

Jan. 31, 1950

J. KEMP

2,495,897

COMBINED LIGHTER AND HEATED INHALATOR

Filed July 25, 1947

Fig. 1

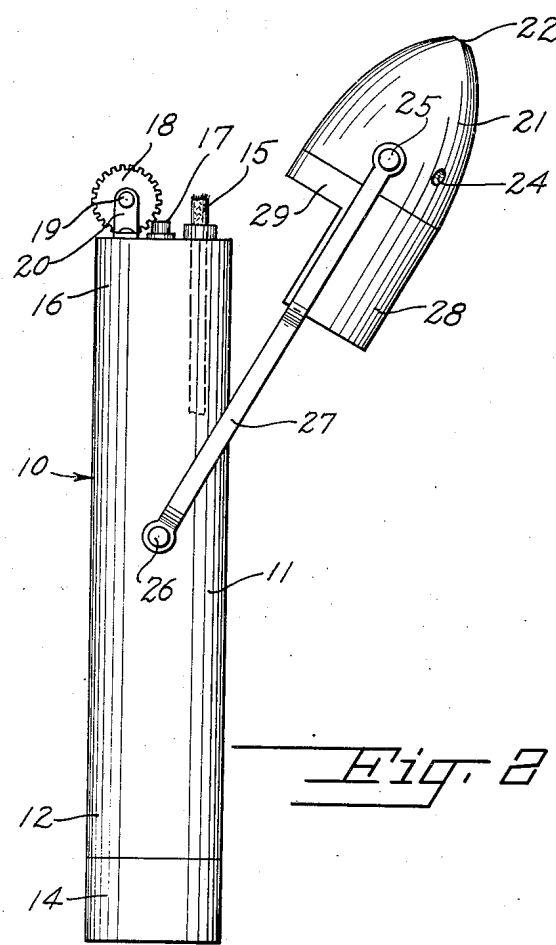
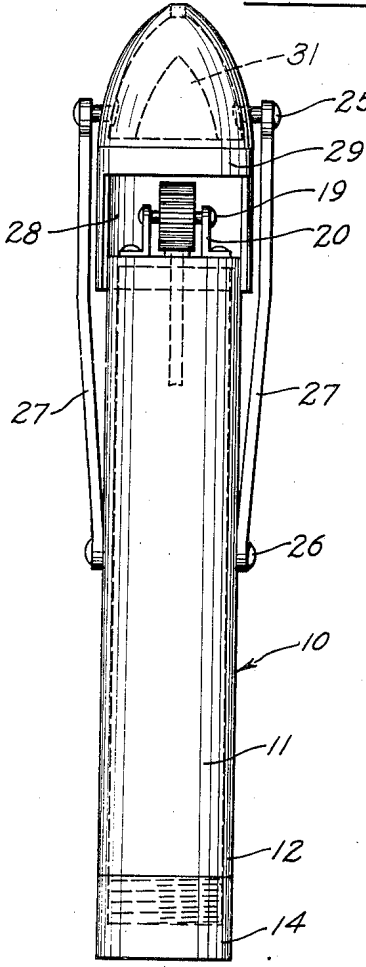


Fig. 2

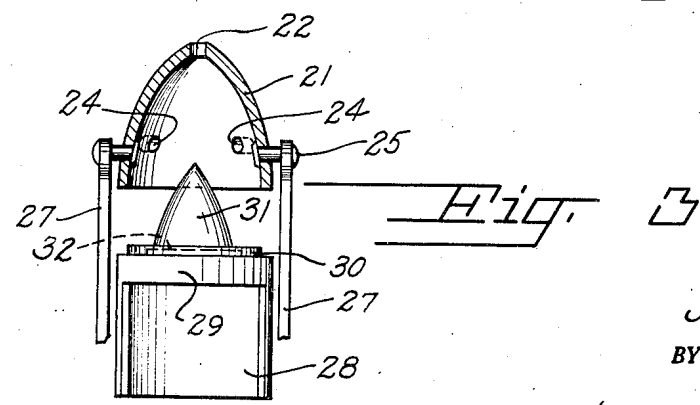


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.  
Jule Kemp  
BY

McMorrow, Sherman & Davidson  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,495,897

## COMBINED LIGHTER AND HEATED INHALATOR

Jule Kemp, Cincinnati, Ohio

Application July 25, 1947, Serial No. 763,497

3 Claims. (Cl. 128—192)

1

This invention relates to a combined pocket cigarette lighter and heated vaporizer.

It is an object of this invention to provide a combined lighter and vaporizer of the kind to be more particularly described hereinafter which is especially provided for chronic sufferers of sinus trouble, colds and other ailments of the nasal passages for whom the present types of dry cold vaporizers do not afford satisfactory remedies.

Another object of this invention is to provide a combined pocket lighter and inhaler of this kind which may be readily carried in the pocket or purse of a person to be always handy either as a cigar or cigarette lighter or as a vaporizer having a heated medicant.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a device of this kind which is very simple in construction, formed of a minimum number of parts, yet providing an efficient inhalator for inhaling the fumes or vapors of a heated medicant.

Yet another object of this invention is to provide a device of this kind which may be converted from an inhalator to a pocket lighter by merely rocking the inhalator head from a position of over the heater or lighter wick.

With these and other objects in view which may appear more fully hereinafter, my invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as described and illustrated in the drawing, while it is understood that various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a combined pocket lighter and heated inhalator constructed according to an embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the inhaler head rocked away from the wick to expose a flame so the device may be used as a cigarette lighter.

Figure 3 is a front elevation, partly broken away and partly in section of the inhaler head and medication support separated.

Referring to the drawings, wherein like numerals designate similar parts throughout the figures, the numeral 10 designates generally a device which is so constructed and arranged to provide a combined cigarette or cigar lighter having a conventional flint wheel and wick and an inhaler for inhaling heated vapors heated from the flame of the lighter wick.

The inhalator or lighter 10 is formed of a short elongated tubular body or housing 11 having an

2

open lower end 12. The lower end 12 is adapted to be closed by the cover 14 which is removably engaged thereon. The body 11 is formed much the same as presently known types of cigarette lighters in which the liquid lighter fluid is contained in the body being held thereby soaking in cotton or other suitable wadding.

A wick 15 extends through the upper end 16 of the tubular or cylindrical body 11. A flint 17 extends through the upper end wall of the body 11 adjacent the wick 15, and an abrasive wheel 18 is rotatably supported adjacent the flint 17 for engagement therewith to create a spark for igniting the saturated wick 15. The wheel 18 is rotatably mounted on a shaft 19 fixed between a pair of upstanding arms 20 fixed on the upper end wall of the body 11.

The device thus far described is formed as a conventional type of cigarette lighter designed for personal pocket use.

In order to provide an inhalator in combination with the pocket lighter an inhaler head or nozzle 21 is rockably mounted on the body 11 for movement over the wick 15 in alignment with the cylindrical body 11. The inhaler head 21 is formed of a hollow substantially conical shell open at the lower end and formed with an aperture 22 at the apex thereof. Air inlet openings 24 are formed in the side walls of the head or shell 21 adjacent the lower end.

A pair of aligned hinge or pivot pins 25 are fixed to or formed on the lower end of the shell 21 being disposed diametrically thereof. Pivot pins 26 are fixed on opposite sides of the body 11 diametrically thereof intermediate the length of the body forming the hinge connection of the shell 21 to the body 11. A pair of elongated links 27 are loosely and pivotally connected between the pivot pins 25 and 26. The links 27 are of a sufficient length to support the shell 21 above the wick 15 in spaced relation thereto. The links are pivotally connected to the body 11 and the shell or head 21 is pivoted on the free upper ends of the links.

An arcuate wind shield 28 is provided for shielding the flame on the wick 15 from being extinguished inadvertently. The shield 28 is formed of a hollow or split tubular lower arcuate end substantially a semi-circular guard, and a complete circular or annular sleeve 29 on the upper end. The outer diameter of the guard 28 at its upper end is substantially the same as the diameter of the lower end of the shell 21 and is adapted to be disposed adjacent the lower end to form a flush surface therebetween. A reduced

3

diameter band or flange 30 is fixed on the upper end of the guard 28 and is adapted to frictionally engage the inner surface of the lower end of the shell 21 for frictionally securing the guard 28 thereto.

A solid medicant 31 is fixed or suitably secured to the upper end of the guard 28 and adapted to be disposed within the shell 21 spaced from the walls thereof. The solid medicant 31 may be of any suitable material for exuding medicating vapors when heated and is adapted to be secured on a plate 32 fixed on the upper end of the guard 28 within the flange 30.

In the use and operation of this combined lighter and vaporizer 10, the shell is moved to one side, as in Figure 2 for igniting the wick 15, when the device may be used as a lighter. For uses as an inhaler the shell is moved directly over the flame until the medicant 31 is heated and the vapors are detectable. Then the flame is extinguished and the shell may be applied as a conventional inhaler.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A combined pocket lighter and heated inhalator comprising a cylindrical body constituting a fuel reservoir, a conical inhaler nozzle, links pivoted on said body and said nozzle rockably mounting said nozzle for movement into alignment with one end of said body and spaced therefrom, a wick in said one end of said body, a flint supported on said one end of said body, a flint engaging wheel adjacent said flint for igniting said wick, and a medicant supporting member frictionally engaging said nozzle for disposition above the lighted wick of the lighter.

2. In a combined pocket lighter and heated in-

4

halator, a conical inhaler nozzle having an opening in the apex thereof, a medicant supporting member frictionally engageable in the divergent end of said nozzle for supporting a medicant therein, and links rockably engaging said nozzle and said pocket lighter intermediate the length thereof for supporting said nozzle spaced above the lighter wick for heating the medicant.

3. In a combined pocket lighter and heated inhalator having an inhaler nozzle and links between said nozzle and said lighter for supporting said nozzle above the lighted wick of said lighter, said nozzle comprising a conical body, a cylindrical medicant supporting member engaging one end of said nozzle, and a flange on said cylindrical member frictionally engaging the inner walls of said conical body for securing said medicant supporting member thereto.

JULE KEMP.

## REFERENCES CITED

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

## UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,071,389	Blosser	Aug. 26, 1913
1,913,059	Robinson	June 6, 1933

## OTHER REFERENCES

A. S. Aloe Co. Catalogue of Hospital Equipment (copyright 1942) page 86, item 75, page 9495 (Copy in Div. 55).

Montgomery Ward "Fall & Winter Catalogue 1944-45" (rec'd in Patent Office library January 16, 1945), page 463, items 18-21.