



## The Zippo Lighter Collectors' Guide

Dear Zippo Lighter Enthusiast,

*a tough, more constructed*

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.

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

# Spark Your Interest.

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.



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

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

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

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>

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

*- George G. Blaisdell  
Founder, Zippo Manufacturing Company*



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



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 to "Read" Your Zippo Lighter.

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.

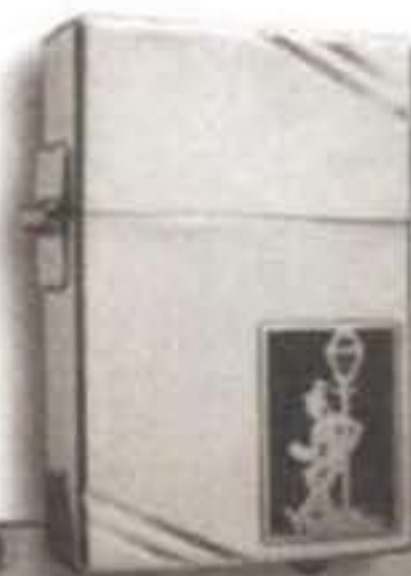
For example, does it have diagonal cuts or is it 1/4" taller than the regular models, marks of some early Zippo lighters? Does it wear a metallique? Is it a Town & Country? This book will help you determine that. Condition means everything in lighter collecting (with the possible

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

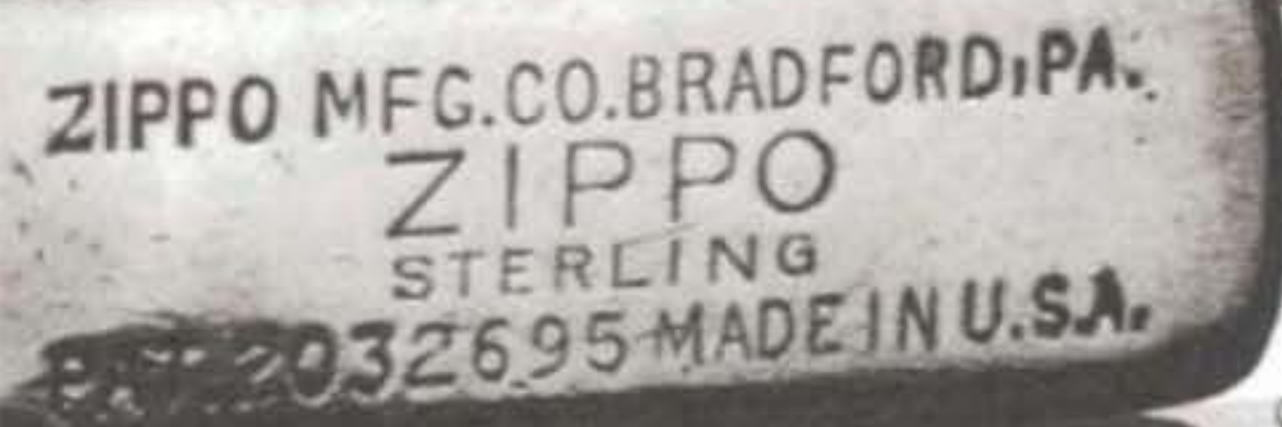


Lady Bradford



Barcroft





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

answered the long-debated question.

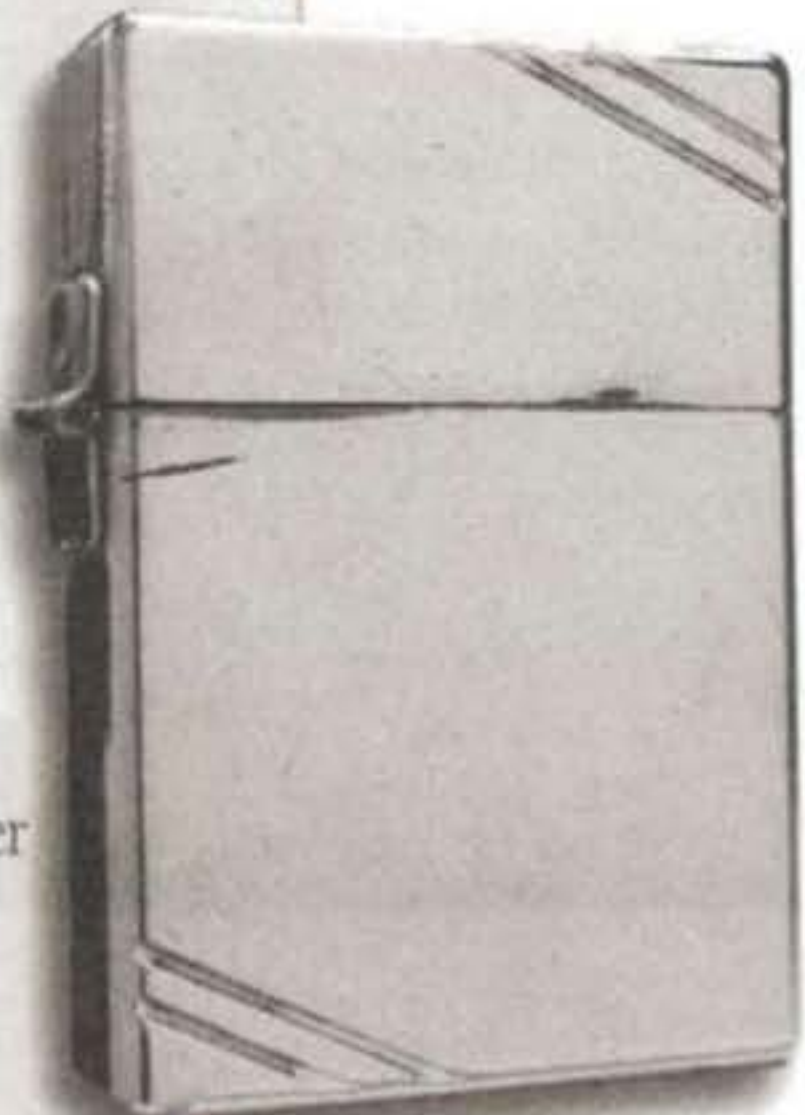
It was in 1933 – not 1932 as long believed – that George Blaisdell first started to produce the Zippo windproof lighter – the one both with and without diagonal cuts on the corner. This lighter is  $2\frac{7}{16}$ " tall – a quarter inch taller than the current Zippo lighter – and continued to be

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 Zippo 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 1930's.

## The Early Years: What to Look For:

In 1933, Mr. Blaisdell produced the 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ " 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

Inside Hinge

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



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.



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.



**W**hat is "metallique?" From 1935 until 1940, Zippo decorated lighters with special appliqués called "metalliques." These metalliques are metal lace, hand-crafted slices of chrome-plated brass, razor-thin at five one-thousandths of an inch. Metallique production peaked in the late 1930's, but this surface treatment was largely brushed aside by the epic Zippo production for World War II. During that time other less exacting "line-etching" techniques replaced the labor-intensive metalliques. Throughout the mid to late 1930's and early 1940's, customers could send in any lighter and have any available metallique – including metallique initials – applied to their lighter, thus making exact dating of some metalliques difficult. Some of the most famous and familiar metalliques include the Kendall, the two views of the Reveler, the Scotty dog, and the 1939 World's Fair. In 1997, in honor of its 65th anniversary, Zippo reintroduced 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



scratching in names, places,

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

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.



# The 1940's.

a sure light for 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.

## Thirst Hell in 5-Day Prisoner in Wreck

Ernie Pyle's story: This is the story of a wounded soldier who was captured by the enemy and held in a prison camp for five days. The soldier, who was named Ernie Pyle, was captured by the enemy and held in a prison camp for five days. The soldier, who was named Ernie Pyle, was captured by the enemy and held in a prison camp for five days.



"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... corroded... be per... Corrosion... This... 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.

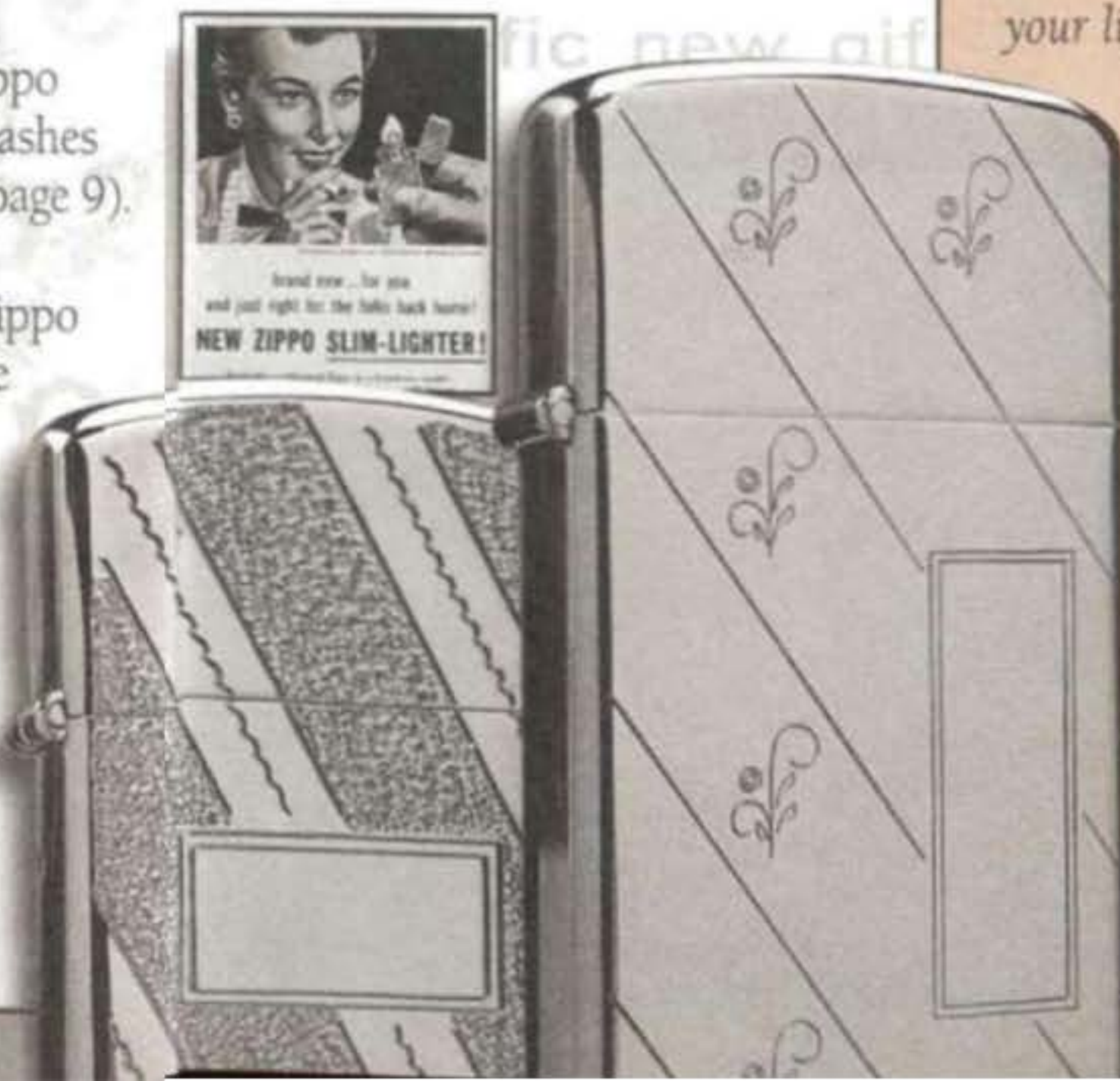
**1953** – The Zippo patent-pending number changes to 2517191.

**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.



*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.

Moderne and Corinthian table models are introduced.

**V**ietnam Zippo wind-proof lighters (1965 to early 1970's) –

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

Probably no other Zippo



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

caution and skepticism.



# 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.



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



1988 – The 200 millionth lighter is produced.



1993 – Zippo acquires Case Cutlery. Case, also located in Bradford, PA, manufactures some of the best and most collectible knives in the world.



1976 – The Bicentennial lighter is released.



1986 – Camouflage Zippo lighters are introduced.



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



1978 – Walt Disney Zippo lighters

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



1987 – The first Elvis Zippo lighter makes the scene.



1990 – The Presidents' Series

1991 – The Civil War Series



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 Collectibles of the Year:

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.



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



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



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

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.



**H**ere 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):



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

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.



# It Works Or We Fix It Free™

## How to send them in.

**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

**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



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 Eyerkuss  
Tel: 314-731-2411  
Fax: 314-831-3182

**Lighter Club of Great Britain**  
351 A Whitehorse Road  
Croydon, Surrey  
CRO 2HS  
England  
Attn: Richard Ball  
Tel: 44 81 665 9578  
Fax: 44 81 665 9579

**Funke und Flamme (FUF)**  
International Lighter  
Collectors' Club  
Postfach 121  
CH-9413 Obereggen  
Switzerland  
Attn.: Rolf Muller  
Tel./Fax: 41 71 891 1322

**Club Italia L'Accendino**  
via L. Sartoria No. 5  
31100 - Treviso  
Italy  
Attn.: Umberto de  
Concillio  
Tel./Fax: 39 422 30 1799

# The Lighter Clubs.

**Lighter Club of Japan**  
3-39-2 Nakano  
Nakano-Ku  
Tokyo, Japan  
Attn.: Yuji Hirayama  
Tel: 81 3 5385 5801  
Fax: 81 3 5385 5804

**Zippo Club Italia**  
Int. 295  
Via Ciro Menotti 2/A  
20129 Milano  
Italy

**Sendenhorster Zippo-Club**  
"Flames"  
Germany  
Attn: Brian Sobal  
Tel: 49-2526-3868

**Zippo-Club Iron Flame**  
Lindenstrasse 40  
47551 Bedburg-Hau  
Germany  
Attn: Andre Lousee

**Zippo Club Deutschland**  
Saalburgstrasse 3  
Berlin, Germany  
Tel: 49 30 6066055

**Spark International (TM)**  
P.O. Box 41  
CH-5412 Gebenstorf  
Switzerland  
Tel./Fax: 41 56 223 52 65

**Zippo Collectors Club**  
American Original Magazine  
Dorpsweg 198  
3738 CL Maartensdijk  
The Netherlands  
Tel: 31 346 213690  
Fax: 31 346 213584

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