Aug. 25, 1931. H. L. FISCHER 1,820,131

POCKET LIGHTER

Filed May 25, 1929

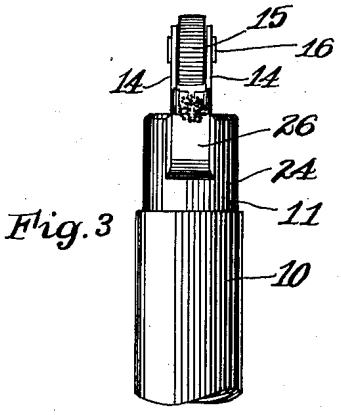

Fig. 3

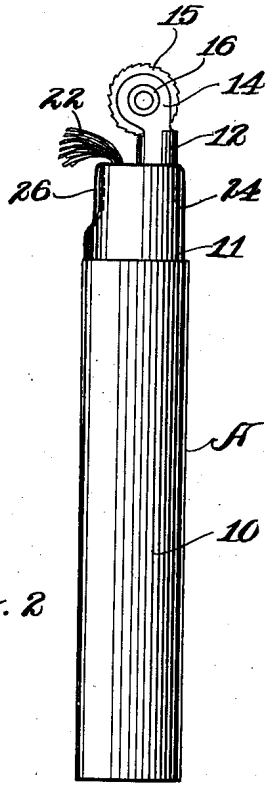

Fig. 2

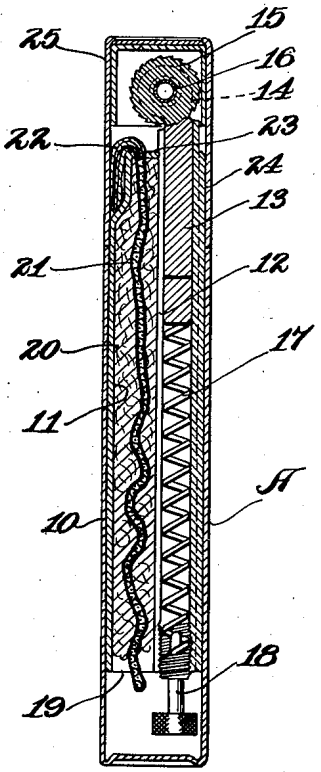

Fig. 1

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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POCKET LIGHTER

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My invention relates to pocket lighters wherein it is designed to provide a lighter of a very small and compact nature and wherein the structure is of a simple design, making an inexpensive pocket lighter.

A feature of the invention resides in a means for providing a groove or recess in which the wick of the lighter may fold when the cap is placed over the same.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of my pocket lighter. Figure 2 is a side elevation of a lighter with the cap removed from the head of the lighter.

Figure 3 is a detail of the upper end of the lighter showing the lower portion broken away and the cap removed from the head of the same.

My pocket lighter A is formed of the tubular casing lower member 10 which telescopes over the tubular body casing 11.

Within the body casing 10 I provide a tubular chamber 12 adapted to receive the lighting flint 13 and which is formed on the upper end with side flanges 14 which are adapted to support the abrading wheel 15 by the shaft 16.

Within the lower portion of the tubular member 12 I provide a coil spring 17 which is adjusted as to its tension against the lower portion of the flint 13, by the adjusting screw 18 which is threaded into the lower end of the tubular member 12.

The outer tubular casing member 10 covers the lower open end 19 of the inner body casing member 11 and covers the head of the adjusting screw 18, and closes the lower end of the body casing 11.

The body casing 11 forms the chamber for the absorbent cotton or other material such as 20 which is adapted to receive a lighting wick such as 21. The end 22 of the wick 21 extends out of the opening 23 in the head portion 24 of the body casing 11 adjacent to the abrading wheel 15 and the igniting flint 13.

The wick 21 is woven through or extended through from one end to the other of the casing 11, and imbedded in the absorbent cotton or material such as 20 which is adapted to receive the lighting fluid such as benzine or any other suitable fluid which will ignite the absorbent material 20 with lighting fluid so that the wick 21 may draw the lighting fluid out to the igniting end of the wick 22. Thus when a spark is directed to the lighting end 22 of the wick 21, the wick will be ignited and a light is provided by the lighter A.

I provide a closure cap 25 which fits down onto the end portion 24 of the body casing tubular member 11. The head of the body casing 11 is closed so as to close the upper end of the casing excepting the hole 23 where the wick portion 22 comes out, and the tubular member 12 extends out to support the abrading wheel 15 and the igniting flint 13.

The primary feature of this invention resides in the means of making a small pocket lighter which is operable and which may be provided with a sufficient portion of wick extending from the casing so as to make a quick and easy light where the spark is directed to the same. To accomplish this I provide a recess 26 which has a broad flat nature as indicated in Figure 3 so as to provide a recess into which the wick is adapted to extend to prevent the wick ends such as 22 from being pinched between the side of the head 24 and the cap 25 when the cap is placed over the head portion 24. This recess may be formed in any suitable manner so as to provide a channel into which the wick end 22 may easily fold as illustrated in Figure 1. This is very important in this type of pocket lighter because the dimensions are very small and unless the wick is turned over this way into the recess when the cap is placed on the same, it will be necessary to crowd it over toward the abrading flint and wheel 15 and thus the proper air gap between the two for igniting the wick would not be provided.

I have found that this recess is of extreme importance in the making of a small pocket lighter with the dimensions of such a small nature as to prevent the free and quick lighting of the wick end 22. By this structure, where the recess is provided, the wick will light quickly owing to the fact that it is always folded down into the groove or recess 26, thus not pinching the wick between the

cap 25 and the head 24 and permitting the same to be easily removed and always folding the wick down away from the lighting flint, permitting it to be closely associated thereto so that the very small dimensioned lighter may be provided.

If the recess 26 is not provided in this type of a lighter, the wick will be inclined to be pinched between the head 24 and the cap 25 and thus it will be very hard to remove the cap 25, and the lower portion 10 will be pulled off of the body 11 rather than the cover or cap 25 being easily removed, so that the lighter can be readily lit.

The recess 26 therefore provides a very important feature of this pocket lighter and a lighter with small dimensions is provided which is very desirable for carrying in the pocket, taking up only a small amount of room and yet providing all of the essential details of a pocket lighter in a simple, inexpensive and attractive manner.

In accordance with the patent statutes, I have described my pocket lighter, and while I have illustrated a particular formation and construction of the same, I desire to have it understood that the same may be carried out by other means and applied to uses other than those above set forth, within the scope of the following claims:

1. A pocket lighter, including a body portion, a cap to close one end of said body portion, a wick carried by said body portion, a flint closely positioned to said wick and a recess in said body portion into which said wick is folded when said cap is placed over the same.

2. A pocket lighter, including tubular casing members, one providing the bottom of said lighter, the other providing a cap for the same, an abrading wheel positioned in said bottom member, a sparking flint adapted to be abraded by said wheel, a wick in close proximity to said flint in said bottom member, and a recess for said wick in said bottom member into which the wick folds when said cap is placed over said bottom member.

3. A pocket lighter, having a small body portion, a sparking flint and abrading wheel carried by said body portion, a wick in close proximity to said flint projecting out of said body portion, a recess in said body portion adjacent said wick into which said wick is adapted to fold, and a cap for covering said wick and flint, holding said wick folded in said recess away from said flint.

4. A pocket lighter having a tubular body portion, a sparking flint carried on one end of said body portion, an abrading wheel for said flint, a wick adjacent said flint adapted to project out of said body portion, a recess formed on the outside of the tubular body portion adjacent said wick for receiving the projected portion of said wick, and a cap for covering the end of said body portion to fold said wick into said recess when said cap is moved into closing position on said body portion and to draw said wick by friction out of said recess when said cap is removed.

5. A pocket lighter, including a body portion, a cap for covering one end of said body portion, a flint and abrading wheel carried by said body portion, a wick adjacent to said flint and abrading wheel and projecting from said body portion, a recess in said body portion for receiving said projecting portion of said wick, said cap acting to fold the projecting portion of said wick into said recess when moving in closed position and to draw said wick out of said recess automatically when removed from said body portion.

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