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PATENT



SPECIFICATION

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Cigar Lighter.

I, CHARLES FREDERICK LARSEN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 702, East 63rd Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, Manufacturer of Gas Lighters, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

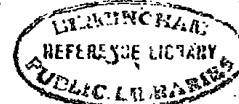
The device forming the subject matter of this application is a lighter adapted to be carried in the pocket for the purpose of igniting cigars and adapted to be used in other ways under circumstances which call for the rapid production of a flame. The invention aims to provide a simple device, wherein, by the removal of a cap from a casing, a striker will coact with a pyrophoric element. It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that kind to which the invention appertains. But one form of the invention is shown as an illustration, but, of course, a mechanic, within the scope of the skill which he might be expected to possess, may work changes in the particular form shown, within the purview of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation; Figure 2 is a longitudinal section; Figure 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

The numeral 1 marks a tubular casing having a circumscribing stop bead 2. A cap 3 is mounted on the open end of the casing 1 and carries a longitudinally disposed trough-shaped holder 4, wherein is secured a correspondingly elongated pyrophoric element 5. A striker 6 forms a part of the invention, and preferably, consists of a spring tongue extended longitudinally of the casing 1; one end of the striker being secured at 11 to the casing, the striker being offset, as at 12, and terminating in an inwardly projecting finger 7, located beyond the open end of the casing and sharpened to present an edge 8 which is pressed yieldingly against the pyrophoric element 5, since the striker 6 is resilient. It is to be observed that the side walls of the holder 4 project as shown at 14, slightly beyond the outer or working face of the pyrophoric element 5. The fuel-holding means may be of any desired sort, a wick 9 in the casing 1 will answer the purpose. A liquid fuel is employed and gasoline may be used to advantage.

When the cap 3 is pulled quickly off the casing 1 by a right-line movement, the sparks produced by the coöperation of the edge 8 of the striker 6 and the pyrophoric element 5 impinge upon and ignite the fuel holding wick 9. The cap 3 will not be found to obstruct the passage of the sparks to the wick provided it be smartly withdrawn. Since the pyrophoric element 5 and the striker 6 are located, respectively, on the outside of the cap 3 and the casing 1,

[Price 6d.]



the pyrophoric element and the striker are shielded from the fuel and will not be soiled thereby, it being difficult or impossible to produce a spark, if the parts alluded to are soiled with fuel. Because the finger 7 of the striker bears yieldingly against the pyrophoric element 5, the striker aids in holding the cap 3 on the casing 1. The stop bead 2 limits the sliding movement of the cap 3 upon the casing 1, and consequently, the finger 7 always rests on the outer surface of the pyrophoric element 5 and does not snap down on the end of the pyrophoric element when the cap is in place. Therefore, it is never necessary to prize out the striker 6, before the cap 3 can be pulled off the casing 1. Since the side walls of the holder 4 project as at 14, slightly beyond the outer surface of the pyrophoric element 5 the finger 6 will not slip off the pyrophoric element should a slight rotary component enter into the movement which produces a withdrawal of the cap 3 from the casing 1.

The thumb or finger of the operator may be pressed against the striker 6, so as to increase the pressure with which the finger 7 bears against the pyrophoric element 5. This operation may be resorted to at any time, but, ordinarily, the resiliency of the striker 6 will be sufficient to produce a spark when the finger 7 cooperates with the pyrophoric element. However, should the striker 6 lose some of its resiliency, then the fact the striker may be thumb-pressed is of importance.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A pocket lighter comprising as cooperating parts, a fuel-holding casing and a cap mounted on the casing for right-line sliding movement and freely separable from the casing, one of said cooperating parts being provided with a pyrophoric element, and the other of said cooperating parts being provided with a striker coacting with the pyrophoric element when the cap is removed from the casing.

2. A pocket lighter constructed as set forth in Claim 1, and further characterized by the fact that the pyrophoric element and the striker are located on the outside of the respective parts whereby they are carried to protect the striker and the pyrophoric element from being soiled by the fuel, the striker being in the form of a resilient member coacting with the pyrophoric element to aid in holding the cap on the casing.

Dated the 10th day of February, 1919.

E. P. ALEXANDER & SON,
Chartered Patent Agents,
306, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1,
Agents.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

