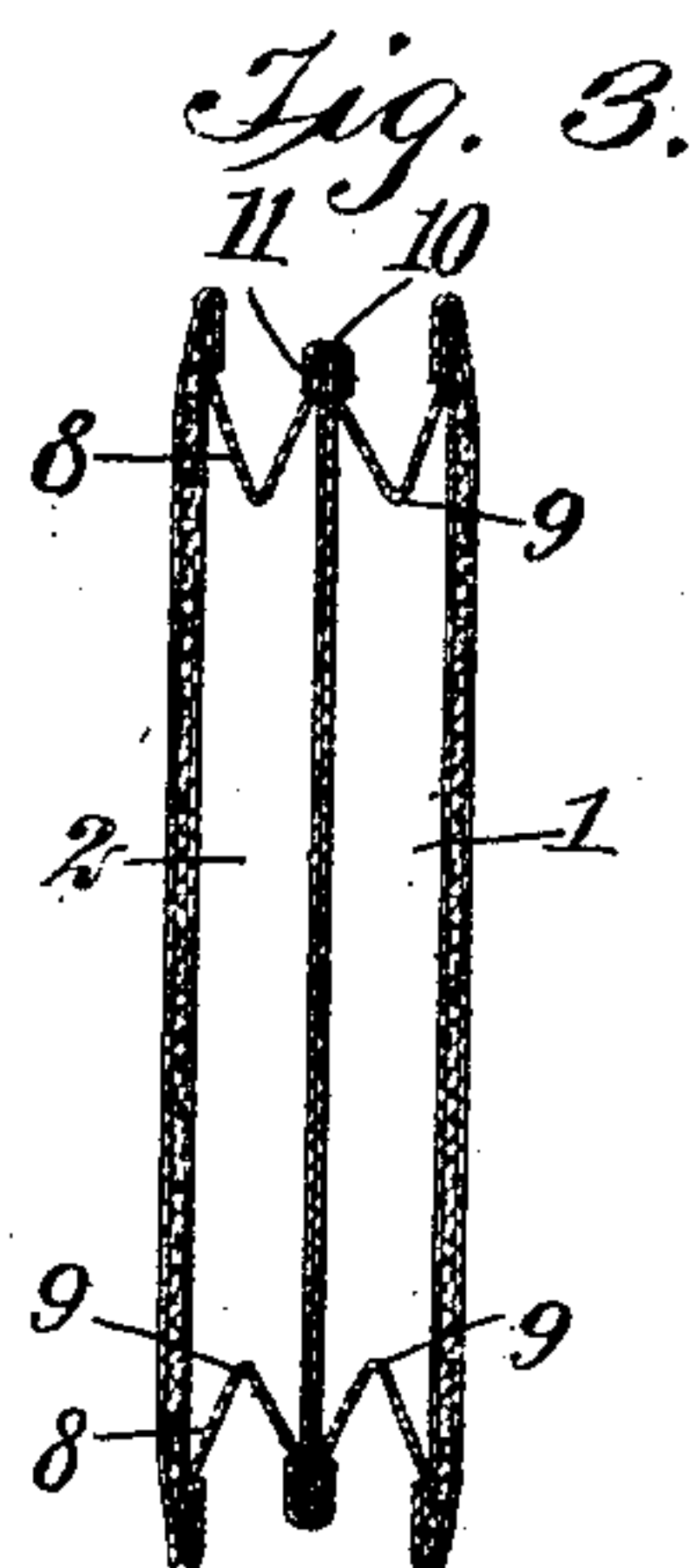
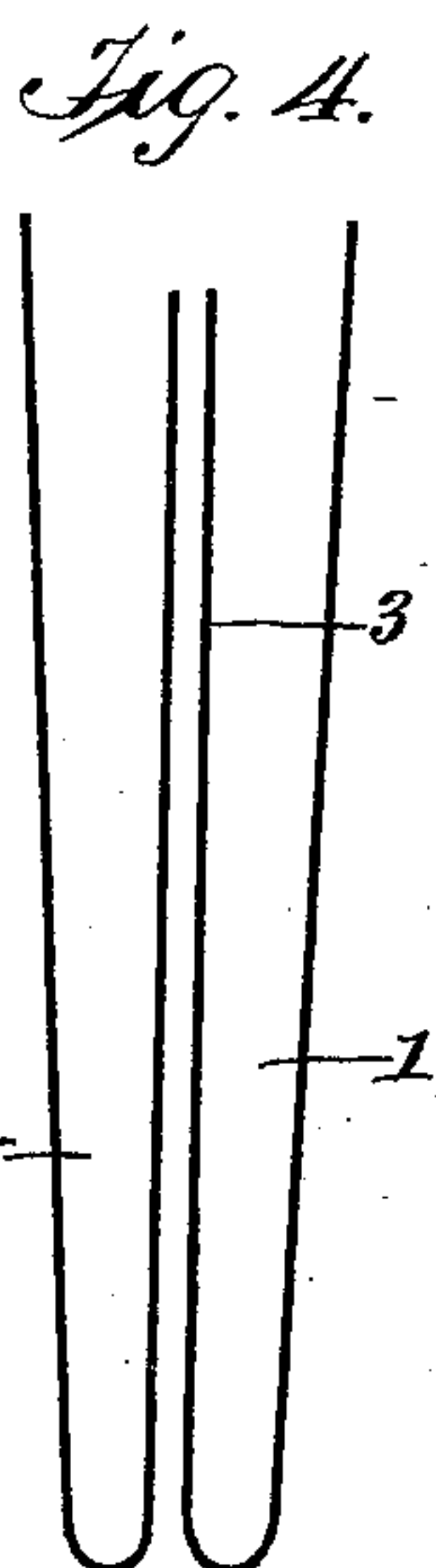
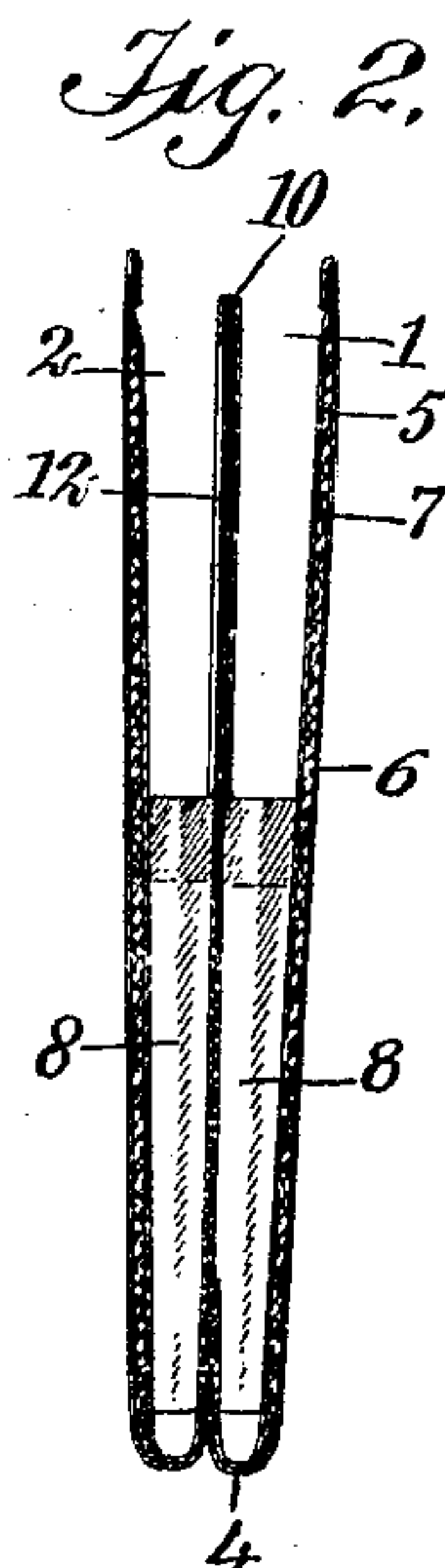
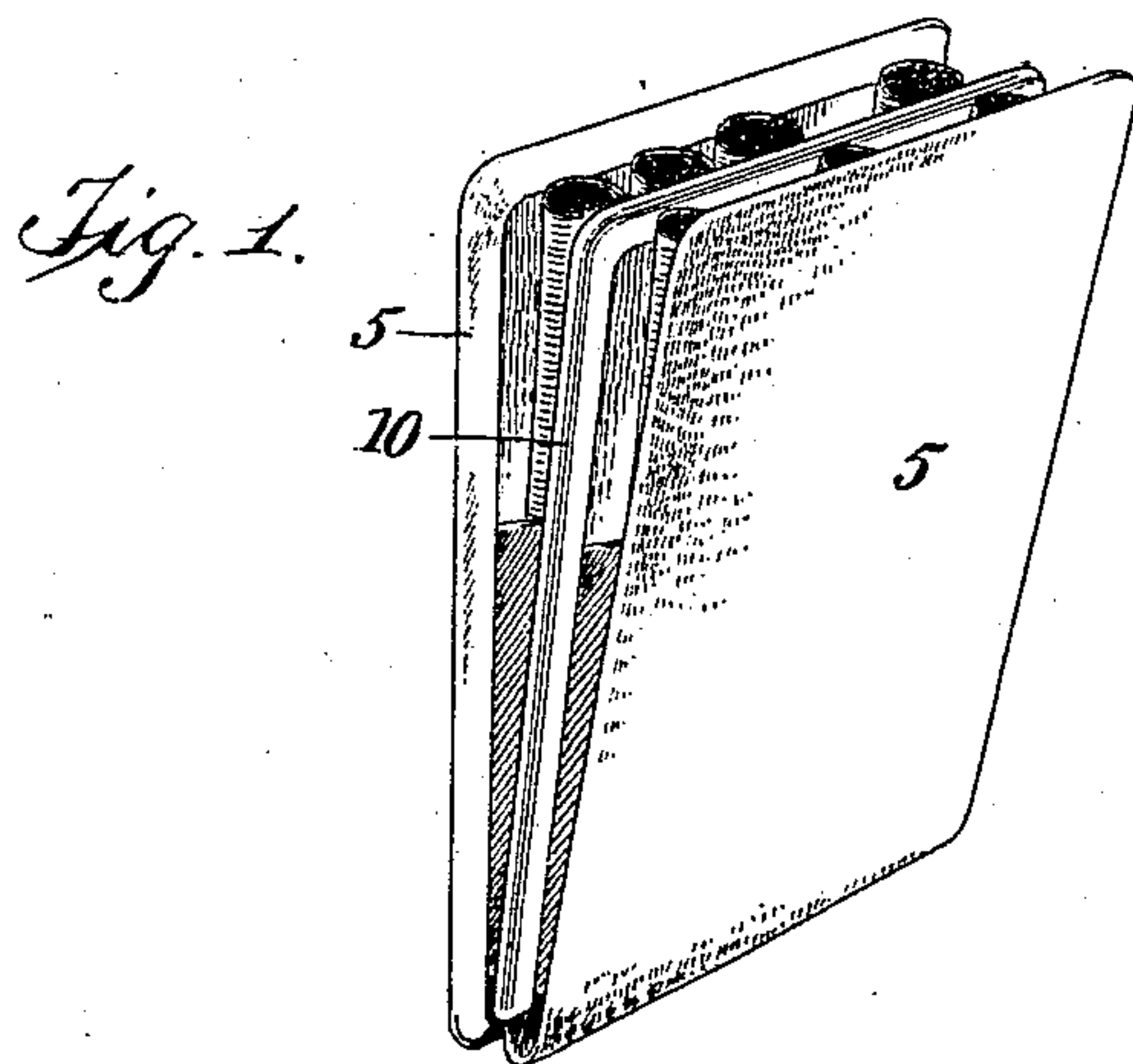


903,690.

B. EPSTEIN.  
CIGARETTE CASE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1908.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BARNETT EPSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CIGARETTE-CASE.

No. 903,690.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Application filed June 13, 1908. Serial No. 438,312.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BARNETT EPSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cigarette-Case, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to pocket cigarette cases such as carried by cigarette smokers.

The object of the invention is to produce a cigarette case which can be very economically formed and which will present pockets from which the cigarettes may be readily removed.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective of a cigarette case constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal or vertical section through the cigarette case shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken through the lower part of the cigarette case; and Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view illustrating a stage in the process of making the cigarette case.

Referring more particularly to the parts, and especially to Fig. 4, 1 and 2 represent diagrammatically two distinct pockets which have the form shown. The inner walls 3 of these pockets do not extend up as high as the outer walls, and these walls are adapted to be superposed and attached together. The construction of these pockets 1 and 2 is clearly shown in Fig. 2. Each pocket is formed of pieces of material which are folded upon themselves so as to form a bottom or bottom fold 4, at the lower end of the pocket. In this way each of these pockets may be considered as formed of an outer flap 5 and an inner flap 3. The outer flap 5 is reinforced by a facing piece 6 which is laid over a filler 7 or padding material, as shown. In order to add to the strength of the cigarette case, this facing piece 6 is extended downwardly and around the fold 4, and also a short distance up on the inner flap 3, when the padding material 7 is omitted at the fold and beyond this point. The

outer flaps 5 of the cigarette case are connected with the inner flaps 3 by means of webs 8. These webs extend up to substantially mid-height of the case, as indicated in Fig. 2, and they are formed with longitudinally disposed folded edges 9, which enable the case to be expanded when the cigarettes are inserted, as will be readily understood. The edges of these webs 8 are attached by glue or by sewing to the flaps 3 and 5. The pockets 1 and 2 having been placed together as illustrated, the edges of the inner flaps 3 are secured rigidly by means of a binding frame 10. This binding frame is a simple strip of metal, the edges of which are turned over so as to form flanges 11 which clamp the edges of the inner flaps 3 which form the dividing wall 12 for the completed cigarette case. In this way a cigarette case is formed having two oppositely formed pockets with a dividing wall therebetween of doubled material, the edges of the dividing wall being reinforced by the metal binding strip 10.

The manner of constructing the cigarette case is very economical, as the two separate pockets 1 and 2 may be readily formed and very readily attached together as suggested. Although the material out of which the body of each pocket is formed may be very light, the outer flaps can be reinforced so as to give them sufficient body, by means of the filler 7. In this way a very light, strong, and serviceable cigarette case is produced.

Special attention is called to the fact that the outer flaps or outer sides of the cigarette case project beyond the edges of the dividing wall 12, that is, beyond the sides of the metal frame 10, as indicated in Fig. 3, which is advantageous in that it admits of the cigarette case being readily held open by bulging the sides outwardly. This movement is effected simply by pressing the sides of the case inwardly with the thumb and forefinger until further movement is prevented by the sides of the frame.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. A cigarette case formed of pockets having an inner flap and an outer flap, said inner flaps being attached together and having a metal binding strip attached to the edges thereof.

2. A cigarette case formed of two pockets of material doubled so as to form outer flaps



and inner flaps, said inner flaps being attached together, a reinforcing binding strip clamped upon the edges of said inner flaps to form a dividing wall for said case, and  
5 webs connecting said dividing wall with said outer flaps.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BARNETT EPSTEIN.

Witnesses:

LOUIS LEVINSON,

SAUL L. KOUKESKY.