

G. W. EVERETT.
 AUTOMATIC CIGAR LIGHTER.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1911.

1,024,843.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.

Fig. 1.

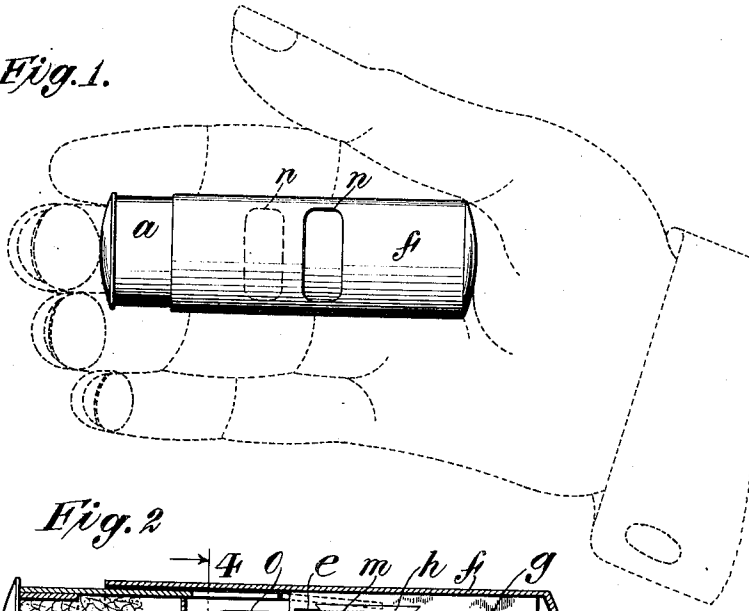


Fig. 2.

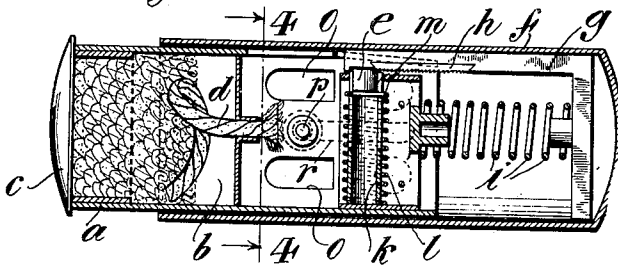


Fig. 4.

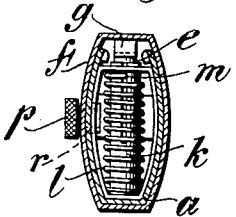
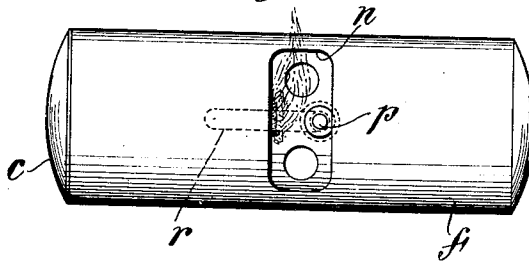


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
 Geo. F. Smith.
 Sully Russo.

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 By his Attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. EVERETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES DOBLIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUTOMATIC CIGAR-LIGHTER.

1,024,843.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. EVERETT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan of the city of New York, State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Automatic Cigar-Lighters, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

The main object of the invention is to provide an automatic lighter for cigars, cigarettes and the like, wherein a pyrophoric substance is employed to ignite a wick, which lighter shall be particularly easy and convenient to operate using one hand only, and which shall be inexpensive to manufacture and produce for the market.

In the drawings where a practical embodiment of the lighter has been illustrated, Figure 1 is a plan view thereof as it is held in the hand preparatory to operating it to produce a light, Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal section, on a larger scale, Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, with the parts, however, as they appear when telescoped to produce the ignition of the wick, the latter being seen through the openings in the two-part casing which register when the parts are in this position, and Fig. 4 is a view in transverse section the plane of which is indicated by the line 4-4 of Fig. 2.

The casing of the improved lighter forms a two-part telescoping frame. One part *a* of the frame or casing provides a reservoir *b* closed at one end by a plug *c* and thus easily accessible for filling, and carries a wick *d* projecting from the other end of the reservoir, and a pyrophoric substance *e* mounted just in advance of the wick. The other part *f* of the casing carries an angular member *g* the longer arm of which is arranged longitudinally of the lighter against the wall of said part *f* and is provided with a file *h* just above the pyrophoric substance *e*. The shorter arm of the angular member *g* is arranged transversely against the end of the part *f* so that when the two parts of the casing are pressed together by the hand the relative

movement between the file and pyrophoric substance produces a shower of sparks which are directed upon the wick *d*.

Normally, as will be understood, the two parts of the casing are extended, as in Fig. 1, being held in this position by some such means as a coil spring *i* which is interposed between the shorter arm of the angular member *g* and the holder for the pyrophoric substance. The said holder preferably includes an upright tubular member *k* around which a spring *l* is coiled and which is longitudinally slotted so as to permit the upper end *m* of the spring to project through the holder and serve as a seat for the pyrophoric substance *e*. Thus, the latter may be introduced into the holder, from time to time, in the form of sticks, and, by means of the yielding seat therefor, will be held in close engagement at all times with the file as it wears away.

Each part of the casing is provided with an opening *n* in the front face of the lighter and these openings register, as shown in Fig. 3, when the two parts are pressed together by the hand. Thus, the wick is immediately accessible upon ignition. Moreover, the obverse face of the casing is also provided with openings *o* which register when the parts are in this position in order to furnish a circulation of air to the wick.

After the parts of the device are assembled, they are prevented from separating completely and are still permitted to have the necessary relative movement, by employing a thumb screw *p* which is screwed into one of the parts of the casing through a longitudinal slot *r* in the other part. The relative movement between the screw and slot will thus determine the limits of reciprocation between the two parts of the casing, as well as prevent the device from coming apart.

I claim as my invention:—

In an automatic lighter, a two-part telescoping casing, means to hold the parts normally extended, a reservoir in one part of the casing, a wick in said part, a pyrophoric substance in said part in advance of the wick, and an angular member of which one

arm is disposed longitudinally against the wall of the other part of the casing and carries a file across the pyrophoric substance, and the other arm of which rests transversely against the end of said other part of the casing.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my

name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE W. EVERETT.

Witnesses:

CHARLES DICKSON,
LUCIUS E. VARNEY.