J. E. BRINKER AND C. P. McNEIL.

ORNAMENTED CANDLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1921.

1,428,940. Patented Sept. 12, 1922.

Fig. 1.

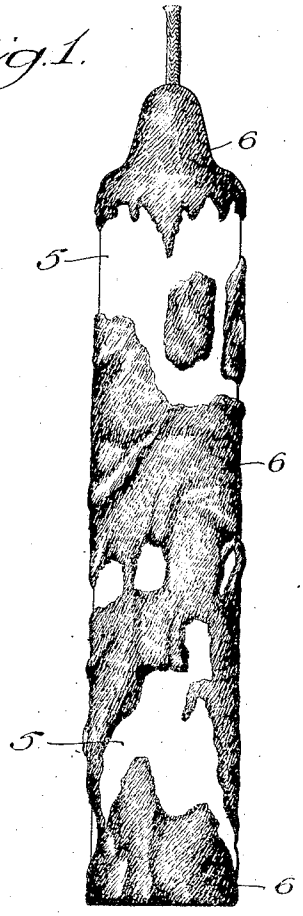
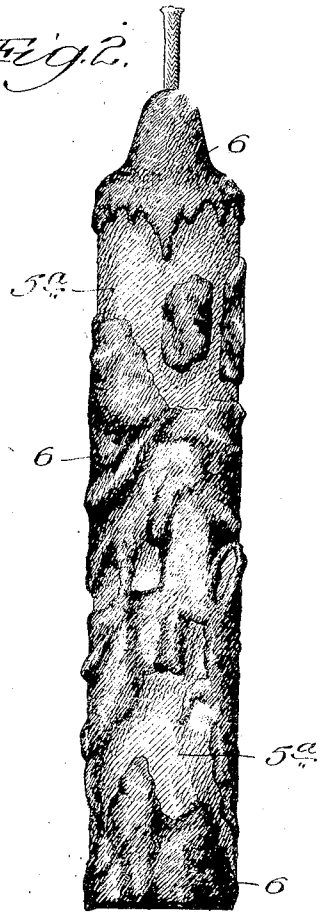


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE E. BRINKER AND CLAUDE P. McNEIL, OF WHITING, INDIANA, ASSIGNORS TO STANDARD OIL COMPANY, OF WHITING, INDIANA, A CORPORATION OF INDIANA.

ORNAMENTED CANDLE.

Application filed July 20, 1921. Serial No. 486,046.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JESSE E. BRINKER and CLAUDE P. McNEIL, citizens of the United States, residing at Whiting, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ornamented Candles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to the manufacture of ornamented candles and will be fully understood from the following description, illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevation in the initial stage of the ornamenting method, and

Fig. 2 is an elevation of the ornamented candles.

In carrying out the present invention, the candle selected for ornamentation may be an ordinary white or colored paraffin candle, the stock of which may or may not contain stearic acid. A suitable candle is one containing 15% of stearic acid and having a melting point of 123 to 123.5° F. Colored dips are prepared, these being melted masses of wax colored by means of suitable pigments or dyes. The dip may vary greatly in composition, consisting largely of paraffin wax, to which other waxes, such as stearic acid, beeswax, carnauba wax and the like may be added. It has been found that the desired effects hereinafter described may be most successfully obtained and most readily controlled by supplying in the dip a small proportion of carnauba wax, say 0.5 to 5%. A very effective dip composition for the purpose of the present invention has been found to contain 39% of paraffin wax, 39% of stearic acid, 19.5% of beeswax and 2.5% of carnauba wax. To this sufficient dye is added to produce the desired color, the amount of dye rarely exceeding 1%. Such dips have a melting point of 117 to 120° F.

The colors of the several dips used are suitably harmonizing and blending colors. The dips are maintained at the desired temperatures above their melting points, preferably at 175 to 200° F. by any suitable means, such as steam baths. The candle to be ornamented, for example, a white candle of the character above described, is suspended by the wick and dipped into one of the colored dips. If withdrawn almost immediately, say within a second, the candle will be completely and substantially uniformly covered with the colored dip material. In accordance with this invention it is, however, immersed in the dip for a longer period than that necessary for uniform coating of the candle, and upon withdrawal, the coating of dip tends to break irregularly transversely of the candle and slip down longitudinally, resulting in an irregular coating of dip exposing the white candle beneath. This is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in which numeral 5 indicates the candle and 6 the applied coating or dip. The slipped coating or dip, under these conditions, tends to be more or less irregular, forming humps and tears. This phenomenon is hereinafter designated the slip of the dip. By suitably controlling the period of immersion the amount of slip may be controlled, and may be made so small as to expose only relatively fine lines of the candle material, being then specifically designated as checking. In the present specification and claims this term is included in the generic expression "slipping."

After the first slipped coating or dip has been applied to the candle and at least partly congealed, it is dipped into a second coating or dip of a contrasting and harmonizing color. This dip, preferably at about the same temperature as the first dip, may suitably be for a less period, whereby no slipping effect is produced. The second color then coats the uncolored portions of the candle, and blends with the color of the first dip. This blending is more or less regular as the surface of the first slipped coating is more or less regular, the color of the second dip tending to flow off the elevations in the first coating and to collect in hollows and under ledges. The resulting candle is illustrated in Fig. 2, the areas 6 being those covered by the first dip, as in Fig. 1, and the areas 5^a those covered by the second dip. If desired, the second dip may likewise be caused to slip and a third dip applied, or as many additional dips applied as desired. Furthermore, the ornamentation may be complete when the first slipped coating of colored wax has been applied, or the successive dips may be of the same color, whereby irregular colorings of different depth of tone are produced.

The temperature of the dips may be as low as 150° F., but temperatures above 160°

F. and preferably of 175 to 200° F. are preferred, as with lower temperatures the production of slipping of the coating requires longer time and is less readily controlled.

Although the present invention has been described in connection with the details of specific illustrations of its use, it is not intended that these details shall be regarded as limitations upon the scope of the invention, except in so far as included in the accompanying claims.

We claim:

1. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip for a period such that the coating of dip slips on withdrawal of the candle.

2. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip containing 0.5 to 5% carnauba wax for a period such that the coating of dip slips on withdrawal of the candle.

3. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip containing 0.5 to 5% carnauba wax at a temperature of 175 to 200° for a period such that the coating of dip slips on withdrawal of the candle.

4. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip for a period such that the coating of dip slips on withdrawal of the candle, immersing the dipped candle into a second molten colored dip and withdrawing it therefrom.

5. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip containing 0.5 to 5% carnauba wax for a period greater than that necessary for producing a uniform coating of the dip, whereby upon withdrawal of the candle, the dip coating slips, and immersing the dipped candle into a second molten colored dip and withdrawing it therefrom.

6. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip containing 0.5 to 5% carnauba wax at a temperature of 175 to 200° for a period greater than that necessary for producing a uniform coating of the dip, whereby upon withdrawal of the candle, the dip coating slips, immersing the dipped candle into a second molten colored dip and withdrawing it therefrom.

7. The method of ornamenting candles which comprises immersing a candle in a molten colored dip, the stock of which consists of 39% paraffin wax, 39% stearic acid, 19.5% beeswax and 2.5% carnauba wax, at 175 to 180° F. for a period such that the coating of dip slips on withdrawal of the candle, immersing the dipped candle into a colored dip of harmonizing color and of like composition and removing it therefrom.

8. An ornamented, finished candle having an initial irregular, slipped coating of colored wax.

9. An ornamented, finished candle having an initial irregular, slipped coating of colored wax and an overlaying coating of colored wax.

10. An ornamented, finished candle having an initial irregular, slipped coating of colored wax and an overlaying coating of wax of harmonizing, contrasting color.

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