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G. B. ATWATER ET AL

2,012,033

CIGARETTE CASE

Original Filed Dec. 13, 1932

Fig. 1.

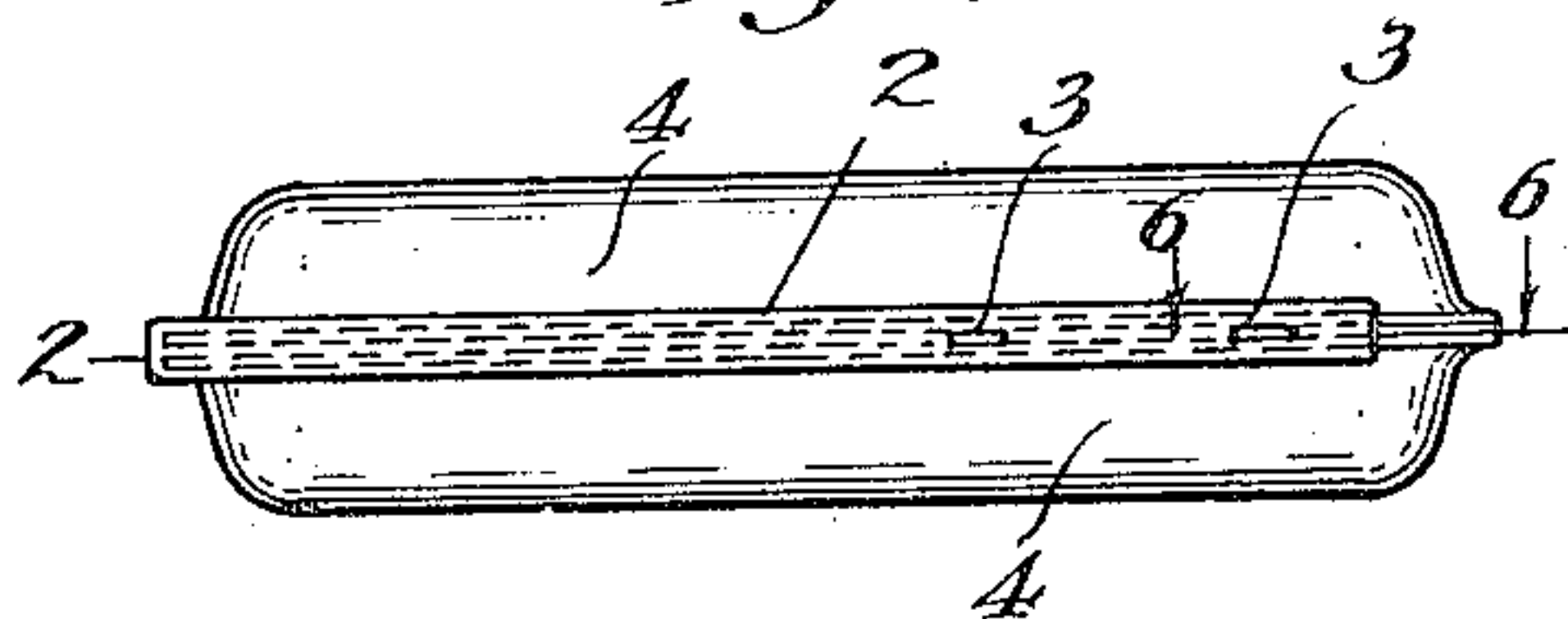


Fig. 2.

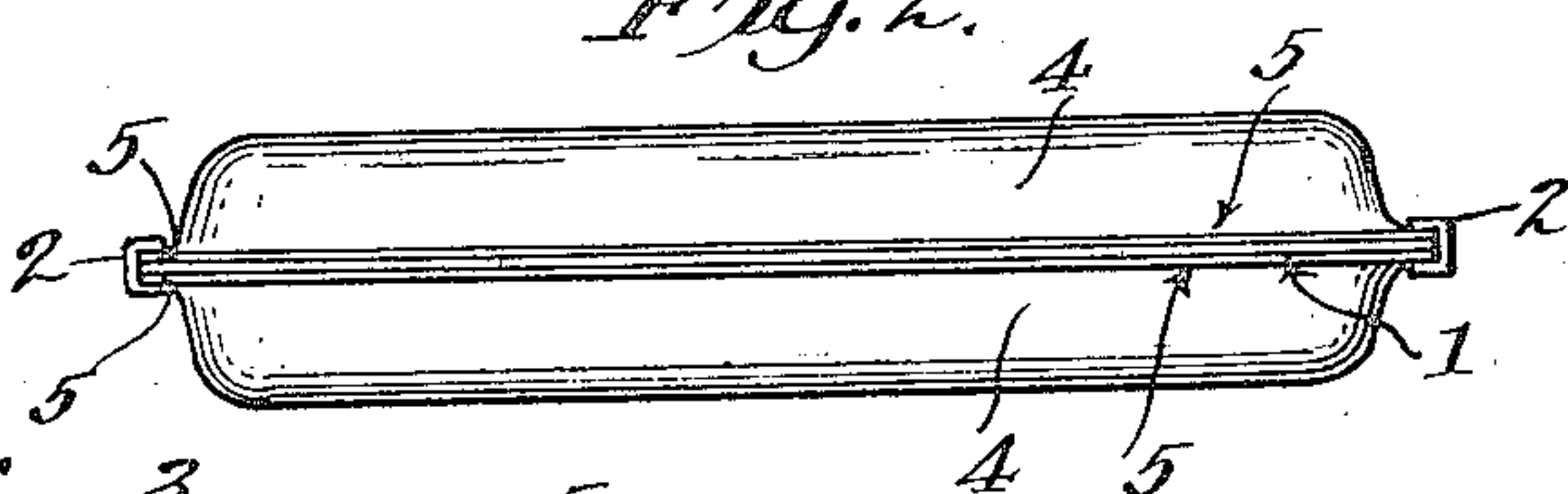


Fig. 3.

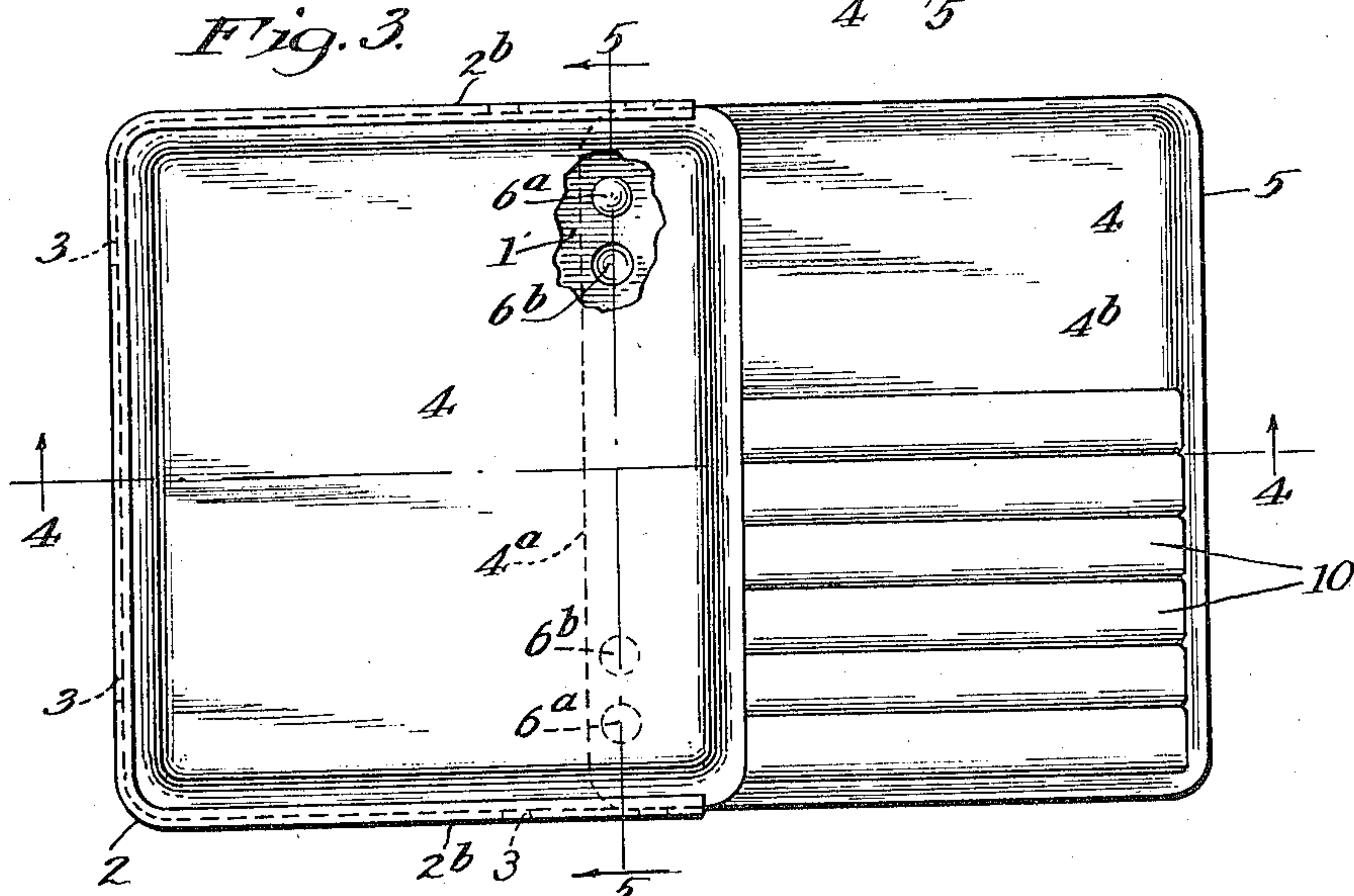


Fig. 4.

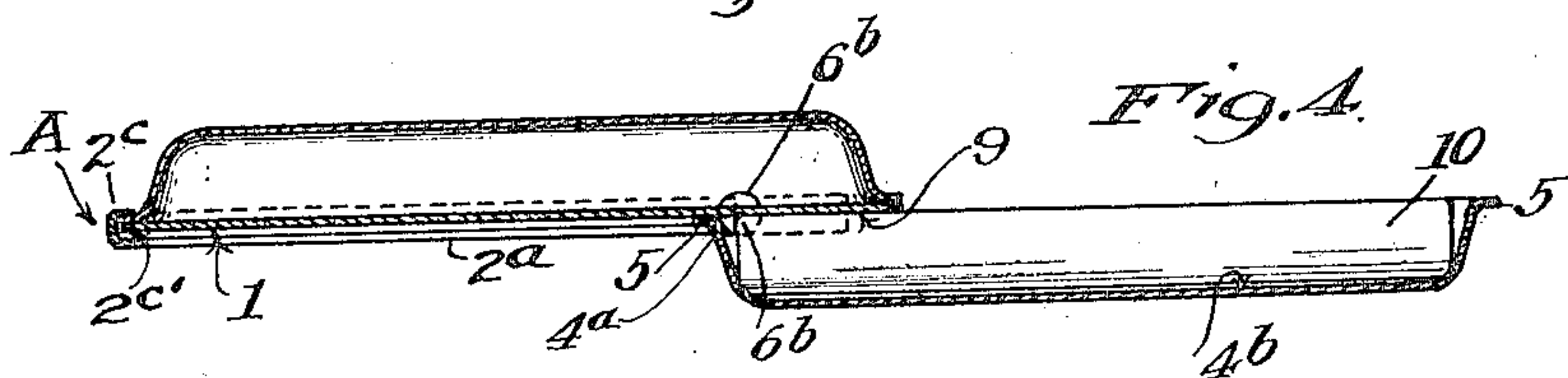


Fig. 5.

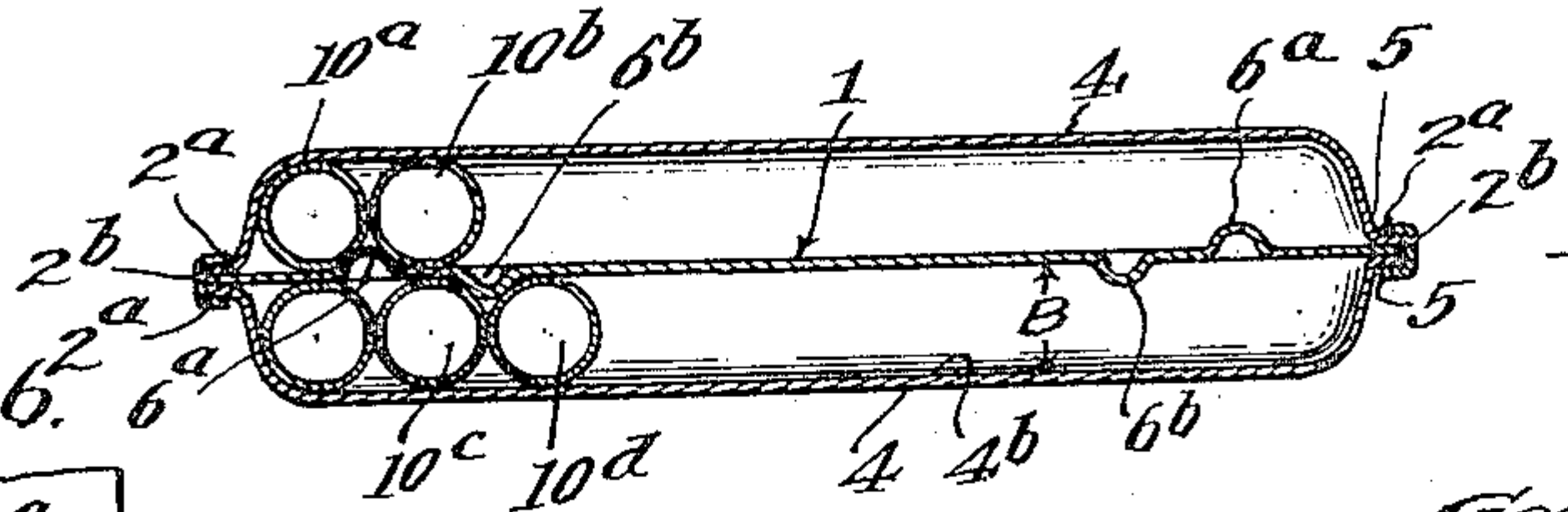
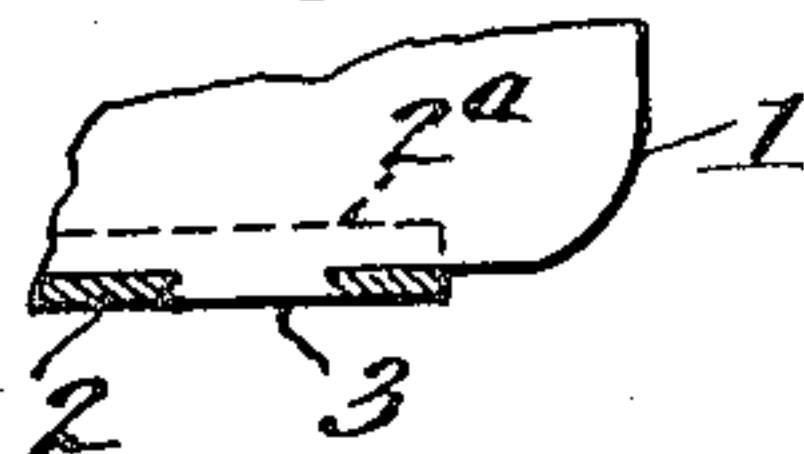


Fig. 6.



INVENTORS  
George B. Atwater,  
Wayne G. Eddy,

BY Arthur P. Knight and  
Alfred W. Knight  
ATTORNEYS



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,012,033

## CIGARETTE CASE

George B. Atwater, Wilmar, and Wayne G. Eddy,  
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Renewed January 21, 1935

7 Claims. (Cl. 206—41)

The present invention is directed to cigarette cases, or the like, and particularly to a device for carrying cigarettes which is of light weight, high structural strength and simple construction.

5 The principal object of the present invention is to provide a cigarette carrying case of novel and advantageous design, adapted to receive a plurality of cigarettes and preserve the same in good condition and in relative alignment.

10 A further object of the invention is to provide a cigarette carrying case adapted to receive a plurality of cigarettes and preserve the same in relative alignment with respect to the case itself independent of the number of cigarettes remain-  
15 ing in said case, whereby, even though but a single cigarette remains in said case, said cigarette will be preserved in erect position and in good condition without crushing or other damage.

20 The device of the present invention is, further, particularly novel in providing that cigarettes are carried in a compact container adapted to hold cigarettes in number corresponding to the number of cigarettes found in popular packaged brands, namely 20, without likelihood of damage  
25 to said cigarettes in the removal or insertion of such.

30 The device of the present invention may comprise a container having separate cigarette-receiving spaces disposed at opposite sides of a fixed partition, said cigarette-receiving spaces being formed after the manner of drawers or slides slidably mounted on said partition and movable with respect thereto to expose or conceal said spaces.

35 The device of the present invention is particularly simple in construction, being free of hinges or the like which are commonly used in cigarette-case construction, and capable of formation by die-stamping procedure. The simplicity and other advantages of the device, as well as further ob-  
40 jects of the invention, will be apparent from the following description thereof, or will be pointed out therein.

45 The accompanying drawing shows several views of one embodiment of the present invention, and referring thereto:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the device;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof;

50 Fig. 3 is a partly broken-away plan view of the device, showing the lower drawer extended, with a plurality of cigarettes in place therein;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view thereof, taken on line 4—4 in Fig. 3;

55 Fig. 5 is a transverse section thereof, taken on line 5—5 in Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a broken-away partly sectional detail thereof, taken on line 6—6 in Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing, the device may comprise a center partition 1 provided with a rim portion 2 extending about the rearward and lateral edges of said partition and secured thereto in any suitable manner, as for example, by means of rivets 3 which may conveniently be formed integrally with said partition, and slides or drawers 4 formed as shallow shells provided with projecting lateral flanges 5 extending about the peripheral edges at the open side of said drawers, the lateral or side ones of said flanges being slidably disposed within the overlapping rim portions 2a of the side portions 2b of the rim 2 in the space or groove 2a' defined by and between said portions 2a and the adjacent side of the partition 1, the rearward flange of said drawers fitting between rim portions 2c and the partition 1 when the drawers are in closed position, as shown at "A", Fig. 4.

Means are preferably provided for preventing inadvertent withdrawal of the drawers beyond the forward ends of the rim member 2, and such means may conveniently comprise a plurality of beads bumped outwardly of said partition and in opposite directions, as shown at 6a and 6b, constituting limit stops in position as to engage the inner surface of the rearward edge 4a of said drawers. The beads 6a and 6b are preferably positioned sufficiently rearwardly of the forward edge of said partition as to provide suitable longitudinal engagement of the edges 5 with the groove 2a', as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. These bumps are preferably also so spaced laterally with respect to one another in relation to the width of the cigarettes as to occupy areas which are left free by said cigarettes, as shown particularly at the left end of Fig. 5. In this figure, an upwardly projecting bead 6a is shown as fitting between two cigarettes 10a and 10b, and a downwardly projecting bead 6b is shown as fitting between two cigarettes 10c and 10d.

The beads 6a and 6b are preferably so positioned longitudinally of the device that the drawers 4 may be stopped in their outward movement at a point such that the forward edge of the partition overhangs said drawer to an appreciable extent (preferably about 20% of the length of said drawer) whereby the ends of the cigarettes, as at 9, Fig. 4, are engaged by said drawer and said overhanging portion of said partition and are prevented from dropping from said drawer upon occasion of inadvertent inversion of said case.



The cigarette carrying case of the present invention may be used by opening a drawer, preferably the drawer which is then at the lower side of the case, as shown in Fig. 4, filling the exposed space with cigarettes as shown at 10 in Figs. 3 and 4, and then closing the drawer. When the cigarettes are placed in the drawer space, they will be in frictional engagement with the inner surface 4b of said drawer, and also in frictional engagement with the opposing surface of the partition 1, whereby said cigarettes are prevented from displacement other than by forcible manual displacement, the depth of said drawer, as shown at "B", Fig. 5, being preferably slightly less than the diameter of a cigarette placed therein. In this manner, when but a few cigarettes are in place in the case, for example as shown in Fig. 3, these cigarettes will be preserved in the alignment shown independent of the position in which the case is carried, and the cigarettes are thus kept in an attractive and serviceable condition.

It will be understood that the case may be turned over and the other drawer withdrawn, filled, and returned to position. When it is desired to remove a cigarette, a drawer (preferably that which is in lower position) may be opened, a cigarette withdrawn, and the drawer replaced.

The entire cigarette case is conveniently formed of light-gage metal, such as for example, of aluminum, and may be decorated in any desired manner. The upper and lower drawers are identical in shape and size, and a single die may be used for the manufacture thereof. The drawers are assembled in their correct relation to the partition 1 by inserting the same within the groove formed by the rim portion 2 and the partition 1 up to the bumps 6a and 6b, whereupon the partition may be deformed by manual pressure until said bumps no longer resist passage of the rearward edge 4a, the drawer pushed past the bumps, and the pressure released. The device may be disassembled by a reversal of this procedure.

We claim:

1. A cigarette carrying case comprising: a central partition; cigarette-receiving drawers slidably secured to said partition at opposite sides thereof and having their open sides facing said partition so as to provide a cigarette-receiving space within each drawer, said drawers being movable with respect to said partition to positions exposing and concealing said spaces, respectively, and said partition extending over the full area of said cigarette-receiving spaces when said drawers are in concealing position.

2. A cigarette-carrying case as set forth in claim 1, and comprising in addition: means on said partition intermediate the length thereof in

the direction of sliding movement of said drawers defining limit-stops positioned for engagement by the respective drawers to limit outward movement thereof, to only partially expose said spaces.

3. A cigarette-carrying case comprising: a central partition of rectangular shape; a rim member extending along the opposite lateral edges of said partition and secured thereto, said rim member being provided with rim portions cooperating with said partition to define a groove along said edges on opposite sides of said partition; and two cigarette receiving drawers having peripheral flange portions slidably disposed within said grooves, said drawers having their open sides facing said partition so as to provide a cigarette-receiving space within each drawer, and said drawers being movable with respect to said partition to positions exposing and concealing said spaces, respectively.

4. The invention set forth in claim 3, and comprising in addition: means on said partition defining limit-stops positioned for engagement by the respective drawers to limit outward movement thereof.

5. The invention set forth in claim 3, and comprising in addition: means on said partition defining limit-stops positioned for engagement by the respective drawers to limit outward movement thereof to only partially expose said drawers.

6. The invention set forth in claim 3, and comprising in addition: means on said partition defining limit-stops positioned for engagement by the respective drawers to limit outward movement thereof, said limit-stops comprising a plurality of beads projecting outwardly of said partition and in opposite directions, said beads being so spaced in relation to the width of the cigarettes to be received by said drawer as to occupy areas between adjacent cigarettes, substantially as set forth.

7. A cigarette-carrying case comprising: a central partition of rectangular shape; slide means on two opposing lateral edges of said partition; and two cigarette-receiving drawers disposed at opposite sides of said partition and slidably engaging said slide means; said drawers having their open sides facing said partition so as to provide a cigarette-receiving space within each drawer, said drawers being movable with respect to said partition to positions exposing and concealing said spaces respectively and said partition also having flange means projecting in opposite directions from the plane of said partition at the rearward edge thereof with respect to the direction of sliding movement of said drawers.

GEORGE B. ATWATER.  
WAYNE G. EDDY.