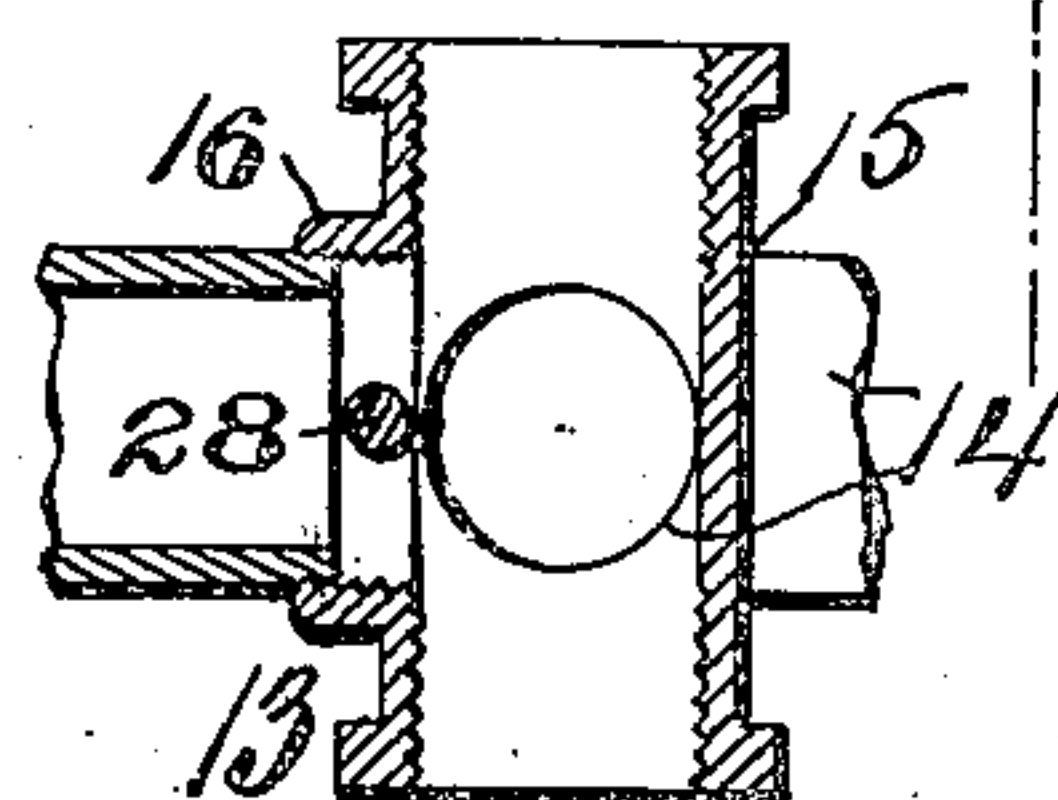
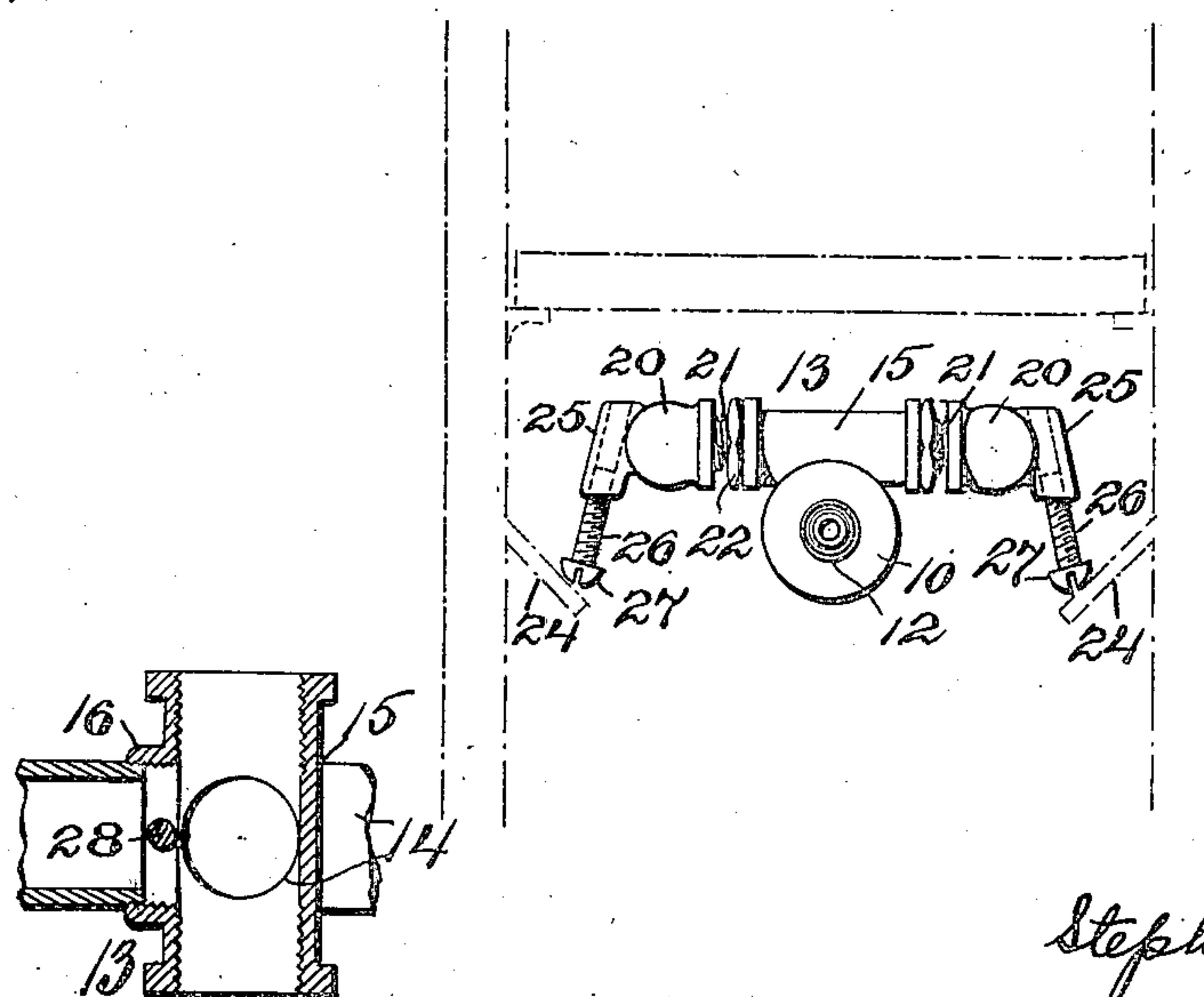
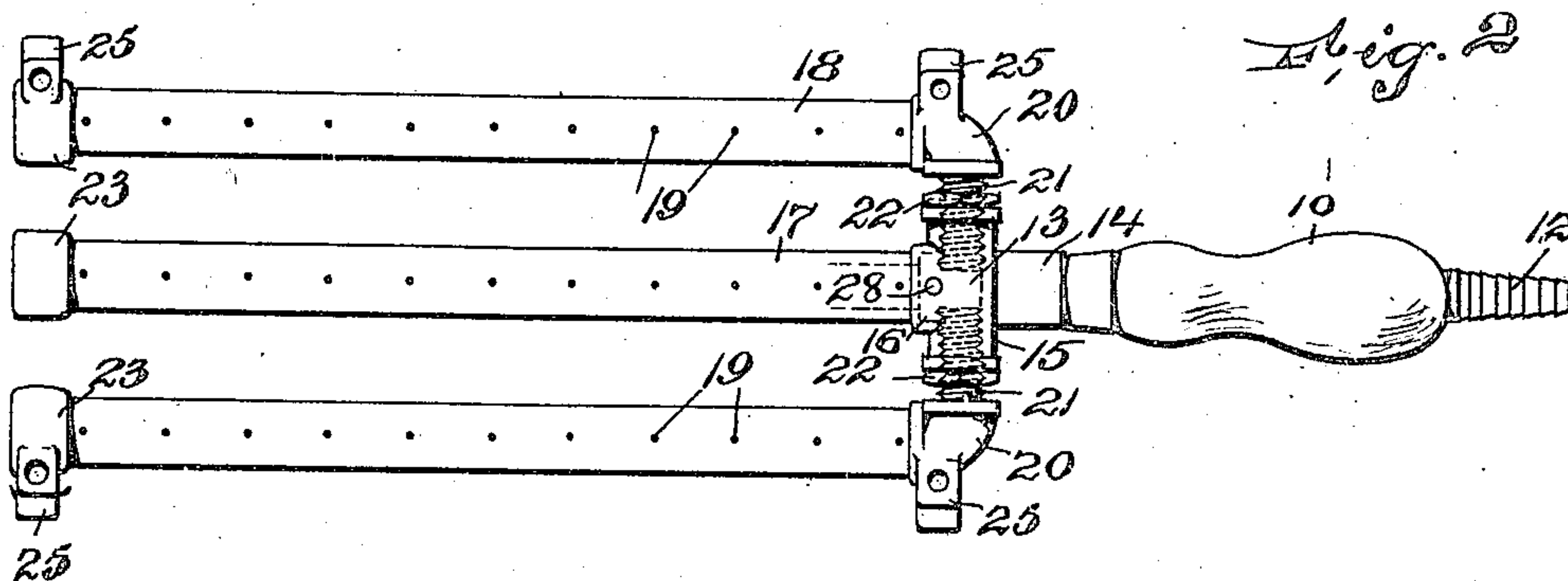
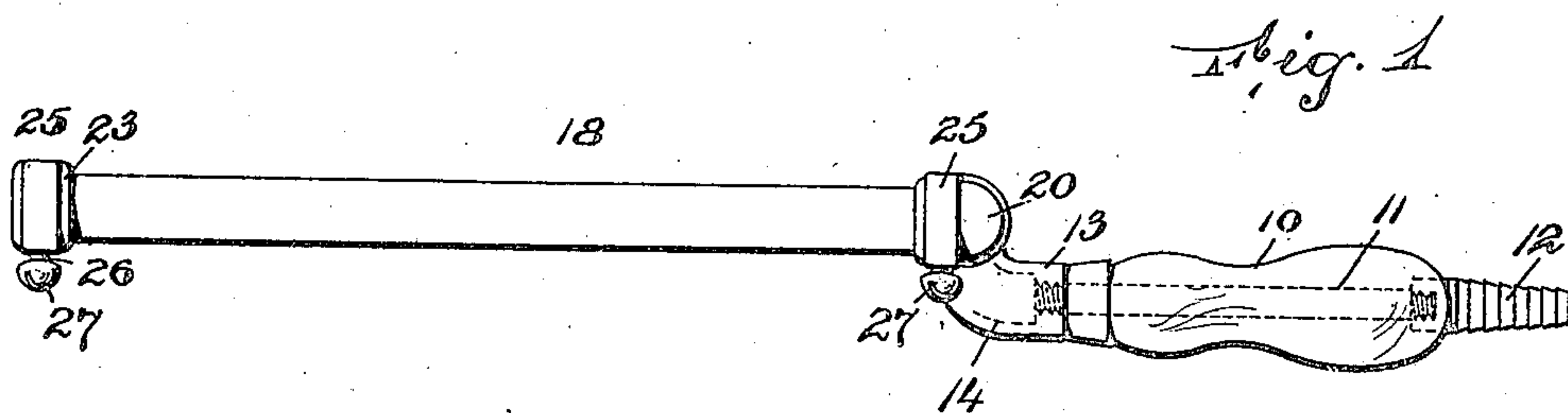


Jan. 2, 1923.

1,440,896

S. J. SHUHA.  
LIGHTER FOR STOVES, RANGES, AND THE LIKE.  
FILED JUNE 18 1921.



INVENTOR  
Stephan J. Shuha,  
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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHAN J. SHUHA, OF HILLSIDE, NEW JERSEY.

LIGHTER FOR STOVES, RANGES, AND THE LIKE.

Application filed June 18, 1921. Serial No. 478,556.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEPHAN J. SHUHA, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hillside, county of Union, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lighters for Stoves, Ranges, and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved lighter for use in stoves, ranges and the like, and is of the type that is adapted to be connected by a flexible or other tubing with a source of gas supply, and is adapted to be temporarily placed under the grate of a range or stove so as to provide a flame to ignite the coal, thus eliminating the use of paper, shavings and similar material commonly used for the purpose of starting a fire.

The invention provides a lighter for this purpose, which lighter is economically manufactured and which is adapted for use in different forms of ranges and different sizes of ranges within certain limitations, being adapted for adjustment vertically so as to be supported at various heights on the ash deflectors present in the usual type of range, and also adapted for lateral extension so that the side pipes can be adjusted as to the distance they are to be placed from the central pipe, so that a wider or narrower grate can be accommodated by adjusting the same lighter.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a side view of my improved lighter. Figure 2 is a top view thereof. Figure 3 is an end view showing part of a range in dotted outline, and Figure 4 is a detail section of the central fixture of the device.

The invention is provided with a handle 10 by means of which it is carried and conveniently placed in position, the handle having a tube 11 therein with the end fixture 12 for attachment of a gas hose, the pipe 11 being screwed into the central fixture 13, this central fixture being in the form of a T, the central fixture having its inlet tube portion 14 formed with an elbow that turns upward, this being provided to enable the lighting part of the fixture, to be hereinafter described, to be placed above the flange of the opening of the door just below the grate, this projection sometimes being of considerable extent in some makes of ranges

and necessitating a raising of the lighter within the range above the level of this flange.

The central fixture 13 has a transverse tube 15, clearly illustrated in Figures 2, 3 and 4, which is provided with a horizontal boss or outlet portion 16. The central lighting tube 17 is screwed into or otherwise fastened to the transverse tube of the central fixture and the side lighting tubes 18 are substantially parallel therewith, and each of these tubes is provided with spaced, very small openings 19 through which gas is adapted to be fed and, when lighted, to supply an igniting flame substantially covering the bottom face of the grate.

The side tubes 18 are fastened to suitable elbows 20, these elbows having screw-threaded nipples 21 which screw in the ends of the transverse tube 15. To prevent accidental turning of these nipples suitable lock nuts can be used, these bearing on the end of the transverse tube portion and locking the nipples in position.

Suitable caps 23 close the ends of the lighting tube, the ends of these lighting tubes being free so as to permit a variation of the position of these side tubes relative to the central tube. This variation is accomplished through the nipples above described, since it will be readily seen that if the lock nuts are loosened the nipples can be unscrewed to the desired extent to spread the side tubes from the central lighting tube, and when the side tubes are at the required distance from the central tube the lock nuts are again screwed up tight to form a tight closure to prevent leakage and also to lock the nipples against rotation.

It will thus be evident that a narrow fire box can be entered by this lighter, and at the same time when it is extended it can also be used in a wider type, due to the simple adjustment above described.

The lighter is adapted to be used by being supported on the ash deflectors 24 shown in dotted outline in Figure 3, these deflectors being used in ordinary stoves and ranges for deflecting ashes that come through the grate into the ash pan or pit at the bottom portion of the range, and for supporting this lighter on these ash deflectors or other similar projections in the range, and regulating the height or distance the lighter occupies relative to the grate, I provide elbows 20



and caps 23 that are arranged on the ends of the side tubes 18 with bosses 25, into which I place screw-threaded openings to receive the screws 26, these screws having suitable heads 27 so that they can be turned easily, and the height of the lighter relative to the supports on which it rests can be varied according to the different makes of ranges.

10 I also provide means for insuring a delivery of gas to the side lighting tubes which will give them an adequate flame for lighting the sides of the fire, and I have found that a convenient means for accomplishing this has been to provide a pin 28 in the transverse member of the central fixture 13, this being simply a pin placed through the material and headed to hold it in position and to seal the ends against leakage of gas, 20 this pin providing enough stoppage to the flow of gas which naturally proceeds toward the central lighting tube 17, causing a sufficient amount of gas to travel transversely through the elbows 20 into the side lighting 25 tubes 18.

I claim:

1. A fire lighter comprising a central lighting tube, side lighting tubes, a central fixture, a handle on the central fixture, the 30 handle and the central fixture forming means for conducting gas to the lighting tubes, and a partial obstruction at the juncture of the central lighting tube and the central fixture to impede the flow of gas in

the central tube and thus insure an adequate 35 supply to the side tubes.

2. A fire lighter comprising a central lighting tube, side lighting tubes parallel therewith, all the tubes being in the same plane to form a flat structure, a central 40 fixture to which the lighting tubes are attached and through which they receive their supply of gas, and means for connecting the side tubes and central fixture, said means being adjustable, whereby the width of the 45 device can be varied.

3. A fire lighter comprising a central fixture having an inlet tube, a central outlet tube and open ends, a central lighting tube secured to the central outlet of the fixture, 50 elbows having nipples thereon adapted to be screwed in the open ends of the central fixture, and side lighting tubes secured to the elbows, said nipples providing means for varying the width of the device. 55

4. A fire lighter comprising lighting tubes, means for connecting said lighting tubes and for supplying gas thereto, bosses at separated points on the outer edges of said device, said bosses being screw-thread- 60 ed, and supporting screws in said bosses, whereby the height of the device can be varied.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereto set my hand, this 16th day of 65 June, 1921.

STEPHAN J. SHUHA.