(No Model.)

W. J. EASTMAN.

ELECTRIC CIGAR LIGHTING LAMP.

No. 481,692. Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

Fig. 1.

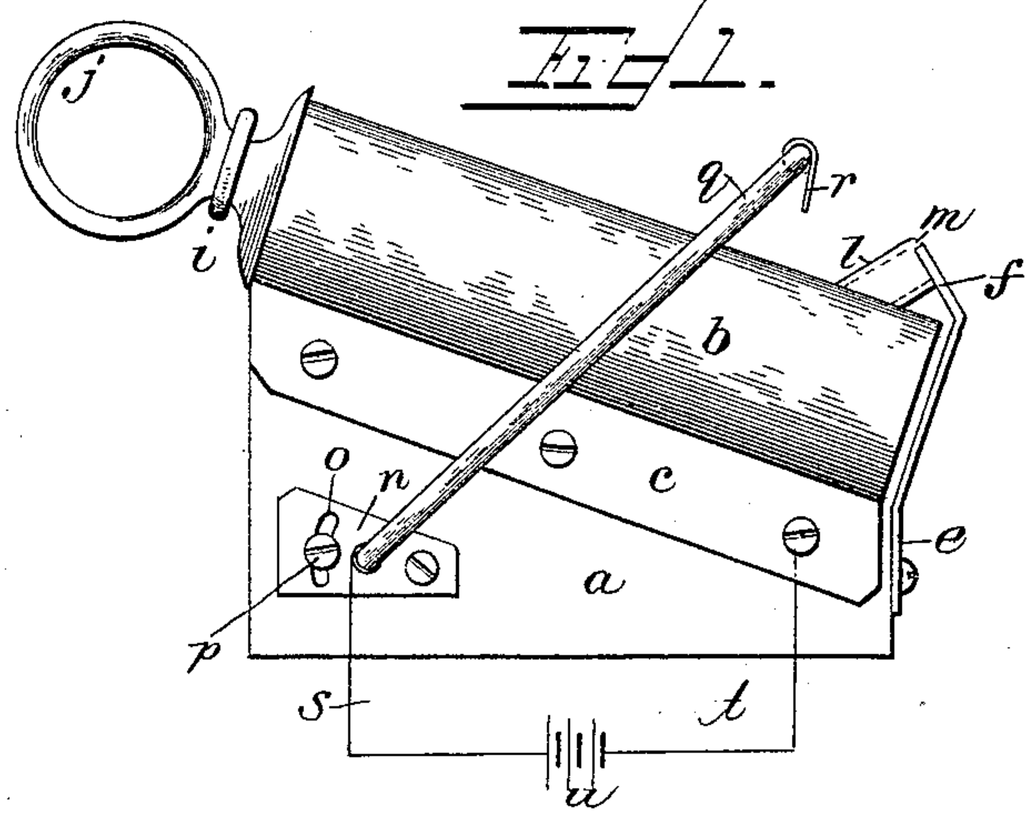


Fig. 3.

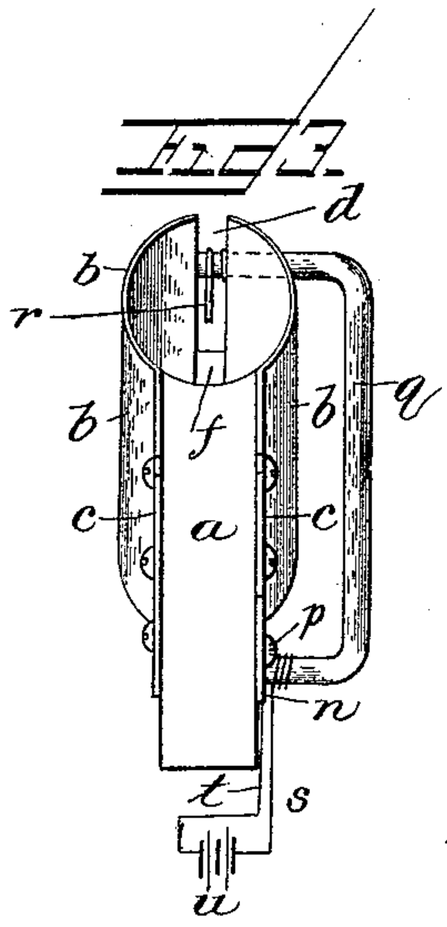


Fig. 2.

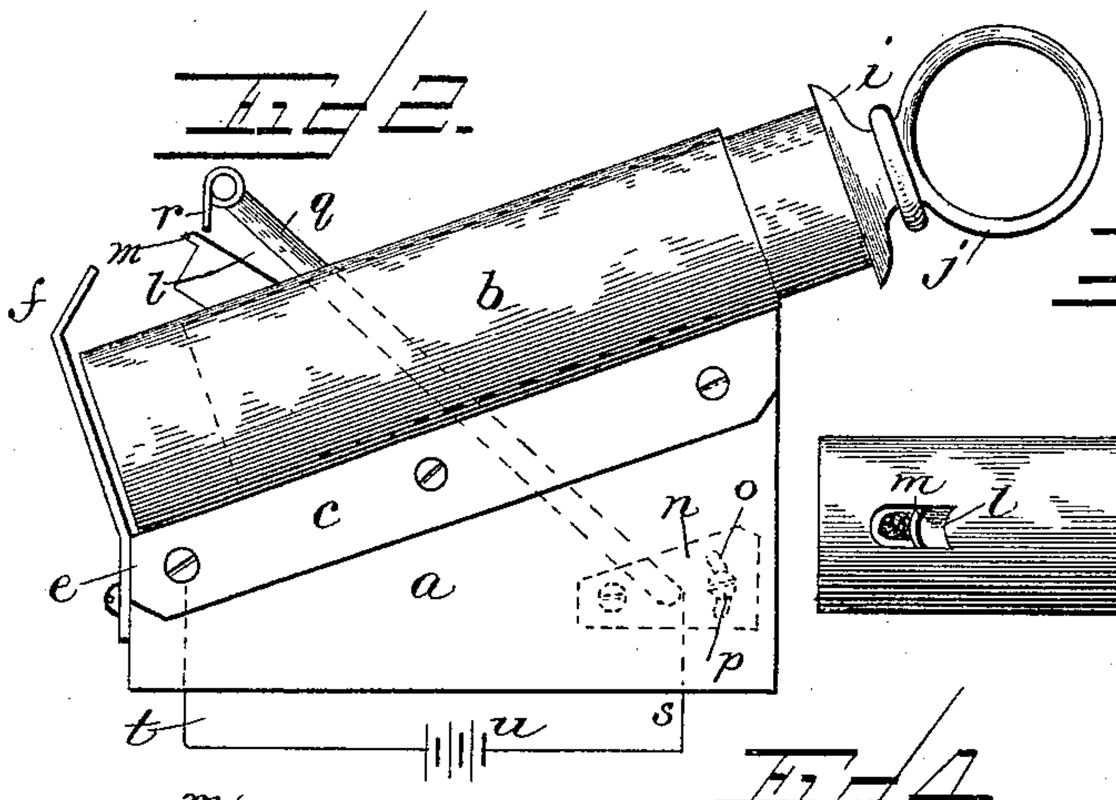


Fig. 6.

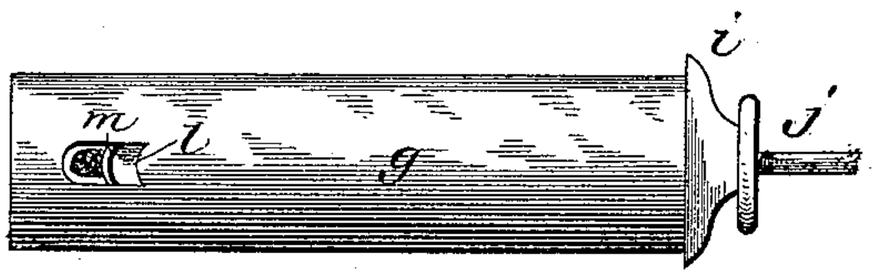


Fig. 4.

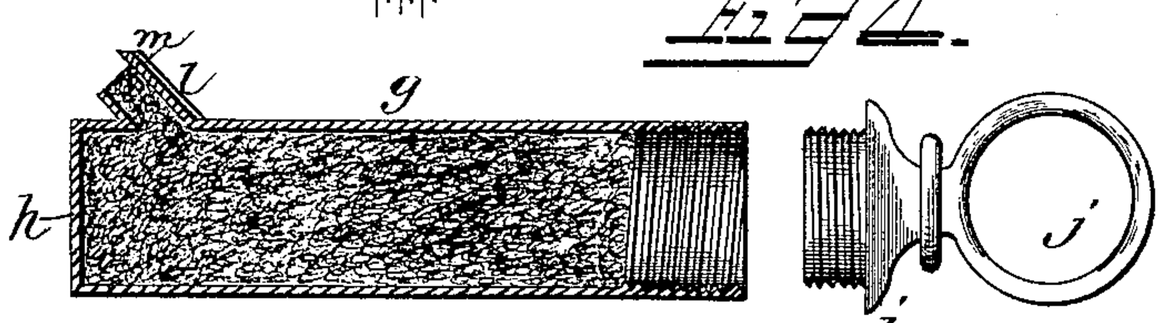
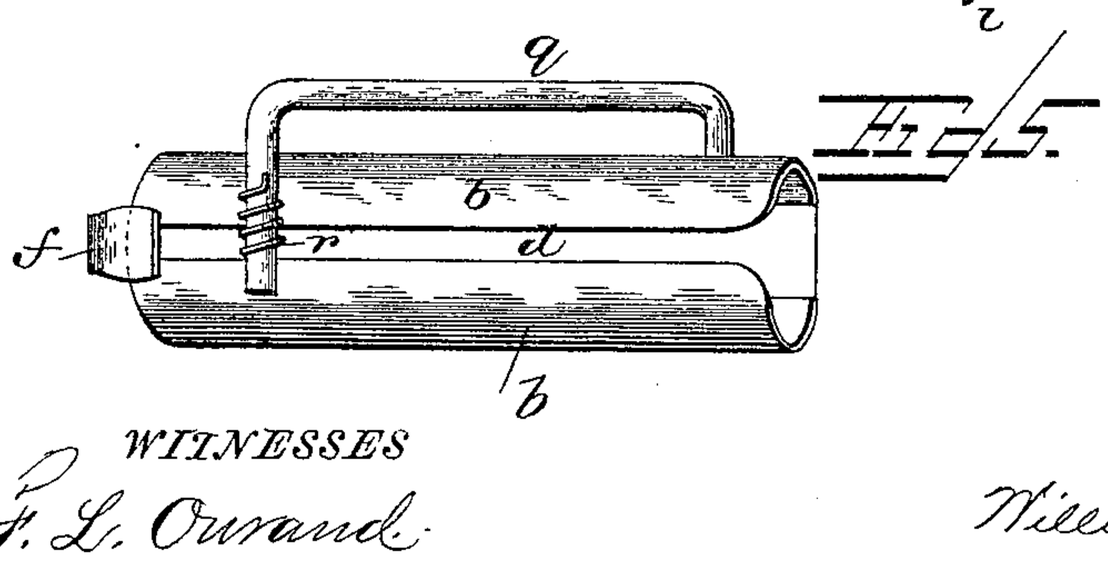


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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WILLIAM JOSEPH EASTMAN, OF WATERVILLE, NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC CIGAR-LIGHTING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,692, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed February 8, 1892. Serial No. 420,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JOSEPH EASTMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterville, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric Cigar-Lighting Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The main object of this invention is to provide a cigar-lighter for use on the counters of cigar-stores, which will afford a light only as required, thereby saving the expense of a constantly-burning flame.

In my invention I provide a lighter in which the flame is produced in and by the act of moving the torch from its sheath or holder, and the flame is extinguished in and by the act of returning the torch to its sheath or holder, substantially as I will proceed now more particularly to set forth and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the lighter out of use; Fig. 2, a similar view of the other side, showing the lighter in use. Fig. 3 is an end elevation with the torch removed. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the torch disassembled. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 6 is a top view of the torch assembled.

The base *a*, of material that is a non-conductor of electricity, is adapted to be secured to a counter or other stand and supports the sheath or holder. This sheath or holder is made as an open-ended tube slotted longitudinally, and preferably is composed of complementally-curved or otherwise-shaped sections *b* of electrically-conductive material, having flanges *c*, by which they may be secured to the base *a*. A passage-way *d* is left between the adjacent free ends of the sections *b*. I prefer to make the upper end of the base *a* inclined and to incline the sections *b* correspondingly. The sections *b* and the base form when assembled a longitudinally-slotted tube, and this is what I herein term a "sheath" or "holder." One end of the sheath or holder is closed or partly closed by a strip or piece of metal *e*, secured to the base and having a lip *f* overhanging the passage-way *d*, and the other end has the edges of the sections next the passage-way cut away, preferably on curved lines, as shown in Fig. 5, to facilitate the insertion of the torch.

The torch or lamp *g* is a tube corresponding in cross-section with the interior of the sheath or holder and having one end *h* permanently closed and the other provided with a removable stopper *i*. This stopper may be screw-threaded to engage an internal screw-thread in the tube, and it is provided with a ring *j* or other device, which will afford a convenient handle for using the torch. A wick-tube *k* leads out of the tube *g*, and the tube *g* is filled with suitable wicking or other absorbent matter to receive and hold an inflammable substance, part of the wicking being exposed through the wick-tube. One end *l* of this wick-tube is curved inwardly toward the wick and is made with a projecting lip *m*.

A plate *n* is secured to the base and is made adjustable thereon by means of a slot *o* and fastening *p*, and to this plate is secured an arm *q*, of conducting material, which said arm extends up over the sheath and has applied to it a contact-spring *r*, which overhangs the passage-way *d*, and so is in the line of travel of the wick-tube. Connections *s* and *t* are made between the arm *q* and sheath and a battery *u* or other source of electricity, substantially as indicated, the circuit being normally open. The plate *n* is made adjustable in order to set properly the arm *q* with relation to the wick-tube, although this adjustment of this arm might be effected in many other ways. If now the parts be as in Fig. 1 and it be desired to obtain a flame, the torch is pulled out of its sheath, the wick-tube traveling in the passage-way *d*. As the wick-tube's projection *m* comes against the contact-spring *r* the electric circuit is closed, and when said projection passes or is released from contact with the spring *r* the circuit is broken with a spark, which ignites the wick. The curving of the wick-tube at *l* insures the production of the spark over the center of the wick and above the wick and so assures a light. The projection *m* lifts the contact-spring out of contact with the wick. After the light has been used the torch is returned to its sheath, the curved ends of the passage-way co-operating with the wick-tube to guide

it, and the wick-tube is shoved home beneath the lip *f*, thereby extinguishing the flame, and as said lip is springy it may be made to fit the wick-tube so closely as to prevent undue evaporation of the inflammable fluid with which the wick is charged. The parts are inclined so as to assist in or facilitate replacing the torch.

I have thus described the best mode in which I have contemplated applying the principle of my invention; but I wish to be understood as not limiting my invention to the exact details of construction set forth, as these may be varied largely. My invention may be applied, also, to other self-lighting and self-extinguishing lamps.

What I claim is—

1. A self-lighting and self-extinguishing lamp consisting, essentially, of a stationary sheath or holder, electrodes of an electric circuit applied thereto, and a torch adapted to be removed from said sheath to close the circuit, and thereby ignite the torch, and to be inserted in said sheath, and thereby extinguish the torch, substantially as described.

2. A self-lighting and self-extinguishing lamp comprising a base, a sheath or holder constructed as an open-ended longitudinally-slotted tube mounted thereon, electric spark-producing means, an extinguisher overhanging one end of the sheath or holder, and a torch fitted to slide in said sheath or holder and having a projecting wick-tube which travels in the slot, substantially as described.

3. A lamp having a base, a sheath or socket composed of sections secured to said base and separated by a passage-way, and light producing and extinguishing means combined with a torch adapted to be moved into and out of said sheath and having a wick-tube traveling in said passage-way, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the tubular slotted sheath and its igniting and extinguishing devices, of a torch having a wick-tube fitted to said slotted sheath, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the tubular slotted sheath and its electric igniting devices, comprising a spring-contact overhanging the slot in the sheath, of a torch having a wick-tube traveling in said slot and curved transversely, so as to insure engagement with the spring-contact centrally over its wick, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with the sheath, of a torch having a wick-tube, which torch is adapted to be slid longitudinally in said sheath, and a stationary end strip having a terminal overhanging the sheath in the line of movement of the wick-tube and serving as an extinguisher for the torch, substantially as described.

7. A torch open at one end, and thereby adapted to be filled at such end, and a screw-plug for closing such end and terminating in a handle for the torch, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of February, A. D. 1892.

WILLIAM JOSEPH EASTMAN.

Witnesses:
HARRY N. CANDEE,
L. P. FUESS.