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N. J. DILDAY.
TOY CIGAR FOR BLOWING SMOKE RINGS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1904.

Fig. 1.

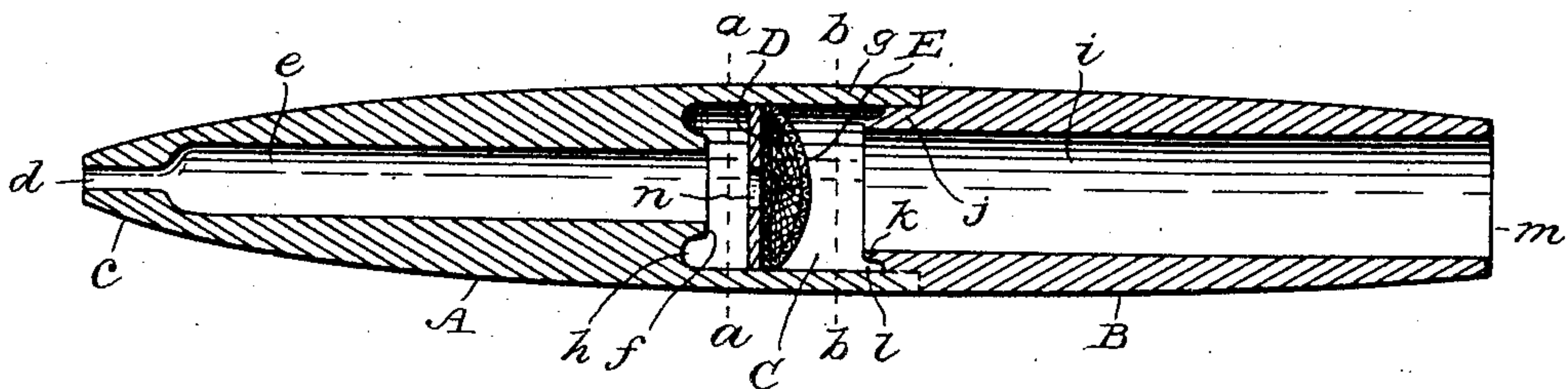


Fig. 2.

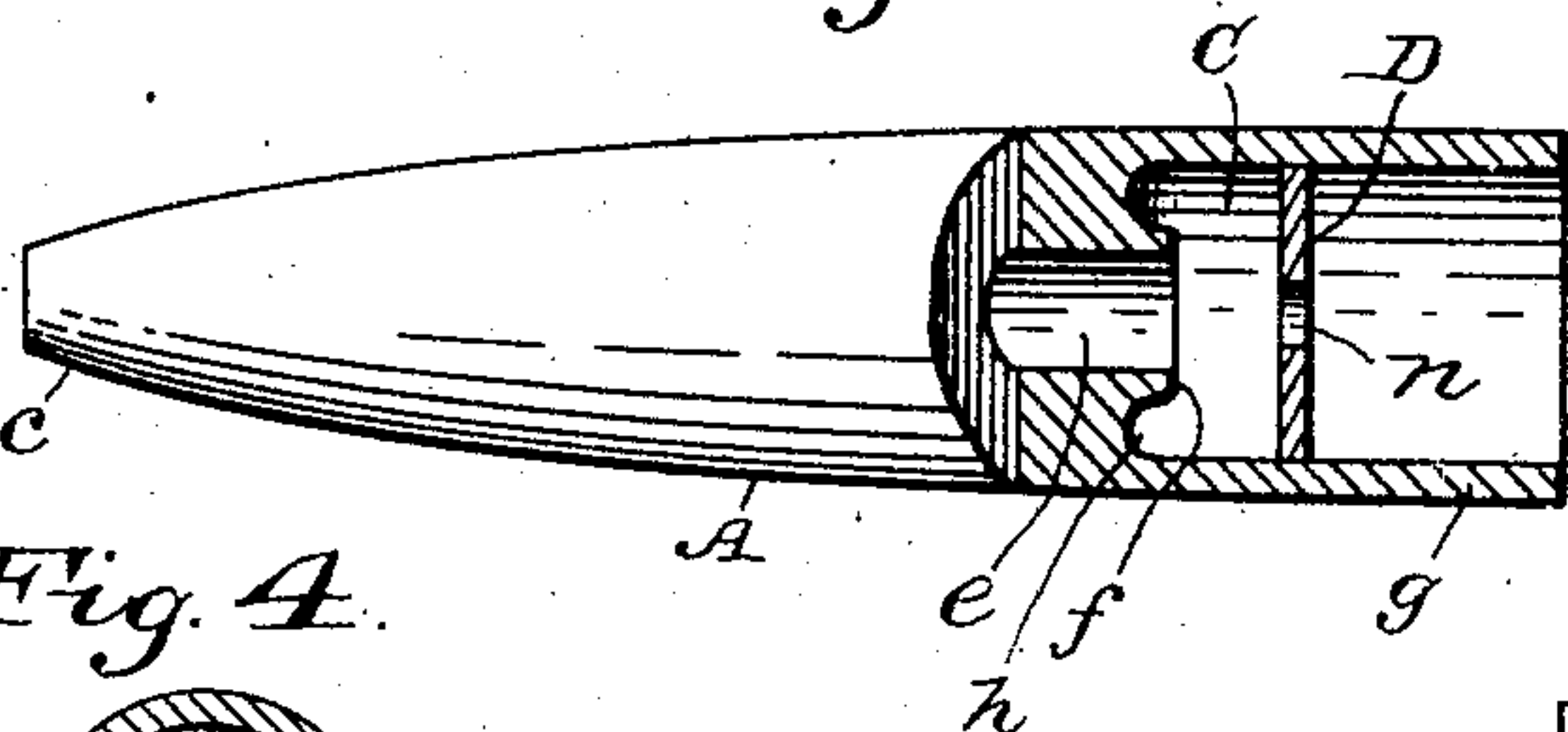


Fig. 3.

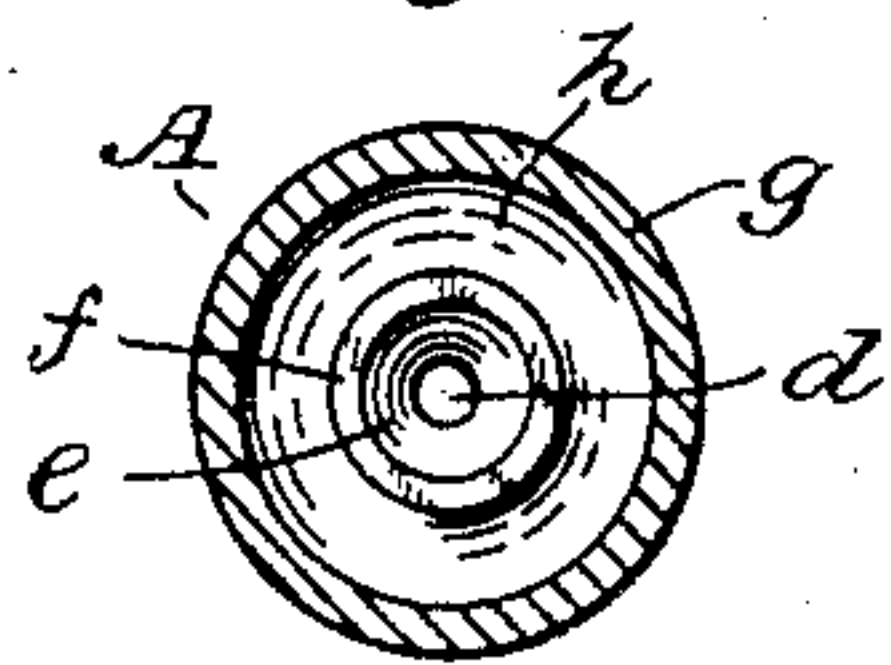


Fig. 4.

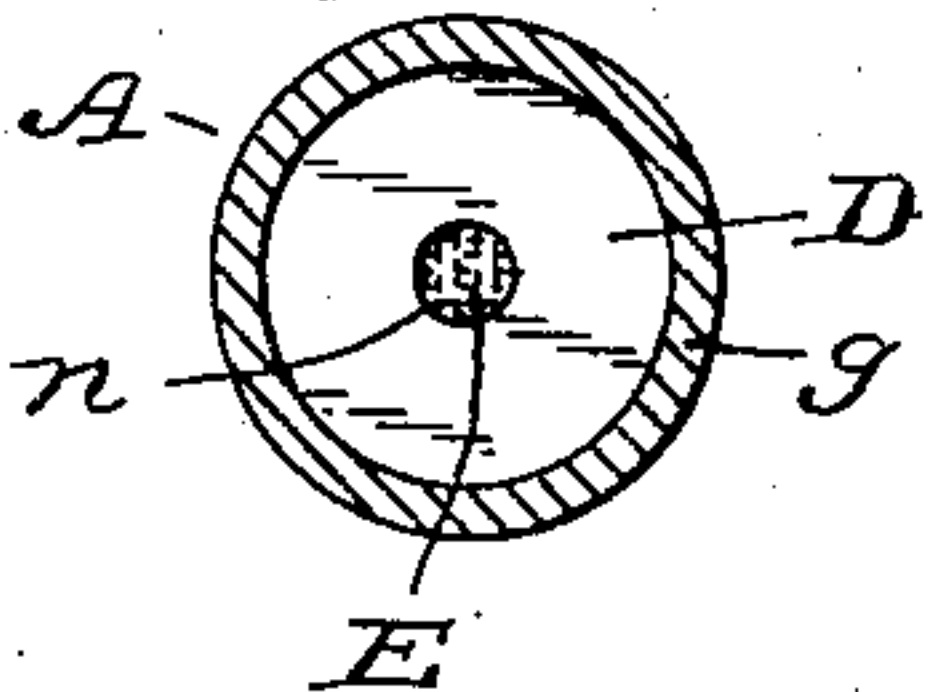


Fig. 5.

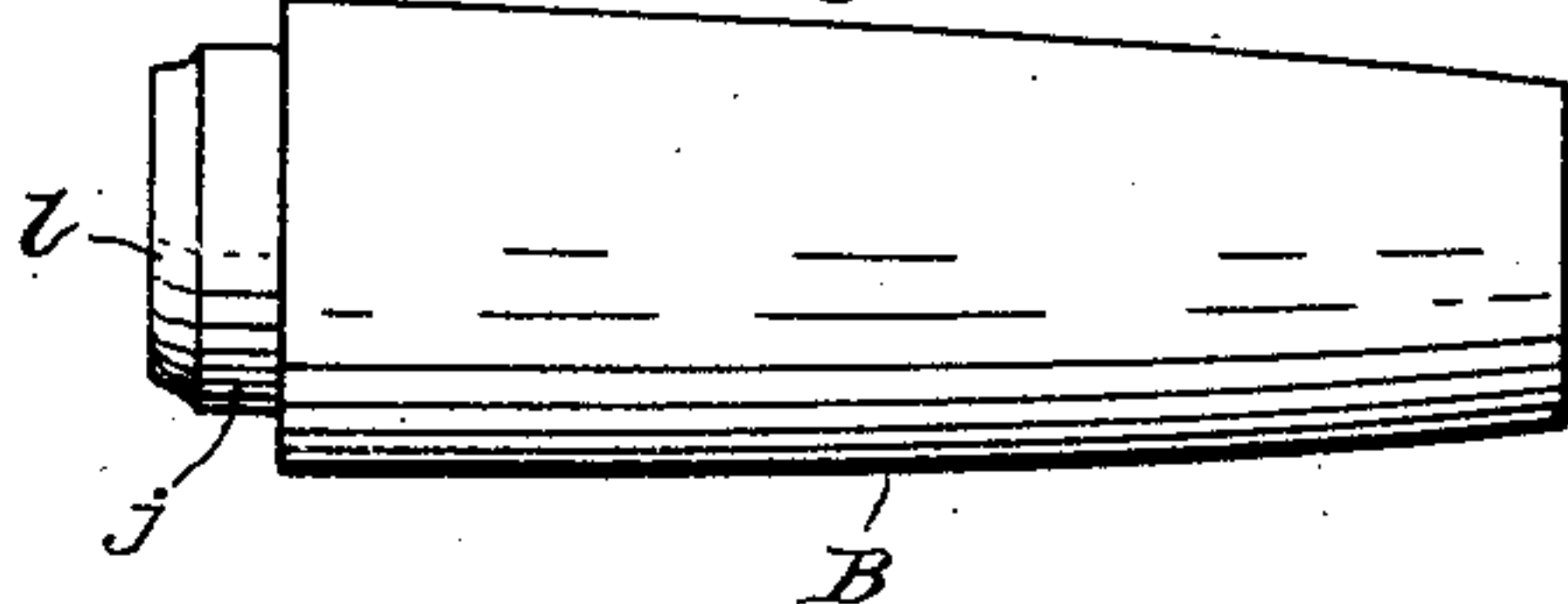


Fig. 6.

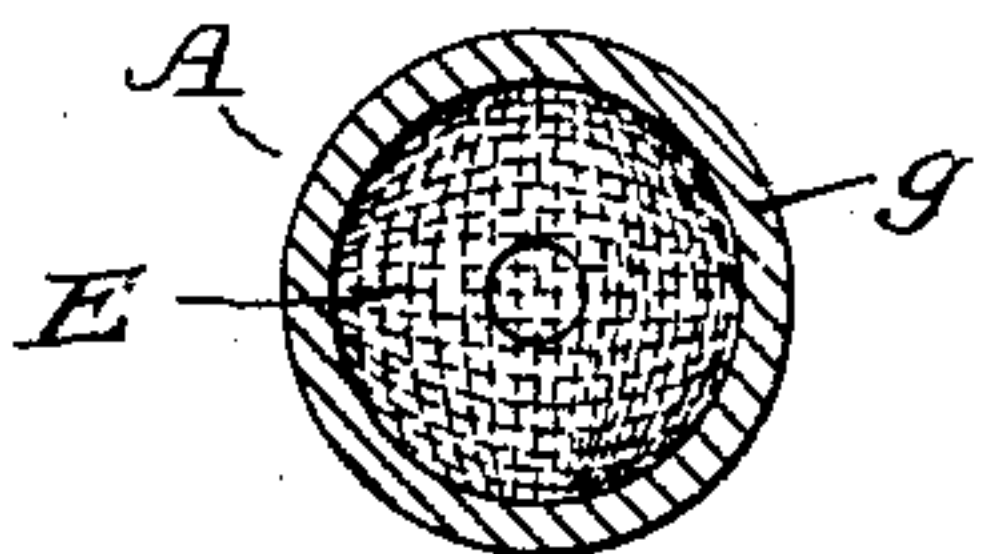


Fig. 8.

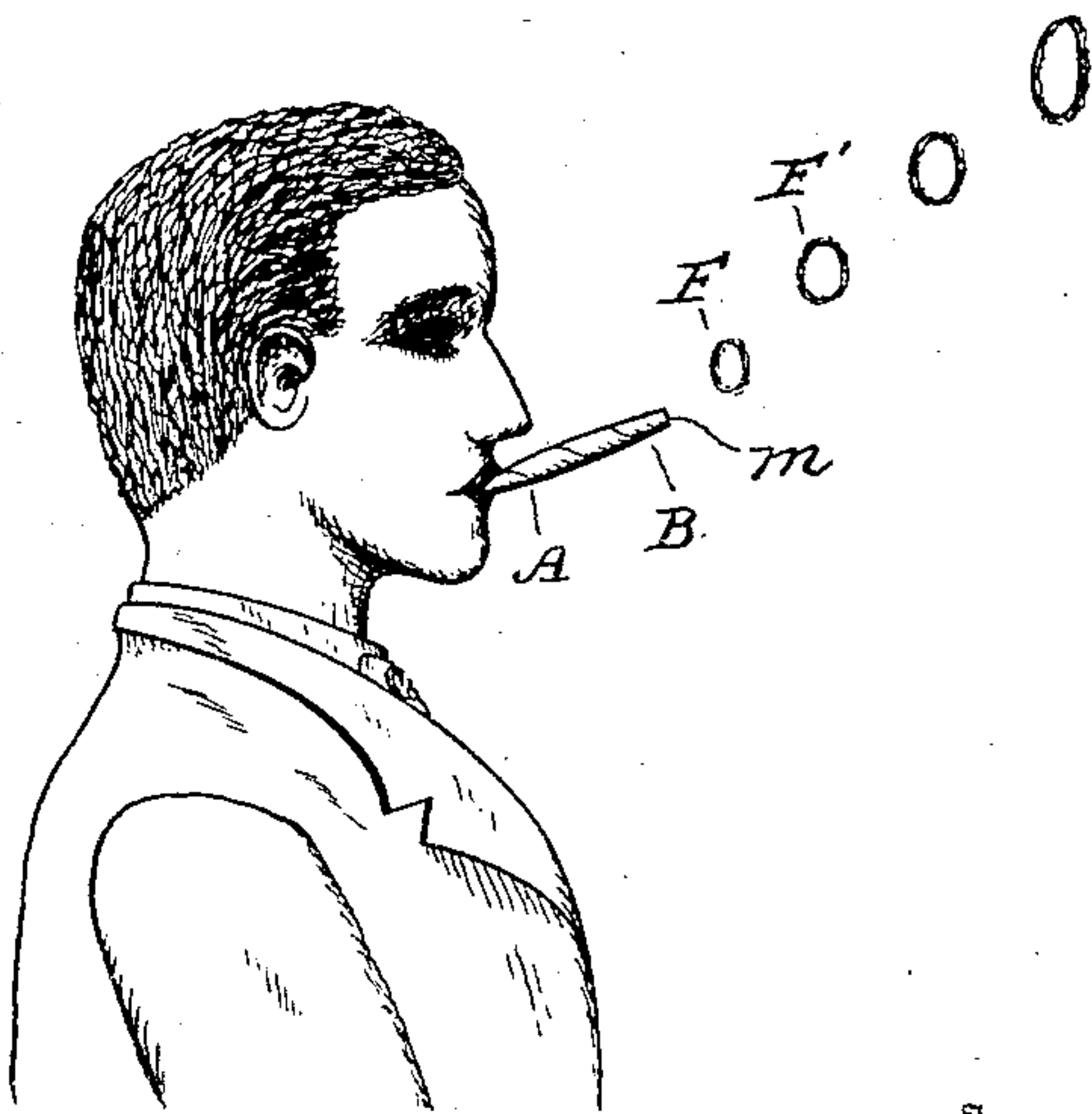
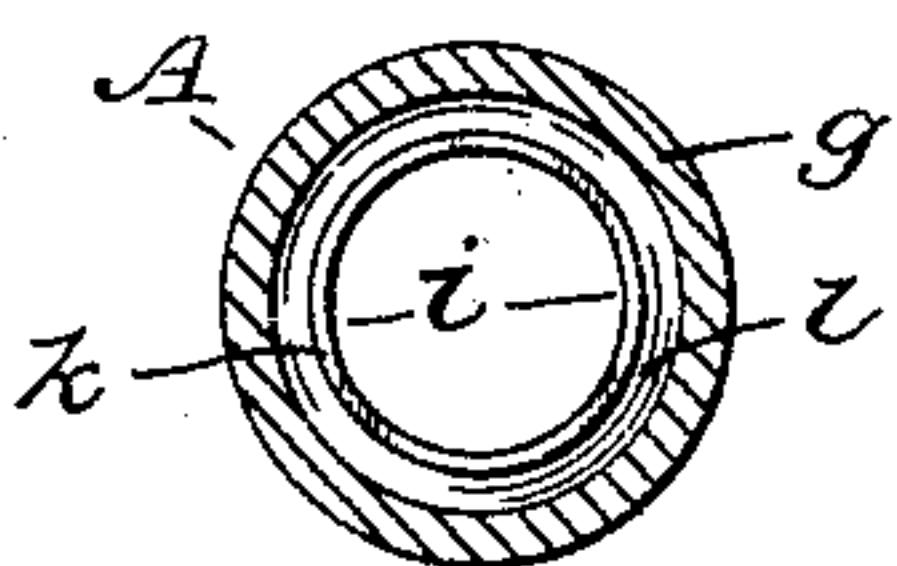


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

C. H. Martin

Stella Snider.

Inventor:

Noble J. Dilday,
by E. J. Silvius,

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NOBLE J. DILDAY, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

TOY CIGAR FOR BLOWING SMOKE RINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,012, dated March 28, 1905.

Application filed March 5, 1904. Serial No. 196,642.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NOBLE J. DILDAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Toy Cigars for Blowing Smoke Rings; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the class of articles, that are commonly known as "novelties," which are designed to be made use of as amusing toys and adapted for advertising mediums, the invention having particular reference to articles that are so constructed that by their means rings or wreaths of smoke may be readily formed and blown into the atmosphere by smokers of tobacco, the articles being preferably made in the forms of cigars externally.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and amusing toy that may be used by smokers in moments of recreation or enforced idleness and at the same time be attractive as an advertising medium.

A further object is to provide a toy that may be puzzling to manipulate, so as to require the exercise of patient and persevering effort on the part of the manipulator thereof.

With the above-mentioned objects in view the invention consists in a device having a novel form of passage for smoke therethrough, the inlet end of the passage being less in diameter than the outlet end portion thereof, the outlet end portion of the passage being straight and circular, of uniform diameter throughout; and the invention consists, further, in the novel parts and in the novel combinations and arrangements of parts, as hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal central sectional view of the device constructed substantially in accordance with the invention, being in the form of a hollow cigar. Fig. 2 is a view, partly external and partly sectional, of the detached inlet end portion or mouthpiece of the device; Fig. 3, a transverse sectional view on the line *a a* in Fig. 1 looking toward the inlet end of the

mouthpiece; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view on the line *a a* looking toward the outlet end portion or barrel of the device; Fig. 5, an external view of the outlet end portion or barrel detached from the mouthpiece of the device; Fig. 6, a transverse sectional view on the line *b b* in Fig. 1 looking toward the inlet end; Fig. 7, a transverse sectional view on the line *b b* looking toward the outlet end, and Fig. 8 is a fragmentary figure of a man using the device in forming rings of smoke.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts or features.

In construction the device may be composed of various materials, more or less elaborate in style and of various forms; but for the purpose of illustrating and describing the invention the general form of a cigar is herein employed, and in most cases this form will be preferable, particularly in advertising cigars and smokers' articles. The principal parts may be composed of vulcanized rubber or of paper-stock, such as pulp, pressed to shape or molded and finally baked and finished.

In the drawings the device is shown as sectional, in which manner it may be formed in molds on hard cores, and the sections may be glued or otherwise secured together. It will be apparent, however, that the joint may be designed to be longitudinal, if preferred, rather than transverse, as shown herein.

As illustrated in the drawings, the invention comprises a hollow mouthpiece portion A, which may be made in various lengths and is tapering, so as to provide a mouthpiece *c* at the inlet end of the device, the mouthpiece having an inlet-orifice *d*, communicating with a passage *e*, that extends as a smooth bore nearly to the opposite end of the portion A and terminating in an enlarged bore that is arranged between the inlet-passage of the portion A and the outlet-passage of the portion B as a chamber C. The larger end of the portion A has an annular projection *f* extending into the chamber C, which projection has less diameter than the interior of the terminal wall *g*, forming the wall of the chamber, so that an annular pocket *h* is formed around the projection at the end of the chamber toward the mouthpiece. The passage *e*

is somewhat greater in diameter than the orifice d , so that smoke and air may pass more freely through the passage e than through the orifice d and yet not permit an excessive amount of smoke to pass through or collect therein. The pocket h is useful in holding the moisture that may collect in the chamber C, as the device is inclined in use, so that the moisture will not interfere with the air-blasts that are essential in use.

The barrel portion B or outlet end portion has a straight circular bore forming an outlet-passage i therethrough, communicating with the chamber C. The larger end of the barrel has a projection j fitting into the wall g of the portion A, the projection having an annular extremity k , of reduced diameter, extending into the chamber C, so that an annular pocket l is formed about the inlet end of the passage i to prevent moisture from being blown through the passage i , which is uniform, to the outlet-orifice m thereof. The extremity k also provides an abrupt end to aid in forming the smoke into rings in the passage i . The passage i is somewhat greater in diameter than the passage e , so as to aid in forming the rings of smoke.

In the chamber C is a circular obstructional partition D, having a circular central aperture n , the diameter of which is less than that of the passage e , the aperture being in alinement with the passages e and i . The partition may, however, be dispensed with when the passage e is relatively short. The body of the partition may be variously shaped.

A screen E is secured in the chamber C to prevent the smoke from floating too freely into the passage i ; but in some cases this is omitted. It is preferable that the passage i be of considerable length and diameter in order to form relatively large rings of smoke, and the passage e may be relatively short; but in order to retain the cigar form and have the chamber C, which is an advantage, the passage e must have considerable length, as will be apparent, and in this case the partition D is advantageous, as is also the screen E, as by their use the smoke may pass freely to the chamber C, yet be retarded in entering the passage i , except when forced by a blast of air, the object being to prevent puffs of smoke other than rings from leaving the orifice m , so far as may be possible.

In practical use a person may fill his mouth with smoke from a cigar or pipe, then insert the mouthpiece c of the toy device in his mouth, closing the orifice d with his tongue, then by inhaling air through his nostrils a pressure may be produced in his mouth which may be forced with smoke in impulses through the passages of the device, using his tongue as a valve at the orifice d in order to suddenly admit the air and smoke thereto. The chamber C will become filled with smoke, and then the air from the passage e or the aperture n will be

forced centrally through the chamber and the volume of smoke therein, causing whirling rings of smoke to form at the extremity k of the passage i , the rings being further developed in the passage i , so that well-defined "fat" rings or wreaths F F' will be ejected from the orifice m into the atmosphere. With a little practice the rings may be blown through preceding rings, which grow larger as they float away in the air.

Any suitable advertising matter may be placed on the exterior of the toys or connected therewith.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A device for blowing smoke rings comprising a body having a continuous passage therethrough, the middle portion of the passage being a chamber greater in diameter and relatively shorter than the end portions of the passage, one end portion having less diameter than the other, and also having a restricted inlet-orifice, the other end portion having a uniform diameter extending straight from the chamber unobstructedly to the end of the body.

2. A device for blowing smoke rings comprising a body having a blast-passage the inlet-orifice of which is short and of considerably less diameter than that of the passage, a chamber communicating with the blast-passage, an outlet-barrel having less internal diameter than that of the chamber and having unobstructed communication directly therewith, and an annular device at the inner end of the outlet-barrel having identical diameter and concentric with the axis of the inner end of the blast-passage.

3. A device for blowing smoke rings comprising a body having a chamber therein partially closed at its ends, a partition in the chamber having a central aperture and otherwise imperforate, an inlet-passage to the chamber, and an outlet-passage in alinement with the aperture in the partition and having a diameter less than that of the chamber and in unobstructed communication therewith.

4. A device for blowing smoke rings comprising a body having therein a small inlet-orifice, a blast-passage greater in diameter throughout than the orifice and communicating directly therewith, a chamber in direct unobstructed communication with the blast-passage, an annular device situated in the chamber coöperating with the blast-passage serving to form smoke in the chamber into rings when acted on by air-blasts, and an outlet-passage for the smoke rings coöperating with the annular device in perfecting the smoke rings.

5. A device for blowing smoke rings comprising a body having a chamber therein, an inlet-passage to the chamber restricted at the outer or inlet orifice thereof, and a relatively long outlet-passage from the chamber and the

wall of the passage extending into the chamber toward the inner end of the inlet-passage forming a short annular projection, the outlet-passage being greater in diameter than the inlet-passage and less in diameter than the chamber.

6. A new article of manufacture consisting of a body having a passage therethrough through which smoke may be blown, the passage comprising a short inlet part having a small diameter at one end of the body a relatively long blast-passage part having a greater diameter than the short part and communicating therewith, a relatively short chamber part having a greater diameter than the blast-

passage part and communicating therewith, and a relatively long outlet-passage part having less diameter than the chamber part and communicating therewith, the outlet-passage part being greater in diameter than the blast-passage part, the walls of the body extending into the chamber part at opposite ends thereof as short annular projections, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

NOBLE J. DILDAY.

Witnesses:

WM. H. PAYNE,
E. T. SILVIUS.