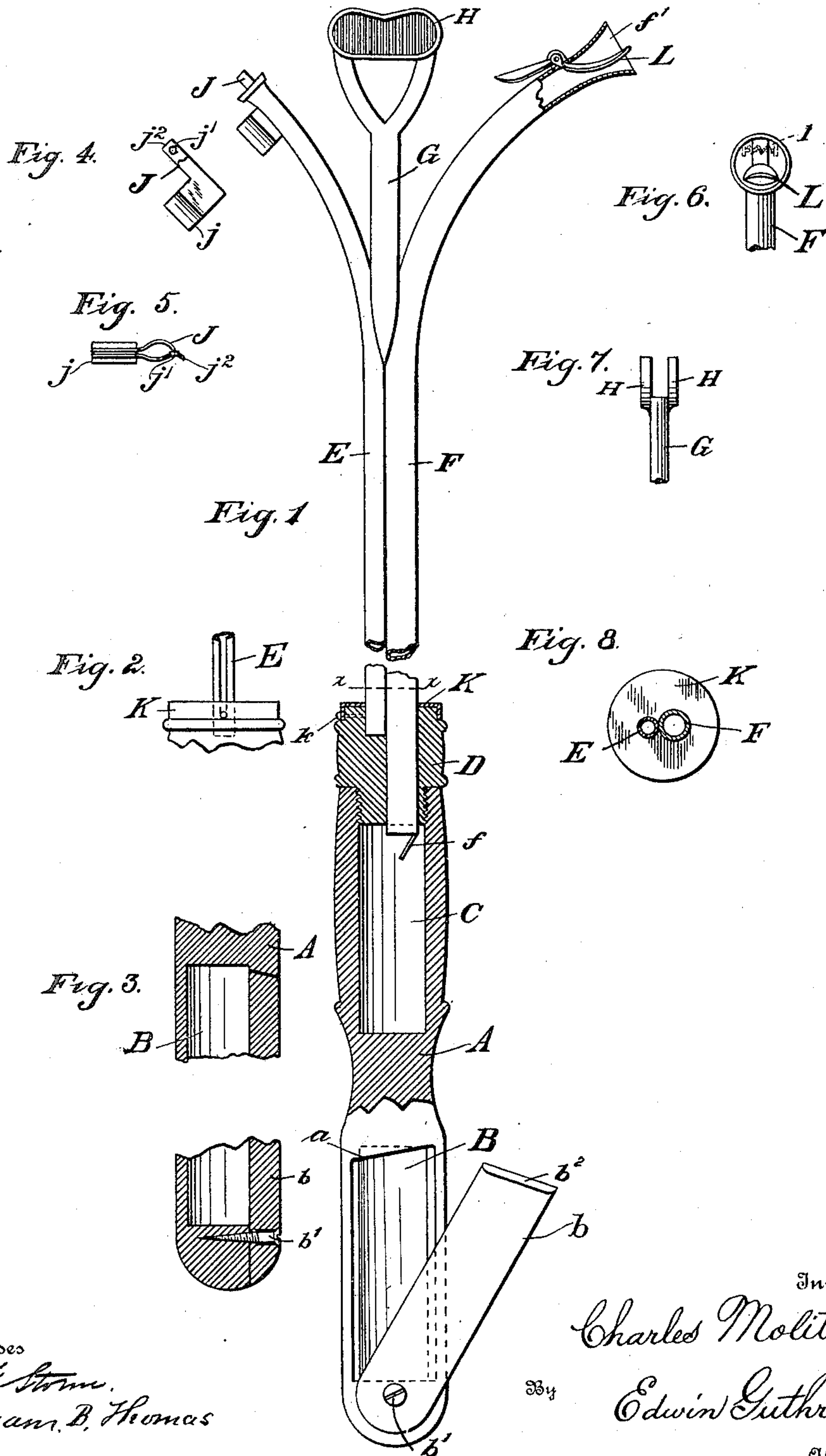


C. MOLITOR.
LIGHTING IMPLEMENT.

(Application filed Mar. 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES MOLITOR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LIGHTING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,559, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed March 1, 1902. Serial No. 96,212. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MOLITOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lighting Implements; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to lamp-lighting implements, and has for its object the production of a device having the usual elongated form of such articles and provided with a suitably-located pair of jaws adapted for the purpose of engaging a gas-cock key and having also a tube slotted lengthwise in the customary manner to receive and serve a taper by means of a slide traversing the slot, a match-box formed in the handle, and a tube leading from a receptacle also formed within the handle and equipped at its upper extremity with a spring-clip for holding a burning match and for releasing the match when used, thereby permitting it to fall through the tube into the receptacle formed in the handle and into which the tube leads, as stated.

Each constituent element of my invention is described in detail and its individual office, together with the mode of operation of the whole, fully explained hereinbelow.

Of the accompanying drawings, throughout which like letters designate like parts, Figure 1 represents a side view of the entire invention with parts in vertical section to exhibit the general construction and the interior of the receptacle for burned matches. Fig. 2 is a side view of a portion of the handle near the top; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a portion of the handle near the bottom, showing the positional relations of the match-box and its pivotal lid when the lid is closed. Figs. 4 and 5 represent, respectively, top and side views of the slide for engaging the taper and by which the taper may be advanced or withdrawn, as desired. Fig. 6 is a front view of the clip for holding and releasing the match. Fig. 7 is an edge view of the jaws for turning

the gas on or off; and Fig. 8 is a plan view, partly in section on line *xx* of the first figure, looking toward the handle.

Considering the drawings, letter A marks the handle, usually of turned wood and of any chosen design. Near the lower end the handle possesses a cavity B, having a lid or cover *b* pivotally attached to the handle by the screw *b'*. The lid has an inclined end edge *b²*, and when the lid is turned to cover the cavity this inclined edge meets with another inclined and corresponding edge *a* of the handle, against which it is slightly jammed in closing, and thus frictionally held closed. The cavity B is the match-box. Toward the top of the handle portion is formed a second cavity C, open at its top and threaded to engage the stopper or plug D. The cavity C is the burned-match receptacle. The two tubes E and F are formed together, and there is also formed with them a rod G, extending between the curved upper ends of the tubes and tipped with the jaws H H (see Figs. 1 and 7) of the usual form and construction, for the purpose of turning on or off the gas. The jaws are roughened at the sides to ignite matches struck on them. Tube E is to receive the taper, the end of which is fastened in the slide J. (Shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5.) The tube E follows the usual pattern and is no part of my invention so far as any peculiarities of individual construction are concerned. Tube E terminates within the stopper D, as shown; but the larger tube F passes entirely through the stopper and opens into the burned-match receptacle C. The opening of tube F within the receptacle may or may not be automatically opened and closed by a gravitational valve *f*. The introduction of the valve is to prevent the burned matches from spilling out when the lighting implement is reversed. A metal cap K covers the upper surface of the stopper (see Fig. 8) and is held in place by a pin *k* or in some other effective way. The office of the cap K is simply to afford a finished appearance to the instrument. The upper end of the larger tube F is furnished with an expanding mouth *f'*, as I ordinarily fashion it, and pivoted within the mouth *f'* is a spring-clip L. I do not confine myself to any particular form or shape for the spring-clip L.

Its office is to hold a match taken by hand from the match-box B and lighted and placed within the clip, and the construction of the clip, as well as the strength of the spring *l*, by which it is governed, are chosen with the view of holding the lighted match securely. When the match has been used and extinguished, instead of taking it from the clip L and throwing it down anywhere, as is the habit of careless persons generally, to the constant and great danger of conflagrations, by the use of my invention the clip L is caused to release the match-splint, which falls down the tube F into the receptacle C, where it can do no harm; even if it should be not wholly extinguished.

I am aware that lighting implements are made having taper-tubes, key-turning jaws, and match-boxes in the handles, and I do not claim those features.

A further improvement embodied in my invention is the slide J, which is, in fact, a clip of special and peculiar construction. (See Figs. 4 and 5.) The slide J is formed from a single blank of sheet metal and possesses the hollow cylindrical portion *j*, which lies without the tube and serves the purpose of a finger-piece, by which it may be grasped and moved along the slotted tube E. Flat portions of the blank are brought parallel and near together, and these portions are located in the slot of the tube. The jaws of the clip are within the tube. The upper jaw (see Fig. 5) has its end bent downwardly and directed toward a hole *j'* in the terminal bend of the lower jaw *j'*. It will be seen that the hole *j'* is provided with a ragged or serrated edge,

and when the taper is passed between the jaws of the clip the end or point of the upper jaw presses the substance of the taper into the ragged hole *j'* and fastens it securely, so that it may be drawn into or projected from the ends of tube E, as occasion requires.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a lighting implement, the combination of a handle having a receptacle for burned matches, a tube leading from the said receptacle, and means borne by the tube at its mouth for holding a match-splint within the tube and for releasing the said splint within the tube, substantially as described.

2. In a lighting implement, the combination of a handle provided with a receptacle formed therein, a tube leading from the said receptacle, a clip arranged in the mouth of the tube for holding a match-splint within the tube and for releasing the splint within the tube, and a valve arranged within the said tube at its opening into the said receptacle, substantially as described.

3. In a lighting implement, the taper-slide and clip J, having a curved lower jaw provided near its end with a hole *j'* formed with a ragged edge, and a curved upper jaw having its end bent downwardly and directed toward the said ragged hole in the lower jaw, substantially as described.

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

CHAS. MOLITOR.

Witnesses:

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