(No Model.)

J. W. WILD.

CANDLESTICK.

No. 571,962. Patented Nov. 24, 1896.

Fig: 1.

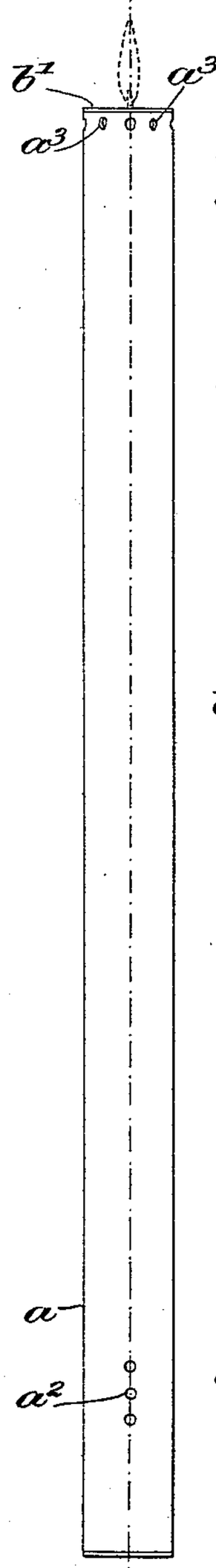


Fig: 2.

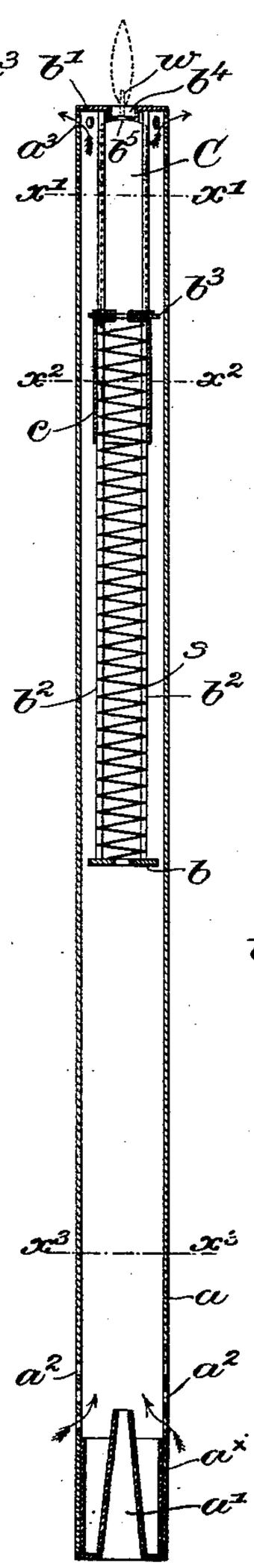


Fig: 3.

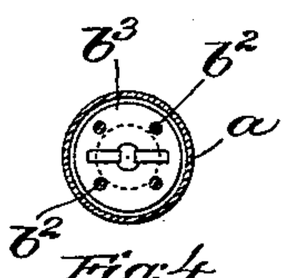


Fig: 4.

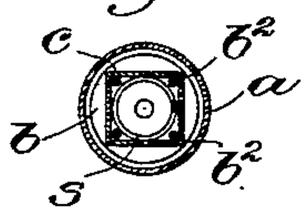


Fig: 6.

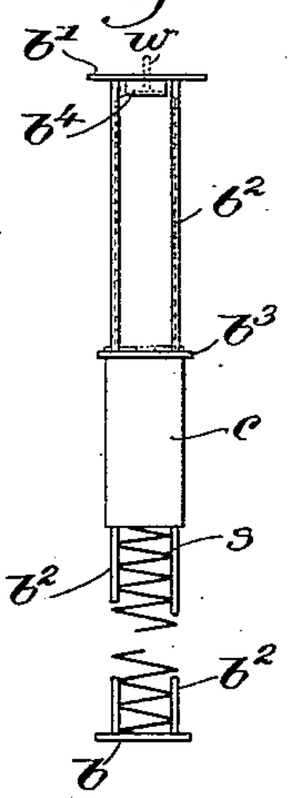
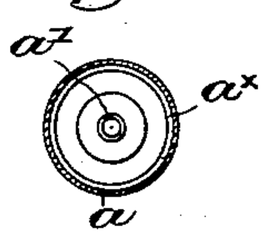


Fig: 5.



X.

Witnesses.
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Thomas J. Drummond.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. WILD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO DANIEL J. WILD, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CANDLESTICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,962, dated November 24, 1896.

Application filed March 2, 1895. Serial No. 540,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. WILD, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Candlesticks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a candlestick so constructed and arranged that the candle is fed upward as it is consumed, means being provided for keeping the candle cool below its lighted end, so that the melted portion is reduced to a minimum.

In self-feeding candlesticks as heretofore constructed the melted grease has caused much inconvenience by running down the side of the candle and into the case, clogging it so that the spring-controlled follower would not work properly to feed the candle, and frequent cleaning of the candlestick has been necessary. The grease thus running over is wasted and a considerable length of candle end has to be thrown aside, as the candle cannot be entirely consumed.

By my invention I prevent the escape of grease into the case and cause it to be consumed, thus increasing the life of the candle, and by my invention the candle may be completely consumed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrative of my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a candlestick embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof on the line $x\,x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line $x'\,x'$, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar section on line $x^2\,x^2$, Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 another transverse section on line $x^3\,x^3$, Fig. 2. Fig. 6, in side elevation and partly broken out to save space, represents the candle-holder detached.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5, I have shown the candlestick as comprising a hollow and preferably tubular case a, of thin sheet metal or other suitable material, open at its upper end and normally closed at its bottom by a removable plug $a^\times$, sliding thereinto, provided with an axial aperture a', by which the candlestick may be mounted on a suitable stand. (Not shown.) Inlet-openings a^2 are made in the case near its lower end and outlets a^3 adjacent its upper end to permit the free circulation of air through the case to maintain cool the candle C therein.

A candle-holder (shown separately in Fig. 6) is adapted to receive the candle and be inserted in the case, the said holder consisting of a disk-like base b and a top plate b', of metal, connected by a series of light but strong metal rods b^2, rigidly secured to said base and top plate by upsetting or in any suitable manner, forming a skeleton frame. The top plate is annular in shape and of sufficient diameter to project over the top of the case a and suspend the holder therein. A follower b^3 (shown as a flat plate) has holes therein, through which the rods b^2 are loosely extended, so that the follower is longitudinally movable thereon, it being normally pressed toward the top plate b' by a coiled spring s, within the rods and between the base b and the follower.

To prevent the spring when under compression from springing out between the rods, I preferably secure to the under side of the follower a guard, (shown as a sleeve c,) substantially rectangular in cross-section, (see Fig. 4,) embracing the rods and acting to keep the spring in place. This guard also acts to protect the spring from grease should any escape from the candle.

The distance between the rods b^2 is sufficient to readily admit the candle C, which rests on the follower b^3, the spring s being compressed more or less, according to the length of the candle, the upper end of the latter being held against the under side of the top plate b', which thus forms a detent, preventing its escape from the case a and holder.

I have provided the detent b' with a central depression b^4, having a central opening b^5 for the easy passage of the candle-wick w, and as the candle is consumed the melted grease collects in the cup-shaped depression b^4 and feeds the wick, the pressure of the spring s feeding the candle up as it is burned away and the grease consumed.

The circulation of air about the candle keeps it cool up to the very point of combustion, so that substantially no grease runs

down over its sides, and the holder and interior of the case are kept clean and in operative condition.

If it is desired to remove the candle, it is lifted out bodily with the holder, and there is no danger of the candle shooting out by sudden release of the follower-spring.

From an inspection of Figs. 2 and 6 it will be obvious that the entire candle may be consumed, thus reducing the waste caused by candle ends which must be thrown aside.

The construction shown in Figs. 1 to 6 is preferable for large candlesticks, such as are used in churches and the like, either upon altars or to be carried about, as in the latter case there is no danger from dripping grease.

My invention is not restricted to the precise construction and arrangement herein shown, as changes or modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim—

In a candlestick, a removable candle-holder consisting of a series of rods rigidly secured at their ends to a base and to an annular top having a wick-opening, a follower through which said rods are extended and downturned to surround said rods and be guided by the same and to surround the upper end of and to retain the spring in place when compressed, and a removable spring interposed under compression between the base and follower within the rods, the candle being held upon the follower with its upper end pressed against the annular top, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES W. WILD.

Witnesses:
JOHN C. EDWARDS,
AUGUSTA E. DEAN.