

No. 649,225.

Patented May 8, 1900.

R. THOMPSON.  
CIGAR HOLDER.

(Application filed Nov. 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

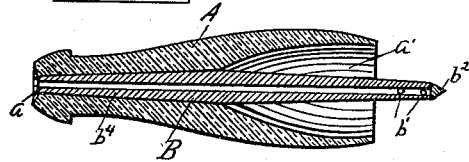


Fig. 2.

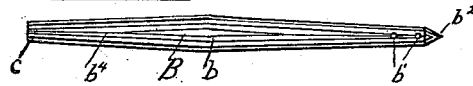


Fig. 3.

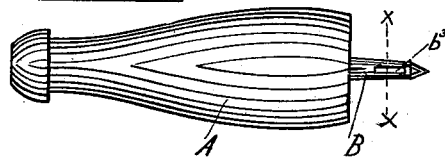


Fig. 4.

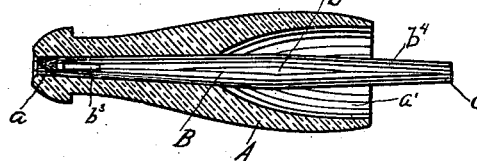
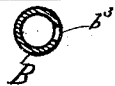


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROLLAND THOMPSON, OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO JOHN DUNPHY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CIGAR-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,225, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed November 1, 1899. Serial No. 735,548. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROLLAND THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my present invention is to provide a cigar-holder which will effectually prevent the passage of nicotine into the mouthpiece, insure a free draft, firmly hold the cigar in position, and one that can be easily taken apart for cleaning.

A further object is to provide a construction in which the smoke in its passage through the holder does not come in contact with the holder proper.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction and cheap of manufacture.

The invention consists of a cigar-holder of the usual construction, differing only in that the smoke passage or channel adjacent the bowl is slightly enlarged to receive one end of a hollow tube, the other end of which projects beyond the center of the opening in the bowl, which end is pointed and is provided with perforations outside of the said bowl.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of my improved holder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation view of the cylindrical tube. Fig. 3 is a side elevation view of the holder, showing a modification of the tube. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the device, showing the tube reversed. Fig. 5 is a transverse section on line *xx* of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a cigar-holder of the usual construction, with the exception that the passage or channel *a* is gradually enlarged as it approaches its opening into the bowl *a'*.

B represents a tube constructed of metal or other suitable material, open at one end and pointed, *b*<sup>2</sup>, at the other. Intermediate the said ends is an enlarged portion or shoulder *b*, which tapers in one direction toward the pointed end of the tube and in the other direction toward the open end of the tube. Adjacent the pointed or closed end of the tube I provide a number of openings or perforations

*b'*, whose combined area will not largely exceed the area of the end opening.

It will be seen that the two portions of my holder can be readily taken apart for cleaning and that the tapering end *b*<sup>4</sup> of the tube permits it to be firmly inserted in the channel *a* of the holder, which is formed to receive it, and is securely held therein by frictional contact with the said channel without the employment of screw-threads or other fastening devices.

The modification shown in Fig. 3 is similar to the device just described, with the exception of a slot *b*<sup>3</sup> being formed in the tube B instead of the perforations *b'*.

I have shown the tube B provided with an extended tapering rear portion *c*, which extends the entire length of the channel, the channel *a* being formed to coincide with the said portion *c* by gradually becoming smaller in size as it recedes toward the mouthpiece of the holder. It will be seen that by having the tube passing entirely through the holder it will prevent the possibility of the same becoming discolored or contaminated by the action of the smoke.

One of the essential features of my device is in having the perforated end of the tube project beyond the mouth of the holder, which is for the purpose of allowing the said perforated end to enter the cigar to a point below the mouth of the holder, so that any pressure exerted on the cigar from its contact with the holder will not interfere with free circulation or draft through the perforations. The smoke in passing through the perforations is filtered through that portion of the cigar surrounding the tube and very little, if any, nicotine enters the tube, which can be blown out through the perforations after removing the cigar-stump.

In operation the end of the cigar is first cut off as usual. The point *b*<sup>2</sup> of the tube is then inserted in the said cut end and pressed therein until the end of the cigar is well up in the holder *a'*, when the device is ready for use. When the smoker is finished smoking, he may by blowing through the mouthpiece remove from the tube any accumulations contained therein, or he may pull out the tube

and more effectually clean it, and by reversing the tube and inserting the pointed end in the channel *a* he can do away with any liability of injury from the point or possibility of having the perforations clogged up by foreign matter.

What I claim is—

In a cigar-holder, the combination of a holder having a channel or smoke-passage gradually decreasing in size from the bowl portion to the mouthpiece, and a tube tapering toward both ends, open at one end and slotted and pointed at the other end, the said

open end portion adapted to coincide with and extend the entire length of the said channel while the said pointed end projects beyond the mouth of the holder and is adapted to be reversed and inserted in the said channel, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1899.

ROLLAND THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

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C. F. DELANY.