June 24, 1930. B. PUTTERMAN 1,767,476

SMOKER'S RECEPTACLE

Filed March 11, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

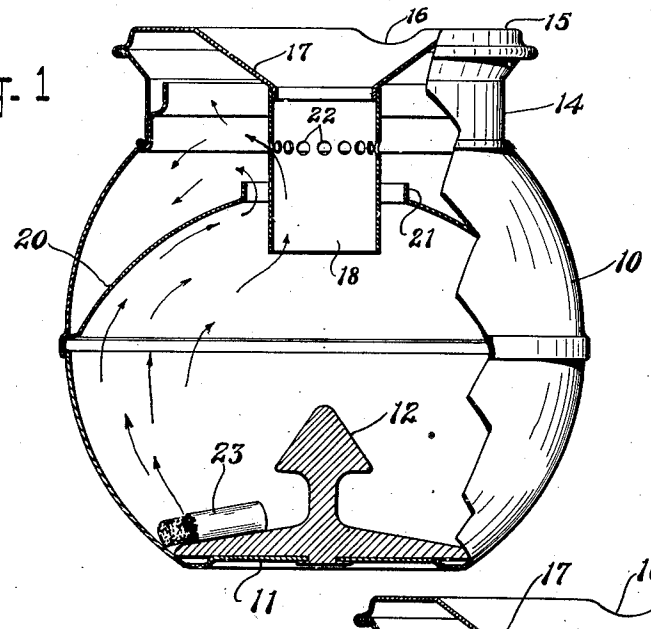


Fig. 2

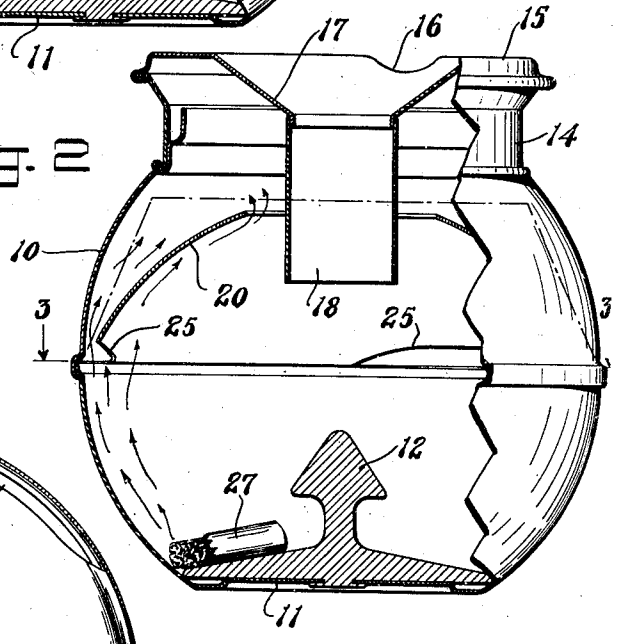
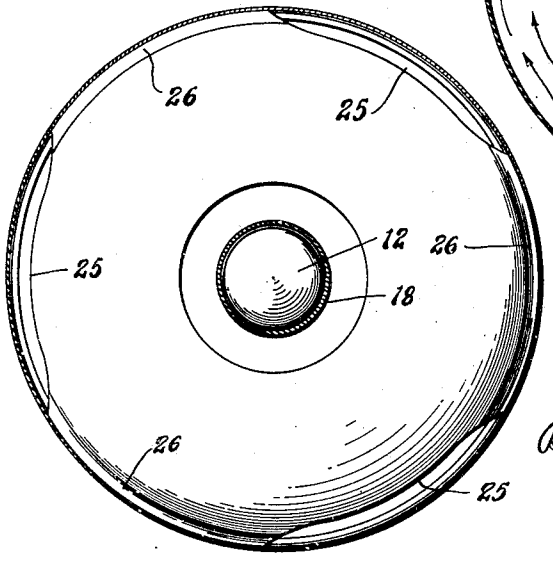


Fig. 3



Benjamin Patterman INVENTOR

BY Schlitz & Lotch

his ATTORNEYS

June 24, 1930. B. PUTTERMAN 1,767,476

SMOKER'S RECEPTACLE

Filed March 11, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4

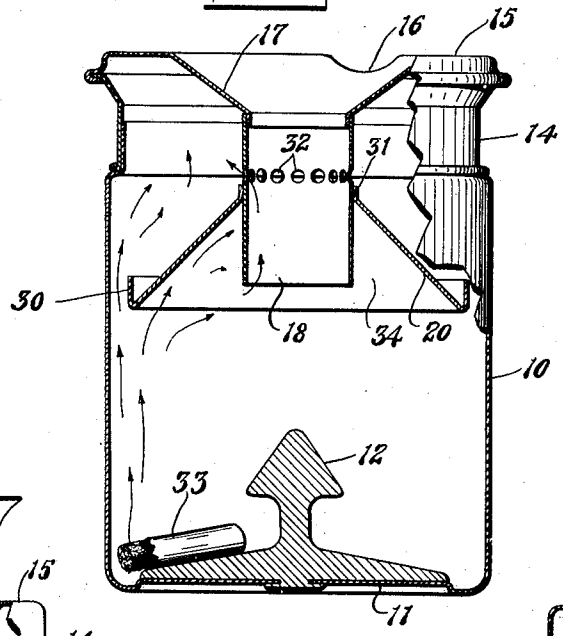


Fig. 7

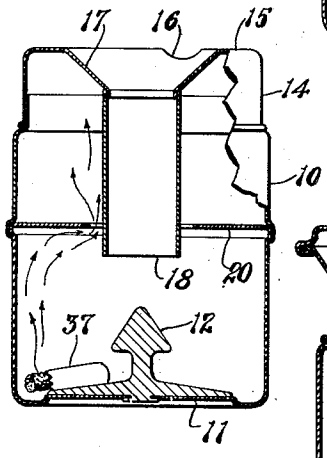


Fig. 6

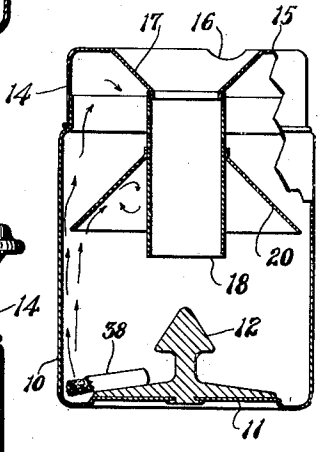
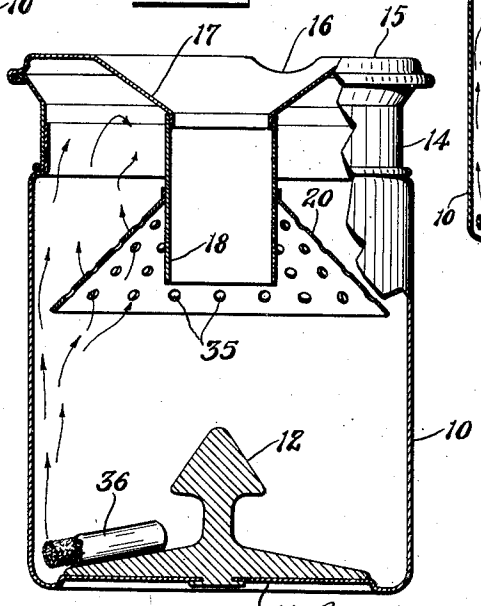


Fig. 5



INVENTOR
Benjamin Putterman
BY
Scheinbaum & Scheinbaum
ATTORNEYS

Patented June 24, 1930

1,767,476

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BENJAMIN PUTTERMAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO YANKEE METAL PRODUCTS CORP., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

SMOKER'S RECEPTACLE

Application filed March 11, 1929. Serial No. 346,213.

This invention relates to smoker's receptacles and more particularly to that type of receptacle which will retain smoker's waste, such as ash, burnt matches and stubs of cigars and cigarettes, within a compartment in such a manner as to prevent the odor of said waste from contaminating the atmosphere, and to provide means to prevent the cigars, cigarettes or matches from accumulating in the path of the opening of the receptacle.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a smoker's waste receptacle which will retain lighted matches, cigars or cigarette stubs and extinguish them without allowing the odor, fumes or smoke from said lighted matches, cigar or cigarette stubs from contaminating the surrounding atmosphere.

Another object of this invention is to provide a smoker's waste receptacle which is divided into substantially two compartments one of which receives the smoker's waste and upon the walls of which the fumes and smoke disintegrate, the other compartment acting as an auxiliary to capture any fumes or smoke in excess of that which cannot be disintegrated in the receiving compartment, one of the compartments being provided with means to prevent the cigars, cigarettes or matches from accumulating in the path of the opening of the receptacle.

Another object of the invention is to provide a smoker's receptacle including a downwardly extending member which acts as a fume deflecting and retaining member and provides a smoke disintegration chamber within the receptacle.

Another object of the invention is to provide a smoker's receptacle having a deflecting and partitioning member therein which is of substantial conical formation and spaced from portions of the receptacle to provide a fume passageway therebetween.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a smoker's receptacle having a deflecting and partitioning member therein so as to divide the receptacle into two compartments, said member being adapted to deflect the rising smoke into the upper compartment, and trap the smoke in said compartment.

Another object of the invention is to provide a smoker's receptacle having therein a deflecting and partitioning member apertured to provide for the passage of fumes therethrough but arranged for retaining said fumes after entry to the chamber formed thereby.

A further object of this invention is to provide a smoker's waste receptacle of the character described which will be ornamental as well as practical, compact and inexpensive to manufacture, and which can be conveniently used upon a table or desk, or which can be readily adapted to be used in combination with a smoker's stand.

With these and other objects in view, to be more fully set forth hereinafter, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the operation and construction herein described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

The disclosure made the basis of exemplifying the present inventive concept suggests practical embodiments thereof, but the invention is not to be restricted to the exact details of these disclosures, and the latter, therefore, are to be understood from an illustrative, rather than a restrictive standpoint.

The invention will first be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein similar references characters are used to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and more specifically defined and indicated in the appended claims.

The inventive idea involved is capable of receiving a variety of mechanical expressions, some of which, for the purpose of illustration, are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a view partially in section of one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modified form of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the lines 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view partially in section of a further form of the present invention; and

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are similar views of additional forms or modifications of the invention.

Referring to the drawings it will be noted that in each form of the invention a suitable designed receptacle body is provided which for convenience is in each instance designated by the numeral 10. The body 10 is provided with a floor 11 upon which is mounted a deflecting member 12 in line with the opening in the receptacle top through which the smoker's refuse is deposited, thus acting to prevent the straight upward passage of fumes from such refuse through the opening and also to prevent the deposit of waste in the path of the opening.

In each form of the invention herein presented, the upper end of the receptacle is provided with a suitable design closure or cover having a side flange 14 and flat upper surface 15 depressed as at 16 to provide cigar or cigarette receiving portions. The tops in each form of the invention also include the inwardly tapering central portion 17 which is apertured to provide a communication therethrough to the interior of the body 10, the aperture being associated with a tube 18 which depends from the portion 17.

In considering the present invention, no claim is made for the specific structure of the receptacle top and deflector except as in so far they cooperate with the associated novel structure as will be hereinafter described. It will be distinctly understood therefore that any suitable receptacle, deflector and top may be utilized in the forming of the present invention. The structure herein shown and described is merely by way of illustration and various types of permanently or removable associated receptacle tops and deflectors may be utilized without in any way departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention. Thus the full use of equivalents may be resorted to, all within the scope of the appended claims.

Again referring to the drawings in general, it will be noted that each form of the invention is characterized by the provision of a deflecting and partitioning member designated throughout the drawings by the numeral 20. This feature and its novel position, cooperation and function is the essence of applicant's present invention. The element 20 hereinafter referred to as a flange is centrally apertured and extends from the central aperture downwardly to or near to the side walls of the body 10. Thus it provides a downwardly extending concave or conical surface adapted to deflect and guide fumes and to trap them thereabove against exit through the tube 18. Some of the many forms of this feature of applicant's invention are herein presented. It will be understood, however, that all the forms of the invention covered by the appended claims are not herein disclosed and that each form presented is in turn subject to numerous changes and modifications without departing from the invention.

Referring more particularly to Fig. 1 of the drawings, in this form of the invention the flange 20 is shown as secured at its lower outer edge to the body 10 approximately midway between the top and bottom. The flange extends upwardly and inwardly from its point of attachment to a point near but spaced from the depending tube 18. The flange in this instance is concave, the cross-section being curved and the central portion terminating in a flange 21, which surrounds the central aperture. The terminal flange 21 is spaced from the tube 18 to provide for the passage of fumes therebetween. In this form of the invention the tube 18 may be apertured as at 22. It will be understood that the tube 18 may or may not be apertured in any of the various forms of the invention.

In the operation of this form of the invention, refuse material is deposited through the tube 18, being guided by the inclined surface 17. As the material drops within the body 10, it is deflected by the member 12 to assume a position as indicated by the cigars or cigarettes. Fumes rising therefrom are deflected by the flange 20 and as indicated by the arrows pass between the flange 21 and the tube 18 and are thus trapped above the flange 20 in the upper chamber formed thereby. As an auxiliary means of admitting fumes to this chamber, the apertures 22 may be provided. Fumes in excess of those entering the chamber between the tube 18 and the flange 21 may pass upwardly in the tube 18 to the apertures 22. These fumes will be prevented from further passing up the tube by normal external air pressure and will pass through the apertures 22 to be trapped within the disintegration chamber as indicated by the arrows.

Referring specifically to Figs. 2 and 3, this form of the invention also includes the flange 20 which is of circular section convex form as in the flange 20 of Fig. 1. In this form of the invention the central aperture surrounds but is spaced from the tube 18 and it will be seen that the use of both or either the flange 21 and apertures 22 of Fig. 1 is optional. In this form of the invention, the flange 20 is also secured to the body 10 and supported thereby independently of the tube 18 as in Fig. 1. The outer body engaging portion of the flange 20 is however cut away as at 25, these portions being spaced from the walls of the body 10 to provide fume passages therebetween. It will be noted that the outer edge section of the flange 20 in this instance is a substantial spider, the intermediate portions 26 between the cuts 25 forming the legs of the spider and support-

ing the flange 20. It will be distinctly understood that the protection afforded by the appended claims is not specific to the elongated cut portions 25 but that they cover any spacing of portions of the outer edge of the flange 20 from the body 10 to provide fume passages therebetween. Applicant is therefore not confined to the number or configuration of the cutout portions 25 or intermediate portions 26 herein shown. Obviously the same results will be accomplished by apertures slightly spaced from the peripheral edge of the flange 20.

In the operation of this form of the invention refuse material as indicated at 27 may be deposited within the body 10 as in the case of Fig. 1 and will by being deflected by the deflector assume a position similar to that indicated by 27. The fumes arising therefrom will, as indicated by the arrows, and guided by the contour of the side walls of the body 10, pass upwardly. Portions of the fumes passing between the flange 20 and the body 10 at the cut-out portions 25 into the upper chamber being trapped therein by the inwardly and upwardly extending surface. By providing the spacing between the tube 18 and the inner edge of the flange 20, fumes not otherwise trapped will pass into the chamber in the manner described in connection with Fig. 1, all as indicated by the arrows. Obviously the invention contemplates the continuation of the flange 20 to the tube 18 in such cases where the entrance adjacent the body 10 suffices.

Referring to that form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 4, it will be seen that the flange 20 is in this instance supported by the tube 18, the outer edge thereof being spaced from the side walls of the chamber 10. The lower outer edge of the flange 20 may in this instance be provided with an upstanding flange 30 which is spaced from the side walls of the body 10 and provide therebetween passage for the fumes into the upper disintegration chamber. In the present specific illustration of this form of the invention the flange 20 is shown encircling the tube 18, an inner flange 31 being provided as a joining flange with the tube 18. The tube 18 is also shown as apertured at 32 similar to the apertures shown in Fig. 1. The flange 30 and the apertures 32 are of course optional and may be dispensed with, and if desired the inner edge of the flange 20 may be apertured or cut out to provide fume passages therethrough to the chamber or between the inner edge and the tube 18.

In this form of the invention refuse may be deposited through the tube 18 to be deflected by the deflector 12 and assume the position shown at 33 as previously described. Fumes rising therefrom will pass upwardly along the walls of the chamber 10 and will pass between the flange 30 and the walls to be trapped within the upper chamber. It will be understood that in this or other forms of the invention the contour of the walls may be such as to lend a guiding influence to the fumes as do the walls in Figs. 1 and 2. As indicated by the arrows in some instances, it may be that some of the fumes will pass under the flange 20 and such fumes will pass upwardly in the tube 18 to subsequently pass through the apertures 32 to be trapped as hereinbefore described. In some instances some of the fumes will be trapped under the flange 20 and such fumes will be retained in the annular space 34 surrounding the tube 18 and will there disintegrate. If this is undesirable, apertures may be provided in the flange 20 or portions thereof may be spaced from the tube 18 to provide passage of the fumes to the upper chamber.

Referring to Fig. 5, the form of the invention illustrated embodies some of the features discussed in connection with Fig. 4. The flange 20 is supported from the tube 18 and extends downwardly and outwardly therefrom. In this form of the invention the peripheral flange and the apertures of the tube 18 are not disclosed, their provision being in either case optional. The flange 20 terminates short of the side walls of the body 10 to provide fume passage therebetween. Suitable apertures are formed in the flange 20 shown as at 35 to provide for the entrance of fumes to the upper chamber at many points over its surface both adjacent and intermediate its inner and outer edges. It will be understood that the apertures in this instance provide a screening action permitting the free passage of fumes to the upper chamber formed thereby by preventing the outward passage of fumes therefrom. It will be understood that the number, configuration and positioning of the apertures 35 may be experimentally determined and that great departure from these characteristics of the apertures 35 as shown will not depart from the spirit or scope of the invention.

In the operation of this form of the invention refuse material dropped through the tube 18 and deflected by the member 12 assumes the general position indicated at 36. Fumes arising from such refuse may pass upwardly guided by the side walls of the body 10 and may pass between the sides of the body and the outer edge of the flange 20, or it may pass through the apertures 35. In each instance it is received in the upper chamber and retained therein by the screening action of the apertured flange 20 above referred to. In this form of the invention it will be seen that an interexchange of parts with respect to the forms of the invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2 may be desired; it being within the scope of the invention to utilize the apertured flange 20 in the other forms of the invention, as, if desired, the flange 20 herein illustrated

may extend to the walls of the receptacle and may be secured thereto for entire or partial support. By thus constructing the invention the disintegrating chamber will be formed by a dividing member extending entirely across the bottom of the chamber which permits entrance of fumes thereto but prevents exit of fumes therefrom.

Referring to Fig. 6, this form of the present invention includes the flange 20 depending from the tube 18. The tube 18, however, extends below the bottom edge of the flange, thus insuring the effective trapping of fumes within the body 10. This feature of the invention it will be noted may be incorporated with any form of the invention herein described or with any modification thereof. In its operation the fumes to be emitted from the device must pass below the level of the lowest entrance to the disintegration chamber. This obviously will not take place as the fumes passing off from the refuse are hot and will of course rise in the body seeking the highest place. Thus this form of the invention provides a double trapping action, the tube itself acting as a trap in addition to the trap formed by the flange 20.

In reference to the modification of the invention as illustrated in Fig. 7 of the drawings, I have provided the body portion 10 with a substantially disk-shaped member 20, which is secured to the side of the receptacle, but it is obvious that this disk-shaped member may be secured to the tube 18. This disk-shaped member can either be made in the form as illustrated in Fig. 3, wherein the said disk is provided with a plurality of small openings or cut-away portions 25, or it may be solid as indicated in Fig. 7, with the exception of the central opening through which the tube 18 projects. In this form, the smoke which comes from the cigar or cigarette 37 will be deflected so as to pass through the side opening adjacent the tube. If the form adopted is that indicated in Fig. 3, certain fumes or smoke would be adapted to pass up the side of the receptacle through the opening, and the balance of the fumes would pass through the openings adjacent the tube, as is clearly indicated in Fig. 2. It is obvious from the foregoing description of the invention, and this has reference to all the figures of the drawings, that I have invented a very novel and unique smoker's receptacle, in which I have incorporated a member adapted to deflect rising smoke into the upper part of the receptacle, or in other words, this member has divided the receptacle into two parts or compartments, and the member acts as a deflector so as to deflect the rising smoke and trap the same in the upper compartment of the receptacle.

In accordance with the provision of the patent statute, I have described my invention but I desire it understood that it is not confined to the particular form shown and described, the same being merely illustrative, and that the invention can be carried out in other ways, without departing from the spirit of my invention, and therefore, I claim broadly the right to employ all equivalent instrumentalities coming within the scope of the appended claims, and by means of which, objects of my invention are attained and new results accomplished; as it is obvious that the particular embodiments herein shown and described are only some of many that can be employed to attain these objects and accomplish these results.

What I claim and desire to obtain by Letters Patent is—

1. A smoker's receptacle including a body, a cover therefor, a tube depending from said cover and a downwardly and outwardly extending deflector surrounding said tube and being supported thereby.

2. A smoker's receptacle including a body, a cover therefor, a tube depending from said cover and a downwardly and outwardly extending deflector surrounding said tube, said deflector being spaced from the side walls of said receptacle.

3. A smoker's receptacle including a body, a cover therefor, a tube depending from said cover and a downwardly and outwardly extending deflector surrounding said tube, and lying wholly above the lower extremity of said tube.

4. A smoker's receptacle including a body, a cover therefor, a tube depending from said cover and a downwardly and outwardly extending deflector surrounding said tube, said tube being apertured to communicate with said receptacle above said member.

This specification signed this 9th day of March, 1929.

BENJAMIN PUTTERMAN.