

(No Model.)

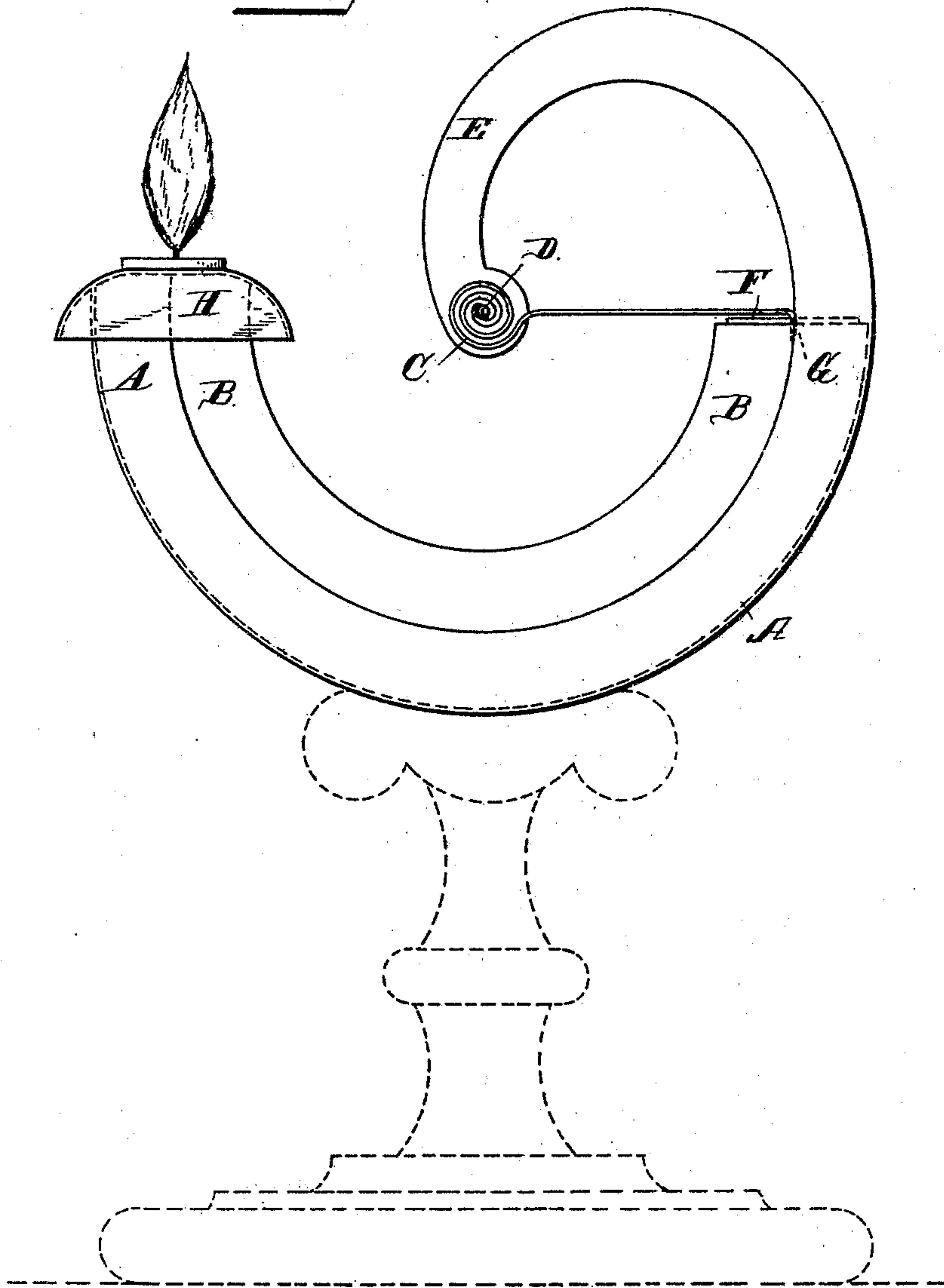
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. MARTIN.  
CANDLE LAMP.

No. 395,574.

Patented Jan. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:  
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*Milt. E. Bougee.*

Inventor:  
*John Martin.*  
per *Henry O. H.*  
Attorney.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

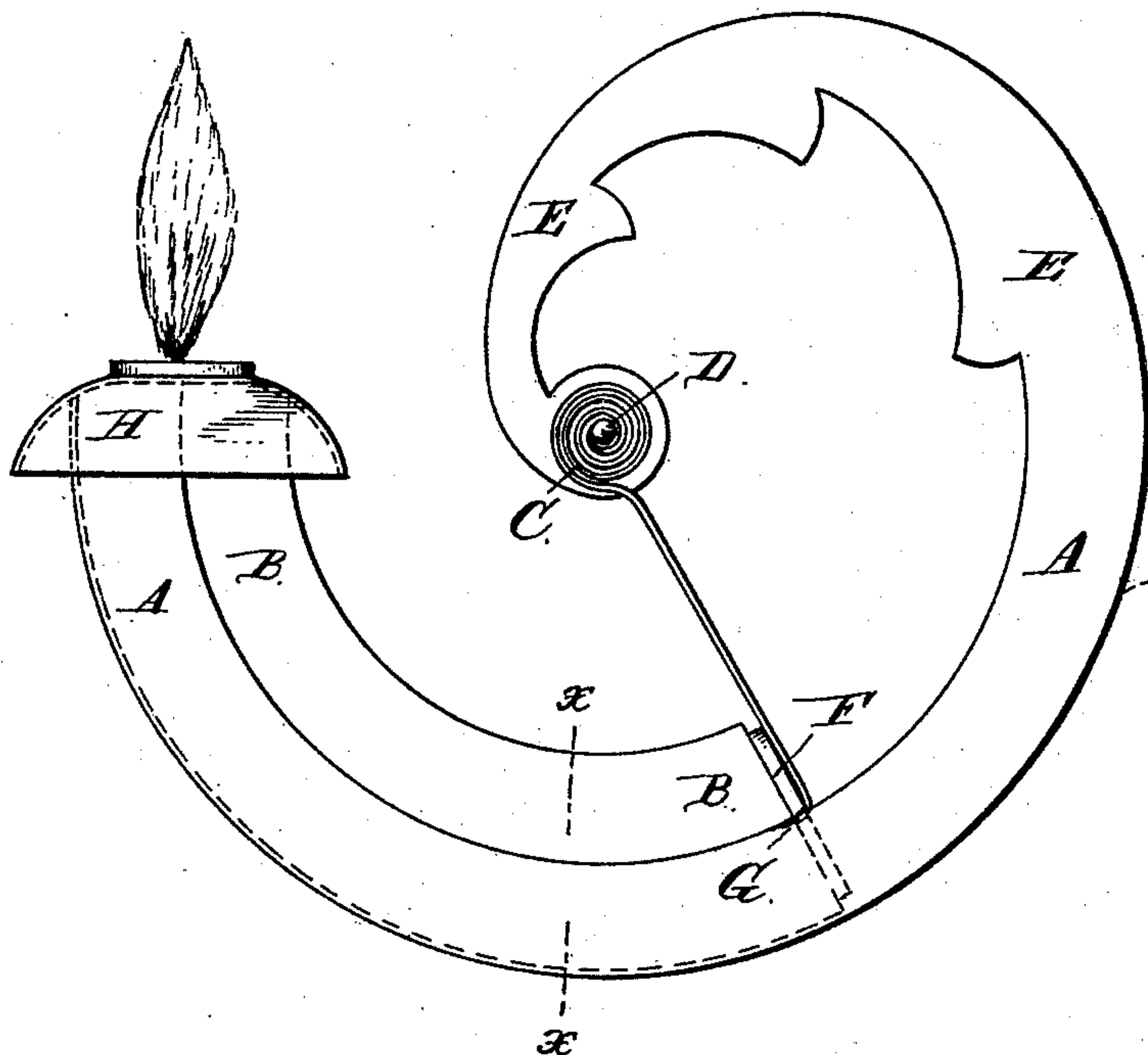
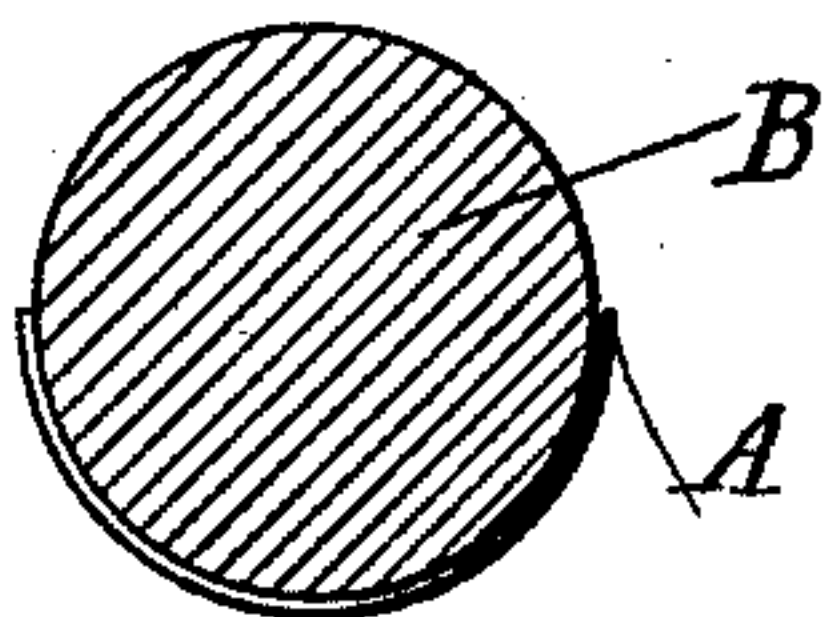


Fig. 3.



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*John Martin.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MARTIN, OF KEW, NEAR MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

## CANDLE-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,574, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed July 18, 1888. Serial No. 280,266. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN MARTIN, gentleman, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Fitzwilliam street, Kew, near Melbourne, in the British Colony of Victoria, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Candle-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of candle-lamps in which the tubular portion for the reception of the candle has a curvilinear form hitherto so arranged as to merge into or start from a rectilinear tubular stem or socket.

The invention consists, essentially, in the structural features substantially as hereinafter fully described, and as specifically pointed out in the claims.

In carrying out my invention I propose to make the socket for the reception of the candle of semi-cylindrical form in cross-section and provide the same with an extension, both of such curvature as to form a volute, or substantially so, and combine therewith a stand or other suitable means for supporting the socket, and a spring for feeding the candle to the burner-orifice as said candle burns away. The candles used in such lamps must, of course, be made to conform to the shape and size of such sockets.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a side elevation of one of the simplest forms of my invention, the dotted lines representing a suitable stand or support to which it may be attached. Fig. 2 shows a side elevation of a similarly simple form of my invention attached to a wall-bracket, also shown in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a section on the line *xx* in Fig. 2.

In the figures it will be seen that I have shown the semicircular socket in the form which (as I have already said) I prefer—that is to say, semicircular in cross-section. I have also shown the simplest method known to me of applying pressure to the end of the candle, although I wish it to be distinctly un-

derstood that I do not confine myself to the use of a coiled or other spring for this purpose; inasmuch as pressure of any kind and derived from any source, so long as it is continuous and equable, will answer the purpose required.

In the drawings, A is the semicircular socket; B, the correspondingly-shaped candle; C, the spring coiled around the pin or stud D on the arm E.

F is a plate or disk made with or secured to the end of the spring C.

H is the cap against which the top or foremost end of the candle is pressed. The spring C must be of sufficient strength to keep the candle up to said cap H.

In Fig. 2 it will be seen that the candle is shown as being partly consumed.

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

1. A candle-lamp comprising a holder of substantially the form of a volute, that portion of the volute designed for the reception of the candle being semi-cylindrical in cross-section, in combination with the cap H, the spring C on the end of arm E of the volute, and the spring-arm, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. A candle-lamp comprising a holder of substantially the form of a volute, that portion of the volute designed for the reception of the candle being semi-cylindrical in cross-section and provided at the burner end with the cap H and at the opposite end with the coiled spring C, and spring-arm extending into the semi-cylindrical portion of the holder, in combination with a stand to which said holder is secured, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JOHN MARTIN.

Witnesses:

WALTER SMYTHE BAYSTON,  
WALTER CHARLES HART.