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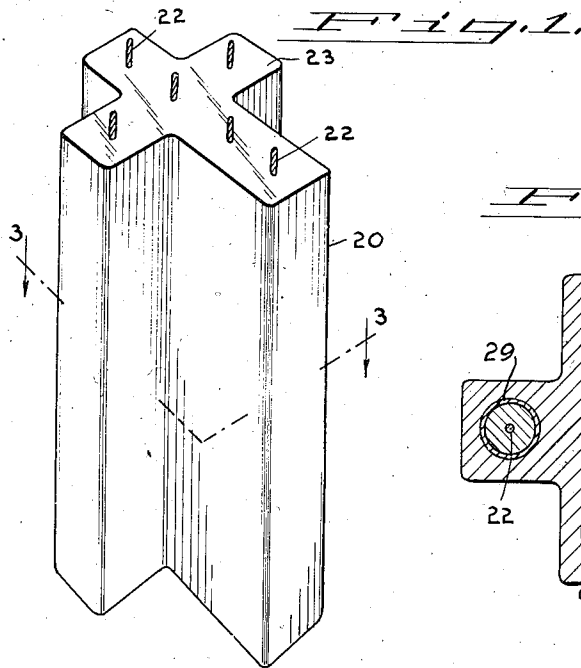
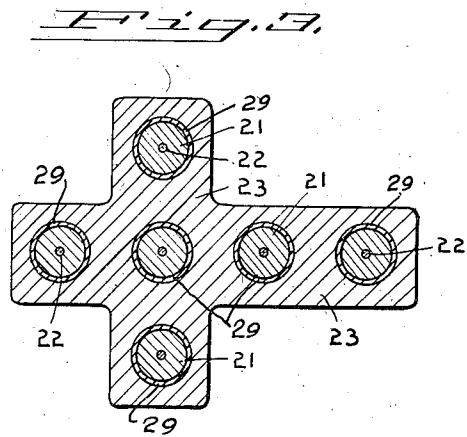
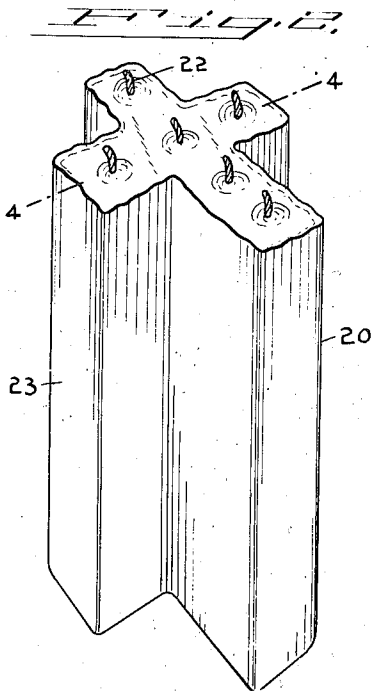
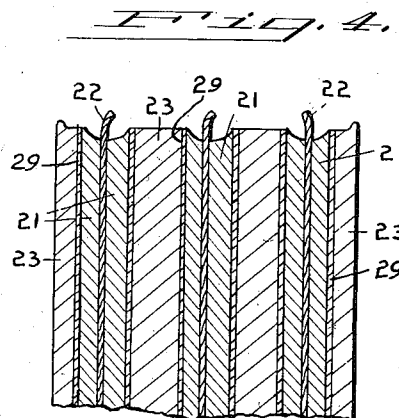
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2,310,019

MULTIPLE WICK CANDLE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed April 21, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

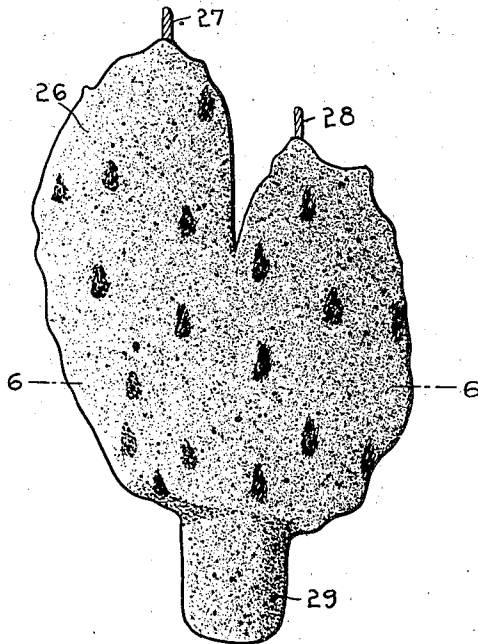


Fig. 7.

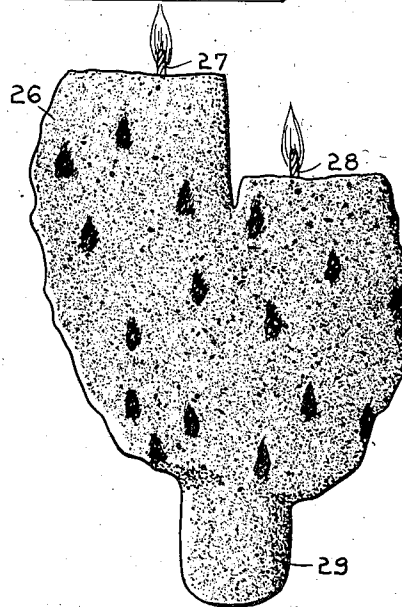
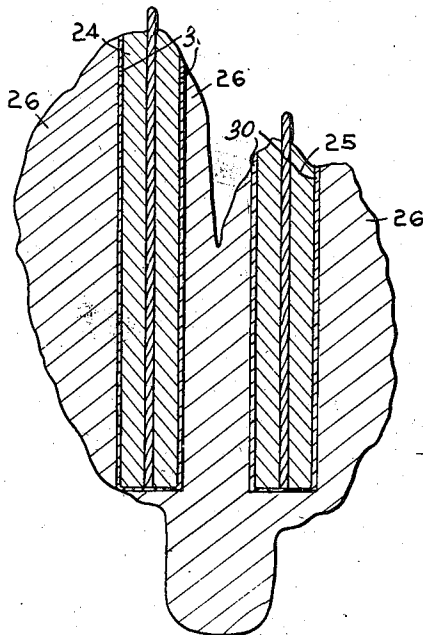
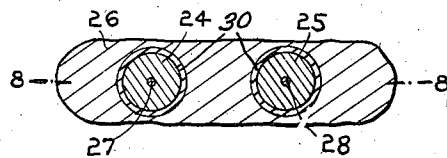


Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MULTIPLE WICK CANDLE AND METHOD OF
MAKING SAME

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5 Claims. (Cl. 67—22.5)

This invention relates to multiple wick candles.

I have found that by subjecting ordinary commercial candles to properly controlled heat, it is possible to superimpose upon such candles, a mass of heated excess wax, or a wax substitute so that the excess wax will fuse with the foundation or core candles and form an integral part of such foundation candles. Candles so made give the rigidity necessary for durability and the candles will keep their shapes and will not crack or cause wax displacement when subjected to different temperatures.

An object of my invention is to provide multiple wick candles which will burn with the same clear flame as that of a single wick candle.

Smoking and flaring which occurs when several wicks are embedded in a common wax body is eliminated by the use of individual commercial candles as cores so that each wick is enclosed in its individual wall or shell to be described.

A further object of my invention is to provide candles of more than one wick in which the rate of burning of the different wicks and the candle can be controlled.

A further object is to provide a foundation or core candle in which the rate of burning varies throughout its length.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of my multiple wick candles and my method of making same, reference is had to the following detailed description in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a multiple wick candle in the form of a cross.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the multiple wick candle shown in Fig. 1 showing the candle partly burned without destruction of the design of the outer wall.

Fig. 3 is a section of the multiple wick candle taken through line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section taken through line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a multiple wick candle in the design of a cactus.

Fig. 6 is a section taken through line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an elevation of the same multiple wick candle shown in Fig. 5 but partly burned to show that the core candles burn at the same rate maintaining the relative heights of the flames and the proportionate ratio of design.

Fig. 8 is a section taken through line 8—8 of Fig. 6.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings, numeral 20 represents a multiple wick candle which is

shown in the form of a cross for the purpose of illustration but which may be of any desired shape or size. In order to make the candle shown in Fig. 1, I place six ordinary commercial candles 21 of any desired size or color, having wicks 22 in the centers thereof in the formation of a cross within a form or mold (not shown) in the shape of a cross as best shown in Fig. 3. Candles 21 may be surfaced with a dipping of harder wax. The surface of candles 21 may be heated to a point where the outer wax of candles 21 become sufficiently soft, so that when heated excess wax 23, of any desired color, is poured within the mold, the outer surface of candles 21 fuses with the excess wax more readily. The heated excess wax 23 flows between and/or around candles 21 and fuses and forms an integral part of candles 21. Candles 21 may be placed, touching one another, or so arranged that they will be joined by the excess wax.

For some types of designs, it is not necessary or desirable to use a mold. The exteriors of candles 21 are heated to the proper fusing point and heated excess wax 23 is applied to candles 21 and then formed in any desired design. This would apply to the entire length of candles 21 or any proportionate part of such candles 21. Once the excess wax 23 fuses and becomes an integral part of candles 21, the excess wax 23 may be fashioned into artistic designs of practically any shape and color desired by the creator. The fusing of the excess wax 23 with the candles 21 gives rigidity and durability to the multiple wick candle and prevents cracking and displacement of the excess wax during temperature changes.

Instead of excess wax 23, wax substitutes may be used. In certain types and designs of multiple wick candles, the excess wax 23 may be superimposed on the candles 21 either over the entire length as shown in Fig. 1 or any part thereof.

Wax candles 21 may be of different consistencies, qualities and melting points and therefore, exact temperatures at which the excess wax 23 is applied cannot be stated. In some instances it is desirable to heat the candles 21 used for the cores, when the heated excess wax 23 is applied for fusing the excess wax and the candles. In other instances, I have found it desirable to heat only the excess wax 23 and not the candles 21 for good fusing.

Multiple wick candles made by my method have a clear burning light since the amount of wax that directly contacts the wick is at all times limited, thus eliminating the possibility of the wick becoming clogged by the excess wax 23. It

also assures longer life to the design contour of the candles since the exterior never comes in direct contact with the flame but is only affected by the heat of the flame. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, showing the condition of the candle after having burned for a length of time; the exterior wall maintaining its original design.

I have also found that while a multiple wick six candle unit as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, gives six times the light of a single candle, the wax consumed by the six wicks surrounded by the individual walls is not six times as much as the wax consumed by a single wick in proportion to the light produced, thus effecting a saving of wax.

Referring to Fig. 5, which shows a multiple wick candle in the design of a cactus for the purpose of illustration, a taller candle 24 and a smaller candle 25 are used as cores. The excess wax 26 forms the outer design wall around candle cores 24 and 25. When wicks 27 and 28 are lit, candles 24 and 25 will burn at the same rate. Thus the flames of the candles will maintain the same relationship until both candle cores 24 and 25 forming the cactus candle have burned to the base 29.

Another advantage of the multiple wick candle is that it is possible to build special design candles, as the cactus illustrated, which require more than one burning unit to complete the design.

In the cactus illustrated, although the two parts are of uneven height, the burning qualities of the wax in the two sections can be controlled so as to keep a comparable relation between the two sections until the candle is practically burned.

More specifically, I have obtained particularly advantageous results with multiple wick candles embodying the following features: Disposed around the wax in contact with the several wicks and constituting the central portions, such as 21 of Figs. 3 and 4 and 25 of Figs. 6 and 8, are shells 29 of Figs. 3 and 4 and 30 of Figs. 6 and 8. The wax of these shells is harder, that is of higher melting point, than the wax of the central portions.

Disposed between the said shells and adhering them together, that is into a unitary product, is additional wax 23 and 26. This wax is suitably of hardness less than that of the shells and equal to or greater than the hardness of the wax of the central portions 21 and 25. The additional wax applied as described above becomes integral with the shells. In fact, the additional wax and the wax of the shells are blended at the zones of contact, so as to avoid abrupt change of properties and the possibility of separation during use.

The central portions surrounding the several wicks may be of different melting points, where-

by the cores are adapted to burn at different rates.

It is also within the scope of my invention to use ordinary candles of different diameters, quality of wax and different diameters of wicks to form the cores of multiple wick candles to control the burning and melting of the multiple wick candles and establish different rates of burning of the several cores.

These and other advantages, capabilities and features of my invention will appear from the detailed description and are more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

I claim:

1. In making a multiple wick candle, the method which comprises forming a candle including a wick, wax disposed as a central portion therearound, and a shell of harder wax than the wax of the said central portion disposed around and integral with the central portion; arranging a plurality of candles of the kind described in proximity to each other and with the wicks extending approximately parallel; filling the space between the several candles with molten wax; and causing the molten wax to solidify.

2. A multiple wick candle comprising a plurality of single wick wax candles forming cores and additional wax disposed between and adhering the said cores together, the wax in the several cores being of different melting points, so that one core is adapted to burn more rapidly than another.

3. A multiple wick candle comprising a plurality of single wick wax candles forming cores and additional wax disposed between and adhering the said cores together, the wicks in the several cores being of different diameters, so that one candle is adapted to burn more rapidly than another.

4. A multiple wick candle comprising a plurality of single wick wax candles forming cores and additional wax disposed between and adhering the said cores together, the said cores being of different diameters, so that one core is adapted to burn faster than another.

5. A candle comprising a plurality of wicks, wax disposed as central portions around and in contact with the said wicks, shells, of harder wax than the wax of the central portions, disposed around and integral with the said portions, and additional wax disposed between and adhering together the said shells, the wax in the central portions being of different melting points, the said additional wax being softer than the wax of the shells and harder than the wax of the central portions, the several central portions being of different diameters, and the wicks being of different diameters.

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