

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: Apr. 27, 1921. No. 12,125/21.

182,608

(Patent of Addition to 162,296 : dated Apr. 26, 1920.)

Complete Accepted July 13, 1922.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and relating to Electric Lighters for Cigars and the like.

I, ALFREDO ZECCHINI, of Via Aurelio Saffi No. 7, Turin, Italy, a subject of the King of Italy, 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:—

This invention consists in an improvement in or modification of the invention of my co-pending Patent Application No. 162,296 of 1921, this constructional form permitting of certain simplifications.

In the accompanying drawing the new constructional form is illustrated. Fig. 1 shows a complete cigar-lighter in elevation; Fig. 2 is an axial section thereof on an enlarged scale; while Fig. 3 is an end view of the detachable plug, intended to exhibit the form of the heating resistance. Fig. 4 shows the same resistance in axial section on a larger scale.

As will be seen from Figs. 1 and 2, the device comprises, as in the case of the main patent, a socket 1 which is open at the top and is fastened to a plate 2. The socket 1 is secured to the plate 2 by an arm 20 which may be earthed and by an arm 21 which is hollow and carries, insulated, in its interior, a rod 22 attached to one pole of the source of current, the other pole of which may be earthed. The internal extremity of the rod 22 projects a short distance into the interior of the socket 1.

The plug, which includes the heating-element, and which is normally situated inside the socket 1, consists of two metallic sockets 7¹ and 8¹, the former having a diameter that is less than the hollow interior of the stationary socket 1 and the latter having such a diameter as to enable it to fit tightly into the socket 1. These two sockets 7¹ and 8¹ are joined

together, with their flat faces opposite one another, by forcing outward the edges of a small sleeve 23, and are insulated from each other by means of insulating washers 24.

The sockets 7¹ and 8¹ are open on their two opposite front faces, and 7¹ carries, fixed to its extremity, a hood 25 forming a cavity in which the resistance 11 is situated.

The latter consists, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, of a strip of suitable metal which is rolled up into a spiral with a strip of insulating material and has its outer extremity in contact with the hood 25 while its internal extremity is electrically connected to the rod 13, which is co-axial with the socket 7¹ and is insulated from the hood. The mouth of the extremity of the socket 8¹ is occupied by the knob 16, attached to the rod 15 of conducting material, which passes through the sleeve 23. This rod is provided at the bottom with a head, which by a spring 17 is kept normally pressed against one of the edges of the sleeve 23 and separated from the extremity of the rod 13. When the parts occupy the position shown in Fig. 1 the circuit is broken. By pressing the knob 16, the rod 15 is lowered and its bottom end comes to bear against the extremity of the rod 13 and the circuit is thus closed between the insulated rod 22 and the earthed arm 20, through the hood 25, the resistance 11, the rods 13 and 15, the ring 23 and the socket 8¹.

As a result, the resistance 11 is traversed by the current and becomes incandescent, so that the member formed by the two sockets 7¹ and 8¹ can be pulled out, by taking hold of the head of the socket 8¹, and used for lighting.

The construction just described obviates

[Price 1/-]

the use of parts made of refractory material, simplifies the construction of the device, and also enables its dimensions to be reduced.

5 A heating resistance of this type, formed by a metallic strip wound spirally with a strip of insulating material, has the advantage that the total width of the resistance may be quite limited, thereby
10 concentrating the heat that it produces.

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
15 claim is:—

1. An improvement in or modification of the electric lighter for cigars and the like according to my co-pending Patent Application No. 162,296 of 1921, characterised by the fact that the plug which is normally situated within the stationary socket consists of two cylindrical sockets insulated from but attached to each other by means of a sleeve, flanged at its edges,
20 which serves to guide the rod carrying the knob for the control of the circuit.

2. An electric lighter for cigars and the like as claimed in Claim 1, characterised by the fact that the part of the detachable plug intended to take up its
30 position entirely within the stationary socket is closed, at its free end, by a metallic hood which forms a recess in which is located the resistance, the outer extremity of which is in contact with the
35 hood itself while its inner extremity is in connection only with the insulated rod, with which the rod attached to the knob has to come into contact in order to close the circuit.

3. An electric lighter for cigars and the like, constructed, arranged and adapted to operate substantially as described in the foregoing specification and illustrated in the accompanying
40 drawing.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1921.

For the Applicant,
LLOYD WISE & Co.,
10, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London. 50
W.C. 2,
Chartered Patent Agents.

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

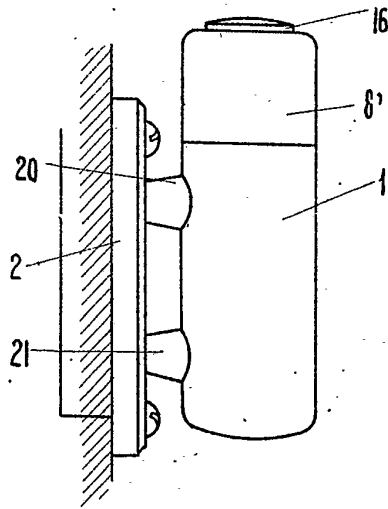


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

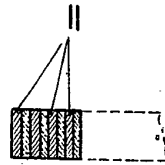
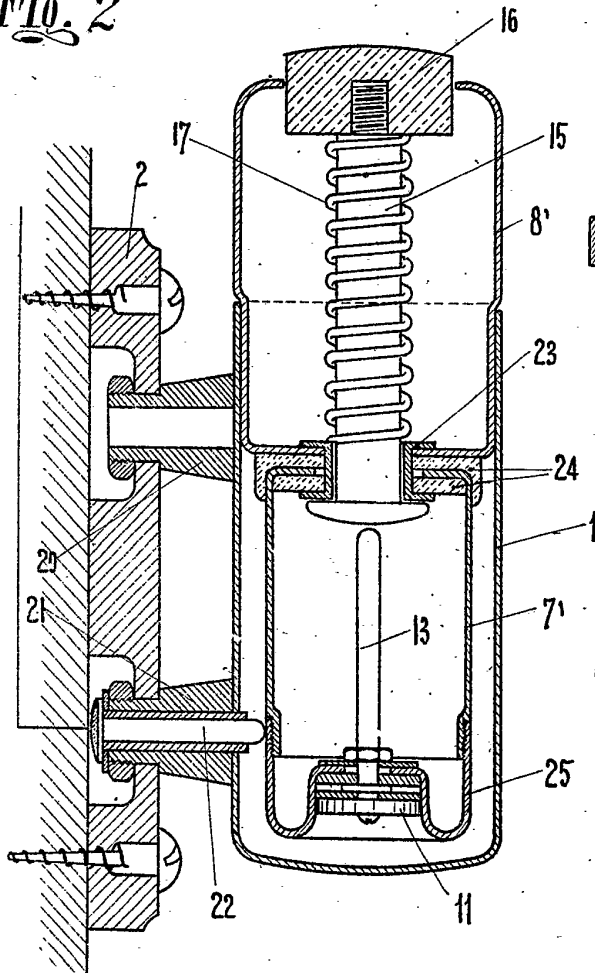


FIG. 4

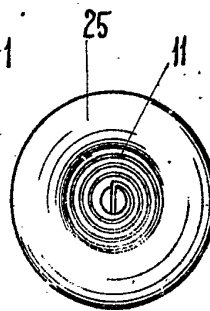


FIG. 3