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J. P. KOHUT

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NOVELTY LIGHTER

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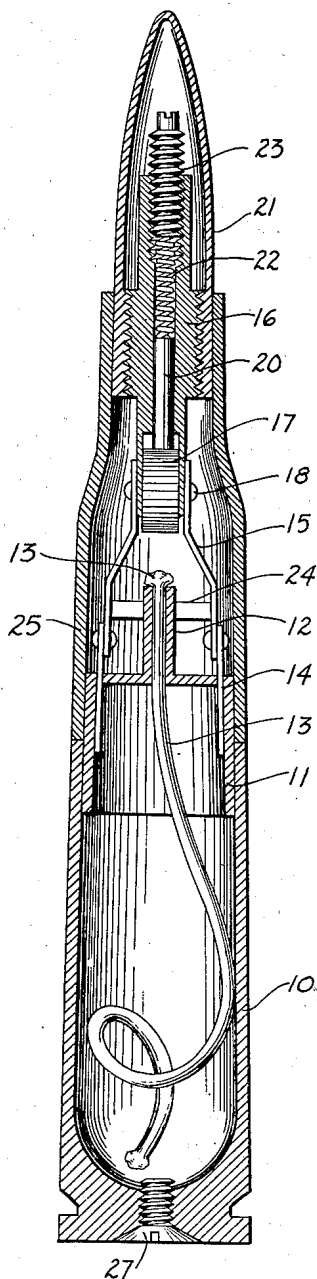


FIG. 1

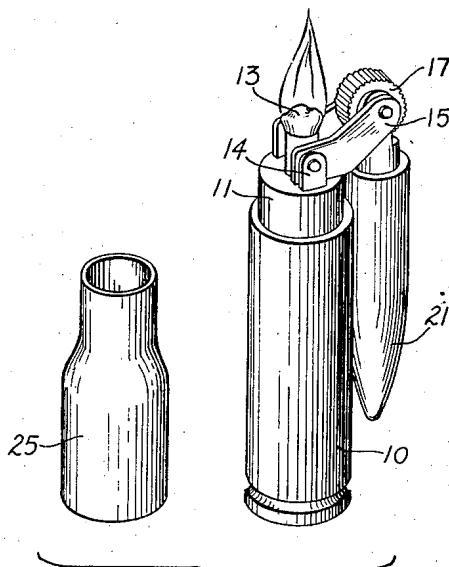


FIG. 2

INVENTOR.  
JOSEPH P. KOHUT

BY

*M. Hayes*

ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## NOVELTY LIGHTER

Joseph P. Kohut, United States Navy

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2 Claims. (Cl. 67-7.1)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

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This invention relates to an improvement in small fuel consuming lighters of the type used by smokers.

An object of the present device is to provide a cigarette lighter having the shape of and simulating a round of ammunition.

Another object is to provide a cigarette lighter that is to be sold as a novelty which offers better performance than most cigarette lighters its size.

Another object is to provide a novelty cigarette lighter that has a large fuel capacity for its size.

Further objects and advantages of this invention, as well as its construction, arrangement and operation, will be apparent from the following description and claims in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the invention.

Figure 2 is a view of the lighter in operation.

The embodiment enclosed in Fig. 1 comprises a casing or chamber 10 that is adapted to contain any suitable inflammable lighter fluid. A cylinder 11 makes a friction fit with the internal wall of the casing 10 and has a perforated lug 12 rising from the top of the cylinder 11 for positioning an end of the wick 13 exposed, the wick 13 extending from its exposed end through the perforation of lug 12 into the casing 10.

A pair of oppositely disposed parallel posts 14 are welded or soldered to the inner wall of the cylinder 11. Pivotaly secured to these posts 14 are a pair of offset arms 15 which also are pivoted at their other ends to the flint housing 16. The sparking wheel 17 rotates about the pivot rod 18 and a flint piece 20 lies in a flint housing 16 which in turn is threaded to the support 21 that simulates the projectile portion of the ammunition round and that may be made of lead to more closely add to the reality in appearance of a 30 calibre projectile or the like.

A spring 22 lies within the flint housing 16 and it urges the flint 20 towards the sparking wheel 17. The screw 23 keeps the spring 22 under tension. The flint 20 or spring 22 is replaced by unscrewing the support 21 from the flint housing 16 and then unscrewing the screw 23. A reinforcing bar 24 reinforces the arms 15 and prevents their bending or distortion.

The sleeve 25 fits to slide over the cylinder 11 and thereby become secured to chamber 10, and the support 21 fits into the other end of the sleeve 25 and projects therefrom when the lighter is in closed condition shown in Figure 1. The sleeve 25 and chamber 10 secured in the position shown in Figure 1 complete simulation of the

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cartridge case portion of the round, the support 21 projecting from the end of the sleeve 25 simulating the projectile portion of the round.

When the sleeve 25 is removed, the support 21 swings on the hinge 15 to fall into position adjacent to the chamber 10 with the sparking wheel 17 in position for igniting the end of wick 13, as shown in Figure 2. The lighter can then be lit in the conventional manner by turning the sparking wheel 17 to strike the flint 20 and cause the resulting spark to light the wick 13. The screw 27 is removable for refueling the lighter.

The present invention, by having a separate compartment for the flint shaft, removes a major area through which evaporation of fuel takes place. In most small cigarette lighters, because of the small capacity of the fuel chamber, positioning the flint shaft in the fuel space is undesirable. By locating the flint shaft in the head of the lighter, in the manner shown, simulation of the novelty ammunition round is maintained, yet the fuel capacity of the casing 10 is not diminished by the flint shaft.

Moreover, the swivel attachment permits the spark wheel 17 to be at a distance further from the wick 13 than is usually found in novelty lighters of the type described herein. This increase in distance of the flint and spark wheel from the wick prevents damping of the flint by the wick; this damping effect often occurs with wicks too close to the flint. All the moving parts of the present novelty lighter are well protected from dirt and grime by the sliding body 25.

Slight modifications in the front housing of the bullet shaped lighter may be made; for example, the top screw 23 may be sweated onto the bullet tip 21 and come off with it, or the screw 23 can be entirely eliminated and a sufficiently tense spring can be used in the opening that houses the screw and spring. The modifications would not depart from one of the objects of this invention, namely, the location of the flint in the forward portion of the bullet, away from the fuel chamber.

It is to be understood that various modifications and changes may be made in this invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof as set forth in the appended claims.

The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government of the United States of America for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties thereon or therefor.

What is claimed is:

1. In a cigarette lighter simulating a com-

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plete round of ammunition in the form of a projectile and cartridge case, a pair of hinged chambers movable side by side into operating position, a wick protruding from one chamber, sparking means in the other chamber and being disposed a predetermined distance from the wick, and a detachable sleeve secured to the peripheries of both chambers, the several chambers projecting from opposite ends of the sleeve when it is in secured position, the chamber containing the sparking means simulating the projectile, and the sleeve with the chamber containing the wick simulating the cartridge case of the complete round.

2. In a novelty lighter simulating a complete round of ammunition, an inflammable fluid containing chamber in the cartridge case portion of the simulated round, a wick protruding from said chamber, sparking means in the projectile portion of the simulated round, hinge means connecting the chamber to the projectile portion of

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the simulated round enabling the chamber and sparking means to be positioned side by side and permitting the sparking means to be within lighting distance of the wick, and a sliding sleeve adapted to cover the hinge means and align the projectile with the chamber so as to complete simulation of the round of ammunition.

JOSEPH P. KOHUT.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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