

(No Model.)

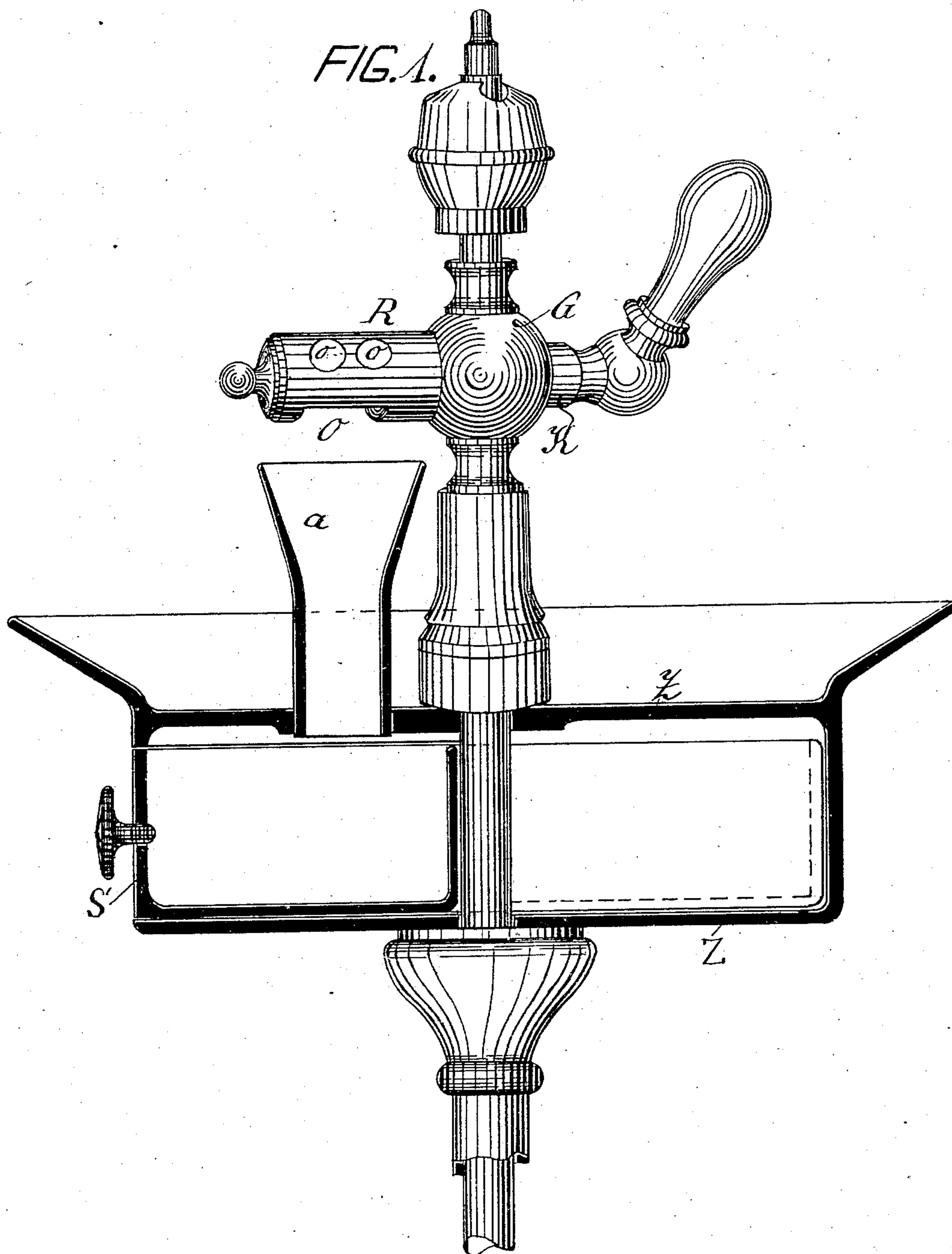
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. PESCHEL.

CIGAR LIGHTER AND CUTTER.

No. 312,654.

Patented Feb. 24, 1885.



WITNESSES:

Geo. H. Fraser

Geo. Buntin

INVENTOR:

Alexander Peschel

By his Attorneys

Burton & Co. Bennett

(No Model.)

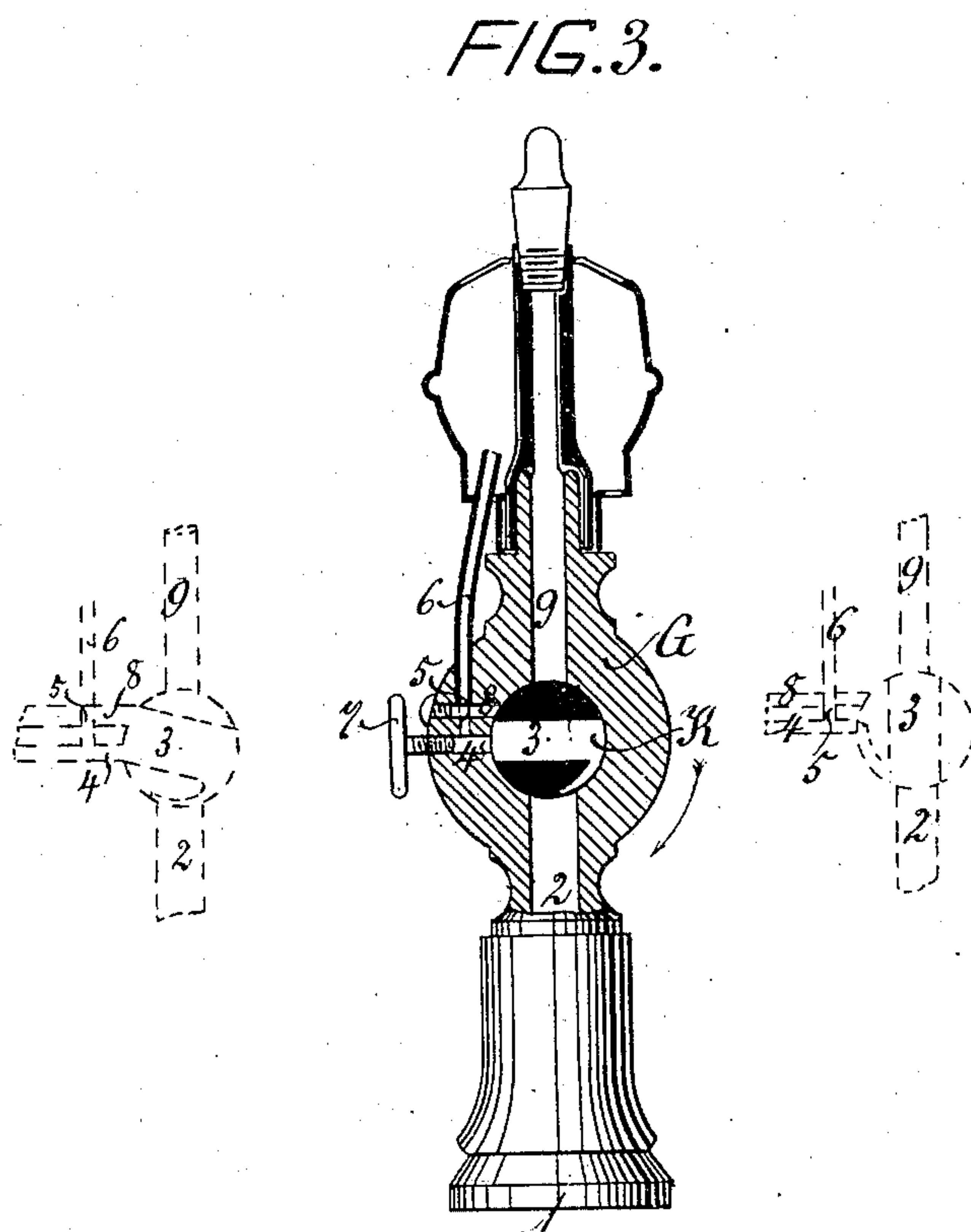
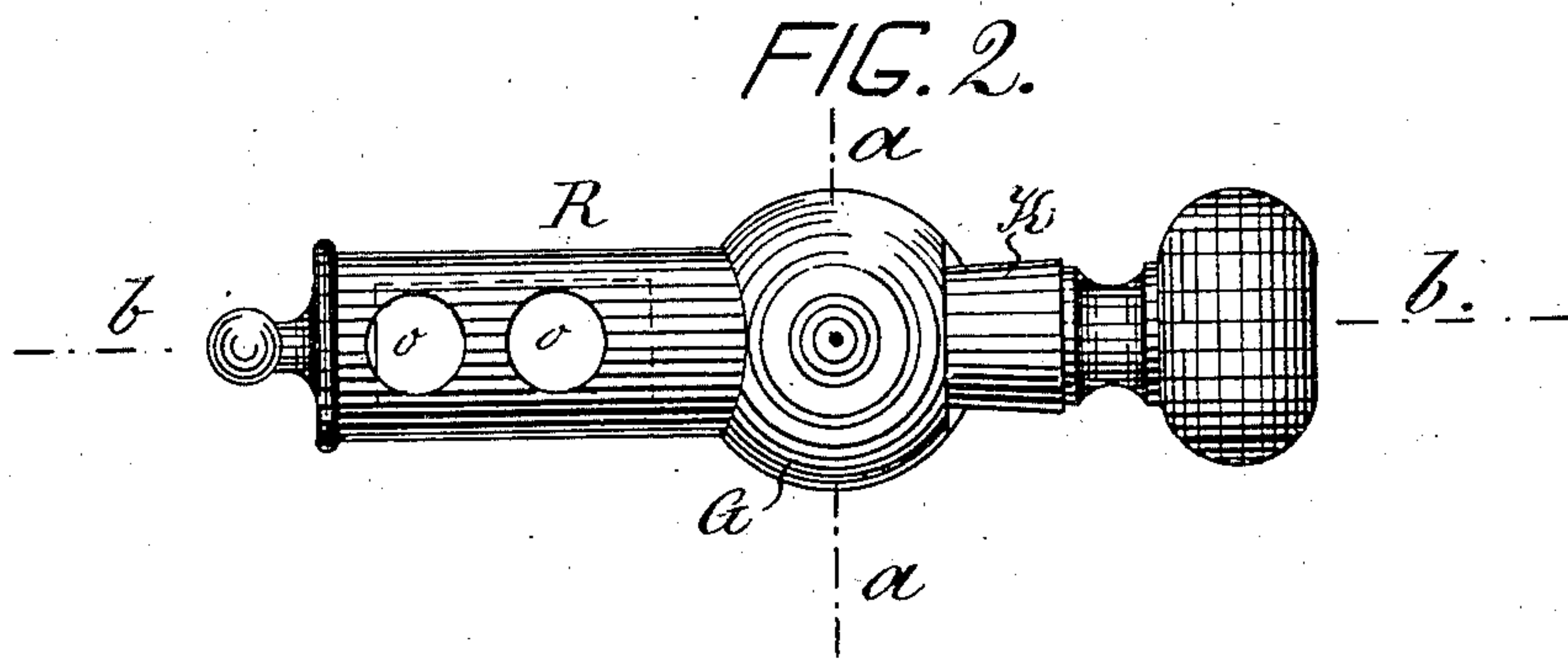
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WITNESSES:

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3 Sheets—Sheet 3

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FIG. 4.

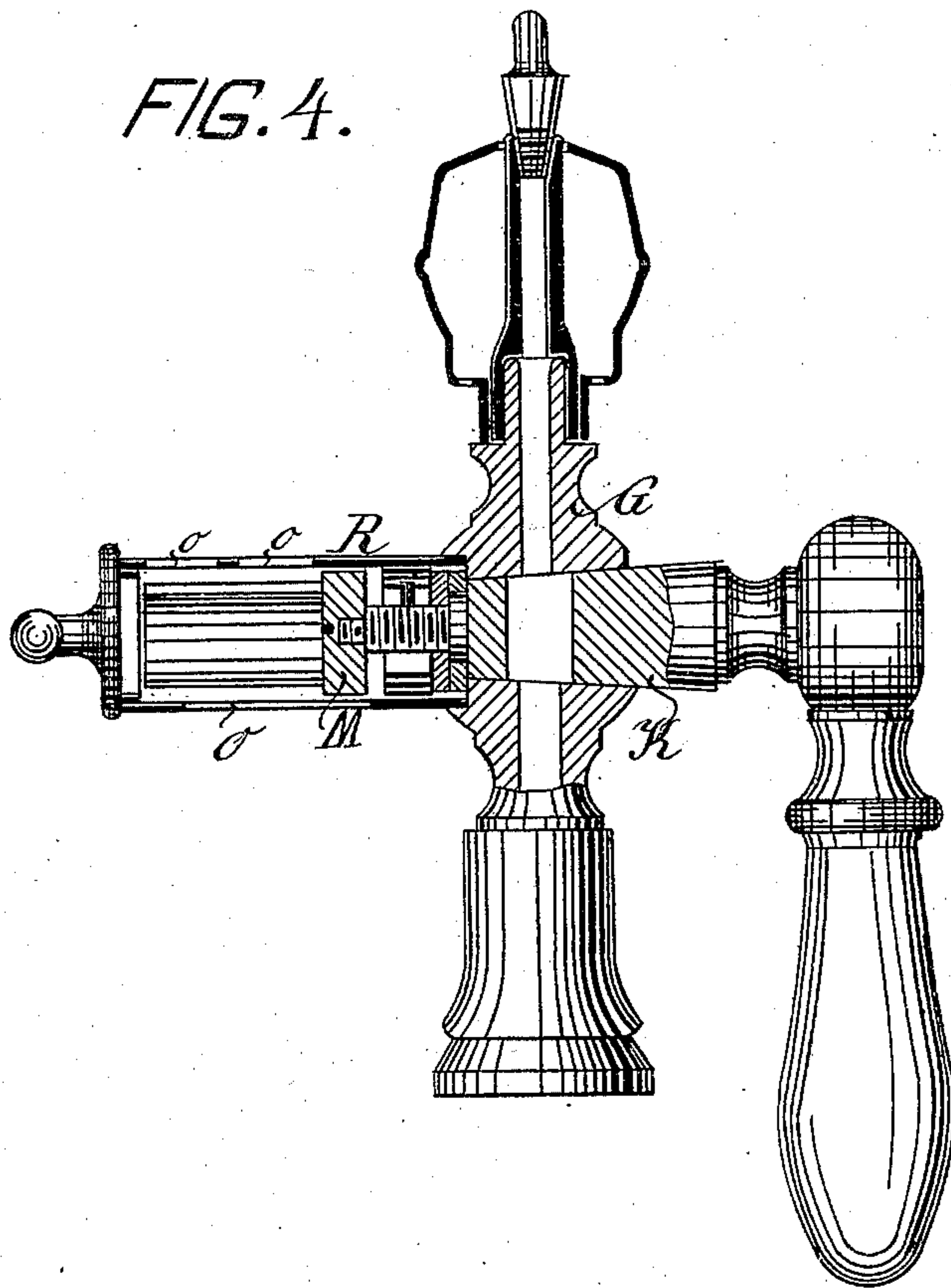
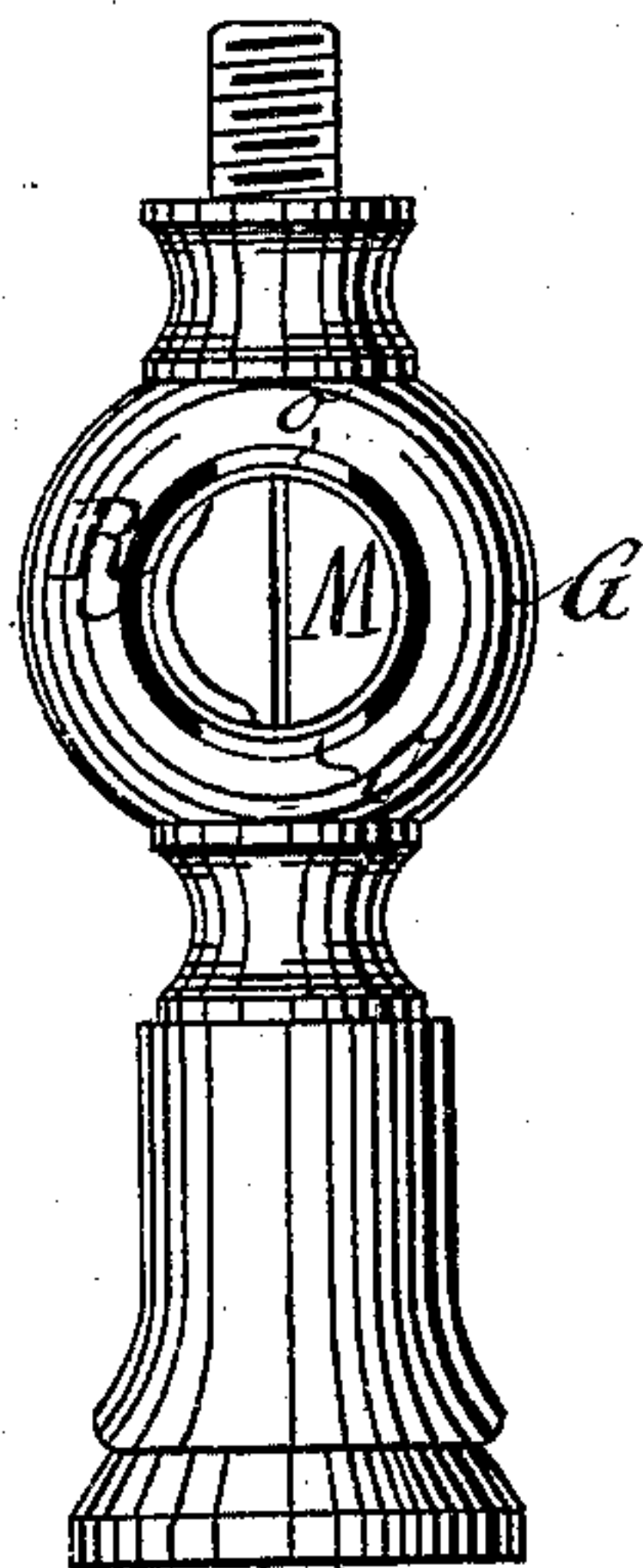


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER PESCHEL, OF BERLIN, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO WILHELM FISCHBACH, OF SAME PLACE.

CIGAR LIGHTER AND CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,654, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed August 7, 1884. (No model.) Patented in Germany August 13, 1881, No. 18,152.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER PESCHEL, of the city of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Cigar Cutter and Lighter, of which the following is a specification.

My invention (for which I have obtained a German Patent, No. 18,152, dated August 13, 1881) relates to improvements in what are known as "cigar-guillotines," or devices for cutting off the tip of a cigar, combined with an igniting or lighting device, the operation of the cutter being arranged to turn on and ignite a gas-jet for lighting the cigar. The device is provided with a tip collector or receiver and an ash pan or receiver, all as will be hereinafter described. I employ a very small igniting-jet, which remains ignited permanently, and by the operation of the cutter, or by turning the gas-cock which operates the cutter, the gas is turned on to a larger lighting-jet, and this jet is immediately lighted by the smaller permanent igniting-jet before referred to. The cigar cutter or guillotine comprises a cylindrical or partly-cylindrical blade or knife, which is attached to the plug of the gas-cock, the axes of the two being aligned, and said knife rotates in a hollow cylinder, which has one or more holes to receive the tip of the cigar that is to be cut off. The lower side of the hollow cylinder in which the knife operates is open or has an opening in it, and below it is arranged a hopper to receive the cut-off tips and convey them into a drawer in the ash-receptacle. The ash-receptacle is in the form of a shallow tray, to the under side of which is attached the chamber in which the drawer that receives the tips is placed. This tray, with its attachments, is mounted on the gas-bracket, which usually stands with its axis vertical or upright. The hopper, which is mounted on the ash receptacle or tray, stands above the level of the latter, and the ashes from the tray cannot get into said hopper and mix with the tips in the drawer. Thus the tips are preserved from contamination with ashes.

My present invention relates to the cutter or guillotine and the ash and tip receivers. The gas-cock forms no part, so far as its specific construction is concerned, of this invention.

In the drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my cutter and lighter, except as to the ash-receptacle, the hopper, and the drawer, which are in vertical transverse mid-section. Fig. 2 is a plan of the jet apparatus and cutter, the ash-receptacle being omitted. Fig. 3 is a vertical axial section of the lighting device, showing the gas-cock plug in transverse section. This section is taken on line *a a* in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar section to Fig. 3, but taken at right angles thereto on line *b b* in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a rear or end view of the tip-cutter, showing the position of the knife in its cylinder. The end cap of the cylinder is removed in this view in order to disclose the interior of the latter.

I will first describe the igniting device I prefer to employ in connection with my cutter, premising that I may employ other known lighting devices of this general construction.

Referring especially to Fig. 3, G is the shell of the gas-cock, and H is the plug of same. The figure shows the plug turned so as to cut the gas off from the main or lighting jet, but so as to admit it to the subsidiary or igniting jet. The gas enters at 1, flows through axial passage 2, enters and flows through radial passage 3 in the plug H to and through passage 4 and passage 5 in shell G to the igniting-jet tube 6, where it burns. It may be protected by a suitable surrounding shield, as shown, made from mica, metal, or other suitable material. The size of the subsidiary or igniting flame may be regulated by means of a screw, 7, which screws into passage 4, as clearly shown. The regulation is effected by causing the tip of screw 7 to more or less close the opening of passage 5 into passage 4.

At the left of Fig. 3 I have shown by dotted lines the relative positions of the passage when the plug H is turned about forty-five degrees from its position shown in Fig. 3, and at the right of Fig. 3 the relative position of

said parts when the plug is turned at right angles to its position in Fig. 3.

Referring to the dotted lines at the left, it will be seen that passage 3 supplies, simultaneously, the passage 4 and a passage, 8, both of which supply passage 5. As passage 8 is unprovided with a regulating-screw, it will be seen that under these conditions the subsidiary or igniting jet 6 will flame up, owing to the abundance of the gas supplied to it. If the plug H be now turned farther to the right, in addition to the passage 8, the passage 3 of the plug will open to and supply gas to the main or lighting jet through the axial passage 9, which is a continuation of passage 2. The gas of the main jet will be then instantly ignited by the subsidiary jet 6, and both jets will remain burning.

If it is desired to extinguish the subsidiary jet, this may be done by turning the plug H still farther to the right until the passage 3 assumes the position shown in the dotted lines at the right of Fig. 3. This cuts off the gas-supply from the igniting-jet 6 entirely, but leaves the main or lighting jet burning. If the plug be now turned to the left, or backward, the igniting-jet 6 will be copiously supplied with gas through passages 8 and 9, and will be instantly lighted from the main jet. By continuing to turn the plug back the passage 9 is closed and the main or lighting jet extinguished, and then passage 8 will be closed, leaving only the controlled passage 4 to supply jet 6. The regulating-screw 7 is usually so set as to keep only a very minute flame burning at the jet 6.

I will now describe the tip-cutting device, which is operated in connection with the gas-cock.

R is a cylinder, usually of metal, screwed or otherwise secured to the shell G of the gas-cock in such a manner that its axis will be aligned with the axis of plug H. This cylinder is provided at its upper side with one or more openings, o, into which the tip of the cigar is to be inserted for cutting. The lower side of cylinder R is provided with a larger opening, O, to allow the severed tips of the cigars to fall out.

The projecting end of plug H of the gas-cock is screw-threaded to receive the knife or cutter M, the blade of which is parti-cylindrical and plays in the cylinder R. The solid butt-piece of knife M may be secured to

the plug of the cock in any way; but it should be removable, so that the knife may be easily removed for sharpening. When the gas-cock plug is turned, in order to ignite the main or lighting jet, the knife is caused to move past the openings o in R, and to sever the tip from the cigar if inserted at said opening.

I have shown the plug H provided with a coil-spring, to retract it after the handle of the plug is released; but this may or may not be used. This spring (see Fig. 4) I arrange within the cylinder R, next to the shell G, and attach one end to the spindle of the plug H and the other end to said cylinder R. This spring may, however, be arranged in various ways without departing from the tenor of my invention.

I will now describe the ash and tip receptacles, referring to Fig. 1, where these are fully shown. The ash-receptacle is in the form of a shallow tray with a flaring rim and a bottom, Z. Below the bottom Z is a chamber, b, with a bottom, Z', and in this chamber is fitted a receptacle or drawer, S', which occupies one-half the chamber and receives the tips cut from the cigars. These tips fall from the cutter into a hopper, a, fixed in the bottom Z of the ash-receptacle, and are led thence into drawer S'.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the lighting device, constructed substantially as described, of the cylinder R, provided with openings o and O, and the parti-cylindrical knife attached to the plug of the gas-cock, and all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

2. In a cigar cutting and lighting device, the combination, with the gas-pipe which supplies gas to the lighter, of the ash-receptacle and tip-receptacle, constructed as shown, and mounted on said gas-pipe, as represented, the said tip-receptacle being provided with a hopper arranged to receive the tips from the cutter, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER PESCHEL.

Witnesses:

B. ROI,

ADOLF DEMELIUS.