Dec. 24, 1940. R. MAYER 2,226,250

COMBINATION CIGAR AND CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Filed Aug. 28, 1937

Fig. 1

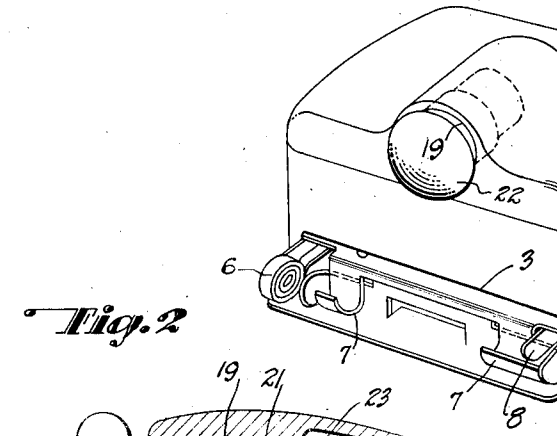
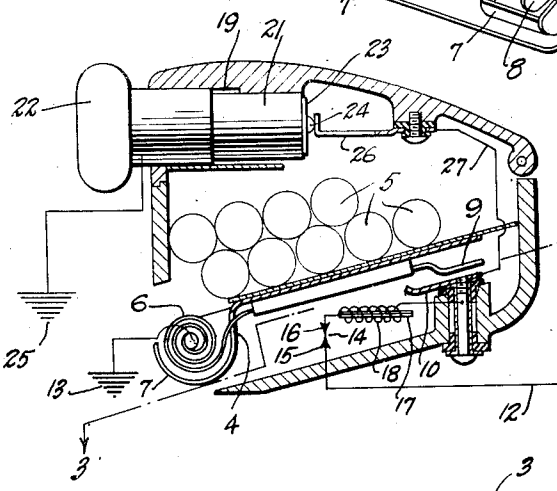


Fig. 2



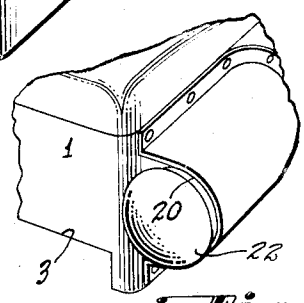


Fig. 4

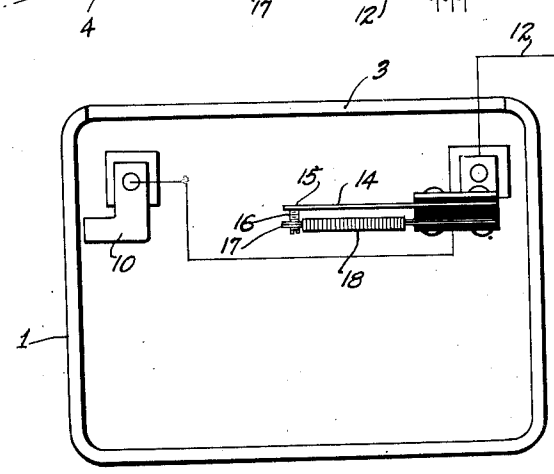


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.
Richard Mayer

BY

Cornelius Fabricius
ATTORNEY.

Patented Dec. 24, 1940 2,226,250

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,226,250

COMBINATION CIGAR AND CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Richard Mayer, New Rochelle, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Masterbilt Products Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application August 28, 1937, Serial No. 161,386

2 Claims. (Cl. 219—32)

This invention relates primarily to means for lighting cigars and cigarettes and for dispensing cigarettes in lighted condition.

Cigarette dispensers and lighters have heretofore been used both in the home and on automobiles. Their function is to dispense the cigarette from an appropriate container and to light the cigarette in such manner that, when picked up by the person, it is ready to smoke. It is, however, impossible to satisfactorily light a cigar on a cigarette dispensing and lighting mechanism. Thus, when installing these lighters on an automobile, it is common to provide one apparatus to dispense lighted cigarettes and an addition and wholly independent pass-around lighter for the lighting of cigars.

With the foregoing considerations in mind, the object of the present invention is to provide means for dispensing and lighting cigarettes, and for lighting cigars, all incorporated within and forming part of the same accessory and with the lighting elements of both fed from the same electrical circuit. Automatically operable thermostatic means protects the ignition elements of both lighters from burning out in the event of overheating of either of such elements.

In practically carrying out the invention, I utilize an appropriate casing to hold a quantity of cigarettes to be dispensed and with such casing is associated mechanism for dispensing such cigarettes, one at a time. With this mechanism cooperates cigarette lighting means including an ignition element which serves to ignite the cigarette, so that it is ready to smoke when picked up by the operator. Also associated with the casing is a pass-around lighter embodying an ignition element suitable for the lighting of cigars, and both ignition elements are connected to a circuit in which there is included a thermostatic control switch which protects both ignition elements from overheating. The advantage of this construction is that it provides not only for the dispensing of lighted cigarettes, but also for the lighting of cigars, as and when desired.

Features of the invention, other than those adverted to, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description and claims when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing.

The accompanying drawing illustrates different practical embodiments of the invention, but the constructions therein shown are to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing one practical form of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a central front to back section through the structure shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section in substantially the plane of the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective showing a modified form of the invention.

While the present invention may be associated with any appropriate form of cigarette dispensing mechanism, I have chosen to show the same, for the purpose of illustration, as incorporated in the cigarette dispenser and lighter of the kind shown in my Patent No. 2,083,464, issued June 8, 1937, and in which apparatus I have made the necessary changes to incorporate the present invention therein. In view of the nature of this showing therefore and the clear and explicit manner in which the dispensing mechanism is disclosed in my prior patent, I do not consider it necessary to dwell at length upon the details of the dispensing and lighting mechanism for the cigarettes, but will merely consider so much thereof as is necessary to a full and clear understanding of the present invention.

Thus, in the accompanying drawing, 1 indicates the body or receptacle of the casing which is provided with a pivoted cover 2, the forward portion of the body being formed near its base with an opening 3 through which a dispensing slide 4 is operable to individually dispense cigarettes 5, normally contained within the body 1. One end of the dispensing slide carries an ignition element 6 adapted to ignite cigarettes, resting in the hook shaped rests 7, and adapted to be impelled in the direction of the ignition element 6 by a pusher 8. On the slide 4 is mounted a movable contact 9 adapted to engage with a fixed contact 10 when the slide 4 is moved to open position for the purpose of energizing the ignition element 6 to light a cigarette. The contact 10 is insulated from the casing and current is fed thereto from a battery 11 through a wire 12. When the slide is retracted, the ignition element 6 is de-energized, but, when the slide is withdrawn to dispense the cigarette, current is fed to one pole of the element, while the other pole is grounded at 13 to complete the circuit through said element and light a cigarette.

In adapting the present invention to this construction, I preferably incorporate in the wire 12 a thermostatic switch 14 having a fixed contact 15 and a movable contact 16. The movable contact is carried by a thermostat 17 around which is wrapped a heating coil 18 connected in series with the contact 16 and the contact 10. The thermostatic switch is so biased that the

contact 16 will engage with the contact 15 to close the circuit, but as current flows through the heating element 16 to energize the ignition element 6, it will heat up the thermostat so as to disengage the contact 16 from the contact 15 after sufficient time has elapsed to permit a proper heating of the ignition element. The circuit will thereby be broken, and the ignition element de-energized and thus safeguarded against burning out.

In any suitable part of the casing a socket is provided with a pass-around lighter. In Figure 1 this socket is formed in the cover and is designated by the reference character 19. In Figure 4, it is formed at one end of the casing body, below the cover and designated 20. In this socket 19 is adapted to be received any appropriate form of pass-around lighter, but, for the purpose of illustration, I have shown a conventional type comprising a plug 21 having at one end an operating knob 22 and at the other end an ignition element 23. One terminal of the ignition element is electrically connected to a center contact 24, while the other terminal of such element is grounded at 25. Within the casing is a fixed contact 26 insulated from the casing and connected by a wire 27 to the contact 10. By this arrangement the ignition element 23 of the pass-around lighter is connected in series with a thermostatically controlled switch 14. The pass-around lighter is conventional and may be operated by simply pressing in the knob 22 to complete the circuit from the battery 11 through the element 23 to ground at 25. When the element is sufficiently hot, the plug is removed from the socket by handling it through the knob 22 and it is employed in the usual way. When in place in this socket, if attempt is made to energize it so long as would result in overheating with consequent danger of burning out the element 23, the thermostatically controlled switch 14 will automatically open and protect it against this failure.

It will thus be seen that the switch 14 protects both the ignition elements 6 and 23 and is common to both of them, being positioned in a common feed circuit and responsive to the operations of both elements selectively.

The structure of Figure 4 is the same as the structure of Figures 1 and 2, except as to the placement of the pass-around lighter and it operates in the same manner.

The foregoing detailed description sets forth the invention in its preferred practical form, and the invention is to be understood as fully commensurate with the appended claims.

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

1. In an assembly of the character described, a heat conductive casing having a body and a cover having therein a socket formed as an outwardly protruding enlargement having increased radiation surface and being sized for receiving a pass-around lighter and dissipating the excess heat generated thereby during operation thereof, a pass-around lighter in said socket, cigarette dispensing and lighting means within the body of the casing and including an ignition element, a common electrical current lead to the casing, and independently controlled electrical connections within the casing for feeding the current from such lead to the ignition element or to the pass-around lighter, selectively.

2. In an assembly of the character described, a heat conductive housing having a plurality of walls, one of said walls having a protruding enlargement in the provision of a socket for increasing the radiation surface of the housing, said socket being sized for receiving a pass-around lighter and dissipating the excess heat generated thereby during energization thereof, a pass-around lighter removably disposed in said socket, cigarette dispensing and lighting means also operatively associated with the housing, said lighting means including an ignition element, an electrical lead upon the housing, and independently controlled electrical connections within the housing for feeding the current from said lead to said ignition element or to the pass-around lighter selectively.

RICHARD MAYER.