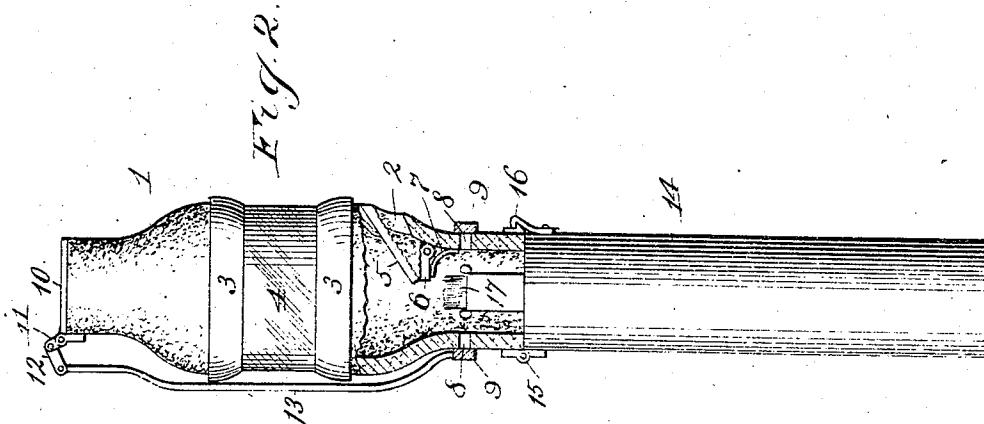
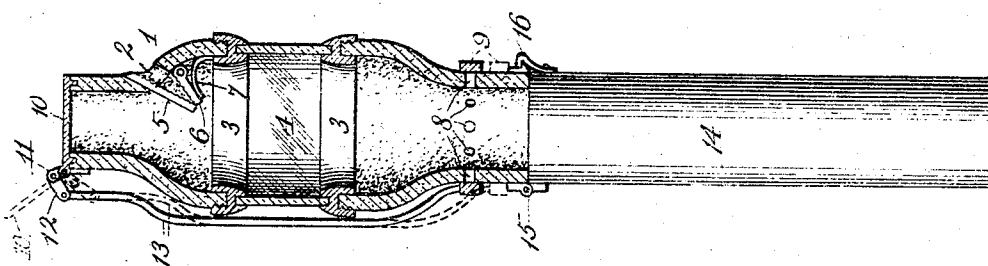


No. 787,620.

PATENTED APR. 18, 1905.

H. A. GIBBONS.
WINDPROOF LIGHTING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1904.



Witnesses:

A. M. Arthur
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Inventor:
Henry H. Gibbons

By *F. G. Fischer* atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. GIBBONS, OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

WINDPROOF LIGHTING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,620, dated April 18, 1905.

Application filed January 8, 1904. Serial No. 188,191.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. GIBBONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windproof Lighting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in windproof lighting devices; and my object is to produce a device for lighting cigars, pipes, camp-fires, gas, lamps, &c.

The device is arranged to produce and protect a flame from gusts of wind which would ordinarily blow out the exposed flame of a match or torch.

The invention consists in the novel arrangement, construction, and combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, Figure 1 represents a central vertical section of the preferred form of my device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section, showing the abrasive material located in the lower portion of the shell forming part of the device.

In carrying out the invention I employ a shell 1, open at its opposite ends and provided at one side with an aperture 2 for the admission of a match. Shell 1 is preferably composed of clay or other material which will not readily conduct heat, and when it is desired to employ the device for illuminating as well as lighting purposes I form the shell in two sections provided at their adjacent ends with metallic bands 3, arranged to receive a cylinder 4, composed of glass or other transparent material.

5 and 6 designate two members secured to the shell near aperture 2 and consisting of suitable abrasive material, such as flint, files, &c. Member 6 is preferably hinged at one end to the shell in order that its free end may be yieldingly held in contact with the lower end of member 5 by a spring 7, so that a match may be forced between said contacting ends. In forcing the head of the match between members 5 and 6 it becomes ignited through frictional contact with said members, and being inclosed in the shell the flame is

protected from the wind, so that nearly the entire match will be consumed, and thus afford ample time for lighting a cigar, fire, &c.

The flame is supplied with air admitted through a series of perforations 8, arranged in the lower portion of the casing, the passage of air therethrough being regulated by a band 9, slidingly arranged on the lower portion of the shell. By providing this arrangement the match may be made to burn fast or slow by admitting more or less air through the perforations. When desired, the flame may be quickly smothered by sliding the band upwardly until it closes the perforations, and thus shuts off the flow of air therethrough. The upward movement of the band closes a lid 10, hinged to the top of the shell and provided at its hinged side with an arm 11, which is connected to the band by a link 12 and a connecting-rod 13, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By thus simultaneously closing the perforations 8 and the opening in the top of the shell it is obvious that air will be excluded from the shell, and thus render further combustion impossible. The lower end of the shell is closed by a receptacle 14, preferably secured to the shell by a hinge 15 and a spring-catch 16, so the receptacle may be readily opened for the reception or withdrawal of matches.

In Fig. 2 receptacle 14 is filled with oil and provided with a wick 17, arranged adjacent to members 5 and 6, so that it will be ignited from the flame of a match produced by passing the head of the latter between said members, as above described. In this instance members 5 and 6 are located in the lower portion of the shell, which latter is made sufficiently short in practice to permit a cigar or other article to be lighted while held in the hand.

While I have described aperture 2 as located in the side of the shell, it is obvious that it can be arranged in the bottom of the latter by closing the same and dispensing with the receptacle 14.

From the above description it is apparent that I have produced a device which is simple in construction and operation and thoroughly effective for the purpose intended.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the character described, consisting of a suitable shell open at its upper end and provided with perforations near its lower end, a band slidably arranged upon the shell and arranged to open and close the perforations in the latter, a lid hinged to the upper portion of the shell, a connecting-rod operatively securing the lid to the band, and abrasive material arranged in an opening in the shell.

2. A device of the character described consisting of a shell open at its upper end and provided with perforations, a torch secured to the lower end of the shell, abrasive material arranged in an opening in the shell near the torch-wick, a band slidably arranged upon the shell to open and close the perforations, a lid hinged to the upper portion of the shell, and a connecting-rod operatively securing the lid to the band.

3. A device of the character described consisting of a shell composed of opaque and trans-

parent materials open at the top and provided with a series of perforations, abrasive material arranged in an opening in one side of the shell, a band slidably arranged upon the shell to open and close the perforations, a lid hinged to the upper portion of the shell, and a connecting-rod operatively securing the lid to the band.

4. A device of the character described consisting of a shell open at its upper portion and provided with a series of perforations, a receptacle secured to the lower end of the shell, abrasive material arranged in an opening in the shell, a band slidably arranged upon the shell to open and close the perforations, a lid hinged to the upper portion of the shell, and a connecting-rod operatively securing the lid to the band.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY A. GIBBONS.

Witnesses:

F. G. FISCHER,
J. MOORE.