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PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

F. A. WIDMANN.  
CIGAR CUTTER AND LIGHTER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1906.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

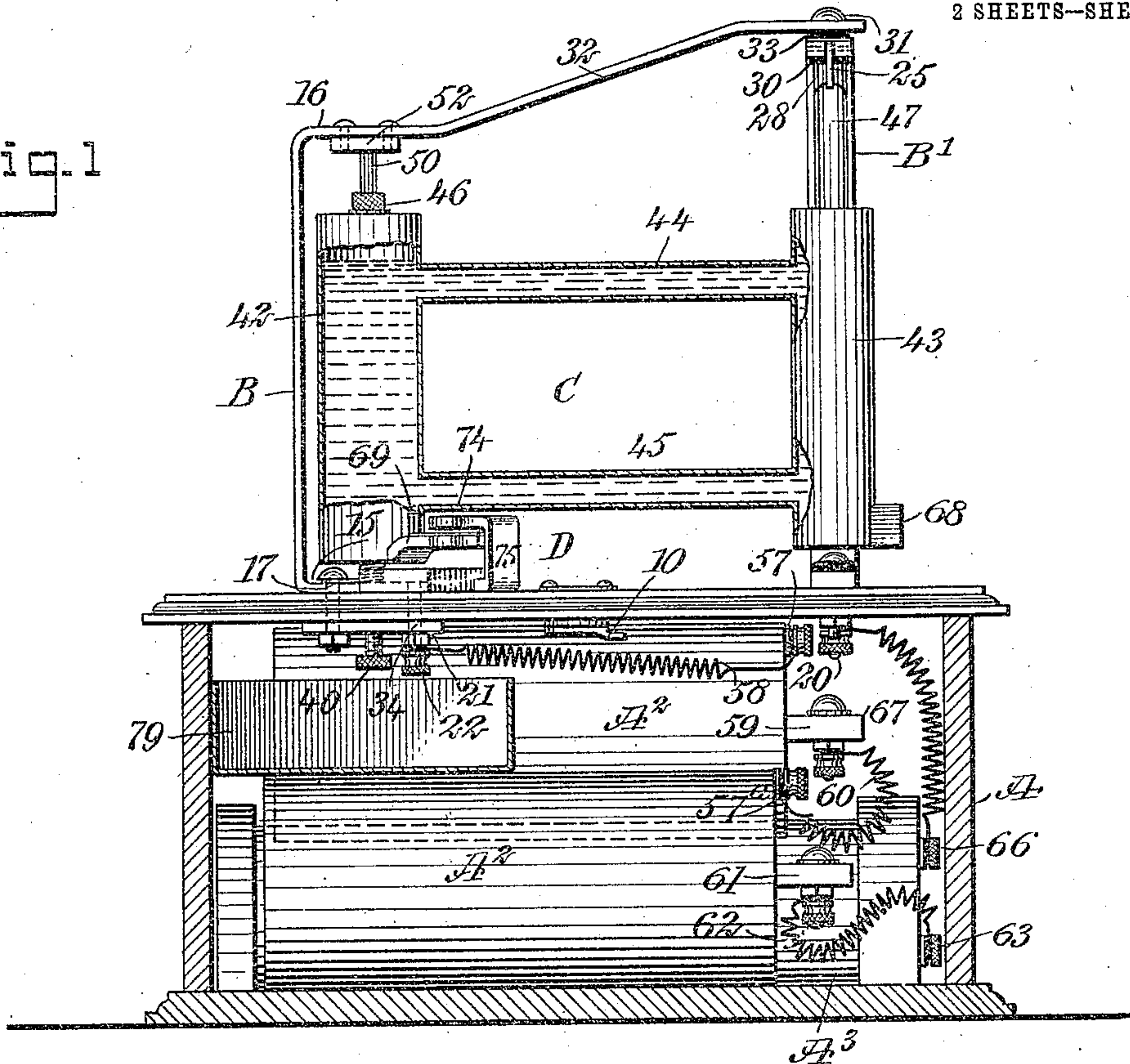
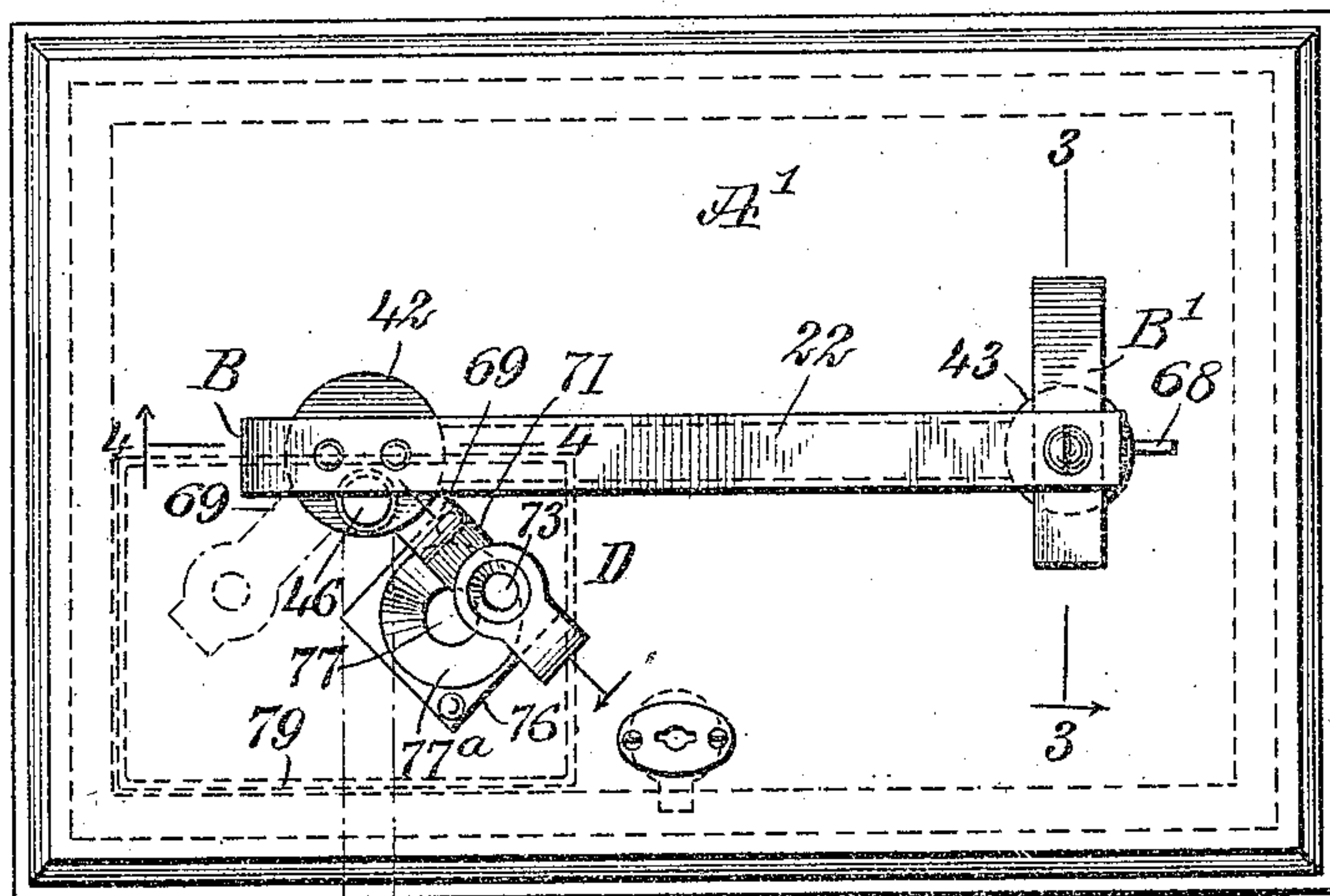


Fig. 2



WITNESSES

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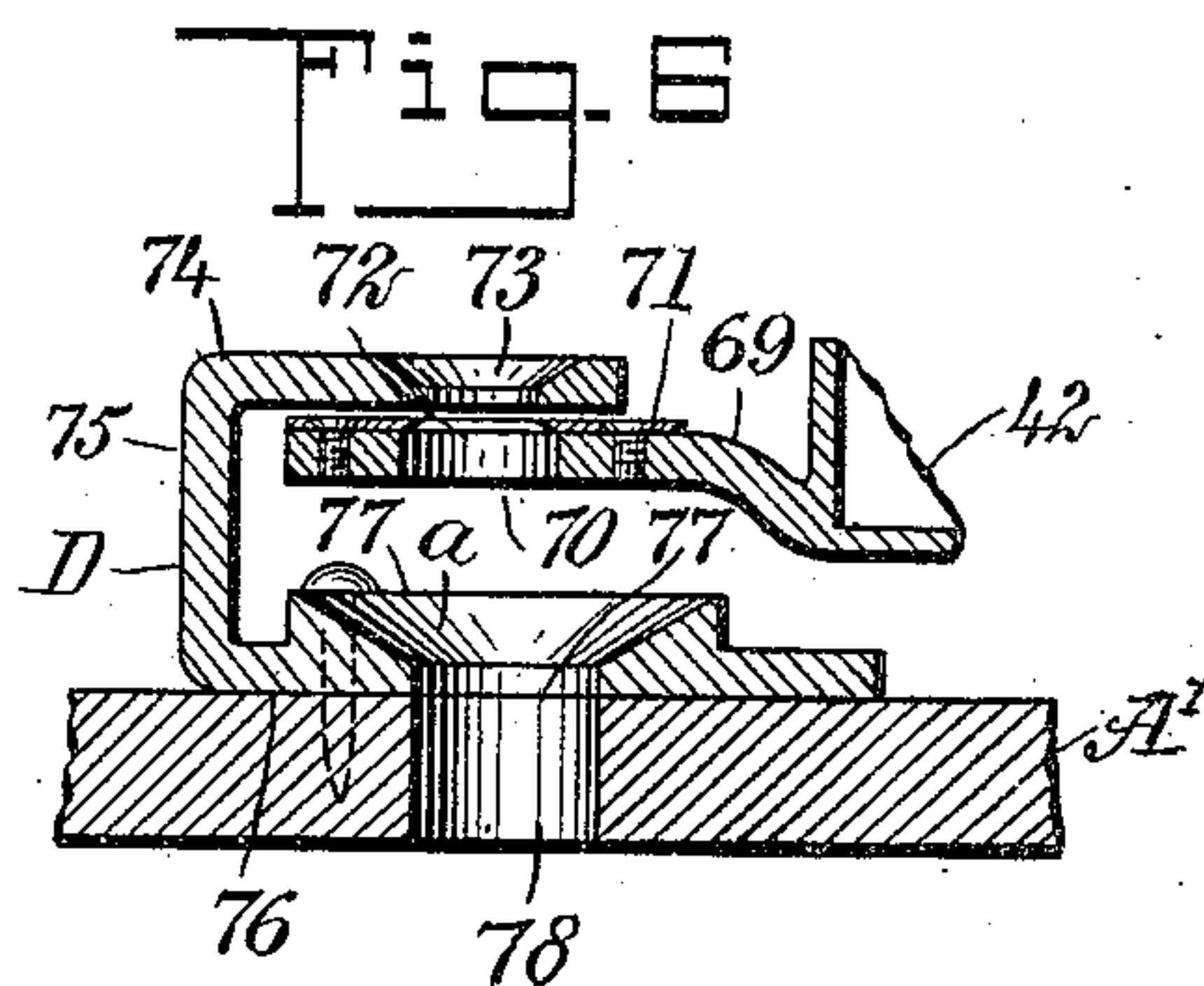
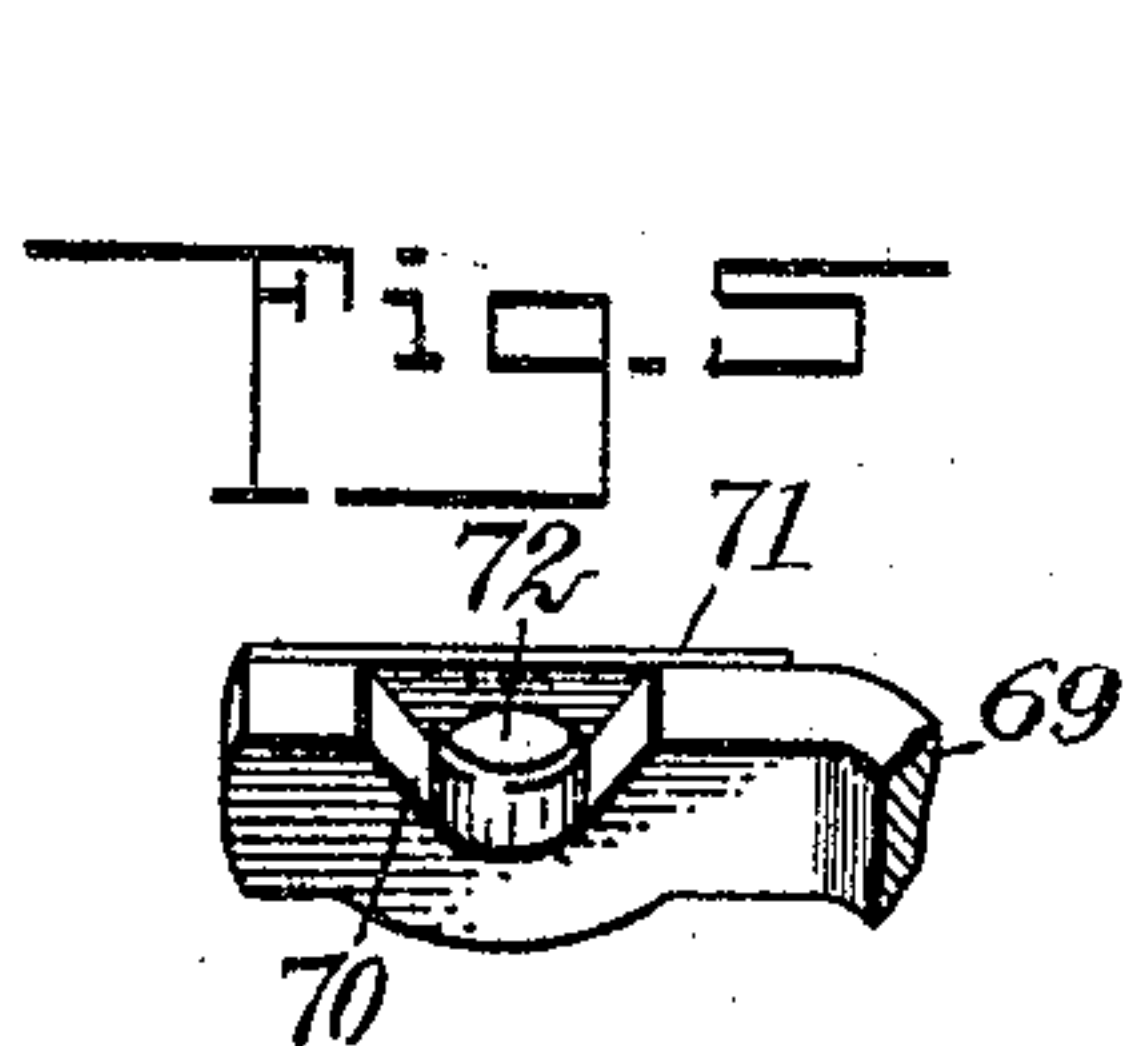
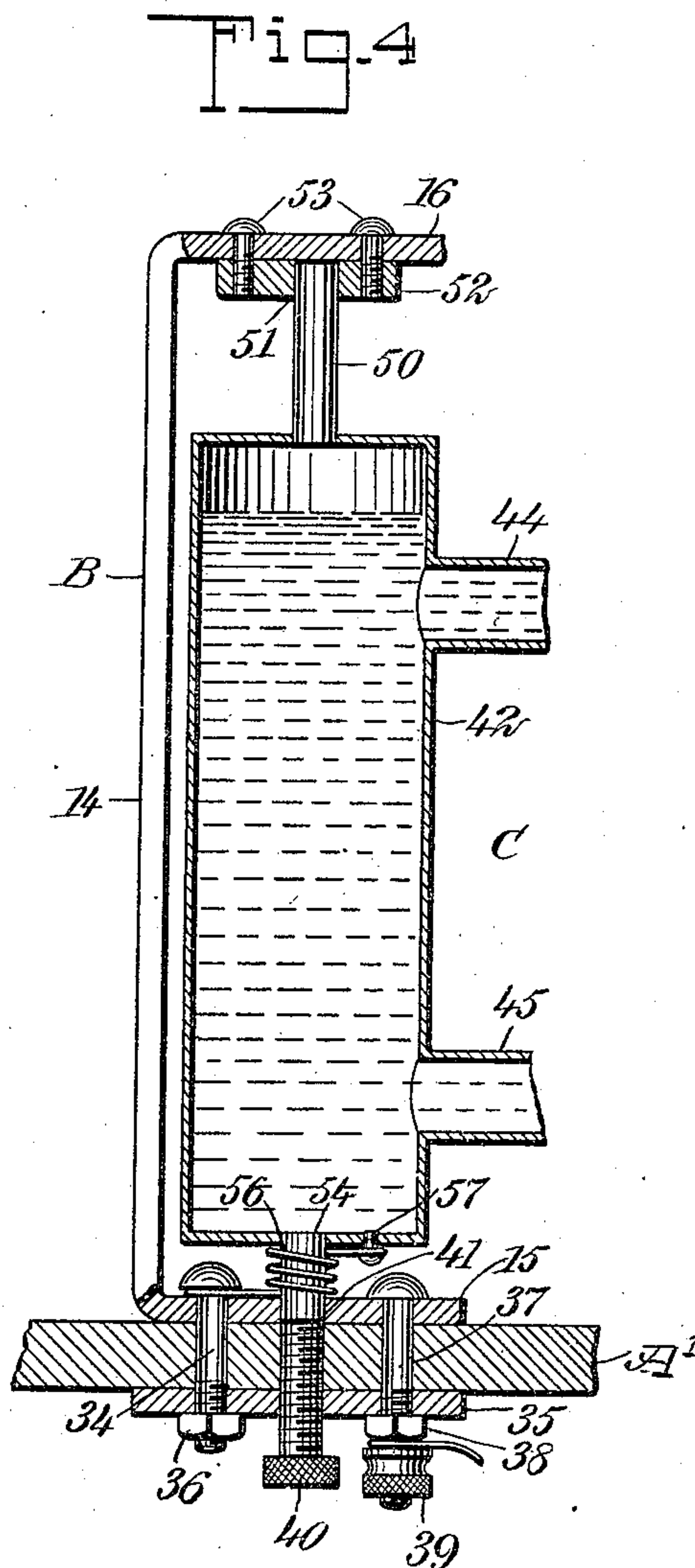
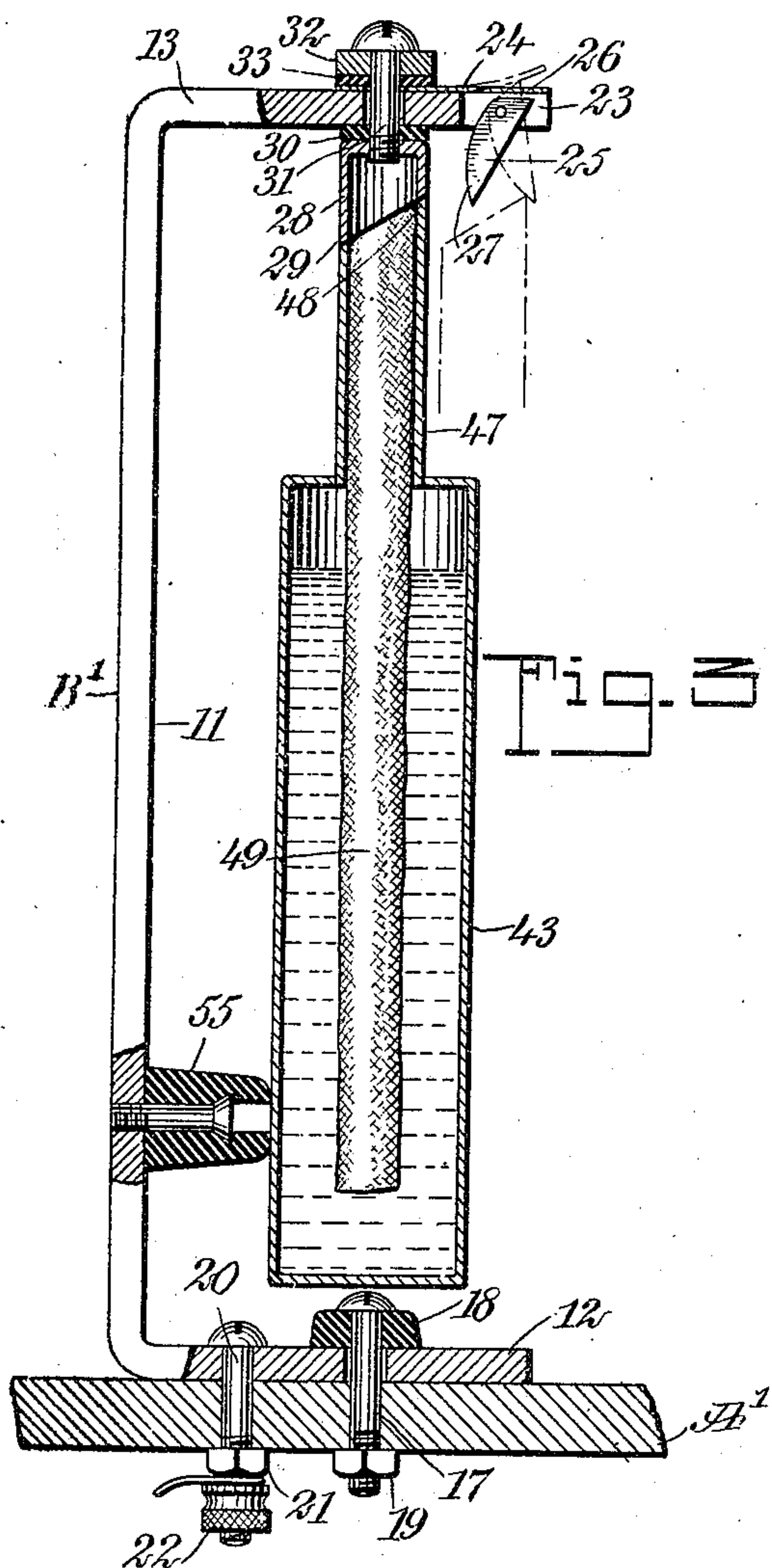
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK ALBERT WIDMANN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CIGAR CUTTER AND LIGHTER.

No. 840,980.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed April 9, 1906. Serial No. 310,698.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK ALBERT WIDMANN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Cigar Cutter and Lighter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a simple, durable, economic, and portable form of a combined cigar cutter and lighter wherein a tension-controlled fountain for liquid fuel, such as gasolene, is provided with a suitable wick for ignition and is pivotally mounted upon the base for movement to and from the sparking device in an electric circuit the batteries whereof are concealed in the base, so as to produce a spark at the exposed portion of the wick as the fountain is swung outward to light a cigar, the electric circuit being closed and opened at the moment of the passage of the fountain to and from contact with the said sparking device.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide a cigar-cutter which is automatically brought into action by the movement of the fountain to light the wick, the sparking device not acting upon the return movement of the fountain.

It is also a purpose of the invention to provide means for limiting the inward swing of the fountain and automatically extinguishing the flame when the fountain reaches its normal position and also to provide means for automatically conducting the clipped ends of the cigars in a cleanly manner to a removable and concealed receptacle.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional front elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section through the swing or wick-carrying portion of the fountain, the sparking device, and a portion of the base, the section being taken practically on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical section through the pivotal or inner end portion of the fountain, a sectional front elevation of the frame-bracket therefor, and a section through a portion of the base, the sec-

tion being taken practically on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged bottom perspective view of the knife of the cutter and its support; and Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view through the complete cutter, a portion of the base, and the part of the fountain carrying the knife.

A represents the base, which is of box-like construction and is provided with a cover A', usually hinged thereto, and the said cover is held closed by a latch 10 of any approved construction.

In the construction of the frame of the device two vertical brackets B and B' are employed. The bracket B', which is at the right-hand end of the base, is what I denominate an "outer" bracket and faces to the front, while the bracket B is located at the left-hand end of the base and is designated an "inner" bracket and faces in direction of the opposing end. The outer bracket B' is preferably of greater height than the bracket B and consists of a vertical body member 11, a horizontal foot member 12, and a horizontal head member 13. The bracket B consists of a body member 14, a horizontal foot member 15, and a horizontal head member 16. The bracket B' is held upon the said base by a screw 17, passed through the base and through an opening in the foot member 12 of the bracket without contact with its walls and through an insulating block or button 18, located upon the upper face of the said foot member of the bracket, as is shown best in Fig. 3, and this bolt 17 is provided at its bottom end with a suitable nut 19. A binding-post 20 in the form of a bolt is passed through the foot member 12 of the bracket B' in close engagement therewith and through the top A' of the base, being provided at its lower end with a lock-nut 21 and a binding-nut 22, whereby to hold the wire between the two nuts in engagement with the said post.

At the outer end of the head member 13 of the bracket B' a longitudinal slot 23 is produced, and above this slot a flat spring 24 is secured at its inner end, the outer end portion of the spring lying normally directly over the top of the slot 23, as shown in Fig. 3, and a sparking device in the form of a finger 25 is pivoted at its upper portion in the aforesaid slot 23, the upper edge of the said sparking-finger 25 being flat and normally held out of engagement with the spring 24, as is shown by full lines in Fig. 3, since the sparking-fin-



ger extends some distance below the head 13 of the bracket and normally assumes a pendant position with a slight rearward inclination. In the further construction of this  
 5 sparking-finger 25 its rear edge is curved and its forward edge is preferably made straight for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

An extinguishing-tube 28, having its lower edge 29 beveled from the front downward  
 10 and rearward, is supported beneath the horizontal head 13 of the said bracket B', as is also best shown in Fig. 3. This tube 28 is closed at the top except for the reception of a screw 31, which screw passes through an insulating-gasket 30, located between the head  
 15 of the extinguishing-tube 28 and the under face of the said head 13, and the screw 31 passes through an opening in the said head member 13 of the bracket in such manner as  
 20 not to engage therewith. The head of the screw has bearing upon an extension-arm 32 from the head member 16 of the opposing bracket B, and this extension-arm 32 serves as a handle whereby to move the device read-  
 25 ily from place to place. This extension or handle member 32 is separated from the spring 24 and the head member 13 of the bracket B' by a gasket 33, of insulating material, as is illustrated in Fig. 3.

30 With reference to the bracket B it is secured to the upper face of the cover A' of the base by a bolt 34, passed through its foot 35, engaging with the under face of the cover A, as is shown in Fig. 4, the said bolt being pro-  
 35 vided with a suitable nut 36 at its lower end, and a binding-post 37, also in the form of a bolt, is passed through the foot member 15 of the bracket B, through the cover A' of the base, and through the plate 35 at the under  
 40 side of the cover and is provided with a lock-nut 39. A set-screw 40 is passed through suitably-threaded apertures in the plate 35 and in the cover A', if necessary, to the outer face of the said cover, for a purpose to be  
 45 hereinafter mentioned. The said foot member 15 of the bracket B' is provided with an opening 41 therein, adapted when the bracket is in position to register with the upper end of the adjusting-screw 40.

50 The fountain C, which is adapted to contain a liquid fuel—gasolene, for example—as is best shown in Fig. 1, consists of an inner barrel or cylinder 42, an outer pivoted barrel or cylinder 43, and horizontal upper and  
 55 lower connecting-tubes 44 and 45. The two cylinders or barrels 42 and 43 may be of the same diameter; but preferably the outer or swing barrel 43 is smaller than the inner or pivoted barrel 42 and the material supplied  
 60 to the fountain preferably through an opening in the top of the pivoted barrel 42, normally closed by a cap 46, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A wick-tube 47 extends up from the upper  
 65 end of the swing or outer barrel or cylinder

43, and its upper edge 48 is correspondingly inclined to the inclination of the lower edge 29 of the extinguishing-tube 28, with which latter tube the wick-tube is adapted to en-  
 70 gage in practically an air-tight manner when the fountain is in normal position to extinguish the flame, which may be at the upper end of a wick 49, passed down through the tube 47 into the barrel or cylinder 43, as shown in Fig. 3.

75 A spindle 50 is secured to the upper head of the barrel or cylinder 42, and this spindle is made to enter an aperture 51 in the block 52, removably secured to the under face of the head member 16 of the inner bracket B  
 80 by screws 53 or their equivalents, it being the object in the construction of the device to render each and every part readily separable, readily removable, and readily replaced. A second spindle 54 is secured to the lower  
 85 head of the said inner cylinder or barrel 42, and this latter spindle 54 enters the opening 41 in the foot member 15 of the bracket B and is engaged by the set-screw 40, and by tightening or loosening this screw the foun-  
 90 tain may be made to turn more or less easily upon its axis.

A spring 56 is coiled around the spindle 54, and one end of this spring is secured to the  
 95 bottom head of the said cylinder or barrel 42 by a screw 57 or the like, as is shown in Fig. 4, and the other end of the spring has bearing against or is attached to the head portion of the fastening-bolt 34 for the bracket B, as is also shown in Fig. 4. This spring 56 is placed  
 100 under tension when the fountain is swung outward or forward toward the operator for the purpose of producing a spark to obtain a light for the cigar, but normally tends to hold the fountain in its usual or rear position—  
 105 that is, to the rear of the sparking device and with the wick-tube 47 in engagement with and covered by the extinguishing-tube 28—and said position is automatically assumed by placing a stop 55, of rubber or other yield-  
 110 ing material, at a suitable point on the front face of the body 11 of the bracket B'.

The casing A contains any desired number of dry cells A<sup>2</sup> and an induction-coil A<sup>3</sup>.  
 115 The wiring may be accomplished in any desired manner. The positive pole 57 of one of the cells is connected by a wire 58 with the binding-post 34, connected with the bracket B, and the negative pole 59 of the same cell is connected by a wire 60 with the positive pole  
 120 57<sup>a</sup> of a second cell A<sup>2</sup>. The negative pole 61 of the said second cell A<sup>2</sup> is connected by a wire 62 with a pole 63 of the induction-coil A<sup>3</sup>, the other pole 66 of the said induction-coil being connected by a wire 67 with the bind-  
 125 ing-post 20, connected with the bracket B'.

The fountain C is provided with a finger-  
 130 post 68 at the lower end portion of the outer or swing cylinder or barrel 43, so as to facilitate the movement of the said fountain in an



outward direction or against the tension of its spring 56.

In connection with the lighting device which has been described a cutting mechanism is employed. To that end an arm 69 is carried forwardly from the lower portion of the inner or pivoted cylinder or barrel 42, and this arm 69, as is shown best in Fig. 5, has a recess 70, more or less angular, made in its rear edge. A knife 71 is secured upon the upper face of this arm over the recess 70, which knife has an opening 72 therein, the under edge of which opening is beveled, and the said opening 72 is adapted to receive the tip of a cigar. This knife-carrying arm 69 operates in conjunction with a bracket D, which is fixed to the cover A' of the casing A. This bracket D, which constitutes practically the body portion of the cutter, consists of an upper horizontal member 74, a vertical member 75, and a lower horizontal member 76, which latter member is attached to the said cover A', as is shown in Fig. 6. The upper horizontal member 74 of the body D of the cutter is provided with an opening 73, the upper portion of which is flaring, and this opening is adapted to receive and permit the downward passage of the tip portion of a cigar to the opening 72 in the cutter, so that when the fountain C is moved outward and the blade 71 of the cutter is carried past the upper opening 73 in the body of the cutter the tip of the cigar will be cut off, and this action is accomplished at the same time that the spark is produced to ignite the wick at the upper end of the wick-tube.

Normally the opening 72 in the blade 71 of the cutter registers with the opening 73 in the upper portion of the body of the cutter, as is shown in Fig. 6.

An opening 77 is made in the bottom member 76 of the body of the cutter, and this lower opening 77 is very much enlarged at the upper portion of said member and is inclined in direction of the lower or contracted portion of the openings, as is shown at 77<sup>a</sup> in Fig. 6. Thus the upper portion of the opening 77 is more or less dished, and this dished wall of the opening 77 is adapted to receive the particles separated from the cigar by the knife 71 as the said knife 71 passes by the body portion of the cutter, and said separated particles find their way through the lower contracted portion of the opening 77 into an opening 78 produced in the cover A', and from this opening 78 the said separated particles or tips of the cigars fall into the tray or receptacle 79, which is located below the opening 77 in the cover A' within the casing A, as is shown in Fig. 1, and this tray or receptacle 79 can be removed from the casing, when the cover therefor is opened and the contents of the receptacle readily emptied.

In the operation of the device the cigar is placed in the upper opening of the body por-

tion of the cutter, and then the fountain C is swung outward, which action causes the tip of the cigar to be cut off, as has been stated, and as the fountain is drawn outward the sparking arm or finger 25 is engaged by the higher point of the wick-tube 47, and said sparking-arm is forced outward, bringing the upper front corner in contact with the spring 24, thus completing the circuit and forcing up the said spring. A spark is the result and also an ignition of the exposed end of the wick. As soon as the wick-tube passes the sparking finger or arm 25 the spring 24 immediately restores the said finger or arm 25 to its normal position out of contact with the said spring, and consequently the circuit is broken.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a cigar cutter and lighter the combination with the base, a fountain comprising a spring-controlled drum, a parallel drum and tubular connections between the drums, a bracket secured to the base in which the spring-controlled drum of the fountain is mounted to turn, a wick-tube for the outer drum of said fountain, a bracket secured to the base, a stop on the bracket for limiting the movement of the fountain in one direction, a sparking device in connection with the bracket, and a source of electric supply in circuit connection with the sparking device and fountain.

2. In a cigar cutter and lighter, the combination with a base, a fountain comprising a spring-controlled drum, a parallel drum and tubular connections between the drums, a bracket secured to the base in which the spring-controlled drum of the fountain is mounted to turn, a wick-tube for the outer drum of the said fountain, a bracket secured to the base, a stop secured to the said bracket, limiting the movement of the fountain in one direction, an extinguishing-tube secured to the said bracket and arranged for close and normal engagement with the wick-tube, a spring-controlled sparking-finger pivoted to said bracket and located in the path of the fountain, the said sparking-finger being normally out of engagement with its controlling-spring, and a source of electric supply in circuit connection with the sparking-finger and the fountain.

3. In a cigar cutter and lighter, the combination with a base, a fountain comprising a spring-controlled drum, a parallel drum and tubular connections between the drums, a bracket secured to the base, in which the spring-controlled drum of the fountain is mounted to turn, a wick-tube for the outer drum of said fountain, a bracket secured to the base, a stop secured to said bracket, limiting the movement of the fountain in one direction, an extinguishing-tube secured to the



said bracket and arranged for close and normal engagement with the wick-tube, a spring-controlled sparking-finger pivoted to said bracket and located in the path of the fountain, said sparking-finger being normally out of engagement with its controlling-spring, a source of electric supply in circuit connection with the sparking-finger and the fountain, and a cigar-cutter, comprising a body portion having an upper receiving and a lower discharging opening, and a knife carried by

said fountain and adapted to operate in said body in close relation to the receiving-opening therein and to travel over the discharging-opening, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK ALBERT WIDMANN.

Witnesses:

HENRY HORNEENG,  
WILLIAM J. BOYD, Jr.