

No. 865,950.

PATENTED SEPT. 10, 1907.

F. A. SCHUETZ.
CANDLE LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1906.

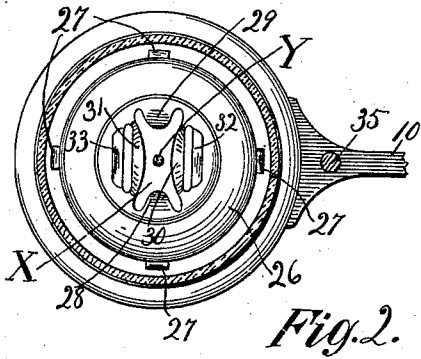


Fig. 2.

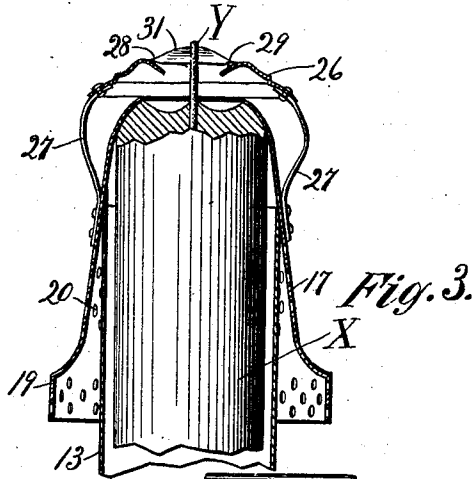


Fig. 3.

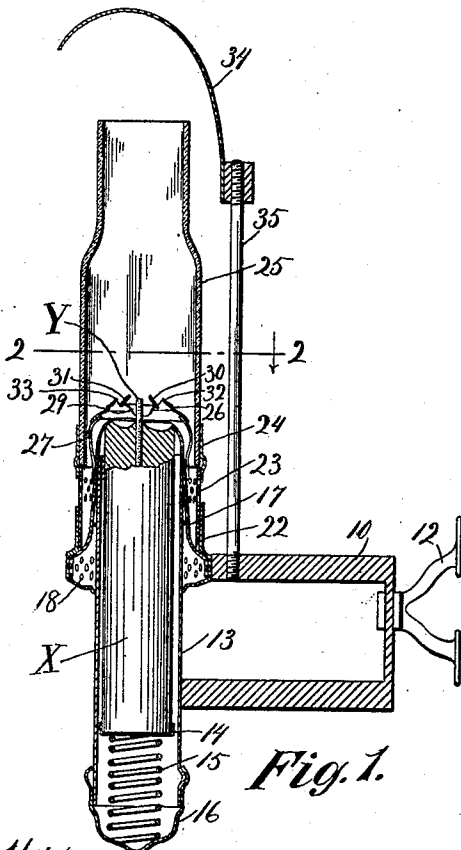


Fig. 1.

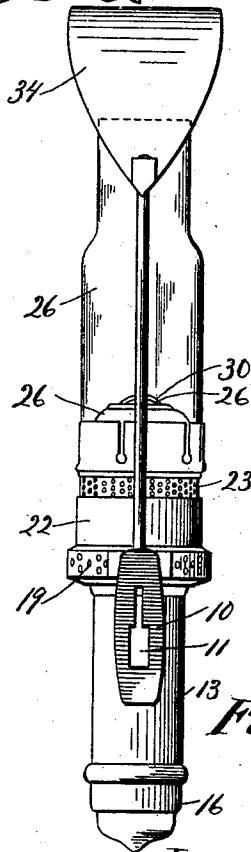


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK ADAM SCHUETZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CANDLE-LAMP.

No. 865,950.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 10, 1907.

Application filed August 6, 1906. Serial No. 329,390.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK ADAM SCHUETZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candle-Lamps, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The object of the invention is to provide a lamp, the fuel supply of which is in the form of a candle; the object of the invention being to provide for better combustion and illumination than has heretofore been attained in candle lamps, the invention consisting in the structure hereinafter described and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section through the lamp; Fig. 2 is a detail section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical central section through the burner of the lamp, the chimney support being removed; and Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the lamp.

The lamp is provided with an arm 10, recessed as shown at 11, to fit upon a suitable wall bracket 12. This body portion consists of a tube 13 carried by the arm 10, and open at the bottom for the reception of a candle which is seated on a plate 14 carried by an expansion spring 15, re-acting against the cap 16 fitted to the lower end of the tube 13. The upper portion of the lamp-body comprises an extension 17 of the tube 13, and is shown of slightly greater diameter than the same, its upper end being contracted to form an aperture of slightly less diameter than the diameter of the candle X intended to be used in the lamp. The lamp, so far as it has been described, is of ordinary form. The candle being inserted within the lamp body is forced upwardly by the spring 15, advancing as rapidly as it is consumed.

The lower portion of the body member 17 is somewhat enlarged, forming an annular chamber 18, the walls inclosing this chamber being perforated, as shown at 19, and there being also perforations in the member 17 above this chamber, as shown at 20, thereby providing for a circulation of air around the candle to prevent it from becoming softened below its upper end. The gallery 22, tubular in form, rises from the enlarged portion of the body member 17, and is of greater diameter than the upper part thereof, and is freely perforated, as shown at 23, for the inflow of air to support combustion. At the upper end of this gallery is fixed a slotted band 24 for carrying the glass chimney 25.

A plate 26 is located above the member 17 of the lamp body, is slightly less in diameter than the interior diameter of the chimney 25, and is carried in any suitable manner, as shown by means of arms 27 rising from the lamp body. Plate 26 is provided with a central oblong aperture. At each end of this aperture there is an in-standing flange 28, 29, which is inclined downwardly. At each side of the oblong aperture, and parallel therewith, the plate is slotted, the portion between each slot and the oblong aperture being inclined upwardly and inwardly, as shown at 30, 31; and the portion of the plate bounding the outer edge of each of these slots being also inclined upwardly and inwardly, as shown at 32, 33, this arrangement providing upwardly and inwardly directed air-ports between the lips 30 and 32, and the lips 31 and 33, for directing air-currents upon the flame rising from the upper end of the wick Y. The downwardly inclined lips 28, 29, at the end of the central oblong aperture, obstruct the air currents and allow the flame to spread, thereby giving it a flat form, this form being further developed by the air-currents directed upon it through the ports referred to.

The plate 26 being of less diameter than the chimney 25, there is an upflow of air sweeping the inner surface of the chimney and keeping it clean. A canopy 34 may be located above the upper end of the chimney 25 to catch the free carbons given off in the lamp. This canopy is shown as supported on a rod 35 rising from the arm 10.

This improved lamp insures a comparatively large and flat flame, which is comparatively white and hence luminous, and burns with very little flickering, and is not easily disturbed by drafts.

I claim as my invention:—

1. In a candle lamp, in combination, a candle tube having a contracted orifice at its upper end, a centrally apertured plate above and spaced apart from the end of the tube, and having ports at opposite sides of its central aperture, the inner and outer walls of such ports being upwardly and inwardly directed.

2. In a candle lamp, in combination, a tubular body having a contracted orifice at its upper end, a plate above and spaced apart from the body and having a central aperture with in-standing downwardly inclined flanges at opposite ends thereof, said plate being ported at the remaining sides of its central aperture.

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