

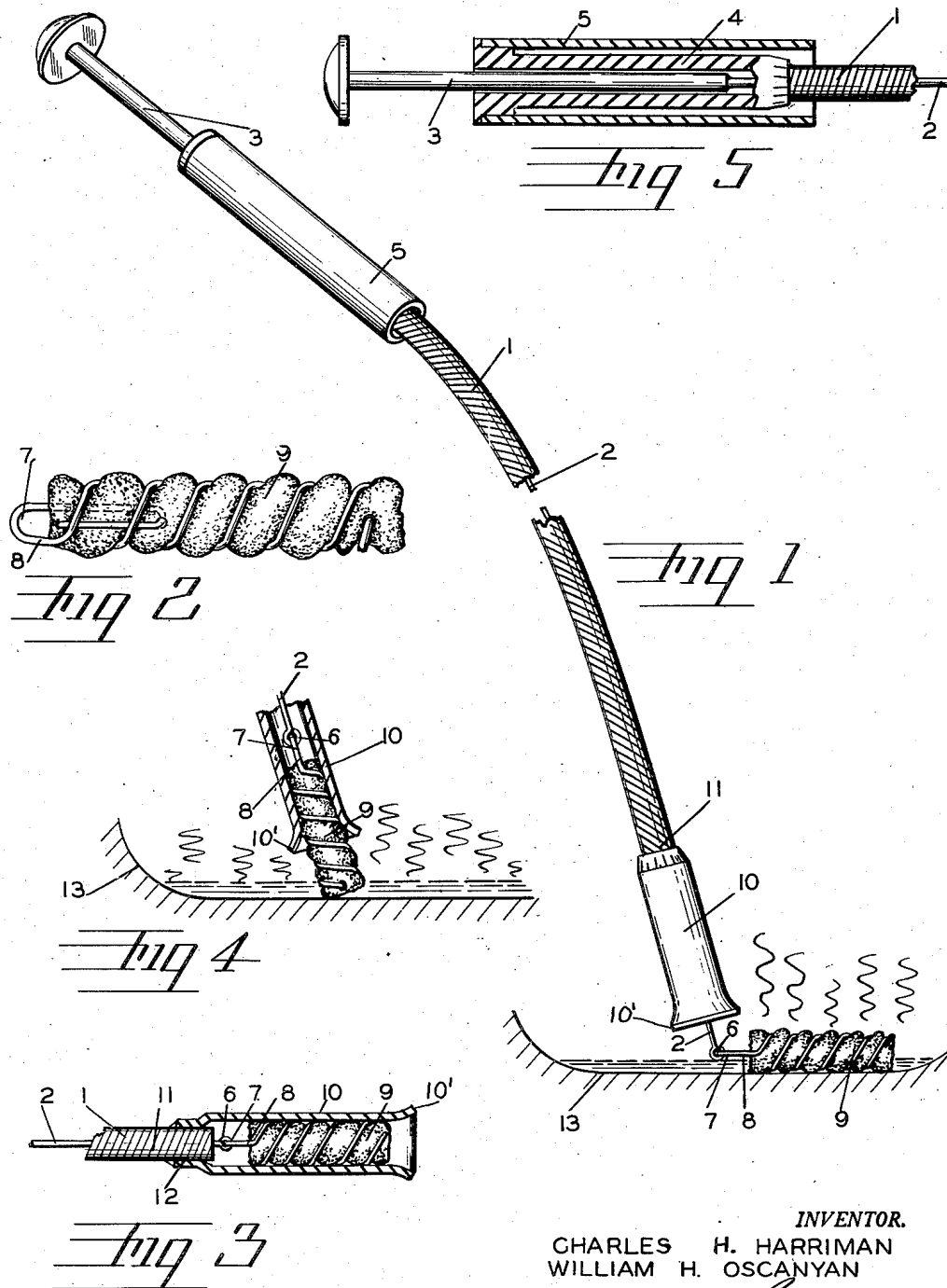
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OIL BURNER LIGHTER

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## OIL BURNER LIGHTER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 158—10)

**1** This invention relates to lighters for vaporizing oil burners and is particularly adapted to be used where the burner is located in inaccessible places.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a wick located within a tip on the end of a flexible cable, said wick so arranged that it can be exuded from the tip while lighting the oil.

A further object of this invention is to be able to lay the wick down into the oil pot on its side exposing considerable flame to the surrounding oil. It has been found that in order to easily light the oil in the vaporizing pot of an oil burner that the more flame coming in contact with the oil the better. In order to accomplish this result we provide an elongated wick that when lighted and brought in contact with the oil the wick will lie down horizontally bringing considerable flame in direct contact with the oil.

Another object of the invention is to be able to withdraw the wick from the oil pot into the tip of the lighter extinguishing the flame, and at the same time due to the fact that the wick was lying down in the oil the same will be saturated for the next application.

A further object of the invention is to so design the wick that when it is drawn back into the tip it will be slightly compressed, eliminating excess oil picked up by the wick, so that the same will be clean to handle after the lighter is removed from the fire pot.

A still further object of the invention is to mount the wick on the end of a flexible cable so that the same may be directed into and around inaccessible places, and further by being able to withdraw the wick from the vaporizing pot into the tip of the cable the flame is extinguished before removing the lighter from the burner.

These and other incidental objects will be apparent in the drawings, specifications and the claim.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side view partially broken away of our new and improved oil burner lighter illustrating the wick having been exuded from the tip of the lighter and lying in the vaporizing pot of the burner, diagrammatically illustrated.

Figure 2 illustrates in detail the method of constructing the wick and attaching the wire to the wick itself and before the same is applied to the lighter.

Figure 3 illustrates the wick having completely been withdrawn within the lighter tip.

Figure 4 illustrates the wick being withdrawn into the lighter tip after lighting the oil.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view of

**2** the operating plunger for exuding or retracting the wick within the tip of the lighter.

In the drawings:

Our new and improved lighter consists of a flexible cable 1 having a flexible operating wire 2 slidable therein and connected to the rigid hand control rod 3, which is slidably mounted within the tubular head 4. The head 4 is mounted within a hand grip portion 5 for holding the cable while operating the control rod 3. The opposite end of the wire 2 has a hinge, such as a loop 6 formed thereon, which cooperates with the eye 7 of the wire 3 affixed to the wick 9.

The wick, preferably, is cylindrical in shape and may be made from any suitable material. The hollow cylindrical tip 10 is affixed to the end 11 of the flexible cable 1 at 12 and provides a snuffing and housing cup for the wick 9. Figure 4 illustrates the flame being snuffed out of the wick by the cup 10 when the control rod 3 is pulled out, while Figure 3 illustrates the wick being stored within the cup. As best shown in Fig. 4, the cup 10 is of slightly smaller internal diameter than the diameter of the wick 9 so as to squeeze excess oil from the wick, and the cup has an outwardly flared rim 10' around its open end to facilitate drawing the wick into the cup.

In the operation of our new and improved lighter the control rod 3 is forced into the head 4 and hand grip 5 forcing the wire 2 down through the hollow cable 1 to about the position illustrated in Figure 4 when the wick is lighted. The tip then is inserted through the heating plant into the vaporizing pot 13 and the control rod 3 further pushed inwardly completely exuding the wick 9 out of the cup 10 so that the wick will lie down lengthwise in the pot exposing the oil to considerable flame, which is the outstanding feature of our invention, as it has been found it is very difficult to light the pool of oil in the pot unless considerable flame is exposed to the same. Due to the hinge connection between the end of the wire 2 and the wick 9, the wick will lie horizontally within the vaporizing pot regardless of the angle of the flexible cable assembly.

After the oil has been ignited and due to the fact that the wick has been lying in the oil, the same will be saturated for the next lighting operation and when the control rod 3 is retracted the cup 10 will squeeze the surplus oil out of the wick back into the vaporizing pot giving just the right amount of oil saturation for the wick for the proper lighting of the same for the next operation.

A further feature of our invention is that when

3

the wick is withdrawn into the tip of the lighter the flame is snuffed out before the said lighter is removed from the interior of the heating plant, thereby insuring cleanliness from odors as well as the drippage of oil.

Although a certain specific embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, it is obvious that many modifications thereof are possible. The invention, therefore, is not to be restricted except in so far as is necessitated by the spirit of the appended claim.

What is claimed as new is:

An oil pot lighter comprising a flexible cable including a sheath enclosing a wire, a tubular head fixed to one end of said sheath, a rigid control rod slidable in said tubular head and fixed to one end of said wire, a cylindrical snuffer cup fixed at one end to the other end of said sheath and being open at its free end, a hinge at the other end of said wire, and a lighter wick connected to said hinge and adapted to be housed in said cup, said control rod and wire including said hinge being longer than said head, sheath and cup to permit longitudinal movement of said wire by said control rod to wholly expel said hinge and wick from said cup through its open end for ignition of said wick and to retract said wick into

4

said cup, whereby upon explosion of the hinge from said cup said wick may lie flat in the oil pot to expose the oil in the pot to the flame along the full length of said wick, said snuffer cup having an inner diameter that is smaller than the diameter of the wick and an outwardly flared rim around the open end of said cup to readily receive said wick, whereby the wick is squeezed to remove excess oil when it is drawn into the cup and snuffed.

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