(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. VOLKMANN.

COMBINED LAMP AND CIGAR CUTTER.

No. 384,881. Patented June 19, 1888.

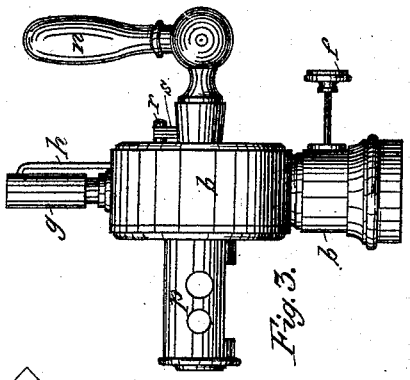

Fig. 3.

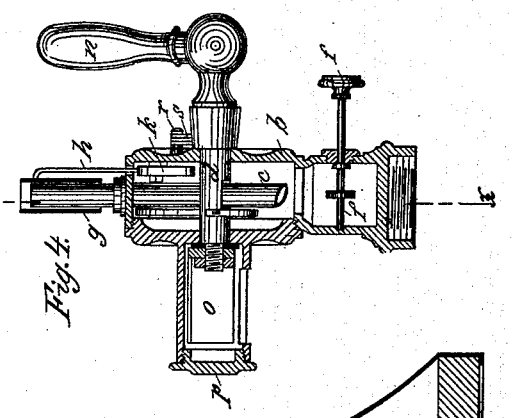

Fig. 4.

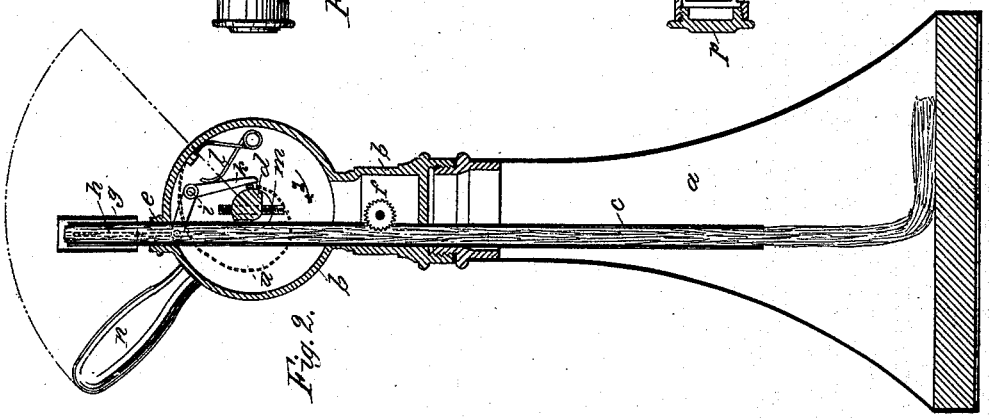

Fig. 2.

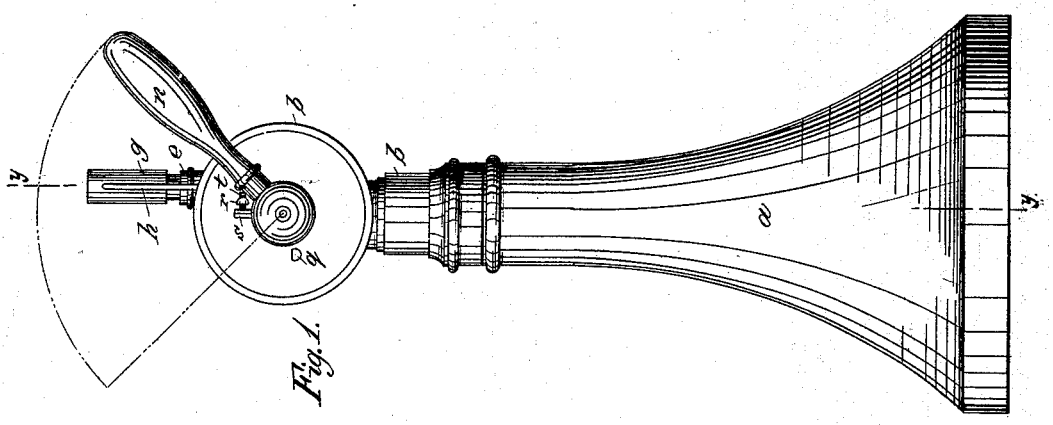

Fig. 1.

Witnesses
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Eduard Wolff

Inventor
Otto Volkmann.
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his attys

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

O. VOLKMANN.

COMBINED LAMP AND CIGAR CUTTER.

No. 384,881. Patented June 19, 1888.

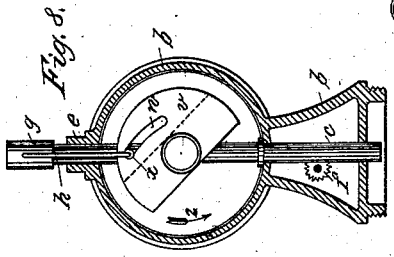

Fig. 8.

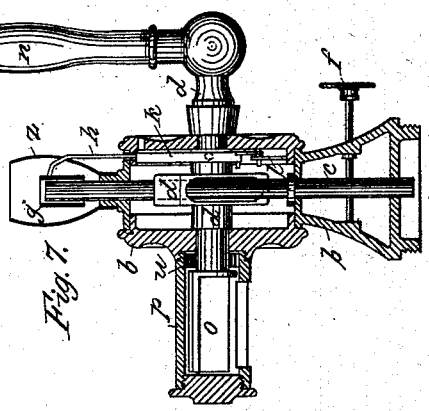

Fig. 7.

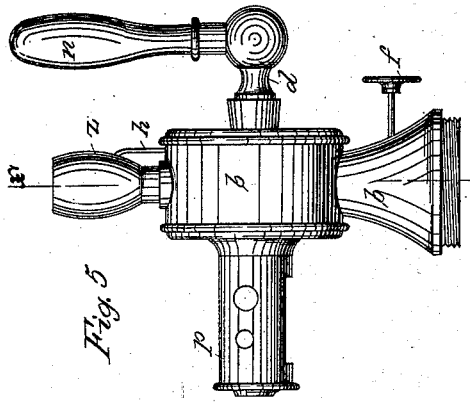

Fig. 5

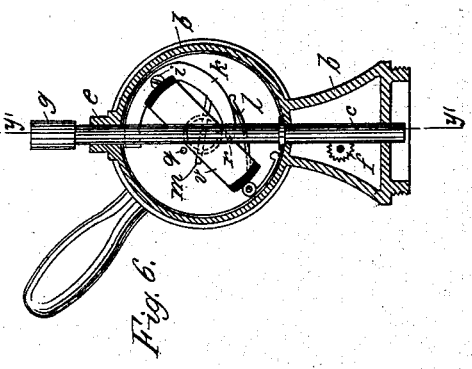

Fig. 6.

Witnesses.
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his attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO VOLKMANN, OF KÖPENICK, NEAR BERLIN, ASSIGNOR TO WILHELM FISCHBACH, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

COMBINED LAMP AND CIGAR-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,881, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed December 22, 1887. Serial No. 258,709. (No model.) Patented in Germany July 3, 1885, No. 35,669; in Austria-Hungary November 7, 1885, No. 40,681 and No. 16,965, and in England March 27, 1886, No. 4,313.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO VOLKMANN, a subject of the King of Prussia, residing at Köpenick, near Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Combined Lamp and Cigar-Cutter, (for which I have obtained patents in Germany, dated July 3, 1885, No. 35,669; in England, dated March 27, 1886, No. 4,313, and in Austria-Hungary, dated November 7, 1885, No. 40,681 and No. 16,965,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel and efficient cigar-cutter and lamp; and it consists in the combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof in the plane *x x*, Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is a side view of a portion of the same. Fig. 4 is a section in the plane *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is side elevation of a modification. Fig. 6 is a vertical section thereof in the plane *x' x'*, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a similar section in the plane *y' y'*, Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation of another modification.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter *a* designates a reservoir for receiving an inflammable liquid, such as kerosene. To the upper end of the reservoir, which is provided with a threaded nozzle, as usual, is secured a casing, *b*, containing the operating mechanism. The wick-tube *c* extends through the casing *b*, its upper end projecting above the same. It is steadied near its upper end in a boss, *e*, on the casing, and also by the walls of the same near its center portion. The height of the wick is regulated by any suitable feeding device, such as a shaft and spur-wheel, *f*.

g is a sleeve which loosely surrounds the upper portion of the wick-tube *c* and can move in the direction of its length. When the upper edge of the sleeve is below the edge of the wick-tube, the flame reaches its highest point; but as the sleeve is moved upward the height of the flame diminishes. To the sleeve is affixed a vertical rod, *h*, which enters the casing *b* through a suitable aperture therein, and it is connected within the casing to one arm of a crank-lever, *k*, Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The lever *k* can turn about a pivot, *i*, secured in the casing, and is adapted to be engaged by a projection here shown as in the form of a pin, *m*, which extends laterally from a horizontal shaft, *d*, extending through the casing *b*. When the shaft is turned in the direction of arrow 1, Fig. 2, by means of the handle *n* thereon, the pin *m* thereon engages the lower arm of the lever *k* and turns the lever about its pivot, thereby causing the sleeve *g* to be lowered, and consequently the flame burns brightly. The handle being released, the shaft is returned to its normal position, Fig. 2, by a spring, *u*, and the lever *k* is returned to its normal position by a spring, *l*, so that the sleeve *g* is again raised to the position shown in Fig. 2.

The motion of the shaft *d* is limited in either direction by stops *r* and *q* on the casing, which are in position to be engaged by a stop, *s*, on the shaft, Figs. 1, 3, and 4. In one of the stops *r* on the casing is an adjusting-screw, *t*, whereby the movement of the shaft *d*, and consequently the upward movement of the sleeve *g*, can be limited. The pin *m* in the shaft is also adjustable in the direction of its length for the purpose of controlling the downward movement of the sleeve.

The shaft *d* is in connection with a suitable cigar-cutting device. In the example shown in the drawings the blade or cutter *o* is directly affixed to the shaft and can rotate within a tubular casing, *p*, having suitable apertures for the introduction of the cigar-tip. However, I do not wish to restrict myself to the form of cutter here shown.

It will be noticed that simultaneously with the cutting off of the cigar-tip the sleeve *g* on the wick-tube is lowered and the flame is increased to facilitate the lighting of the cigar.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 the wick-tube is to one side of the center of the casing; but in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 it passes directly through the center of the same, and to permit this the shaft *d* is enlarged and slotted at right angles to clear said tube. In this case the enlarged por-

tion *v* of the shaft *d* engages with the end of the lever *k*. The general shape of the lever *k* and the spring *l* are altered accordingly.

In Fig. 7 the spring *u*, which returns the shaft *d* to its normal position after being turned, is in the form of a coil and is placed between the casing *b* and the tubular casing *p* of the cutter, one end of said spring being secured to the shaft and the other to the casing *p*.

The stops *r q* on the casing, for confining the movement of the shaft *d* to certain limits, are placed in the interior of the casing, Fig. 6, and in this case the pin *m* answers both to actuate the lever *k* and as a stop for the shaft *d*. Consequently the stop *s* is dispensed with.

In Fig. 8 the crank-lever *k*, spring *l*, and pin *m* are replaced by a disk, *v*, secured to the shaft *d*, and having an eccentric slot, *w*, therein, in which plays a roller-stud, *x*, secured to the end of the rod *h*. By turning the shaft in the direction of arrow 2, Fig. 8, the sleeve *g* is drawn downward, and vice versa.

I am aware that a cigar-cutter has been attached to and operated by the plug of a gas-cock; but this I do not claim.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a wick-tube and a sleeve surrounding the upper end of said tube and movable thereon in the direction of its length, of a lever, *k*, connected with said sleeve, a shaft, *d*, having a projection for actuating the lever to lower the sleeve, and springs *l* and *u*, to return the lever and shaft to normal position and raise the sleeve when the shaft is released, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a wick-tube and a sleeve surrounding the upper end of said tube and movable thereon in the direction of its length, of a lever connected with said sleeve, a shaft having a projection for actuating the lever, and stops, one of which is adjustable, for limiting the movement of the shaft and controlling the upward and downward movement of the sleeve, substantially as described.

3. A cigar cutter and lighter consisting of an oil-reservoir, a casing, *b*, and having a projection mounted thereon, a wick-tube passed through said casing, a sleeve surrounding the upper end of said tube and movable thereon in the direction of its length, a lever connected with said sleeve and inclosed in the casing *b*, a shaft, *d*, mounted in the casing *b* to actuate said lever, and a cigar-cutter connected with and actuated by said shaft, substantially as described.

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

OTTO VOLKMANN.

Witnesses:
GUSTAV HÜLSMANN,
B. ROI.