

No. 721,450.

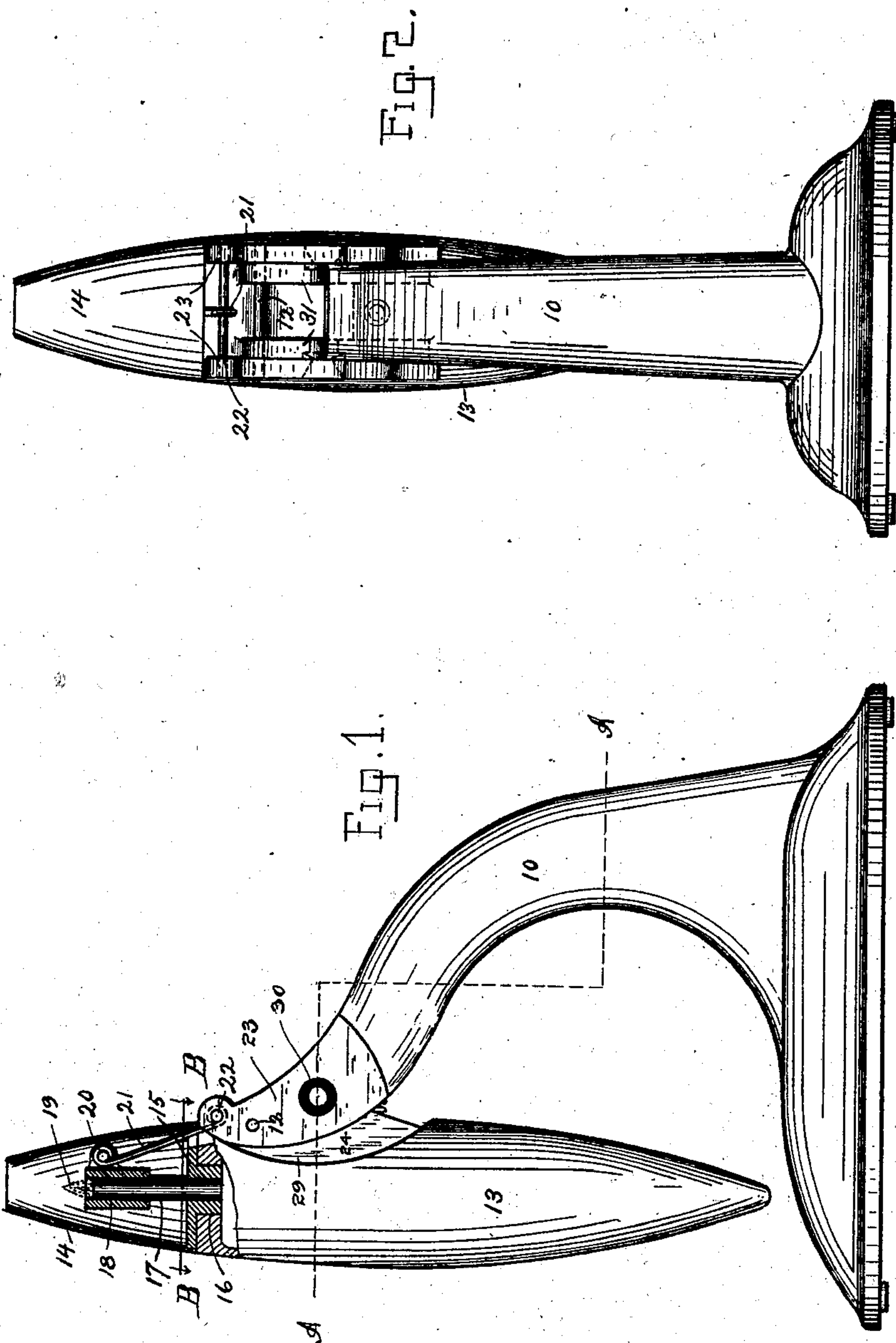
PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

F. KRAEMER.
CIGAR LIGHTER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES.
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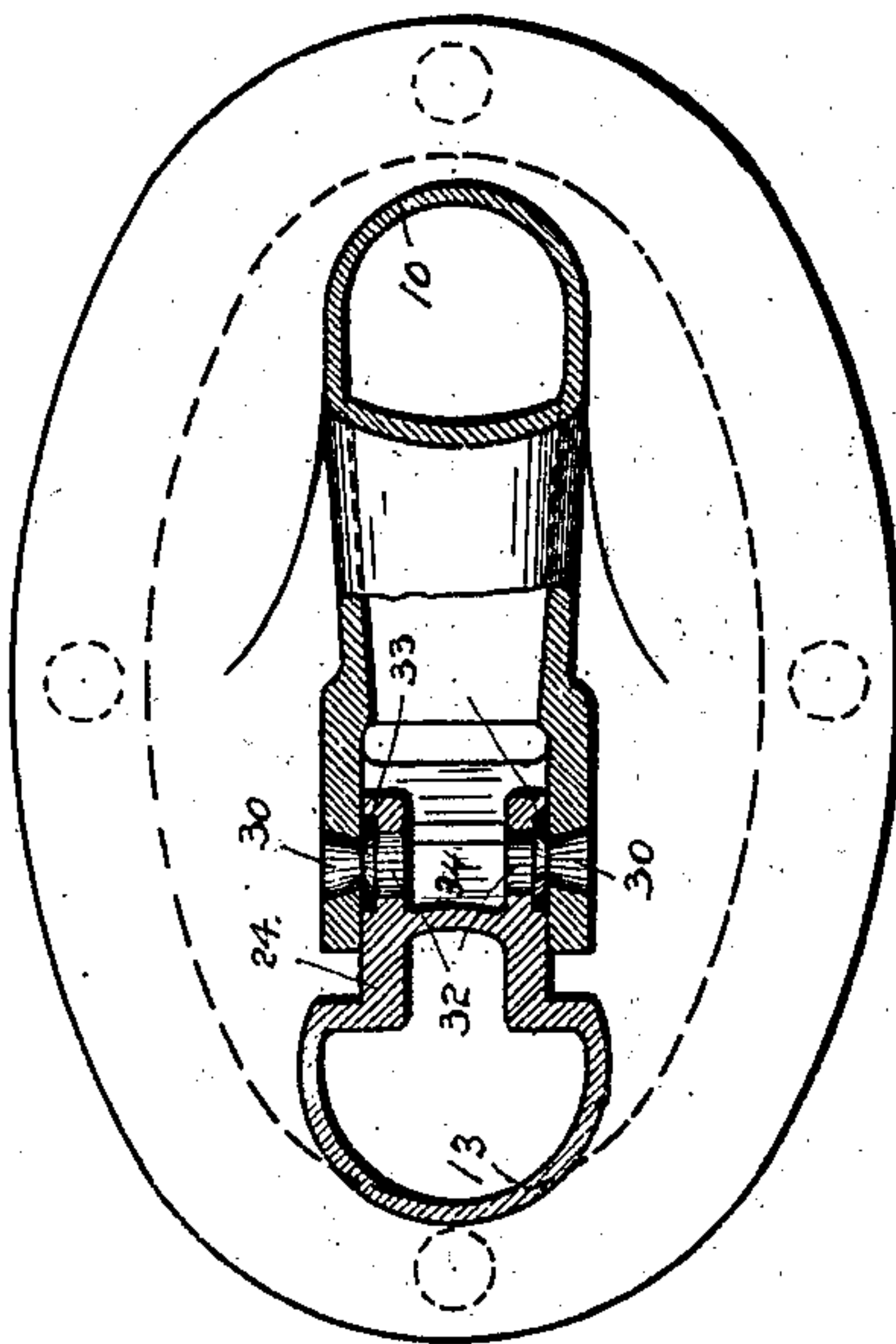


Fig. 4.

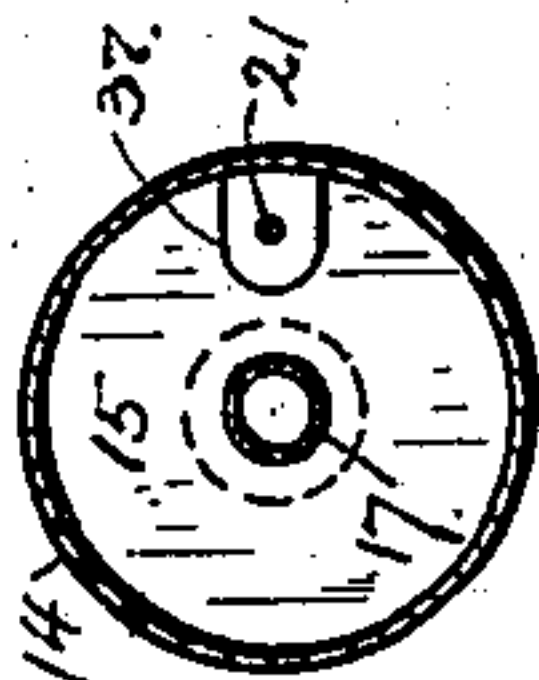


Fig. 5.

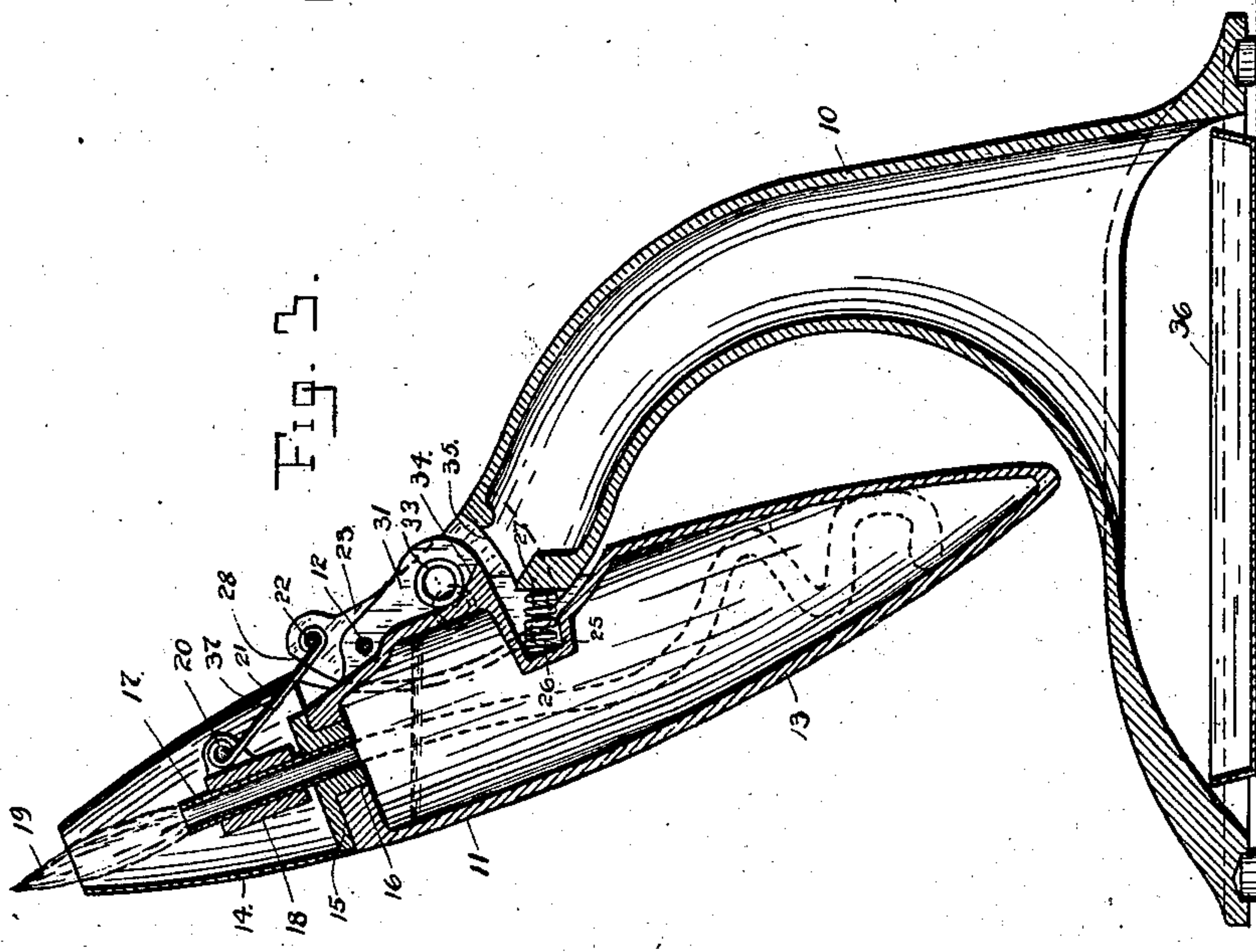


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK KRAEMER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CIGAR-LIGHTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,450, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed April 4, 1902. Serial No. 101,333. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK KRAEMER, 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 Cigar-Lighters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is concerned with a certain novel lighter for cigars, &c., and is designed to produce a device of the class described in which an alcohol, oil, or similar flame can be employed which is normally kept burning with a small flame, preferably in a position where it is protected from being blown out, but which is automatically caused to burn strongly and present a large flame when the device is operated.

My invention is further concerned with a combined cigar-tip cutter and lighter of the class described in which as the device is operated to cut the tip off of the cigar the flame, which has been burning low and protected from being accidentally blown out, will be permitted to blaze up beyond the protection, so that it will be accessible for lighting the cigar.

My invention is further concerned with a cigar-lighter in which the receptacle for the burning fluid is pivotally mounted upon a stationary support and arranged so that as the receptacle is tilted the flame will be caused to shoot up to ignite the cigar.

My invention is further concerned with such a cigar-lighter as that last described with which a cigar-tip cutter is combined, so that the tilting of the receptacle serves to cut off the tip of the cigar which is placed in the cutter.

To illustrate my invention, I annex hereto two sheets of drawings, in which the same reference characters are used to designate identical parts in all the figures, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention with the upper portion thereof in central longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section showing the device in operation. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line A A of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line B B of Fig. 1.

In carrying out my invention in its preferred form I provide a hollow base 10, upon

which the cigar-lighter 11 is pivoted, as at 12. As a unique design I may make the cigar-lighter in the general outline of a cigar, of which the hollow burning-fluid receptacle 13 forms the lower and main portion, while the protecting thimble or cap 14 forms the tip thereof. The receptacle 13 may be decorated on its exterior to resemble a cigar, while the cap 14 may be decorated to resemble the ash of the partially-consumed cigar. In the top of the receptacle I place a plug 15, which closes the opening 16, by which the receptacle can be filled, and which plug carries the centrally-located wick-tube 17, which projects some distance up into the cap 14 and has the flame-controlling sleeve 18 mounted to slide thereon. This flame-controlling sleeve 18 normally stands in the position shown in Fig. 1, where it extends far enough up above the top of the wick so as to prevent the oxygen reaching the wick readily to support combustion, so that the flame in the normal position of the sleeve is necessarily very small, as indicated at 19 in Fig. 1. When the sleeve is slid down, as in the position of Fig. 3, the sleeve is removed from the wick, so that the oxygen can reach it freely, and a large flame is permitted, which shoots out from the top of the cap 14, so that the cigar can be applied thereto to be lighted. Of course it will be apparent that in the normal position of the parts shown in Fig. 1 the cap 14 serves to protect the small flame from being blown out by any drafts of air that may be in the vicinity of the device.

While I might use various means to move the flame-controlling sleeve relative to the wick-tube, I preferably arrange the lighter so that it can be tilted to the position shown in Fig. 3, and to cause the tilting of the lighter to automatically operate the sleeve I pivot to the upper end of the sleeve, as at 20, a link 21, which is pivoted on a rod 22, extending between the ears 23, forming the upper end of the base-piece 10, and between which the reduced portion 24 of the receptacle 13 is pivoted. As the pivotal point of the link 21 is located above the pivotal point of the cigar-lighter as a whole, it will be seen that as the lighter is tilted the sleeve 18 will be pulled down on the wick-tube 17, so that the tilting of the lighter automatically produces the de-

sired relative movement between the sleeve and the wick-tube.

A recess 25 is formed in the rear outer side of the receptacle 13, and the helically-coiled expanding spring 26 is placed in said recess and coöperates with a pin projecting from the shoulder 27, formed at the top of the base-piece where the ears 23 begin. This spring serves to hold the cigar-lighter in its normal upright position, the stop-shoulders 28, formed on the upper inner edges of the ears 23, coöperating with the curved shoulders 29, forming the boundary between the reduced portion 24 and the main body of the receptacle. The lower portions of the inner edges of the ears 23 are of substantially the same curve as the shoulders 29 to permit the tilting of the lighter to the required extent and limiting it from any further movement.

In connection with the cigar-lighter thus far shown and described I preferably employ cigar-tip-cutting mechanism, which is conveniently formed by making the openings 30 in the sides of the ears 23 below the pivotal point 12 and of a shape to receive the tip of a cigar. In the ears 31, forming a continuation of the back of the cigar-lighter, I form the apertures 32 in position to register with the apertures 30 when the lighter is in its normal position, and in the outer portions of these apertures I preferably mount the annular steel cutters 33, which are in the form of small rings, having their inner edges beveled to form cutting edges, which shear with the inner edges of the apertures 30. It will be apparent that if the tip of a cigar be inserted in the aperture 30 when the lighter is in its upright position, when the lighter is swung to its operating position the movement of the cutters 33 will serve to shear off the tip of the cigar, which will be directed by the shoulder 34, formed beneath the recess 32, into the aperture 35, formed in the top of the hollow base-piece 10, so that it will fall down through the hollow base and be received by the tray 36, which is placed therein to receive the tips.

To permit the passage of the link 21 through the plug 15, it is necessary to form a slot therein, and I preferably make this slot 37 large enough to permit an upward draft of air to support the combustion of the wick.

While I have shown my invention as embodied in the form which I at present consider best adapted to carry out its purposes, it will be understood that it is capable of modifications and that I do not desire to be limited in the interpretation of the following claims except as may be necessitated by the state of the prior art.

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

1. The herein-described cigar-lighter comprising a base or stand, a receptacle for inflammable fluid pivotally connected to said stand, a wick-tube mounted in the upper end

of said receptacle and communicating with the interior thereof, an annular shield mounted on said fluid-receptacle and surrounding said wick-tube, a passage, 37, being formed at the lower end of said shield, a flame-controlling sleeve fitted about the wick-tube, a link extending through said passage, 37, and having its upper end pivotally connected to said sleeve and its lower end pivotally connected to the base or stand at a point above the connection of the fluid-receptacle therewith, whereby when the fluid-receptacle is rocked about its pivot said sleeve will be adjusted relative to the wick as and for the purpose described.

2. The herein-described combined cigar cutter and lighter, consisting of a base or stand having two projecting ears each provided with an aperture adapted to receive the tip of a cigar, a receptacle for inflammable fluid pivotally connected to said ears on the base or stand, and having cutting means adapted to move transversely of the aforesaid apertures in the base or stand, as the fluid-receptacle is moved about its pivot, a wick-tube communicating with the interior of said receptacle, and a flame-controlling sleeve fitted about said wick-tube and adapted to be adjusted relative thereto as the fluid-receptacle is rocked about its pivot, whereby by moving said fluid-receptacle about its pivot the tip of a cigar inserted in either aperture provided therefor in the base or stand will be severed and the relative positions of the flame-controlling sleeve and wick-tube varied, for the purpose described.

3. The herein-described combined cigar cutter and lighter, consisting of a hollow base or stand having two upwardly-projecting ears in which are formed apertures each adapted to receive the tip of a cigar, a receptacle for inflammable fluid having two projecting ribs or webs pivotally connected to said ears on the base or stand, each of said projections on the fluid-receptacle having formed therein an aperture adapted to normally aline with the aperture in the adjacent ear on the base or stand, cutters secured within said apertures in the projections on the fluid-receptacle to sever the tips of cigars held in the paths thereof as the fluid-receptacle is rocked about its pivot, a wick-tube communicating with the interior of the fluid-receptacle, a flame-controlling sleeve fitted about the wick-tube, and a link pivotally connecting said sleeve with the ears on the base or stand, whereby the relative position of the said sleeve and wick-tube will be varied as the fluid-receptacle is rocked to actuate the cutters.

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

FRANK KRAEMER.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. MCELROY,
HATTIE O. HALVORSON.