

No. 779,644.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

W. FERRIER.
CANDLESTICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1904.

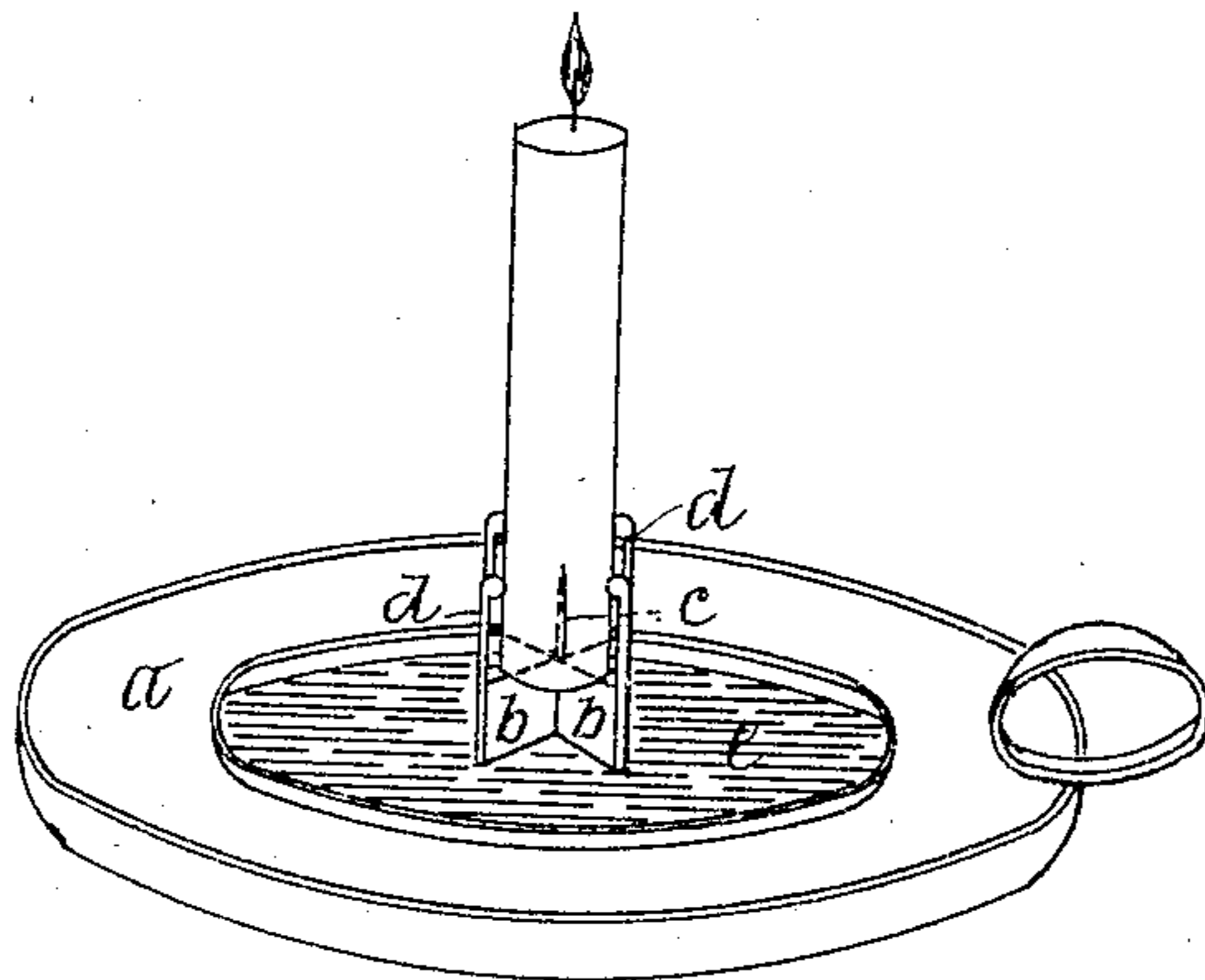


Fig. 1

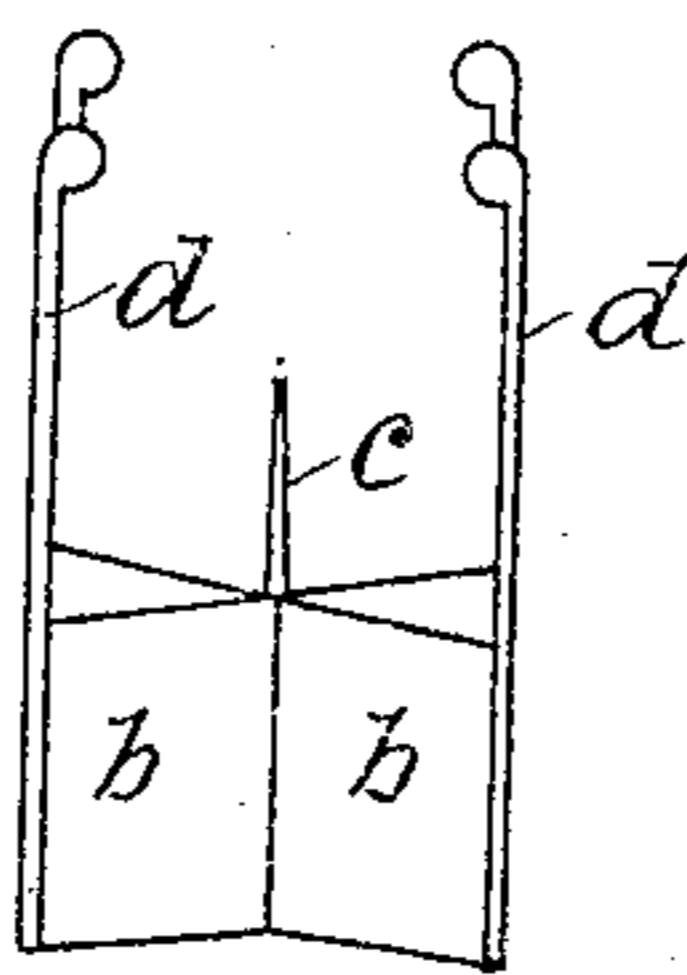


Fig. 2

WITNESSES

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WILLIAM FERRIER, OF TIMARU, NEW ZEALAND.

CANDLESTICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,644, dated January 10, 1905.

Application filed March 22, 1904. Serial No. 199,406.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FERRIER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Timaru, in the Provincial District of Canterbury, in the Colony of New Zealand, have invented a new and useful Invention for an Improved Candlestick; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has been devised to provide a candlestick by means of which a candle may be burned completely away without danger or offensive smell and whereby the candle will give an efficient light until quite consumed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my candlestick, and Fig. 2 is a similar view of the special candle-support.

The ordinary tray *a*, which forms the base of a candlestick, is provided with a centrally-situated pair of thin metallic or other suitably-constructed plates *b b*, placed edgewise to the tray and athwart each other. Projecting upward from the point of junction of the plates is a short spike *c*, while from their outer edges are upwardly-projecting arms *d d*. The arms have bulb-formed ends and assisted by the spike *c* serve to hold the candle upright when it is placed upon the plates' edges. As the candle burns to a short piece the use of the arms *d* disappears and the stump of the candle is supported by the spike *c*.

I prefer to use the crosswise-placed plates in my support, because this arrangement insures that the candle may be completely consumed without smoldering and the consequent unpleasant smell. The candle will burn as long as there is sufficient material to support the wick but when this is consumed the wick end will fall and will immediately go out. An accumulation near the wick of overflow wax is thus prevented, as any that may escape

from the burning candle will fall down past the crosswise support into the tray *a*.

I do not strictly confine myself to the exact form of construction shown, as I may vary it in several ways without departing from the spirit of the invention. For instance, the arms *d d* may be used to support the plates *b b* clear of the tray *a*. In such a case the spike *c* might be made long enough to extend downward from the plates *b b* to connect with the tray, as well as to project upward above the plates to fulfil its particular function as above explained. A shallow inner tray *e* may, if desired, be placed upon the tray *a* and may contain water.

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

1. A candle-holder comprising a tray, plates placed edgewise of said tray and being placed crosswise of each other, a spike projecting upwardly from the junction of the plates and upwardly-projecting arms secured to the outer edges of the plates, said arms having inwardly-extending bulbs on their upper ends, substantially as described.

2. A candle-holder comprising a tray, a second tray placed therein and adapted to contain water, plates in said second tray, said plates being placed edgewise of said tray and being placed crosswise of each other, a spike projecting upwardly from the junction of the plates and upwardly-projecting arms secured to the outer edges of the plates, said arms having inwardly-extending bulbs on their upper ends, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM FERRIER.

Witnesses:

JNO. W. WHITE,
L. MAUD WHITE.