B. A. CLARKE.

CANDELABRUM.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 9, 1917.

1,247,376.

Patented Nov. 20, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

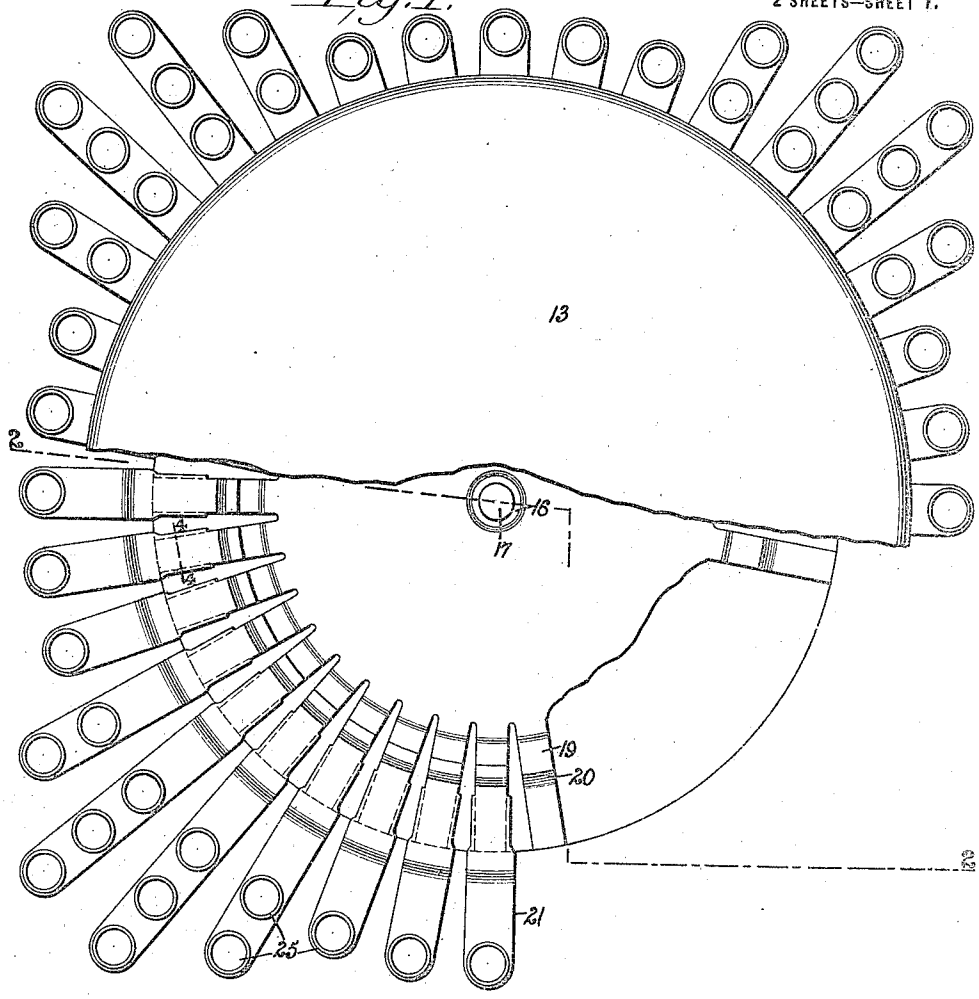



Fig. 2.

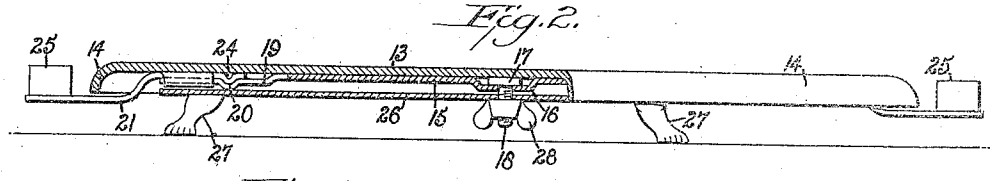



Fig. 3.

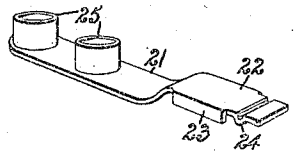
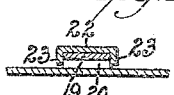



Fig. 4.




WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

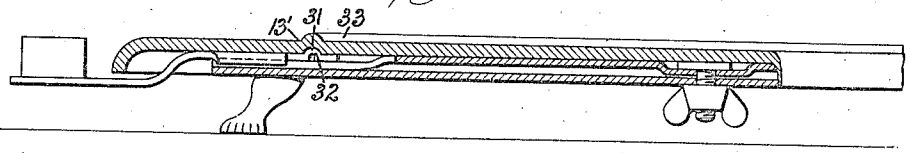



Fig. 7.

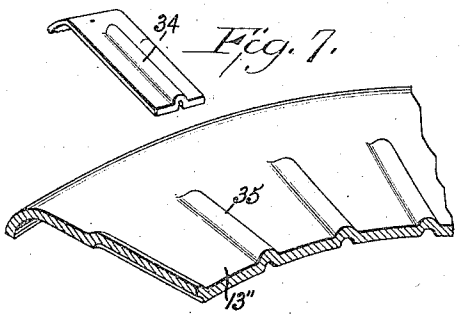



Fig. 5.

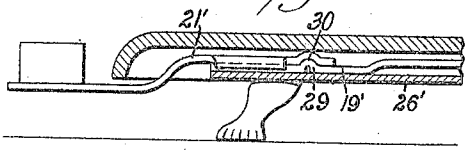



Fig. 8.

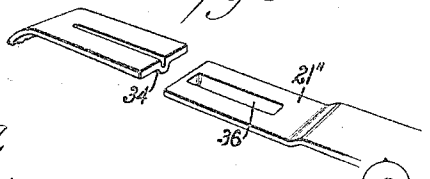



Fig. 9.

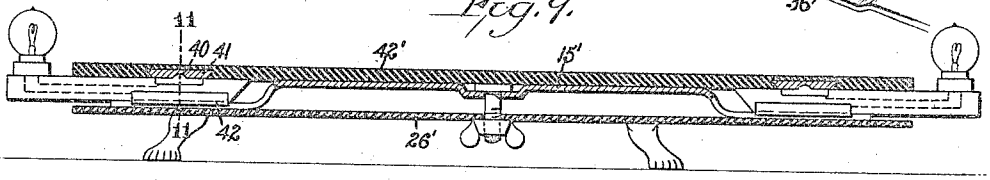



Fig. 10.

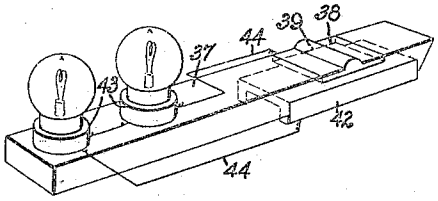



Fig. 11.

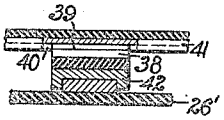
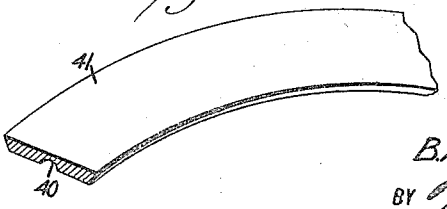



Fig. 12.




WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRUCE ADDISON CLARKE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## CANDELABRUM.

1,247,376. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 20, 1917.

Application filed June 9, 1917. Serial No. 173,788.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BRUCE ADDISON CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Candelabrum, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to candelabra, and it has reference more particularly to a plate provided with extensions adapted to carry candles or lights.

Another object of the invention is to provide a candelabrum of the class described in which the number of light carriers may be varied.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a candelabrum with detachable light carriers which can be easily and quickly secured into position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simple and attractive candelabrum which is particularly adaptable for use in connection with birthday parties.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of the application, similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a candelabrum embodying in my invention certain parts of the candelabrum being broken away to show the details of construction;

Fig. 2 is a cross section through the candelabrum on line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a light carrier;

Fig. 4 is a cross section on line 4—4, Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section similar to that shown in Fig. 2, illustrating a modified structure of the connection between the light carrier and the candelabrum;

Fig. 6 is a similar fragmentary section showing a further modification of the connection between the light carrier and the candelabrum;

Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views showing further modifications of the connection between the light carrier and the candelabrum parts;

Fig. 9 is a cross section through a candelabrum provided with light carriers for incandescent lamps;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of such a carrier with the incandescent lamps thereon;

Fig. 11 is a cross section on line 11—11, Fig. 9; and

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary section in perspective through a metallic rim embedded into the insulating top plate.

Referring to the drawings, particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, 13 is the cover plate, which is preferably dished by forming a rounded marginal flange 14. The dished part is directed downwardly and accommodates a spring plate 15 which has a centrally-depressed socket 16 wherein the head 17 of a bolt 18 is housed. The head of the bolt is secured to the cover in cases where the plate 15 is not secured to the cover, the bolt proper projecting through the aperture in the socket 16. Said spring plate has radial fingers 19 at the margin, the extremities of which stop short of the flange 14 of the cover plate. The said fingers are depressed in the same direction as the socket 16, that is, to be spaced from the cover plate when the spring plate contacts with the inside of the cover plate. Each of the fingers has a transverse groove or depression 20 intermediate its ends.

Each of the fingers may be engaged by a light carrier 21 which is of elongated shape and preferably of resilient material. It has a raised portion 22 provided with side flanges 23 between which a finger snugly fits and, therefore, lateral movement of the carrier on the finger is prevented. The same portion has also a protuberance or key 24 which is adapted to fit into the groove 20 of a finger and whereby the radial or longitudinal displacement of a carrier on the finger is prevented. By raising the portion 22 from the main body of the carrier the same clears the edge of the marginal flange 14 of the cover 13. The portion of the carrier lying outside of the marginal flange may be provided with a socket or sockets 25 for candles or for incandescent lights.

The cover, spring plate and the light carriers, interposed between the fingers of the spring plate and the cover, are supported by a circular plate 26 which has legs 27 and which forms with said legs a standard or base. The plate 26 has an opening for the bolt 18. The bolt carries a butterfly nut 28 which is adapted to draw the spring plate

and, therefore, the cover, against the plate 26. The depression 20 of the fingers will engage the plate and, therefore lock the light carriers 21 between said fingers and cover.

To insert or withdraw light carriers the base is removed from the cover and the spring plate by releasing the butterfly nut 28 and then pulling on the carriers which are to be removed. The fingers being yielding will allow the projections or keys 24 to snap out of engagement with the grooves or depressions 20 of the fingers.

In Fig. 5 the fingers 19′ have transverse projections 29 in place of grooves or recesses, while the carrier 21′ has recesses or transverse grooves 30 for engaging the projections on the fingers of the plate. In the structure shown in Fig. 5 the finger will be drawn flat against the plate 26′ of the standard, in lieu of the carrier portion being flat against the inner surface of the cover as shown in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 6 the cover plate 13′ has a circular groove 31 on its inner surface into which the upward projections 32 on the carrier are adapted to enter. If the cover plate is stamped there will be a circular ridge 33 on the outer or top surface of the cover. In Figs. 5 and 6 the lateral movement of the light carriers is prevented by the side flanges, while the longitudinal or radial movement of the light carriers is prevented by the engagement of the projections with the grooves or recesses in either the finger, carrier or cover plate.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the longitudinal and transverse movement of the light carrier is prevented by a longitudinal projection or key 34 provided either on the upper surface of the light carrier, as shown in Fig. 7, or on the lower surface as shown in Fig. 8. Where the projection is on the upper surface, the cover plate 13″ (see Fig. 7) has radial recesses 35 to receive the projections 34. On the other hand when the projections 34 are on the downward face of the light carrier, the fingers 21″ (see Fig. 8) have radial depressions or grooves 36 to receive the projections 34.

When the carriers 37 are provided with incandescent lights (see Figs. 9 to 12 inclusive) they are made of insulating material into which a metallic block 38 is set, a projection 39 being provided on said block to enter a circular groove 40 provided in a metallic ring 41 embedded in a cover plate 42′ formed of insulating material, the spring plate 15′ being identical with those previously referred to with the exception that the fingers thereof are without any projections or recesses. The light carriers 37 carry also a metallic channel member 42 embedded in the block and adapted to fit snugly over a finger of the spring plate 15′. The base has an insulated plate 26′ to which the cover and spring plates are secured by the bolt. One of the conductors from the source of electricity is connected to the ring 41 and the other to the spring plate 15′. These conductors are not shown. A socket, or sockets, 43 for the incandescent lamps is connected respectively by suitable conductors 44 to the channeled member 42 and the block 38.

The above-described arrangement will afford a suitable and convenient means of placing lights around a cake or other article supported by the cover plate; it permits a uniform distribution of lights about the cover plate; and it further allows an increase in the number of lights on each of the light carriers by providing them with more sockets, as has been previously pointed out.

The interengagement of the light carriers with the fingers and cover plate, through the medium of the tongues and grooves provided thereto, can, as will be easily seen be modified in many ways without departing from the spirit of my invention; and, therefore, I do not limit myself to the depressions and tongues shown in the various figures.

I claim:

1. A candelabrum comprising a cover plate, a spring plate on the inner face of the cover plate, light carriers having means for engaging the plate and cover, a stand, and means for securing the cover and spring plate to the stand whereby the light carriers are locked to the spring plate and cover.

2. A candelabrum comprising a cover plate, a spring plate on the lower surface of the cover plate, light carriers having means adapted to enter between the cover and spring plates, a stand, and means for securing the cover to the stand whereby the light carriers are locked between the cover and the spring plate.

3. A candelabrum comprising a cover plate, a spring plate on the inner surface of same having radial fingers at the margin, light carriers adapted to engage the fingers, a stand, means for securing the cover to the stand whereby the light carriers are adapted to be locked between the cover and the fingers, and means for preventing a radial and lateral displacement of said light carriers on the fingers.

4. A candelabrum comprising a dished cover plate, a spring plate in the dished part of the cover, said plate having radial fingers at the margin, light carriers having a raised portion adapted to enter into the dished part of the cover to engage the fingers of the plate, side flanges on the raised portion of the light carriers to engage the fingers whereby said movement of the carriers on the fingers is prevented, means for

preventing longitudinal movement of the carrier on the finger, a stand, and means for locking the stand to the cover whereby the light carriers are locked to the fingers.

5. A candelabrum comprising a dished cover plate, a spring plate in the dished part of the cover, said plate having radial fingers at the margin adapted to be spaced from the cover, light carriers having a raised portion adapted to enter the dished part of the cover plate to engage the fingers of the spring plate, means for preventing a longitudinal and lateral movement of a light carrier on a finger, a stand, and means for locking the cover and spring plate to the stand whereby the light carriers are locked between the cover and fingers.

6. In a candelabrum, a cover plate, a spring plate having radial fingers at the margin, a light carrier having side flanges adapted to fit snugly on the fingers whereby the lateral movement of the carrier on the finger is prevented, means on the carrier for engaging the finger so that a longitudinal or radial movement of the carrier thereon is prevented, and a stand for supporting the cover and spring plates.

BRUCE ADDISON CLARKE.

**Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."**