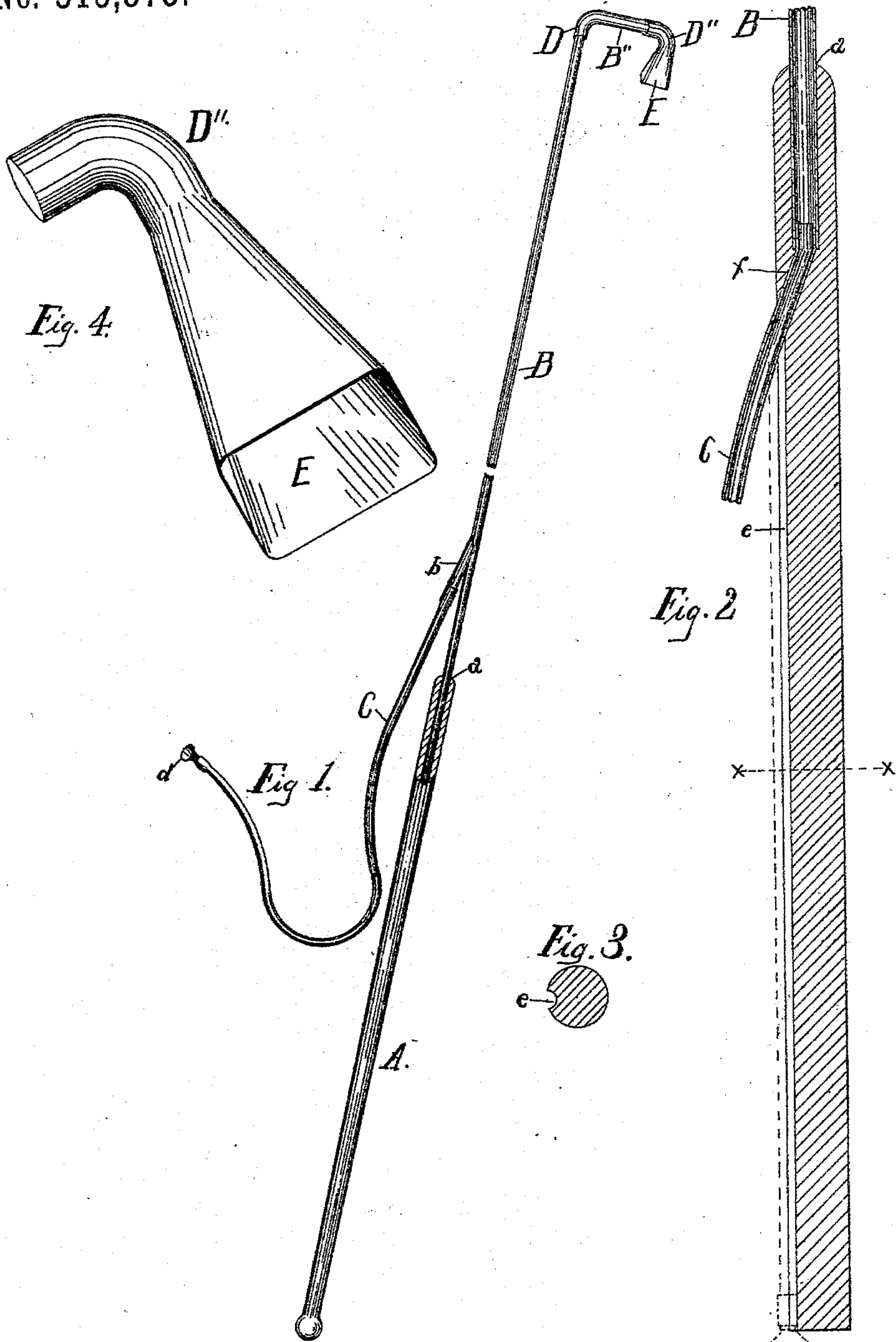


(No Model.)

D. CURRAN.
CANDLE EXTINGUISHER.

No. 515,575.

Patented Feb. 27, 1894.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL CURRAN, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CANDLE-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,575, dated February 27, 1894.

Application filed May 3, 1893. Serial No. 472,869. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL CURRAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Candle-Extinguishers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in candle extinguishers of the class that are used to extinguish candles that are placed too high to be reached by the person extinguishing them and is particularly adapted to be used in extinguishing candles as placed on church altars, and particularly as they are placed during the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and consists in the construction and combination of parts set forth in the following specification and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a candle extinguisher that will enable the person using it to extinguish the candles placed high on the altar, quickly, and without pressing down the candle wicks or causing the tallow, wax or other material of which the candle is composed, to run down the candle sticks and drip on the altar cloths and ornaments. I attain this object by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which similar letters of reference designate similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the entire device with a part of the handle broken away. Fig. 2, is a sectional view of a handle and portion of tubes showing a modification in the manner of attaching the flexible tube. Fig. 3, is a cross sectional view taken on the line $x x$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4, is a perspective view of the funnel-like air outlet showing its shape.

The handle A, is preferably of wood and provided with an opening a , into which is fitted the lower end of the metal tube B, as shown in Fig. 1. From the tube B, at a point a short distance above the handle A, a short tube b , projects downward at an acute angle. The tube C, is formed of rubber or other flexible material and is attached at one end to the short tube b , and is provided at the other end with a mouthpiece d . The tube B, which

may be of any desired length is provided at its upper end with a removable elbow D. The elbow D, has a straight piece of tubing B'' formed integral therewith. The funnel like air outlet E, is provided with the elbow D'' the free end of which is adapted to slip over the free end of the tube B''. The air outlet E, is quadrangular in shape, as shown in Fig. 4, for the purpose of concentrating and producing an equal current or draft of air on the flame, it being found by tests that a conical shaped air outlet tends to spread the current or draft of air to such an extent as to render it inoperative.

In operation, the mouthpiece d , is placed in the mouth of the person operating the extinguisher, leaving both hands free to grasp the handle A, the air outlet E, is placed in position directly over the flame to be extinguished, when a puff of air blown through the tubes C and B, will extinguish the flame. The object in having the current of air come from above the flame, is to prevent the sparks from the wicks being blown aside, as would be the case were the current of air projected from one side.

A modification of the manner of attaching the flexible tube C, to the metal tube B, is shown in Fig. 2.

The handle A, has the opening a , as shown in Fig. 1, and the bottom of said opening is connected with the groove e , by an inclined opening f . The flexible tube C, is attached to the lower end of the metal tube B, when the tube B is placed in the opening a , the flexible tube C, passes out through the inclined opening f . The object of the groove e , is that the flexible tube C may lie therein, when not in use as an extinguisher, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. The elasticity of the flexible tube is sufficient to hold it in position in the groove.

Fig. 3, shows the position of the groove e , in the handle A. It will be seen that the quadrangular air outlet E, is movable on the free end of the tube B'' which enables the operator to place the air outlet E, in such relative position to the tube B, that the jet of air is projected from a point directly over the flame without regard to the angle at which the tube B is held. It is obvious the distance and elevation of the flame from the

operator must determine the angle at which the tube B is held, and that, were the air outlet E, immovably fixed on the tube B'', it would be impossible to project a current of
5 air directly downward when the tube B was held at certain angles.

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

- 10 1. In a candle extinguisher, the handle A provided with the opening *a*, extending a short distance in the end thereof, and having the groove *e*, on the side thereof, connected with the opening *a*, by means of an inclined open-
15 ing *f*, said opening *a*, being adapted to receive the end of a metal tube and the inclined opening *f*, and groove *e*, being adapted to receive

and hold a flexible tube as shown and described.

2. In a candle extinguisher, the handle A, 20 having the opening *a*, the inclined opening *f*, the groove *e*, and the movable quadrangular shaped air outlet E, for the purpose shown and described.

3. In a candle extinguisher, the combina- 25 tion of the handle A, having the opening *a*, and the movable quadrangular shaped air outlet E, with the air tube B, having the short tube *b*, projecting downward therefrom, substantially as shown and described.

DANIEL CURRAN.

Witnesses:

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