

(No Model.)

H. BOVÉ.
CANDLE GUARD.

No. 403,509.

Patented May 21, 1889.

Fig. 1.

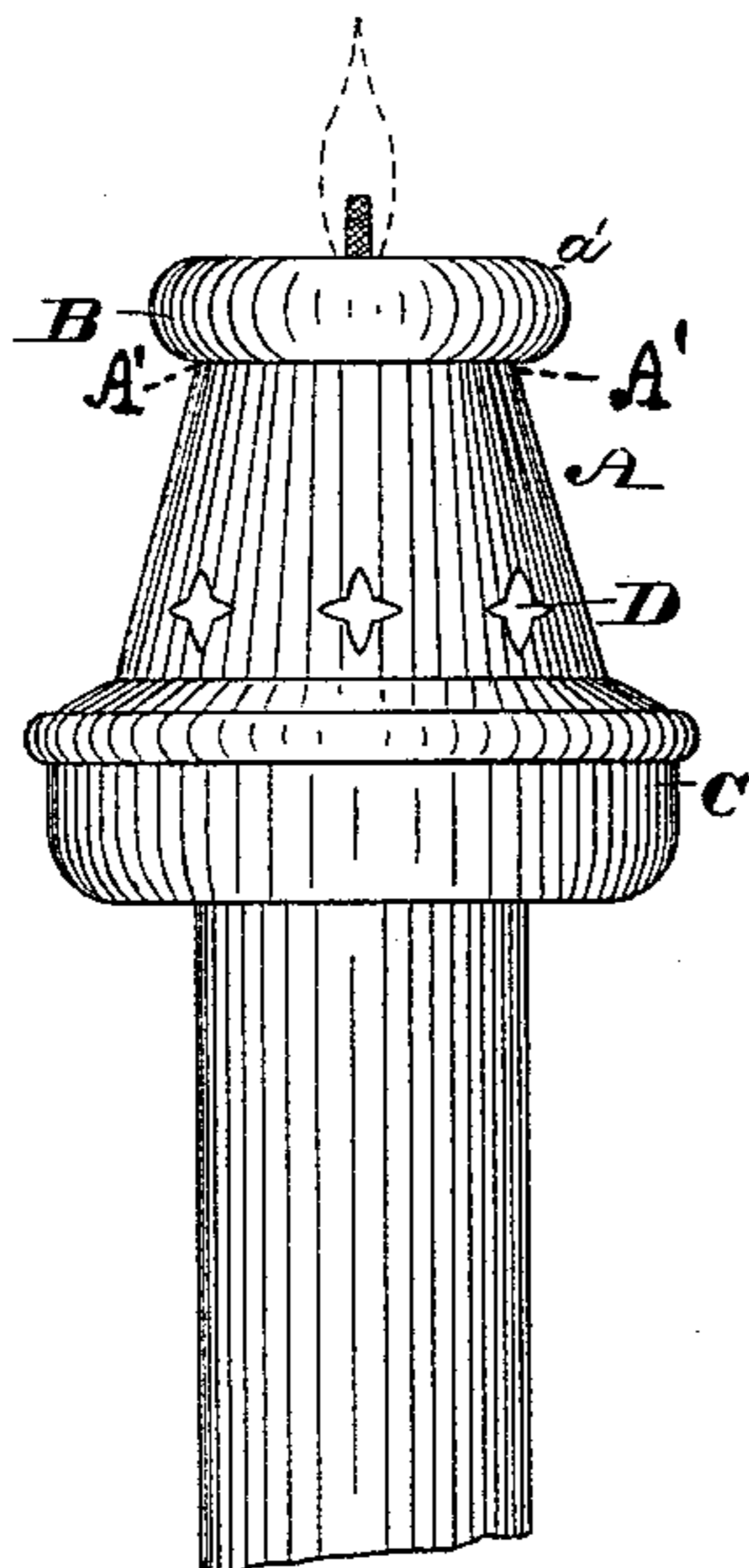


Fig. 2.

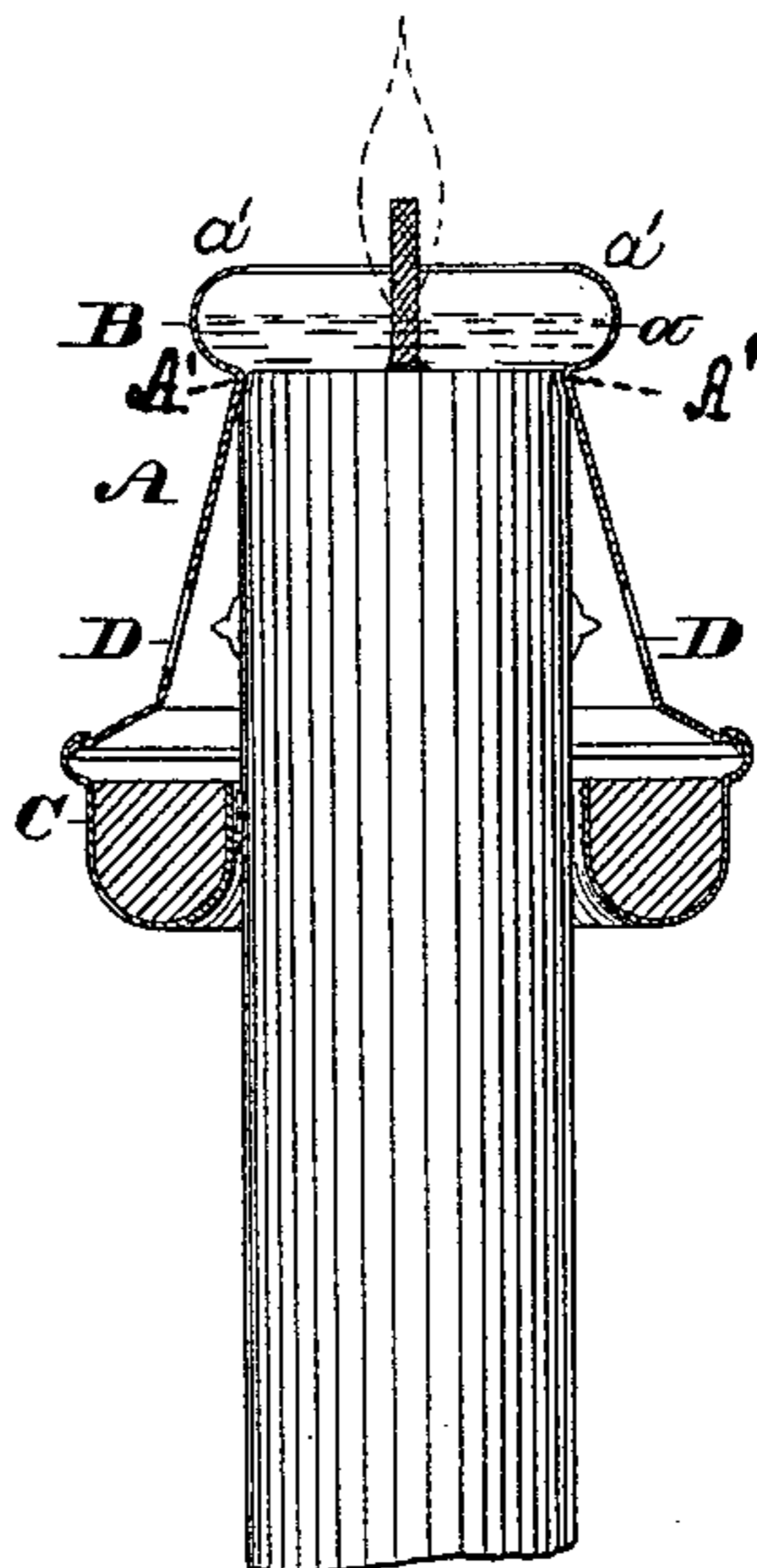
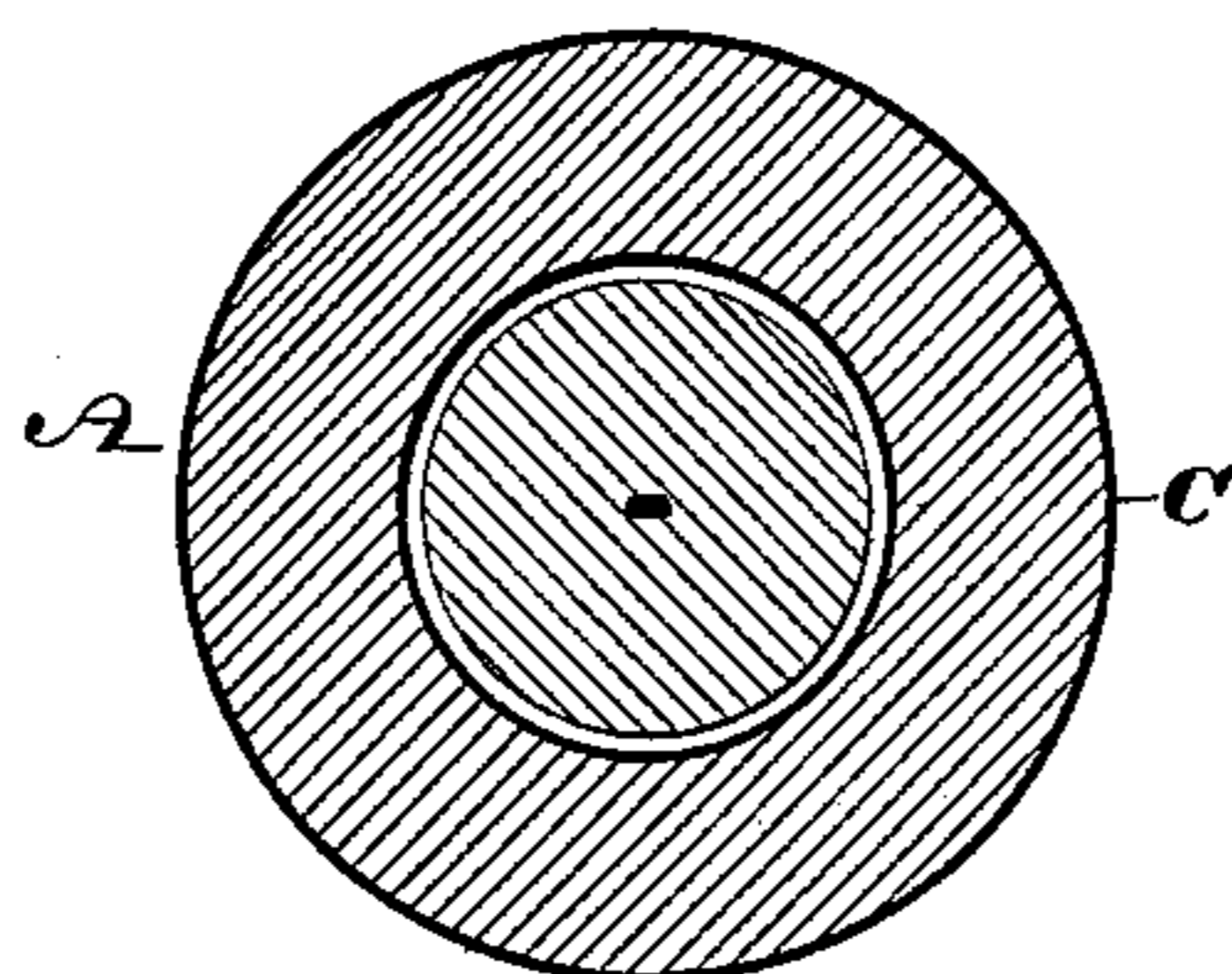


Fig. 3.



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CANDLE-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 403,509, dated May 21, 1889.

Application filed April 6, 1887. Serial No. 233,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT BOVÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Candle-Guards, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a candle-guard embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 represents a horizontal section thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention consists of a guard for an altar or other candle, and adapted to prevent the running of the candle down the side thereof, the same having novel features, as will be hereinafter fully described, and definitely claimed.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of the guard, which is of the form of a truncated cone, the top part being slightly narrower than the candle to which the guard is applied, so that said guard depends from the top of the candle, while the main portion thereof is set out from the candle.

Connected with the top of the body A is a rim, B, which is dished outward laterally, forming an annular chamber, *a*, having an overhanging lip, *a'*, which occupies a position above the top of the body of the candle, circumscribing the wick and extending inwardly as far as the top edge of the body A.

The top of the body A is narrower than the rim B, forming an inwardly-projecting neck, *A'*, and constitutes the only line of contact of the guard with the candle for sustaining the former on the latter, said neck projecting within the surface of the candle.

The base of the body A has a rim, C, which is loaded, and, as will be seen, is set out from the candle.

The body A, with its rims B C, may be made of sheet metal, and the load of the rim C formed of lead or other suitable heavy material; but, as is evident, the entire device may be formed of cast metal.

In the body, near the bottom thereof, are openings D, which admit air between the body and candle for cooling the main portion of

said body and preventing improper melting of the candle.

The operation is as follows: The guard is fitted on the candle in the manner shown. As the candle burns, the melted material thereof enters the chamber *a*, from whence it cannot escape from below, owing to the close contact of the top of the body A with the candle, due to the inwardly-projecting neck *A'*; nor can it escape above, owing to the inwardly-hanging nature of the upper end of the rim B, it being evident that the melted material in the chamber *a* is constantly being consumed therein. By these means, as the melted matter of the candle cannot escape below the rim B, or overflow at the top thereof, the candle is prevented from running down its side. As the body becomes heated, it sufficiently softens the candle at the contact-point, so that as the candle consumes the guard, owing to its weight, gradually lowers, and thus the flame or light of the candle is not obscured. The top rim, B, also guards the wick from drafts of air, so that the melted material is prevented from being blown over the rim and running down the outside thereof.

The candle is sufficiently exposed at top, so that it may be readily lighted or extinguished.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a candle-guard having a rim at the upper part thereof and with a loaded base, the body portion having openings therein for cooling the body of the candle; but I am not aware that it is old to construct a candle-guard as herein described, wherein the body is supplied with an upper rim dished outward laterally, thereby forming a chamber with an inward overhanging lip, as *a'*, adapted to retain a large quantity of melted wax or other candle material within the same, and prevent it from being spilled out during any agitation or shaking of the same. Owing to the lip *a'* being bent or turned inwardly, as shown, instead of outwardly, the melted material is more readily retained within the chamber during any ordinary shaking of the candle or during a gust of wind blowing upon the flame or melted mass, and none of the said mass is blown out of the chamber or over the said lip, thereby an even or uniform mass of melted material surrounds the wick within the chamber, thus

causing a uniform flame and at the same time prevents any unequal heating of the walls of the chamber or of the body of the device. The employment of the inwardly-overhanging lip
5 *a'* is found to be of advantage, especially where church-candles are used, the same burning unevenly in the wind and wasting without the use of the said lip, as described.

Having thus described my invention, what
10 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An improved candle-guard consisting of a perforated conical body with weighted base

and outwardly-dish-shaped rim B, with an inwardly-overhanging lip, *a'*, extending in- 15 wardly as far as the top edge of the body A, and adapted to retain within the chamber the melted material, as described, the said rim being connected to the body at the inwardly-projecting neck A', said parts being combined 20 substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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