Dec. 29, 1936. H. MALTNER 2,066,210

POCKET LIGHTER

Filed Nov. 5, 1934

Fig.1

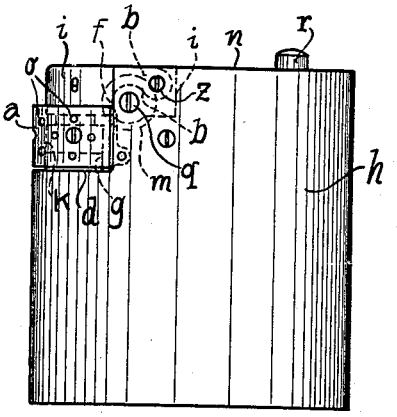
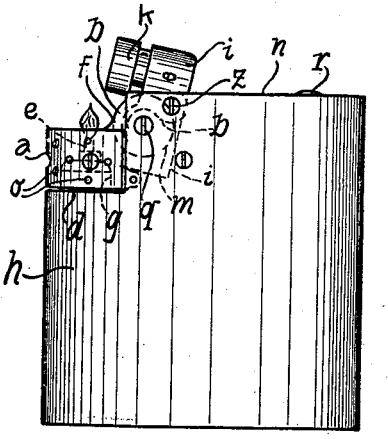


Fig.3



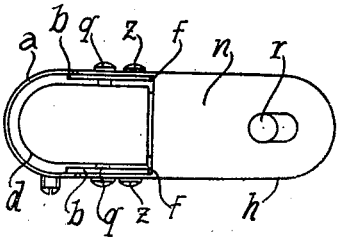


Fig.2

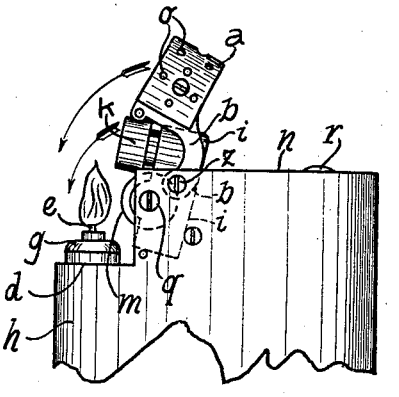


Fig.4

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POCKET LIGHTER

Hermann Maltner, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany

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In Germany October 25, 1933

1 Claim. (Cl. 67—7.1)

This invention has reference to pocket-lighters, for cigarettes, pipes and the like, of the type which comprises a spark-producing mechanism and a windshield, and wherein the said windshield is normally adapted to surround the wick-holder but is capable of being raised from its wick-shielding position.

An object of the invention is to provide a novel pocket lighter of the above-described character adapted for selective use to provide either a small flame for lighting a cigarette or a cigar, or a large flame, for instance, for lighting a pipe.

With these and other ends in view, a feature of the invention resides in providing the lighter casing or fuel container with a recess or depression, on the bottom of which the wick holder is located; and the windshield, normally adapted to be disposed within the said recess, is so pivotally mounted on the walls of the said casing that it may be swung above the latter without fouling or interfering with the spark-producing mechanism.

Preferably the recess or depression is located at one end of the casing top and the windshield is of such dimensions that when in its wick-shielding position, it is disposed below the level of the casing top and substantially encloses the depression whilst, when in its raised position, it is located above the spark-producing mechanism.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which:—

Fig. 1 shows the pocket lighter with friction wheel in elevation, the extinguishing hood being closed.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, the extinguishing hood being shown in lifted position for a small flame.

Fig. 4 shows the top portion of the pocket lighter, the extinguishing hood and the cover wall being lifted to expose the wick holder (position for big flame).

The mechanism for spark production may be of known construction and will therefore not be hereinafter described, and of this mechanism only an arm *i* is shown in the drawing which carries the extinguishing hood *k*, is mounted on the axle *q* of the friction wheel *m* and oscillates when this friction wheel rotates. In a recess *f* of the narrow side of the completely closed fuel reservoir *h* a holder *g* for the wick *e* is mounted. A curved wall *a* of U-shaped cross-section placed on the bottom of the recess *f* is designed to enclose the extinguishing cap *k* when this cap is lowered. This curved wall *a* is hingedly mounted by means of two arms *b* near the top plate *n* of the pocket lighter so that it can be lifted to above this top plate. The wall *a* has holes *o*.

If the spark producing mechanism is actuated, for instance by means of a press-knob *r*, and the arm *i*, which is in locked position, is suddenly thrown upwards, the end of wick *e*, liberated by the hood *k*, is lighted by the spark produced by the friction wheel *m* (Fig. 3). Owing to the screening by the wall *a* the wick burns with a small flame to which sufficient combustion air is supplied through the holes *o*. The wall *a* serves as wind screen. The small flame is sufficient for lighting a cigarette or cigar.

For lighting a pipe or for illuminating purposes the covering wall *a* has to be lifted by oscillating the arms *b* around the pins *z* (Fig. 4). Owing to the unhindered admission of combustion air a big flame is then produced.

The lifting and lowering of the wall *a* can be effected with the fingers of the hand which holds the pocket lighter, the other hand holding the pipe. It is essential for the production of a big flame that the wick holder is mounted in a recess of the narrow side of the lighter and at a certain distance below the top of the same so that the flame can be brought close to the pipe.

I claim:—

A pocket lighter comprising a fuel container provided with a spark-producing wheel pivoted at the upper end of the container and with an open-topped recess at one of the upper corners of the container and extending across the container between the wide sides of the container and extending to one of the narrow sides of the container, means for actuating the spark-producing wheel, a wick-holder on the bottom of the recess, an extinguishing hood normally disposed in the recess so as to cover the wick-holder, a lever upon which the hood is mounted and pivoted about the pivot of the spark-producing wheel, means for actuating the lever about its pivot upon the actuation of the spark-producing wheel to actuate the hood out of the recess by way of the open top of the recess, a substantially U-shaped windshield normally disposed in the recess and normally resting on the bottom of the recess, the three sides of the U of the windshield being substantially flush with the said wide sides and the said narrow side of the container to encircle both the wick-holder and the hood along the said wide sides and the said narrow side when the hood is in the recess, an arm pivoted to the container about a pivot nearer to the top of the container than the pivot of the spark-producing wheel and the hand lever and upon which the windshield is mounted, and means for actuating the arm independently of the hood and irrespective of the position occupied by the hood to actuate the windshield out of the recess by way of the open top of the recess, whereby the windshield, when actuated out of the recess, will occupy a position above the hood when the hood is actuated out of the recess.

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