

PATENT SPECIFICATION



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259,781

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Pyrophoric Lighters.

I, LOUIS ORLIK, British subject, of 62, Barbican, London, E.C., do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention consists in improvements in or relating to pyrophoric lighters and refers to that type of lighter which has a juxtaposed flint wheel and wick tube on one face of a fuel container and the latter, in a plane transverse to the axis of the wick tube, is rectangular or is of oval or other elongated form in cross section.

10 According to the present invention a lighter of this type has the flint wheel disposed so that its plane is aslant with respect to a plane which contains the wick tube axis and which extends in the general direction of the length of one of the sides.

20 Preferably the plane of the flint wheel contains or is parallel to the axis of the wick tube. Alternatively it may be inclined across the axis of the wick tube.

25 In one example of the invention, the fuel container is in the form of a flat case, the shape of the end walls of which is elongated with the two long sides parallel with one another and joined by curved wall-portions. The wick tube extends in a direction which is perpendicular to one of these ends as in known constructions and the flint wheel is rotatably carried in a support which extends parallel with the wick tube. The flint wheel carrier is, however, so arranged that the plane of the flint wheel is aslant

with respect to the surface of one of the flat sides of the fuel container. The angle of inclination may be, for example, 40 45°.

In lighters hitherto employed the plane of the flint wheel has either been at right angles to the axis of the wick tube or if it has been in a plane containing that axis, the plane has itself been parallel with or at right angles to the flat sides of the fuel container. If the lighter is to be grasped in the hand of the user and the flint wheel is to be rotated by the thumb of the same hand, the flint wheel in either of the positions hitherto employed makes it awkward for the thumb to move freely in rotating the wheel. When, however, the wheel is inclined in a manner according to this invention the movement of the thumb in rotating the wheel is approximately the natural movement which occurs when the thumb is moved downwardly while the lighter is grasped in the hand.

55 The support for the flint wheel may itself also be inclined to the surface of the end wall in which it is mounted, in which case the plane of the flint wheel will be also inclined across the axis of the wick tube.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1925.

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Chartered Patent Agents. 70

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Pyrophoric Lighters.

I, LOUIS ORLIK, British subject, of 62, Barbican, London, E.C., do hereby
[Price 1/-]

declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be per- 75

formed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

5 This invention consists in improvements in or relating to pyrophoric lighters and refers to that type of lighter which has a juxtaposed flint wheel, operated by direct engagement of the thumb or finger with it, and wick tube
10 on one face of a fuel container and the latter, in a plane transverse to the axis of the wick tube, is rectangular or is of oval or other elongated form in cross-section.

15 A pocket lighter and lantern has previously been described in prior Patent No. 109,697 wherein the flint wheel, which is entirely housed in a protective casing, is arranged obliquely with
20 respect to a flat side of the casing. In such a construction the flint wheel was not adapted nor intended to be engaged directly by the finger or thumb of the user.

25 According to the present invention a lighter of the type first described above has the flint wheel disposed so that its plane is aslant with respect to a plane which contains the wick tube axis and
30 which extends in the general direction of the top edge of that side of the fuel container adjacent the flint wheel.

Preferably the plane of the flint wheel contains or is parallel to the axis of the
35 wick tube. Alternatively it may be inclined across the axis of the wick tube.

One preferred example of the invention will now be described with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which—

40 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lighter, and

Figure 2 is a plan of the lighter shown in Figure 1 with the wick cover or shield fully raised.

45 The fuel container is in the form of a flat case, the shape of the end walls 10 of which is elongated with the two long sides 11 parallel with one another and joined by curved wall-portions 12. The
50 wick tube 13 extends from one of these ends in a direction which is perpendicular to that end as in known constructions, and the flint wheel 14 is rotatably carried in a support 15 which extends parallel
55 with the wick tube. The flint wheel carrier is, however, so arranged that the plane of the flint wheel is aslant with respect to the surface of one of the flat sides 11 of the fuel container. The angle
60 of inclination may be, for example, 45°. This is clearly shown in Figure 2 where the central plane of the flint wheel is indicated by the centre-line 16—16.

In lighters of the type described

hitherto employed the plane of the flint wheel has either been at right angles to the axis of the wick tube or if it has been in a plane containing that axis, the plane has itself been parallel with or at right angles to the flat sides of the fuel container. If the lighter is to be grasped in the hand of the user and the flint wheel is to be rotated by the thumb of the same hand it is awkward, with the flint wheel in either of the positions hitherto employed
70 for the thumb to move freely in rotating the wheel. When, however, the wheel is inclined in the manner above described, the movement of the thumb in rotating the wheel is approximately the natural movement which occurs when the thumb is moved downwardly while the lighter is grasped in the hand.

The support for the flint wheel may itself also be inclined with respect to the surface of the end wall in which it is mounted, in which case the plane of the flint wheel will be also inclined across the axis of the wick tube.

The customary hinged cap or cover is indicated at 17 in its raised position and it will be understood that this is adapted to close down over and to enclose the wick tube and flint wheel.

There is further shown a screw closure plug 18 for closing the fuel-filling orifice in the base of the container. This plug is itself a hollow container having a screw closure plug 19 and serves to carry
95 spare "flints".

The invention is not limited to the particular shape and arrangement of the various structural elements. For instance the shape of the container could be elliptical or rectangular in cross-section. The form of cap or cover 17 and of the closure plug 18, flint support and wick tube 13 may also be modified without departing from the invention.

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 pyrophoric lighter of the type described having a flint wheel disposed so that its plane is aslant for the purpose described with respect to a plane which contains the wick tube axis and which extends in the general direction of the top edge of that side of the fuel container adjacent the flint wheel.

2. A pyrophoric lighter in which the plane of the flint wheel is aslant as in Claim 1 and contains or is parallel to the axis of the wick tube.

3. A pyrophoric lighter in which the plane of the flint wheel is aslant accord-

ing to Claim 1 and is also aslant across the axis of the wick tube.

4. A pyrophoric lighter constructed and arranged with the plane of its flint wheel aslant substantially as described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1926.

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

Fig. 1.

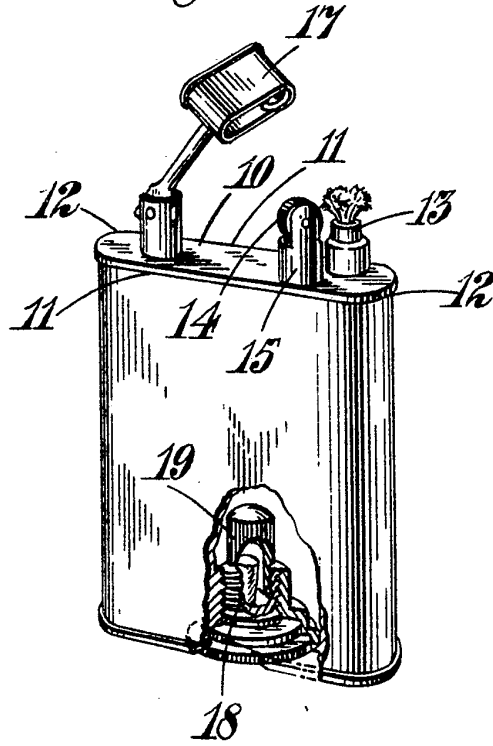


Fig. 2.

