

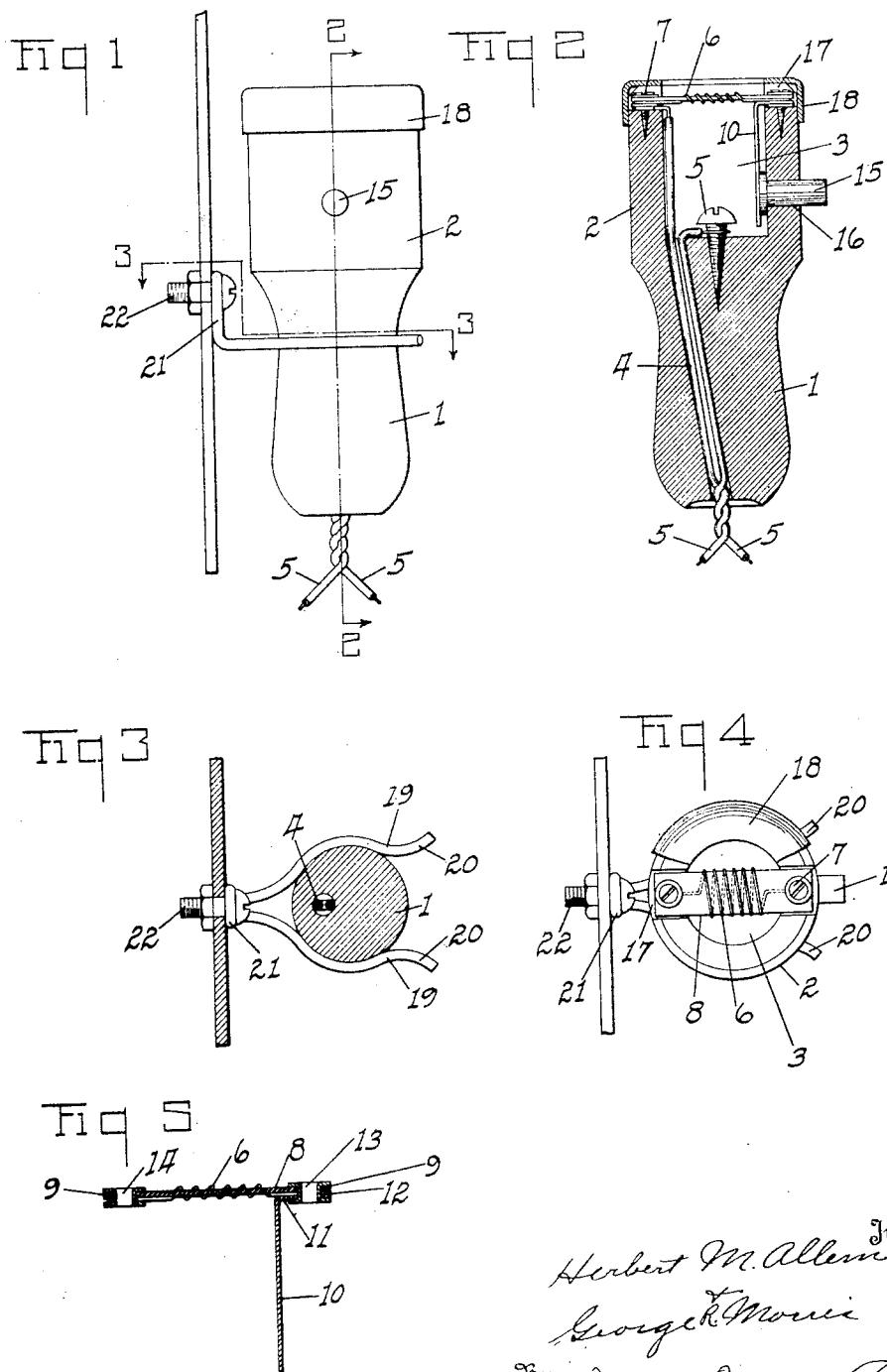
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ELECTRIC CIGAR LIGHTER

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ELECTRIC CIGAR LIGHTER.

Application filed January 7, 1924. Serial No. 684,797.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERBERT M. ALLEMEIER and GEORGE R. MORRIS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Maumee, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Electric Cigar Lighter, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification.

Our invention has for its object to provide an exceedingly simple yet efficient electric cigar lighter that may be made at a low cost of production. The invention provides a combination of heating element and flexible contact that may be assembled as an integral part, and the parts connected together in such a manner that they may be easily assembled. The invention consists in other features and advantages that will appear on examination of the drawings and from the following description.

The invention may be contained in cigar lighters which in the details of their construction may vary in form. To illustrate a practical application of the invention, we have selected a cigar lighter containing the invention and shall describe it hereinafter. The cigar lighter selected is shown in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of the cigar lighter. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 indicated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view and shows a bracket for supporting the cigar lighter. Fig. 4 is a top view of the cigar lighter and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the combined heating element and flexible contact, which are so combined as to form an integral part for purposes of assembling.

The body of the cigar lighter may be formed of any suitable material but the construction shown in the drawing is such that it may be made of wood. This forms an exceedingly cheap material for making the body. The body is provided with the handle 1 and a shell 2 which is formed by boring out the wood at the end of handle to form the chamber 3. The handle is also provided with the hole 4 through which the wires 5 may be passed into the chamber 3. One of the wires is connected to a round-headed wood screw 5. The other wire is connected to a resistance element 6 by means of the screw 7.

The resistance element 6 consists of wire formed of any metal or alloy commonly used in the art for heating purposes, it being of

a resistance such that the current from the ordinary automobile battery will cause the wire to, preferably, glow a dull red. The wire 6 is wound around the central portion 60 of a strip of mica 8 having openings 9 punched in the ends thereof. If desired, a plurality of strips of mica may be used in order to obtain the desired thickness to give the desired strength or rigidity to the 65 strip. The flexible metal strip 10 is provided with a turned end 11 extending substantially at right angles to the body part of the strip. The turned end portion is provided with an opening 12. The turned 70 end portion 11 and a bent end of the resistance element 6 and one end of the mica strip 8 are placed together so that the holes 9 and 12 will register and so that the turned end of the resistance element 6 will be located between the portion 11 of the flexible strip 10 and the end of the mica strip 8, and an ordinary eyelet 13 is inserted 75 through the holes 9 and 12 and one of the edges of the eyelet is flared so as to clinch 80 the three parts together. An eyelet 14 is also inserted through the other end of the mica strip 8 and the remaining end of the resistance element 6 is wound about the 85 shank of the eyelet and the eyelet is likewise clinched to fasten together the ends of the resistance element 6 and the strip 8. This secures the resistance element 6 in position on the strip 8 by very simple and efficient means, and at the same time connects 90 the flexible metallic strip 10 that forms the movable contact of the switch for connecting the resistance element 6 in the circuit. This combines the heat element and the movable part of the switch in a single member where- 95 by assemblage may be easily performed.

In assembling, all that is necessary is to insert a pin 15 that may be formed of wood, in an opening 16 formed through the wall of the chamber 3 and inserting screws 17 100 through the eyelets 13 and 14 and securing them into the wood. The switch is closed by pressing the pin 15 that forms a button which pushes the contact 10 against the screw 5. To give the structure a finish, an 105 annular cap 18 may be placed on the end of the shell 2. The cap also protects the terminals and prevents contact with the terminals by foreign bodies.

It will thus be seen that we have provided 110 an efficient and yet cheaply made cigar lighter. To support the cigar lighter, any

suitable bracket **may** be used. We have shown in the drawings, a bracket formed of wire having arms 19 that have end portions 20 that flare outward, whereby the handle 1 of the cigar lighter may be inserted between the arms 19 and forced inward by the end portions 20 and thus elastically snapped and held between the body portions of the arms 19. The wire is bent to form 10 a loop 21 and the looped portion of the wire is bent upward. A bolt 22 may be inserted through the looped portion 21 and secured to the instrument board or other suitable part of the automobile.

15 We claim:—

1. In a cigar lighter, a chambered member, an insulating body located on the end of the chambered member, a resistance element wound on the insulating body, an elastic sheet metal strip having a turned end portion located on the insulating body, an eyelet for securing the insulating body, the resistance element and the elastic sheet metal
- 20

strip together, means extending through the said eyelet for securing the sheet metal 25 strip, the insulating body and the resistance element in position in the chambered member.

2. In a cigar lighter, a chambered member, an insulating strip, a resistance element 30 wound on the insulating strip, an elastic sheet metal strip having a turned end portion, an eyelet for securing one end of the resistance element, the insulating strip and the elastic metal strip together, and a second 35 eyelet for securing the other end of the resistance element and the insulating strip together, means extending through the said eyelets for securing the resistance element, the insulating strip and the sheet metal strip 40 in position in the chambered member.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto signed our names to this specification.

HERBERT M. ALLEMEIER.
GEORGE R. MORRIS.