

KURTH, DAHIS & ROBITAILLE.

Tobacco Box.

No. 29,387.

Patented July 31, 1860.

Fig: 1.

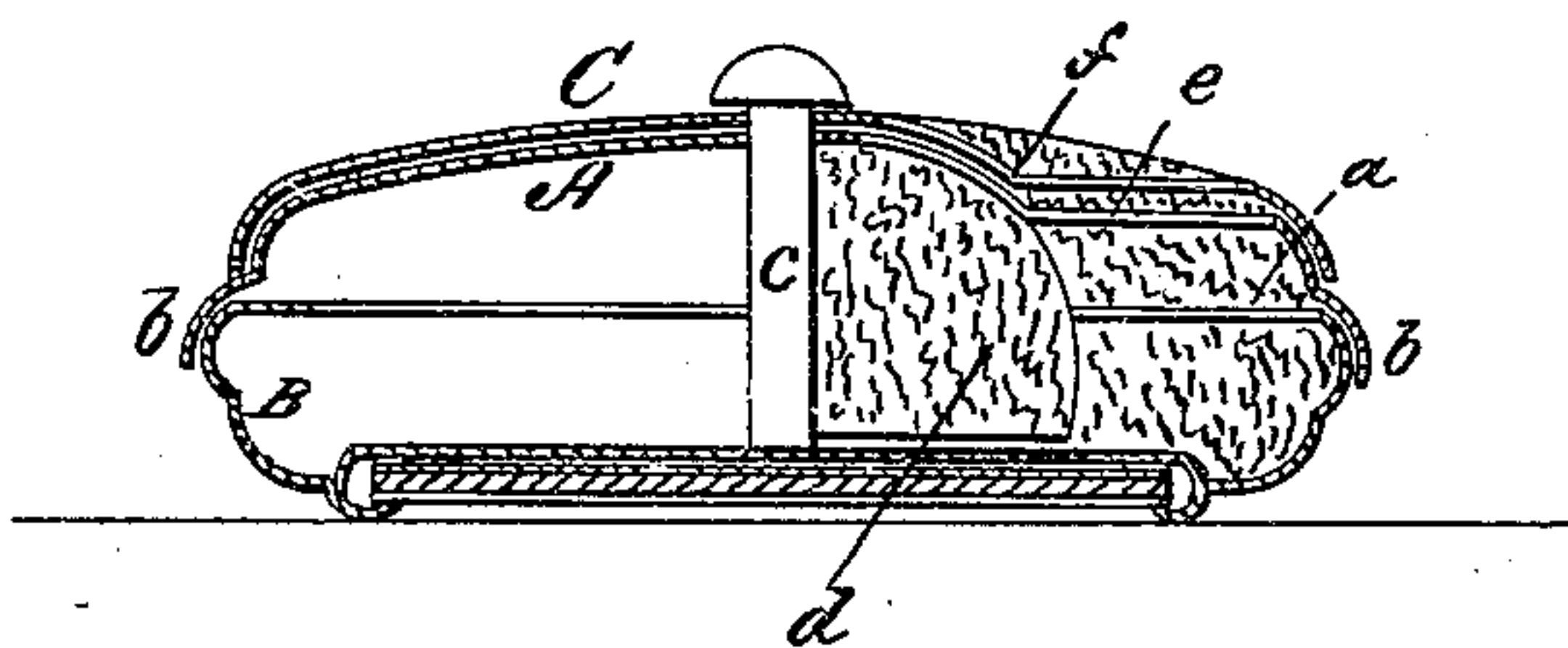
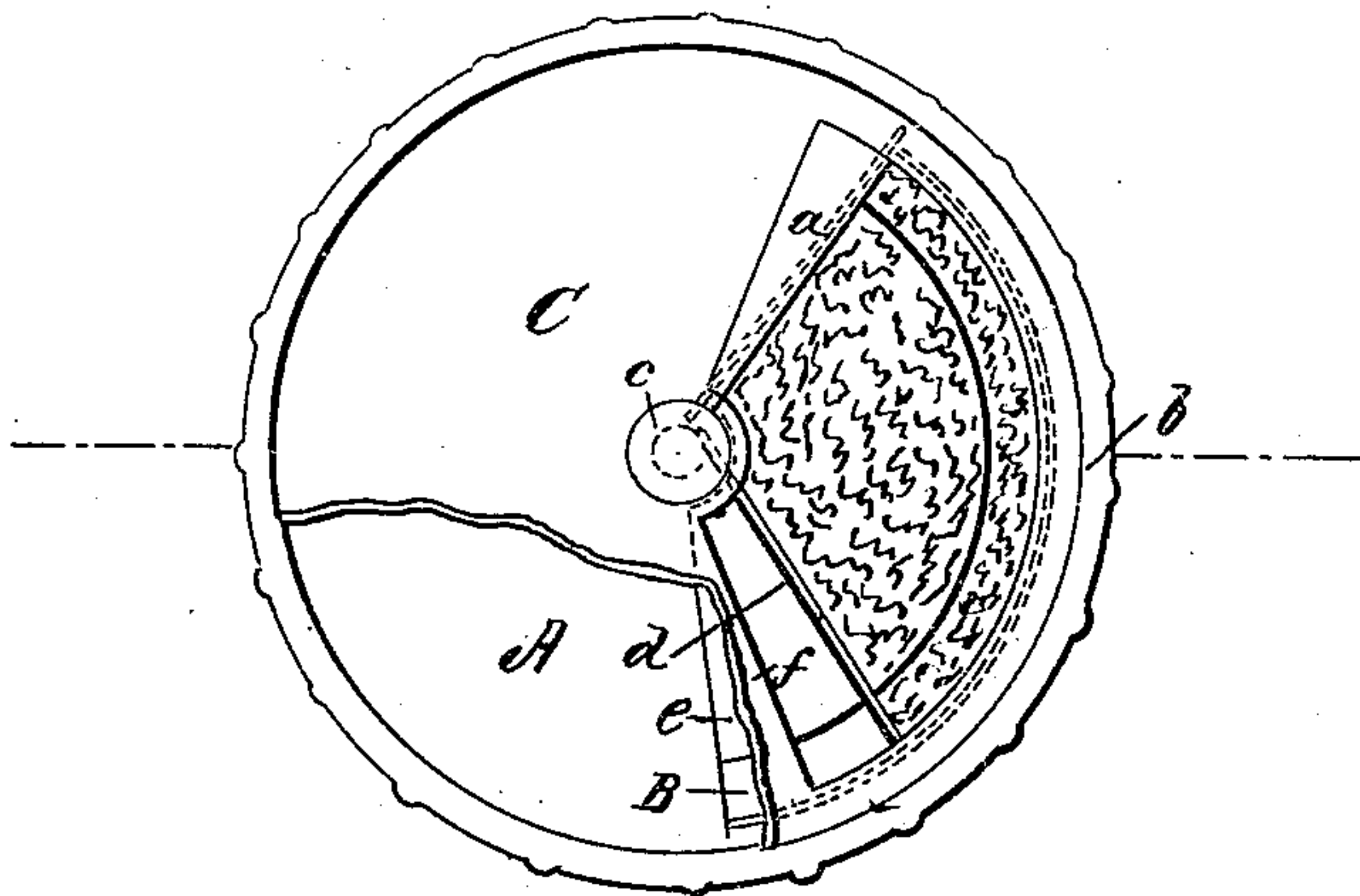


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

Henry Kurth
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY KURTH, FLORIAN DAHIS, AND CHARLES ROBITAILLE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO-BOX.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 29,387, dated July 31, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY KURTH, FLORIAN DAHIS, and CHARLES ROBITAILLE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Tobacco-Box; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, represents a vertical central section of our invention. Fig. 2, is a sectional plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference in both views indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in arranging the bottom of the box, together with a sweep attached to the same, in such a manner that the same rotates around a central pin and that the tobacco in the box can be compressed between said sweep and a stationary radial partition which is secured to the body of the box, by a direct positive pressure.

To enable those skilled in the art, to make and use our invention we will proceed to describe its construction and operation with reference to the drawing.

Tobacco for chewing or snuff when kept in a box is liable to become very dry unless it be compressed firmly so as to present the smallest possible surface to the influence of the atmospheric air. If a small portion of tobacco is kept in a comparatively large box, and if the single grains are scattered about the whole box each grain is more or less exposed to the drying influence of the atmosphere, and in a short time the tobacco becomes so dry, that it is not fit for use. It has therefore been proposed to keep the tobacco in the box compressed, and sliding partitions have been arranged in the interior of the tobacco boxes which partitions are forced against the stationary side or end of the box by means of springs. Such a device is applicable only to square or oblong boxes and the springs are liable to get out of order or to lose their elasticity. For this

reason and to construct a simple, cheap and durable box we have constructed our box round and so that a positive pressure can be exerted on the tobacco.

The body A of our box is furnished with a stationary radial partition *a*, and its end *b*, is turned down forming the guide for the rotary bottom B. A pin *c*, which is firmly secured to the bottom and which passes through the top, forms an extra guide for the bottom. This bottom is provided with a partition or sweep *d*, which rotates with the same, and if some tobacco is introduced into the box, it can be compressed between the partition *a* and the sweep *d*, simply by holding the body A, in one hand and turning with the other, the bottom in the proper direction, until the sweep approaches close enough to the partition to exert the desired pressure on the tobacco.

The top of the body A is furnished with a segmental aperture *e*, and it is closed by a revolving cover C. The pin *c* forms the guide around which the cover C, rotates and a segmental aperture *f*, in the cover when brought to register with the aperture *e*, in the top of the body A, gives access to the interior of the box. A looking glass D, may be secured in the bottom of the box.

This box is very convenient and the tobacco can be kept in the same for any length of time without getting dry. Our box can be made cheap, it is easily operated and not liable to get out of order.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement and combination of the revolving bottom B, sweep *d*, stationary body A, and partition *a*, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HENRY KURTH.
FLORIAN DAHIS.
CHARLES ROBITAILLE.

Witnesses:

B. GIROUX,
J. H. SCOTT.