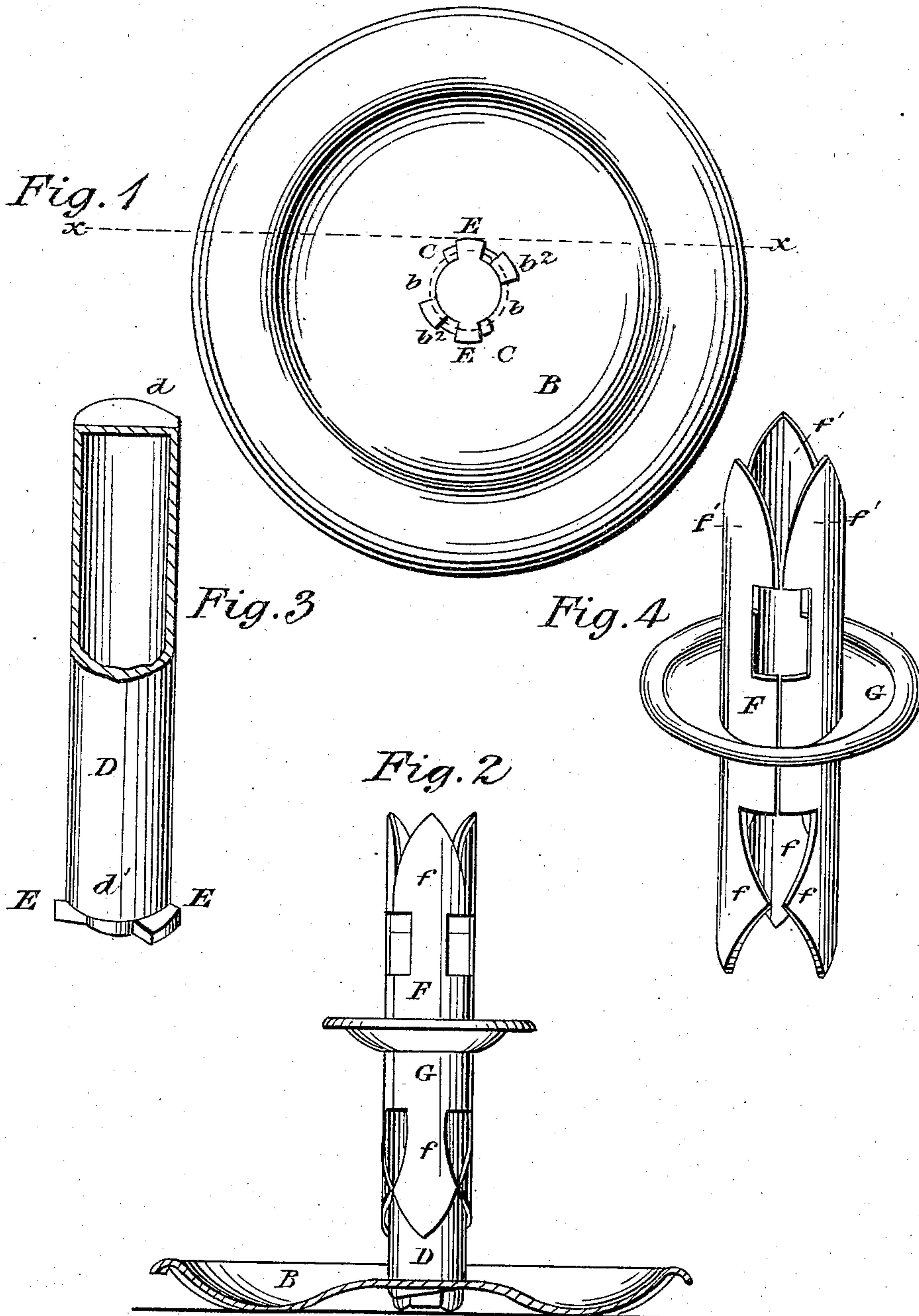


S. GARDINER, Jr.
Candlestick.

No. 99,875.

Patented Feb. 15, 1870.



Witnesses:
W. B. Deming
J. A. L. Win

Inventor:
Saml Gardiner Jr.
by Knight Bros
Attorneys

United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL GARDINER, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 99,875, dated February 15, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLESTICKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, SAMUEL GARDINER, Jr., of No. 171 Broadway, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Candlesticks, which is described as follows.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

The first part of my invention consists in making the socket of the candlestick separate from the standard, and forming its upper and lower parts each of a number of elastic arms or members, so that the lower end may clasp the standard and retain the socket at any height thereon, and the upper end will fit a candle of any size. The top of the standard forms the bottom of the socket, so that by slipping the socket down on the standard, the depth of the socket may be varied so that a candle may be securely held while it is of full length, and may be burned to its extreme end without heating the socket.

The second part of the invention consists in making the standard separate from the base of the candlestick, and securing it thereto by oblique lugs on the lower end of the standard, which, passing downward through a central hole in the base, are securely held by a partial revolution of the standard, which carries the lugs beneath wedge-like projections on the under side of the base. This affords a cheap, secure, and durable fastening, and is, furthermore, of great utility in the facility it affords for packing for shipment.

General Description with Reference to the Drawings.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is an under-side view of my improved candlestick.

Figure 2 represents a vertical section thereof at $x x$, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view, partly in section, of the standard detached.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the socket detached.

Figs. 3 and 4 are on a larger scale than figs. 1 and 2, and similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

The base B may be of thin sheet-brass, iron, or other metal, stamped or spun into the form represented, with a central aperture, b , and close to the said aperture two or more wedge-like projections, C C, are formed or applied. In the present illustration the said projections are shown as stamped into the sheet metal itself. This may be done with suitable dies at the same time that the other parts are formed.

The standard D is preferably formed hollow, of sheet metal, with a closed top, d , a shoulder, d' , at bottom, so that the contracted lower end will pass through the

aperture b , while the shoulder d' rests on the margin thereof.

On the contracted lower extremity of the standard are laterally-projecting lugs, E E, which are passed downward through notches b^2 in the base, and by a slight rotation of the standard are brought under the projections C C, the surfaces of which, and of the lugs, being inclined in opposite directions, tightly clamp the inner margin of the base against the shoulder d .

The socket F is open from end to end, its upper and lower portions being each formed of a number of elastic members or arms; those at the lower end, $f f f$, being employed to clasp the standard D with sufficient force to retain the socket at any height at which it may be set, while the upper arms, $f' f' f'$, constitute the socket proper for the reception of the candle, and by their elasticity are adapted to fit and hold a candle of any size.

Around the central part of the socket F is a flange, G, to give the usual finish to that part of the candlestick, and to catch any grease that may run down.

By the adjustability of the socket upon the standard it is adapted to be made of any necessary depth to securely hold a long candle when first lighted, and, as it burns down, the socket may be slidden down upon the standard, keeping the top of the socket always below the burning wick of the candle, and thus enabling the latter to be completely burned out without communicating any heat to the socket.

The bases D of the candlestick being stamped out in the form represented, a large number of them may be nested or packed together within a small space, and the standards and sockets, when separated from the bases, may also be closely packed.

If preferred, the flanges G may be made detachable from the sockets, to adapt them to be still more compactly stowed, and may be slipped on to their sockets, and there retained for use by stops of any suitable form.

Claims.

The following is claimed as new:

1. The duplex socket F $f f'$, constructed with two elastic ends, to adapt it to clasp the standard D and the candle, and be adjustable upon the former, substantially as herein described.

2. The combination of the base B $b b^2$ and separable standard D, connected together in manner substantially as herein set forth.

SAML. GARDINER, JR.

Witnesses:

OCTAVIUS KNIGHT,
EDM. F. BROWN.