

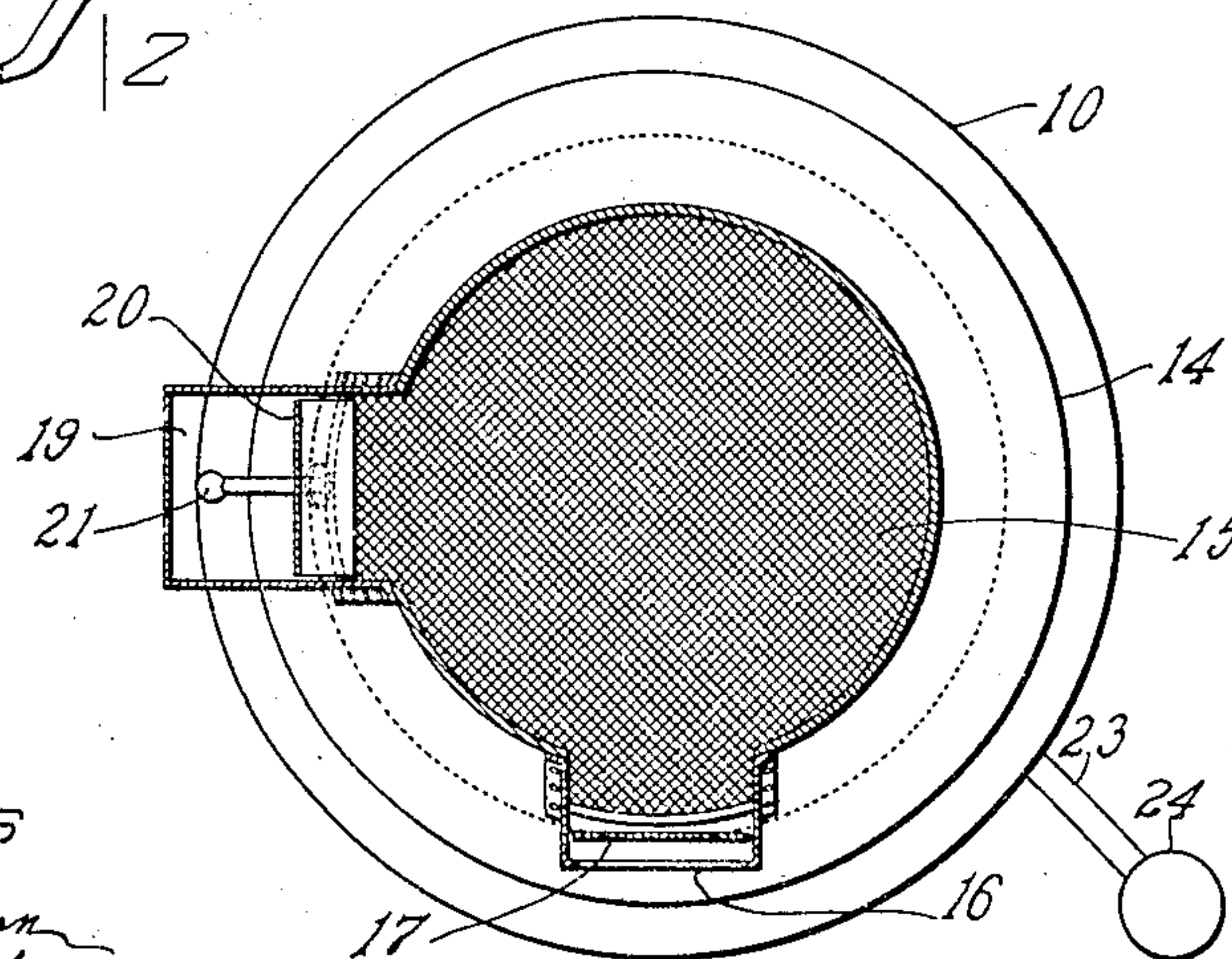
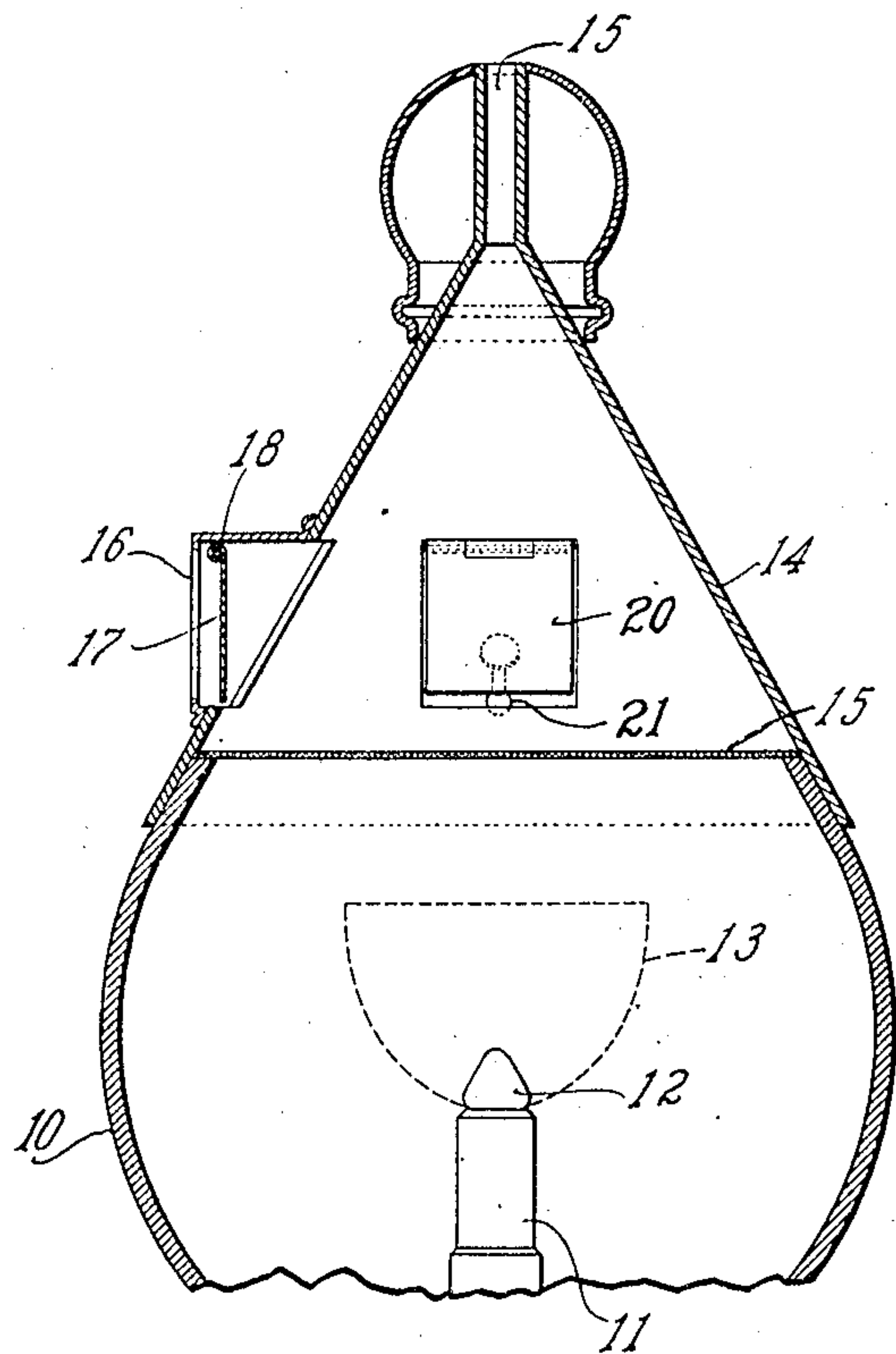
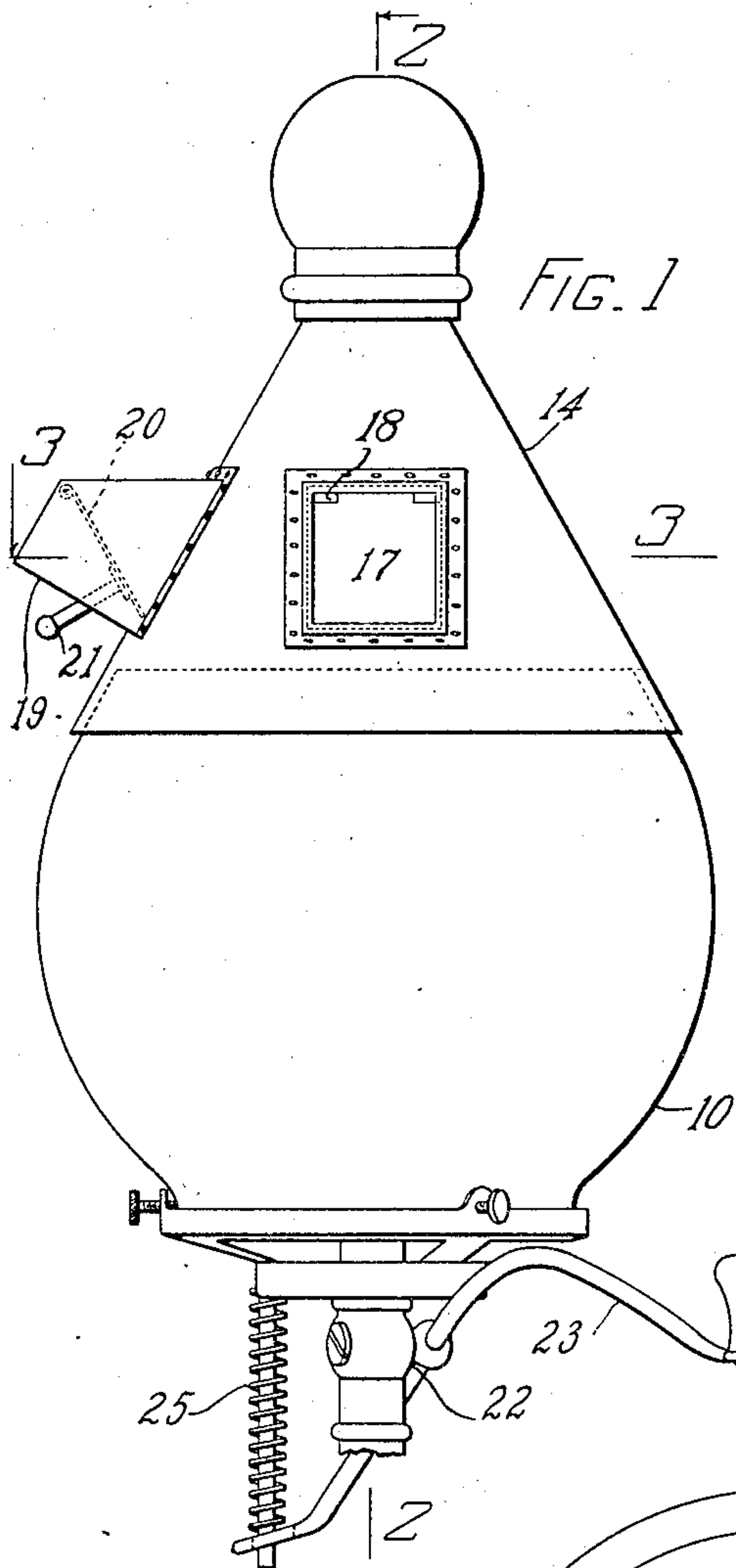
No. 875,743.

PATENTED JAN. 7, 1908.

A. SÖDERLUND & B. HALLENBROOK.

CIGAR LIGHTING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1907.



WITNESSES

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FIG. 3

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBANUS SÖDERLUND, OF ARLINGTON, AND BARTHOLOMEW HALLENBROOK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO AXEL SMITH, OF ARLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CIGAR-LIGHTING APPARATUS.

No. 875,743.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1908.

Application filed April 15, 1907. Serial No. 368,154.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALBANUS SÖDERLUND, of Arlington, Massachusetts, and BARTHOLOMEW HALLENBROOK, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Lighting Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an aromatic cigar lighting apparatus. Its object is to provide means for lighting a cigar, cigarette or pipe of tobacco without the contact of flame or smoke therefrom.

We have discovered that in the ordinary method of lighting a cigar by placing it in the flame and drawing the flame into the cigar, smoke and other incomplete products of the combustion of the flame are inevitably drawn into the tobacco, and that they exercise a deleterious effect upon the flavor of the tobacco, vitiating to a greater or less extent the delicacy of aroma which belongs to certain grades of tobacco. This apparatus is designed to enable a cigar, or tobacco in other form, to be lighted without thus impairing the aroma.

One embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 represents the front elevation; Fig. 2 is a vertical section, made on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a plan view in section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings 10 represents a globe which may be of glass, metal or any other desired material, surrounding a gas burner 11, having a flame 12, which, under ordinary conditions, is turned down low as represented in Fig. 2, but which may be turned up to a larger flame as indicated by the dotted lines 13, in Fig. 2.

Above the globe is a hood 14, having a small passage 15 at the top, through which the products of combustion of the small flame 12 may ordinarily escape. The lower portion of the hood contains a screen 15, which prevents the flame from passing into the hood, and which prevents anything within the hood from reaching the flame. It is preferred to have the parts so arranged that the flame will ordinarily be about an inch below this screen when turned up to its highest blaze. The hood also has a side opening 16, which is normally closed by a door 17, hanging from a hinge 18. This door may be

opened by pressing inward upon it with the end of a cigar or cigarette, in which case the end of the cigar may be entered a short distance within the hood. Another opening 19 is provided, in which there is a door 20 set at an angle and normally maintained closed by its own weight. From this a short rod with a knob 21 projects.

The gas burner 11 may have any suitable means for varying the size of the flame. As here represented there is a valve 22 controlled by a lever 23 on the end of which is a knob 24, conveniently located to be depressed by the user's finger; and a spring 25 is provided which keeps the knob normally raised. This corresponds to the turned down flame 12.

In operation the flame 12 is normally burning, and the gases therefrom escape easily through the top opening 15. When a smoker desires to light a cigar, he presses the end of it against door 17, thus pushing it a little way into the hood; and at the same time he depresses the knob 24, thus turning up the flame to the dotted form 13. This generates immediately a very large amount of heat more than the small passage 15 can carry away, but the flame is inaccessible to the cigar. The cigar quickly lights without having been in contact with the flame; thus it preserves its full natural aroma without impairment. The smoker then walks away; and the door 17 automatically closes, and the knob 24 automatically rises, turning the flame down again. The manner of lighting a cigarette is the same as that of lighting a cigar. To light a pipe, the passage 19 is used, which as observed in Fig. 1, is curved downward. The smoker places the bowl of the pipe against the mouth of this passage. In so doing the tobacco within the bowl encounters the knob 21, and pushes it upward, thus opening the door 20, when the pipe is lighted by depressing lever 23 as before.

The invention is not limited to the precise form in which it is shown in the drawing, but may be varied in some respects without departing from the scope of the invention.

We claim:

1. Tobacco igniting apparatus, comprising a hood adapted to cover a flame and having a small outward draft passage in its upper part, permanently open; there being an additional outward draft passage in the upper part of the hood; in combination with means



normally closing said additional passage, adapted to be opened by inward pressure of tobacco thereon.

2. Tobacco igniting apparatus, comprising, 5 in combination, a hood adapted to cover a flame and having an outward draft passage normally closed; means automatically closing said passage, yielding to inward pressure; and a screen in the hood between said pas- 10 sage and the flame preventing access to the flame.

3. Tobacco igniting apparatus, comprising, in combination, a hood adapted to cover a flame, having a draft passage from its upper 15 part, and an automatically closing door in the passage, yielding to open the passage by inward pressure.

4. Tobacco igniting apparatus, comprising, in combination, a hood adapted to cover a 20 flame, having an opening arranged with a tube passing downward, an automatically closing door therein, and a knob projecting downward from the door in the entrance- way.

25 5. Tobacco igniting apparatus, comprising

a hood adapted to cover a flame, in combina- tion with a burner and an automatic valve normally turned down; there being a small outward draft passage in the upper portion 30 of the hood, permanently open, adapted to maintain only a small flame; and an additional outward draft opening in the hood, adapted to maintain a larger flame; and means automatically closing the second pas- 35 sage.

6. Tobacco igniting apparatus, comprising a conical hood adapted to cover a flame, and having a small draft opening at the top and openings at the sides, having hinged doors 40 normally closed by gravity, there being a draft tube running downward in which one of said doors is located, in combination with a burner and means to control the flame.

In testimony whereof we hereto affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

ALBANUS SÖDERLUND.

BARTHOLOMEW HALLENBROOK.

Witnesses:

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