

Dear Zippo Lighter Enthusiast,

One night in 1933 above a garage in Bradford, Pennsylvania, George Blaisdell pushed the first insert into the first case of what would be the first Zippo lighter. That was more than 300 million Zippo lighters ago. Mr. Blaisdell would be amazed to know that today there are thousands of Zippo lighter collectors all over the world, communicating through newsletters and faxes, e-mail and web pages, as well as getting together at shows and conventions and at the Zippo/Case International Swap Meet.

He would be dumbfounded to learn that for many, collecting Zippo lighters has become a hobby, and for some, it has even become a business. In light of the ever-growing international interest in the Zippo windproof lighter, let this little book be a word of introduction to the novice lighter collector. This is a place to start. It is not meant to be a complete guide to Zippo lighter identification or collecting, just a place to enter the conversation.

But also let this be a word of caution. Collecting Zippo lighters is a lot of fun. Try to keep it that way. Zippo Manufacturing Company



makes no claim as to how much a single lighter, however old or in whatever condition, is worth. The collectibles market is extremely volatile and any given piece is worth only whatever someone else wants to pay to begin or complete a collection. Yes, there are Zippo lighters that have brought quite a bit of money to the finder. But collecting Zippo lighters, I believe, is about fun, about history, about people.



What is beyond price is the joy of a genuine collector who finds a rare 1933 or a beautiful metallique or a powerful World War II or a Vietnam-era Zippo lighter. Every Zippo lighter tells a story and some of those stories – and some

of these Zippo lighters – are priceless.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Schuler
President and CEO
Zippo Manufacturing Company



The Zippo/Case Visitors Center houses one of the country's most unusual and special collections of Americana.

The Visitors Center contains the Zippo/Case Museum, the Zippo/Case Store, and the Zippo Repair Clinic, where the legendary

Zippo/Case Museum that visitors come from around the world.

Spark Yo

The museum displays the history of the Zippo windproof lighter, both the product and the people who have made this an icon of American cultural history.

Like Zippo, W. R. Case & Sons Cutlery, which was acquired by Zippo in 1993, produces a legendary product which has become one of the most collectible items in the world.

Note: Most of the Zippo



Zippo guarantee is carried out (see page 31 for information on sending your lighter in for repair). But it's for the



windproof lighters shown in this guide are historical; many are

The Zippo/Case Visitors Center is one of a handful of repositories whose mission is to

ur Interest.



extremely rare. Since we no longer produce these models, they are not available for purchase from Zippo Manufacturing Company.

The Zippo/Case Visitors Center is located at 1932 Zippo Drive, Bradford, PA 16701. Hours are Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

The visitors' information line is (888) GGB-1932. Or visit our website at <http://www.ZIPPOmfg.com>

preserve and display the history of portable flame-making devices commonly called "lighters."

Here are two other lighter museums you may want to visit:

National Lighter Museum
107 South 2nd St., Guthrie, OK 73044 405/282-3025

Lighter Museum of Holland
Postbus 27, 5670 AA Nuenen The Netherlands

"Build your product with integrity... stand behind it 100% and success will follow."

— George G. Blaisdell
Founder, Zippo Manufacturing Company



The most important information you want to glean from your Zippo lighter is: what style it is, what condition it is in and how old it is.



How Your Zip

Here's what you need to know to figure that out.

Style can be two things: it can be determined by the model, in that it may be a hand-held – and within that it can be a regular size or a slim model – or it can be a table model, like the Barcroft or the Lady Bradford; or style can also refer to the decorative elements that distinguish lighters or groups of lighters.



How to "Read" Zippo Lighter.

For example, does it have diagonal cuts or is it 1/4" taller than the regular models, marks of some early Zippo lighters? Does it wear a metallique? Is it a Town & Country? This book will help you determine that. Condition means everything in lighter collecting (with the possible

exception of sentiment).

Now what does "condition" mean? To some collectors, it means that the lighter is as pristine as the day it was made. "Never lit means mint" to some



Lady Bradford

Barcroft



ZIPPO MFG.CO.BRADFORD,PA.
ZIPPO
STERLING
PAT. 2032695 MADE IN U.S.A.

ZIPPO MFG. CO. BRADFORD, PA.
ZIPPO
PAT. 2032695 MADE IN U.S.A.

ZIPPO MFG.CO.BRADFORD,PA.
ZIPPO
PAT. 2032695 MADE IN U.S.A.

BRADFORD, PA.
ZIPPO
PAT. 2517191

BRADFORD, PA.
ZIPPO
PAT. 2517191

aficionados. But here's a rule of thumb: "Mint" generally means that the lighter is in superb condition. The chrome is in top shape; the lighter has all original parts. It has never been repaired. If painted or enameled, the colors are not

chipped or scratched.

The cam spring is strong. It opens with that distinctive Zippo lighter "click" and closes with that solid

reassuring "thunk." Many collectors use a rating scale from "Mint" to "Excellent" to "Fine" to



"Good" to "Fair" to "Poor," depending on these variables of condition. And finally, does the Zippo windproof lighter still have its original packaging? These original boxes add considerably to the

collectibility of the lighter.

Dating a Zippo lighter is fun and easy. Because Mr.

Blaisdell offered a lifetime guarantee on his lighters, he had the bottom of each Zippo lighter made since the mid-1950's encoded with a series of

dots and/or slashes so he could identify which run of lighters was being returned for repairs. So what was a quality-control tool for Mr. Blaisdell has become a collector's

dream and a way to precisely date most Zippo lighters. We've included that code on the next pages.



Most lighters before 1957 are identified by style and model, patent or patent-pending mark, and the logo of "Zippo" engraved on the bottom. (Note World War II Zippo lighters with the black crackle finish, distributed only to the PXs for the men and women in the service to buy, were stamped with a special patent number.)

zippo LIGHTER IDENTIFICATION CODES

YEAR	REGULAR		SLIM	
	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT
1932	Patent Pending			
1937	Patent 2032695*			
1950	Patent 2517191			

While it seems that some lighters produced between 1955-57 were date-coded, Zippo records remain uncertain on the specifics of the codes uses at that time.

1957	Full stamp with patent pending		••••	••••
1958	Full stamp, no patent pending		••••	••••
	••••	••••	••••	••••
1959	••••	•••	•••	•••
1960	•••	•••	•••	••
1961	•••	••	••	••
1962	••	••	••	•
1963	••	•	•	•
1964	•	•	•	
1965	•			
1966				
1967				
1968				
1969				
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	////	////	////	////
1975	////	///	////	///
1976	///	///	///	///

zippo LIGHTER IDENTIFICATION CODES

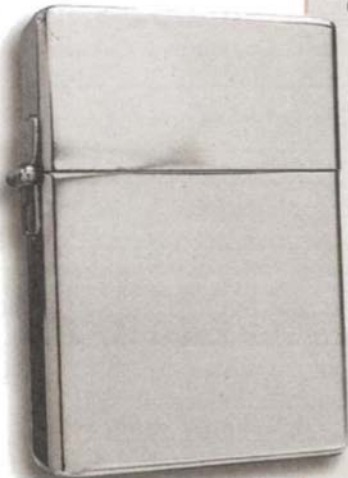
YEAR	REGULAR		SLIM	
	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT
1977	///	//	///	//
1978	//	//	//	//
1979	/	//	//	/
1980	/	/	/	/
1981	/		/	
1982	\\ \\	\\ \\	\\ \\	\\ \\
1983	\\ \\	\\	\\ \\	\\
1984	\\	\\	\\	\\
1985	\\	\\	\\	\\
1986	\\	\\	\\	\\

Effective 7-1-86 the above system was replaced by year/lot code. Year is noted with roman numeral/letter designates lot month (A=Jan., B=Feb., etc.)

1986	G to L	II	Same as regular
1987	A to L	III	Same as regular
1988	A to L	IV	Same as regular
1989	A to L	V	Same as regular
1990	A to L	VI	Same as regular
1991	A to L	VII	Same as regular
1992	A to L	VIII	Same as regular
1993	A to L	IX	Same as regular
1994	A to L	X	Same as regular
1995	A to L	XI	Same as regular
1996	A to L	XII	Same as regular
1997	A to L	XIII	Same as regular
1998	A to L	XIV	Same as regular
1999	A to L	XV	Same as regular
2000	A to L	XVI	Same as regular

No single issue inflames the collector or inspires such heated debate as the curious questions surrounding the dates for when George G. Blaisdell produced the

first Zippo windproof lighter. We now know when that first lighter was produced, and the news is sure to shock some Zippo collectors and historians. While Mr. Blaisdell clearly developed the idea and began the initial work on the Zippo Manufacturing Company in 1932, new evidence unearthed in the Zippo archive, discovered while researching materials for the opening of the Zippo/Case Museum in the spring of 1997, has

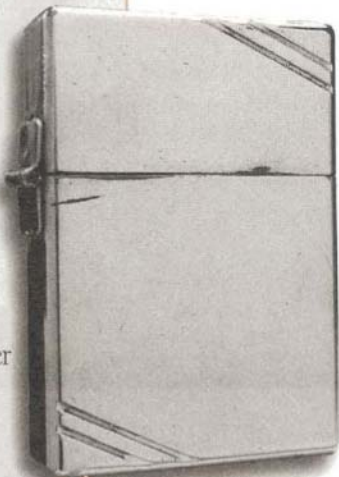


The Zippo

answered the long-debated question.

It was in 1933 –

not 1932 as long believed – that George Blaisdell first started to produce the Zippo windproof lighter – the one both with and without diagonal cuts on the corner. This lighter is $2\frac{7}{16}$ " tall – a quarter inch taller than the current Zippo lighter – and continued to be



produced until late 1933. The hinge – one with four barrels, distinct from the soon-to-be-standard three-barrel one – was

hand-soldered on the outside of the case. The bottom of the lighter reads "Zippo" and "Pat. Pending." Mr. Blaisdell applied for the Zippo lighter patent in 1934 after experimenting throughout 1933.

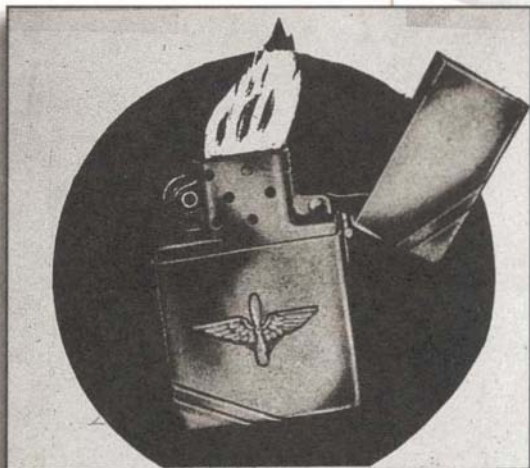
How do we know this? Some of the newly available

correspondence between Mr. Blaisdell and the Austrian lighter company from whom he acquired the

The First Lighter.

rights for the proto-Zippo, clearly show that he was still making contacts in 1933 and could not have been producing lighters any earlier. One letter, for example, dated January 9, 1933, states: "We

received your letter of December 15 and have received the sample lighter.... It is quite likely that we will go into this business on a rather large scale." Other letters clearly confirmed this.



ZIPPO

No. 200

\$1.95

WINDPROOF

Nationally known and accepted as the lighter for outdoor use. Your best friend on a long cross country. Two-tone chrome case.

What is important is that the people of Zippo continue to offer the truth, as best we can and as quickly as we know it. That's a pledge that, like George Blaisdell's guarantee, our customers and our collectors can count on every time.

The company now estimates that there were approximately

1,500 tall Zippo lighters made. That 1933 Zippo lighter sold for \$1.95.

Very few 1933 Zippo lighters remain, however—less than a hundred. They were made at arguably the darkest, toughest time for Americans—right in the middle of the Great Depression. There were probably very few people in 1933 who purchased their lighters for \$1.95 and secured them away in a drawer, having the foresight that the lighter would be highly collectible in a half-century. These lighters for the most part were used a great deal. As recently as the early 1980's, if a tall Zippo lighter was sent to the Zippo plant for repairs—and many of these might have been, as they were all hand-soldered and had a tendency to crack—Zippo generally replaced the old lighter with a new one. The customer

was happy and Zippo threw out the old lighter!

One curiosity gets even “curiouser.” In 1988 Zippo Manufacturing Company reissued a replica of the famous original 1932 Zippo lighter, what was then thought to be the initial year of production. So that 1988 “1932 Zippo lighter replica” just got a lot more collectible, like the pennies with the mistaken mint marks or the stamps with the botched images. Then in 1997, just before the facts of the 1933 lighter were discovered, Zippo again reproduced the original 1932 Zippo lighter for R.J. Reynolds and for the collectors' group On The Lighter Side (OTLS). All of these now “false replicas” are extremely collectible and, let's say, among the more limited runs in Zippo's inventory.

Early Zippo lighters are those produced from 1933 until 1936, when the three-barrel hinge plate was soldered to the outside of the case and then the whole case chrome-plated. These outer-hinged Zippo windproof lighters remain the most collectible

lighters in the world. But there are other elements to look for. Early Zippo lighters can include the tall and the regular-size lighter.

The 1

The Early Years:

In 1933, Mr. Blaisdell produced the 2 $\frac{7}{16}$ " tall Zippo lighter, but he shortened it by a quarter inch by the end of the year. This mid-1933-34 model also has the three-barrel outside hinge.

Trademarks
& Logos – The
specialty
advertising
lighters made
their debut with
an order of 500





Kendall Oil
Zippo lighters in
1935. Throughout
Zippo's history,
businesses and

Outside Hinge

1930's.

What to Look For:

fraternal and military organizations have honored and highlighted their group by putting their logo, their image, their initials or their mark on a Zippo windproof lighter. From 1935 to the early 1940's, this was often done with metalliques and later with less exacting surface treatments. In any case, these customer trademark Zippo lighters have proven to be among the most desirable collectibles of all lighters and represent some of

Inside Hinge



the most important leaders of the industrial and corporate world.

1936

The hinge for the Zippo lid is placed on the inside of the lighter case with a four-barrel

hinge, one that stayed in use until 1942.

1937

The gold-filled Zippo lighter is introduced.

1938

The Zippo lighter with the brass case and rounded corners weighing in at 2.05 oz.



W

hat is "metallique?" From 1935 until 1940, Zippo decorated lighters. metalliques are metal lace, hand-crafted slices of chrome-plated brass, razor the late 1930's, but this surface treatment was largely brushed aside by the exacting "line-etching" techniques replaced the labor-intensive metalliques. send in any lighter and have any available metallique – including metallique metalliques difficult. Some of the most famous and familiar metalliques in 1939 World's Fair. In 1997, in honor of its 65th anniversary, Zippo reintro



makes its debut. It is the now-classic Zippo design.

1939 – Zippo's first table lighter – the Barcroft – is produced. These first table lighters are 4.5 inches high and can hold four times the fuel of a conventional Zippo lighter. Their first list price is \$7.50. This model is produced for only two years. The second Barcroft is

produced from 1947-49, the third model from 1949-54 and the fourth model from 1954-79.



with special appliques called "metalliques." These are thin at five one-thousandths of an inch. Metallique production peaked in epic Zippo production for World War II. During that time other less Throughout the mid to late 1930's and early 1940's, customers could have initials – applied to their lighter, thus making exact dating of some include the Kendall, the two views of the Reveler, the Scotty dog, and the produced a series of six new metallique style lighters (see page 29).





"It's the only lighter I've got that will light at all times."

— General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

World War II — From 1943 until the end of World War II, all of Zippo Manufacturing Company's production was shipped to the PXs for the soldiers



steel and then coated with a thick black paint that baked to a black crackle finish. Many soldiers customized their Zippo lighters, scratching in names, places,

The 1940's.

in combat around the world. Because brass and chrome were in short supply, Zippo windproof lighters were made with a porous

images, and messages of all kinds that suggest their hopes, dreams, fears and longings. These kinds of images are often considered a form of "trench art." Specifically, trench art, a term from World War I, refers to items made from the rubble of war on the field of battle, in the trench. Pieces of trench art are extremely valuable and historically important. Many collectors, however, have extended the concept of "trench art" to include the changes to an

ZIPPO
Windproof
LIGHTER



ZIPPO
MANUFACTURING CO.
BRADFORD, PA., U. S. A.



inscriptions put on heretofore existing items, including lighters. Some collectors would not consider this genuine trench art but would certainly consider these additions and embellishments interesting.

These Zippo lighters, personalized and customized by soldiers during war, have become extremely collectible and are important pieces of social history. Sometimes this form of trench art was hand-engraved by the soldier; other times engravers at the war site made modifications. This is more often the case with the Vietnam Zippo lighters (see page 25).

1942 – The one millionth Zippo windproof lighter is produced.

1943 – The three-barrel hinge is introduced.

1947 – The epic production of lighters for World War II causes Zippo to reach the 10 millionth lighter mark.

1949 – The Lady Bradford is introduced.



This table lighter is initially produced with and without a base in 1949 and then later in the year the model without a base is eliminated. The Lady Bradford with the base is produced until 1954.

Thirst Hell in B-Day Prisoner in Wreck

Ernie's letter. This is the second of two columns in which Ernie Pyle, interviewing his men, brings us up to date on the RAF pilot in whose rescue from the wreckage of a B-24 Superfortress Pyle was shining.



"If I were to tell you how much these Zippos are coveted at the front and the gratitude and delight with which the boys receive them, you would probably accuse me of exaggeration. There is truly nothing the average soldier would rather have."

– World War II correspondent
Ernie Pyle

Town & Country – Town & Country Zippo lighters were first offered to the public in 1949 but have come to represent the confidence and the exuberance of the post-war

colored painted surfaces expressed an American enthusiasm that has rarely been matched by Zippo artisans. Town & Country represents

The 1950's.

1950's. Town & Country may be the most luminous and one of the most desirable collectors' series in the history of the company. Among the most elaborate and labor-intensive of all Zippo lighters, these deeply engraved and multi-

the best of Zippo's surface treatment and lighter design.

Town & Country employed a "paint-on-paint" process – sometimes up to 14 different colors for a single lighter – to achieve its rich texture. The colors



were air-brushed on the lighter one at a time, after the surface was engraved at four one-thousandths of an inch deep.

The classic series was illustrated with eight icons: the mallard, the pheasant, the geese, the trout, the horse, the Irish setter, the lily pond and the sloop or sailboat. Individual clients and organizations used this engraved and "paint-on-paint" process for their logos and military or fraternal insignias. The lighters were produced throughout the 1950's. In its first year, a Town & Country was a moderately expensive gift at \$7.50. Even though Zippo still

used the process until 1964, the Town & Country series officially came to an end in 1960.

Mint Town & Countries are extremely desirable for collectors not only because they are among the most beautiful lighters in the world, but also because they are very rare. Many people carried their lighters along with coins and keys in pockets and purses and, as a result; few Town & Country lighters, despite their electro-baked finish, have survived the subsequent decades without some chipping or scratching of their exquisitely painted surface. Throughout the 1960's Zippo



continued to produce lighters similar to the classic 1950's Town & Country series, but these were not as deeply engraved, nor did they often have the number of air-brushed colors. Town & Country Zippo lighters represent a unique time and a unique product in American industrial history – and a classic phase of Zippo production.

Other Zippo windproof lighters to spark your interest:

1950-57 – Full leather Zippo lighters. These are not to be confused with the leather wraps, which are produced from 1952-60 and have leather only around the



IMPORTANT

Due to conditions caused by the War, we have had to convert from brass to steel in the manufacture of our lighter. Further, we cannot use nickel or chrome for the

We have
corrosion
be per
Corrosion

This light
but we
our light
derstand

ZIPPO



middle of the lighter.

1951 – The Korean War. From 1951 through 1954 Zippo makes its lighters out of steel.

1953 – The Zippo patent-

pending number changes to 2517191.

1955-57 – Zippo begins to date code with dashes and slashes (see chart on page 9).

1956 – The slim Zippo lighter is introduced. These lighters bring an elegance and sophistication to the traditional, more masculine Zippo lighter design. To make the slim, Zippo makes a number of modifications to the lighter, including a cut in the chimney, a wheel



guard placed on the spring to reduce heat, and by the second year of production, moving the wick 1/32 of an inch away from the flint wheel. These first slim Zippo lighters have flat bottoms.

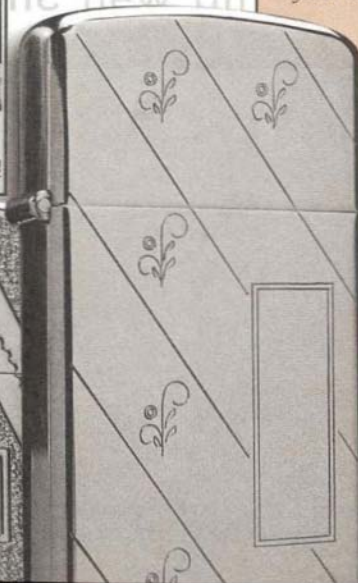
1958

— The Zippo patent number officially changes to 2517191.



brand new...for you
and just right for the folks back home!
NEW ZIPPO SLIM-LIGHTER!

fic new air

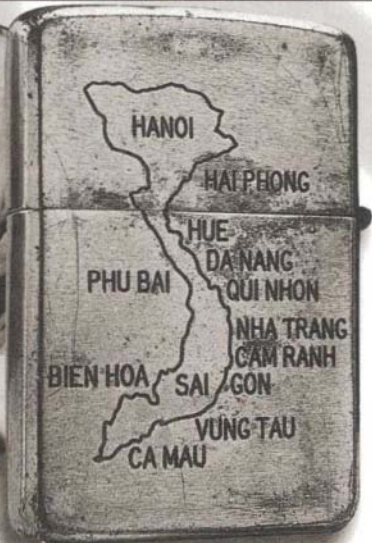


ZIPPO MFG CO BRADFORD, PA
ZIPPO
2032695 MADE IN USA



*Bottoms Up: Take a Look –
The bottom of your Zippo
lighter can tell you a lot about
your lighter. Lighters*

*produced from 1933
through 1945
generally have either
a flat bottom or one
that is pushed out.
In 1946, however, for
the most part, Zippo
lighters had what
collectors often call
a “canned bottom,”
looking very much
like the edge of a
tin can, neither
bulged nor flat like
earlier models.*



1960 – Zippo reaches the 100 millionth lighter mark; the Moderne and Corinthian table models are introduced.

Vietnam Zippo wind-proof lighters (1965 to early 1970's) – Probably no other Zippo



inventory is more fascinating to some than the many lighters designed and produced for the men and women in the military. During World War II and the Korean War, and then throughout Vietnam and up to the Gulf War, Zippo Manufacturing Company has memorialized the war efforts of American



forces and, in some cases, American allies as well.



caution and skepticism.

Don't lose your Zippo. Lifetime friends are rare.



The 1960's.

These lighters make up an entire sub-class of Zippo collecting. The lighters associated with the Vietnam War, particularly the form of trench art done during the war by Vietnamese engravers and the soldiers themselves, are extremely valuable both as collectibles and as pieces of American social history (see trench art, page 19). These Vietnam lighters, however, because of the potential to fabricate after-the-fact forged trench art, should be approached by the novice collector with extreme



1969 – The Moon Landing Zippo is released and proves to be a prize for collectors.



1970's – The
Zodiac Zippo lighters
are introduced.



1976 –
The Bicentennial
lighter is
released.

1978 – Walt
Disney Zippo lighters

1979 –
The Handlite, a
pedestal base that
makes a pocket
lighter a table
lighter, is
introduced.

1982 –
The 50th
Anniversary
Lighter



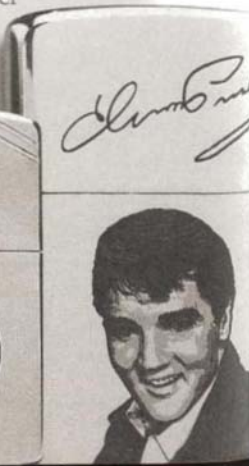
1984 –
Zippo lighters
with a “matte
finish” are introduced in black,
to be followed by blue,
burgundy, green and gray.



1986 –
Camouflage Zippo
lighters are
introduced.



1987 –
The first Elvis
Zippo lighter
makes the
scene.

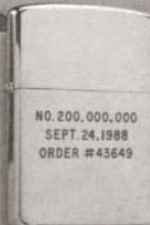


1988 – The 200 millionth lighter is produced.

1989 – The Zippo lighter honoring the 100th anniversary of the W.R. Case & Sons Cutlery Company is produced.

1990 – The Presidents' Series

1991 – The Civil War Series



1993

Zippo acquires Case Cutlery. Case, also located in Bradford, PA, manufactures some of the best and most collectible knives in the world.



1993 – Zippo's sponsorship of the Zippo U.S. Vintage Grand Prix of Watkins Glen is memorialized in the Zippo Motorsports Collection.



1996 – Zippo produces the 300 millionth lighter.



1995-96 – Zippo: A Remembrance, Volumes I and II commemorate famous people and events of World War II.



1997 – Zippo reintroduces the metallique look.



1997 – The Zippo/Case Visitors Center Zippo lighter

The Co of th

Since

1992 Zippo Manufacturing Company has produced special Collectible of the Year Zippo lighters in commemorative tins, available for a limited time and highly prized by lighter collectors.

1992 – The first Collectible of the Year commemorates Zippo's 60th Anniversary.

1993 – The Varga Look. This classic 1930's design recalls



collectibles the Year:



Zippo's first national advertisement in 1937.

1994 – The D-Day Commemorative Zippo salutes the 50th anniversary of “the greatest day” with a black crackle surface and antique brass emblem patterned on sleeve patches worn by the Allied troops.



1995 – Mysteries of the Forest. One of Zippo's most complex and beautiful surface designs, the four lighters

when put together make up a large canvas, a kind of puzzle, which surprises and delights collectors.



1996 – Zippo Salutes Pinup Girls. As American as a Betty Grable movie, these pinup girls nod back to Zippo's early national advertisements.

1997 – The 65th Anniversary Commemorative Zippo lighter bears an antique pewter emblem in the art-deco style, recalling the era of Zippo's founding.



Here is the Zippo repair policy in the unlikely event that your Zippo lighter needs to be fixed (please note that the finish of the lighter is not guaranteed):

GUARANTEE

Any Zippo metal product, when returned to our factory, will be put in first-class mechanical condition free of charge, for we have put so much care into the repair of a Zippo metal product, regardless of age or condition. The finish, however, is not guaranteed. This guarantee gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

zippo

Inc. Manufacturing Company
P.O. Box 161000
St. Louis, MO 63116 U.S.A.

into the lighter case. To preserve the collectibility of your vintage windproof lighter, the original inside lighting mechanism will be returned to you in the same condition

It Works Or V

For Zippo lighters 25 years and older.

The case of the lighter will be repaired as much as possible and a new inside lighting mechanism will be fit

as received. A single package containing the repaired lighter and the original inside lighting mechanism will be returned to you.

Note: If you are a collector and wish Zippo to attempt to restore the inside lighting



mechanism of your lighter, you must state this in your letter. If you fail to communicate this in your letter, your old lighting mechanism will not be restored, however, it will be returned along with a new inside lighting mechanism.

returned at our expense. For safety, please remove the flint from the lighter and allow the fuel to evaporate for two to three days before mailing.



We Fix It Free™

For Zippo lighters less than 25 years old:

The case of the lighter will be repaired as much as possible, and a new inside lighting mechanism will be fit into the lighter case. If you request it in writing, we will also return your original inside lighting mechanism to you.

We suggest you send your lighter(s) via insured mail. Your lighter will be

How to send them in.

Step 1: Please write a letter for your reason to my place and
I am not a guarantee but would prefer that you try to restore this lighter. The only thing that I know is wrong is that it leaks.
I do not know how and this lighter is not it hasn't even 25 years and my grandfather bought it before that. If you have a book that would tell me the age and make please advise and I would send a check for it and I am probably going to sell the lighter. If you have a guarantee you may reach me in the
on evening at 616-325-6
Thank you very much Help



Mail to:
Zippo Repair Clinic,
1932 Zippo Drive,
Bradford, PA 16701.

People all over the world share an interest in lighters in general and the Zippo windproof lighter in particular. Collecting lighters is a window into history and a way to meet fascinating people who share your interests. Here are some of the organizations:

On the Lighter Side (OTLS)
International Lighter Collectors
136 Circle Drive
Quitman, TX 75783-0536
USA
Attn.: Judith Sanders
Tel: 903-763-2795
Fax: 903-763-4953

Pocket Lighter Preservation Guild (PLPG)
11220 W. Florissant, #400
Florissant, MO 63033
USA
Attn: Ronald Eyerkuus
Tel: 314-731-2411
Fax: 314-831-3182

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