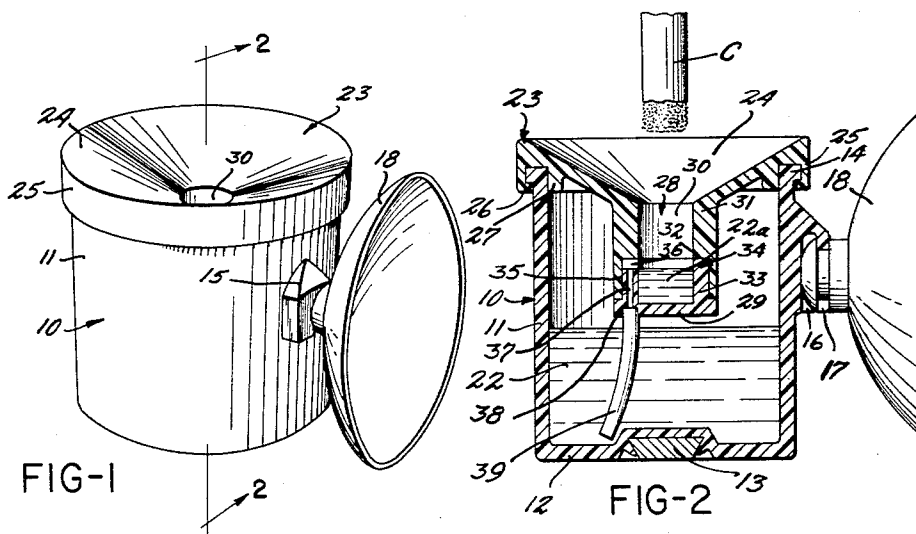
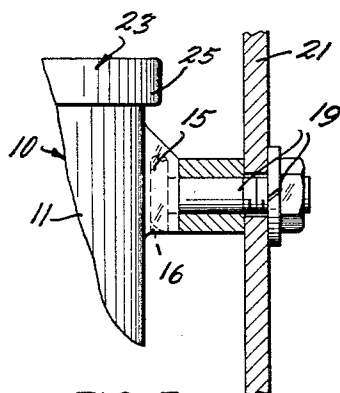
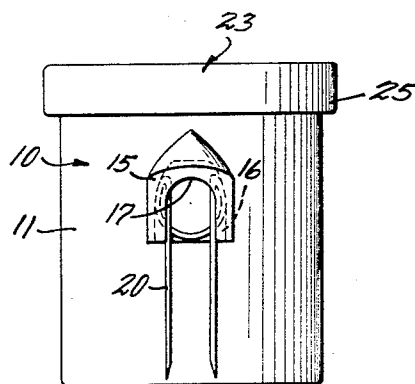
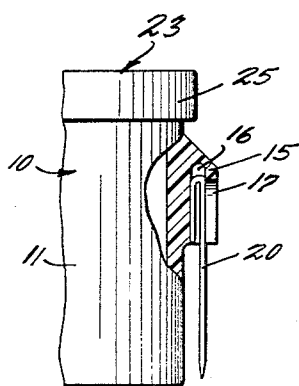


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CIGARETTE SNUFFER

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CIGARETTE SNUFFER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 131—256)

My present invention relates to the broad class of smoker's articles and more particularly to a cigarette snuffing device.

Of the fires caused by carelessness of men, the greater percentage is said to be caused by careless smokers. Many of these fires are started by smokers who flip their burning cigarettes or cigar stubs from motor vehicles into dry weeds or other vegetation and combustibles along public roads and highways. There has been much educational effort as well as legislation to induce the public to stop flipping burning cigar and cigarette stubs from vehicles and to employ an ashtray.

However, in actual practice, smokers do not like to deposit a burning cigarette or cigar in an ashtray since the odor created by its continued burning is very undesirable. Therefore due to the laxity of the public in general, when the ashtray becomes partially filled and it is difficult to completely extinguish a cigar or cigarette butt, it is still the practice for smokers to drop the cigarette at the wheels of the moving vehicle. The vehicle in which the smoker is riding or one following quite often, due to the wind currents created by the movement of the vehicle, causes the lighted butt to be blown or rolled into the dry vegetation at the edge of the road or highway and the same danger exists.

It is obvious then, that the way to overcome this undesirable result is to provide a quick and efficient means for completely extinguishing a cigar or cigarette butt whereupon it may be placed in the ashtray or thrown from the vehicle without danger.

The present invention seeks to provide this desirable means for completely extinguishing a burning cigar or cigarette and yet provide an extinguisher which will not become inoperative by reason of its having become full.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will also be seen and understood during the course of the following specification which relates to the accompanying drawing wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts.

One physical embodiment of the invention concept I have devised is disclosed in the drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cigarette snuffer;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross section taken diametrically through the cigarette snuffer substantially on the plane indicated by line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view partially in side elevation and partially in cross section showing a modified support means;

Figure 4 is a side elevation showing a further modification of the support means and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view partially in cross section detailing the support means of Figure 4.

Having reference now more particularly to the drawing, I have shown a somewhat cup-shaped receptacle 10 which has a cylindrical side wall 11, closed by a bottom wall 12. Embedded in the bottom wall 12 is a permanent magnet 13 which may be employed to anchor the

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cigarette snuffer to a horizontal ferrous metal surface such as the flat top surface of the dashboard of the vehicle. At its upper edge, the cylindrical side wall 11 is provided with an outwardly disposed peripheral flange 14.

The side wall 11 is provided with an outwardly extending boss 15, which boss contains a downwardly open vertically disposed slot 16. The slot 16 also is open laterally thereof at 17 to admit the support means, which may comprise a suction cup 18, a bolt 19 or an upholstery pin 20. It will therefore be seen that the receptacle may be supported by the suction cup 18 on any flat impervious surface, such as the painted vertical wall of the dashboard, the windshield, or a window glass or may be secured by the bolt and cooperating nut 19 to the dashboard 21 or may even be secured to the door lining or other upholstery portion of the vehicle by pin 20.

The receptacle 11 is manufactured from a resilient material such as one of the flexible plastics which are common today, or of rubber or similar material. The receptacle is adapted to receive a fluid fire extinguishing medium, for example, water 22. Of course, other types of fluid materials which are capable of extinguishing a cigar or cigarette butt by either the exclusion of oxygen or reduction of heat below the ignition point will work effectively.

The open top of the receptacle 10 is closed by means of a top wall closure 23 which has a frusto-conical depression 24 at its center. Its peripheral edge is provided with a depending flange 25 which has an inwardly disposed lip 26 cooperably associated with the flange 14 of the receptacle 10 and together with the inwardly spaced annular flange 27 hermetically seals the top 23 to the receptacle 10. It is thus easily seen that as the resilient wall 11 of the receptacle 10 is squeezed, a pressure is created within the receptacle 10 and the fluid 22 may thus be manually pressurized.

At its center, the top wall 23 is provided with a depending cylindrical wall 28 which is open at its top and is closed at its bottom by a closing wall 29. In actual practice, the wall 28 is provided with a relatively thick side wall which defines a central aperture 30 of sufficient size to receive a cigarette C. Obviously the size of the aperture 30 may vary in different ones of the devices manufactured in accordance with the circumferential size of the cigarette or cigar to be extinguished by the snuffer.

I desire it to be understood that throughout this specification and the claim appended hereto, that it is not my intention to limit the scope of my invention by the use of the term "cigarette," but I use the term generically to include all smoking tobacco products such as cigarettes and cigars. Obviously even matches may be extinguished thereby. At its lower end the well side walls 31 are inwardly enlarged to provide a downwardly presented annular shoulder 32. The closure wall 29 is the bottom wall of a plug 33 which has an inwardly extending annular cylindrical flange 34 fitting snugly into the enlarged lower end 35 of the well and bears against the shoulder 32. At one side the flange 34 is relieved as at 36 (Figure 2) and a vertical aperture 37 extends downwardly through the flange and communicates the relieved portion 36 with an enlarged lower end socket 38 into which the upper end of the conduit 39 is frictionally engaged. The conduit 39 has its lower end immersed in the fluid 22. It will thus be seen that as the side walls 11 are squeezed, the pressurized fluid 22 will flow upwardly through the conduit 39, the aperture 37, through the relieved portion 36 and into the well 30. So long as the pressure is continuously applied, the fluid will flow upwardly completely filling the well and even spreading into the frusto-conical depression 24. When the side

walls 11 are released, their natural resiliency will cause them to spread and to return to their normal configuration, thus creating a low pressure within the receptacle and the natural forces of gravity and outside air pressure will cause the fluid to lower its level and flow in the opposite direction through the relieved portion 36, the aperture 37 and the conduit 39, back into the receptacle until such time as the fluid in the well reaches the lowermost level of the relieved portion 36. This fluid 22a will then remain in the bottom portion of the well. When a cigar or cigarette C is inserted with the lighted end downwardly into the well, the fluid in the well will extinguish the burning end and the butt or stub may then be discarded. The structure disclosed herein has been devised in view of the fact that vehicles may not be used for long periods of time and the fluid in the well tends to evaporate. However, the fluid hermetically sealed in the container 11, the evaporation of which is possible only through the aperture 37 and conduit 39, is so infinitesimal that evaporation loss is of no consequence.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States the following:

A cigarette extinguisher comprising a resilient self-supporting collapsible impervious receptacle having an open top and means for fixing said receptacle at a desired location; an outwardly disposed peripheral flange on said receptacle at its open top; a closure for said open top having a central frusto-conical depression; a depend-

ing peripheral flange on said top; an annular flange depending from said top and spaced from said depending peripheral flange and receiving said outwardly disposed peripheral flange tightly therebetween; an inwardly disposed lip at the lower edge of said depending flange releasably hooked under said outwardly disposed peripheral flange whereby said top is hermetically and releasably secured in closing relation to said receptacle; said closure having an upwardly open depending well having a lower end portion spaced from the lower end of said receptacle and disposed therein; and a conduit entirely within said receptacle and communicating at its upper end with said well at a point intermediate its vertical dimension and at its lower end adjacent to the bottom of said receptacle whereby collapsing pressure applied to said receptacle is effective to pressurize fluid in the receptacle and discharge it into said well through said conduit.

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