, and it does not permit of the preparation of the tobacco for the pipe satisfactorily, for after using a knife the flakes of tobacco still require treatment, and this is usually given by their being rubbed between the smoker's palms—an unsanitary unpleasant practice, avoidable by the use of our invention, in which rubbing accompanies the disintegration and can be continued at will.

Our invention comprises an upper and a lower member, a set of abrading-pins being studded upon the base of the lower member and another set of abrading-pins studded upon the inside under surface of the upper member thereof, the pins pointing in opposite directions. They have disintegrating edges and points and are so placed that when the upper and lower members are fitted together the pins of each will be parallel, or approximately so, and will occupy part of the space left between the pins of the other. The two members are then movable relatively to one another without the pins clashing or standing in each other's paths.

In using this invention the plug may be firmly grasped in the user's right hand, and he will hold in his left one of the said members with its array of pin-points upward. One of the lower corners or one surface or edge of the plug may then be worked by the hand with a to-and-fro or circular motion while being pressed upon the array of points. The

result will be a frittering away of the plug, and flakes or small pieces will fall away and accumulate. The base on which the pins are mounted is inclosed by a cylindrical rim.

When surfaces of the device are found to be clogged with adhering fragments of tobacco, the rotating of the two members together will loosen the fragments. The pins can be made in various well-known ways—for example, by stamping and bending them up out of a metal blank with points and edges made sufficiently sharp for the disintegration. The holes so produced in the blank may be filled or enlarged and utilized, as explained below.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, the invention is illustrated in simple forms to which the claim is not limited.

Figure 1 shows a box consisting of a disintegrating and storing case in vertical middle section in closed position. The pins are almost the full depth of the box, and there are no apertures in either member. The upper member could screw down on the lower instead of simply fitting on, as shown. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a lower member. This may have no apertures, or it may have apertures, as shown, in any suitable locations. Fig. 3 is an outside view (with part broken out to show the interior) of a case for disintegrating and storing, having a special storage-receptacle. The upper member is shown lifted off.

A shows an upper member, and A' a milled edge or other means of gripping the same firmly by hand for disintegrating purposes.

A² shows a series of pins projecting downward, so as to present an array of disintegrating-points. The outside ring of pins is marked A³.

B shows a lower member, B' a milled edge or other means of gripping the same firmly, and B² a series of pins projecting upward between and approximately parallel to the pins projecting downward from A when the members are fitted together.

The pins, or some of them, have edges sufficiently angular to assist the shredding, as shown by B⁴ in Fig. 2.

C is a receptacle slipped or fitted on and prevented from rotating upon B by a bayonet-joint (not shown) or otherwise. It may have milling C', whereby B and C will be rotatable together, or the milling may be on B. It could be screwed on or hinged.

The space C² under member B may be enlarged or reduced at will and may receive tobacco from that member when there are holes, as B³; but when there are no holes the wall of member B still allows considerable tobacco shreds to accumulate, and they may be there kept till wanted for use, being boxed in by member A. Small lumps of tobacco are ordinarily more difficult to cut with a common knife than large. They are easily dealt with by this invention. D shows such a lump impaled on a pin B². It is disintegrated by a to-and-fro revolving motion of member A, at the same time pressing the latter downward.

When the two members are used for the disintegrating, the case may while closed be turned upside down and about while the upper member is being turned upon the lower.

What we claim as our invention, and de-

sire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A disintegrating and storing case comprising an annular top member and an annular bottom member adapted to fit together to form a cylindrical box and each member being provided on its cylindrical exterior with a roughened gripping-surface whereby the two members may be rotated independently of each other, with interpenetrating teeth projecting upwardly from the bottom member and downwardly from the top member, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HENRY WINGFIELD.
JOHN BALDING.

Witnesses:

ROBERT MCGOWAN,
ALFRED JOHN WHITE.