

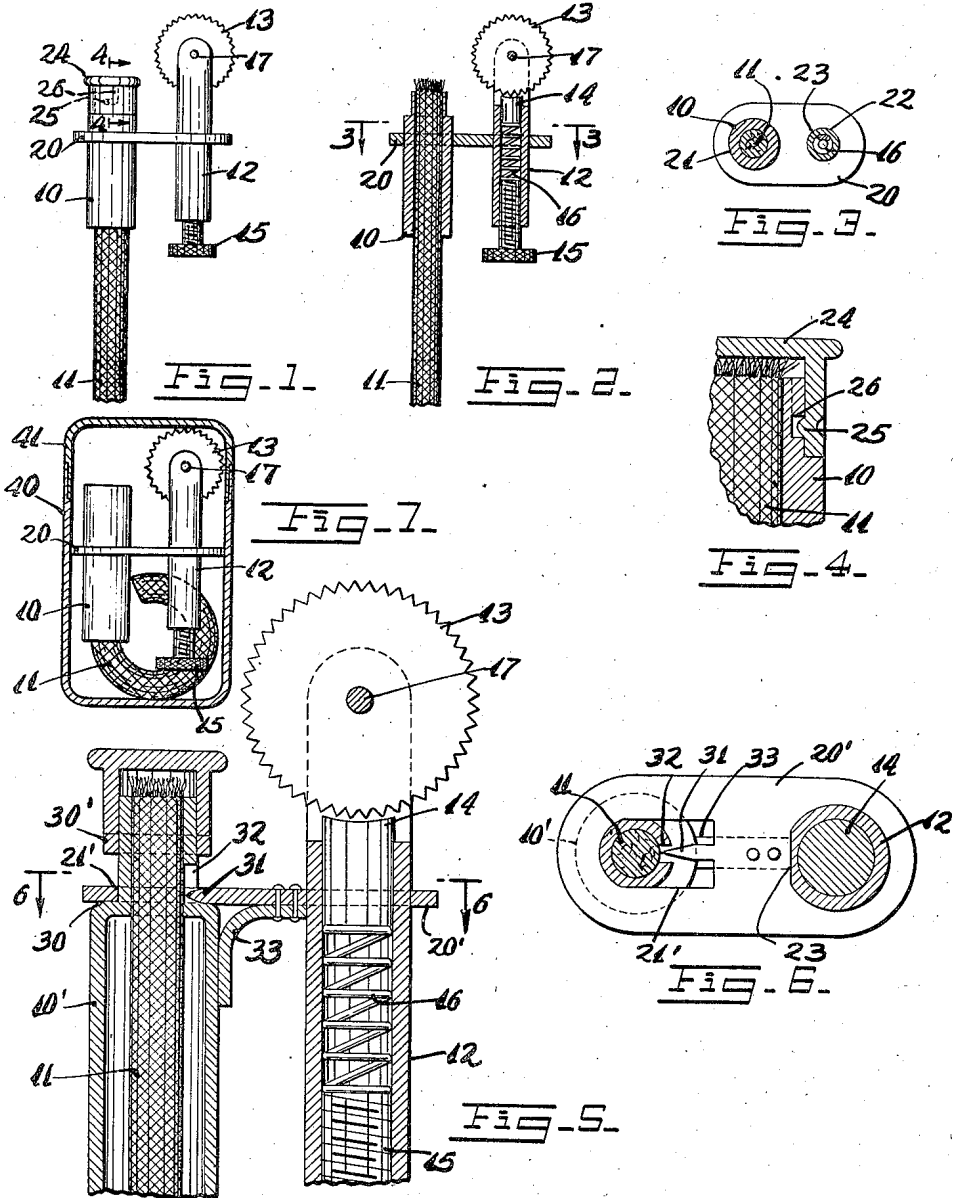
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STORMPROOF LIGHTER

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STORMPROOF LIGHTER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 67-7.1)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a storm-proof lighter.

More particularly, the invention relates to improvements in a storm-proof lighter having a tube for a wick and a flint and steel unit for lighting said wick. Essentially, the invention consists in the provision of a plate having a pair of spaced openings for supporting said tube and said flint and steel unit in a specific relationship with each other.

Still further the invention proposes a modified arrangement of the plate and the parts it supports.

With the improved storm-proof lighter it is possible to light the wick to cause it to glow by operating the flint unit to ignite same. Because it does not burn in a flame it may be used in fox holes and other blackout areas.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a storm-proof lighter constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary enlarged vertical sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary enlarged transverse vertical sectional view similar to Fig. 2 but illustrating a modified construction.

Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 6-6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view, showing the storm proof lighter in a container.

The storm-proof lighter, as disclosed in Figs. 1-4 inclusive, includes a tube 10 for a chemically treated wick 11. The lighter also includes a flint and steel unit consisting of a tube 12 rotatively supporting a steel wheel 13 engaging against a piece of flint 14 housed within the tube 12. A screw 15 is threadedly mounted into the bottom end of said tube 12, and engages against a spring 16 within said tube 12. This spring 16 engages the flint 14 for urging said flint against the wheel 13. The wheel 13 is rotatively supported on a pintle 17. The wheel

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13 has a serrated or roughened periphery for coaction with the flint 14.

A plate 20 is formed with a pair of spaced openings 21 and 22 for receiving and holding the tubes 10 and 12, respectively. The tube 10 is a forced fit in the opening 21. Similarly, the tube 12 is a forced fit in the opening 22. However, the opening 22 has a flat side 23 engaging a corresponding flat side on the tube 12 to prevent relative turning of these parts.

The tube 10 is provided with a removable cap 24. This cap has a pressed-in portion 25 cooperative with a bayonet slot 26 formed in the side of the tube 10 by which the cap 24 is removably mounted.

The operation of the storm-proof lighter is as follows:

The cap 24 is removed. The top end of the wick 11 is extended upwards slightly to be on a level with the flint 14, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The wheel 13 is then turned to cause sparks from the flint 14 to ignite the top of the wick. The wick will only glow. However, this is sufficient to light cigars, cigarettes, pipes, etc. The cap 24 is engaged on the top of the tube 10 for extinguishing the top of the wick 11. As the wick becomes used up it may be gripped at the top with one's fingernails and pulled upwards slightly.

In Figs. 5 and 6 a modified form of the invention has been disclosed which is very similar to the prior form, distinguishing essentially in the construction of the opening 21' through which the tube 10' passes. This opening 21' is of elongated shape so that the plate 20' is capable of being moved back and forth a short distance laterally. The tube 10' has a shoulder 30 against which the plate 20' may rest. The plate 20' may be slipped upwards a slight distance as limited by a collar 30' fixed on the tube 10'. A prong 31 projects from the plate 20' and engages into a longitudinally extending slot 32 formed in the adjacent portion of the tube 10'. A latch spring 33 is attached upon the plate 20' and engages the side of the tube 10' for normally holding the plate 20' in a lateral position. The flint and steel unit is identical to the one previously described.

The operation of this form of the invention is identical to the prior form, but distinguishes in the fact that the wick 11 may be fed upwards when desired by forcing the plate 20' towards the left against the action of the spring 33 so that the prong 31 passes through the slot 32 and engages into the wick 11. The plate 20' may

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then be moved upwards or the tube 10' may be pushed down and this will move the wick 11 upwards relatively to the tube, which may be manipulated to feed the wick as much as desired. The plate 20' is then allowed to move to the right under the action of the spring 33.

In Fig. 7, the storm proof lighter 10 is shown in a conventional container 40, closed by a cover 41.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. In a storm-proof lighter having a tube for a wick adjacent a flint and steel unit for lighting said wick said tube having a side opening, a plate having an elongated opening, said tube being mounted for lateral and endwise sliding movement in said elongated opening, resilient means for urging said tube laterally to one end of said elongated opening, and a prong on said plate engageable through said side opening in said tube when said plate is moved laterally against said resilient means for piercing said wick with the prong and advancing the wick when the said tube is moved downwardly endwise.

2. In a storm-proof lighter having a tube for a wick and an associated flint and steel unit for lighting said wick, a plate having an elongated opening, said tube being mounted through said opening to allow said tube to slide therein, resilient means urging said tube to one end of said elongated opening, a prong on said plate engageable through a longitudinally extending opening in said tube when said plate is moved against said resilient means for causing the prong

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to pierce said wick and extend the same when the plate and tube are moved relatively to each other, said resilient means comprising a leaf spring attached upon said plate and engaging against the side of said tube.

3. In a storm-proof lighter having a tube for a wick and a flint and steel unit for lighting said wick, a plate having a pair of spaced openings, said tube being mounted through one of said openings, and said flint and steel unit being mounted through the other of said openings, the opening for said tube being elongated and large enough to allow said tube to slide vertically and horizontally, resilient means urging said tube horizontally to one end of said elongated opening, a retractible prong on said plate engageable through a longitudinally extending opening in said tube when said plate is moved horizontally against said resilient means for extending said wick, and means for limiting the sliding of said tube relatively to said plate in vertical direction.

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