

(No Model.)

T. LAWRENCE, A. C. STRATTON & J. M. WOLF.

POCKET LAMP AND FRICTION LIGHTER COMBINED.

No. 246,794.

Patented Sept. 6, 1881.

Fig. 1.

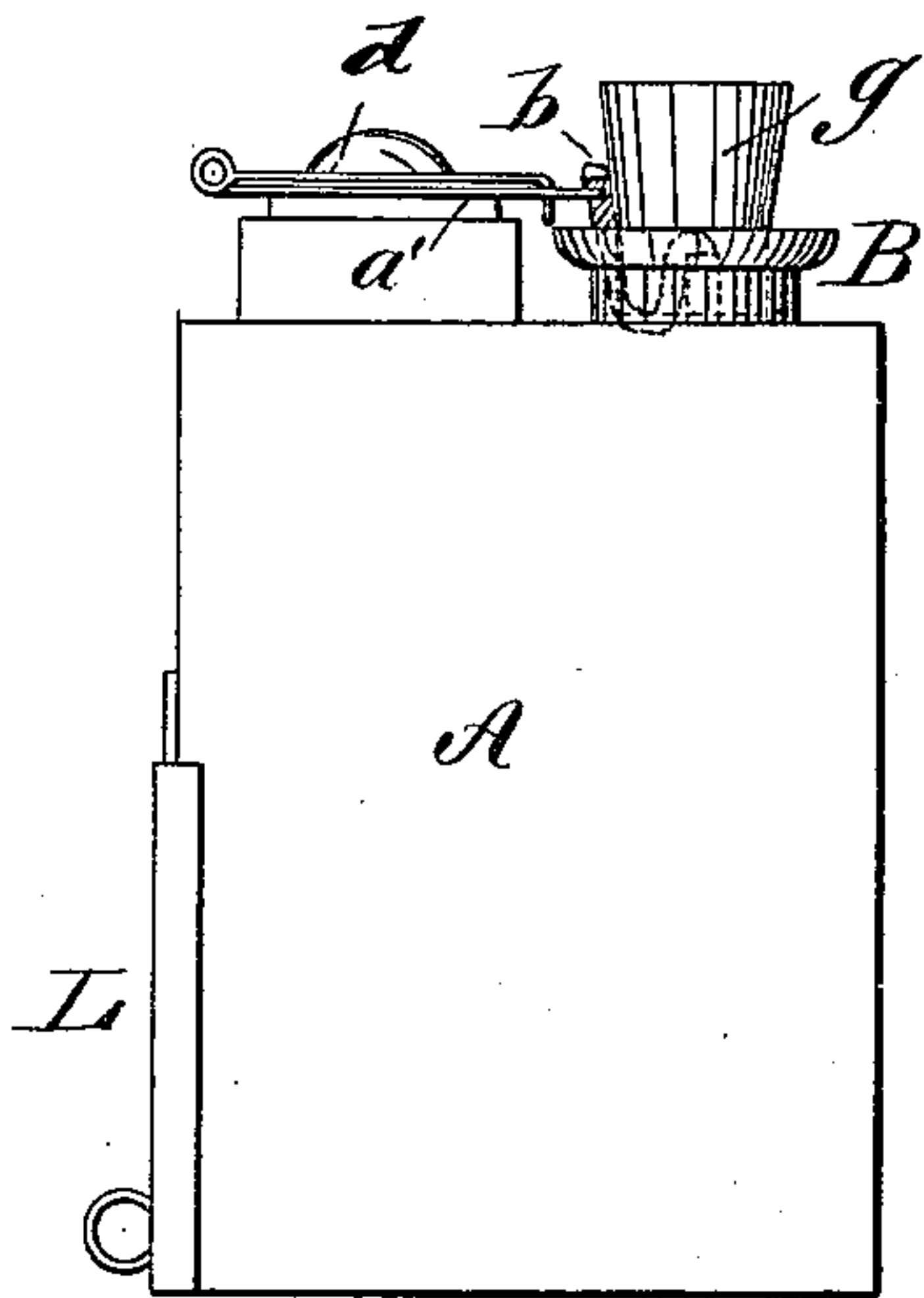


Fig. 2.

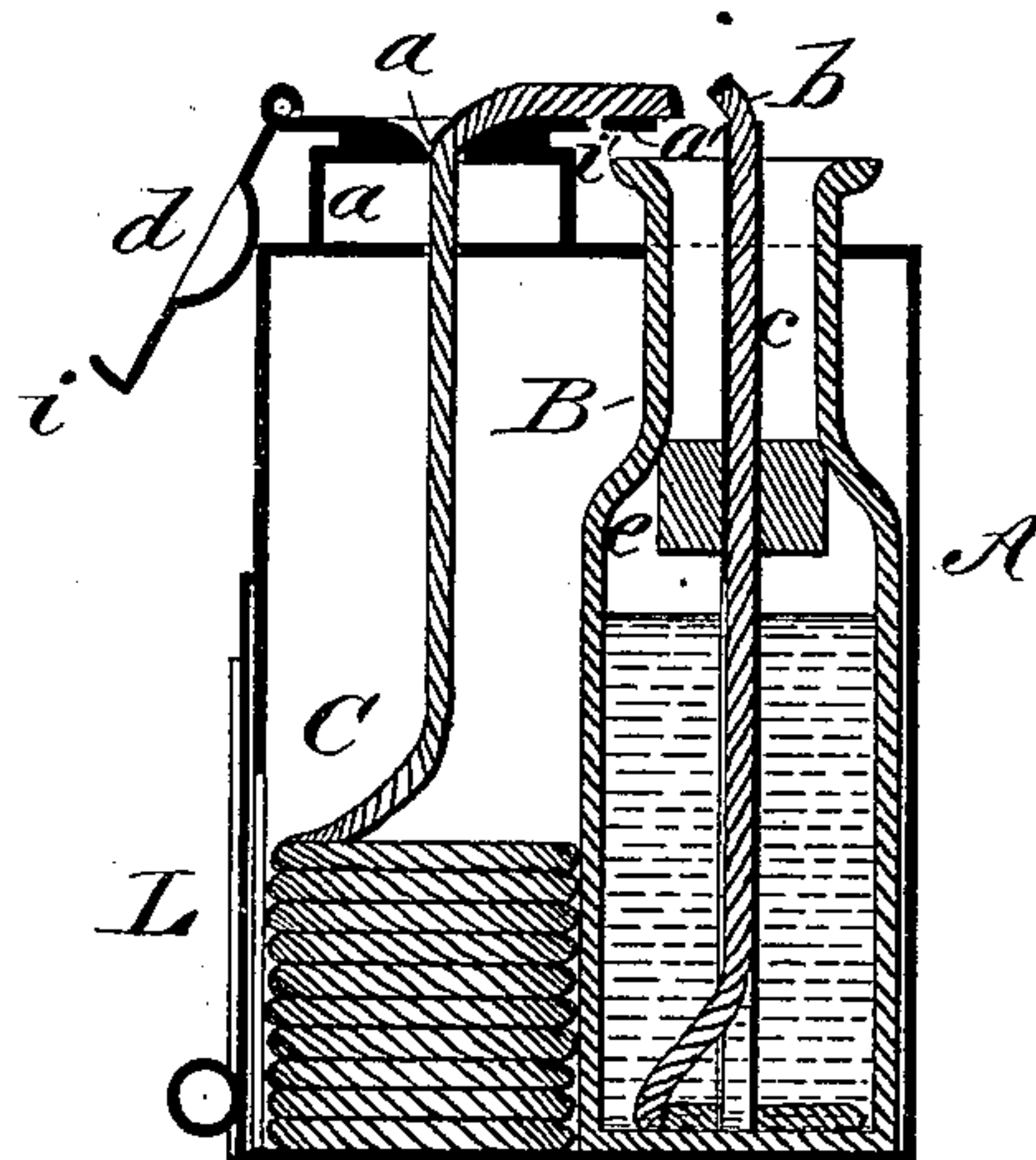
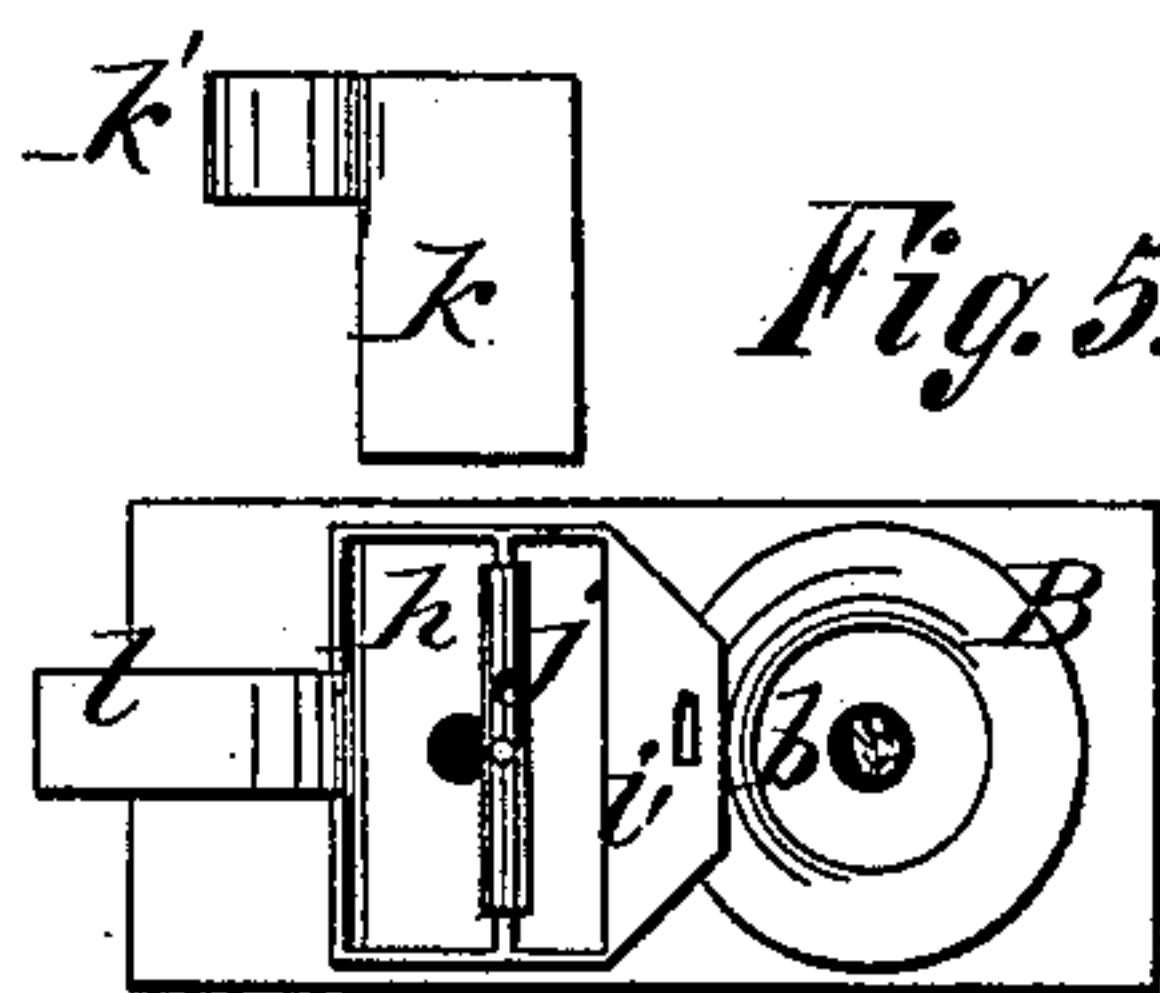
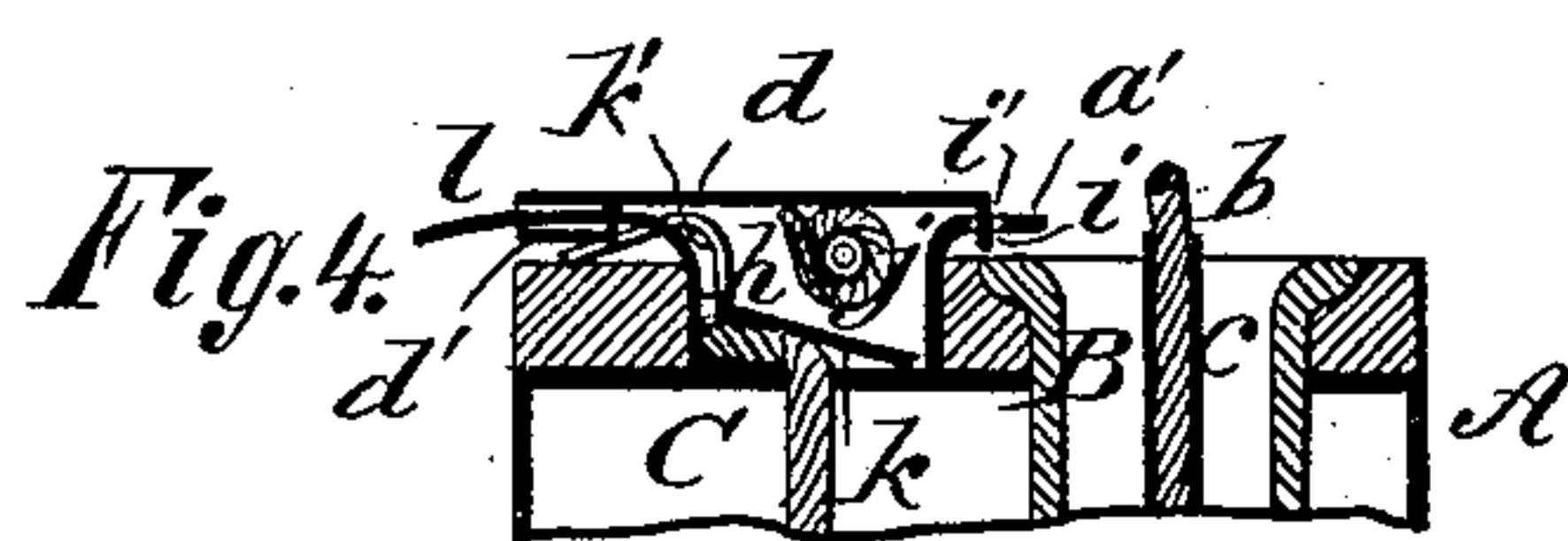
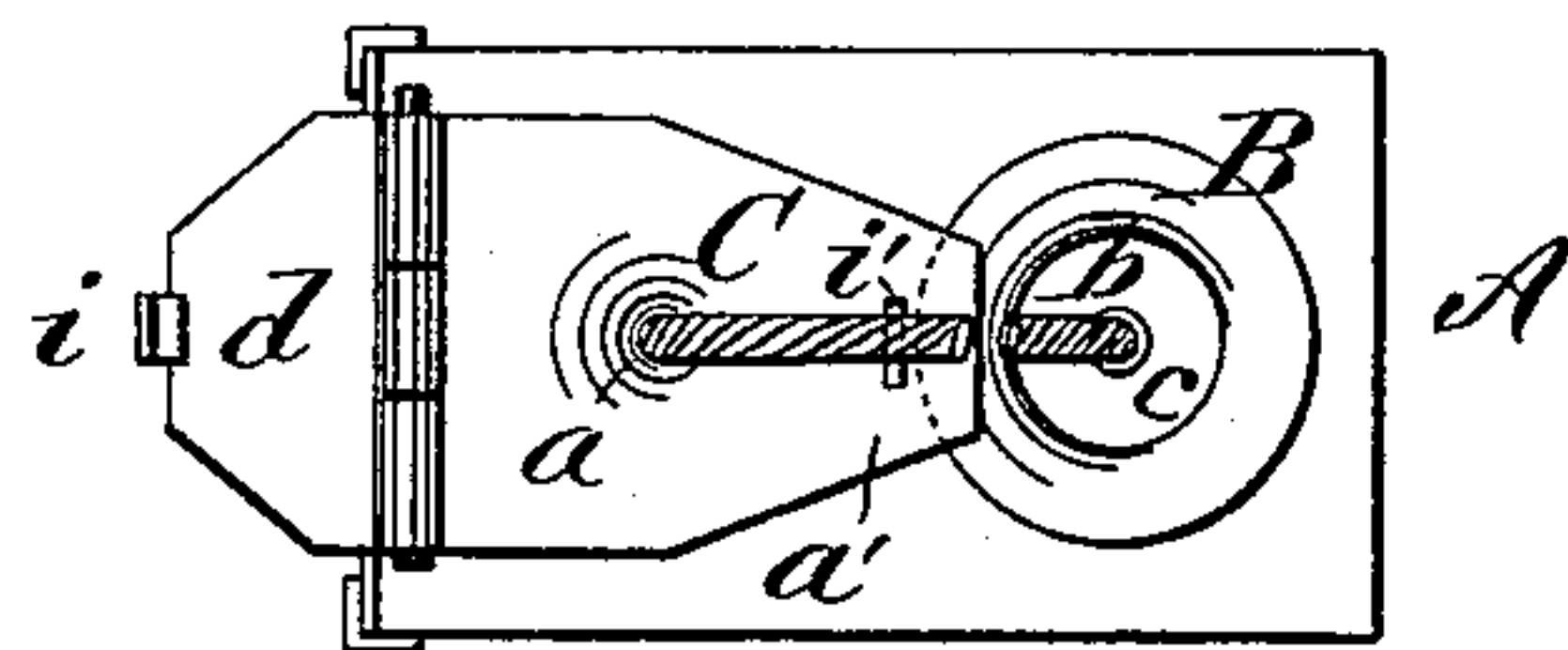


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, ABSOLOM C. STRATTON, AND JAMES M. WOLF, OF
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POCKET-LAMP AND FRICTION-LIGHTER COMBINED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,794, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed June 22, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS LAWRENCE, ABSOLOM C. STRATTON, and JAMES M. WOLF, of Mountain Home, in the county of Baxter and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and Improved Pocket-Lamp and Friction-Lighter Combined, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of our invention is the production of a cheap, safe, and reliable fire-lighting device to be used in the place of ordinary matches, the same being intended more especially for outdoor use.

The invention consists, principally, of a cord saturated or coated with some easily-ignitable substances or mixture and a lamp, both contained in a suitable small case or box, the cord being adapted to be drawn out, as it is used for lighting the lamp, through a small aperture, which aperture is protected with a hinged or sliding cover.

The invention further consists of means for rendering the device water-proof, and of details of construction, as hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our invention. Fig. 2 is a central section of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a top view with the hinged cover thrown back. Fig. 4 is a section of a modification, showing the means whereby the device is made water-proof; and Fig. 5 is a top view of the same with the cover and plate removed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the case or box, which is preferably of sheet metal.

B represents the lamp, which may be of glass or metal; and C represents the cord, which is saturated or coated with a mixture composed mainly of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, common glue, sulphur, and white lead, or some other easily-ignitable substance, and is coiled in the box A, with the outer end of it passing up through the small aperture *a* in the stationary cover of the box, and rests upon the slotted plate *a'*, in close proximity to the wick *b* of the lamp.

To the rear end of the plate *a'* is attached the cover *d*, the lip *i* of which, when closed,

enters the slot *i'* of the plate for holding the cover closed, and for another purpose hereinafter stated.

The wick *b* of the lamp is held in the tube *c*, which tube is slotted at its lower end and rests upon the bottom of the lamp, and is provided above the oil and at the lower part of the neck of the lamp with the stopper *e*, for preventing the escape of oil from the lamp, and when the wick is not lighted the extinguisher *g* is placed over the tube and fixed firmly within the upper part of the neck of the lamp, as shown in Fig. 1, which also serves to prevent the escape of oil both from the tube and the neck of the lamp.

In using the device the extinguisher *g* is first removed, and the wick and cord drawn out the necessary length to come near to each other, as shown in Fig. 2; and we provide suitable tweezers for this purpose, or a wick-wheel may be provided.

The end of the cord may now be ignited by giving it a blow with the tweezers, or otherwise, the plate *a'* serving as a sort of anvil to receive the blow.

When the wick of the lamp becomes lighted from the cord the cord is to be snuffed off by the lip *i* of the cover by pressing upon the cover with the thumb. The lamp will now burn continuously, or until the purpose for which it was lighted has been accomplished, when it may be extinguished by replacing the extinguisher *g*, or otherwise.

To render the device water-proof we construct the parts as shown in Figs. 4 and 5—that is to say, we provide the chamber *h*, which is formed between the plate *a'* and the top of the box, with the small perforated roller *j*, upon which a yard or more of the prepared cord is wound for immediate use, the remainder of the cord being held in reserve in the box, the upper end of it being retained above the top of the box, and the whole protected from dampness by the removable plate *k*, as shown in Fig. 4.

In this construction we prefer to arrange the cover *d* to slide, and for this purpose we provide the extension *l*, which fits in the loop *d'*, forward on the under side of the cover. The plate *k* is held in place under the cover *d* by the extension *k'*, as shown in Fig. 4. When

the supply upon the roller *j* becomes exhausted or unfit from any cause for use another supply may be wound upon the reel from the cord in the box, which is always dry and ready for use.

5 Instead of making the case of metal, the same may be made of waterproofed paper or papier-maché or other similar material; and when the box is made of tin or similar metal the sliding door *L* should be provided for placing
10 the supply of cord in the box.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. The casing *A*, containing the lamp *B* and the supply of ignitable cord *C*, in combination

with the cover *d*, having lip *i*, and the slotted plate *a'*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The casing *A*, containing the lamp *B* and the supply of ignitable cord *C*, in combination 20 with the reel *j*, removable plate *k*, cover *d*, and slotted plate *a'*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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