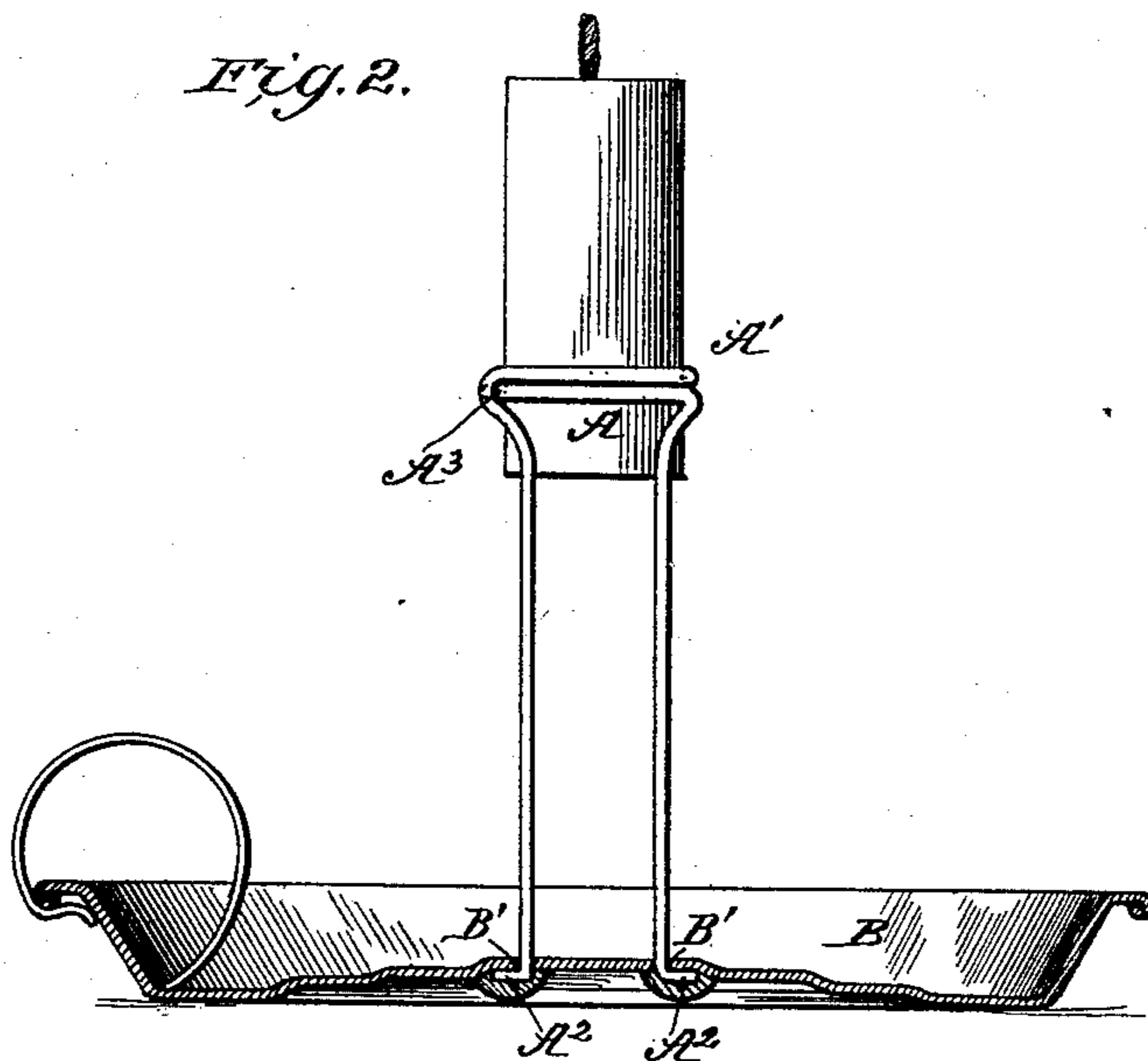
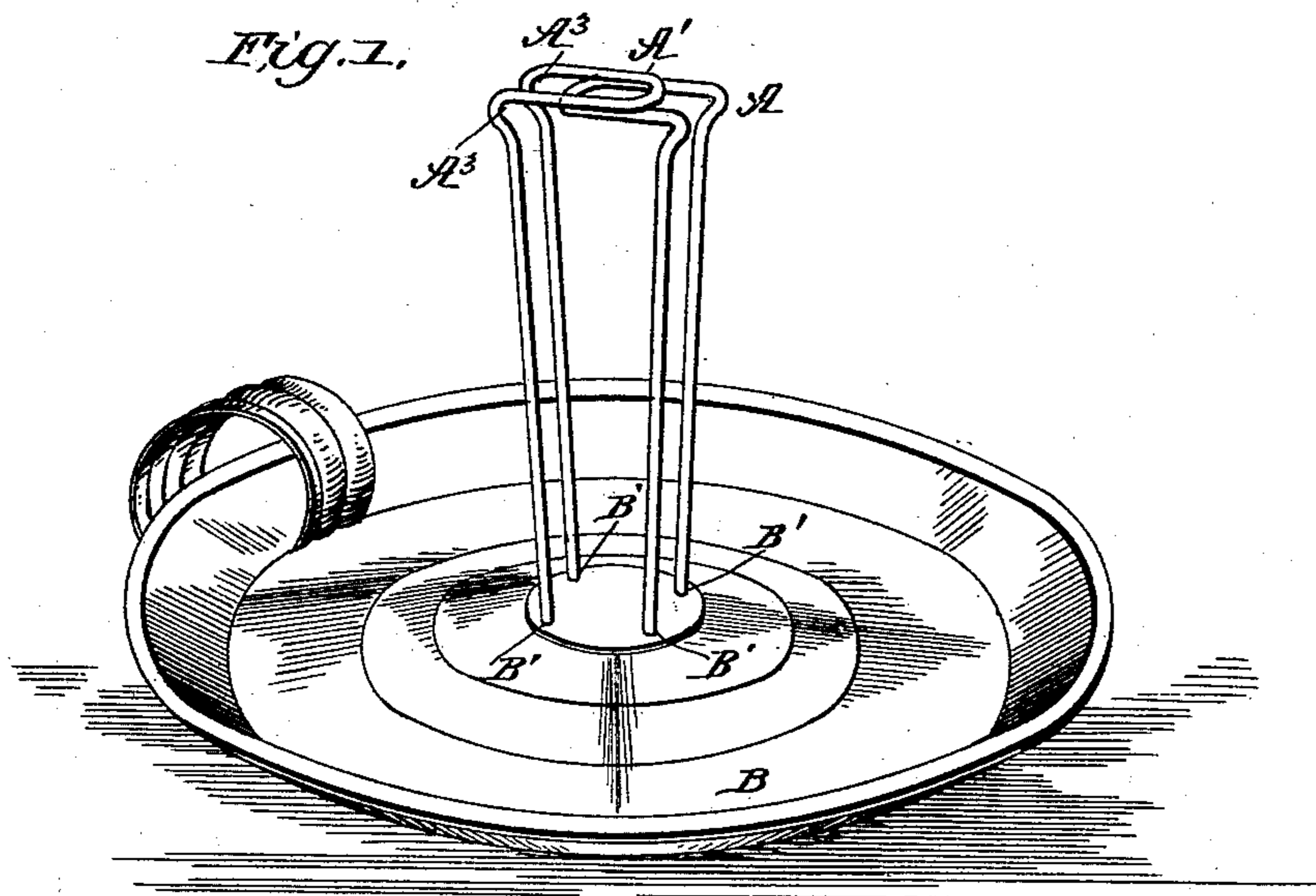


(No Model.)

G. GAVIN & L. W. CROMER.
CANDLESTICK.

No. 428,673.

Patented May 27, 1890.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GAVIN AND LAWRENCE W. CROMER, OF EUREKA, NEVADA.

CANDLESTICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,673, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed June 22, 1889. Serial No. 315,209. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE GAVIN and LAWRENCE W. CROMER, of Eureka, in the county of Eureka and State of Nevada, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candlesticks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists in a new and improved candlestick, which will be hereinafter
10 fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our new and improved candlestick, and Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same.

15 The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Referring to the several parts by letter, B indicates the pan or base of the candlestick, which is of the usual form, but is formed at
20 its central part with four apertures B', through which the wires that hold the candle pass.

A A indicate two wires, each one of which is curved around at its center in about two-thirds of a circle A', the circular central part
25 of the wire being then bent at right angles to its straight ends. The ends A² of each wire are bent out at such an angle that when the ends A² are passed down through the apertures B' and soldered or otherwise secured
30 to the pan B the wires will diverge or spring apart at their upper clamping ends. The wires are so secured to the base that their circular centers A' overlap, the circle A' of one wire A extending immediately under the
35 circle A' of the other wire. At the point where the wires A are bent at right angles to their circular centers A' they are curved in to form recesses A³, so that when the upper ends of the wires are pressed together to place a
40 candle in the holder the under ring A' will enter the recesses A³ of the other wire, thus causing the two rings to form a complete circle. The four vertical ends or parts of the wires A that form the upright part of the
45 candlestick are close enough together to steady the candle, especially a long one, when its lower part passes down between them.

The great advantages of our new and improved candlestick are as follows: It is cheap
50 to manufacture, having only three parts—the two wires and the base-pan—and is very durable; it holds the candle firmly at all times, rendering it impossible for it to fall out of the candlestick; the candle can be readily
55 raised and lowered in the stick, and it burns

all the candle without waste; it is very easy to keep clean, as there is no deep socket to fill with grease, and it is therefore always in order and ready for use.

It will be seen that by constructing our
60 candlestick so that the circular parts A' of the two wires A pull in opposite directions to clamp the candle they will always grip, hold the candle firmly and tightly, and that if the two wires A get bent outward apart it
65 will only have the effect of causing their upper curved ends to clamp the candle more firmly. It is thus impossible for our candlestick to get out of order, for if the upper ends of the wires are pressed together they are
70 stopped when they come together, and if bent apart their efficiency is increased. The four ends of the wires forming the upright part of the candlestick operate to steady the candle when it is long, as the lower part of the candle
75 just fits between them, and if a short piece of candle accidentally burns below the rings A' it is either snuffed out by the springing of the wire rings A' or falls to the bottom and is held retained between the four end
80 wires and is safe from all danger of fire.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a candlestick, the combination of a
85 base-pan B and the two spring-wires A A, having their bent ends secured to the pan B, and having the curved overlapping central parts A' bent at right angles to their ends, substantially as set forth.

2. In a candlestick, the combination of a
90 base-pan B and the spring-wires A, having their bent ends secured to the pan B, and having the curved overlapping central parts A' bent at right angles to their ends, and the recesses A³, substantially as set forth.

3. In a candlestick, the combination of the pan B, formed with the four apertures B', and the wires A, having the bent ends passing through said apertures and secured to the
100 pan, and having the curved overlapping central parts A' bent at right angles to their ends, and the recesses A³, substantially as set forth.

Eureka, Nevada, June 16, 1889.

GEO. GAVIN.

LAWRENCE W. CROMER.

Witnesses:

WALTER S. LONG,

E. J. BUTLER.