

(No Model.)

L. E. BROWN.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

COMBINED LIGHTER AND CIGAR CUTTER.

No. 306,672.

Patented Oct. 14, 1884.

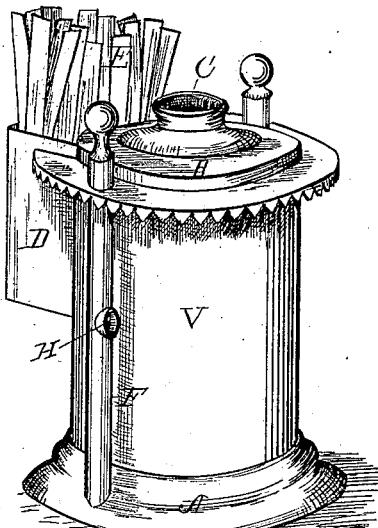


Fig. 1.

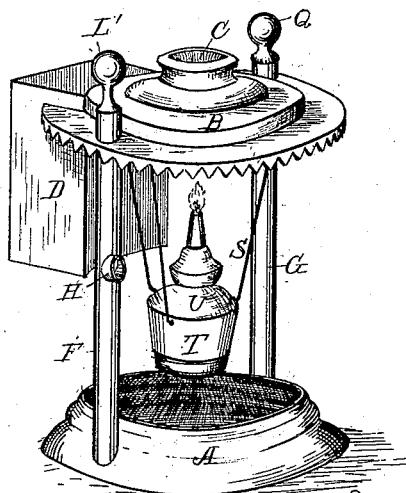


Fig. 2.

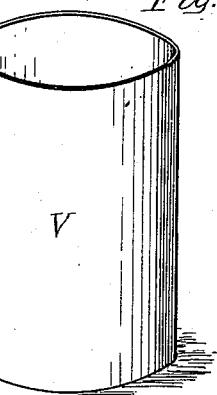
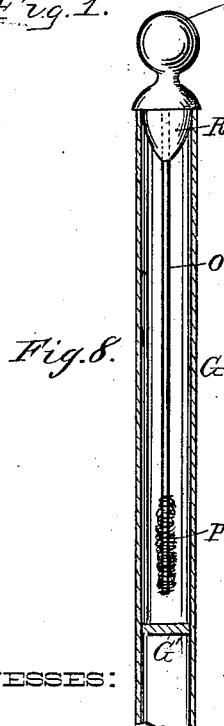


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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C. D. Kirk

INVENTOR:

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(No Model.)

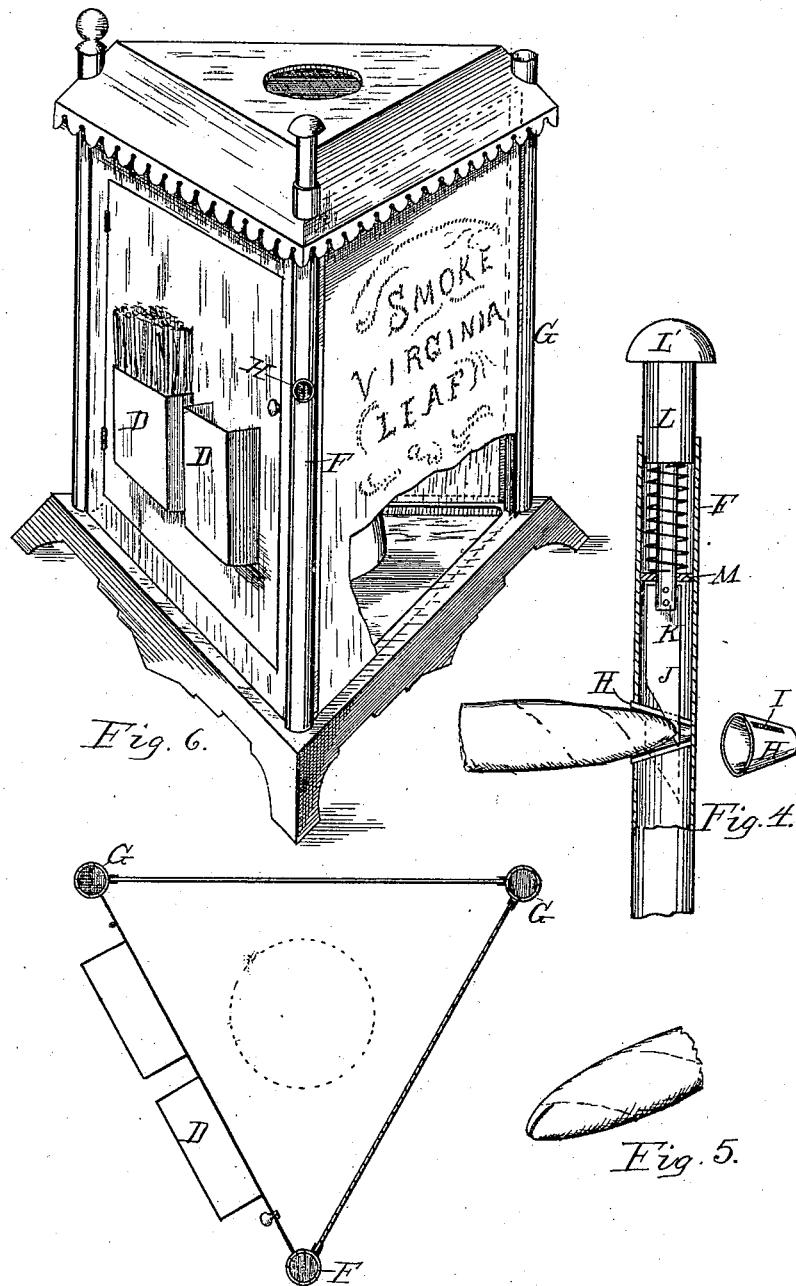
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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WITNESSES:

Robert Kirk.
C. D. Ziske

INVENTOR:

L. E. Brown
By *L. E. Brown*
L. E. Brown
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS E. BROWN, OF HARTWELL, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO G. V. STEVENSON AND J. S. ZERBE, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED LIGHTER AND CIGAR-CUTTER.

DESCRIPTION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,672, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed September 13, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS E. BROWN, of Hartwell, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Lighter, Cigar-Cutter, and Advertising-Sign, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of my improved combination cigar-lighter, cutter, and advertising-stand. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the globe removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the globe. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the cutter; Fig. 5, a perspective end view of a cigar cut preparatory to use by the smoker; Fig. 6, a perspective elevation of a modified form of lighter; Fig. 7, a horizontal section of the same; Fig. 8, a sectional view of alcohol-tube.

The object of the present invention is to provide a combined cigar-lighter, cutter, and advertising-lamp, for use principally in tobacco and drug stores, saloons, or other places where cigars are retailed; and its merits consist in having the lamp so constructed that the draft will not extinguish the light, however much it may be exposed, and in furnishing a neat, showy advertising-surface for the dealer, and in having also connected therewith in convenient position a cigar cutter or perforator and alcohol-tubes or lighter-boxes, so that the cigar-consumer can readily prepare the cigar and light it, all of which will now be set forth in detail.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the base of the device, made of any suitable metal, and cast, spun, or stamped, as may be preferable. B is the top, of any metal, also cast, spun, or stamped. The base is preferably sloping, as shown, made without a bottom. The top has its central part somewhat elevated above the rim, and is perforated or has an opening, C, therein; on the rear side of the top, and made integral therewith or soldered thereto, is a box, D, to be used as a receptacle for cigar-lighters E. The top and bottom are held together a suitable distance from each other by means of two tubular stems, F G, on opposite sides. The tube F has at or

near the middle a horizontally-disposed tube, 50 H, or, as shown in sectional view, Fig. 4, this intersecting tube may be cone-shaped, so as to conform in shape to the end of a cigar. On the upper side this intersecting tube is slotted, as shown at I, to receive the blade J 55 of a knife. This knife is riveted or otherwise secured to a stem or plunger, K, which passes down into the tube F from the upper end. The upper end, L, of the plunger is enlarged to fit snugly within the tube, and the lower 60 end or stem, K, passes through a guard, M, in the tube, and has a spring, N, interposed between the guard M and end of the plunger L, so that the spring will hold up the plunger normally. The upper end of the 65 plunger has a head, L', as shown. When it is desired to cut the end of a cigar preparatory to smoking, the end is placed in the conical tube H, and pressure exerted downward on the plunger, the end of the knife or blade J 70 thereby passing down through the slot I and slitting the cigar longitudinally. The other tube, G, has a bottom, G', to hold alcohol. This tube is provided with a stem, O, having at its lower end the spiral P, as is usual with stems 75 of this character. The upper end of the stem is provided with a head, Q, having on its bottom a conical projection, R, so that when the stem is placed in the tube the conical extension will pass down into the tube and cause 80 the stem to hang centrally, thereby greatly adding to the appearance of the device.

Projecting down from the under side of the top B are three wires, S, which radiate toward each other somewhat. At their lower 85 ends they are soldered to a thimble or rim, T, which latter is designed to receive a lamp, U.

In Fig. 3 is shown a glass, made, preferably, in the form of a common jar, V, having a bottom. The lamp, as shown in Fig. 2, is placed 90 within the jar or casing V. The external tubes, F and G, two or more, as desired, will constitute a protection or support for the glass, but will not obscure in any considerable degree the passage of the rays of light. When 95 the lamp is lighted, the supply of oxygen for the lamp almost wholly passes down through the opening C in the top. The design is to

prevent any openings in the glass below the lamp, and I find by experiment that where all the air enters the glass from the top, and no ventilation is permitted from below, the most violent draft will not extinguish the light within.

I do not confine myself to the round form of lamps as herein shown; but it is obvious that it may be made square or octagonal, and thereby present two or more surfaces of glass, upon which advertising-signs may be placed, and for this purpose I employ the ordinary transparent paper signs, so that when the light is placed within the lamp the transparencies will show up the signs in an attractive manner. Thus, in Fig. 6, I show a triangular form having on one face an advertising-sign.

It is obvious that a sign placed on the glass of a lamp of this character will merit attention, and hence be of value to the advertiser. To the retailer it saves trouble and annoyance, since it cannot be extinguished by drafts, as is the case with all other lighters, and, besides, is an ornament to the counter, and to the

customer and consumer it provides a convenient article in a compact form for cutting and lighting cigars.

What I claim is—

1. In a cigar-lighting device, the combination of the following elements, viz: a base and centrally-open top connected together by upwardly-extending tubes, which respectively contain alcohol and the cutting devices, as described, a centrally-placed lamp, and a glass casing between said top and base, fitting close at the bottom. 30

2. In a cigar-lighter, the top B, centrally open at C, and having a box, D, attached, said top supported by hollow tubes F and G, 35 as described, the suspended lamp V, and base A, as set forth. 40

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of August, 1883, in the presence of witnesses.

LEWIS E. BROWN.

Witnesses:

O. J. BAILEY,
C. D. ZERBE.