

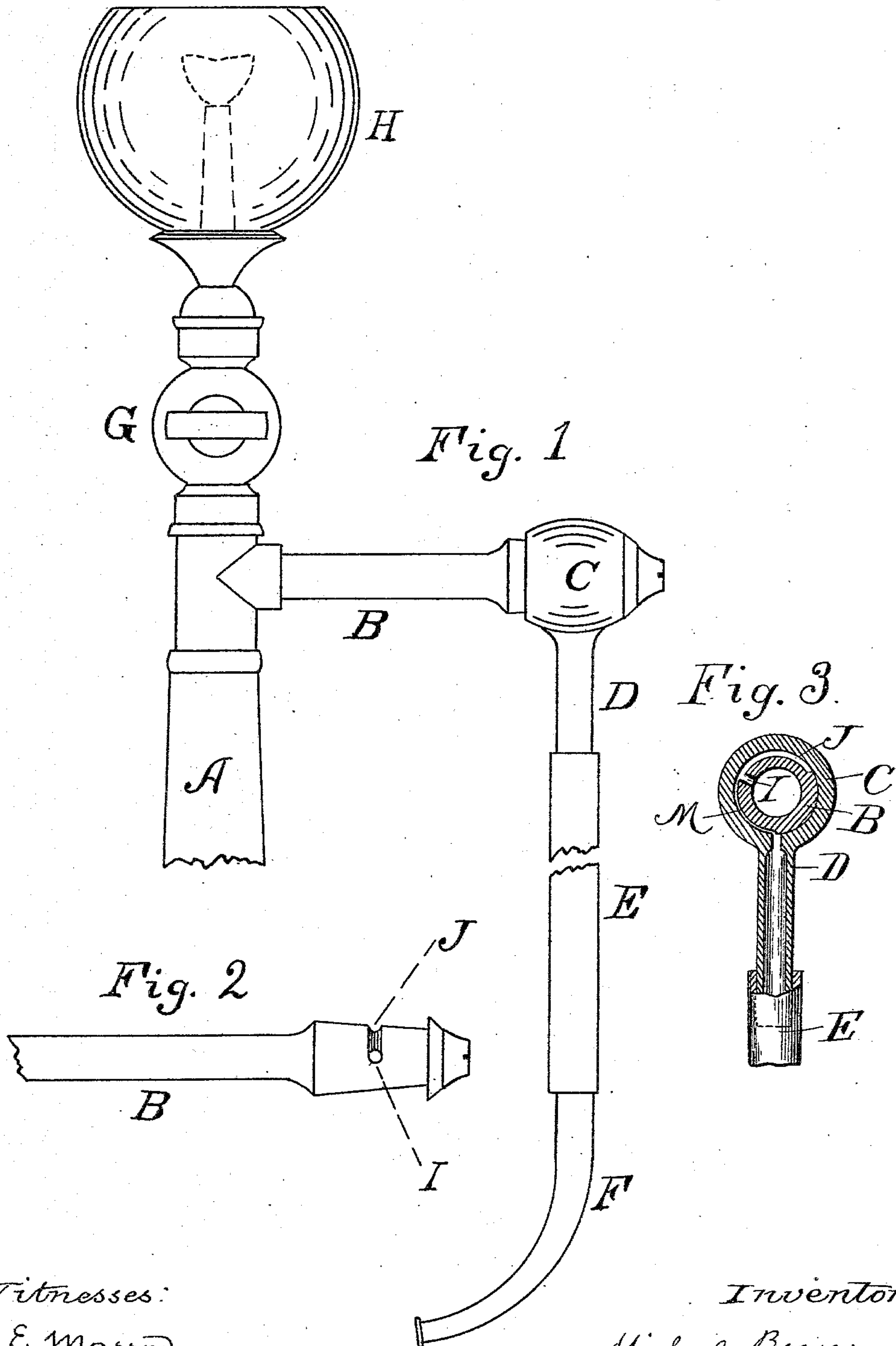
(No Model.)

M. BOWES.

LAMP FOR LIGHTING CIGARS.

No. 303,259.

Patented Aug. 12, 1884.



Witnesses:
E. E. Masson
L. C. Hill

Inventor:
Michael Bowes
by Chas. J. Hedrick

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL BOWES, OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

LAMP FOR LIGHTING CIGARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,259, dated August 12, 1884.

Application filed February 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL BOWES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps for Lighting Cigars, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to lamps which have constantly burning a small flame or taper, and which are provided with means whereby a larger flame can be made at will for the purpose of lighting cigars or for similar purposes. There are two principal styles of such lamps in common use. In one a gas-burner is combined with a weight and a valve or its equivalent, which is acted upon by said weight in such a way that normally the weight holds the valve nearly closed, so that the gas burns low and the consumption is small. The smoker lifts the weight, and thereby opens the valve, so that a sufficient flame quickly to light the cigar is obtained. The valve and weight are suspended with the burner at the lower or outer end of a flexible gas-tube. In the second of these cigar-lighters in common use there is a low burning constant flame at the top of an upright pipe or stand, and at the base of said pipe or stand in receptacles are a number of lighters, (sometimes mere strips of wood, which are burned but once, sometimes sticks provided with absorbent material, which can be used again and again, being after each using plunged into an inflammable liquid.) The smoker lights his cigar by one of these lighters, which he kindles at the constantly-burning flame. The improved cigar-lighter resembles each of these in some particulars, but differs in important respects from both. Like the first-named, a gas-burner is provided which the smoker can readily apply to his cigar, but unlike it, and in this particular resembling the last-mentioned of the common cigar-lighters, there is also a constantly-burning taper-flame, at which the flame for the smoker's immediate use is lighted. It differs from either in having a gas-burner attached to a flexible gas-tube, and so combined with a valve that the mere act of raising the burner to the taper-flame opens the valve

supplying gas to the burner to be lighted at said flame, and that the dropping or return of the burner cuts off the flow of gas, not partially but completely.

It is evident that this improvement may be embodied in various forms of apparatus; but in order to apply the principle in the best mode the following disposition or arrangement is adopted: A metal tube or a stiff tube of other material is hinged to an upright gas-pipe, constituting or forming part of a standard. The valve is formed at this hinge, and is so constructed that the turning of the said tube opens and closes the orifice therein. The said metal tube is connected with the movable burner by means of the flexible tube, and through the latter can be turned by raising or lowering said burner. This disposition or arrangement constitutes a special feature of invention.

The use is not limited to cigar-lighters of the new type herein described, although expressly designed therefor; but it may be used in other types—to wit, in that first mentioned, where the flow of gas is diminished but not cut off. For this purpose it would only be necessary so to construct the valve that the flow is not entirely cut off by the replacing of the movable burner.

Among the advantages which are or may be attained by the present invention are the following: Gas only need be used; supplementary lighters are not required.

It is not necessary to suspend the burner from above; but it is or may be supported from below, leaving the space above entirely clear. The small constant flame may be protected by a globe, and therefore need not, as it must in the class of lighters first mentioned, be sufficiently large to resist the effects of the constant drafts in a store. The constant flame may easily be regulated independently of the movable burner and its valve by means of an individual cock or supply-valve.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in side elevation a cigar-lighter constructed in accordance with the invention, and Fig. 2 is a detail view also in elevation. Fig. 3 is a cross-section illustrating the modification in the valve, so that the gas is not

wholly cut off by replacing the movable burner.

A is a gas-pipe, constituting or forming part of an upright or standard. From this pipe, at a suitable distance above the base, is a branch or hollow arm, B, which forms a continuation of the pipe A, and to which the metal tube D is hinged. This tube is provided at its inner end with a hub, C, which fits over the tapering outer end of the arm B. The surfaces are ground, so as to make a gas-tight joint. The hub C is held in place by the screw on the end of the branch B. In the tapered portion of the latter is formed the groove J, which communicates by the hole I with the interior of the arm B. The groove and hole form a port of the automatic valve, which controls the supply of gas to the movable burner. In the position shown in Fig. 1 it is evident that the groove or port J is covered by the solid part of the hub C, and the flow of gas is cut off. On turning the tube D, however, as soon as the opening in the tube comes opposite the groove J, a path for the gas is immediately opened to the burner F, through the metal tube D and flexible tube E, which connect the burner with said metal tube D.

At the top of the upright pipe A is a small taper burner, H, which is protected by a globe. A cock, G, regulates the supply of gas to the taper-burner.

To use the apparatus, the smoker catches hold of the burner F and applies it to the flame of burner H, in order to light the jet from said burner. This motion turns the arm D and opens the valve, so that the gas from pipe A escapes through the burner F and is lighted. The smoker then carries the burner F with the lighted jet to his cigar.

In Fig. 3 there is a small groove, M, which

is always in communication with the interior of the tubes D E, so that when the burner F is not in use it is still supplied with a small quantity of gas. On raising the burner and turning the hub C the flow is increased so soon as the opening in tube D comes opposite the larger groove J.

Modifications may be made in details without departing from the spirit of the invention, and parts of the invention may be used separately.

I claim all the new improvements described, to wit:

1. A cigar-lighting apparatus, comprising a taper or constant burner and a temporary movable burner, in combination with a gas-supply pipe, a flexible tube, and an automatic valve connected with said movable burner, substantially as described, so that the act of applying the movable burner to the taper automatically turns on the gas to be lighted at said taper, and the release or replacement of the movable burner automatically cuts off the supply, as set forth.

2. The combination of the gas-supply pipe, the movable burner, the flexible gas-tube, and the automatic valve at the inner end of said flexible tube, where it joins the gas-supply pipe, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the upright pipe A, branch B, provided with valve-port I J, the metal tube D, provided with hub C, the flexible tube E, and the burner F, substantially as described.

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

MICHAEL BOWES.

Witnesses:

A. W. SHAFFER,
H. MAHLER.