

June 10, 1952

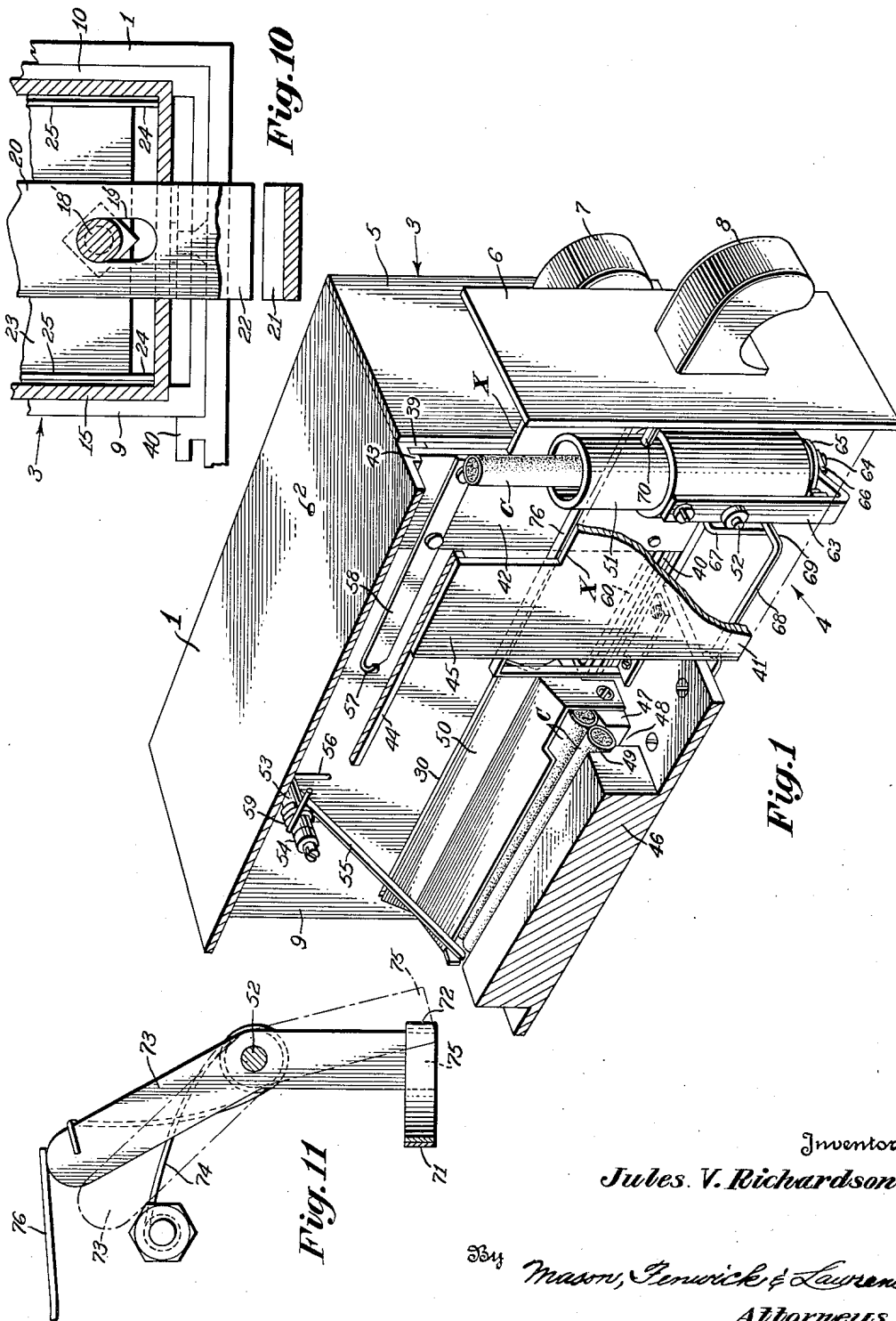
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2,599,939

CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Filed Aug. 18, 1949

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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4 Sheets-Sheet 2

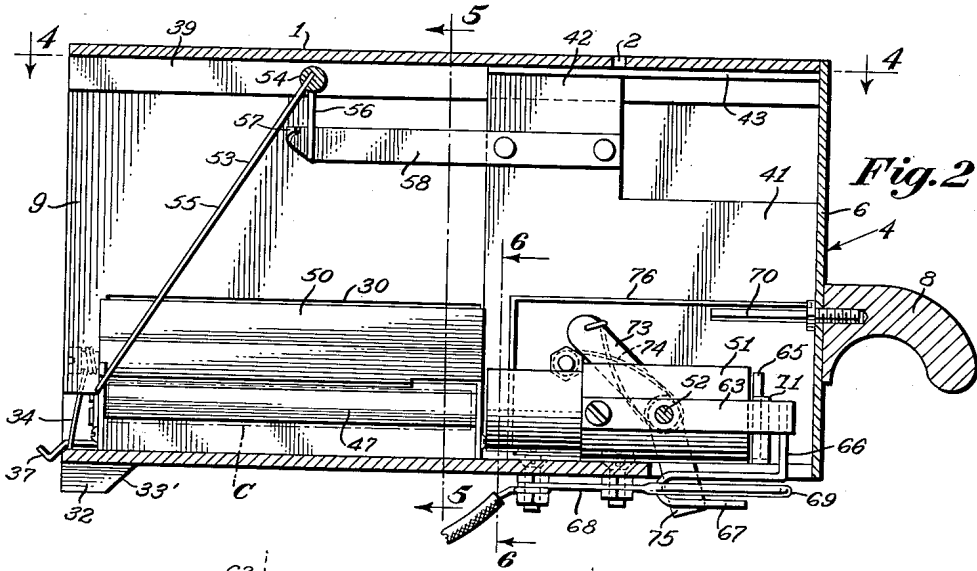


Fig. 12

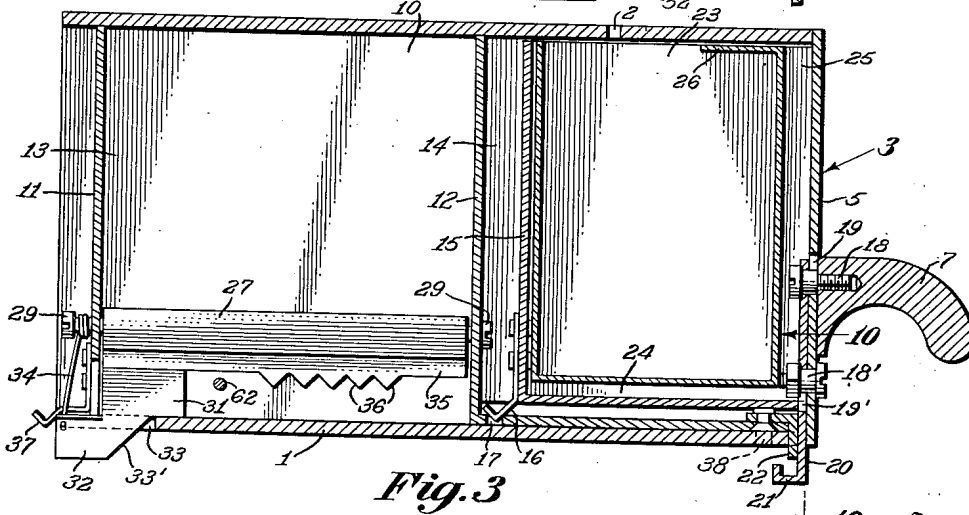
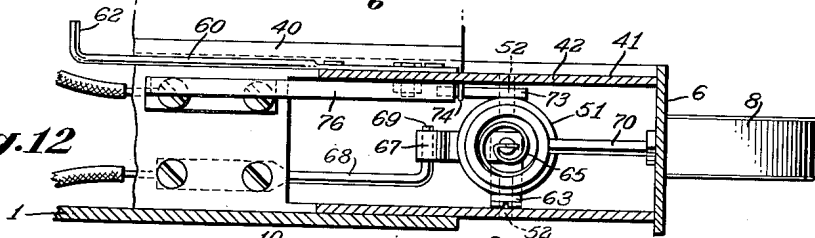


Fig. 3

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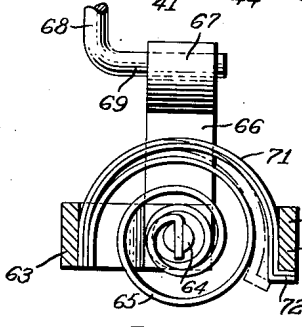
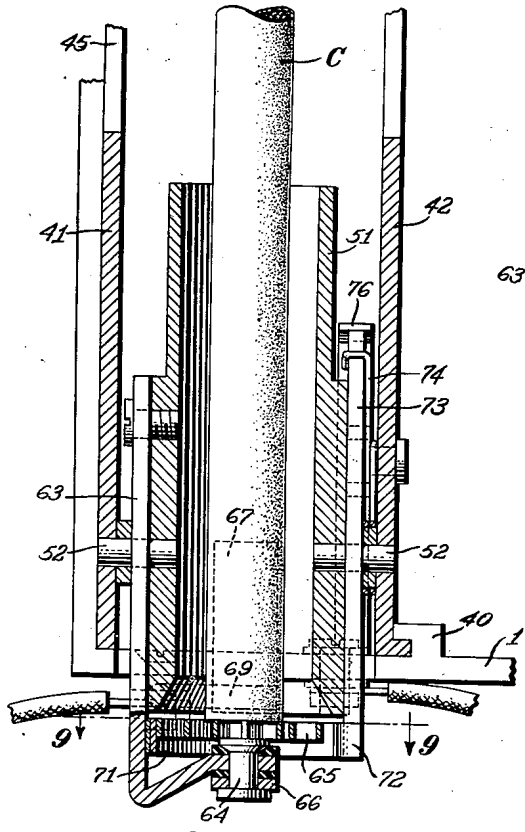
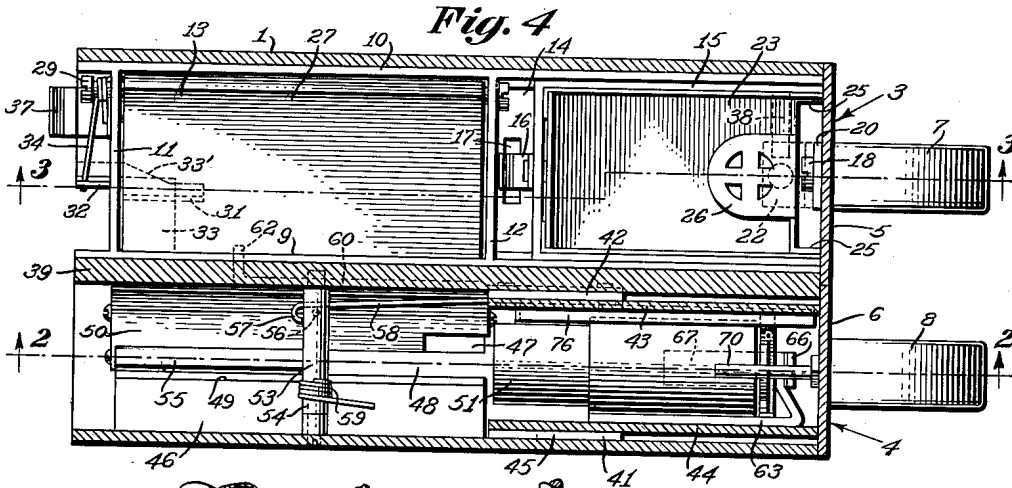


Fig. 9

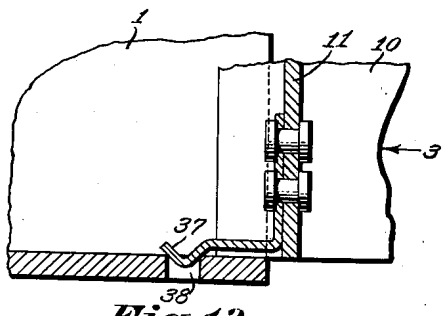


Fig. 13

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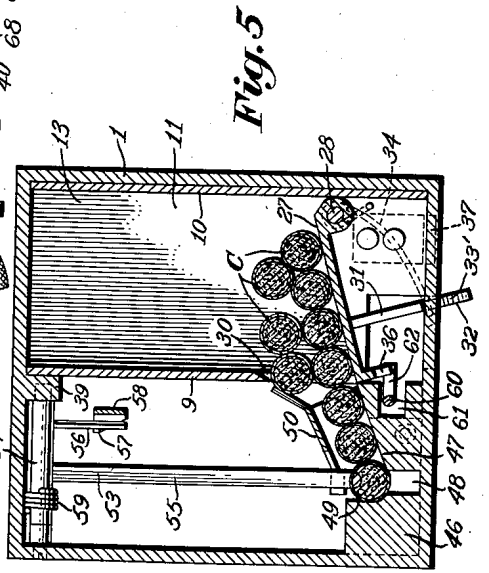
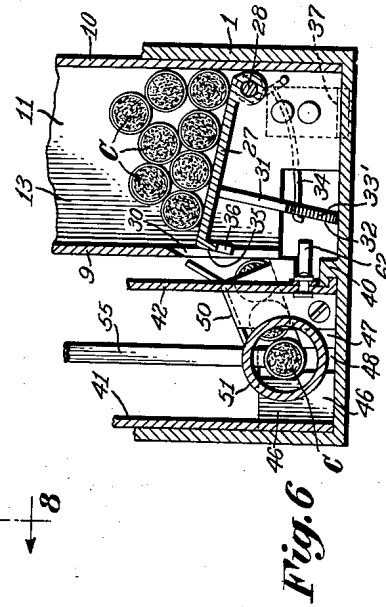
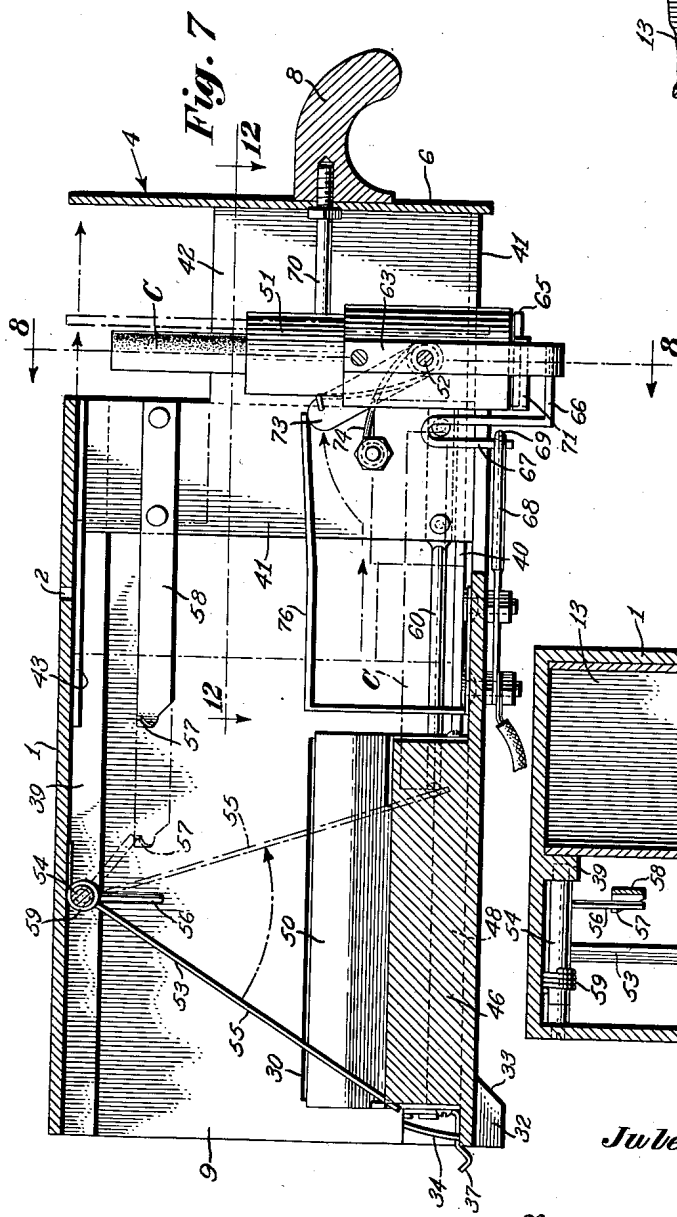
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4 Sheets-Sheet 4



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,599,939

## CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Jules V. Richardson, Chicago, Ill.

Application August 18, 1949, Serial No. 110,973

13 Claims. (Cl. 312-86)

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This invention relates to a cigarette lighter designed particularly to be installed on the instrument panel of an automobile, or to be used as a desk or table lighter when hooked up to a small transformer.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a cigarette lighter which, upon pulling out of drawer, presents a lit cigarette in vertical position surrounded by a convection column of adjacent air which may be said to take the first draw, ensuring a permanently lit cigarette.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cigarette lighter including a casing for the mechanism, part of which comprises a cigarette magazine, and in which the lighting operation takes place entirely outside the casing so that no smoke is generated in the casing to contaminate the cigarettes in the magazine.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a cigarette lighter which includes an outer casing formed as a rectangular tube open at the front and back. In it, side by side, slide two drawers, the fronts of which close the front of the casing, each having a handle. One drawer, conveniently referred to as the cigarette drawer, is divided by a transverse wall forming a compartment at the rear serving as a cigarette magazine, and a fore compartment for holding an ash tray, the latter having a liner formed as a removable ash box. The ash tray and cigarette magazine are releasably coupled so that the ash tray may be pulled out without disturbing the cigarette magazine, or the entire drawer including the cigarette magazine may be withdrawn from the casing. Ordinarily, the entire drawer will be pulled out only to replenish the contents of the cigarette magazine. The handle of the cigarette drawer is carried by the ash tray.

At the side of the cigarette drawer is the lighter drawer which is shorter than the cigarette drawer, extending only to the rear of the ash tray holder. Back of the lighter drawer the outer casing is provided with a longitudinal trough capable of holding a single cigarette, and with a lateral chute extending upwardly therefrom toward the cigarette magazine. The latter has an inclined floor longitudinally hinged and slanting toward the chute for delivering a cigarette to the chute, from which it gravitates into the trough.

The lighter drawer is open at the rear and through the bottom. It carries a transversely pivoted open ended lighter tube of larger diameter than a cigarette, which normally lies flat in substantial axial alignment with the trough.

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There is a pusher for transferring the cigarette from the trough to the lighter tube. This it does with some momentum.

The pulling out of the lighter drawer first causes the pusher to contact the cigarette in the trough and flip it into the lighter tube. Then the lighter tube pivots on its transverse axis, turning up to a vertical position, with the cigarette resting freely within it upon a heating element which becomes activated as the lighter tube assumes vertical position and lights the cigarette. The lighter tube serves as a means for supporting the cigarette vertically upon the ignition element, in which position the air heated by the ignition element rises as a convection current about and through the cigarette, ensuring permanent lighting of the cigarette. The lighter tube acts as a chimney directing the heated air upward in a confined column. The heating element is thermostatically inactivated. The lighter tube is returned to horizontal position through the closing of the lighter drawer. A new cigarette from the cigarette magazine replaces the one pushed into the lighter tube, as soon as the trough has been vacated. Means are provided for joggling the cigarettes in the magazine each time the lighter drawer is open or closed, preventing the cigarettes forming a bridge which would interfere with their free gravitational transfer to the cigarette trough.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the following description of a preferred and practical embodiment thereof proceeds.

In the drawings which accompany the following specification and throughout the several figures of which the same reference characters have been used to denote identical parts:

Figure 1 is a perspective view partly in section, and with parts omitted, showing a cigarette lighter which embodies the principles of the invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical section taken along the line 2-2 of Figure 4;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal vertical section taken along the line 3-3 of Figure 4;

Figure 4 is a horizontal section along the line 4-4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a transverse vertical section taken along the line 5-5 of Figure 2, showing the hinged floor in open position;

Figure 6 is a section taken along the line 6-6 of Figure 2;

Figure 7 is a section in a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the lighter drawer, show-

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ing the lighter tube in full lines in active, that is to say, vertical position;

Figure 8 is a vertical section taken along the line 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a section taken along the line 9—9 of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a section taken along the line 10—10 of Figure 3;

Figure 11 is a detail, partly in section and partly in side elevation showing the rocking lever and the bimetallic release by means of which the heating element is activated;

Figure 12 is a section taken along the line 12—12 of Figure 7;

Figure 13 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view showing the detent at the rear of the cigarette drawer engaging a hole in the forward part of the outer casing to prevent the drawer from readily being pulled entirely out from the casing.

Referring now in detail to the several figures, the numeral 1 represents the outer casing which, as shown, is formed as a rectangular tube being open at the front and back. It has one or more holes 2, by means of which it may be secured to the instrument panel of the automobile. Two drawers, designated in general by the reference characters 3 and 4 (see Figures 3 and 2), fit side by side within the casing, the fronts 5 and 6 of the respective drawers together forming a front closure for the casing, and having the respective handles 7 and 8 by means of which the drawers are pulled out.

The drawer 3 may be conveniently referred to as the cigarette drawer. It has the side walls 9 and 10 and a rear wall 11, also an intermediate wall 12, which divides it into two compartments, a rear compartment 13, which is the cigarette magazine, and a fore compartment 14, which holds an ash tray 15. The front 5 of this drawer is part of the ash tray, and the ash tray may be withdrawn independently of the rest of the drawer by pulling the handle 7. At the rear, the ash tray has a spring detent 16 which engages a hole 17 in the bottom of the ash tray compartment for normally retaining the ash tray. The detent 16 yields when the handle is pulled. It will be noted that the handle is secured to the front 6 by screw means 18 and 18' playing in slots 19 and 19', permitting vertical sliding movement between the handle and the front of the drawer. The said screw means supports a plate 20, having a hooked lower end 21, which plate is slidable upwardly when the handle 7 is raised. The bottom of the drawer has a downwardly extending lug 22 which is caught by the hook 21 when in raised position. When the handle 7 is in its normal low position, the ash tray alone may be removed, leaving the rest of the drawer undisturbed. By lifting the handle and then pulling it, the entire drawer is pulled out.

Within the ash tray 15 is a removable liner or ash box 23 having edge flanges 24 engaging the bottom of the ash tray and forward flanges 25 engaging the front for holding the liner in place with minimum tolerance to prevent rattling. The top of the liner has an inturned snuffing grid 26 which also forms a convenient handle for removing the liner, to empty it.

The cigarette compartment occupies that portion of the drawer between the intermediate wall 12 and the rear wall 11. The cigarette compartment has an elevated floor 27 (see particularly Figures 3, 5 and 6) which is longitudinally pivoted upon the pin 28, the latter being suitably secured,

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as by the screws 29 in the intermediate and rear walls of the compartment. The free end of the floor 27 controls an opening 30 extending lengthwise of the cigarette compartment through the lower portion of the wall 9. When the floor occupies an upward position, said opening is closed. When it occupies its normal lowered position, shown in Figure 5, the opening is expanded to a proper width to permit the gravitational discharge of a cigarette C from said magazine through said opening. When in its normal lower position the floor 27 slopes downward toward said opening.

The opening and closing of the floor 27 is controlled by means of a fin 31 secured, preferably perpendicularly, to the under side of said floor, and which rests against the bottom of the casing 1, as shown in Figure 3. At its rear, the fin 31 has a downwardly directed cam 32 which extends through a hole 33 in the bottom wall of the casing when the drawer is in its fully retracted position. Said cam has an inclined edge 33' which cams against the edge of said bottom wall at the front of said hole, lifting the floor to closed position. This cam action takes place when the drawer 3 begins to be withdrawn from the casing and closes the magazine so that when the magazine is being replenished with cigarettes these cannot be discharged until the drawer is in its fully retracted position.

A spring 34 biases the fin 31 against the bottom wall of the casing 1, so that the cam 32 lifts the floor 27 against the pressure of said spring as the cigarette drawer moves forward.

It is to be noted that the front edge of the floor 27 has a downwardly extending flange 35 provided with the teeth 36, shown in Figure 3. The description of the lighter drawer which follows will disclose means carried by said lighter drawer in the path of said teeth which move over said teeth every time the lighter drawer is pulled out or pushed in, producing a joggling movement of the floor 27, which shakes the cigarettes and breaks any bridge which may be formed by adjacent cigarettes, and which might obstruct the discharge of a single cigarette through the opening 30.

The cigarette drawer has a spring detent 37 which normally extends over the back edge of the bottom wall of the casing 1 to hold the drawer in retracted position, and which enters a hole 38 in the front part of said bottom wall when the drawer is fully extended to keep it from dropping out.

The top wall of the casing 1 is provided on the inside with an intermediate longitudinal rib 39 forming at one side a guide for the cigarette drawer. The bottom wall of the casing 1 has a longitudinal rib 40, one side of which is in the same vertical plane as the corresponding side of the rib 39 and forms a guide for the lower adjacent side of the cigarette drawer. It is to be noted from Figure 4 that the lighter drawer 41 terminates substantially in the same transverse plane as the intermediate partition 12 of the cigarette drawer. The rib 40 is undercut on the side adjacent the lighter drawer as far back as said transverse plane, and the adjacent side 42 of the lighter drawer has an outwardly extending flange interlocking with the rib 40 for guiding the lighter drawer. Figure 1 shows that the top wall of the casing 1 is provided, spaced from the rib 39 and spaced from the side of the casing 1 which is not shown in Figure 1, with longitudinal ribs 43 and 44 defining track grooves between said ribs

and the adjacent lateral structure in which slide the upper ends of the sides 42 and 45 of the lighter drawer. The upper forward parts of said sides are cut away, as indicated at X in Figure 1 for a purpose which will be presently explained.

To the rear of the lighter drawer the casing 1 is provided with the longitudinal block 46, and spaced therefrom and parallel thereto, with the ramp 47, both arising from the bottom wall of said casing. Said block and said ramp are spaced apart to form a slot 48 sufficiently narrow to prevent a cigarette dropping therein, but forming longitudinal edges which give linear support to a cigarette lying in bridging relation to said space. The block 46 is rabbeted at 49 forming with the ramp a trough for receiving a single cigarette. A sloping baffle 50 overlies the ramp spaced therefrom and secured thereto, forming therewith a chute of sufficient cross-sectional height to allow only a single layer of cigarettes to pass there-through, as clearly shown in Figure 5.

The lighter drawer 41 is open at its rear end and through its bottom. A lighter tube 51 is pivotally mounted in said drawer on trunnions 52 bearing in the side walls of said drawer. The lighter tube has a normal horizontal position shown in Figures 2 and 4, in which it is coaxial with a cigarette resting in the trough. A pusher 53 in the form of a bell crank lever has its axial portion 54 journaled in the rib 39 and in the adjacent side wall of the casing 1, said bell crank lever having a long arm or sweep 55 which traverses the trough occupied by the cigarette and the end of which extends into the slot 48. The other arm 56 of said bell crank lever is short and adapted to be engaged by the hooked end 57 of a resilient bar 58 secured to one side of the lighter drawer. When the lighter drawer is in fully retracted position the hooked end 57 is to the left of the arm 56 and the sweep 55 is in the repose position shown in Figure 7, urged to such a position by a spring 59. When the lighter drawer is pulled out, the first action is for the hooked end 57 to cause the sweep to push the cigarette from the trough into the lighter tube a sufficient distance to cause the cigarette to remain in the lighter tube when the latter tilts to an upright position. Further opening of the drawer beyond this point causes the hooked end 57 to slip from under the short arm 56 and permits the sweep 55 to return to repose position under the bias of the spring 59. At this point a new cigarette moves down through the chute to take the place of the one that was pushed out.

A rod 60 secured to a side of the lighter drawer extends rearwardly through a laterally opening channel 61 formed in the ramp 47. This rod has an out turned end portion 62 in the path of the teeth 36 on the front edge of the hinged floor of the cigarette magazine. Every time the lighter drawer is opened, and closed, the end portion 62 ratchets against the teeth 36, joggling the floor 27, shaking the cigarette so as to break up any bridging arrangement such as is indicated in Figure 5, which would prevent the cigarettes from freely gravitationally moving downward through the chute.

The lighter tube has a strap 63 secured to one side, the lower end of which is bent inwardly, as shown in Figure 8, and carries a stud 64 insulated therefrom and supporting a heating element 65. The strap also rigidly supports a hook member 66, which has a long loop shaped hook 67 parallel to the axis of the lighter tube. When the lighter tube is horizontal, this loop shaped

hook extends through the open bottom of the lighter drawer and through a registering opening in the bottom wall of the casing 1. On the outside of the bottom wall of the casing 1 is secured a longitudinal rod 68 having an angular end 69 which extends within the hook 67. After the lighter drawer is drawn out until the angular end 69 engages the bight of the hook, further movement of the drawer causes said angular end to tilt up the lighter tube to the vertical position shown in Figures 1 and 7 with the cigarette upright and its lower end resting upon the heating element 65.

A stop 70 projects inwardly from the front of the lighter drawer and engages the front of the lighter tube when the latter reaches vertical position. This immobilizes the hook 67 engaged by the deflected end of the rod 68, and prevents the drawer from being pulled out any further.

Activation and deactivation of the heating element 65 is accomplished by the following instrumentalities. The heating element 65 is welded at one end to the strap 63, as is also an arcuate bimetallic element 71, having an outwardly deflected free end 72. One side of the electrical source is connected to the rod 68. Figure 12 shows that the current passes through the rod 68, hook 67; and Figure 8 shows that the current then passes through the stud 64 to the heating element.

On the side of the lighter tube opposite the strap 63 is a switch arm 73 pivoted intermediate to the lighter tube. The switch arm is normally biased in an inclined position by the spring 74. When the lighter approaches vertical position, the out turned end 72 of the bimetallic element engages the lower end 75 of the switch arm and rocks it to lift the upper end which comes into contact with the leaf spring 76, the latter being connected to the other side of the electrical source. With the parts in this position, the circuit is closed through the bimetallic element and the heating element is activated, the current passing serially through the heating element, the bimetallic element, the switch arm and the leaf spring 76. The heating element gradually warps the bimetallic element so that after a predetermined lighting period the outwardly deflected end of the bimetallic element moves away from the switch arm 73, breaking the circuit and permitting the spring 74 to return the switch arm to repose position.

It will be noted that when the lighting of the cigarette takes place, the lighter tube is entirely outside the casing so that the generated smoke does not foul the casing and contaminate the cigarettes in the magazine. The height of the lighter tube is preferably about two-thirds the length of the cigarette so that a substantial part of the cigarette projects above the lighter tube, as shown in Figure 1. The sides of the lighter drawer are cut away at X so as to leave the cigarette laterally exposed for convenience in picking it up.

When the cigarette drawer is pushed in, the fixed rod 68 pushes against the hook 67 tilting the lighter tube back into its normal horizontal position. When the drawer is in its extreme inward position the hooked end 57 of the bar 58 is to the rear of the arm 56 of the sweep, and held thereby from moving forward, acting as a latch to keep the drawer closed.

While I have in the above description disclosed what I believe to be a practical embodiment of my invention, it will be understood by those

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skilled in the art that the specific details of construction and arrangement of parts as shown, are by way of example and not to be construed as necessarily limiting the scope of the invention.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer being longer than said lighter drawer, the rear portion being a cigarette magazine, said casing behind said lighter drawer being formed with a trough for receiving a single cigarette from said magazine, the latter having a discharge passage communicating with said trough, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said lighter drawer swingable in a vertical longitudinal plane from an axially horizontal position when said drawer is shut, to an axially vertical position when said drawer is open, a pusher mounted in said casing, and means carried by said lighter drawer engageable with said pusher upon the initial opening movement of said lighter drawer to cause said pusher to transfer a cigarette from said trough into said lighter tube while the latter is horizontal.

2. Cigarette lighter as claimed in claim 1, said lighter tube having a heating element at its lower end activated when said lighter tube is vertical, said lighter tube being of larger diameter than the cigarette contained therein whereby an upward convection current of air flows therethrough past the cigarette while being lit.

3. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer being longer than said lighter drawer, the rear portion being a cigarette magazine, said casing behind said lighter drawer being formed with a trough for receiving a single cigarette, and a chute forming a cigarette passage between said magazine and trough, a swingably mounted floor for said magazine controlling an opening in said magazine communicating with said chute, and means projecting from said floor reacting against said casing upon the initial opening movement of said cigarette drawer to move said floor to close said opening.

4. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer being longer than said lighter drawer, the rear portion being a cigarette magazine, said casing behind said lighter drawer being formed with a trough for receiving a single cigarette, and a chute forming a cigarette passage between said magazine and trough, a swingably mounted floor for said magazine controlling an opening in said magazine communicating with said chute, means projecting from said floor reacting against said casing upon the initial opening movement of said cigarette drawer to move said floor to close said opening, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said lighter drawer swingable in a vertical longitudinal plane from an axially horizontal position when said lighter drawer is shut, to an axially vertical position when said lighter drawer is open, a pusher mounted in said casing and means carried by said lighter drawer engageable with said pusher upon the initial opening movement of said lighter drawer to cause said pusher to transfer a

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cigarette from said trough into said lighter tube while the latter is horizontal.

5. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer being longer than said lighter drawer, the rear portion being a cigarette magazine, said casing behind said lighter drawer being formed with a trough for receiving a single cigarette and a chute forming a cigarette passage between said magazine and trough, a swingably mounted floor for said magazine controlling an opening in said magazine communicating with said chute, means associated with said floor reacting against said casing upon the initial opening movement of said cigarette drawer to move said floor to close said opening, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said lighter drawer swingable in a vertical longitudinal plane from an axially horizontal position when said lighter drawer is shut, to an axially vertical position when said lighter drawer is open, a pusher mounted in said casing, and means carried by said lighter drawer engageable with said pusher upon the initial opening movement of said lighter drawer to cause said pusher to transfer a cigarette from said trough into said lighter tube while the latter is horizontal, said lighter tube having a heating element at its lower end activated when said tube is vertical, said lighter tube being of larger diameter than the cigarette contained therein whereby an upward convection current of air flows therethrough past the cigarette while being lit.

6. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer being longer than said lighter drawer, the rear portion being a cigarette magazine, said casing behind said lighter drawer being formed with a trough for receiving a single cigarette, and a chute forming a cigarette passage between said magazine and trough, a swingable floor for said magazine hingedly mounted on a longitudinal axis at one side of said magazine, controlling an opening at the other side of said magazine communicating with said chute, said floor having a downwardly extending toothed flange along its front edge, a fin on the under side of said floor cooperating with said casing for supporting said floor normally inclined toward said chute and in unobstructive relation to said opening, said fin including a cam portion positioned rearwardly of said casing when said cigarette drawer is in closed position but camming against said casing as said cigarette drawer is opened to elevate said floor to close said opening, and an element carried by said lighter drawer in the path of the teeth of said floor, riding over the teeth when said lighter drawer is opened to vibrate said floor and break any obstructive bridge of cigarettes that may be present in said magazine.

7. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer being longer than said lighter drawer, the rear portion being a cigarette magazine, said casing behind said lighter drawer being formed with a trough for receiving a single cigarette, and a chute forming a cigarette passage between said magazine and trough, a swingable



floor for said magazine hingedly mounted on a longitudinal axis at one side of said magazine, controlling an opening at the other side of said magazine communicating with said chute, said floor having a downwardly extending toothed flange along its front edge, a fin on the under side of said floor cooperating with said casing for supporting said floor normally inclined downwardly toward said chute and in unobstructive relation to said opening, said fin including a cam portion positioned rearwardly of said casing when said cigarette drawer is in closed position but camming against said casing as said cigarette drawer is opened to elevate said floor to close said opening, and an element carried by said lighter drawer in the path of the teeth of said floor, riding over the teeth when said lighter drawer is opened to vibrate said floor and break any obstructive bridge of cigarettes that may be present in said magazine, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said lighter drawer swingable in a vertical longitudinal plane from an axially horizontal position when said drawer is shut to an axially vertical position when said drawer is open, a pusher mounted in said casing and means carried by said lighter drawer engageable with said pusher upon the initial opening movement of said lighter drawer to cause said pusher to transfer a cigarette from said trough into said lighter tube while the latter is horizontal.

8. In a cigarette lighter a casing, a lighter drawer slidable in a forward direction to open, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said drawer to move longitudinally thereof from a horizontal to a vertical position as the drawer is opened, means within said casing for supplying cigarettes one at a time to a station from which they can be introduced into said lighter tube while it is in horizontal position, and means actuated responsive to the initial opening movement of said drawer for transferring the cigarette from said station to said tube, said lighter being open at both ends and having an ignition element at its lower end contacted by the cigarette when said tube is vertical, said tube conducting a convection column of air upward about said cigarette assuring the lighting of the latter.

9. In a cigarette lighter a casing, a lighter drawer slidable in a forward direction to open, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said drawer to move longitudinally thereof from a horizontal to a vertical position as the drawer is opened, means within said casing for supplying cigarettes one at a time to a station from which they can be introduced into said lighter tube while the latter is in horizontal position, means actuated responsive to the initial opening movement of said drawer for transferring the cigarette from said station to said tube, said lighter tube being open at both ends and having an ignition element at its lower end contacted by the cigarette when said tube is vertical, an energizing circuit for said ignition element including a normally open switch, and a bimetallic member carried by said tube engageable with said switch when said tube approaches vertical position to close said circuit, said bimetallic member being in series in said circuit and thermally deformable to release said switch and open said circuit.

10. Cigarette lighter as claimed in claim 9, the lighter tube being shorter than the cigarette whereby part of the latter projects, facilitating picking it up.

11. In a cigarette lighter, a casing, a drawer therein slidable to an open position, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said drawer to swing longitudinally thereof from horizontal to vertical position as the drawer is opened, means within said casing for supplying cigarettes one at a time to said lighter tube while it is in horizontal position, said tube being open at both ends and having an ignition element at its lower end contacted by a cigarette standing in said tube, said tube serving to conduct a convection column of air induced by the ignition element upward about said cigarette ensuring the lighting of the cigarette, means for activating said ignition element responsive to the approach of said lighter to open position, and thermal means for inactivating it at the end of a lighting period, said tube being outside said casing during the lighting period.

12. In a cigarette lighter a casing, a lighter drawer slidable in a forward direction to open, a lighter tube pivotally mounted in said drawer to move longitudinally thereof from a horizontal to a vertical position as the drawer is opened, a rod fixed to said casing and a hook fixed to said lighter tube engaged by said rod for tilting it respectively to vertical or horizontal position as said drawer is opened or closed, means within said casing for supplying cigarettes one at a time to a station from which they can be introduced into said lighter tube while it is in horizontal position, means actuated responsive to the initial opening movement of said drawer for transferring the cigarette from said station to said tube, said lighter being open at both ends and having an ignition element at its lower end contacted by the cigarette when said tube is vertical, said tube conducting a convection column of air upward about said cigarette assuring the lighting of the latter, means for actuating said ignition element responsive to the movement of said lighter tube to vertical position, and thermal means for deactivating said ignition element.

13. Cigarette lighter comprising a casing, a lighter drawer and a cigarette drawer mounted in side by side relation in said casing and adapted to be pulled out at the front thereof, said cigarette drawer having a transverse partition dividing it into a cigarette magazine at the rear adapted to dispense cigarettes laterally at a point accessible to said lighter drawer, and an ash tray compartment at the front, an ash tray substantially fitting said compartment having a handle, coupling means on said drawer and ash tray including a movable element normally in release position, operated by said handle and pulling out the ash tray alone when said movable element is in release position and pulling out said drawer as a whole when said coupling is in engaged position.

JULES V. RICHARDSON.

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