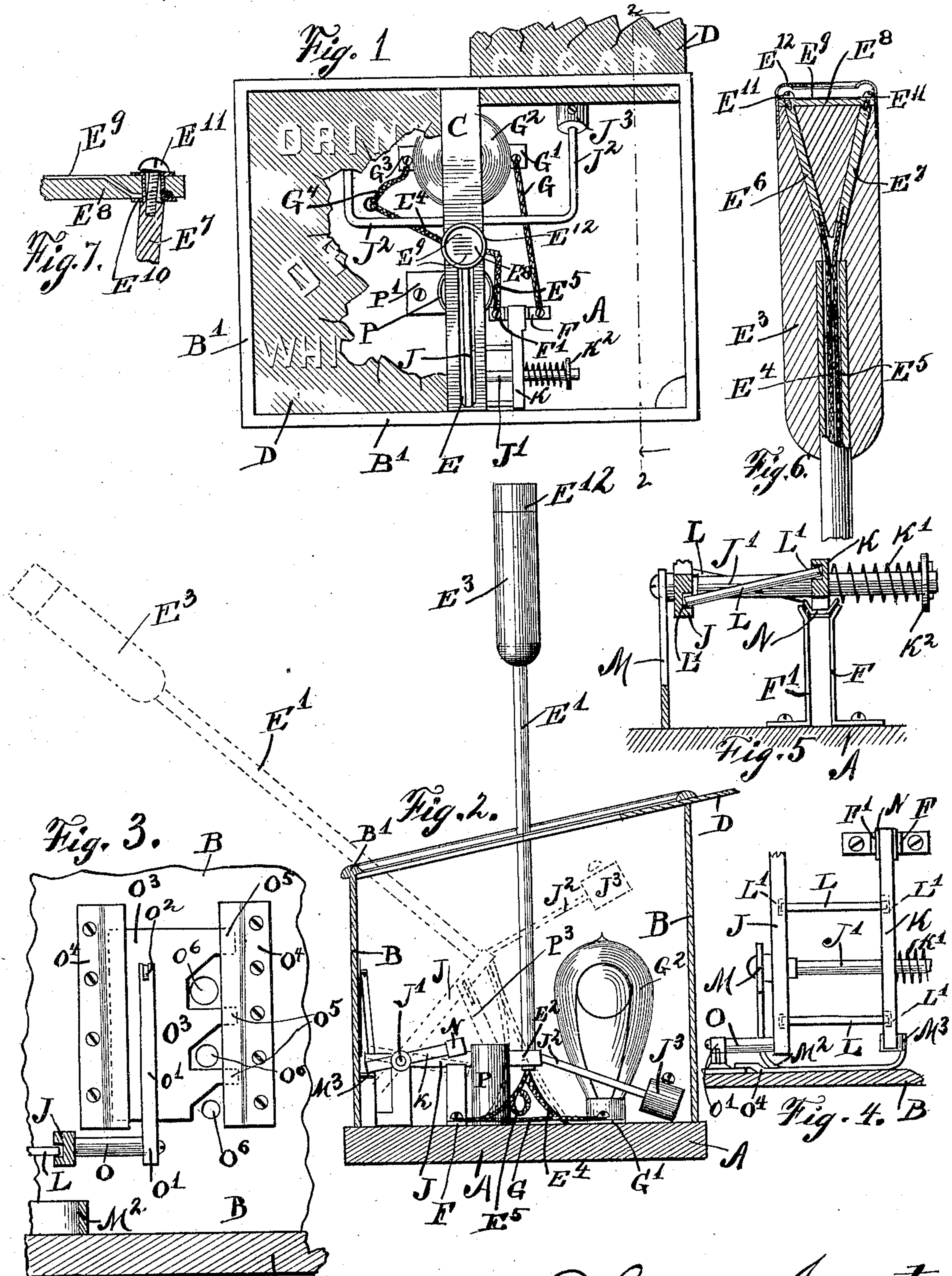


(No Model.)

J. W. DAWSON.
ELECTRIC CIGAR LIGHTER.

No. 574,889.

Patented Jan. 12, 1897.



Witnesses: A
a. e. Reink
Francis M. Ireland.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. DAWSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ELECTRIC CIGAR-LIGHTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,889, dated January 12, 1897.

Application filed August 17, 1895. Serial No. 559,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. DAWSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Cigar-Lighters, of which the following is specification.

My invention relates to advertising cigar-lighters, and has for its object to provide certain simple, neat, and convenient devices for cigar-lighting, and also, if desired, for advertising in connection with the use of such cigar-lighter.

A further examination of my invention and the following specification and drawings will make it clear that the parts could be operated separately, as, for example, the cigar-lighter could operate without the advertising apparatus, and it will also be evident that various changes could be made in the several parts without materially affecting the operation of the remaining parts and without departing entirely from the spirit of my invention. I do not wish, therefore, to be restricted to the particular mechanism which I have illustrated, though I have endeavored to set out the best form of my invention.

My drawings and specification constitute, in fact, an illustration of one form of apparatus in which my invention is realized.

Turning now to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view with parts broken away to show the interior. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation of the cigar-cutter. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of the switch. Fig. 5 is a vertical section showing parts in elevation. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view of the lighter proper. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of the filament connection.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is the base on which the parts rest, and it is preferably of slate or marble.

B B are the sides of the inclosing box or case thereon, and they may be of light sheet metal or glass or other suitable material. Across the top is a bridge or brace C, and at one side the lower portion of the surrounding rail B' is cut away, so as to form a slot beneath the rail and the side for the introduc-

tion of the advertising plates or covers D D. A projecting ledge of sheet metal D' is provided, so as to form a rest for the plates, and they can then be introduced and moved in or out, as indicated in Fig. 1.

The bridge C is slotted at E to permit the motion of the handle-rod E', which is attached at its lower end to the rocking part E² and provided at its upper end with the handle E³. This handle is preferably of porcelain or the like, and the rod E' is hollowed out, so as to form, in fact, a tube through which passes the two conductors E⁴ E⁵, which terminate in the rods E⁶ E⁷, which are embedded in the handle part E³. These two rods terminate at the cross-piece of insulated material, preferably asbestos, E⁸, on the surface of which lie the filaments E⁹, of such material as that they become incandescent when the current is applied. Platinum will answer for this purpose. The filament is brought out so as to come in contact, as, for example, at E¹⁰, with the rod E⁷, and at its other end it is in like manner brought in contact with the rod E⁶. The parts may be held in position by the screws E¹¹. A protecting-ferrule E¹² may be supplied about the upper end of the handle. This constitutes the cigar-lighter proper. The conductors E⁴ E⁵ emerge from the lower end of the tube E' and are connected, one with the standard F', the other to the main line. The standards F and F', being supported on the insulation-base A, are insulated from each other and constitute the two terminals of the switch. They are normally separated from each other. From the standard F leads the conductor G to one terminal G' of the lamp G², and from the other terminal G³ leads the conductor G⁴ to the main line. Thus it will be observed that the lamp G² and the filaments E⁹ are in series with each other and in a circuit composed of the several conductors and terminals named and capable of being interrupted or completed by the bridge and the standards F and F'. This operation is performed by the switch. The pivoted portion E², to which the tube E' of the handle E³ is connected, consists of the portion J, pivoted on the shaft J', and the arms J² J³, provided each with an adjustable weight J³. Pivoted on the shaft J' is the piece K, forced

inwardly by the spiral spring K' , which engages the collar K^2 and bears against the piece K . The pieces K and J are cross-connected by means of the rods L, L' , each of which is loosely seated in the socket L' , so as to be capable of standing in an inclined position, as indicated in Fig. 5. The rod J projects from and is supported on the standard M , which is provided with a portion M^2 , running about the side of the case and terminating in the stop M^3 beneath the end of the piece K . The piece K is projected to a point above the outwardly-inclined base of the standards F and F' . On the end of the piece K is the circuit-closing spring-piece N , which is adapted to be forced between the standards and thus electrically connect them.

P is a dash-pot supported on the plate P' and having the piston P^2 connected by the rod P^3 with the part J . On the end of the part J is secured the short rod O , to the outer end of which is pivotally connected the link O' , which is connected at O^2 with the slide O^3 . This slide moves vertically, being held in position by the guides O^4, O^4 , and is provided with the shearing knife-edges O^5 , adapted to slide over the apertures O^6 in the side of the case. As previously suggested, these parts could be more or less modified or varied in size, shape, or relation without departing from the spirit of my invention, as, for example, more lamps might be employed. I have used a specially-constructed incandescent lamp and find that one is sufficient for my purpose.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: The handle in the position indicated in full lines in Fig. 2 is normal, and the parts are situated so that the circuit is interrupted and no current flows through lamp or cigar-lighter. The advertising-signs will ordinarily be in position, but being preferably upon dark or stained glass nothing can be seen until the interior of the case is illuminated. This is the preferred arrangement. The person desiring to use the device grasps the insulated handle and brings it forward toward him and into the position indicated in Fig. 2 in dotted lines. This causes three operations or results. In the first place the downward motion of the rear end of the part J will turn the rod O and draw down on the link O' , causing the knife-edges to pass in front of the holes O^6 , and thus, if desired, cut the end from the cigar, the end dropping inside the case. This same motion, however, also tilts the bar J into such a position as that the rods L, L' , by the action of the spring K' , force the part K to vary its angular position with reference to the part J , thus forcing down its end upon which the circuit-closing spring is secured, and by having the parts properly adjusted it will be found that this end will be forced down between the two standards F and F' , so as to close the circuit between them. This therefore brings the lamp and the filaments into circuit and simul-

taneously illuminates the interior of the case so as to display the advertisement and renders the filament E^9 incandescent, so that by putting the end of the cigar against the same and within the ferrule E^{11} it will be lighted. When through using, the handle is released, and the weights will force it back into the normal position, thus restoring the parts to their inactive state and ready to be used again when required.

I claim—

1. In a cigar-lighter and advertising device the combination of a handle, a wire filament, a weighted pivoted cross-bar, a switch, a lamp, and a cigar-cutting apparatus connected to said weighted cross-bar in such a manner that when the handle is being drawn in position to light the cigar, the lamp and the cigar-lighting device are connected in circuit and the cutter is operated, the parts so constructed that they are returned to their normal position by the weights on said weighted pivoted cross-bar, substantially as described.

2. In a cigar-lighter and advertising device, the combination of a cigar-cutting apparatus with an incandescent lamp, an incandescent cigar-lighting device, an advertising-case and a switch, the parts connected so that by the movement of the handle, the lamp and the lighting device are energized and the cutter is operated.

3. In a cigar-lighting device the combination of a rigid insulation-handle with an insulation end, filaments adapted to be made incandescent lying across such end, conductors leading therefrom, a device down within the insulation-handle, a switch associated with said handle by which the current through said filaments is controlled, and a cigar-cutting apparatus associated with said handle so as to be operated thereby.

4. In a cigar-lighting and advertising device, the combination of a handle, a circuit-closing switch consisting of two bars, one connected with the handle, the other with the circuit-closing end, two cross-rods which engage said bars and lie loosely in sockets, a spring which forces the two bars together so that as one is rocked the other alternately shifts its relative angular position thereto to make or break the circuit, a filament associated with the outer end of said handle, and connected in circuit so as to be controlled by said switch, and a cigar-cutting apparatus also associated with said handle so as to be operated thereby.

5. In a cigar-lighting and advertising device, the combination of a handle, a circuit-closing switch consisting of two bars, one connected with the handle, the other with the circuit-closing end, two cross-rods which engage said bars and lie loosely in sockets, a spring which forces the two bars together so that as one is rocked the other alternately shifts its relative angular position thereto to make or break the circuit, and a cigar-light-

ing device on the handle, consisting of one or more filaments extending across the end of said handle and connected in circuit so as to be controlled by said switch and inclosing
5 advertising-case, and a lamp in circuit with said filaments and adapted to be controlled by said switch, and a cigar-cutting apparatus connected with said handle so as to be operated thereby.

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Witnesses:

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