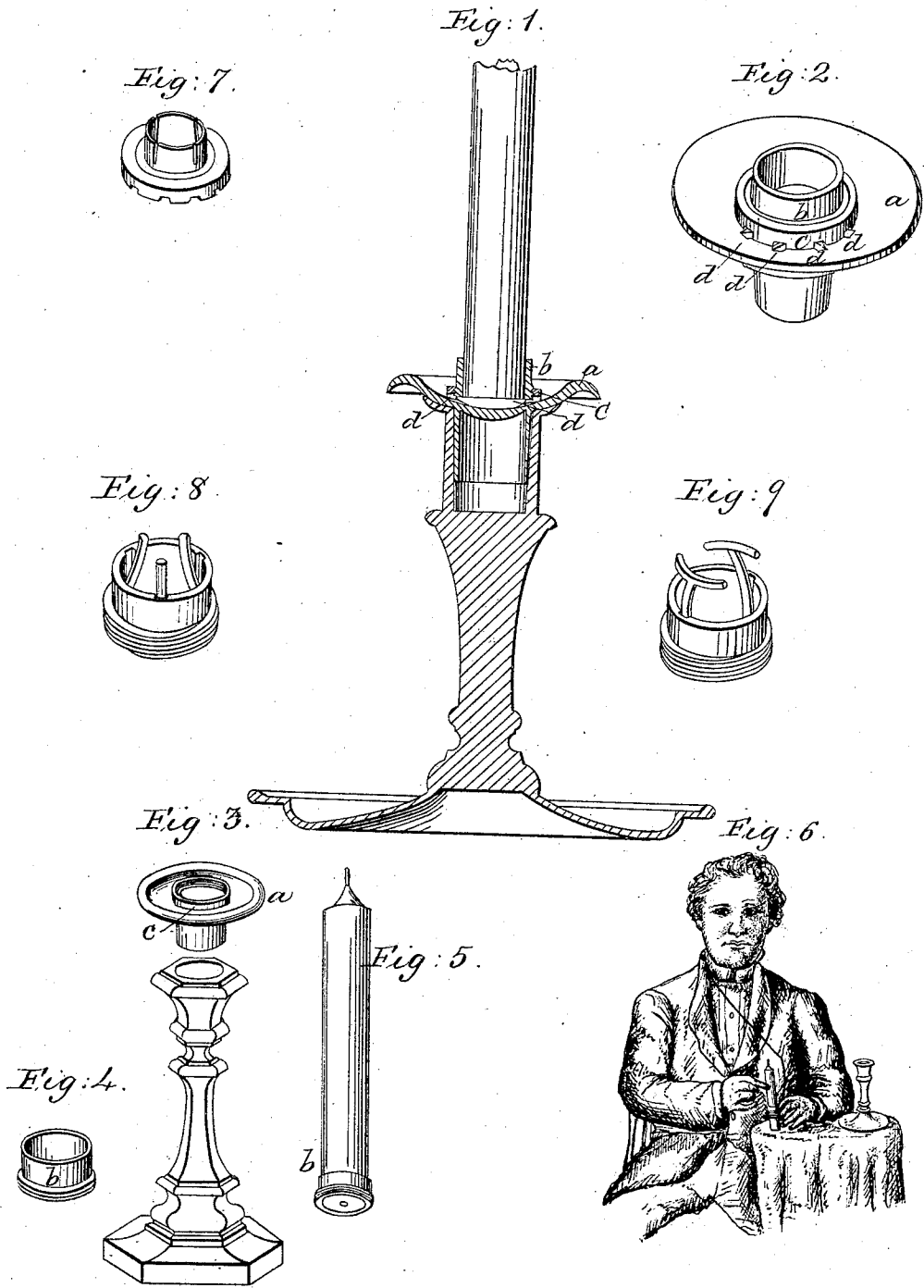


J. SPRATT.  
Candlestick.

No. 18,606.

Patented Nov. 10, 1857



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SPRATT, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## CANDLESTICK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 18,606, dated November 10, 1857.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES SPRATT, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in  
5 Candlesticks; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

10 Convenience, simplicity, economy, and the demands of taste require that the connection of a candle with its holder should be easily and quickly effected, the candle standing truly vertical and as much as possible clear  
15 of the socket and other encumbrances and burning to the end with an equal light and clean consumption of its substance.

It is a fact well known to housekeepers that the taper form in which mold candles  
20 are necessarily made causes serious inconvenience in securing them in the candlestick, the socket of which is always either cylindrical or tapered in the opposite direction to the candle. The usual remedy is the  
25 clumsy and wasteful one of paper:—the various devices heretofore contrived to obviate the difficulty being radically defective from a variety of causes. The sliding stays or sheaths for the stem of the candle and  
30 the several forms of elastic claws or clamps for holding its butt are ungainly, inconvenient, liable to break or become deranged by use and also waste the candle and soil the candlestick. The elastic claws particularly  
35 are subject to bury themselves in the base of the candle in such manner as to materially waste and weaken its substance.

My invention consists in a provision for the convenient and effectual securing of a  
40 mold candle to the candlestick, the taper form of the candle itself being made available for this purpose.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a vertical section of a candlestick with an  
45 attachment on my plan. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the top or "sconce" and its appendages. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a candlestick with my sconce detached. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the ferrule by  
50 which the candle is secured to the sconce. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a candle mounted with the ferrule and ready for at-

tachment to the candlestick. Fig. 6 is a sketch illustrative of the manipulation of  
55 my device. Fig. 7 illustrates a modification of my invention.

In this invention the customary flange or sconce *a*, is made entire, extending over the whole top of the candlestick in the form of  
60 a shallow pan.

*b*, is a ferrule of conical form provided with an external screw which screws into a circular bead or ring *c*, rising from the sconce *a*. Channels *d*, are formed in the  
65 bead *c*, and corresponding radial grooves in the sconce *a*, which with the dished form of the sconce cause any melted tallow to run into the center when the candle has nearly  
70 burned out, whereby it is all consumed and the candlestick left clean.

The ferrule *b*, is placed over the top of the candle and may be of size to commence to tighten about one-third from the bottom. Considerable practical experience in its use  
75 however has proved that if it tighten but half an inch from the bottom the candle is held with perfect security and on the other hand if the candle above the center be of sufficient size to fill the ferrule, any but the  
80 hardest description of candles will admit of such slight compression as to enable the ferrule to be pressed down to the bottom without injuring the surface of the candle. The solid ferrule is therefore so general in its applicability that ferrules of two or three sizes  
85 are found to meet the requirements of nearly every sized candle in common use, the threads on all the ferrules being of equal size so as to adapt them to the bead *c*. If however it be desired to adapt it still further to  
90 a variety of sizes of candles, the ferrule may be divided longitudinally on the principle of a telescope cap, its conical form being still retained. A moderate compression of the candle by the ferrule and the equal bearing  
95 of the latter around the former enable it to be tightly held by a ferrule not exceeding a quarter of an inch in width, which leaves a much larger proportion of the candle exposed than any other device known to me,  
100 causing a great saving in every candle burned, owing to the shallowness of the socket preventing it from becoming heated until the candle is very nearly consumed.

The impossibility of melted grease running down into the candlestick also saves waste and renders it very cleanly.

5 The sconce may be made separate as represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, so as to fit in the socket of a common candlestick.

10 Directions for using: Hold the candle upright on a piece of paper (to prevent soiling the table) slip the ferrule down to the extreme end and screw to its place.

15 An essential feature of my invention is that the ferrule is adapted to be passed over the top or small end of the candle and to prevent the free passage of its base. I therefore disclaim any such device as that exhibited in additional Letters Patent granted to

A. Whitely Feby. 5th 1856, in which the base of the candle is inserted through the top of the socket in the usual way.

I claim as new and of my invention here- 20 in:—

The method of securing a candle by the conical ferrule *b*, adapted within to be drawn over the candle and tightly clasp its butt, and screwed or otherwise attached to the 25 sconce *a*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of which invention I here- unto set my hand.

JAMES SPRATT.

Attest:

OB. KNIGHT,

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON.