

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(Under Section 91, subsections (2) and (4) of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1942, a single Complete Specification was left in respect of this Application and of Applications Nos. 14627/43, 14628/43 and was laid open to inspection on March 23, 1944).



## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Pocket Lighter

I, **BEDRI HUSSEIN GOSTKOWSKI**, a citizen of Turkey, residing at 46, Boulevard du Pont d'Arve, Geneva (Switzerland), 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:—

Pocket lighters as at present on the market generally have the drawback that they do not provide a convenient means for adjusting the length of the wick. The latter is usually gripped in or above the fuel container of the lighter and has therefore, to be pulled up by means of tweezers or the like for adjustment. It is, however, not always possible to carry out this delicate operation as the exposed end of the wick frequently becomes carbonized by the sparks from the flint, should there be a shortage of lighter fuel.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome this inconvenience, and to this end, and in accordance with this invention, I provide in or for a pocket lighter a tubular wick-holder for mounting in the lighter casing, and a guide sleeve adapted to receive the upper portion of the wick and to slide within said tubular wick holder, such guide sleeve being formed, for a part of its length spaced from the upper end thereof, with a rack with which is arranged to engage a pinion mounted within said wick-holder and operable from the exterior of the casing, and said guide sleeve having a cut-away portion at its upper end whereby, when the wick is in position, a greater length of wick is exposed at one side of said sleeve than at the other side.

Advantageously the cut-away portion of the guide sleeve is obtained by chamfering the upper end of the latter.

By having a greater portion of the wick exposed at one side it is readily possible, when the wick eventually burns down to the top of the guide sleeve, to adjust the wick by means of a pin or tweezers applied to the part of the wick exposed at the cut-away part of the sleeve so as to project a

fresh length of wick from the sleeve.

According to a further feature of the invention, to permit the height of the flame to be regulated at any time during the burning down of the wick, the upper end of the guide sleeve is arranged to lie within, and be spaced from the upper end of, the wick-holder when the uppermost portion of the rack is in engagement with the teeth of the operating pinion, i.e. when the sleeve is in its lowermost position in the wick-holder.

To enable the sleeve and wick to be removed entirely from the lighter for the purpose of replacing the wick, the rack preferably extends to the lower end of the guide sleeve.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawing in which the single figure represents a longitudinal cross-section through a lighter wick-holder and its associated guide sleeve.

The device illustrated in the drawing comprises a tubular wick-holder adapted for mounting in conventional fashion in the top plate of a lighter, such holder having a central bore in which is slidably disposed a guide sleeve accommodating, with a light frictional grip, the wick.

Spaced from the upper end of the sleeve is a rack formed in the sleeve and cooperating with a toothed pinion which is located within a recess provided in the wick-holder. The pinion is adapted for operation from the exterior of the lighter casing by means of a wheel or knob which may, for example, be sunk into the wall of the lighter casing. Rotation of the knob or wheel in one direction will lift the sleeve and the wick and will cause the latter to protrude above the head of the holder and, if desired, this movement may be continued to bring the sleeve right out of the bore and out of the lighter. The wick may then be adjusted if necessary, and replaced, and rotation of the wheel in the other direction will withdraw the

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sleeve 23 into the holder 20.

The upper end of the sleeve 23 is bevelled at 27 to provide a cut-away portion by means of which a greater length of wick is exposed at one side than at the other.

In the drawing, the sleeve 23 is represented in its lowermost position, i.e. with the pinion 25 engaging the uppermost teeth of the rack 24. In this position the upper end of the sleeve 23 is spaced from the upper end of the holder 20 by a distance  $h$ . This permits the wick to be raised by an amount  $h$  without exposing the sleeve 23, and thus enables the height of the flame to be regulated at any time during the burning down of the wick. It also provides for a reserve length  $h$  of wick which can be gradually projected as the lighter is in use over a period, without the need for any other adjustment of the wick.

When the wick eventually burns down to the level of the top of the sleeve 23, it can still be manipulated, by a pin, tweezers or the like, through the cut-away portion provided by the beveling 27. This is easily effected by projecting the sleeve 23 into the position indicated in dot and dash lines in Fig. 1. For replacement of the entire wick, the sleeve 23 may be removed completely from the holder 20 as previously described.

It will be understood that the sleeve 23 need not entirely surround the wick but could, for example, be split longitudinally so as to provide it with radial elasticity and ensure the proper friction grip of the wick in its conduit.

It is also to be noted that, by virtue of the spacing of the rack 24 from the upper end of the sleeve 23, there is a limitation of the distance by which the sleeve can be retracted into the lighter, thus avoiding any danger of the sleeve 23 and the wick

being withdrawn too far and lost within the body of the lighter.

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. In or for a pocket lighter a tubular wick-holder for mounting in the lighter casing, and a guide sleeve adapted to receive the upper portion of the wick and to slide within said tubular wick holder, such guide sleeve being formed, for a part of its length spaced from the upper end thereof, with a rack with which is arranged to engage a pinion mounted within said wick-holder and operable from the exterior of the casing, and said guide sleeve having a cut-away portion at its upper end whereby, when the wick is in position, a greater length of wick is exposed at one side of said sleeve than at the other side.

2. A pocket lighter according to Claim 1, wherein the upper end of the guide sleeve lies within the wick-holder and is spaced from the upper end of the latter when the uppermost portion of the rack is in engagement with the teeth of the operating pinion.

3. A pocket lighter according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the rack extends to the lower end of said guide sleeve to permit removal of the latter from the wick-holder.

4. A pocket lighter substantially as 80 herein described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

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*[This Drawing is a full-size reproduction of the Original.]*

