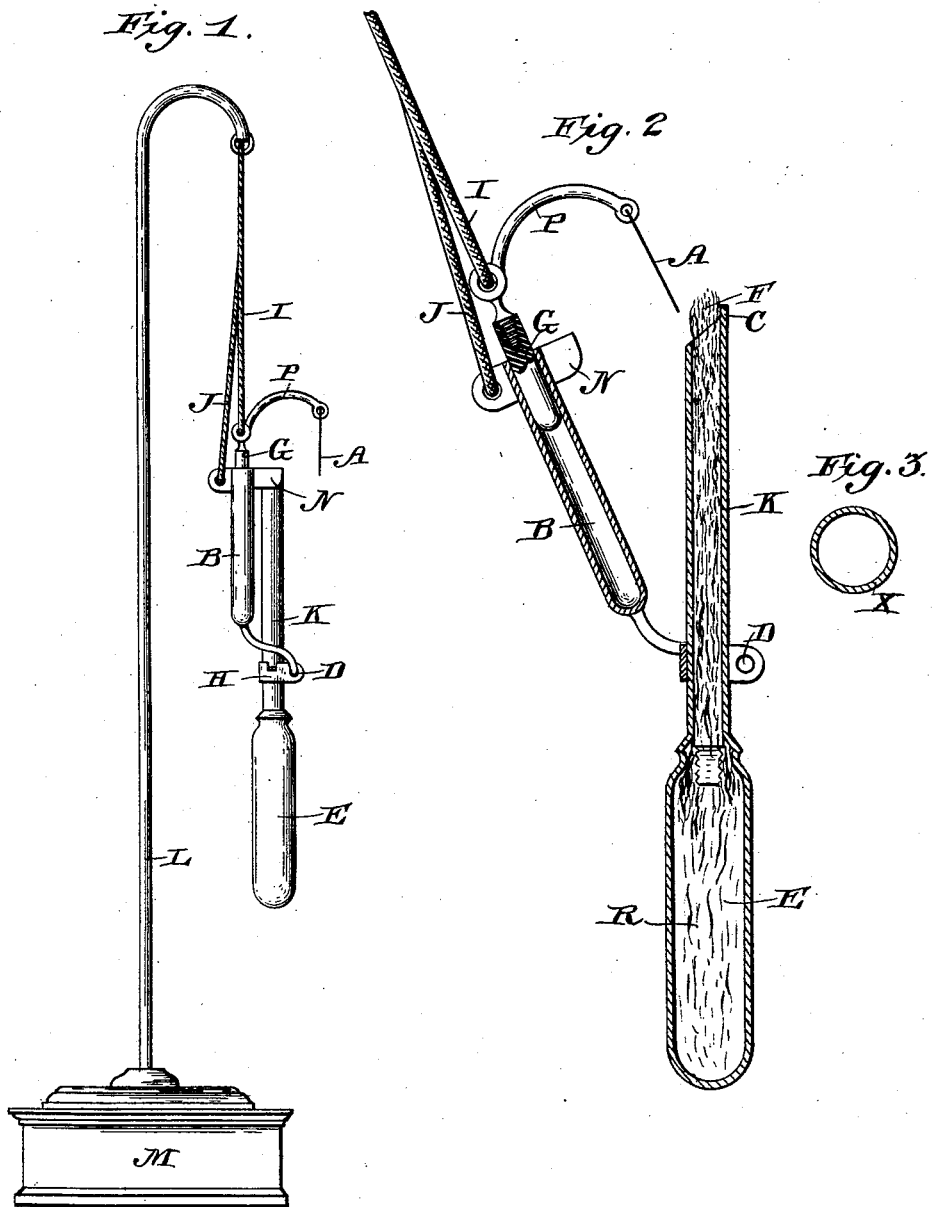


(No Model.)

C. F. REIFF & H. MUNK.  
ELECTRIC CIGAR LIGHTER.

No. 522,919.

Patented July 10, 1894.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. REIFF AND HENRY MUNK, OF FREMONT, OHIO.

## ELECTRIC CIGAR-LIGHTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,919, dated July 10, 1894.

Application filed January 25, 1894. Serial No. 498,062. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES F. REIFF and HENRY MUNK, of Fremont, in the county of Sandusky and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Cigar-Lighters; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in electric cigar lighters and the object of the invention is to provide a simple device of the class stated in which simplicity and economy are combined with convenience and adaptability in its use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken through the center, and Fig. 3 is a cross section of the handle E.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts of the mechanism in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, M is the battery box in which is the battery transmitting the electric current through the tube L to the circuit wires I and J.

E is a hollow tube handle for the reception of a burning fluid and an asbestos wick N'.

B is a tube connected with the handle on an overbalanced joint or hinge at D to which the copper insulated electric wires I are attached being screwed into a wooden plug G, which breaks the circuit and J being connected to the tube B near its upper end.

When the handle E is raised—by raising the handle E, perpendicularly, the tube B, automatically falls back as shown in Fig. 2 causing the electric wire spring A to come in contact with the platinum point C at the top of tube K, connected with the handle E, which drops an electric spark on the wick at F causing it to ignite. The arm P is connected with the tube B with a wooden plug G and the wire I is electrically connected with said arm P.

When the handle E is dropped from the hand, the tube B assumes a perpendicular position as shown in Fig. 1 extinguishing the light with the extinguisher N; when the tube B falls back it rests upon the shoulder H.

N' is as asbestos wicking and R, a reservoir for the reception of a burning fluid.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In an electrical cigar lighter the combination with a wick tube, of a contact point carried by said tube, an overbalance tube hinged to the wick tube and adapted to drop back when the wick tube is raised, a plug in the upper end of said hinged tube, an arm secured thereto and carrying a spring contact, and the electric conductors connected with the tube and arm, substantially as set forth.

2. In an electric cigar lighter the combination with the handle E and wick tube K having a contact point C, of the tube B hinged to the tube K at D and adapted to drop back when the handle and wick tube are raised, the plug G in the end of the tube B, the arm P secured therein and carrying the contact spring A, the conductors I and J, and the extinguisher N, as set forth.

3. In an electric cigar lighter the combination with the supporting tube L and the conducting wires I and J, of the arm P carrying spring contact A, the plug G, the tube B in which the plug is carried, the wick tube K, the tube B hinged to the wick tube at D and adapted to drop back when said wick tube is raised, the contact point F, wick N' carried by tube K, and the extinguisher N carried by the tube B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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