

#6 - 1936 Outside Hinge model

This model still has the hinge plates on the outside but it is different than the preceding models in that it has four barrels in lieu of three barrels attached to the hinge plates. This model may or may not be found having advertising on it. This was the last model to have "patent pending" stamped on the bottom of the case.

#6 A - Plain

#6 B - Metallique Initials

#6 C - Engraved Generic Advertising

#6 D - Kendall Metallique

#6 E - Scotty Group Metallique

#6 F - Drunk Metallique (front view)

#6 G - Drunk Metallique (side view)

#6 H - Gulf Metallique

#6 I - I grouped all other generic metallique advertisers together as far as price and rarity.

#6 J - Double Tank Prototype

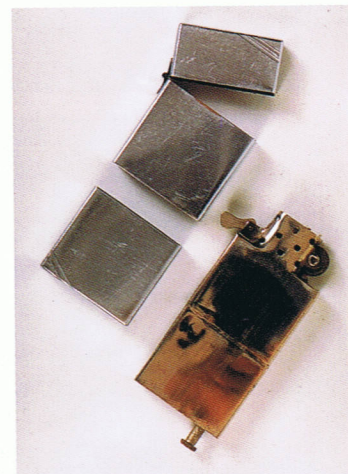
It has been stated, in different literature, that the square models with the hinge plates on the inside were made until 1940. Much has been documented. It is this author's opinion, based on original Zippo salesman's catalogs, leaflets, and advertising brochures, that standard production lasted until 1940. Whether they were made until 1937 or 1940 is unimportant to the collector who is trying to put together a world-class collection. What is important is whether one has collected all the different variations from 1932-42, as well as those to date. This author will call these 1936-40 models, with access numbers 7 and 8.

Zippo produced the 1936-40 square case models in conjunction with the brass drawn cases until 1940, but Zippo continued to produce the brass drawn cases into 1941. Remember, there were two styles of brass drawn cases. Those with the U-shaped soldered cam stop (1938-39, access numbers 9 & 10) and those with the extended hinge cam stop (1940-41, access numbers 11 & 12). An extension of the hinge which went up into the lid and curled around, supplanted the function of the previously soldered cam stop. Zippo used these two almost completely different methods of production to fabricate the two models. The flat top and bottom of the square case model (access numbers 7 & 8), needed to be soldered on, whereas the 1937-41 brass drawn case models (access numbers 9-12), didn't. Both the 1936-40 square case and the 1938-39 brass drawn case models, needed to be soldered where the U-shaped cam stop attached to the lid. I would have thought that Blaisdell would have made the transition in production solely to the brass drawn case to eliminate much of the soldering pro-



#6 J, \$4000-\$8000

#6 J, disassembled



cess. Brass drawn cases that eliminated the soldering process would have increased efficiency, productivity, and profit. The character, style, and desirability of the square case model, more than likely, prevented this from happening. Being the entrepreneur that Blaisdell was, he would have tried to make the transition in production from the square to the brass drawn case as soon as possible. The advent of World War II brought an end to the "classic" square cased model as well as the brass drawn case model.

Access numbers 7 and 8 are of the soldered case variety that have square style corners producing 90 degree angles. Both have totally flat bottoms, with the 2032695 patent on the bottom of the case. The 1936 model is the first model to have the 2032695 patent. All the preceding models had "patent pending" on the bottom of the case. Both have hinge plates that are located on the inside of the case, with only the hinge barrels sticking out. Access numbers 7 and 8 can be found having either a piston spring insert or a humped-spring insert. Early examples have a piston spring insert, whereas later models have a humped leaf spring insert that applies tension to the cam to hold it in place.