Sept. 18, 1934. E. F. JONES 1,973,958

INCENSE BURNER

Filed April 1, 1931

Fig. 1.

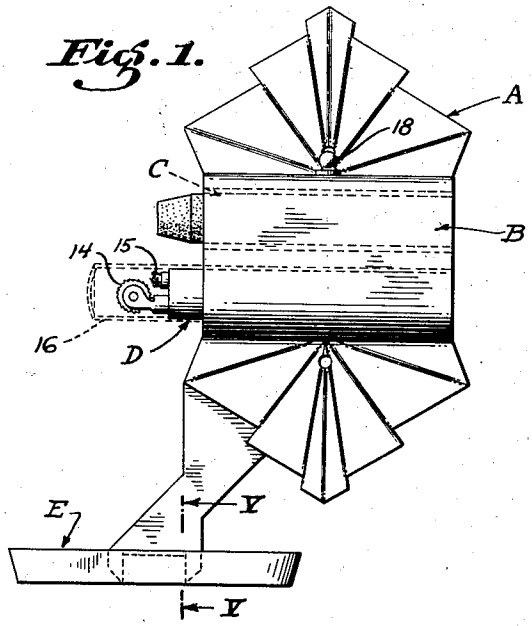


Fig. 2.

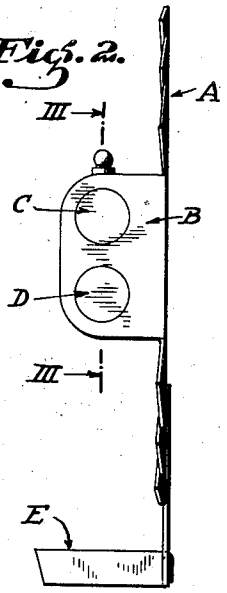


Fig. 3.

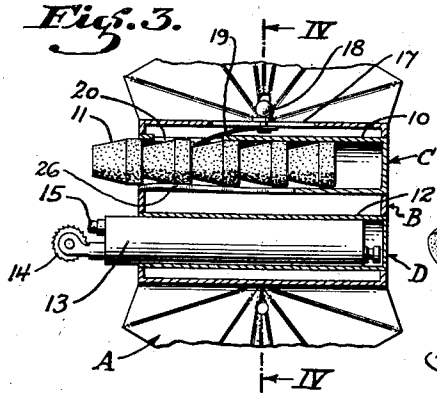


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

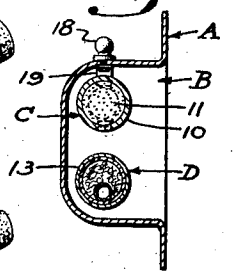


Fig. 7.

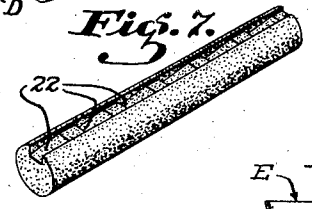


Fig. 5.

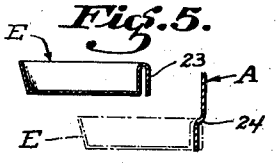


Fig. 8.

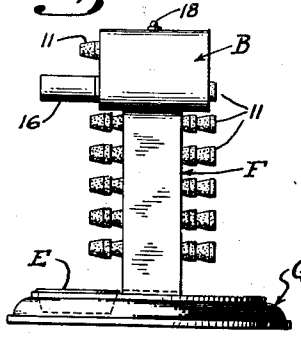
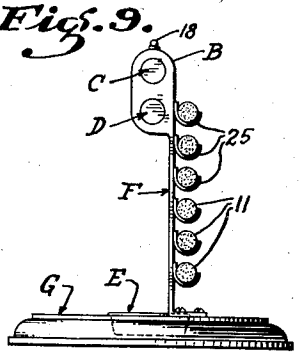


Fig. 9.



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INCENSE BURNER

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Application April 1, 1931, Serial No. 526,824

11 Claims. (Cl. 167—3)

This invention relates to incense burners and more particularly to an improved incense burner designed to contain means for igniting the incense and capable of manipulation to limit the quantity of incense burned or the time of burning.

The object of the present invention is the provision of an incense burning device in which a stick of incense may be ignited by convenient means and will be extinguished automatically when a portion of it, the volume of which may be predetermined and regulated, has been consumed.

One form of the invention is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawing and further objects and advantages in the following detailed description having reference to the drawing.

In the drawing—

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of an incense burner embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the incense burner shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line III—III of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line IV—IV of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a section of an ash receptacle taken on line V—V of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an incense stick.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of incense stick.

Fig. 8 is a front elevation of an incense burner designed in accordance with my invention and made in the form of a desk stand.

Fig. 9 is a side elevation of Fig. 8.

Referring more particularly to the drawing and especially to Figs. 1 and 2, I show an incense burner which consists of a wall plate A adapted to be fastened to a wall in any suitable manner, such as by screws, suction cup, or the like, and supporting a casing generally indicated at B which carries an incense compartment C, and igniting means D; the plate A also supports an ash receptacle E.

Referring to Fig. 3, it may be seen that the incense compartment C consists of a tube 10 suitably secured in the casing B and open at one end for the reception of a stick of incense 11 to be more fully described hereinafter. The stick of incense is slidable in the tube 10 and may be caused to extend outwardly therefrom at the open end of the tube any desired distance. The igniting means D consists of a similar tube 12 secured in the casing B parallel to and below the incense tube 10. A lighter comprising a tubular fluid container 13, slidably supported in the tube 12, is provided with a friction wheel 14 engageable with a flint, not shown, in the customary manner and adapted to ignite a wick 15 extending into the container 13 and saturated with a volatile fluid. The fluid may be replenished by removing the container 13 from the tube 12. The lighter is also provided with a suitable cap 16 as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and which serves to prevent undue evaporation of the lighting fluid and also to snuff the flame after the incense has been ignited.

In operation when it is desired to burn incense, the stick of incense 11 is caused to extend outwardly from the tube 10 as shown. The cap is removed from the lighter and the friction wheel revolved against the flint causing sparks therefrom to ignite the wick 15, the flame from which starts the incense burning. The cap is then replaced extinguishing the flame and the incense continues to burn until that portion of the stick which extends outwardly from the tube 10 has been consumed. The incense will not burn down into the tube because of the fact that there is no circulation of air around it within the tube to support combustion. Any ashes dropping from the stick of incense during the time that it is being burned, or thereafter, fall into the conveniently placed ash receiver E.

The means for advancing the stick of incense 11 out of the tube is best shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in which the casing B is shown as provided with a slot 17 on its upper surface in which is slidably mounted a lug 18. This lug 18 carries a very light spring 19 which is curved downwardly to extend through a slot 20 in the incense tube 10. The incense stick 11 as shown in this figure and also in Fig. 6 is provided with a plurality of notches or serrations 21 which give it somewhat the shape of a rack bar, thus sliding of the lug 18 toward the closed end of the incense tube 10 will cause the spring 19 to become engaged in one of the serrations 21 and movement of the lug 18 in the opposite direction will cause the spring to push the incense out of the tube, thus by reciprocating the lug 18 the incense stick may be gradually moved outwardly to any distance desired, it being understood that the length of time that the incense will burn is determined by the length of the portion of the stick which is exposed. The slot 17 is so limited in length that each reciprocation of the lug 18 will advance the incense but a short distance whereby accidental discharge of the incense stick from the tube is prevented. However, if desired, the incense may be expelled

from the tube by successive actuation of the advancing mechanism.

A pair of longitudinal slots may be cut in the bottom of the tube 10 adjacent its open end to form a tongue 26 which is given a slight upward bend as shown in Fig. 3 to resiliently engage the stick of incense. The engagement of the tongue 26 with the incense tends to hold it in the tube and prevents the incense from being drawn into the tube by the spring 19 upon movement toward the closed end of the tube.

A modified form of incense stick is shown in Fig. 7, in which the stick is substantially cylindrical and has a groove formed in one side within which groove are formed notches 22 which serve the same purpose as the notches 21 on the stick shown in Fig. 6.

The manner in which the ash receptacle E is supported with relation to the wall plate A is most clearly shown in Fig. 5 in which the receptacle E is provided with a downwardly bent extension 23 which is removably engaged with the back portion through a slot 24 formed therein, thus the receptacle may be conveniently removed for disposing of the ashes carried by it.

In Figs. 8 and 9, I show a modified form of my invention in which the wall plate A is dispensed with and the casing B which is substantially the same as that described above is supported by a standard F carried by a base member G. In this form the incense burner may be conveniently used on a desk, table, or any other similar piece of furniture. In this modification the ash receptacle E is carried by the base member G and the back of the standard F is provided with a plurality of small hook-shaped members 25 for the purpose of supporting a reserve supply of incense sticks as shown.

From the foregoing it is clear that I have provided an incense burner which may be conveniently lighted at any time and when a small quantity has been consumed the incense will be extinguished automatically. Furthermore the burner is of great value for use in small rooms, closets, bathrooms, and the like where a small quantity of incense will suffice to create a pleasant odor. With my invention it is possible to conveniently start the incense burning and at the same time be insured that it will be extinguished when any predetermined quantity of it has been consumed, thus rendering it unnecessary to return to extinguish the incense.

While I have shown a preferred form of my invention and described the same more or less specifically, it should be understood that various changes in the construction and arrangement of its several parts may be resorted to within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

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

1. An incense burner comprising a pair of tubular containers supported one above the other, one of said containers being adapted to support a stick of incense, and igniting means carried by the other container and so positioned that a flame therefrom will light the incense carried by the first container.

2. In an incense burner, a container, a stick of incense in the container, said stick having notches formed therein, and means engageable with said notches for feeding the incense outwardly from the container.

3. In an incense burner, a container, a stick of incense in the container, said stick having notches formed therein, means engageable with said notches for feeding the incense outwardly from the container, and a lighting device positioned below the incense container and capable of operation to produce a flame against the projecting end of the incense.

4. A device of the character described, comprising a supporting member, means carried thereby for holding a stick of incense, means carried by the support adjacent the holding means but spaced therefrom for igniting the incense carried thereby, and a receptacle carried by the support for receiving ashes from the incense.

5. In an incense burner, a container, a stick of incense slidably carried by the container, said stick having notches formed therein, a member slidable with relation to the container and engageable with said notches upon sliding movement in one direction to slide the incense in the container, and means for sliding said member.

6. In an incense burner, a container, a stick of incense carried by the container, means for feeding the incense outwardly from the container, and means for limiting the distance that the incense is moved upon each actuation of the feeding means.

7. In an incense burner, a container, a stick of incense carried by the container, and means operative to feed the stick of incense outwardly from the container a limited distance and operative upon successive actuation to expel the incense altogether.

8. As an article of manufacture a substantially cylindrical stick of incense having a groove formed therein parallel to the axis thereof and having notches formed in said groove.

9. In an incense burner a tubular container adapted to slidably receive a stick of incense, said container having a portion bent inwardly to engage the incense, and means engageable with the incense for advancing it outwardly from the container.

10. In a device for burning incense, a tube, a stick of incense carried by the tube, a feeding member reciprocable with relation to the tube and engageable with the incense to advance it from the tube upon movement in one direction, and means for preventing retraction of the incense upon movement of said member in the opposite direction.

11. For combination with an incense burner having a receptacle for incense, and means for advancing incense outwardly from said receptacle, a stick of incense adapted to be received by said receptacle and having spaced notches formed therein for engagement by said advancing means.

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