

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

275,861



Convention Date (France): Dec. 2, 1926.

Application Date (in United Kingdom): Jan. 22, 1927. No. 1918/26.

Complete Accepted: Aug. 18, 1927.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

### An Improved Pocket Lighter.

I, ALTITOLO PERRERA, generally called MICHEL PERRERA, a subject of the King of Italy, Engineer, of 18, rue Saulnier, Paris, France, 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 relates to pocket pyrophoric lighters of the type provided with a sliding wind guard or screen normally retracted but adapted to be projected to surround the wick to shield it from the wind.

In such pocket pyrophoric lighters it has been proposed to provide a sheath or sleeve surrounding and slidable on the body or container of the lighter, such sheath or sleeve being slotted at one side allowing the sparks from the striking apparatus to be projected on to the wick.

According to the present invention the sliding wind screen is carried on the inside of the casing of the lighter and is adapted to be projected and retracted by means of a button passing through a slot in the outer casing. The sheath or sleeve is perforated permitting the necessary oxygen to pass to the flame and in a suitable position is provided with an opening allowing sparks or the like from the striking wheel and stone to pass through to the wick.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood, it will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which shows one constructional embodiment thereof, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the lighter, closed.

Fig. 2 shows the lighter in elevation, for use when sheltered.

Fig. 3 shows the lighter open, in elevation and as used when exposed to the wind.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on the line CC, Fig. 6.

Fig. 5 shows the lighter closed, in plan.

Fig. 6 is a plan of the lighter, open.

Fig. 7 is a transverse section on the line AA, Fig. 4.

Fig. 8 is a transverse section on the line BB, Fig. 4.

Fig. 9 shows a particular construction of the head of the feed screw, in elevation.

Fig. 10 is a plan of the head of the screw shewn in Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a longitudinal section on the line DD, Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is an elevation of a modification of the spindle for carrying the striker.

Fig. 13 shows the spindle in side elevation.

Fig. 14 is the longitudinal section on the line EE, Fig. 13.

The lighter illustrated includes a principal body portion *a*, the section of which may be circular, square, oval, elliptical, polygonal or of other suitable shape.

*b* is a cover provided with a hinge, and adapted to be raised by exerting a slight pressure at *c*, Fig. 1.

The bottom portion *d* is adapted to be screwed on and off and serves for the introduction of the fuel into the lighter.

The body portion *a* is provided with a supplementary casing *a*<sup>1</sup> on the interior, as seen at Fig. 4. This extends from *e* upwards, and serves as a sheath for a movable extension member *f*.

*g* is a button adapted to slide in a slot *h*. When this button is pressed upwards from below, it raises or protrudes the member *f* into the position indicated at Figs. 3 and 4. The extension member *f* is lowered by pushing the button *g* downwards.

The member *f* is pierced with small

holes *i* towards its upper end, enabling a suitable supply of oxygen from the air to obtain access to the flame.

6 The extension member *f* is also provided with an opening *j*, Fig. 4, which allows a spark produced by the friction of the striker *k* upon a pyrophoric stone *l* to ignite the wick protruding from the holder *m*.

10 At the side of the body of the lighter is mounted a small tube *n*, Fig. 1, which is provided with a feed screw *o*, which pushes upwards against a spring *p*, Fig. 4, so that the pyrophoric stone *l* is kept  
15 constantly in contact with the striker *k*, rotatable upon a spindle *q*.

The feed screw may have the form shown at Fig. 9, in which instance the screw *o*<sup>1</sup> is provided with a cover *o*<sup>2</sup>, Figs. 20 9 and 11, having formed therein a cavity *o*<sup>3</sup> of sufficient size to contain a spare pyrophoric stone. At Fig. 4 the spare stone is located at *l*<sup>1</sup>.

25 The spindle *q*, Figs. 1 and 4, upon which the striker *k* is mounted may in some cases be formed as shown at Figs. 12—14 to facilitate replacements. As will be seen from this figure the spindle is formed from two screws *q*<sup>1</sup> and *q*<sup>2</sup>, the  
30 one screwing on to the other. This device takes the place of the ordinary spindle *q*.

Having now particularly described and

ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is 35 to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A pocket pyrophoric lighter of the type set forth in which the projecting wind screen or sheath slides into the body 40 of the lighter and is provided with a button projecting through a slot in the casing of the lighter by which the screen or sheath is projected or retracted for the purposes set forth. 45

2. A pocket pyrophoric lighter as claimed in Claim 1 in which the screen or sheath is provided in a suitable position with an opening for the passage of the sparks from the striking wheel. 50

3. A pocket pyrophoric lighter as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in which the upper portion of the casing is provided with a hinged cover adapted to cover in the wick, substantially as set forth. 55

4. Pocket pyrophoric lighters constructed, operating and arranged substantially as herein described and shewn on the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1927. 60

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

