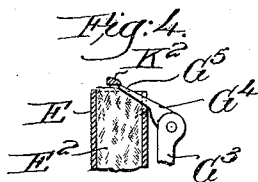
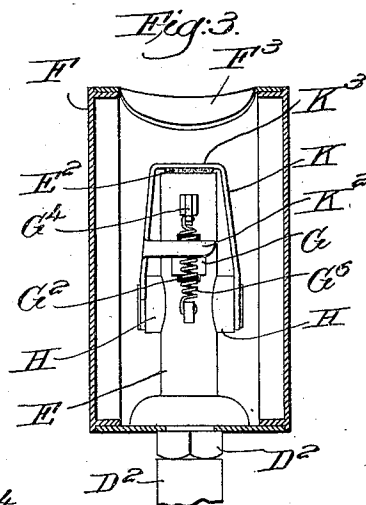
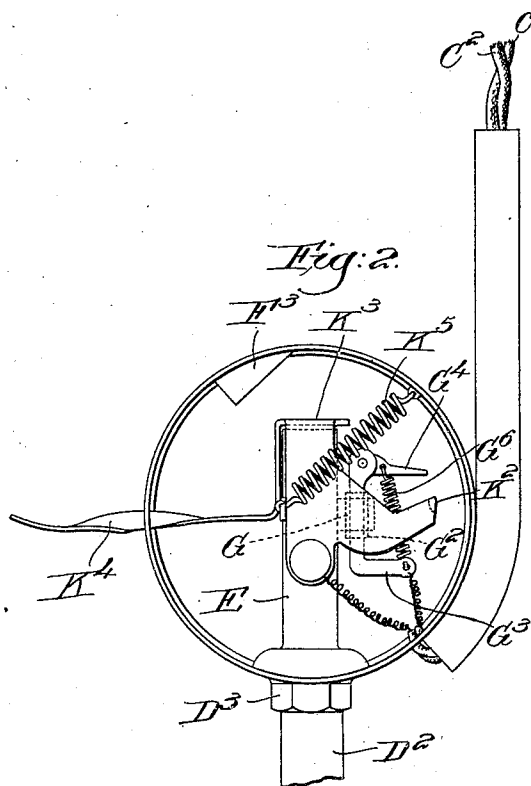


938,368.



Inverdon;
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by Wesley Gregory.
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON A. CAMPBELL, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JOHN R. LEARNED, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTRIC CIGAR-LIGHTER.

938,368.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.

Application filed August 14, 1908. Serial No. 448,560.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON A. CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Electric Cigar-Lighters, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to a device for lighting cigars, in which the lighting flame is produced from a wick, and in which the wick is lighted by an electric spark when it is desired to light the cigar, and is then automatically extinguished.

The device is designed for use in stores or other places where cigars are sold or used in quantities, although it may be found useful in any place where cigars are used. It is adapted to be suspended from the ceiling or from a bracket supported from a counter or table. The electric current necessary to produce the spark may be supplied from any suitable source of electric energy, but it is preferably supplied from a battery and spark coil, which may be placed at any convenient position.

The drawings illustrate the preferred form of the device as carried by a bracket mounted on a box carrying the spark coil and batteries and adapted to be placed intact upon a counter or table.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the entire device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation partially in cross-section of the main part of the device showing the means for producing the spark. Fig. 3 is a view in rear elevation partially in cross-section, of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing how the spark is produced directly in the middle of the wick.

The nature of the invention will more fully appear from the accompanying description and drawings and will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

While, as above stated, the device is adapted to be supported in various ways, it is herein shown in a complete and compact form adapted to be placed intact upon a table or counter.

A represents a box of suitable size and form for containing the necessary batteries and spark coil for producing a spark of the required force. It is unnecessary to illus-

trate the batteries and spark coil as any ordinary form may be used for the purpose. Extending upwardly from the box is a bracket shown as comprising an upright made in two telescoping sections B and B², the upper of which is bent over and downwardly at its upper end. The sections of the upright are hollow or tubular and serve to convey the current wires C, C² from the batteries in the box.

The current wires C, C² extend downwardly from the bracket and serve as a means for suspending the fuel reservoir, the burner and the connected parts for lighting and extinguishing the wick.

The fuel chamber is shown at D and is adapted to contain any suitable liquid fuel, such as alcohol. A pipe D² extends from the fuel chamber and is bent upwardly and has connected therewith at its upper end a burner E. A wick E² running through the tube D² extends out at the upper end of the burner.

The burner and the connected extinguishing and sparking parts are contained within a casing of suitable form, herein shown as of drum shape. This casing F is provided at its lower portion with a hole fitting over the tube D² and is held in place by being clamped between a nut D³ on the tube and the base of the burner.

The top of the casing is formed to present an opening F² through which the flame projects to light the cigar, and this opening is so shaped at F³ as to form a depression upon which the end of the cigar when being lighted may be rested. Another slot or opening F⁴ is formed in one side of the casing and through this slot the operating handle for the lighting and extinguishing parts projects.

The current wires at their lower portion extend through a tube F⁵, which is made fast or integral with the casing, and the wires pass from this tube into the casing.

The burner is provided at the rear with a projecting clamp G, in which is clamped an L-shaped support G³, insulated from the bracket G by insulation G². An electrode G⁴ is pivotally mounted in the upper end of the support G³, and is of such a length and so positioned that the end or point G⁵ of said electrode will be directly over the center of the wick E² when the electrode is swung on its pivot against the wick, as shown in Fig.

4. A spring G^0 extends from the electrode G^4 to the outwardly projecting end of the support G^3 and serves to maintain the electrode normally in its depressed position

5 shown in Fig. 2.

The burner is provided with trunnions H upon which is journaled a frame K, formed to present a second electrode K^2 , an extinguishing or snuffing cover K^3 , and an operating handle K^4 . A spring K^5 extending from the frame to the casing F serves to maintain this frame normally in the position shown in Fig. 2, with the snuffing cover over the wick.

15 When the operating handle is depressed the snuffing cover swings off from the wick, uncovering the same, and the electrode K^2 is swung up into contact with the electrode G^4 and the two move together in the position shown in Fig. 4 when they are separated directly over the center of the wick, and the spark is consequently formed at this point, igniting the wick. The flame shoots up through the opening F^2 and after the

20 wick has been lighted the operating handle K^4 is released and the parts under the influence of the spring K^5 assume at once the position shown in Fig. 2, extinguishing the wick.

30 The spark being formed directly in the center of the wick the wick is ignited with great accuracy, which is essential in devices of this character.

The current wires inside of the casing are connected the one to the lower end of the L-shaped support G^3 and the other to some portion of the burner.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

40 1. An electric cigar-lighting device comprising a burner adapted to receive a wick; a support mounted adjacent to and insulated from the said burner; an electrode

in a path intersecting the center of the burner end; a spring connected to said electrode to maintain it normally away from the burner end; a frame pivoted on said burner and presenting a second electrode, a snuffing cover and an operating handle, the said second electrode adapted upon the movement of the frame to contact with the first electrode and move with it to, and separate from it at, a point above the center of the burner end; a spring connected with the frame and normally maintaining the frame with the snuffing cover in position over the end of the burner.

2. An electric cigar-lighting device comprising a burner adapted to receive a wick; a support mounted adjacent to and insulated from the said burner; an electrode pivoted in said support to have its end swing in a path intersecting the center of the burner end; a spring connected to said electrode to maintain it normally away from the burner end; a frame pivoted on said burner and presenting a second electrode, a snuffing cover and an operating handle, the said second electrode adapted upon the movement of the frame to contact with the first electrode and move with it to, and separate from it at, a point above the center of the burner end; a spring connected with the frame and normally maintaining the frame with the snuffing cover in position over the end of the burner; a casing mounted upon said burner and inclosing said device and presenting an opening for said operating handle, an opening above the burner end and a depression to receive and position the cigar end.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SOLOMON A. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

NATHAN HEARD,

FREDERICK S. GREENLEAF.