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(54) **IMPROVED FIRELIGHTER**

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to firelighters for solid fuel fires.

[0002] Lighting solid fuel fires constructed of coal, charcoal, peat and the like presents a number of practical difficulties since most solid fuels are slow burning and difficult to light but release appreciable amounts of energy when lit. Coal fires are particularly difficult to light partly because coal dust can easily extinguish a newly lit flame.

[0003] Currently the ignition of coal fires can be assisted by the use of commercially available firelighters. In general these consist of a solid generally cubic firelighter block containing a paraffin based fuel. These are used by placing the firelighter block in the hearth where the fire is to be made, lighting the block and then placing coal on top of the firelighter block in an attempt to light the coal from the block. Such blocks are difficult to light, require the use of small lumps of coal to be placed upon the firelighter to avoid extinguishing the flame and the flame when lit can easily be smothered by coal dust. As a proposed solution to this problem, shaped firelighters were conceived, examples of which may be seen in FR779656, DE3510429, DE3608969 and GB609069.

[0004] According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a firelighter for a solid fuel fire, the firelighter comprising a body formed substantially from combustible material, said body defining a cavity enclosed at least in part by the remainder of said body and lighting means extending into and being substantially surrounded by said cavity, said body further including ventilation means extending from an exterior surface of said body to communicate with said cavity, said ventilation means including at least one aperture extending through an upper surface of said body; characterised in that:

the firelighter is moulded in one piece from said combustible material; and
said lighting means comprises at least one projection formed integrally with said body from said combustible material.

[0005] According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a package of firelighters in which each firelighter comprises a firelighter according to the first aspect of the invention, each firelighter being moulded in one piece by pouring combustible material into a mould and allowing said material to set in situ in said mould, wherein the mould comprises a vacuum formed tray which provides packaging for the firelighter, and wherein said vacuum formed tray defines an array of moulds in which said firelighters are formed.

[0006] Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C show a perspective view, a side cross section and a bottom view of an example of the present invention, the example having a substantially cubic shape;

Fig. 2 shows the cross sectional side view of Fig. 1B with additional lines indicating air flow;

Fig. 3 shows a cross section of a second example of the present invention, this embodiment having a substantially domed shape;

Fig. 4 shows a cross section of a third example of the present invention, further including a frame;

Fig. 5A shows a dome shaped example of the present invention, Fig. 5B shows a pyramid shaped example of the present invention and Fig. 5C shows a substantially cylindrical example of the present invention;

Fig. 6A shows an example of the present invention in which the vents are arch shaped and cut into the bottom of the side surfaces of the firelighter, Fig. 6B shows a cross sectional view of this example and Fig. 6C shows a side view of this example;

Fig. 7A shows an example of the present invention in which the firelighter is moulded in a single piece, the vents being formed by two slots, Fig. 7B shows a sectional view of the firelighter of Fig. 7A along line A-A and Fig. 7C shows a cross sectional view of the firelighter of Fig. 7A along line B-B showing the lighting means which extends from the front to the back of the firelighter;

Fig. 8A shows a sectional view of the moulded firelighter of Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C in which the vents are provided by slots in the sides and top of the firelighter and Fig. 8B is a perspective view of the firelighter of Fig. 8A;

Fig. 9 shows a sectional view of the moulded firelighter of Figs. 8A and 8B in which the lighting means extends upwards from the solid base of the firelighter;

Fig. 10 shows a firelighter in accordance with the present invention in which there are two cavities, each containing lighting means;

Fig. 11 shows a firelighter in accordance the present invention in which an enclosed mesh cage depends from the bottom of the combustible material; and

Fig. 12A shows a partial cross section of a package of firelighters formed using vacuum formed trays and Fig. 12B shows a plan view of 20 such vacuum

formed trays attached together.

[0007] Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1A shows a firelighter 10 according to the present invention. In this example the combustible material is a solid paraffin based fuel 12 which is stable in air but will catch light when placed in contact with a naked flame. The material may be the same as that used in conventional firelighters. Vents 14 are located throughout the firelighter and consist of substantially tubular holes in the fabric of the paraffin based fuel 12. The vents may be cylindrical, substantially square in cross section or any other suitable shape. In addition, their width may be constant or variable.

[0008] Fig. 1B shows a cross sectional view of this embodiment of the firelighter 10. This view clearly shows the paraffin based fuel 12, vents 14 extending from the external surface of the firelighter to the cavity 20 inside which is located the lighting means 16. The lighting means 16, in this example is constructed from the same paraffin based fuel as the rest of the body of the firelighter. Cavity 20 provides a space around the lighting means 16 through which air can circulate.

[0009] Fig. 1C shows a bottom view of the embodiment of Figs. 1A and 1B. As can be seen in this figure, the lighting means 16 is enclosed on four sides by the paraffin based fuel 12 and separated from the fuel by the cavity 20. Vents 14 are indicated by the dotted lines.

[0010] In use the firelighter 10 is placed in the hearth 18 of a fire (not shown) so that the firelighting means 16 is pointing downwards. Prior to or after placing the firelighter 10 on the hearth 18, the lighting means 16 is lit. Once placed on the hearth the firelighter catches fire. As can be seen in Fig. 2, the construction of the firelighter 10 allows air to circulate 22 around the cavity 20. Air circulation 22 improves the efficiency of burning and keeps the flame alive by ensuring a constant supply of oxygen to the flame. Once the firelighter has been lit, coal and/or other solid fuel may simply be piled on to the firelighter.

[0011] When the firelighter is lit, the flame is contained inside the firelighter 10 at the fire lighting means 16, this allows the flame to develop free from the effects of coal dust and the weight of the coal. This is achieved because the outer surface of the fire lighter provides a barrier against the weight of the coal and the vents 14 allow air to move past the flame preventing build up of coal dust and supplying air to the fire. As a result, it has been found that a more intense flame is produced from the same type of combustible material as compared with conventional solid block firelighters.

[0012] Fig. 3 shows a second example of a firelighter 28 according to the present invention in which the fire lighter is substantially dome shaped but may otherwise be essentially similar to the first embodiment. In this example the fire lighting means is again constructed of paraffin based fuel 32 but further includes a wick 34. The wick 34 is made from candle wick or other readily com-

bustible material and extends outwards from the end of the paraffin based fuel to outside the body of the fire lighter. The wick is flexible and can be long enough to allow it to protrude from one of the vents, allowing the firelighter to be lit after being placed in the hearth. The wick 34 is used to light paraffin based fuel 32. As with the example illustrated in Fig. 1, in use, the fire lighter is placed on a hearth 38 and the presence of vents 30 in the body of the firelighter 36 allow air to circulate around the cavity 42 thus ensuring a supply of oxygen to the flame. The wick 34 could be incorporated into other embodiments.

[0013] It is also envisaged that the lighting means could contain a solid section constructed of wood or a similarly combustible material which protrudes out from one of the vents or below the bottom surface of the firelighter. In addition, this solid section may further contain a second combustible material which ignites on the application of friction thereto. The first and second sections resembling a match stick. The use of this arrangement would give a firelighter which can be ignited easily by applying friction to the second combustible material in a manner similar to that employed when striking a match.

[0014] The lighting means of the firelighter may also be adapted to contain a slot into which the bottom of a match stick can fit. The match stick being secured in the slot and extending outwards from the firelighter so that the head of the match is outside the firelighter. The firelighter may be lit by striking the match which will then burn down and light the lighting means of the firelighter.

[0015] Fig. 4 shows a further example of a firelighter according to the present invention. In this example, the body of the fire lighter constructed from paraffin based material is substantially as shown in Fig. 1. Alternatively, the paraffin based material may be in the form of a solid block. A frame 52 is indicated by the broken line. The frame is constructed from plastic mesh or the like and is used to give additional protection to the firelighter from the weight of solid fuel. In addition the space 54 between the frame 52 and the body of the fire lighter may be filled with kindling or the like in order to increase the flammability of the fire lighter. In this example, the frame 52, is designed to melt once the fire has taken hold. However, it is also envisaged that a re-useable frame could be constructed from a heat resistant material.

[0016] Firelighters according to the present invention can be moulded from a single piece of paraffin based fuel and as such, are simple and cheap to make in a range of different shapes. Alternatively, individual components of the present invention such as the fire lighting means 16, 32 and 34 and the top section 40 may be constructed separately and assembled together.

[0017] Firelighters according to the present invention may be wrapped in cellophane, foil or the like for ease of storage and handling and can be packaged individually or in multi-packs. In addition, one end of the wick may be located outside the wrapper and as such may

provide a means for lighting the firelighter without removing it from its wrapper. Alternatively, the wrapper could be made from a flammable material such as paper or the like.

[0018] Examples of different shaped fire lighters according to the present invention can be seen in Fig. 5. Fig. 5A shows a dome shaped firelighter, Fig. 5B shows a pyramid shaped fire lighter and Fig. 5C shows a cylinder shaped firelighter.

[0019] Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C show a further embodiment of the present invention. In this case, the firelighter is substantially square. The vents are provided by sections 60 cut into the bottom of the firelighter block. In this case, the vents are arch shaped. It will, however, be appreciated that other shaped vents could be made. The vents are arranged around the entire bottom surface of the firelighter in this example. This design simplifies the manufacturing process whilst including all the features which make the improved firelighter burn efficiently. The lighting means 66 is constructed of firelighter material and in this case has been hollowed out to form a tube shape. It will be appreciated that the lighting means could be of any other suitable type as exemplified herein.

[0020] Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C illustrate a particularly preferred embodiment of a firelighter 70 which can be manufactured by setting the combustible material in a mould. Fig. 7A shows the firelighter 70, containing two ventilation holes. In this case, the holes are in the form of two elongated slots 72 which extend from the top surface of the firelighter to the cavity 74 located inside the body of the firelighter as shown in Fig. 7B. The cavity is bisected by the lighting means 76 which is formed integrally with the remainder of the firelighter and extends along the length of the firelighter as shown in Fig. 7C. In addition to providing the means for lighting the firelighter, the design of lighting means 76 shown in Figs. 7B and 7C provides the firelighter with added strength whilst allowing air to circulate through the cavity to allow efficient burning. The ventilation means of this embodiment also includes arches 73 formed around the periphery of the bottom of the firelighter and communicating with the cavity 74.

[0021] Figs. 8A and 8B show an embodiment of the present invention 80 in which vents are provided by slots in the sides and top of the firelighter. In addition, the firelighter 80 has a solid flat base 82 and vents 84 are provided by enclosed slots 84 in the side of the firelighter. The lighting means 86 depends downwards from the inside top surface of the cavity 88.

[0022] Fig. 9 shows a firelighter 90 of a similar type to that disclosed in Figs. 8A and 8B. In this case, however, the lighting means is connected to the solid base 92 and extends upwards into the cavity 98.

[0023] Fig. 10 shows a firelighter 100 in accordance with the present invention, of a similar construction to that disclosed in Fig. 1B. In this example, two cavities 102 and 104 are present, each of which contain a light-

ing means 106 and 108 respectively. The cavities are separated by a partition 110 preferably made from combustible material. It will be appreciated that the use of a firelighter with more than one partition is not restricted to this example but may be applied to any of the firelighters of the present invention.

[0024] Fig. 11 shows a firelighter 112 in accordance with the present invention in which the combustible material 114 is attached to an enclosed cage 116. The cage 116 is fitted to the bottom of the firelighter and provides a vent for the circulation of air up through the base portion of the firelighter 112 to allow a through-flow of air. This is assisted further by the presence of vent 120. The firelighter 112 is lit by wick 122.

[0025] Moulded firelighters of the type described above can be manufactured in a known manner by pouring firelighter mix into a vacuum formed tray and leaving it to set. A foil lid can then be attached to the tray and the firelighter sold to the customer in this form. The firelighter can be removed from the tray by depressing the bottom of the tray, which causes the foil lid to break and the firelighter to pop out. The embodiments of Figs. 6 and 7 in particular lend themselves to one-piece moulding in this manner and are particularly preferred for this reason, being especially simple and inexpensive to manufacture, using existing plant requiring only the use of suitable moulding trays.

[0026] Fig. 12A shows a partial cross section of a package of firelighters formed in this manner, showing part of a vacuum formed tray 150 which defines an array of individual moulds 152, each containing combustible material 154 forming a plurality of firelighters of the type illustrated in Fig. 7 and covered by a sheet of foil 156. Fig. 12B shows a plan view of 20 such trays, in this case, attached together to form a large tray 160. The connections between each individual trays 152 contain perforations which allow them to be separated easily from the others. The large tray is particularly convenient for filling the trays with firelighter material during production and for storing the firelighters post production.

[0027] Alternatively, firelighters in accordance with the present invention can be made by pouring a quantity of liquid firelighter mix into trays. Once the firelighter material has partially solidified hydraulically operated moulds are used to create an impression in the material in the shape of either complete firelighters or parts thereof for assembly.

[0028] The present invention can also be used outdoors for barbecues and the like. Tests have shown that the firelighter will remain lit in high winds and that damp fuel may be ignited by the firelighter. As the design provides a firelighter with a more intense flame when used with known kerosene firelighter materials, a further modification to the design is envisaged in which a mixture of slower burning and faster burning materials are used in a single firelighter. This combination will allow the firelighter to remain lit for longer than if it were constructed only of the faster burning material.

[0029] Improvements and modifications may be incorporated without departing from the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A firelighter (10,100) for a solid fuel fire, the firelighter (10,100) comprising a body formed substantially from combustible material (12), said body defining a cavity (20,102,104) enclosed at least in part by the remainder of said body and lighting means (16,66,106,108) extending into and being substantially surrounded by said cavity (20,102,104), said body further including ventilation means (14) extending from an exterior surface of said body to communicate with said cavity (20,102,104), said ventilation means (14) including at least one aperture extending through an upper surface of said body; **characterised in that:**

the firelighter is moulded in one piece from said combustible material (12); and
said lighting means (16,66,106,108) comprises at least one projection formed integrally with said body from said combustible material (12).

2. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said ventilation means (14) includes at least one aperture extending through a side surface of said body.
3. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein said lighting means (16,66,106,108) extends downwards from a top wall of said cavity (20,102,104).
4. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein said cavity (20,102,104) is open at a bottom surface of said body.
5. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said ventilation means (14) comprises at least one aperture extending vertically between an upper surface of said body and an upper wall of said cavity (20,102,104).
6. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said ventilation means (14) includes at least one channel formed in a lower edge of said body and extending between a side surface of said body and a side wall of said cavity (20, 102, 104) .
7. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein said firelighter (10,100) is moulded in one piece by pouring combustible material (154) into a mould (152) and allowing said material (154) to set in situ in said mould (152).

8. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in Claim 7, wherein said mould (152) comprises a vacuum formed tray (150), said tray (150) providing packaging for the firelighter (10,100).

9. A firelighter (10) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the cavity (20) is bisected by the lighting means (16).

10. A firelighter as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the lighting means (66) is hollow and has outer walls made of the combustible material (12).

11. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding Claims, wherein the lighting means includes at least one elongate element of a second combustible material connected to said body.

12. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in Claim 11, wherein said elongate element extends to an outer surface of the firelighter.

13. A firelighter (10,100) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein said combustible material (12,154) comprises paraffin wax or the like.

14. A firelighter (100) as claimed in any preceding Claim, including a plurality of cavities (102,104).

15. A firelighter (100) as claimed in Claim 14, including a plurality of lighting means (106,108), one associated with each of said cavities (102,104).

16. A firelighter as claimed in any proceeding claim, further comprising a frame (52), wherein the body is contained within the frame(52).

17. A firelighter as claimed in Claim 16, wherein there is a gap (54) between said body and said frame (52).

18. A firelighter as claimed in Claim 17, wherein the gap (54) between the combustible material and the frame (52) extends below the combustible material.

19. A firelighter as claimed in either of Claims 17 or 18, wherein the gap (54) contains kindling or the like.

20. A package of firelighters in which each firelighter comprises a firelighter as claimed in Claim 8, said package comprising vacuum formed tray (150) defining an array of moulds (152) in which said firelighters are formed.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Feueranzünder (10, 100) für eine Festbrenn-

stoff-Heizvorrichtung, wobei der Feueranzünder (10, 100) einen Körper, der im Wesentlichen aus brennbarem Material (12) gebildet ist, beinhaltet, wobei der Körper einen Hohlraum (20, 102, 104) definiert, der mindestens teilweise durch den Rest des Körpers und die Anzündmittel (16, 66, 106, 108), die sich in den Hohlraum (20, 102, 104) erstrecken und im Wesentlichen von diesem umgeben sind, eingeschlossen ist, wobei der Körper ferner ein Belüftungsmittel (14), das sich von einer Außenfläche des Körpers zum Kommunizieren mit dem Hohlraum (20, 102, 104) erstreckt, umfasst, wobei das Belüftungsmittel (14) mindestens eine Öffnung, die sich durch eine obere Fläche des Körpers erstreckt, umfasst; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:**

der Feueranzünder einteilig aus dem brennbaren Material (12) geformt ist; und

die Anzündmittel (16, 66, 106, 108) mindestens einen Vorsprung, der integral mit dem Körper aus dem brennbaren Material (12) gebildet ist, beinhalten.

2. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Belüftungsmittel (14) mindestens eine Öffnung, die sich durch eine Seitenfläche des Körpers erstreckt, umfasst.
3. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei sich die Anzündmittel (16, 66, 106, 108) von einer Decke des Hohlraums (20, 102, 104) nach unten erstrecken.
4. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Hohlraum (20, 102, 104) an einer unteren Fläche des Körpers offen ist.
5. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Belüftungsmittel (14) mindestens eine Öffnung, die sich zwischen einer oberen Fläche des Körpers und einer oberen Wand des Hohlraums (20, 102, 104) senkrecht erstreckt, beinhaltet.
6. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Belüftungsmittel (14) mindestens eine Furche, die in einer unteren Kante des Körpers gebildet ist und sich zwischen einer Seitenfläche des Körpers und einer Seitenwand des Hohlraums (20, 102, 104) erstreckt, umfasst.
7. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Feueranzünder (10, 100) einteilig geformt ist, indem ein brennbares

Material (154) in eine Gussform (152) gegossen wird und das Material (154) an Ort und Stelle in der Gussform (152) aushärten kann.

8. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei die Gussform (152) eine vakuumgeformte Mulde (150) beinhaltet, wobei die Mulde (150) die Verpackung für den Feueranzünder (10, 100) bereitstellt.
9. Feueranzünder (10) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Hohlraum (20) durch das Anzündmittel (16) halbiert wird.
10. Feueranzünder gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Anzündmittel (66) hohl ist und aus dem brennbaren Material (12) gefertigte äußere Wände aufweist.
11. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Anzündmittel mindestens ein verlängertes Element aus einem zweiten brennbaren Material, das mit dem Körper verbunden ist, umfasst.
12. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß Anspruch 11, wobei sich das verlängerte Element bis zu einer äußeren Fläche des Feueranzünders erstreckt.
13. Feueranzünder (10, 100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das brennbare Material (12, 154) festes Paraffin oder dergleichen beinhaltet.
14. Feueranzünder (100) gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, der eine Vielzahl von Hohlräumen (102, 104) umfasst.
15. Feueranzünder (100) gemäß Anspruch 14, der eine Vielzahl von Anzündmitteln (106, 108) umfasst, von denen eines mit jedem der Hohlräume (102, 104) verbunden ist.
16. Feueranzünder gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, der ferner einen Rahmen (52) beinhaltet, wobei der Körper innerhalb des Rahmens (52) enthalten ist.
17. Feueranzünder gemäß Anspruch 16, wobei es ferner einen Zwischenraum (54) zwischen dem Körper und dem Rahmen (52) gibt.
18. Feueranzünder gemäß Anspruch 17, wobei sich der zwischen dem brennbaren Material und dem Rahmen (52) befindliche Zwischenraum (54) unter das brennbare Material erstreckt.
19. Feueranzünder gemäß Anspruch 17 oder 18, wobei der Zwischenraum (54) Kleinstholz oder dergleichen

enthält.

20. Eine Feueranzünderpackung, wobei jeder Feueranzünder einen Feueranzünder gemäß Anspruch 8 beinhaltet, wobei die Packung eine vakuumgeformte Mulde (150) beinhaltet, die eine Reihe von Gussformen (152), in denen die Feueranzünder gebildet werden, definiert.

Revendications

1. Un allume-feu (10, 100) pour un feu de combustible solide, l'allume-feu (10, 100) comportant un corps formé substantiellement à partir de matériau combustible (12), ledit corps définissant une cavité (20, 102, 104) enfermée en partie au moins par le reste dudit corps et un moyen d'allumage (16, 66, 106, 108) s'étendant jusque dans ladite cavité (20, 102, 104) et étant substantiellement entouré par celle-ci, ledit corps comprenant de plus un moyen de ventilation (14) s'étendant à partir d'une surface extérieure dudit corps pour communiquer avec ladite cavité (20, 102, 104), ledit moyen de ventilation (14) comprenant au moins une ouverture s'étendant à travers une surface supérieure dudit corps; **caractérisé en ce que :**

l'allume-feu est moulé en une pièce à partir dudit matériau combustible (12) ; et

ledit moyen d'allumage (16, 66, 106, 108) comporte au moins une saillie formée de façon solidaire avec ledit corps à partir dudit matériau combustible (12).

2. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de ventilation (14) comprend au moins une ouverture s'étendant à travers une surface latérale dudit corps.
3. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel ledit moyen d'allumage (16, 66, 106, 108) s'étend vers le bas à partir d'une paroi de dessus de ladite cavité (20, 102, 104).
4. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel ladite cavité (20, 102, 104) est ouverte au niveau d'une surface de dessous dudit corps.
5. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel ledit moyen de ventilation (14) comporte au moins une ouverture s'étendant verticalement entre une surface supérieure dudit corps et une paroi su-

périeure de ladite cavité (20, 102, 104).

6. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel ledit moyen de ventilation (14) comprend au moins un canal formé dans un bord inférieur dudit corps et s'étendant entre une surface latérale dudit corps et une paroi latérale de ladite cavité (20, 102, 104).
7. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel ledit allume-feu (10, 100) est moulé en une pièce en versant du matériau combustible (154) dans un moule (152) et en permettant audit matériau (154) de prendre in situ dans ledit moule (152).
8. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 7, dans lequel ledit moule (152) comporte un plateau formé sous vide (150), ledit plateau (150) fournissant un emballage pour l'allume-feu (10, 100).
9. Un allume-feu (10) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel la cavité (20) est bissectée par le moyen d'allumage (16).
10. Un allume-feu tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel le moyen d'allumage (66) est creux et a des parois externes faites en ce matériau combustible (12).
11. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelles revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen d'allumage comprend au moins un élément allongé en un deuxième matériau combustible raccordé audit corps.
12. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 11, dans lequel ledit élément allongé s'étend jusqu'à une surface externe de l'allume-feu.
13. Un allume-feu (10, 100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel ledit matériau combustible (12, 154) comporte de la cire de paraffine ou analogue.
14. Un allume-feu (100) tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, comprenant une pluralité de cavités (102, 104).
15. Un allume-feu (100) tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 14, comprenant une pluralité de moyens d'allumage (106, 108), un de ces moyens étant associé à chacune desdites cavités (102, 104).

16. Un allume-feu tel que revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, comportant de plus un cadre (52), dans lequel le corps est contenu au sein du cadre (52). 5
17. Un allume-feu tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 16, dans lequel il y a un écart (54) entre ledit corps et ledit cadre (52).
18. Un allume-feu tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 17, dans lequel l'écart (54) entre le matériau combustible et le cadre (52) s'étend au-dessous du matériau combustible. 10
19. Un allume-feu tel que revendiqué dans n'importe laquelle des revendications 17 à 18, dans lequel l'écart (54) contient du matériau d'allumage ou analogue. 15
20. Un emballage d'allume-feu dans lequel chaque allume-feu comporte un allume-feu tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 8, ledit emballage comportant un plateau formé sous vide (150) définissant un ensemble de moules (152) dans lesquels lesdits allume-feu sont formés. 20 25

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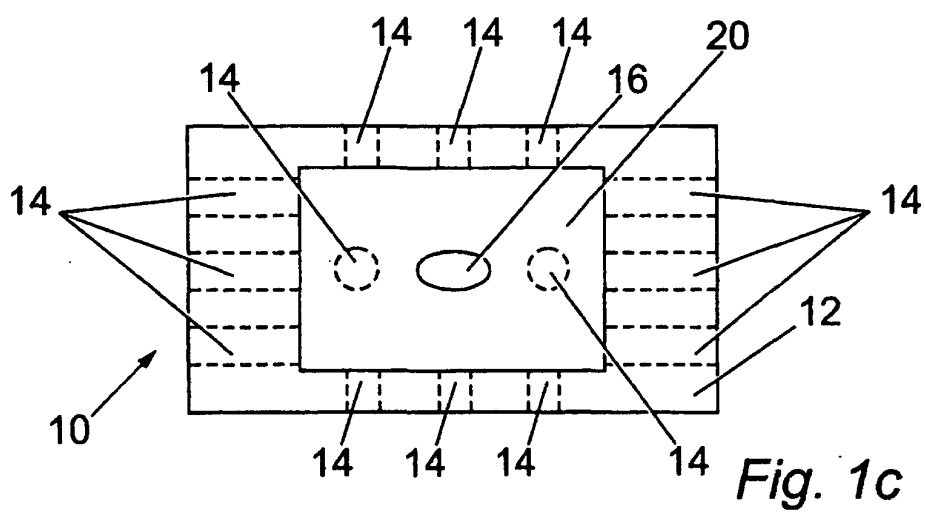
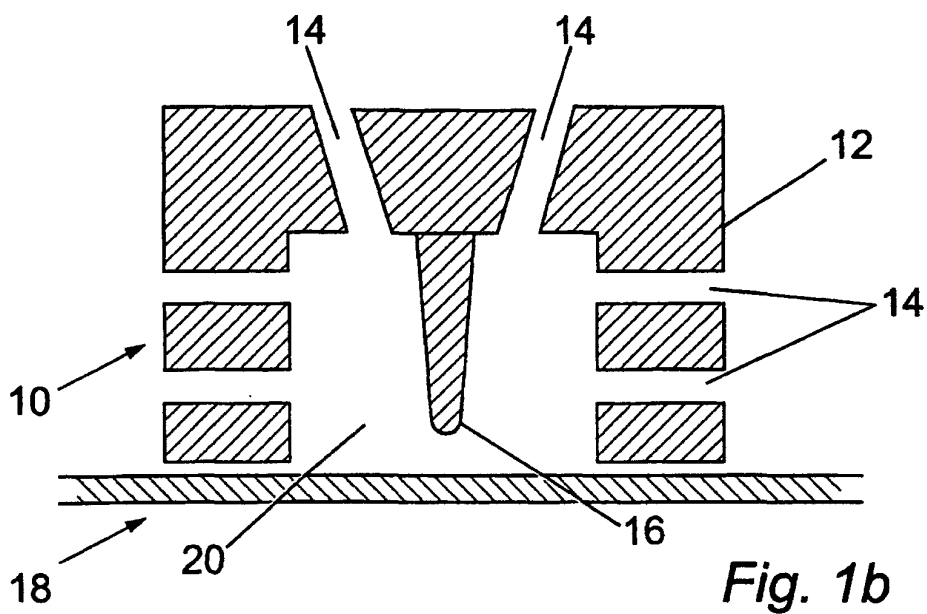
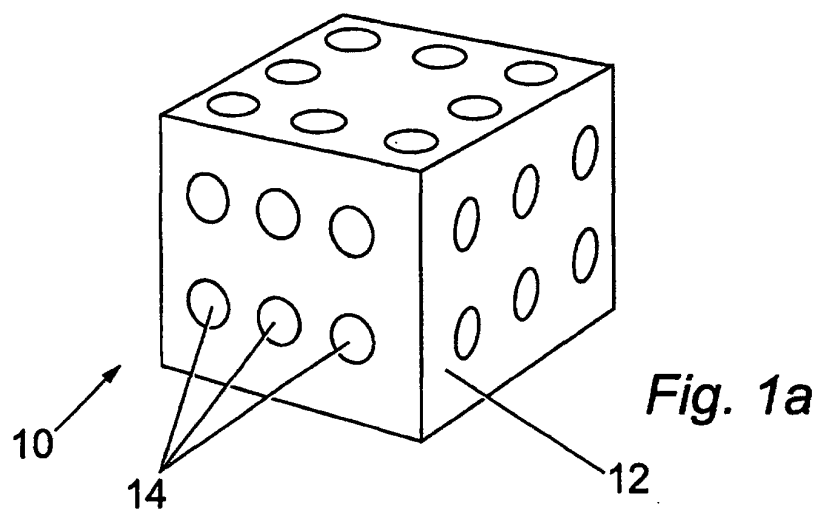
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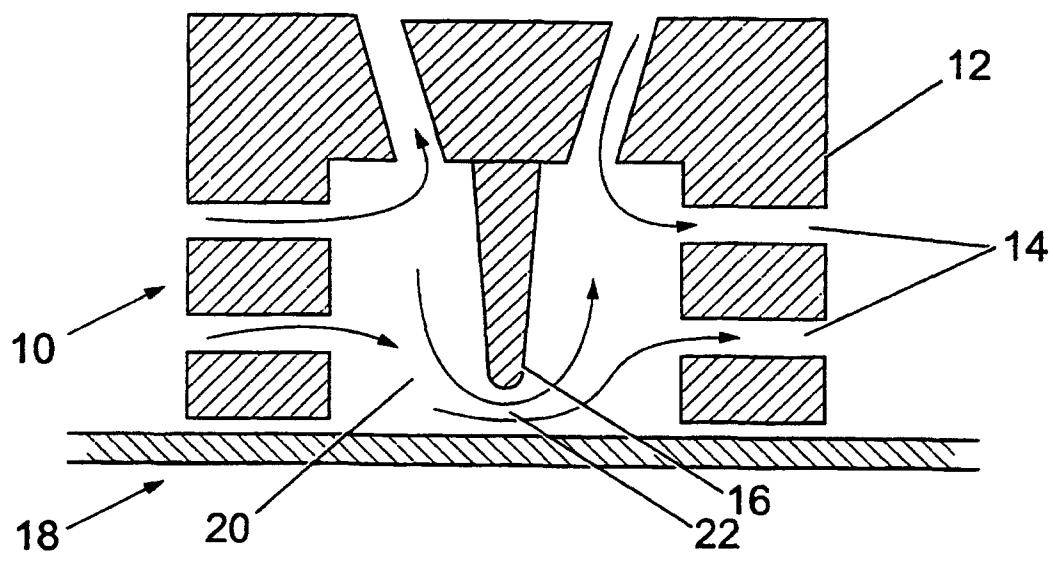


Fig. 2

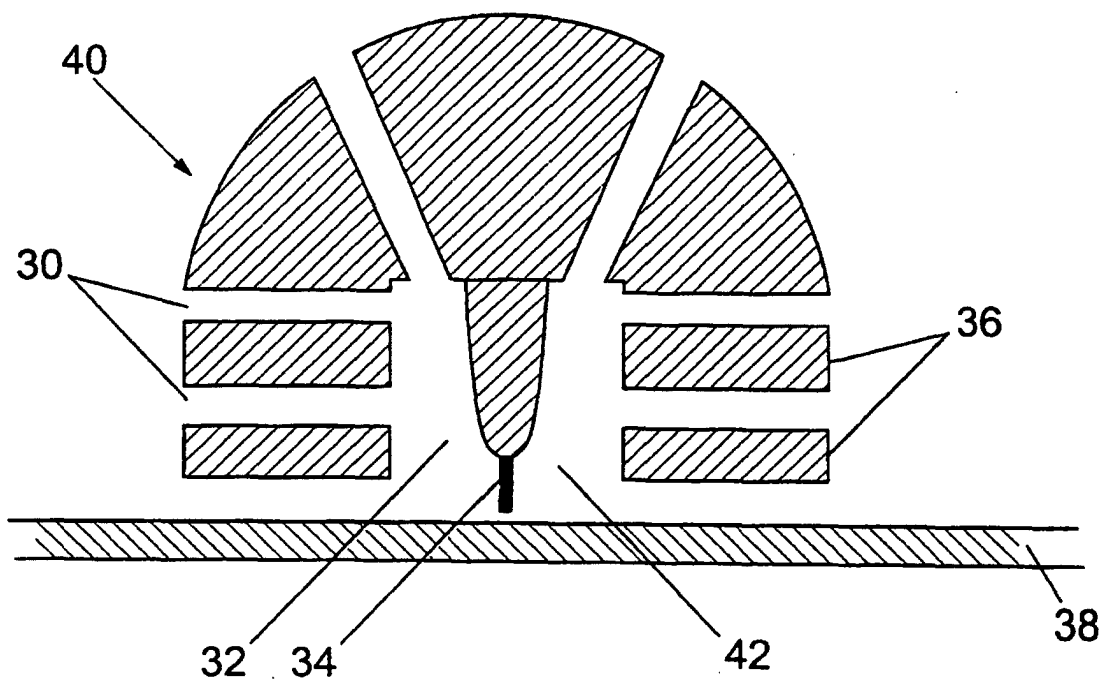


Fig. 3

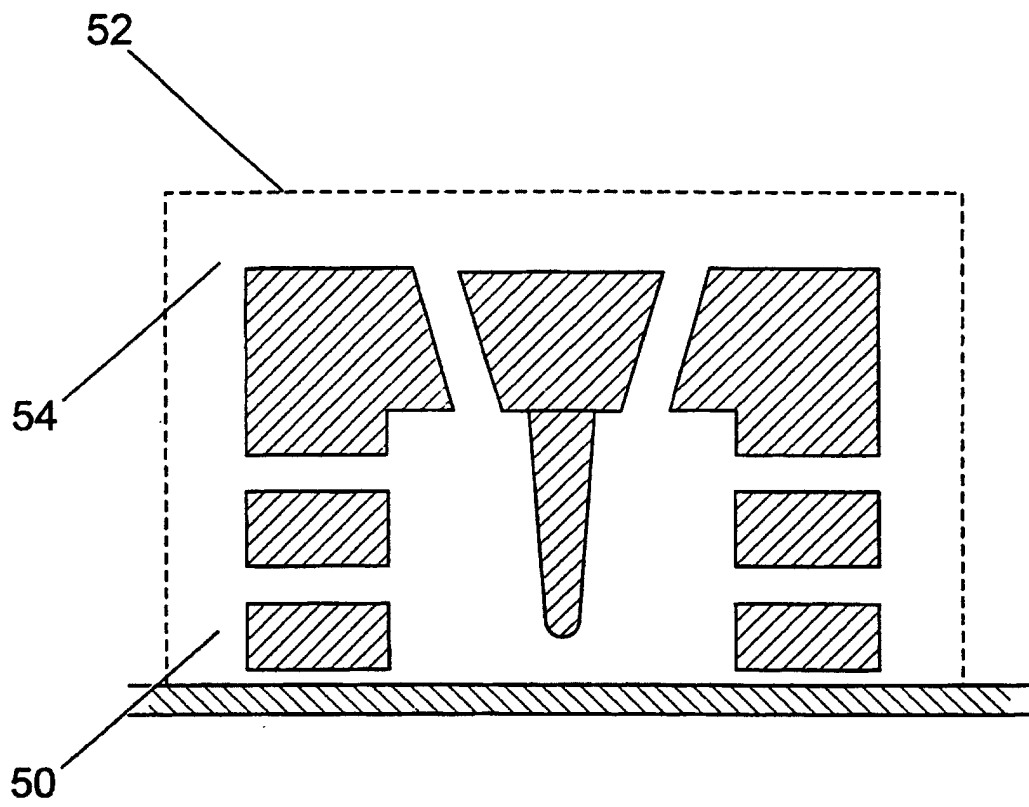


Fig. 4

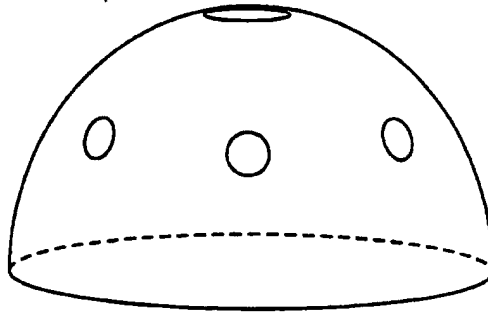


Fig. 5a

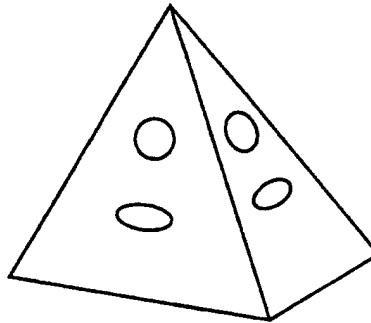


Fig. 5b

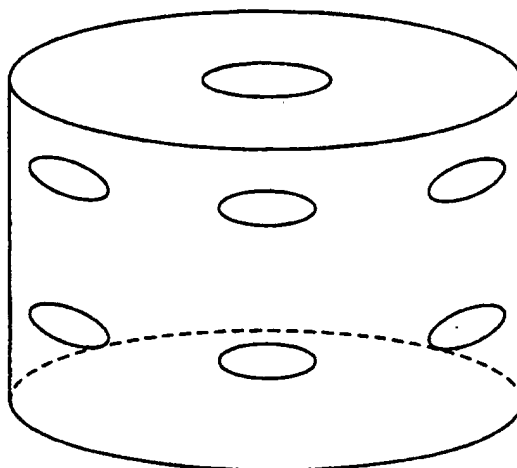
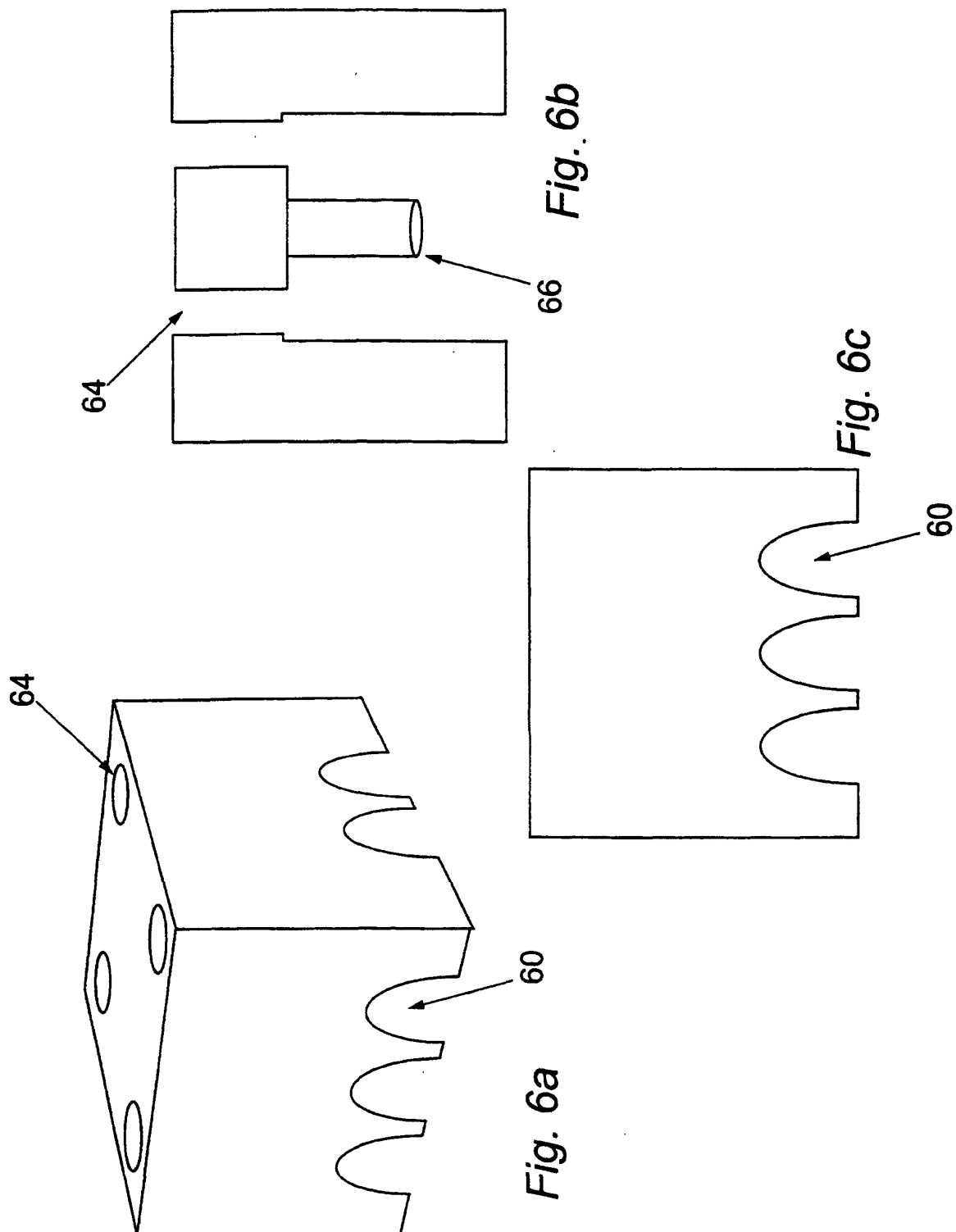
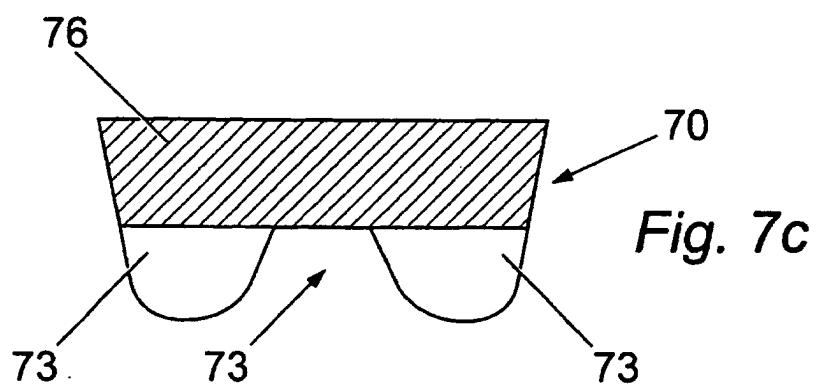
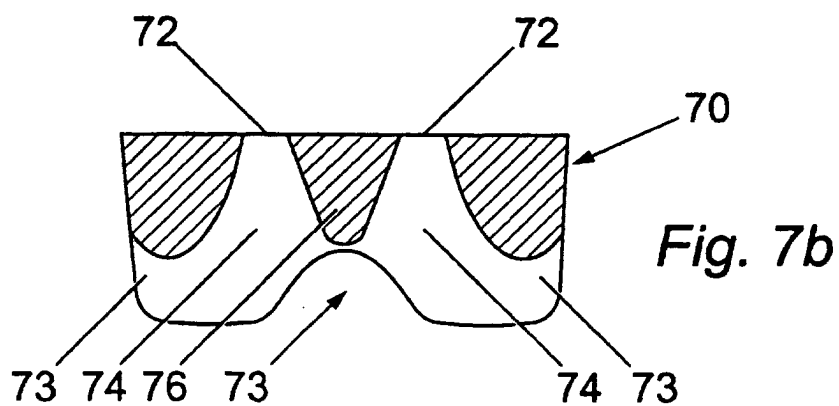
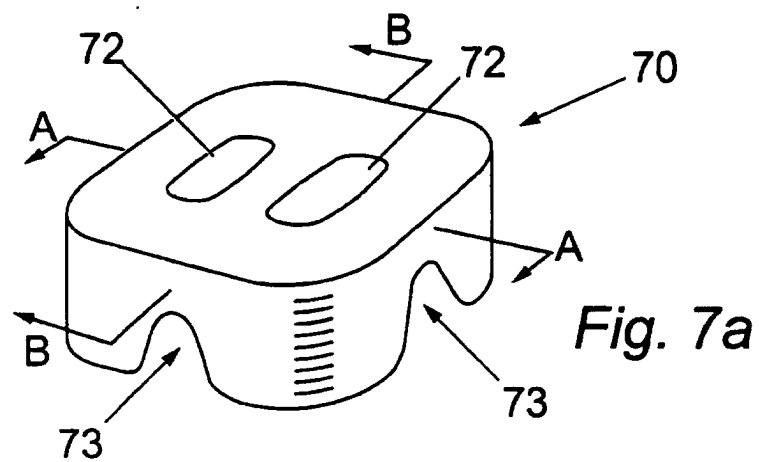
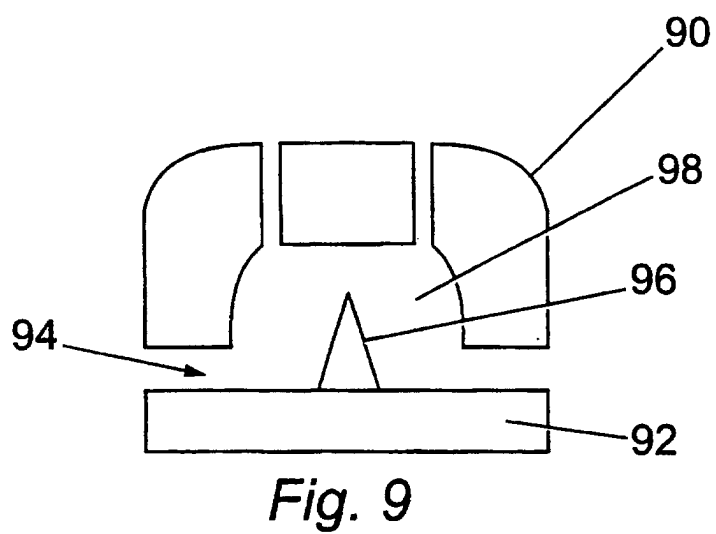
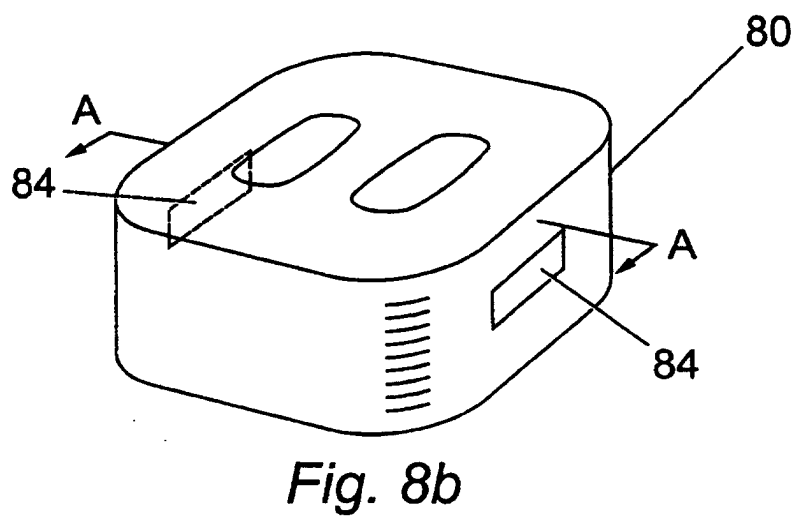
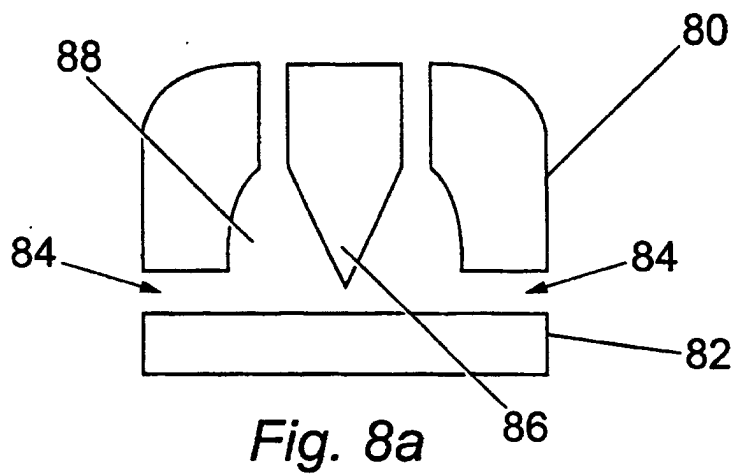


Fig. 5c







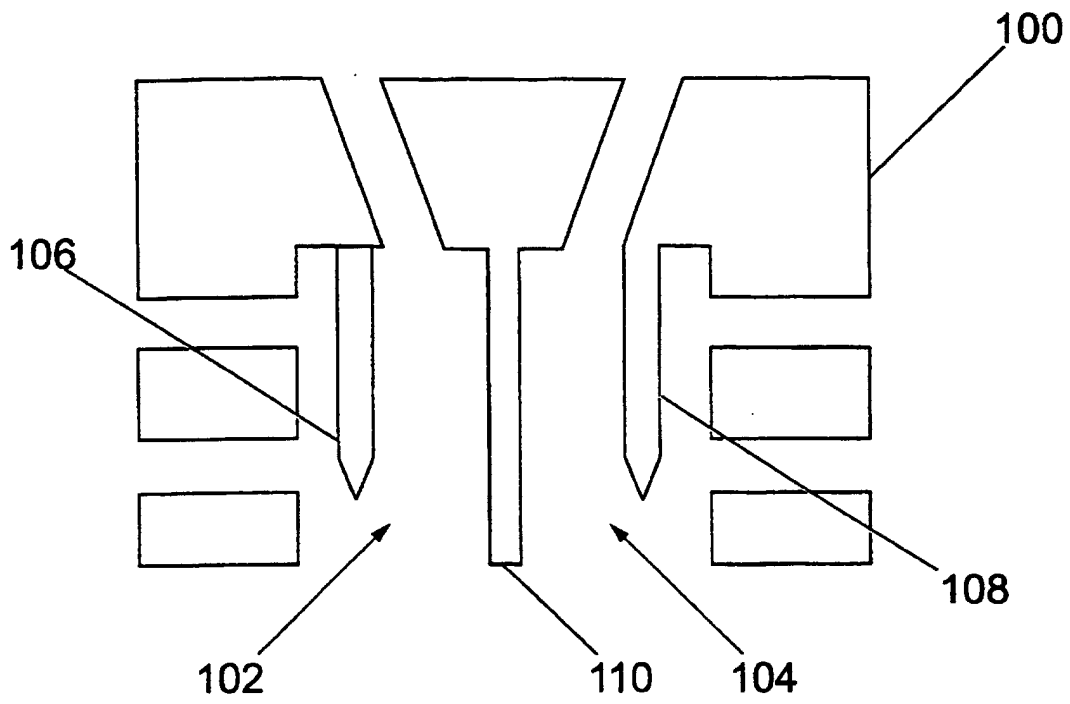


Fig. 10

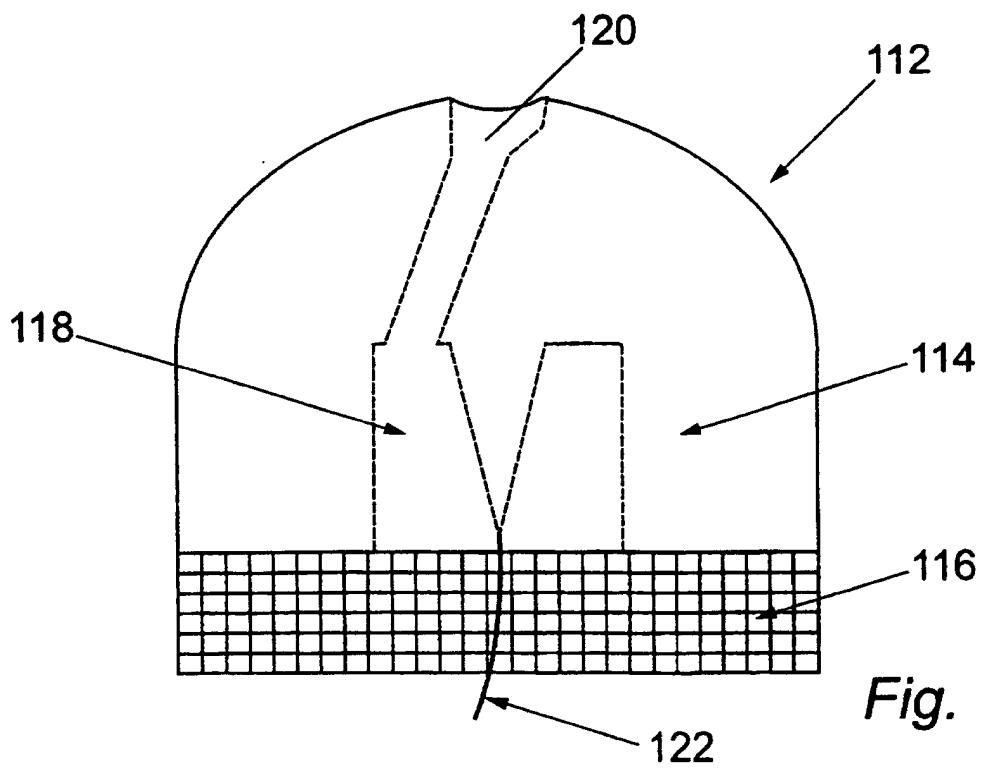


Fig. 11

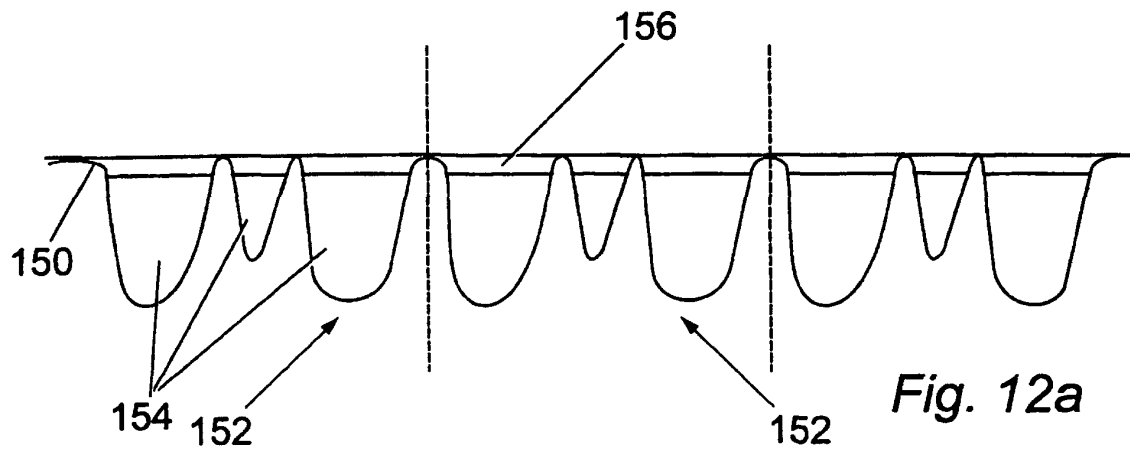


Fig. 12a

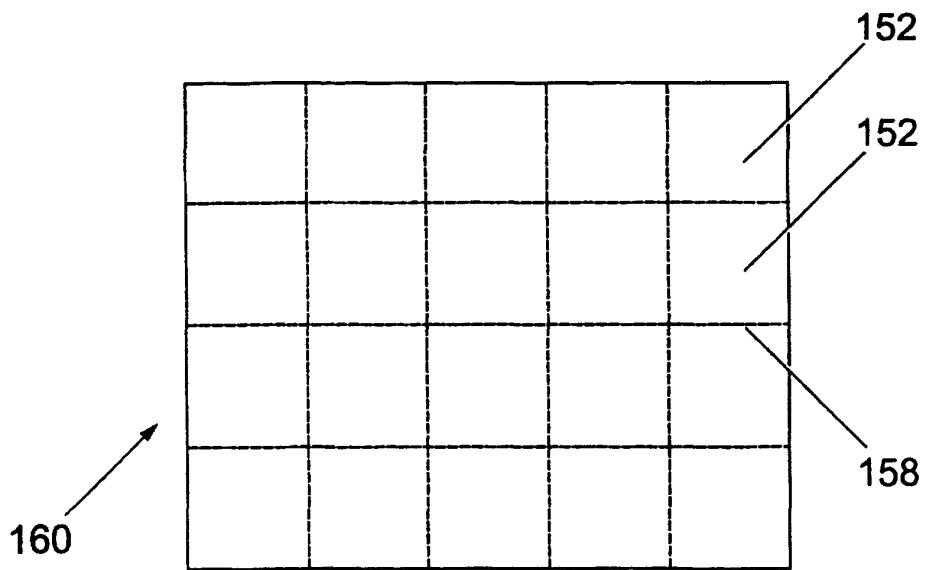


Fig. 12b