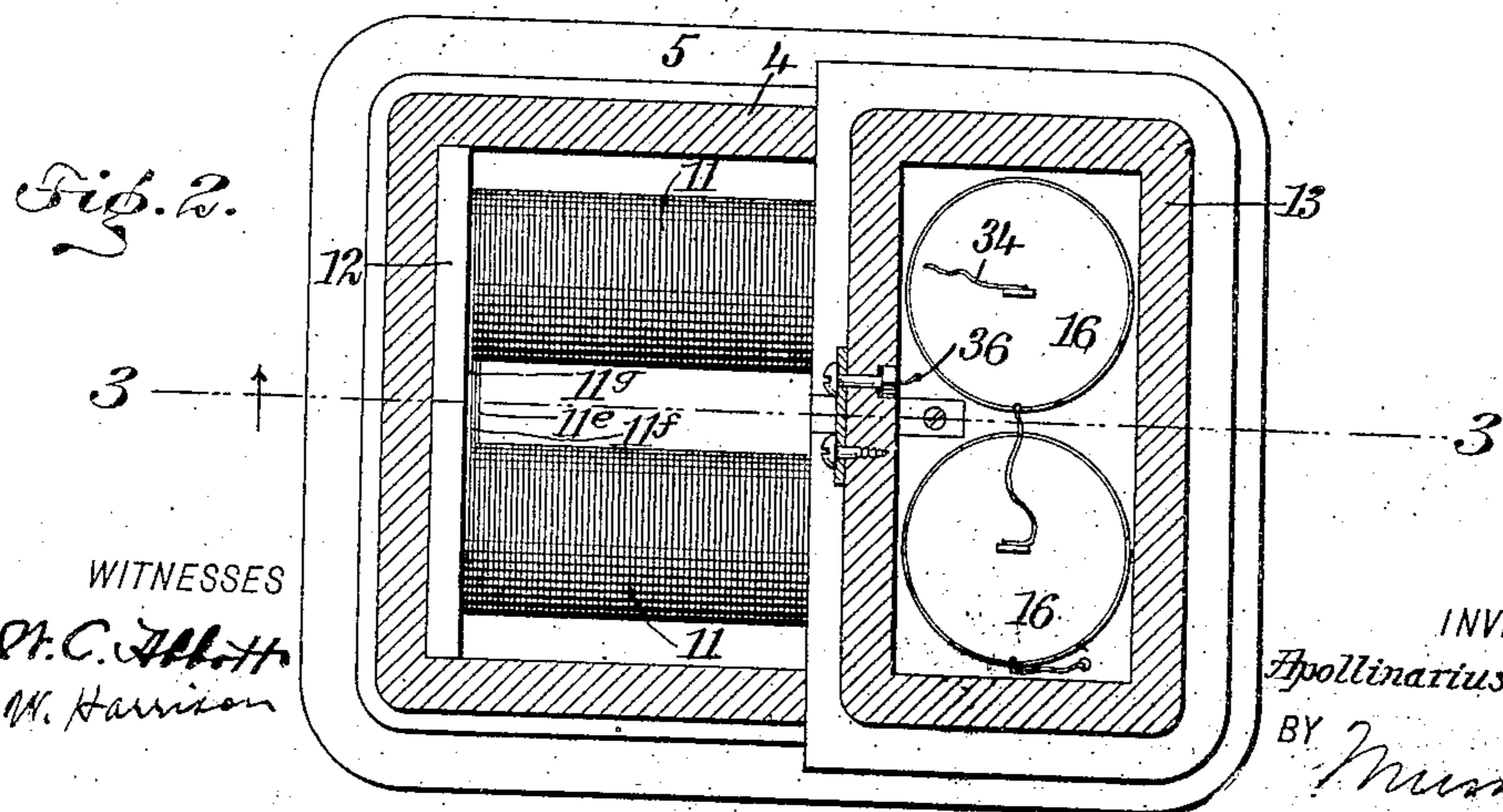
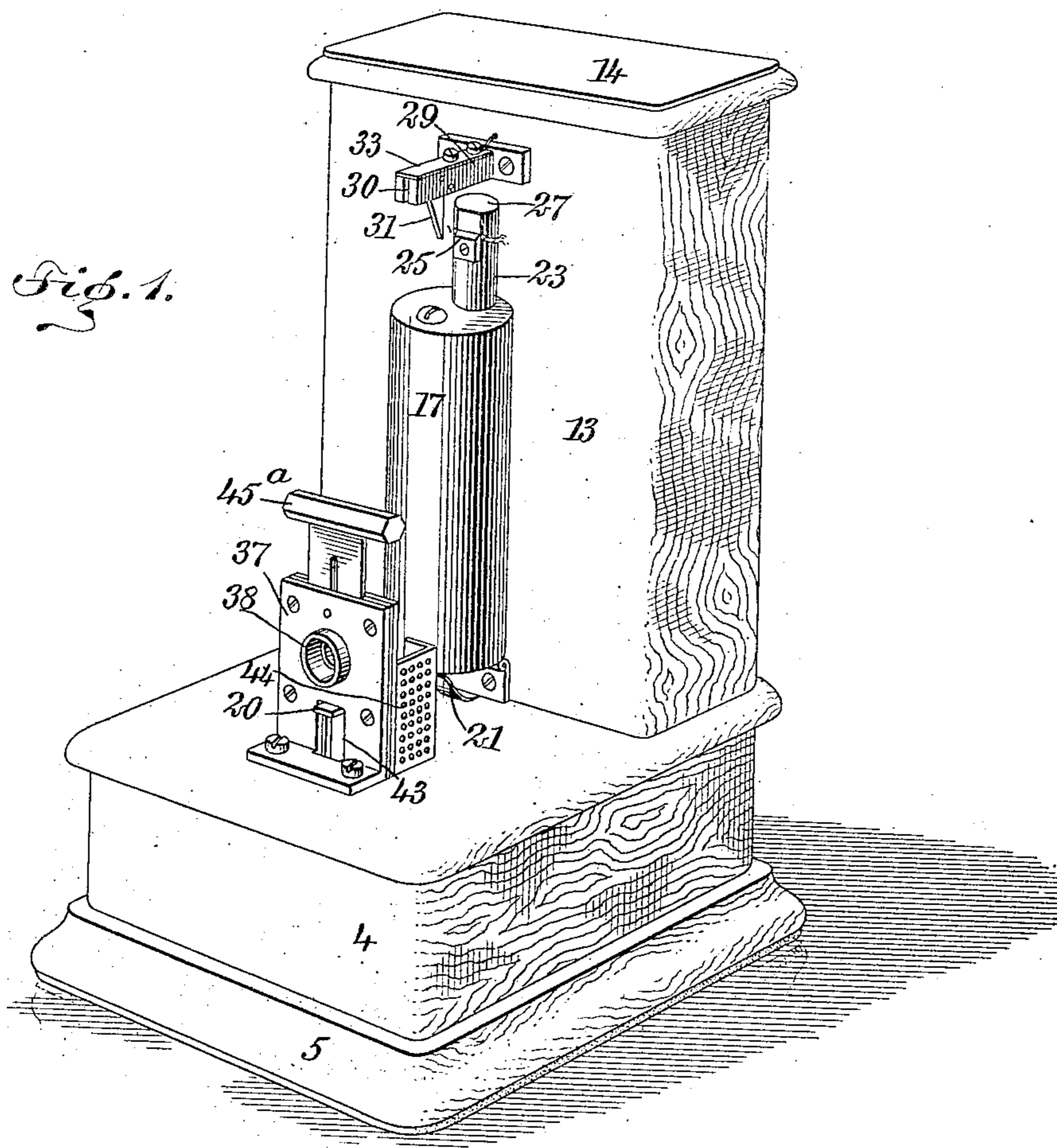


No. 876,883.

A. VON KASPIS. PAT
CIGAR CUTTER AND LIGHTER.

PATENTED JAN. 14, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES
 Pt. C. Abbott
 W. Harrison

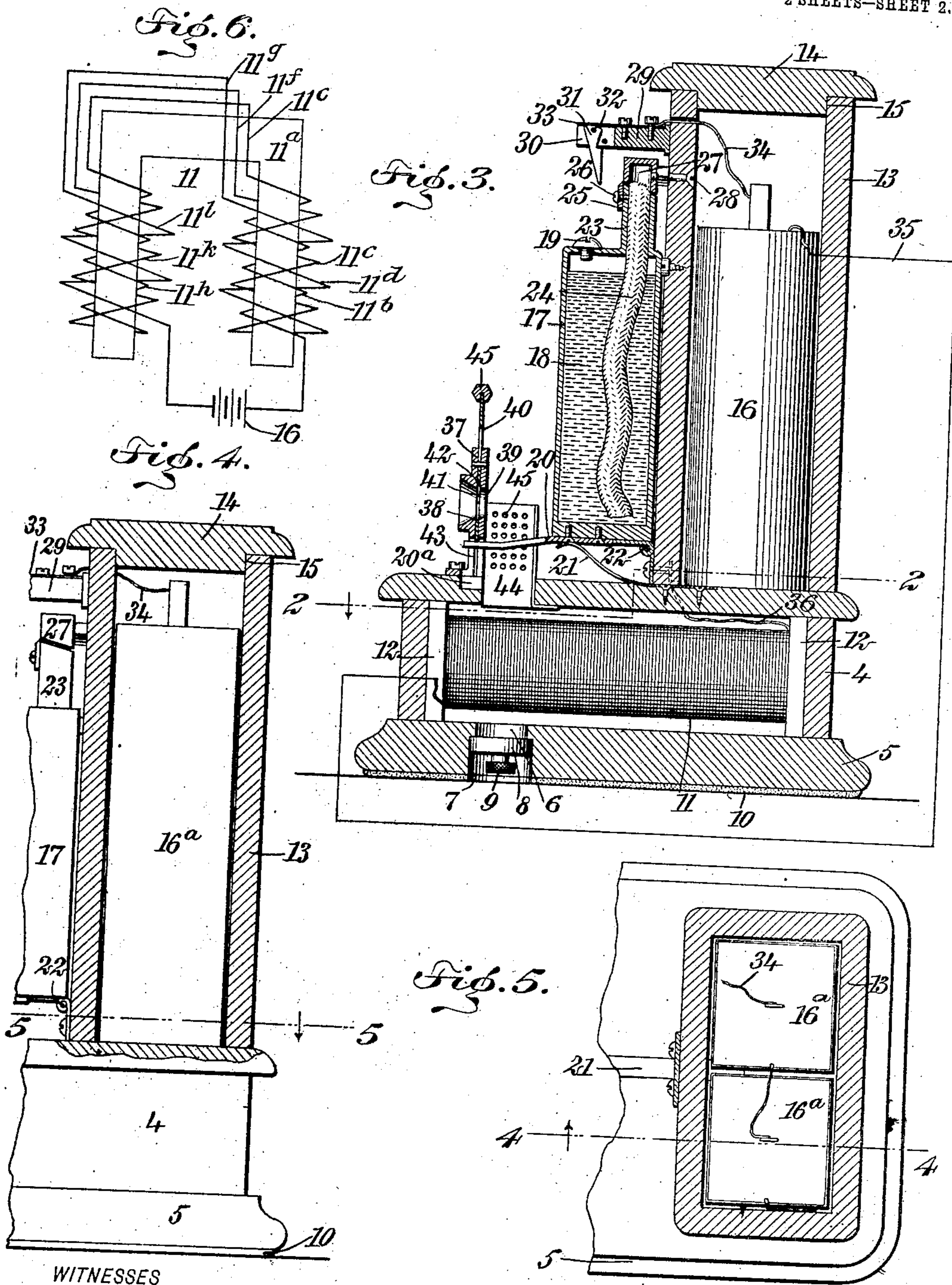
INVENTOR
Apollinarius Von Kaspis
BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS

No. 876,883.

A. VON KASPIS.
CIGAR CUTTER AND LIGHTER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1906.

PATENTED JAN. 14, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES

R. C. Abbott
W. Harrison

INVENTOR
Apollinarius Von Kaspis

BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

APOLLINARIUS VON KASPIS, OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ADDIS K. BOTSFORD, OF SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK.

CIGAR CUTTER AND LIGHTER.

No. 876,88.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1908.

Application filed December 14, 1906. Serial No. 347,810.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, APOLLINARIUS VON KASPIS, a citizen of the Empire of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of Pittsfield, in the
5 county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Cigar Cutter and Lighter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to cigar cutters and
10 lighters, my more particular object being to produce a combinational instrument having the properties of a cutter and of a lighter, the instrument being operated for both of its general purposes by a single slide actuated
15 by a pressure button.

My invention further relates to a type of casing for housing the batteries employed in connection with the cigar cutter and lighter, the arrangement being such that compara-
20 tively strong and large batteries may be compactly stowed in a suitable compartment for the purpose.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the improved cigar cutter and lighter complete,
30 all parts being in their normal positions; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section, taken upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrow and showing the location of the spark coils and of the batteries where ordi-
35 nary cylindrical dry batteries are used; Fig. 3 is a central vertical section, taken upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow and showing the details of the cutting and lighting mechanism; Fig. 4 is a ver-
40 tical section through the battery box 13, showing the same as equipped with larger and more compact battery cells than those shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a horizontal section showing how the larger battery cells fit ver-
45 tically into the battery box; and Fig. 6 is a diagram of the windings of the induction coil.

The casing is shown at 4 and is provided with a base 5. This base is provided with a
50 cylindrical aperture 7 having a contracted portion 6. Into this aperture 7 fits a plug 8, provided with a handle 9, whereby it may be removed and replaced, in order to eject the

clippings from cigar ends cut by the device.

A facing 10, preferably of felt, is provided in
55 order to prevent direct contact between the base and the surface upon which it may rest. A laminated core 11^a of horse-shoe form is provided with a number of separate windings 11^b, 11^c, 11^d, connected by wires 11^e, 11^f, 11^g,
60 as indicated in Fig. 6. The inner winding 11^b is connected directly with another inner winding 11^h, the middle winding 11^c being similarly connected with the middle winding 11^k, while the outer winding 11^d is in like
65 manner connected with winding 11ⁱ. This arrangement greatly intensifies the inductance, and correspondingly improves the character of the spark. Spark coils are shown
at 11. 70

A battery box 13 is mounted directly upon the casing 4 and is provided with a top 14, having a reduced portion 15 fitting into the upper end of this battery box and constituting a cover for the same. The batteries are
75 shown at 16, 16^a, and may be cylindrical, as indicated in Fig. 2, or of angular cross section, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The purpose in making the batteries of angular cross section, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, is to en-
80 able them to be made virtually larger and, consequently, stronger. By giving them this form they fill substantially all of the available space within the battery box 13. When used in this form they are also made prefer-
85 ably taller, as indicated in Fig. 4. A lamp is shown at 17 and is of cylindrical form. This lamp is filled with a combustible liquid 18, preferably alcohol or gasoline. A screw plug 19 constitutes a closure member for the
90 lamp and may be removed for enabling it to be filled. The lamp 17 is supported upon a tongue 20, and disposed below this tongue and pressing upwardly against it is a leaf spring 21. The tongue is mounted upon a
95 pivot 22 which thus serves as a pivotal connection for the lamp 17, whereby the latter may be swung outwardly at its top. The upper end of the lamp 17 is provided with a neck 23, and fitting into this neck so as to de-
100 pend into the body of the lamp 17 is a wick 24. A contact member 25, preferably of steel, is secured upon the neck 23 by a screw 26. By removing this screw the contact point may be removed and replaced at will. 105
An extinguisher 27, having preferably the

form of an inverted cup, is secured upon the battery box 13 by a screw 23. The lower edge of this cup and the upper edge of the neck 23 are beveled as indicated in Fig. 3, and are normally in registry with each other. A bracket 29 is mounted rigidly upon the battery box 13 and is provided with a slot 30 in which a pawl 31 is mounted upon a pivot 32, the latter passing entirely through the bracket 29. A leaf spring 33 is mounted upon the top of the bracket and covers the slot 30. This leaf spring presses upon the top of the pawl 31 and normally maintains the latter in the position indicated in Fig. 3. This pawl 31 is of steel. The lower end of the pawl 31 serves as a contact member and is directed within the path of the upper surface of the contact member 25. A wire 34 is connected directly with the leaf spring 33, which is of metal. The wire 34 is also connected directly with the battery 16 as indicated in Fig. 3. When the lamp 17 swings outwardly upon the pivot 22 the upper end of the wick 24 is withdrawn in a lateral direction from the extinguisher 27, and the contact member 25 makes and breaks engagement with the pawl 31. The pawl 31 being pressed by the spring 33 as above described is free to yield slightly so as to allow the contact member 25 to pass readily. Upon the separation of the contact members just mentioned a spark is made and this ignites the upper end of the wick 24, the upper end of the lamp being now in its outermost position so that the outer end of the tongue 20 rests in a groove 20^a made for the purpose. This position of the lamp is very favorable for lighting a cigar. From the battery 16 a wire 35 leads to the spark coils 11 and from thence a wire 36 leads upwardly, being in communication with the pivot 22 and the lamp 17. A slide-way 37 is provided with a frusto-conical opening 38 registering with an aperture 39. A slide 40 is mounted within this slide-way and is provided with a slot 41 and with a guillotine edge 42. A slot 43 is also provided, and projecting through this slot is the outer end of the tongue 20. The slide 40 rests upon this tongue and is supported thereby. Two oppositely-disposed barriers 44 provided with perforations 45 are connected rigidly with the top of the casing 4 and are disposed upon opposite sides of the tongue 20. A presser button 45^a is mounted in and projects from the top of the slot 41.

My invention is used as follows:—The operator places his fingers upon the presser button 45 and pushes downwardly thereupon. This lowers the slide 40 and bends the tongue 20 downwardly at an angle so as to bend the leaf spring 21 downwardly a little at its outer end. This causes the contact member 25 to brush past the contact mem-

ber 31 as above described; thus lighting the upper end of the wick 24. The operator previous to depressing the button 45 inserts the end of a cigar into the conical opening 38. When, therefore, the slide 40 descends in consequence of pressure upon the button 45, the guillotine edge 42 severs the tip of the cigar, and this tip passes intermediate of the barriers 44 into the aperture 6. By occasionally removing the plug 8 the clipped tips may all be ejected. The same movement of the presser button 45 is necessary to clip the end of the cigar leaves, the upper end of the wick 24 burning as above described. The operator without further movement of any mechanical part, next lights his cigar and finally releases the presser button 45. The upward pressure of the leaf spring 21 now restores both the slide 40 and the lamp 17 to normal position. In doing this, the neck 23 is brought back into registry with the extinguisher 27, the flame is extinguished, and no loss of alcohol can now take place at the upper end of the wick in consequence of evaporation.

The circuit for igniting the wick is as follows: battery 16 or 16^a, wire 34, spring 33, pawl 31, contact member 25, lamp 17, wire 36, spark coils 11, back to battery 16. It will be noted that in accordance with the universal habit of cigar smokers the smoker desires first to clip the end of his cigar and immediately afterward to light the cigar. Hence, when the operator inserts the tip of his cigar into the aperture 38 and depresses the pressure button 45 so as to clip the end of the cigar, he immediately afterward desires a light and can obtain the same by merely exposing the cigar to the flame which is now burning.

I do not limit myself to any particular style or type of battery or of battery box. If it be desired to use the ordinary cylindrical dry batteries, they are mounted as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, but if it be desired to use a comparatively strong battery occupying relatively small space, the battery cells shown in Figs. 4 and 5 may be used instead.

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

The combination of an upright supporting member, a lamp pivotally mounted upon said supporting member and adapted to rock directly toward and away from the same, said lamp having a substantially cylindrical form and normally resting in an upright position against said supporting member, a contact member mounted upon the upper end of said lamp, a spring contact member mounted upon said supporting member and disposed partially within the path of said first-mentioned contact member, a leaf spring connected with said supporting mem-

ber and engaging the under side of said lamp
so as to force the same upward, a tongue con-
nected with the bottom of said lamp and
projecting outwardly therefrom for the pur-
5 pose of tilting said lamp, and mechanism
engaging the outer edge of said tongue for
the purpose of actuating the latter.

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

APOLLINARIUS VON KASPIS.

Witnesses:

NEILAN H. ABBOTT,
JOSEPH E. CONDRON.