

(No Model.)

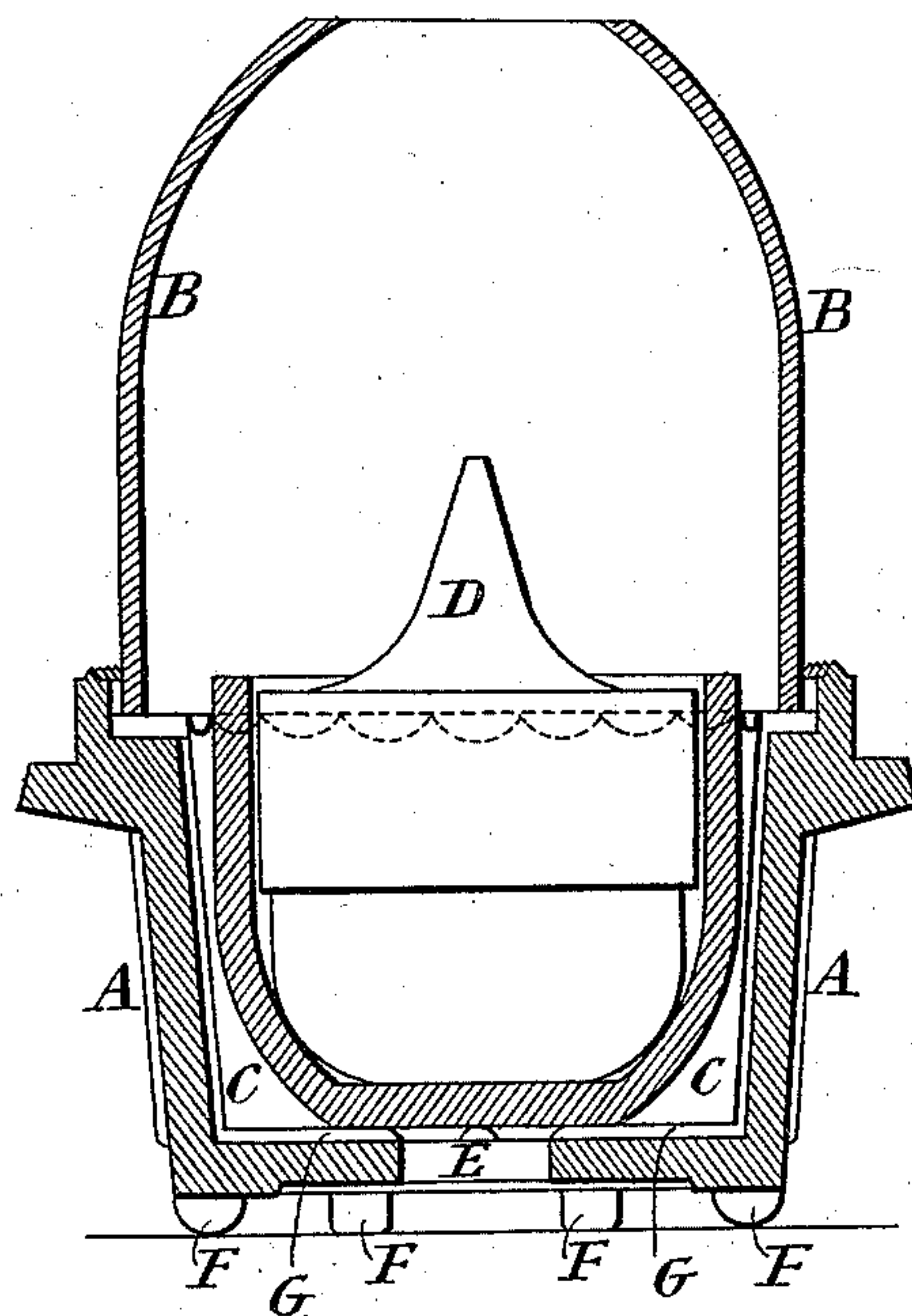
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S. CLARKE.  
CANDLE LAMP AND STAND.

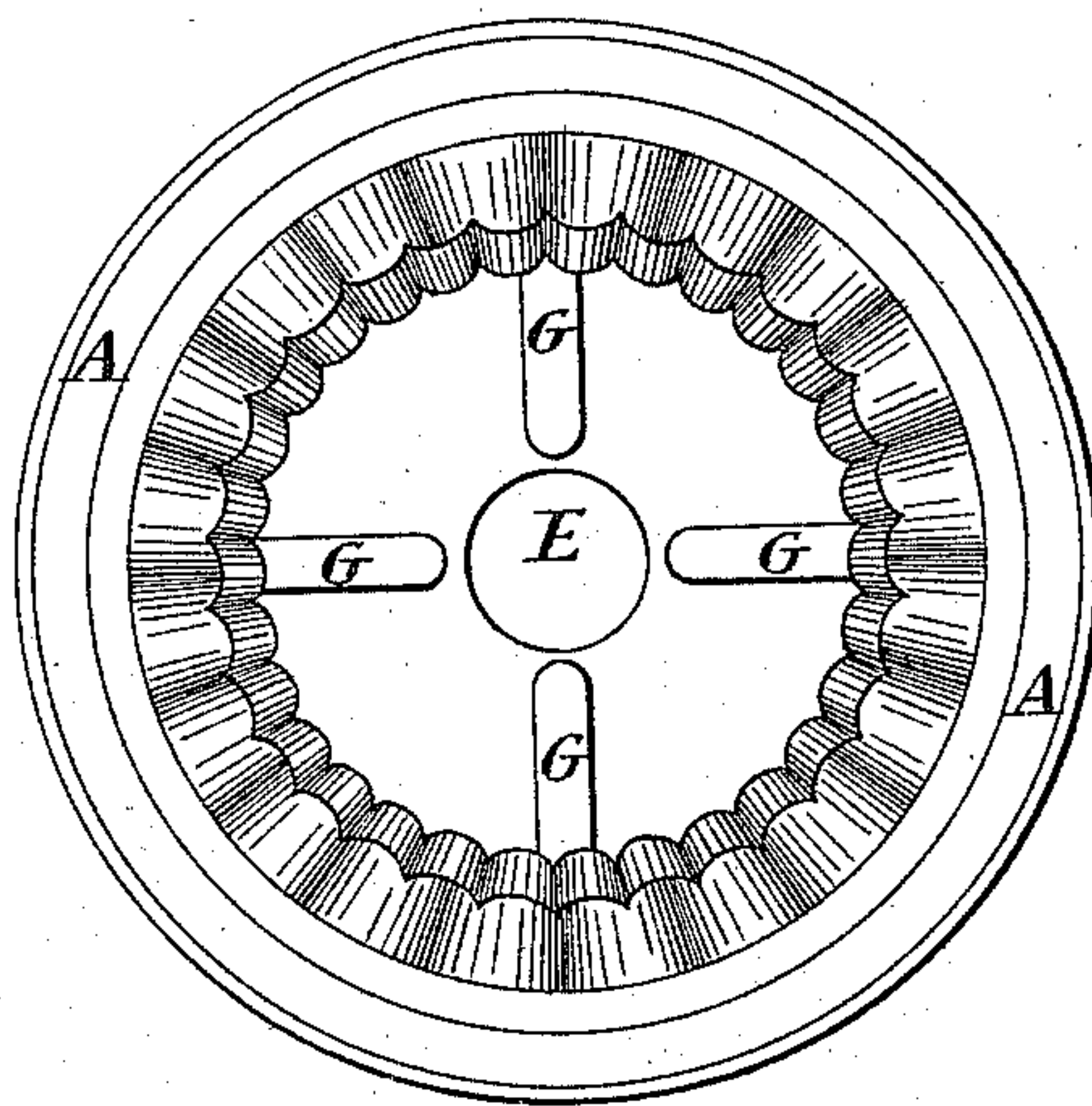
No. 383,862.

Patented June 5, 1888.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.  
Allan M. Lane, Atty.  
Ralph D. Long.

Inventor.  
Samuel Clarke,  
By Atty -  
Bellevue, Hopkins & Hayton.

(No Model.)

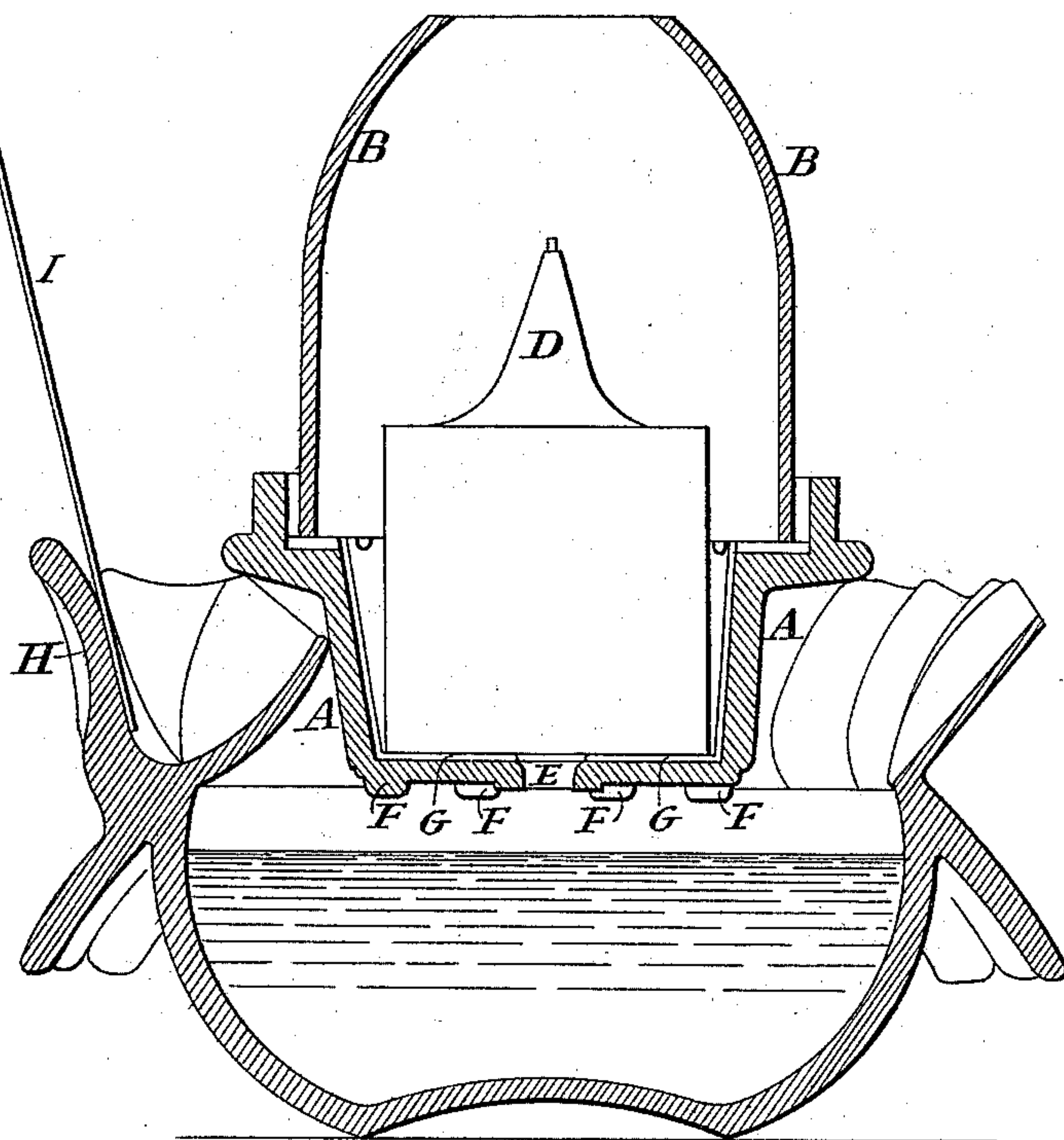
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CANDLE LAMP AND STAND.

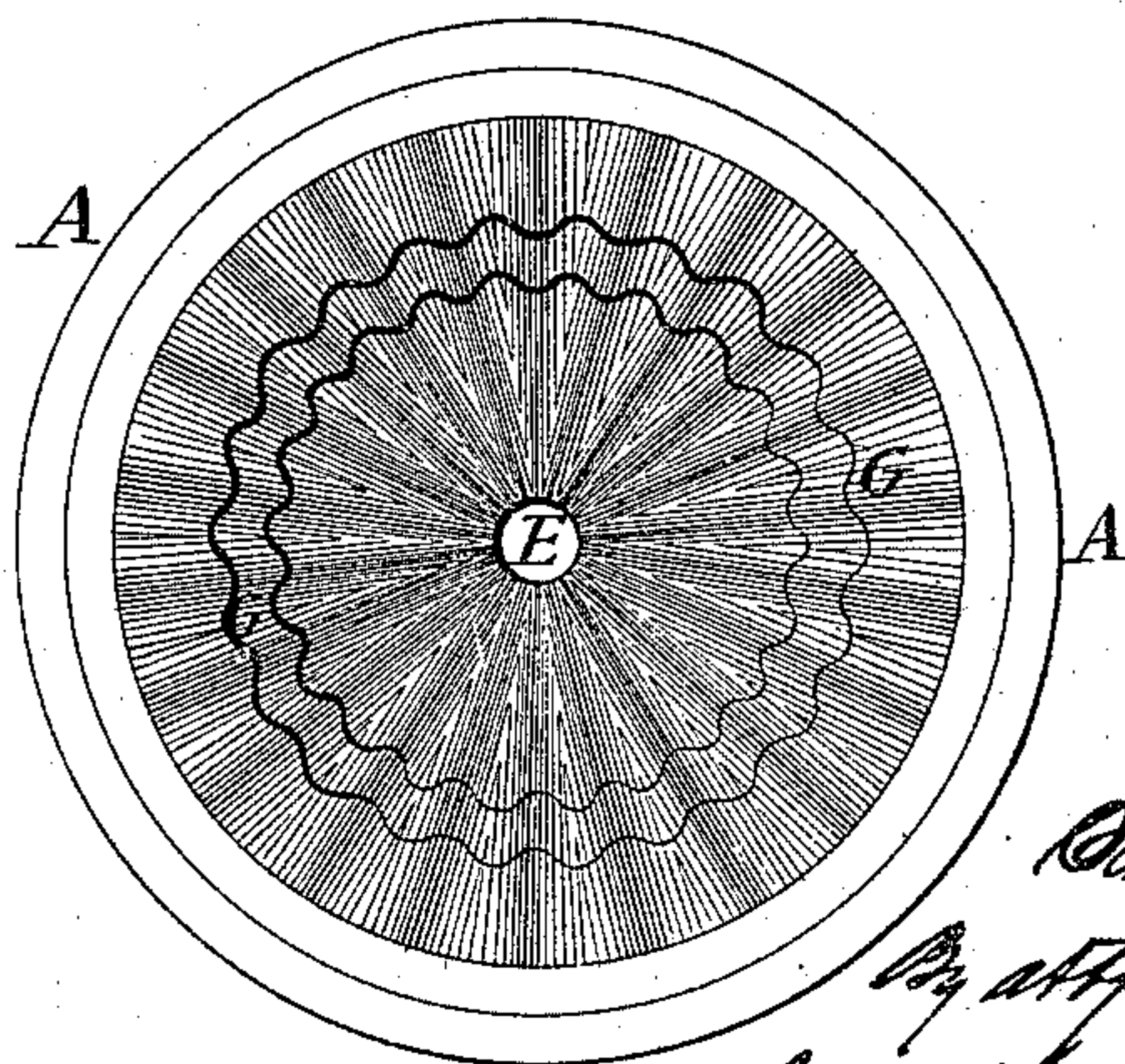
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*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

*Samuel Clarke*

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*William H. Hays*



(No Model.)

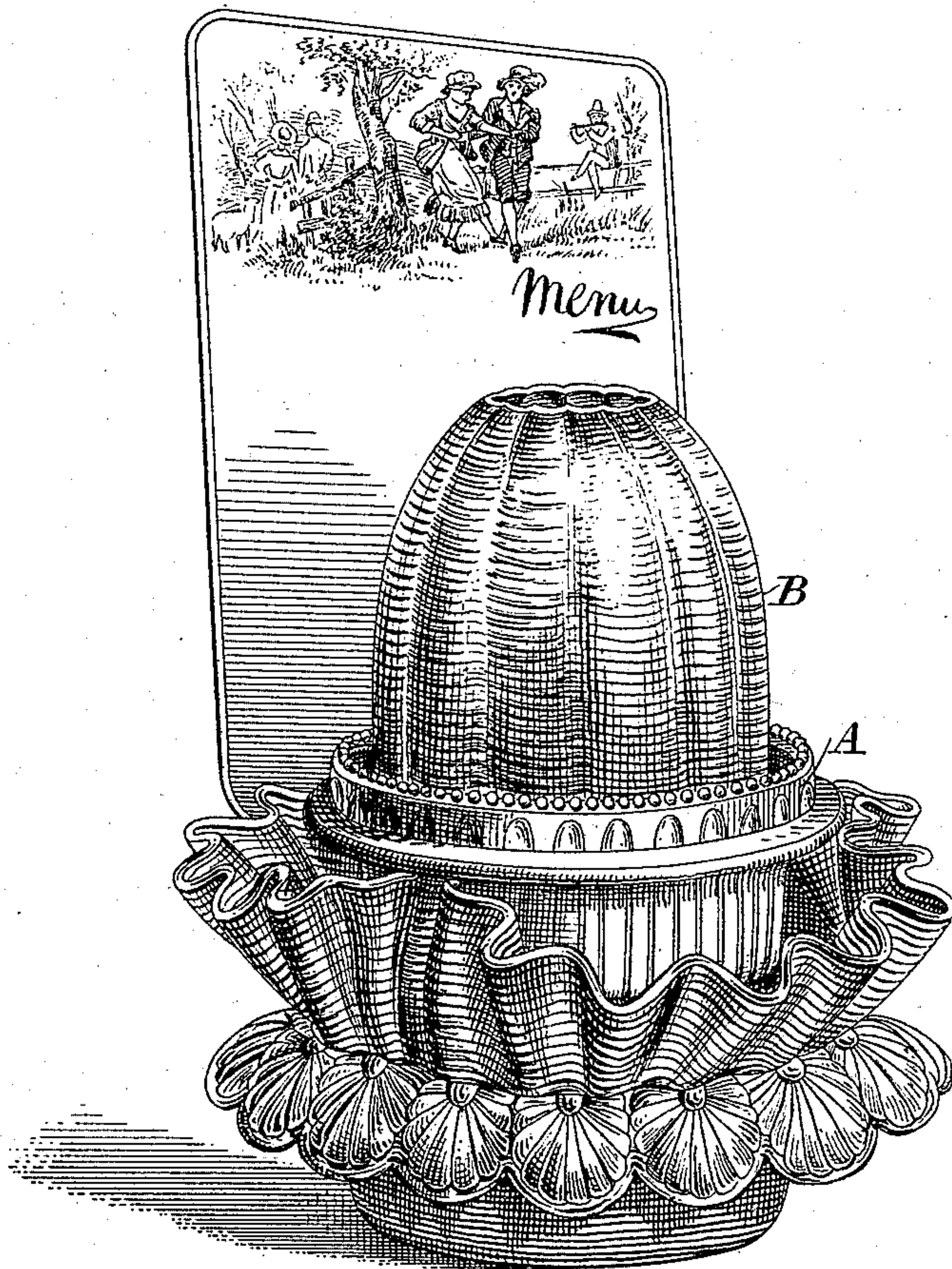
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S. CLARKE,  
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*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses,

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(No Model.)

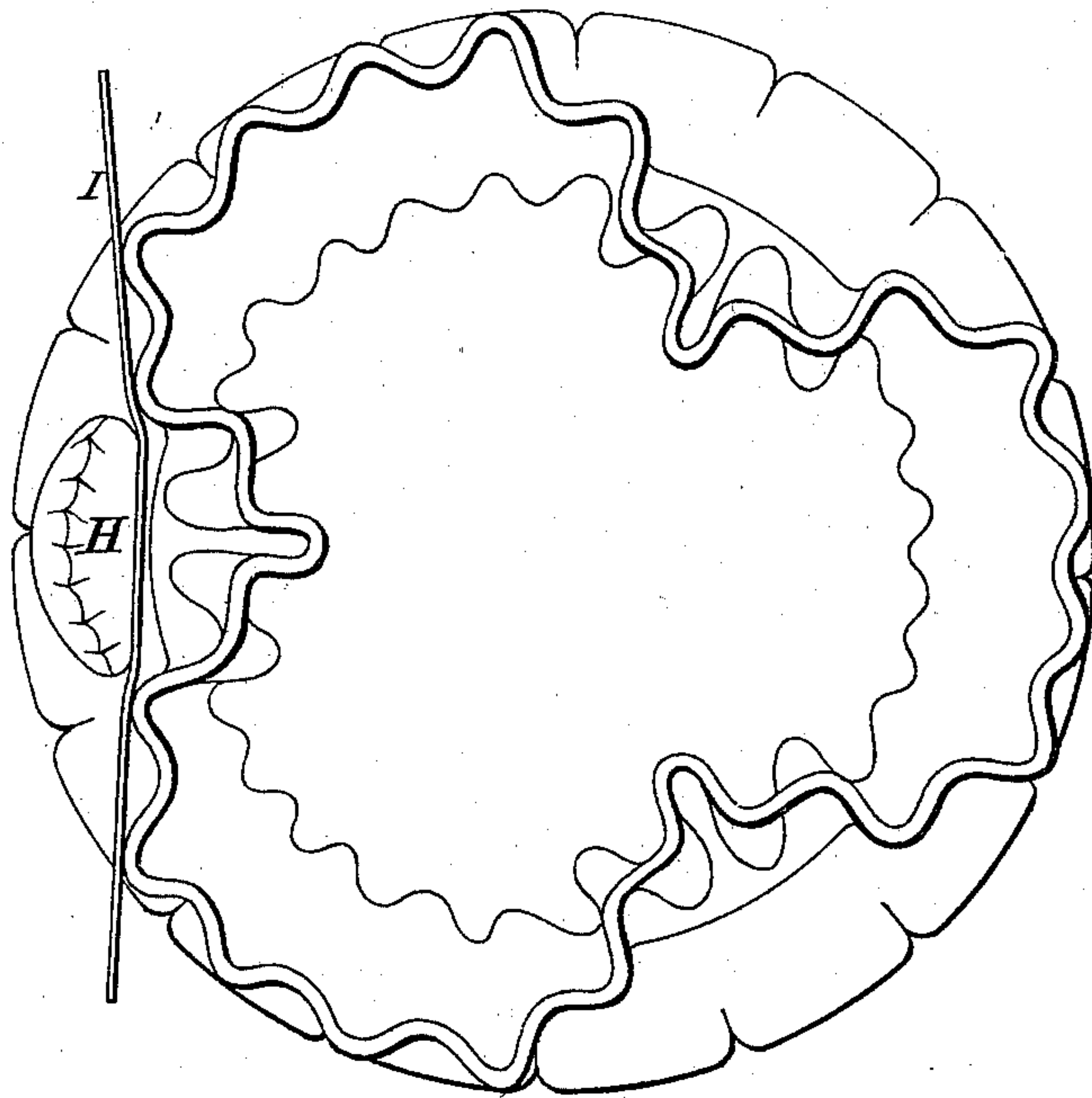
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S. CLARKE.  
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*Fig. 6.*



*Witnesses.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL CLARKE, OF CHILDS HILL WORKS, LONDON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

## CANDLE LAMP AND STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,862, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed January 25, 1888. Serial No. 261,907. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CLARKE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the Childs Hill Works, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, candle and night-light manufacturer, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candle Lamps and Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lamps of that kind in which a short candle or oil-lamp is contained within a glass cup, which is covered over with a dome-shaped shade, also of glass. These lamps are commonly known as "fairy" lamps. To improve the admission of air to the interior of such lamps, I form the glass cup with a central hole through the bottom and with radial grooves or corrugations on the inside passing from this hole to the sides. The sides of the cup I also form with similar grooves or corrugations passing up them. In this way a very uniform distribution of air all around the candle is obtained, so that the candle burns steadily without flickering. The rim or flange of the glass cup upon which the dome-shaped shade rests may also be made with radial corrugations across it, so that, as before, air may pass to the candle through these corrugations.

When the lamp is at times required (when burning) to be stood upon a table or other surface, the under side of the bottom of the glass cup is made with suitable projections standing downward from it, so that the cup may rest on these projections and allow a free passage of air to the central hole. Stands for supporting such glass lamps I form of a bowl of ornamental glass or porcelain, in which not only may flowers be set up, but which is also adapted to support a menu-card. The top edge of the bowl I corrugate and bend inward at three points of its circumference to bring these points near enough together for the top rim or flange of the lamp to rest on. The corrugations improve the appearance of the bowl and facilitate the setting up of flowers in it. The bowl I also form with a projection from its exterior, standing up from the lower part of the bowl below one of the points where the

upper edge of the bowl is bent inward, so that the lower edge of a menu-card may be held between this projection and the side of the bowl.

The improvements above described are illustrated in the drawings hereunto annexed.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a fairy lamp with air admitted by a central hole in the bottom, as above described. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lamp with the dome cover and inner cup and candle removed. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the lamp somewhat modified in form and resting in a stand adapted for supporting a menu-card. Fig. 4 is a plan of the lamp with the dome cover removed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the stand and lamp, and Fig. 6 is a plan of the stand with the lamp removed.

In Figs. 1 and 2, A is the glass cup, B the dome cover, C an inner cup, and D the candle.

E is a hole formed through the center of the cup A.

F are short legs projecting downward from the under side of the bottom of the cup, so that if the lamp is placed on a table air can still pass freely to the central hole.

G are radial projections upon the upper side of the bottom of the cup. The inner cup rests on these projections, and air can pass freely below the cup in the spaces between the projections. The inner sides of the cup A are also similarly corrugated, so that air may pass freely between the sides of the inner and outer cups. The ledge around the top of the cup A, on which the dome cover B rests, may also be corrugated, as heretofore, so that air may pass to the candle just below the bottom edge of the dome; or the admission of air may be by the central hole at the bottom only.

When the lamps are to be used without any inner cup and the candles burned within are provided with a dished base of plaster or like material, I similarly form the cup A so that air is admitted to the candle through a central hole in the bottom.

One of the lamps is shown with a candle within it and without any inner cup at Fig. 3.

The radial projections G upon the bottom of the cup A may, as shown in Fig. 4, be made



to extend as corrugations over the whole surface of the bottom and be continued up the vertical sides of the cup and across the ledge at the top on which the dome-cover B rests.

5 In Fig. 3 the lamp is also shown to be resting in a stand adapted, as above described, for holding a menu-card.

The way in which the upper part of the sides of the bowl is corrugated and bent inward at  
10 three points of its circumference to support the lamp is clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

H is the projection standing out from the lower part of the bowl from below one of the points where the upper edge is bent inward,  
15 as above explained. I is the menu-card, with its lower part held between this projection and the side of the bowl.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and  
20 in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A lamp formed of a cup of glass or por-

celain with a dome cover, and having a hole formed centrally through the bottom for the admission of air, and with feet for the lamp to  
25 stand on when placed on a table, and projections on the upper surface of the bottom to allow air to pass between it and the inner cup or candle, substantially as described.

2. A lamp-stand formed of a bowl of glass or  
30 porcelain, having its upper edge corrugated and set inward at three points of its circumference for the top flange of a glass lamp to rest on, and with a projection standing up from the lower part of the bowl from below one of the  
35 points where its upper edge is bent inward, substantially as described.

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