March 24, 1942. E. PASEKA 2,277,451

APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING AND LIGHTING CIGARETTES

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Fig. 3

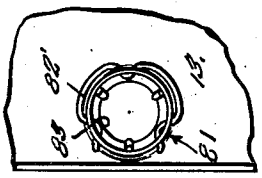


Fig. 4

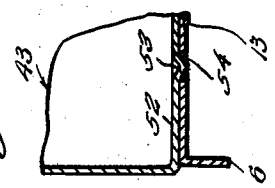


Fig. 2

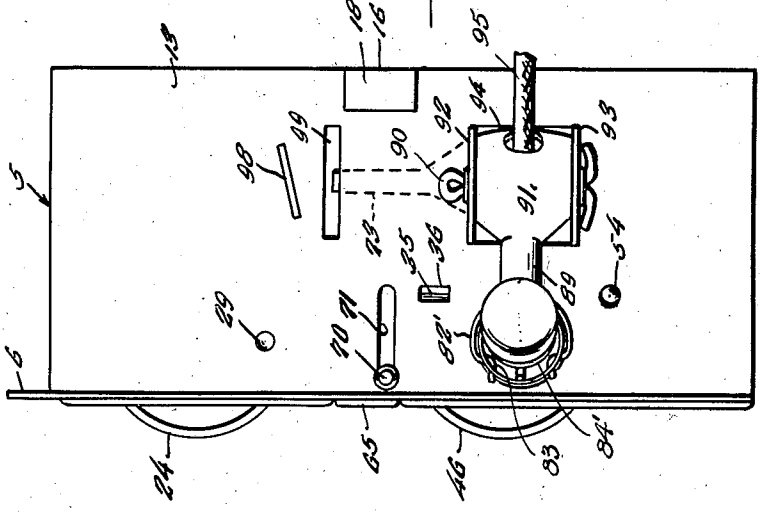
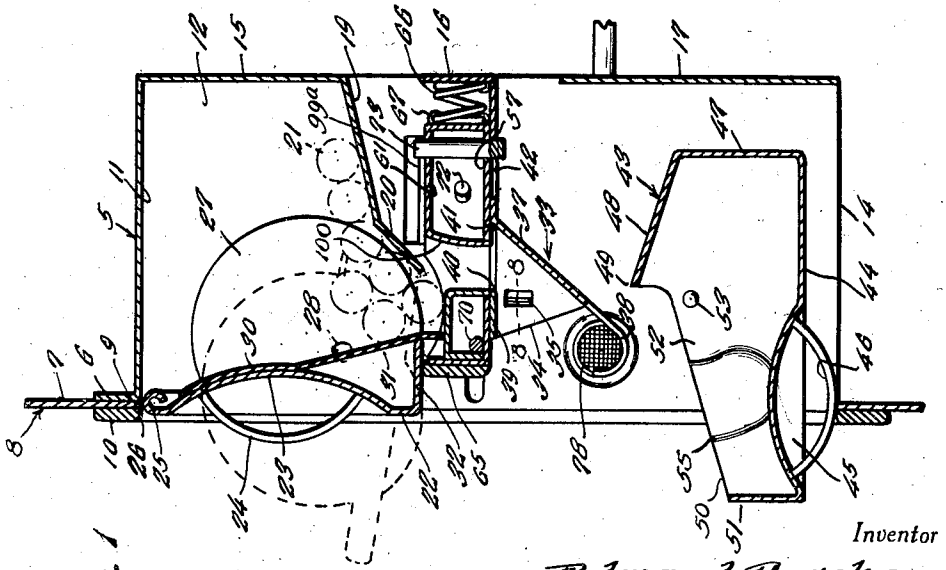


Fig. 1



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APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING AND LIGHTING CIGARETTES

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Fig. 6

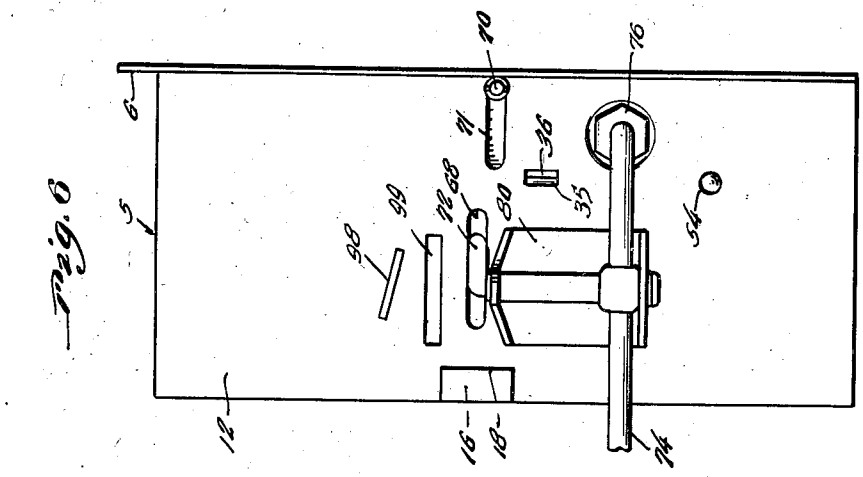
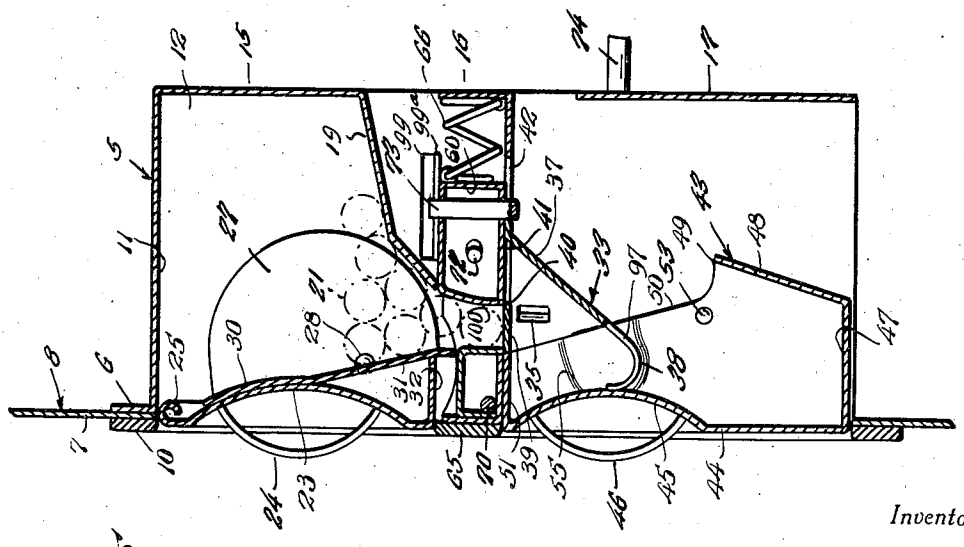


Fig. 5



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APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING AND LIGHTING CIGARETTES

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Fig. 9

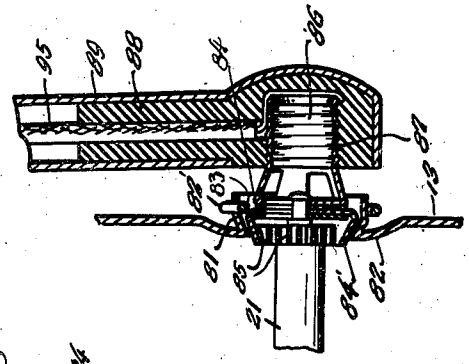


Fig. 8

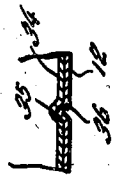


Fig. 11

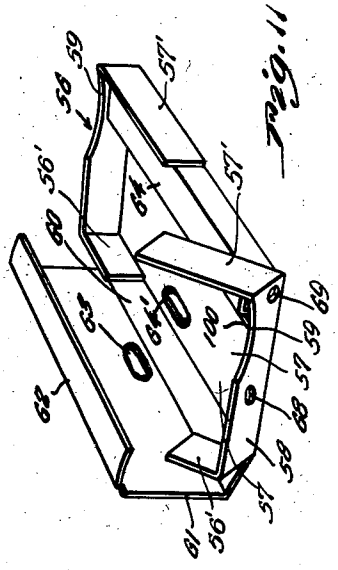


Fig. 7

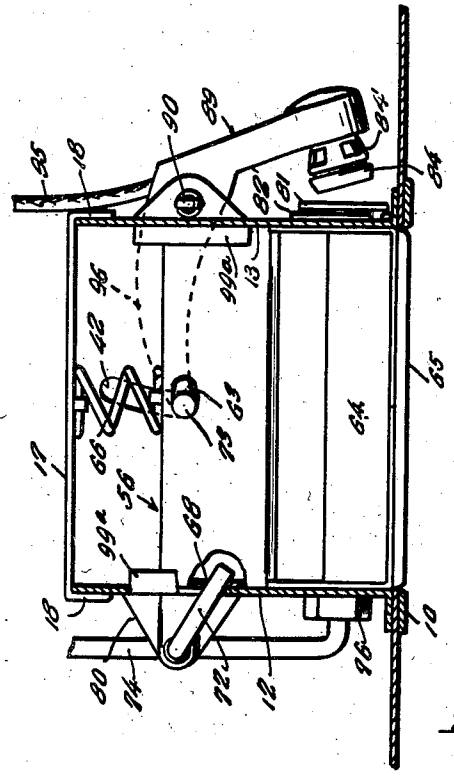
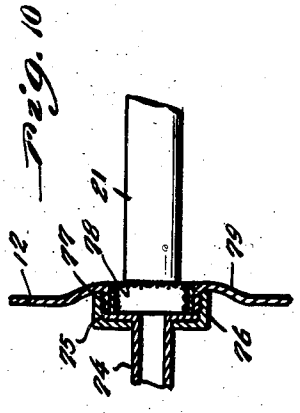


Fig. 10



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APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING AND LIGHTING CIGARETTES

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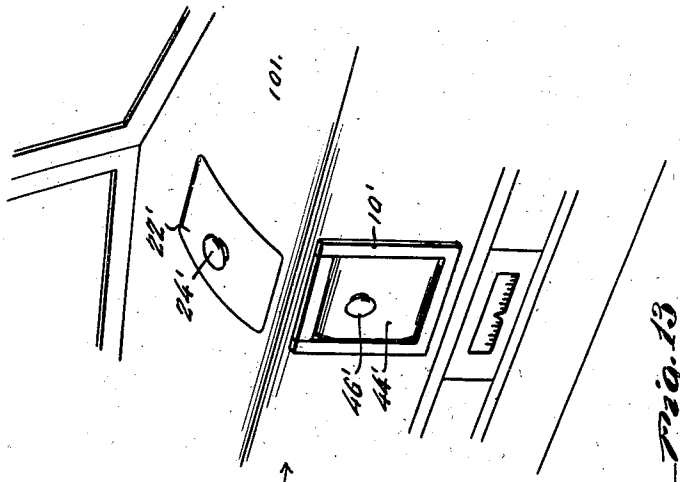


Fig. 13

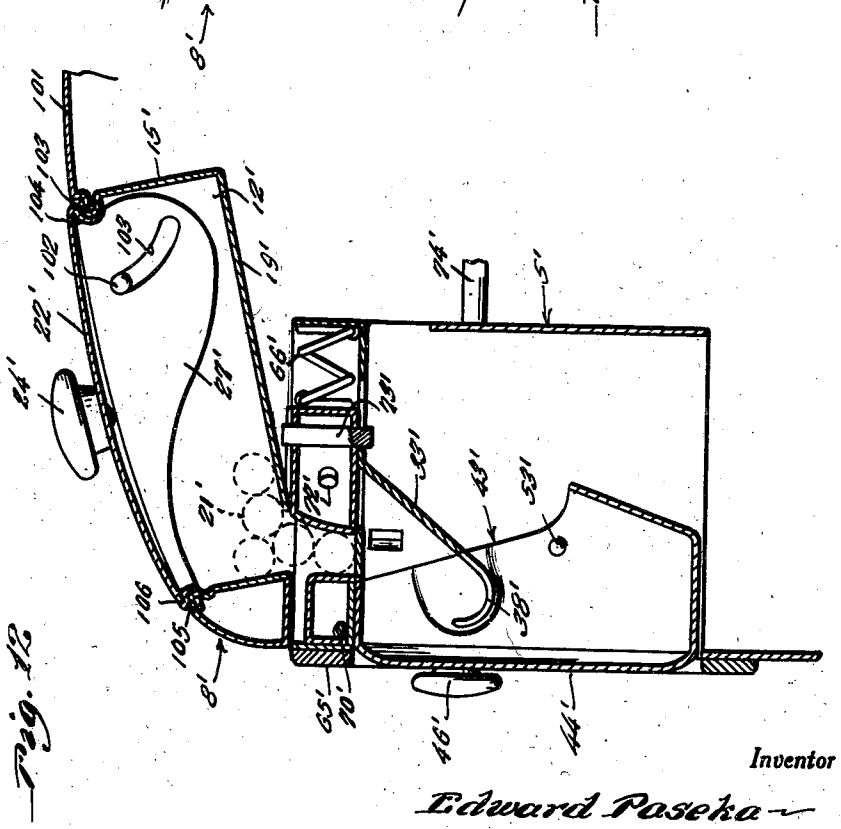


Fig. 12

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,277,451

APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING AND LIGHTING CIGARETTES

Edward Paseka, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Application June 28, 1938, Serial No. 216,394

11 Claims. (Cl. 312—86)

My invention relates generally to apparatus for dispensing and lighting cigarettes or the like, and particularly to an arrangement of this character especially suitable for mounting on the instrument panel of an automobile, and an important object of my invention is to provide a mechanically simple and efficient arrangement of this character which is compact and may be produced in an inconspicuous and relatively small form, conforming in appearance with other instruments on the panel.

Other important objects of my invention will be apparent from a reading of the following description taken in connection with the drawings, wherein for purposes of illustration I have shown preferred embodiments of my invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through the preferred embodiment and showing the ash receptacle in an open position and showing the closure of the cigarette container in open position in dotted lines.

Figure 2 is an elevational view of the right hand side thereof.

Figure 3 is an elevational view of a portion of the said right hand side and showing the receptor for the electrical heating element.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken through the lower left hand portion of Figure 1 and showing the manner in which the ash receptacle is engaged with the wall of the casing.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing both the cigarette container closure and the ash receptacle in closed positions.

Figure 6 is an elevational view of the left hand side of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a horizontal sectional view looking downwardly and taken just below the cigarette container compartment of the casing.

Figure 8 is a detailed horizontal sectional view taken through Figure 1 approximately on the line 8—8.

Figure 9 is an enlarged sectional view taken through the igniter and the receptor therefor and its side wall of the casing.

Figure 10 is a horizontal sectional view taken through the suction device and the supporting wall of the casing.

Figure 11 is a perspective view of the slide partition separating the cigarette container compartment from the ash receptacle compartment of the casing, with portions incompletely bent to position, for the purpose of showing the manner of constructing the partition.

Figure 12 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through a modified form of the invention especially adapted to incorporation in instrument panels having a vertical as well as a substantially horizontal portion.

Figure 13 is a perspective view showing installation of the modification shown in Figure 12.

Referring in detail to the drawings, and particularly to Figures 1 through 11 thereof, the numeral 5 generally designates a vertically elongated generally rectangular casing formed of suitable sheet metal and having an open front provided with a flange 6 adapted to engage the rear of the vertical wall 7 of the instrument panel 8 which is provided with an opening 9 substantially corresponding in size and shape with the opening in the front of the casing 5. A suitable trim 10 may be arranged on the front face of the panel wall 7 around the said opening. The casing 5 comprises the top wall 11, the left hand side wall 12 and the right hand side wall 13, both extending the full length and height of the casing. The bottom of the casing is open as indicated by the numeral 14 while the back of the casing comprises the upper wall portion 15, the intermediate wall portion 16 and the lower wall portion 17, the intermediate wall portion 16 being preferably of heavier material than the walls of the casing and not necessarily a part of the blank from which the casing is made, but having forwardly projecting ends 18, shown in Figures 2 and 7, welded or otherwise suitable secured to the outer sides of the side walls of the casing.

The container for the cigarettes 21 is formed by the upper rear wall portion 15, the top wall 11, upper portions of the side walls 12 and 13, and the forwardly declining bottom wall 19 which extends forwardly from the rear wall 15 approximately half the distance to the front of the casing. The forward edge of the bottom wall 19 has a further declined portion 20. The cigarettes in the container occupy positions transverse of the casing as clearly indicated in Figures 1 and 5 of the drawings, and rest on the said bottom wall 19.

The tiltable closure for the cigarette container comprises a front wall 22 having a circular concavity 23 forming a recess for an outwardly bowed handle 24 which is thereby set in with respect to the instrument panel in which the device as a whole is mounted. The upper end of the wall 22 is turned over rearwardly in a rounded bead 25 adapted to frictionally engage the rounded edge 26 of the trim 10 and the under surface of the top wall 11 of the casing so as to be frictionally held in a closed position when forced into that position by pushing in on the

handle 24. The closure has substantially three-quarter circular side walls 27 which have small eccentrically located convexities 28 therein projecting laterally outwardly to engage rotatably in opening 29 in the casing side walls 12 and 13 in such a manner as to mount the closure for swinging into open and closed position, as illustrated in the drawings. Due to the comparative flexibility of the side walls of the closure and of the side walls of the casing, removal of the closure from its normal position in the casing is accomplished by exerting sufficient push or pull on the handle 24 to spring the knobs 28 out of the openings 29. The back of the concavity 23 has fastened thereto as indicated by the numeral 30 a depending tongue 31 whose lower end depends below the rearward edge of the bottom wall 32 of the closure, the lower end of the tongue being sufficiently spaced forwardly from the forward edge of the bottom wall 19 of the cigarette container to freely pass one cigarette and only one cigarette at a time to fall gravitationally through the opening thus provided.

Spaced below the described cigarette container in the lighting trough which is generally designated 33 and which comprises triangular side walls 34 each provided with a punched out tongue 35 engaged through a receiving opening 36 formed in the corresponding ones of the casing side walls 12 and 13. A web 37 extends between the trough's side walls 34 and terminates at its lower end in a substantially semi-circular cross section holder 38. A top wall 39, discontinuous from the point 40 to the point 41, and formed rearwardly of the point 41 with a slot 42 is connected at its rear edge with the back wall member 16 of the casing, whereby the lighting trough is supported and whereby it, in turn, affords support to the slide mechanism to be described.

Spaced below the trough 33 is the tiltable ash receptacle which is generally designated 43 and which comprises a plane front wall 44 formed with a concavity 45 similar to the concavity 23 in the closure of the cigarette container, said concavity 45 being located in the upper part of the wall 44 and provided with a handle 46 similar to the handle 24. A flat bottom wall 47 extends rearwardly from the lower edge of the front wall 44 and from the rear edge of the bottom wall 47 rises a rearwardly inclined wall 48 which terminates at a point 49 slightly below the lower edge of the concavity 45. From the point 49 the rear edges of the side walls of the receptacle 43 slant upwardly and forwardly as indicated by the numeral 50 to merge into the rear edge of the narrow top wall 51. The sides 52 of the ash receptacle 43 have therein small punched out knobs 53 which engage in accommodating openings 54 in the side walls of the casing, as indicated in Figures 4 and 6 of the drawings, thereby providing for the springing out of the projections from the receiving openings, when the ash receptacle 43 is pulled out to remove it from the casing when desired. It will be observed that the holder 38 of the lighting trough is located directly above the opening of the ash receptacle 43 when the ash receptacle is in the open position illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawings, so that any sparks which may be generated during the lighting operation of a cigarette, will fall harmlessly into the ash receptacle instead of into the casing or through the open bottom of the casing onto the floor of the automobile. It will also be observed that while the ash receptacle 43 is in its closed position, as shown in Figure 5, the cigarette trough is not accessible through the front opening of the casing. The sides of the ash receptacle have recessed areas 55 to accommodate the set-in portions 79 and 82 formed in the side walls of the casing around the opposite ends of the lighter arrangement.

The slide mechanism referred to hereinabove and generally designated 56 is shown in detail in Figure 11 of the drawings as comprising a flat bottom plate 57 having U-shaped narrow end members 58 having the upper edges thereof cut away as indicated at 59. A rear flange 60 is bent up as shown and has the wide horizontal top flange 61 thereon which terminates in a depending narrow flange 62. Acutely angulated slots 63 and 64' are arranged to be registered when the top flange 61 and the plate 57 are in superposed relation in the completed slide mechanism illustrated, for instance, in Figure 1 of the drawings. The short legs 56' of the U-shaped end members 58 are connected by suitable means to the flange 60 while the long legs 57' thereof lie along the front of the box section 64 formed by a double folding over of the front edge of the plate 57. Attached to these long legs 57' is the flat round edged finger piece 65 which in its inoperative position lies approximately flush with the front of the casing and the trim 10 and takes up the space between the closure of the cigarette container and the ash receptacle, as clearly indicated in Figure 5 of the drawings, with the closure and receptacle in their closed positions. Pressure upon the finger piece 65 in a rearward direction pushes the slide 56 inwardly along the top wall 39 of the lighting trough structure described above, against the resistance of a helical return spring 66 which is fastened at one end as indicated by the numeral 67 to the flange 60 of the slide and at its opposite end to the intermediate rear wall member 16 of the casing 5. Reference to Figure 11 will show the presence in one of the end walls 58 of the slide horizontally spaced holes 68 and 69, the hole 69 receiving a headed rod 70 which slides in respective slots 71 in the side walls 12 and 13 of the casing 5. The hole 68 receives the end of the valve arm 72 of the igniter suction mechanism as indicated in Figure 7 of the drawings. The elongated slots 63 and 64' running substantially parallel with the rear edge of the slide receive the upwardly projecting arm 73 of the igniter mechanism so that when the slide is pressed rearwardly by exertion of pressure of the hand on the finger piece 65, the igniter will be moved into operating position.

The igniter mechanism includes the suction or vacuum line 74 having a flange 75 engaged by a cap nut 76 which is threaded on a nipple 77 formed on an inset portion 79 of the side wall 12 of the casing, the said nipple having a screen 78 flush with the inner surface of the side wall whereby the screen 78 is in a position to closely approach the end of a cigarette 21 in the holder 38 of the lighting trough 33 as illustrated in Figure 10 of the drawings. The valve arm 72 is journaled on a vertical axis in the arms of a U-shaped bracket 80 mounted on the side wall 12 of the casing to operate a valve in the vacuum line 74, so that the valve is opened as the slide mechanism is pushed rearwardly by exerting manual pressure on the finger piece 65 so that a draft on the end of the cigarette 21 is applied simultaneously with the application of the igniting element to the opposite end of the cigarette, as shown in Figure 9 of the drawings. Return movement of the slide closes the valve.

The igniter element consists of a cone-shaped receptor 81 formed on an annular inset portion 82 of the casing side wall 13, said receptor having a thermostatic spring wire detent arrangement 82' strung through circumferentially spaced openings in its side wall. The detent has radially inwardly projecting portions 83 adapted to frictionally grip behind and electrically contact a shoulder 84 formed on the head 84' of the electrical heating element 85, so that when the igniter enters the receptor 81 it will not only snap into the receptor and be held therein by the portions 83 of the detent with the electrical heating element 85 in engagement with the end of the cigarette as indicated in Figure 9 of the drawings, but the detent wire is thereby connected in the electrical circuit. The wire of which the detent element 82' is composed being of thermostatic material, the retaining portions 83 will relax their grip on the head of the igniting element in its position of application to the end of the cigarette to be ignited, and thereby allow the arm 89 to carry the heating element to the inoperative position shown in Figure 7 of the drawings.

The head 84' of the igniting element threads as indicated by the numeral 86 into a socket 87 formed in a body of insulating material 88 which is enclosed in a tubular arm 89 which is in the shape of a boomerang. A cotter pin or similar pivot 90 traverses the flat top and bottom of the enlarged intermediate portion 91 of the arm 89 located between the vertically spaced ears 92 and 93 of a U-shaped bracket 94 fastened to the outer side of the side wall 13 of the casing 5 as indicated in Figures 2 and 7 of the drawings. An insulated conduit 95 is led through the body of insulated material in the arm 89 to the socket of the heating element, the conduit 95 containing a single wire. The remaining side of the circuit is shown as grounded by the wire 82' to the frame of the automobile through the instrument panel, although a two-wire arrangement may be utilized if preferred.

The tapered and curved portion 96 of the igniter arm 89 passes into the interior of the casing through an opening formed in the web of the bracket 94 and has on its innermost end an upwardly projecting portion which has already been alluded to as the arm 73. This arm 73 passes upwardly through the slot 42 which, as shown in Figure 7 of the drawings, is formed in the top wall 39 of the trough 33. The vertical arm 73 passes also through the angulated short slots 63 and 64' of the slide mechanism, the slot 42 being angulated oppositely to the slots 63 and 64', but having approximately the same radius of curvature and an approximately concentric relationship, to give the proper compensating action in the translation of movement or motion between the slide 56 and the arm 89.

Additional structural details comprise a cut out portion 97 intermediate the ends of the holder 38 of the lighting trough 33, to act as a finger opening to facilitate removal by the operator of the lighted cigarette from the lighting trough, the tabs 98 on the opposite side edges of the slanting bottom wall 19 of the cigarette container passing through conforming openings in the side walls of the casing to secure the declining floor 19 rigidly in place; as well as horizontal openings 99 in the opposite side walls of the casing which results from cutting out and bending inwardly the guides 99a engaging the top of the slide to hold the same slidably in place.

The opening 100 in the slide 56 is just amply wide to pass a single cigarette falling between the portions 62 and 64 of the slide into the opening defined between the points 40 and 41 in the top wall of the lighting trough. When the slide is in the inoperative position shown in Figure 5, a portion of the top wall 39 of the lighting trough covers the opening 100 between the portions 62 and 64 of the slide so that another single cigarette with the other cigarettes piled thereon, is retained between the portions 62 and 64 of the slide, as clearly illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings. It is obvious that as the slide 56 is pushed from the position shown in Figure 7 to approximately the position shown in Figure 1, the cigarette is permitted to drop through the opening 100 and the space 40, 41 and into the trough 33 and come to rest in the holder 38, at which point in the operation of the device the vacuum is applied and the igniting arm comes into position at opposite ends of the cigarette, whereby the cigarette is promptly lighted. The slide stays in until the thermostatic detent 82' acting on the head of the igniter releases this head and permits the spring 66 to force the slide 56 forwardly and restore the vacuum valve and the igniter to initial inoperative positions. The lighted cigarette remains in the holder 38 for removal by the operator.

Referring now to the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 12 and 13 of the drawings, it is pointed out that primed numerals designate parts corresponding to those of the above described embodiment, the only substantial deviation being in the construction and arrangement of parts being present in the cigarette container, which is here a separate entity, occupies a different position, and has a different shape to make it conform to the flat generally horizontal top 101 of the instrument panel 8'. This cigarette container is so constructed as to have five surfaces, namely, the four comparatively low side walls and the bottom. The bottom has adjacent the lower edge of the front wall an opening parallel thereto and extending between the side walls, this opening being wide enough to allow only one cigarette to fall therethrough easily, into the slide mechanism. The side walls have inward convexities 102 which work in curved slots 103 in the elongated pear-shaped side walls 27' of the cigarette container closure whose front wall 22' is unrecessed and conforms to the curvature of the top of the instrument panel and is equipped with a projecting knob 24'. A bead and channel construction 103, 104 at the upper end of the cigarette container and closure provides for holding the cigarette container and the closure frictionally in place, and provides a hinge concentric with the slot 103 whereby the closure may be swung upwardly away from the operator and forwardly to an open position to afford access to the interior of the cigarette container. A bead and channel construction 105, 106 at the front edge of the container and closure provides for rigidly clamping the container in place and for frictionally holding the closure in the normally closed position.

In the case of the present embodiment the front wall 44' of the ash receptacle 43' is plain in form and is provided with a projecting knob 46' of some suitable character and form.

Although I have shown and described herein preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be definitely understood that I do not desire to limit the application of the invention thereto, and any change or changes may be made in the

materials and the construction and arrangement of the parts, within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In combination, a cigarette container formed with a cigarette discharging opening, a horizontal operating and dispensing slide, means slidably supporting said slide beneath said container and normally acting as a closure for said discharging opening, said slide being formed with a cigarette passing opening arranged to register with said cigarette discharging opening only in the operated position of the slide, a cigarette igniting trough supported below said slide and in receiving relation to the cigarette passing opening of the slide, spring means operatively connected with said slide and normally maintaining the slide in inoperative position, said spring means being arranged to return said slide from operated position to inoperative position upon release of operating pressure exerted on said slide, and igniting means applicable to one end of a cigarette lying in said trough, operating means for said igniting means, and an operative conection between said slide and said operating means effective to move said igniting means to operative position when said slide is moved to operative position.

2. In combination, a cigarette container formed with a cigarette discharging opening, a horizontal operating and dispensing slide supported under said container, said slide being formed with a cigarette passing opening normally out of registry with said cigarette discharging opening but arranged to register with said cigarette discharging opening in the operated position of the slide, a cigarette igniting trough supported under said slide and in receiving relation to its cigarette passing opening, spring means operatively connected with said slide and normally maintaining the slide in inoperative position, said spring means being arranged to return said slide from operated position to inoperative position upon release of operating pressure exerted on said slide, suction means stationarily positioned to engage one end of a cigarette in said igniting trough, a valve for said suction means having an operating element operatively engaged with said slide, electric igniting means having an operating element operatively connected to said slide, said igniting means comprising an igniter head connected to said operating element and arranged to engage the opposite end of the cigarette from said suction means, a stationary receptor into which said igniter head projects in the operative position of said operating element, thermostatic retainer means on said receptor for engaging and holding said igniter head in operative position, said thermostatic retainer means being arranged to relax when heated to a predetermined temperature by said igniter head so as to release said igniter head from said receptor and permit said spring means to return said operating element, said valve and said slide to their inoperative positions.

3. In combination, a casing including a cigarette container formed with a cigarette discharging opening, a horizontal operating and dispensing slide supported on said casing below said container, said slide being formed with a cigarette passing opening normally out of registry with said cigarette discharging opening but arranged to register with said cigarette discharging opening in the operated position of the slide, a cigarette igniting trough supported on said casing below said slide and in receiving relation to said cigarette passing opening, spring means operatively connected with said slide and normally maintaining the slide in inoperative position, said spring means being arranged to return said slide from operated position to inoperative position upon release of operating pressure exerted on said slide, electric igniting means comprising a movable arm supported on said casing and operatively connected to said slide, said arm comprising an igniter head arranged to engage one end of a cigarette lying in said trough, said casing having a receptor into which said igniter heads projects in the operative position of said movable arm, thermostatic detent means on said receptor arranged to retainably engage said igniter head as it enters said receptor thereby holding said movable arm and said slide in their operated positions, said thermostatic detent means being arranged to relax at a predetermined temperature of said igniter so as to release said igniter head and permit said spring means to return said movable arm and said slide to their inoperative positions.

4. In combination, a casing, a cigarette container therein formed with a cigarette discharging opening, a horizontal operating and dispensing slide mounted on said casing below said container for forward and return movement relative to the casing, said slide being formed with a cigarette passing opening normally out of registry with said cigarette discharging opening but arranged to register with said cigarette discharging opening in the operated position of the slide, a cigarette igniting trough mounted on said casing below said slide and in receiving relation to said cigarette passing opening, spring means operatively connected with said slide and normally maintaining the slide in inoperative position, said spring means being arranged to return said slide from rearwardly operated position to inoperative position upon release of forward operating pressure exerted on said slide, electric igniting means comprising a movable arm operatively connected to said slide, said igniting means comprising an igniter head arranged to engage one end of the cigarette lying in said trough, a receptor on said casing into which said igniter head projects in the operative position to engage the said end of the cigarette, thermostatic detent means on said receptor arranged to retainably engage a portion of said igniter head as it enters said receptor thereby holding said movable arm, and said slide in their operated positions, said thermostatic detent means being arranged to relax at a predetermined temperature of said igniter head so as to release said head and permit said spring means to return said movable arm and said slide to their inoperative positions thereby withdrawing said igniter head from said receptor and registering said cigarette passing opening of the slide with said cigarette discharging opening of the container, and means for deenergizing said igniter head as the head is withdrawn from said receptor.

5. In a device of the character described, a slide, an igniting trough supported below said slide to support a cigarette for lighting, a movable electric igniter, means operatively connecting said slide and said igniter whereby as said slide is moved from its normal position toward its operative position said igniter is moved to engage one end of a cigarette lying in the trough, and spring means operatively engaged with said

slide for returning the slide to normal position whereby said slide and said igniter are returned to their inoperative positions as operating pressure is released from said slide.

6. In a device of the character described, a slide, an igniting trough supported below said slide to support a cigarette for lighting, a movable electric igniter, means operatively connecting said slide and said igniter whereby as said slide is moved from its normal position toward its operative position said igniter is moved to engage one end of a cigarette lying in said trough, spring means operatively engaged with said slide whereby said slide and said igniter are returned to their normal inoperative positions as operating pressure is released from said slide, a thermostatic detent with which a portion of said igniter retainably engages as said igniter moves into engagement with the said end of the cigarette in the trough, whereby said slide and said igniter are retained in their operated positions against the tension of said spring means, said thermostatic detent being arranged to relax at a predetermined temperature of said igniter so as to release said igniter and allow said spring means to return said igniter and said slide to their normal positions.

7. In a device of the character described, a slide, means supporting said slide for to and fro movement, a cigarette trough, a suction conduit terminating at one end of said trough and arranged to engage the end of a cigarette lying in said trough so as to cause a suction longitudinally through the cigarette, a valve in said conduit for opening and closing communication through said conduit, said valve comprising an operating element, means operatively connecting said element to said slide, and igniting means engageable with the opposite end of the cigarette lying in said trough.

8. In a device of the character described, a slide, means supporting said slide for to and fro movement, a cigarette trough, a suction conduit terminating at one end of said trough and arranged to engage the end of a cigarette lying in said trough so as to cause a suction longitudinally through the cigarette, a valve in said conduit for opening and closing communication through said conduit, said valve comprising an operating element, means operatively connecting said element to said slide, an igniter situated at the end of said trough opposite said suction conduit for contact with the adjacent end of the cigarette, operating means for such igniter, said operating means being operatively connected to said slide, whereby said igniter is operated substantially simultaneously with the opening of the valve as the slide is moved from its initial to its operated position.

9. In a device of the character described, a slide, means supporting said slide for to and fro movement, a cigarette trough, a suction conduit terminating at one end of said trough and arranged to engage the end of a cigarette lying in said trough so as to cause a suction longitudinally through the cigarette, a valve in said conduit for opening and closing communication through said conduit, said valve comprising an operating element, means operatively connecting said element to said slide, an igniter situated at the end of said trough opposite said suction conduit for contact with the adjacent end of the cigarette, operating means for such igniter, said operating means being operatively connected to said slide, whereby said igniter is operated substantially simultaneously with the opening of the valve as the slide is moved from its initial to its operated position, said igniter comprising a lever pivotally supported between its ends, said operating means connecting one end of said lever to said slide, an electrical igniter head carried by the opposite end of said lever.

10. In a device of the character described, a slide, means supporting said slide for to and fro movement, a cigarette trough, a suction conduit terminating at one end of said trough and arranged to engage the end of a cigarette lying in said trough so as to cause a suction longitudinally through the cigarette, a valve in said conduit for opening and closing communication through said conduit, said valve comprising an operating element, means operatively connecting said element to said slide, an igniter situated at the end of said trough opposite said suction conduit for contact with the adjacent end of the cigarette, operating means for such igniter, said operating means being operatively connected to said slide, whereby said igniter is operated substantially simultaneously with the opening of the valve as the slide is moved from its initial to its operated position, said igniter comprising a lever pivotally supported between its ends, said operating means connecting one end of said lever to said slide, an electrical igniter head carried by the opposite end of said lever, and electrical energizing means for said head positioned to be engaged by said head in the operative position whereby said igniter head is energized only while in its operative position.

11. In a device of the character described, a slide, means supporting said slide for to and fro movement, a cigarette trough, a suction conduit terminating at one end of said trough and arranged to engage the end of a cigarette lying in said trough so as to cause a suction longitudinally through the cigarette, a valve in said conduit for opening and closing communication through said conduit, said valve comprising an operating element, means operatively connecting said element to said slide, an igniter situated at the end of said trough opposite said suction conduit for contact with the adjacent end of the cigarette, operating means for such igniter, said operating means being operatively connected to said slide, whereby said igniter is operated substantially simultaneously with the opening of the valve as the slide is moved from its initial to its operated position, said slide being formed with a cigarette passage, a cigarette container supported above said slide, said container being formed with a cigarette opening, said cigarette opening being occluded by a portion of said slide while said slide is in its normal position, said slide being arranged to register its cigarette passage with said cigarette opening in the operated position of the slide to permit a cigarette to pass from said container into said trough.

EDWARD PASEKA.