

J. RHEINBERG.  
 BOX OR CASE FOR CIGARETTES AND LIKE ARTICLES.  
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 15, 1908.

919,952.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

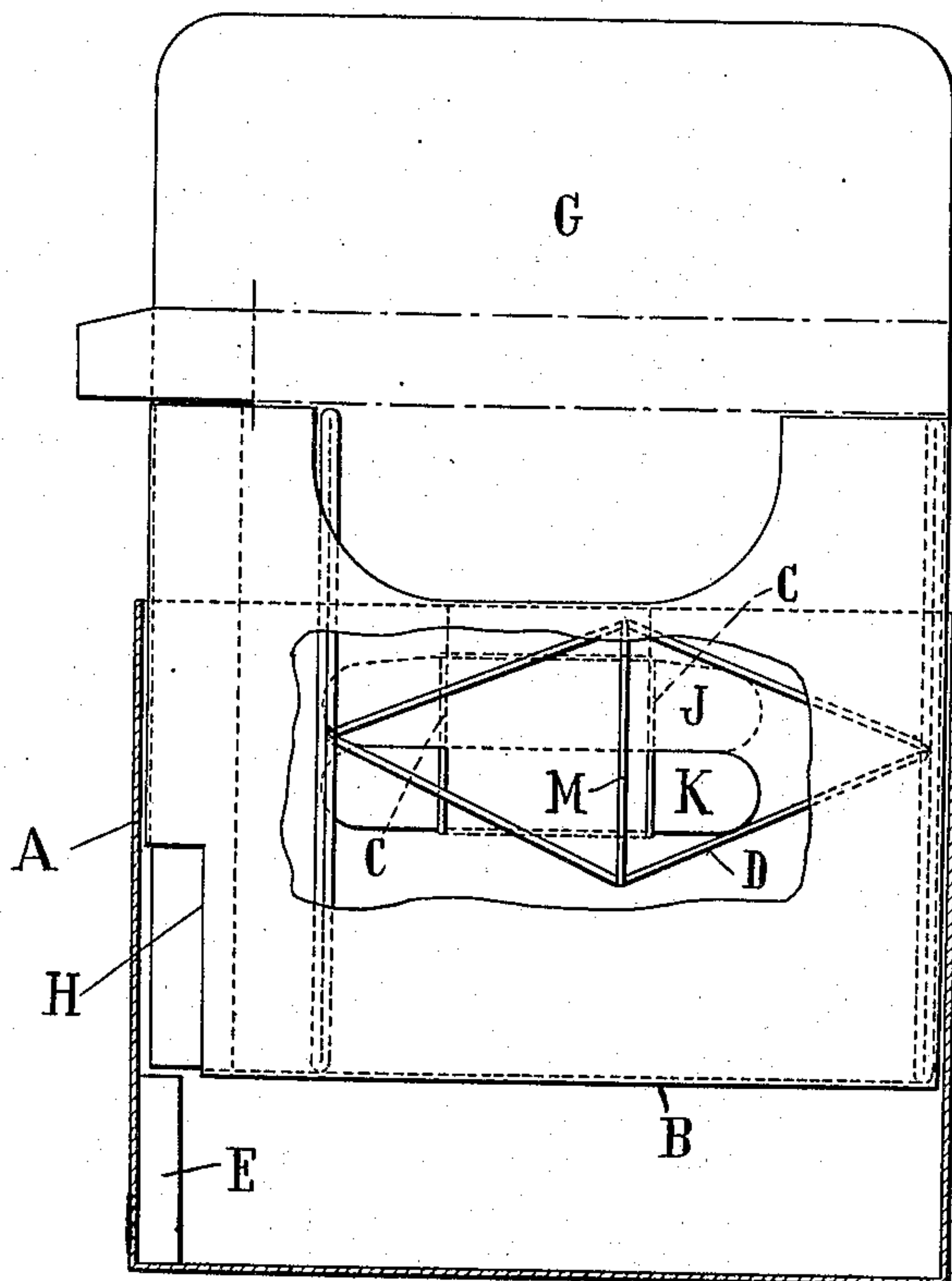


Fig. 1.

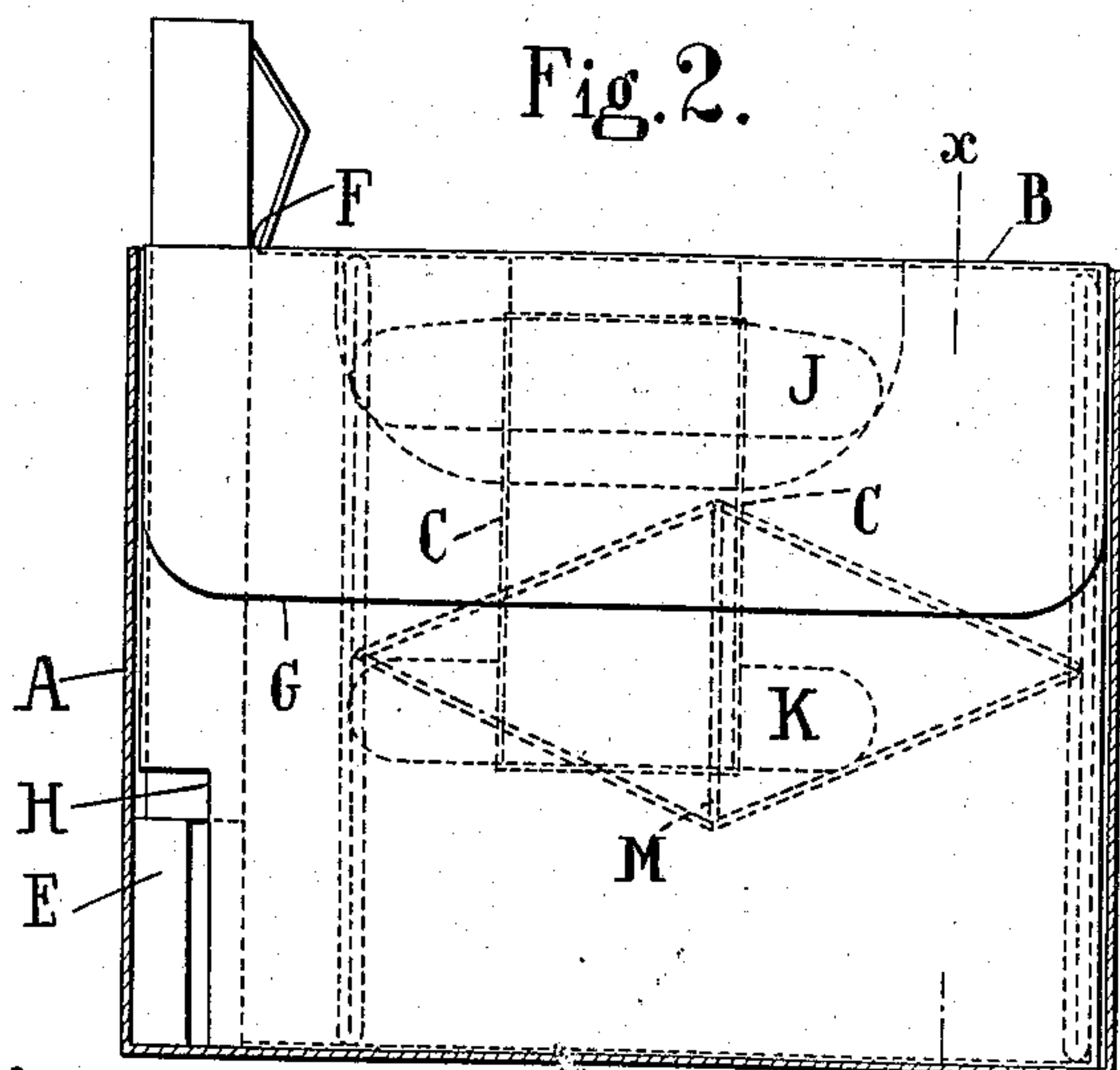
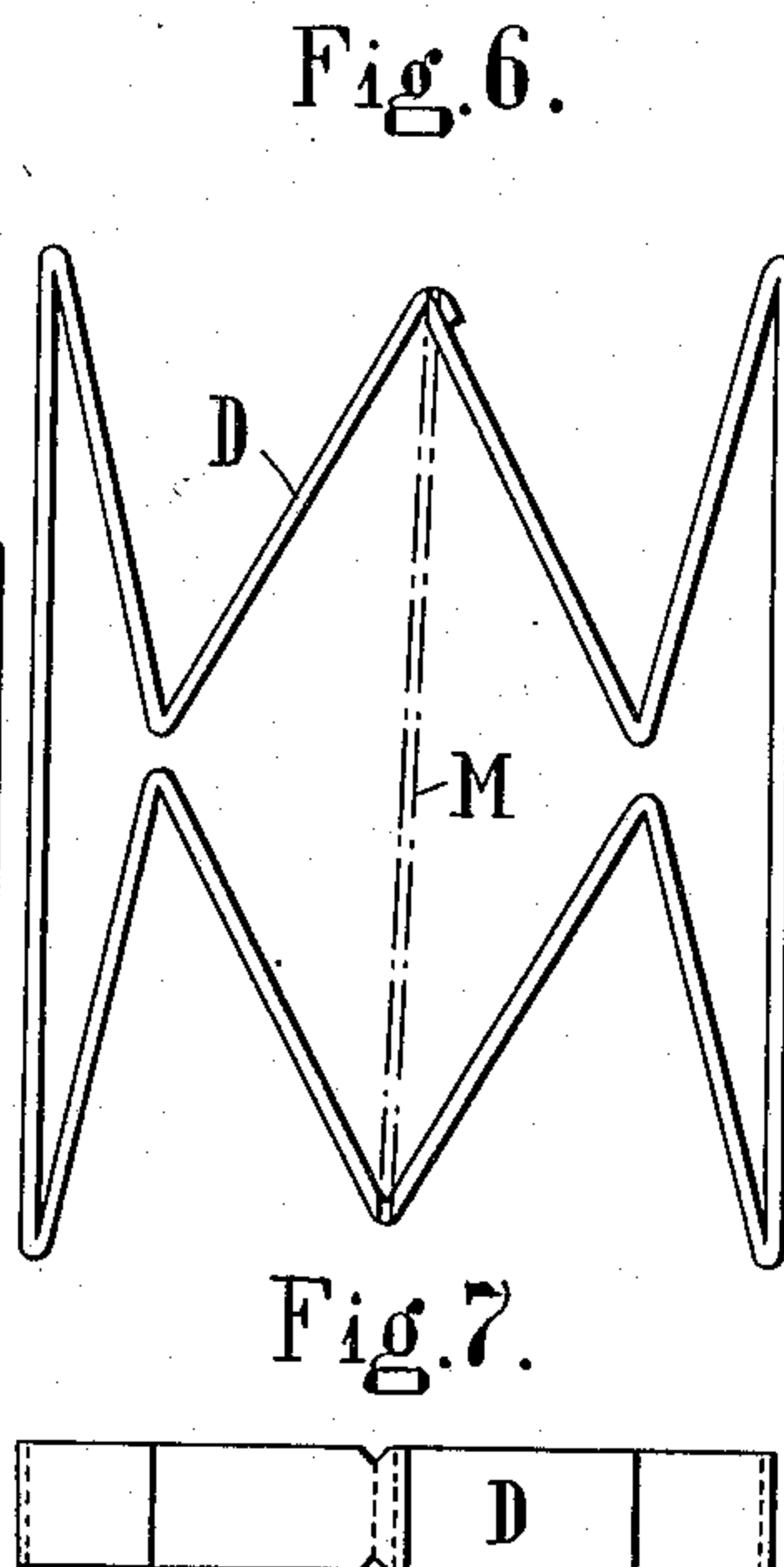
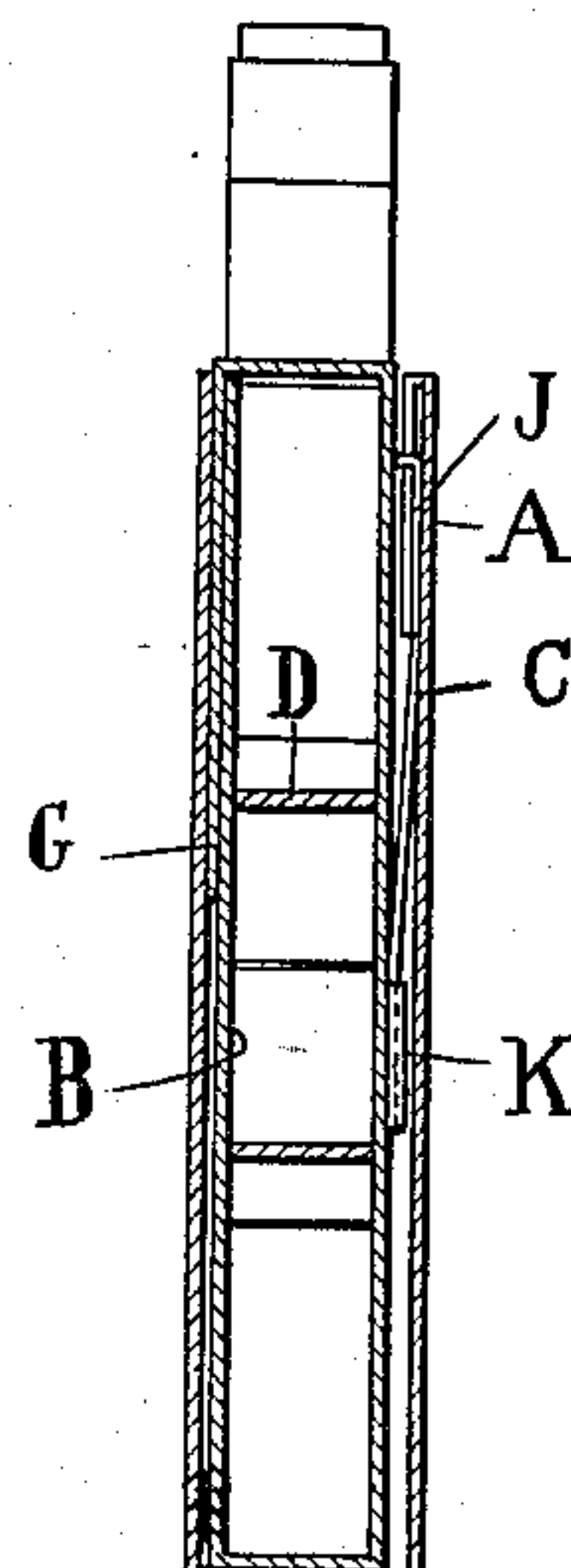


Fig. 3.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

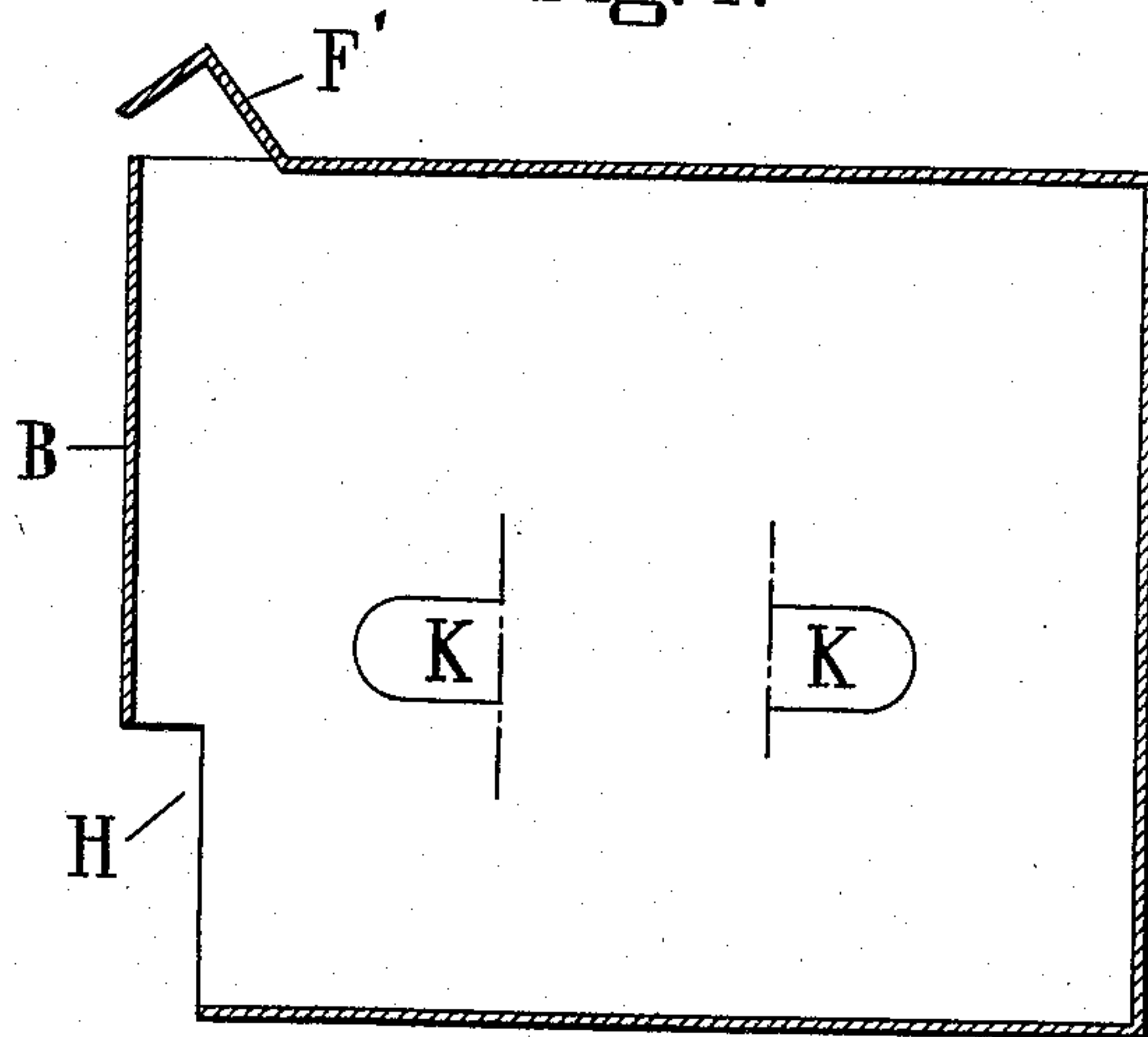
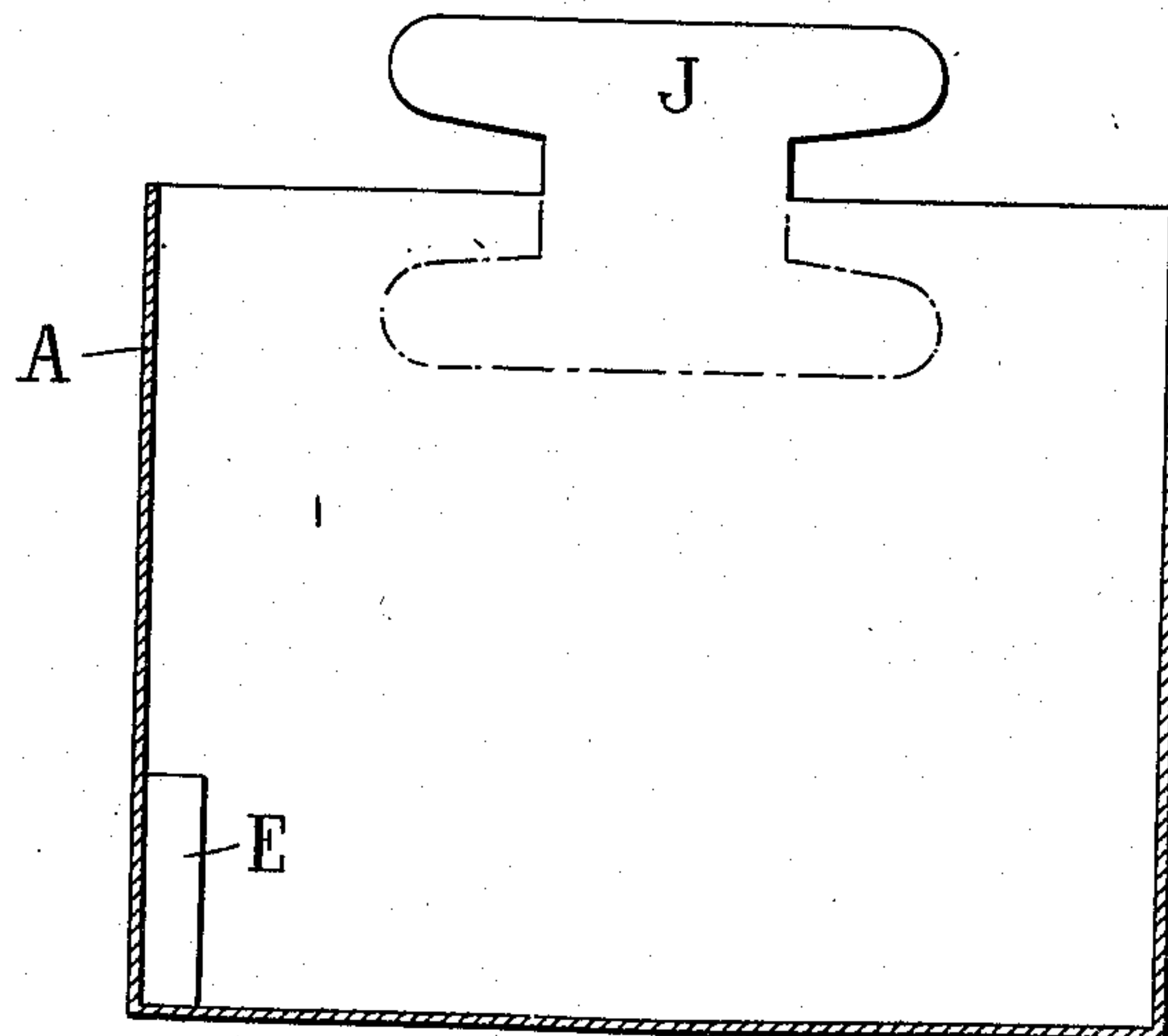


Fig. 5.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 8.

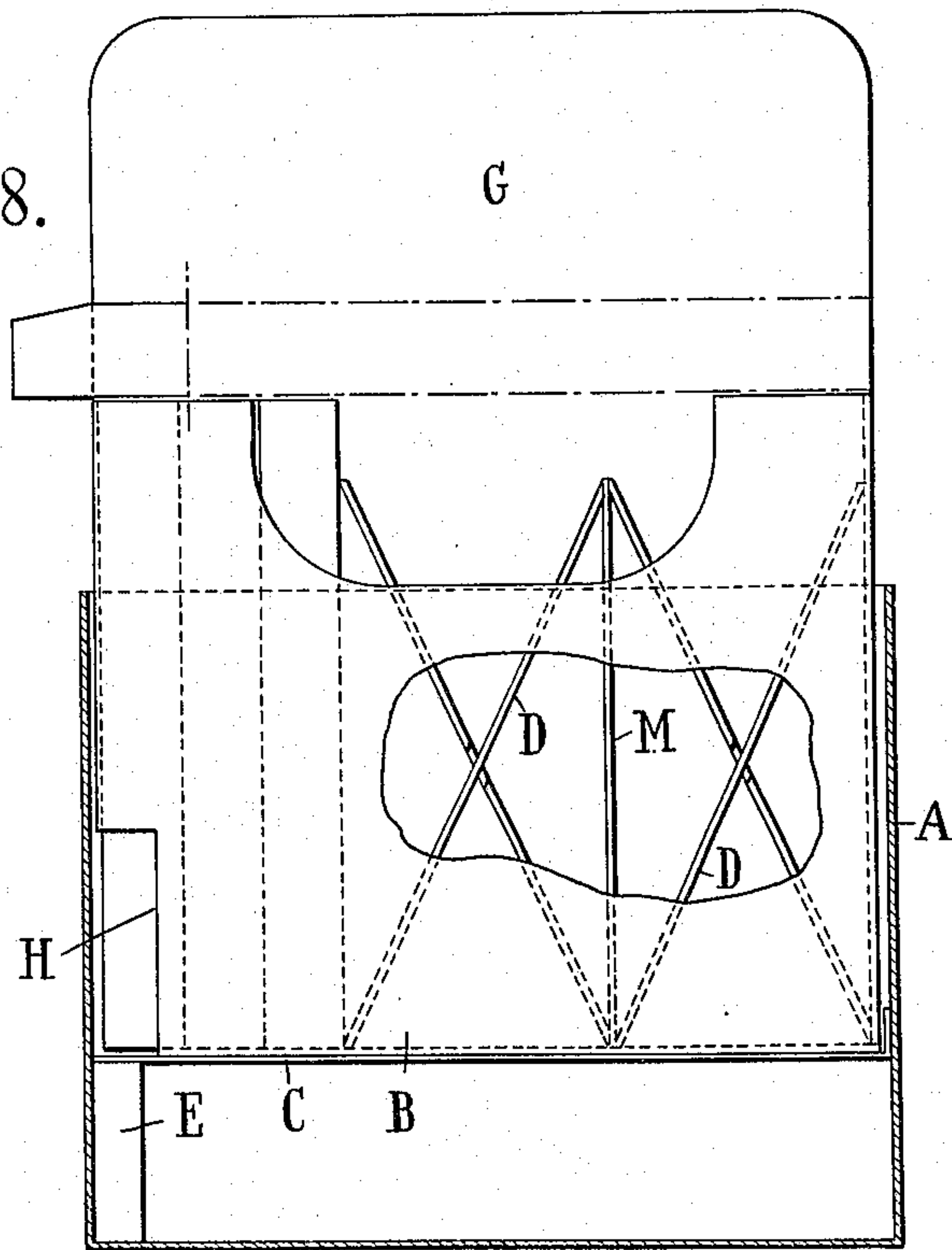


Fig. 10.

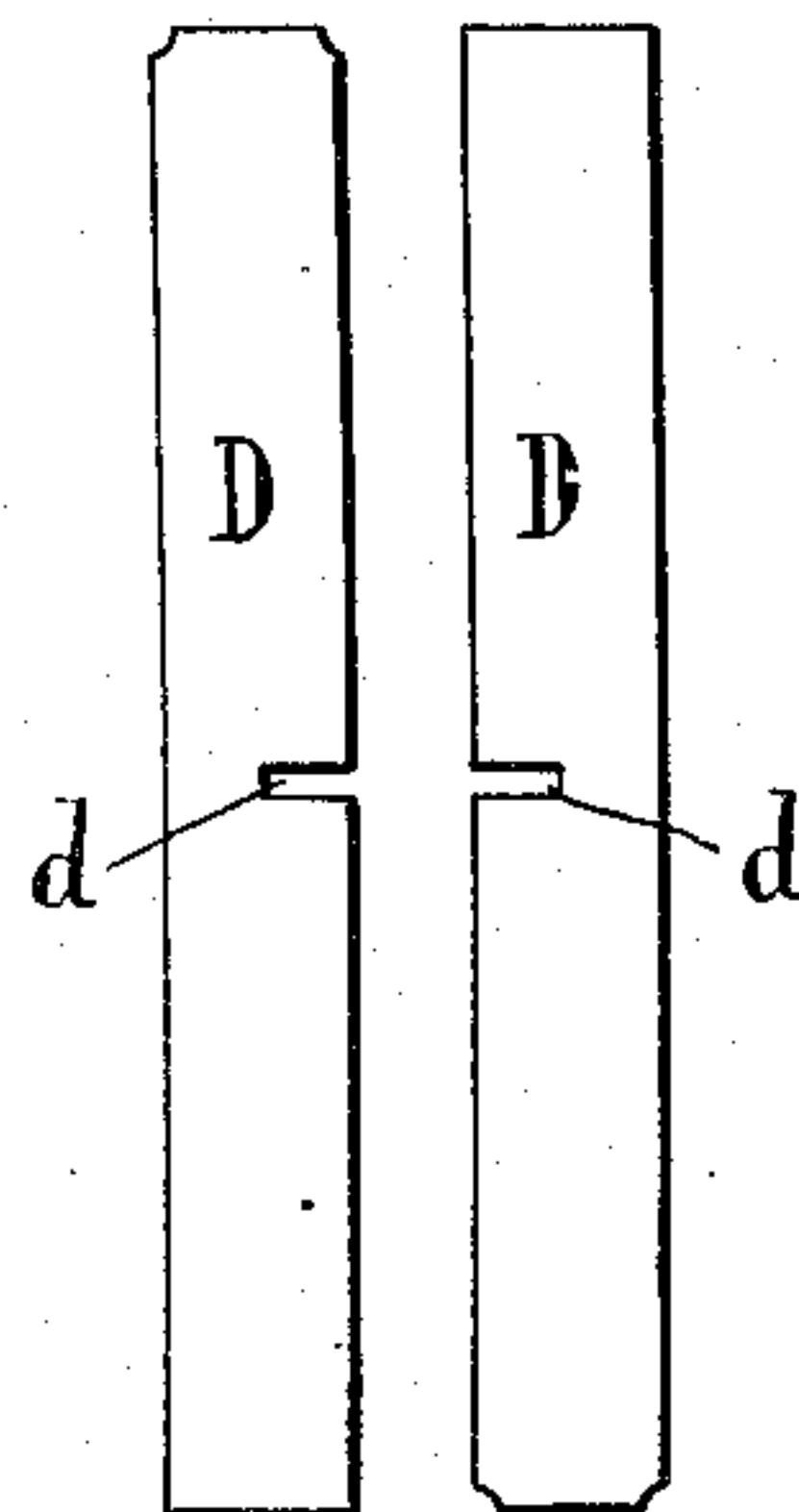
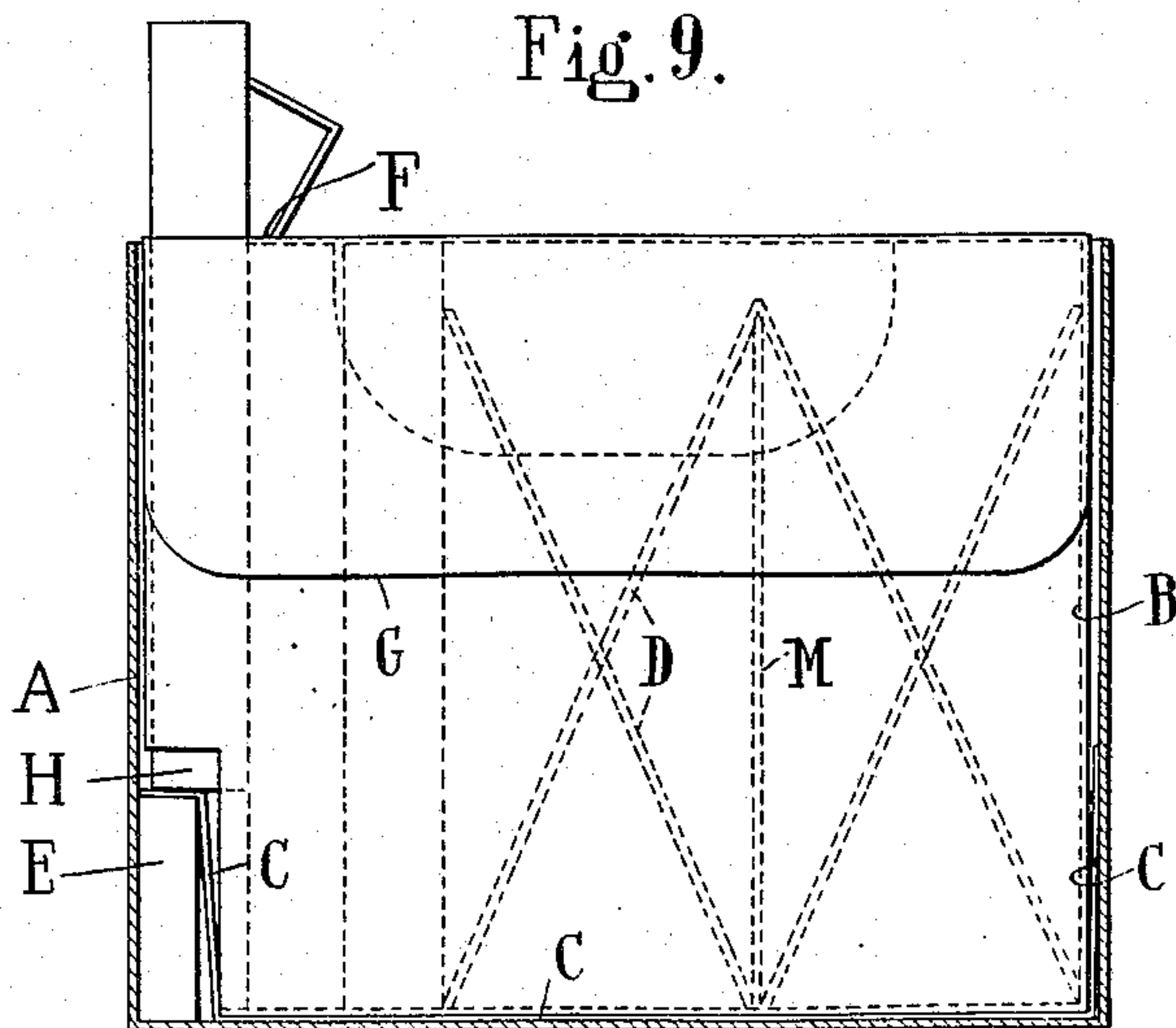


Fig. 9.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS RHEINBERG, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## BOX OR CASE FOR CIGARETTES AND LIKE ARTICLES.

No. 919,952.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed October 15, 1908. Serial No. 457,946.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIUS RHEINBERG, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes or Cases for Cigarettes and Like Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved box or case for cigarettes and like articles, and constructed to facilitate the withdrawal or delivery of the contained articles singly. The said boxes or cases are of the kind comprising a holder adapted to slide within a sheath, the sliding movements of the holder in the sheath being utilized to feed out the articles from the holder one at a time through a delivery aperture.

By the present invention I provide a case or box of this kind constructed of cardboard, wood veneer or like material so that the same can be made at a very low cost. This case or box is used as the packet or wrapper in which the articles are sold in retail trade, and is intended to be thrown away when emptied.

In my improved case or box, the holder is normally held by a simple and inexpensive form of spring in a position in which it projects a predetermined distance from the sheath, and an article in the case is moved out through the delivery aperture simply by pressing the holder into the sheath. When released, the holder is moved out from the sheath the said predetermined distance again by the spring and when the parts arrive in their normal positions, a second spring, also of simple and inexpensive form, arranged within the holder, moves the next article in the box or case into a position ready to be fed out, when the holder is next pressed back into the sheath. My invention thus comprises two springs one for controlling the cigarettes or other articles and the other for controlling the holder. Moreover the springs I employ are made of elastic or the like either alone or in combination with cardboard, wood or similar material.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a cigarette box or case constructed according to my invention, the outer sheath being shown in section, and the inner holder in elevation, the flap being raised, and a portion being cut away to show the internal arrangements. Fig. 2 is a similar view but showing the flap closed and the holder pressed into the sheath and with a

cigarette projecting therefrom. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line *x, x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the holder alone, and Fig. 5 is a similar section of the sheath alone. Fig. 6 is a face view of the spring used for pressing the cigarettes toward one end of the holder. Fig. 7 is an edge view of the spring. Figs. 8 and 9 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2 illustrating a modification, and Fig. 10 shows the method of notching the parts of the spring used in the holder.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several figures.

A is the outer sheath; B the inner holder that slides in the sheath; C is the spring for normally retaining the holder partially extended from the sheath; D, M is the spring device for pressing the cigarettes or the like toward the side of the holder; E is the ejection lug or stop, and F the ejection orifice.

The sheath A made of cardboard or like material is open ended and has the stop E in one of the bottom corners thereof, said stop being of a size sufficient to support one article only at a time. The cardboard or like holder B is arranged to slide within the sheath A. It is shown with a flap G for closing the top thereof, the ejection aperture F being cut in this flap. A part of the holder is cut away at H to permit it to slide past the ejection stop E. The said stop E, the cut-away part H of the holder, and the aperture F in the flap are all arranged in line.

The spring C for controlling the inner case or holder may consist simply of an elastic cord stretched across the sheath parallel to the bottom thereof as shown in Figs. 8 and 9. Another form of spring consists of an elastic cord C fastened or hooked to a part J of the sheath and to a part K of the holder. In Figs. 1 and 2 the part J is shown turned down within the sheath. In Fig. 5 it is shown turned out from the sheath in full lines, and in the turned down position in broken lines. The part K can be clearly seen in Fig. 4. The parts J and K come against each other in the normal position of the sheath and holder, as shown in Fig. 1 and thus limit the outward movement of the holder. The spring C in either construction shown normally maintains the holder projecting partly out of the sheath, but yields when the holder is pressed inward. When the holder is thus pressed into the sheath the article supported on the stop E is caused to project through



the ejection aperture F whereupon it can be completely withdrawn by the fingers.

In order to press the articles toward one side of the holder and to bring them successively into line with the ejection aperture I provide a device D made of elastic, wood, cardboard or other suitable material. For example, a lazy-tongs, Figs. 8, 9 and 10 comprising two thin wooden strips may be used which at the parts where they cross one another have notches *d* extending half-way across their width these notches engaging one with another to form hinge-like joints. The parts of the strips which hinge on themselves are suitably grooved or scored.

Another form of device is illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 made out of one strip of cardboard, or wood bent as shown. The lazy-tongs thus formed are constantly urged to their extended position by an elastic cord M stretched between the two strips, Figs. 8 and 9, or between the two opposite angles of the bent strip, Fig. 6. In lieu of a lazy-tongs I may use a diamond or other suitable shape actuated by elastic. By this construction I am able to provide a very inexpensive form of spring, and yet one that is sufficiently durable for the purpose in view. The spring device is loose in the box or holder and is preferably placed in position after the cigarettes are inserted.

By my invention I provide a box or case for cigarettes or the like from which the articles are fed out singly simply by pressing the holder into the sheath, the holder when released moving back and a fresh article being brought by the spring device D M into position for delivery, and by means of the inexpensive construction thereof such boxes or cases can be thrown away when empty.

I employ a spring actuated lazy-tongs of the simple and inexpensive kind hereinabove described for the purpose of moving the holder outwardly from the sheath in lieu of the elastic arrangements above described. The holder B may be made in two parts if desired, and the strips of which the lazy-tongs are made may be strengthened by being covered with cloth. The contents of the package are not exposed, but the flap G may be turned back and the contents can then be extracted in the usual way if desired.

What I claim is:—

1. A box or case comprising in combination an inner holder having an ejection orifice, a sliding sheath having an ejecting stop, a single piece of elastic forming a spring engaging the sheath and the holder and nor-

mally retaining the holder partially extended from the sheath, and a second spring within the holder acting laterally on the contents to press the same toward one side of the holder, said second spring being made of light flexible material and elastic.

2. A box or case comprising in combination an inner holder having an ejection orifice, a sliding sheath having an ejecting stop, a single piece of elastic forming a spring engaging the sheath and the holder and normally retaining the holder partially extended from the sheath, and a second spring within the holder acting laterally on the contents to press the same toward one side of the holder, said second spring being made of light flexible material bent into a lazy-tongs, and elastic.

3. A box or case comprising in combination an inner holder having an ejection orifice, a sliding sheath having an ejecting stop, a single piece of elastic forming a spring engaging the sheath and the holder and normally retaining the holder partially extended from the sheath, and a second spring within the holder acting laterally on the contents to press the same toward one side of the holder, said second spring being made of cardboard and elastic.

4. A box or case comprising in combination an inner holder having an ejection orifice, a sliding sheath having an ejecting stop, a single piece of elastic forming a spring engaging the sheath and the holder and normally retaining the holder partially extended from the sheath, and a second spring within the holder acting laterally on the contents to press the same toward one side of the holder, said second spring being made of cardboard covered with cloth, and elastic.

5. A box or case comprising in combination an inner holder having an ejection orifice, a sliding sheath having an ejecting stop, a single piece of elastic forming a spring engaging the sheath and the holder and normally retaining the holder partially extended from the sheath, and a second spring within the holder acting laterally on the contents to press the same toward one side of the holder, said second spring being made of cardboard bent into a lazy-tongs, and elastic.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIUS RHEINBERG.

Witnesses:

GEO. HARRISON,  
HERBERT A. BEESTON.