No. 656,209. Patented Aug. 21, 1900.

C. PEACOCK.

MINER'S CANDLESTICK.

(Application filed May 17, 1900.)

(No Model.)

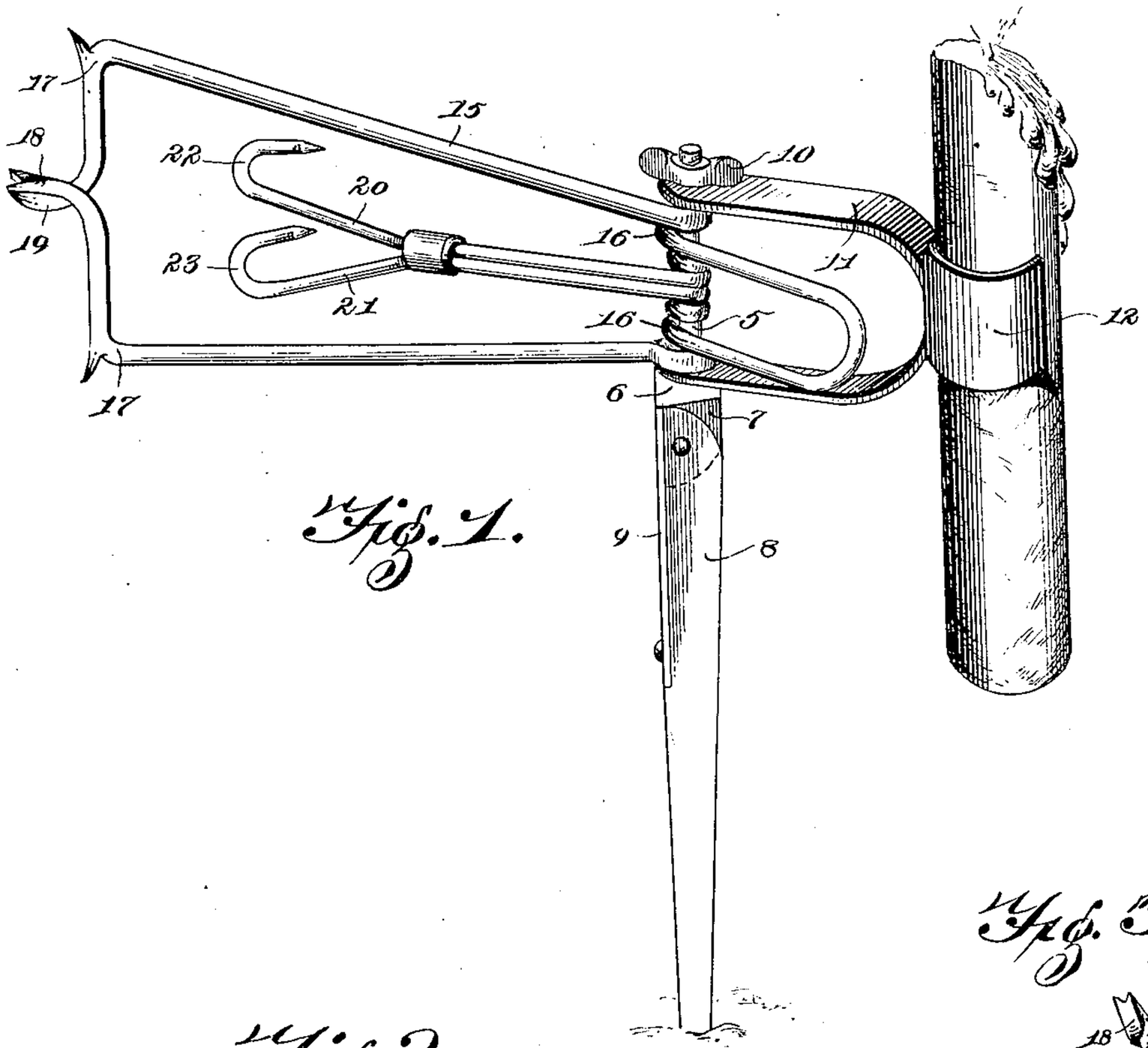

Fig. 1.

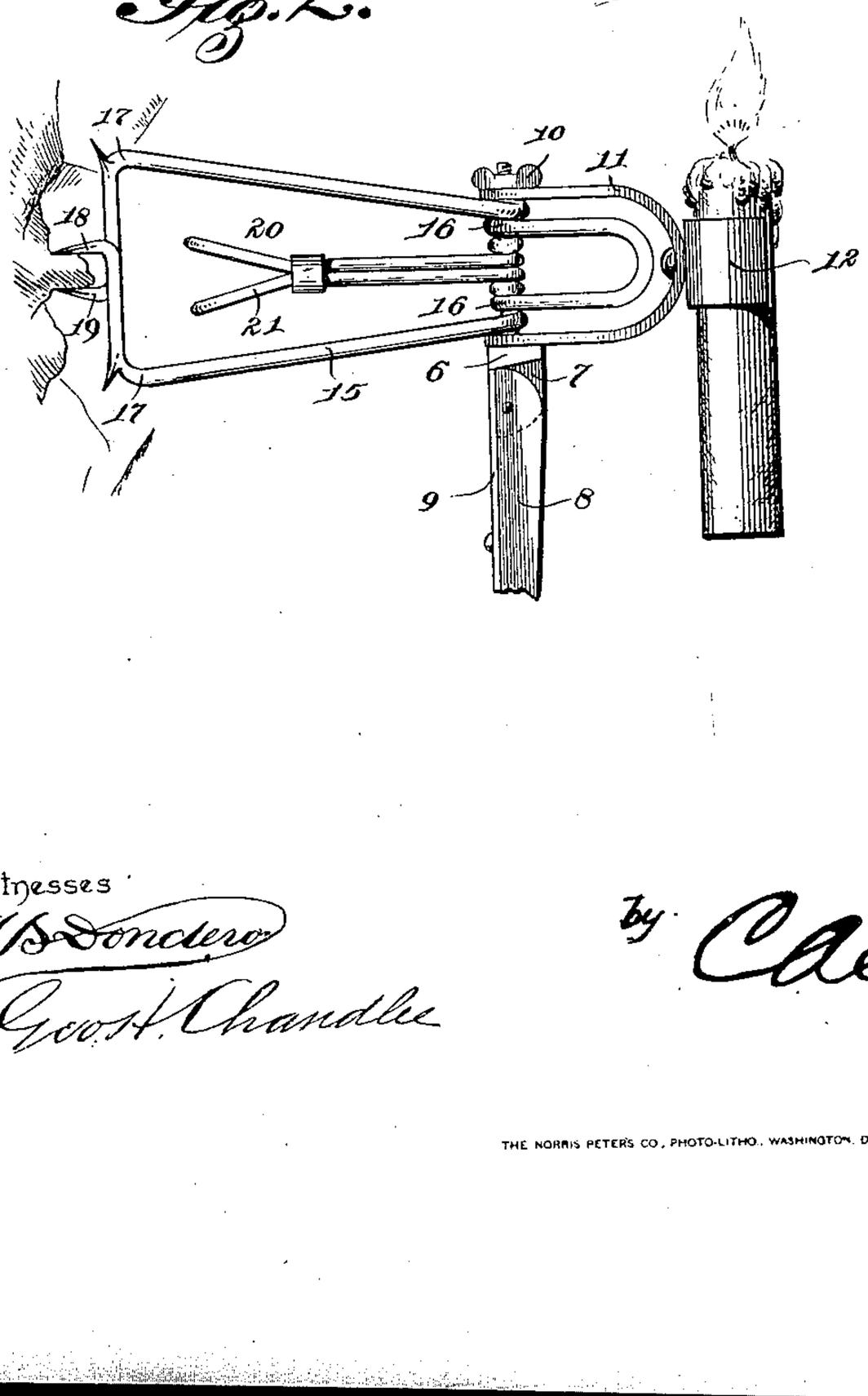

Fig. 2.

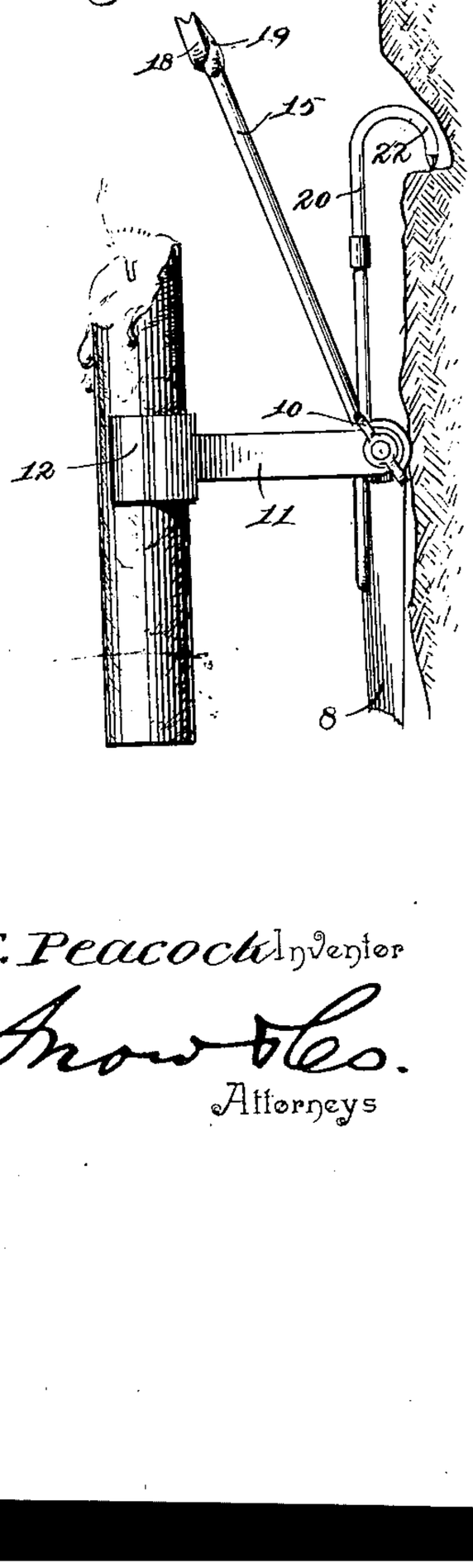

Fig. 3.

Witnesses
L. S. Dondero
Geo. H. Chandlee

C. Peacock Inventor
by C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER PEACOCK, OF ALTMAN, COLORADO.

MINER'S CANDLESTICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,209, dated August 21, 1900.

Application filed May 17, 1900. Serial No. 17,036. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER PEACOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Altman, in the county of Teller and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Miner's Candlestick, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to candlesticks in general, and more particularly to that class known as "miners' candlesticks," which are employed by miners in working in mines, the object of the invention being to provide a candlestick in which the parts will be so formed that it may be arranged in a variety of positions and may be engaged in several different ways to hold the candle in the proper position.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the complete candlestick and illustrating one method of supporting the stick. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the stick engaged with a ledge of rock. Fig. 3 is a second side elevation showing the stick engaged with a ledge of different form and in a different manner.

Referring now to the drawings, the stick of the present invention comprises a central spindle 5, which is threaded at one end, while its opposite end 6 is headed and provided with a longitudinal web 7, which is pivoted between the legs of a bifurcated standard 8. One side of the web 7 is flattened, as shown, and against this flattened side is pressed a spring-plate 9, which has a jackknife action to hold the spindle at different points of its pivotal movement with respect to the standard, so that it may be folded or unfolded and will lie in either position. The lower end of the standard 8 is pointed to engage in the earth or a crack, and thus support the spindle and the parts carried thereby.

Upon the screw-threaded end of the spindle 5 is engaged a set-nut 10, and with the spindle, between the nut and the head at the opposite end thereof, there are engaged the ends of a yoke 11, the extremities of which are perforated to receive the spindle slidably. At the bight of the yoke is pivoted a clip 12, which is adapted to receive and hold the candle, and being pivotally mounted it may be rotated to hold the candle at different angles to the yoke in the different positions of the latter. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings.) As an additional means for supporting the spindle 5 and specifically engaging either a projecting ledge or in a crack or seam a clip 15 is provided. This clip 15 consists of a spring-wire, which is bent upon itself into U shape and is then wrapped around the spindle 5, adjacent the bight of the wire, the eyes 16 thus formed being adapted for sliding movement on the spindle as the sides of the wire are pressed toward each other. The sides of the clip or the wire forming the clip 15 are bent sharply inwardly to form shoulders 17 and are continued inwardly until they cross, after which they are bent forwardly at right angles and are flattened to form gripping-fingers 18 and 19, which are serrated and pointed, the extremities of the points being bent slightly toward each other to facilitate the gripping action thereof. Thus by pressing the sides of the clip 15 together the fingers are separated, and when the clip is released the fingers are brought together. Additional pointed portions or spikes 19 are formed or secured at the shoulders 17 and project in opposite directions. Thus by pressing the sides of the clip 15 inwardly the fingers 18 and 19 may be moved apart to receive a projecting ledge, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and when released the fingers will approach and will firmly grip the ledge to hold the device firmly. Where there is a large crack or seam, the sides of the clip may be compressed to permit introduction of the spikes 19 and may be then released, when the spikes will be moved into engagement with the walls of the crack or seam to hold the device fixedly. After the clip 15 is engaged the yoke 11 may be pivotally moved to position the clip 12 properly, and the clamping-nut 10 may be then manipulated to clamp the ends of the yoke against the eyes 16 and hold the yoke from movement with respect to clip 15.

At times it is desirable to hang the candlestick from a projection, and for this purpose a hanger is provided and consists of two wires 20 and 21, which are secured together side by side and are of equal lengths. One end of the wires is wrapped around the spindle 5

between the eyes 16, while the opposite ends of the wires are bent divergingly and then curved to form parallel hooks 22 and 23, projecting in the same direction and which are adapted to simultaneously engage a suitable support in the manner shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The convolutions of the wires 20 and 21 about the spindle completely fill the space between the eyes 16, so that by operating the clamping or set nut 10 the hanger may be held against pivotal movement with respect to the yoke, and the candle held in the clip 12 will be held at the proper angle, the loop connecting the eyes 16 permitting movement of said eyes toward each other to permit this clamping action, it being understood that if the loop were not formed and a straight connecting-web were used the structure would be rigid and the eyes could not be clamped against the portions lying therebetween. Thus while the different holding means are adapted for independent holding operation by reason of the arms of the yoke being exterior to the adjacent portions on the spindle they all coact to hold each and every part on the spindle against pivotal movement when desired.

In practice modifications of the specific structure shown may be made, and any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a spindle, a yoke having its arms slidably engaged with the spindle a candle-holding clip connected with the yoke, an attaching device engaged with the spindle between the arms of the yoke, and a clamping-nut engaged with the spindle for clamping the yoke-arms against the attaching device to hold them against independent movement.

2. A device of the class described comprising a spindle, a yoke having its arms slidably engaged with the spindle, a candle-holding clip connected to the yoke, and an attaching device engaged with the spindle between the arms of the yoke, said attaching device consisting of a spring-wire wrapped at one end around the spindle and having fingers at the opposite end for movement toward each other to effect a gripping action.

3. A device of the class described comprising a spindle, a standard pivoted to one end of the spindle and adapted to fold to lie thereagainst, a yoke having its ends slidably engaged with the spindle and provided with candle-holding means disposed between the arms of the yoke to limit their inward movement, and a clamping-nut engaged with the spindle to clamp the yoke-arms against the interposed limiting means, to hold the yoke against pivotal movement on the spindle.

4. A device of the class described comprising a spindle, a standard pivoted to the spindle, a yoke having its arms slidably connected with the spindle, a candle-holding clip pivoted to the bight of the yoke, an attaching device consisting of a U-shaped, spring-wire having its end adjacent the bight wrapped around the spindle between the ends of the yoke, and having its opposite end portions bent toward each other to form shoulders and then outwardly to form attaching-fingers, and having oppositely-disposed spikes at the shoulders, and a second attaching device comprising wires wrapped around the spindle between the sides of the first wire and having hooks, the spindle having a clamping-nut engaged therewith to clamp the attaching devices and yoke against pivotal movement on the spindle.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER PEACOCK.

Witnesses:
JAMES YOUNG,
E. A. MURRAY.