C. YOOS.

CANDELABRUM.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1909.

957,134. Patented May 3, 1910.

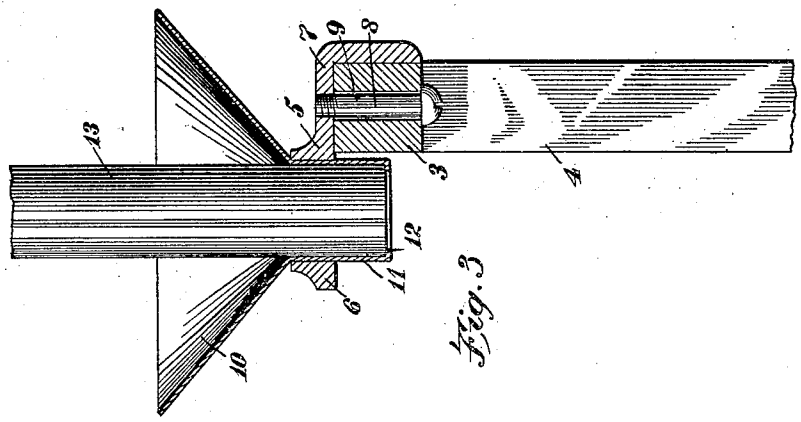

Fig. 3.

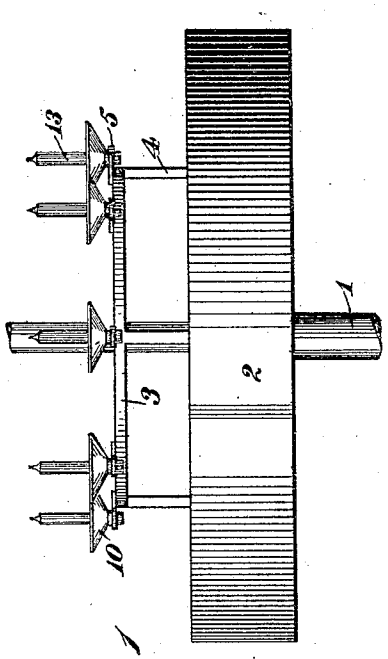

Fig. 1.

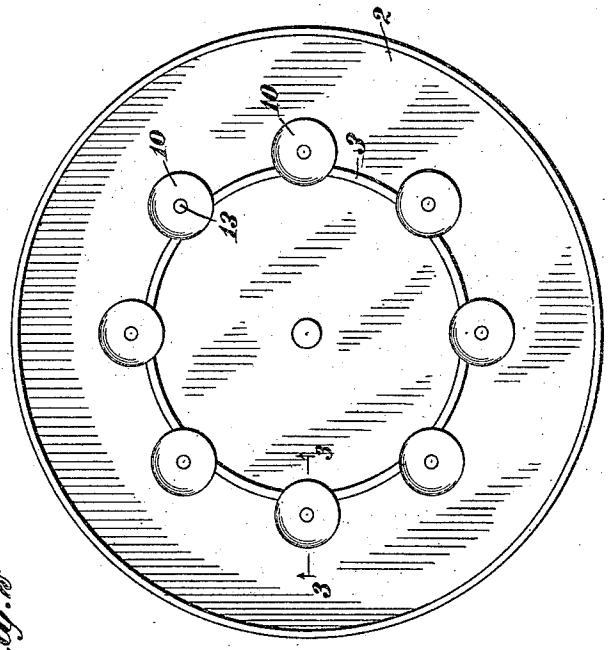

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CANDELABRUM.

957,134. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 3, 1910.

Application filed June 15, 1909. Serial No. 502,195.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES YOOS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Candelabrum, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to candelabra such as used in churches, chapels and similar places where candles are left burning continuously.

The object of the invention is to produce a candelabrum having a special construction which will operate to bring about a complete consumption of the candle.

To this end the invention resides partly in the nature and form of the bobache or cup which supports the candle; and a further object of the invention is to construct a candelabrum so as to prevent the accumulation of wax or candle grease upon the parts thereof.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of a candelabrum constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2 is a plan of the candelabrum shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, passing through a bobache and showing the manner of mounting the individual candles, this view being upon an enlarged scale.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the staff or upright of a stand, which stand is provided at a suitable point with an open receptacle or basin 2 which may receive sand or water. This receptacle may receive the drippings from the candles so as to prevent their falling to the floor. Above the receptacle 2, a candle frame 3 is provided. The body of this candle frame is formed in a ring supported on posts 4 from the bottom of the receptacle 2, or in any other suitable manner. In applying my invention to such a candelabrum, I attach a plurality of candle holders 5 to the candle frame 3. These candle holders are in the form of open sockets 6 which are formed integral with angle brackets or saddles 7, which are adapted to seat upon the upper and inner face of the frame 3. Each saddle is securely attached to the frame by means of a screw 8, which passes upwardly through an opening 9 in the frame, the upper end of the screw being threaded in the saddle, as indicated in Fig. 3. The open socket 6 projects outwardly from the frame 3 and overhangs beyond the same, as shown. In each open socket 6 there is provided a bobache 10, which is in the form of a substantially conical cup, the lower portion of the cup being formed into a cylindrical neck 11 which fits neatly in the socket 6, and extends downwardly below the same. The lower end of this neck 11 is crimped inwardly so as to form a lip 12, which engages the lower end of a candle 13, so as to support the candle in the bobache, as indicated. The diameter of the candle is substantially the same as the diameter of the neck 11. These bobaches are made of copper, brass, or similar material having a high thermal conductivity. When the candles are nearly all consumed, the flame of the candle descends into the neck 11 and it heats the bobache to a sufficiently high temperature to melt any of the wax or grease which has accumulated as drippings from the candle. The inclination of the cone of the bobache is sufficient to insure that this melted wax or grease will drain into the neck. From this arrangement, when a candle is nearing the end of its life, all of the wax that is left in the bobache will accumulate in the neck, and the wick will remain lighted until all of this wax is substantially consumed. If a part of the wick or wax is left unsupported, it falls through the opening in the bottom of the neck into the receptacle. From this arrangement, it will be evident that substantially all the body of each candle will be consumed, and furthermore, if there is any residue this will fall through into the receptacle and the parts of the candelabrum will be kept free from wax or grease.

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

1. A candelabrum having a frame, a plurality of candle holders having saddles attached to said frame, said candle holders

having sockets overhanging said frame, and bobaches having cylindrical necks received in said sockets, having a substantially conical form above said sockets and having a composition of a high thermal conductivity, the lower ends of said necks being open to permit the unconsumed portion of the candle to fall through.

2. A candelabrum having a receptacle, a plurality of posts extending upwardly therefrom, a ring substantially concentric with the receptacle and supported upon said posts, a plurality of candle holders, each having a saddle secured to said ring, a socket overhanging said ring, and a bobache having a cylindrical neck received in said socket, the lower end of said neck being open to permit the unconsumed portion of the candle to fall through, and the upper portion of the bobache above the neck having a substantially conical form above the socket.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES YOOS.

Witnesses:

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JOHN T. FINN.