March 1, 1927. 1,619,110

M. A. FLANNERY

APPARATUS FOR CLEANING CANDLE RECEPTACLES

Filed April 13, 1922

Fig.-1.

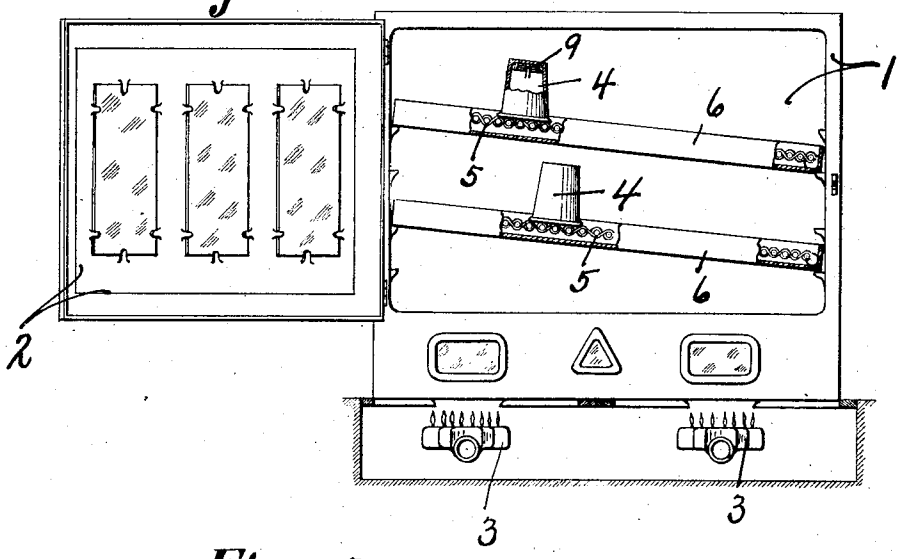


Fig.-2.

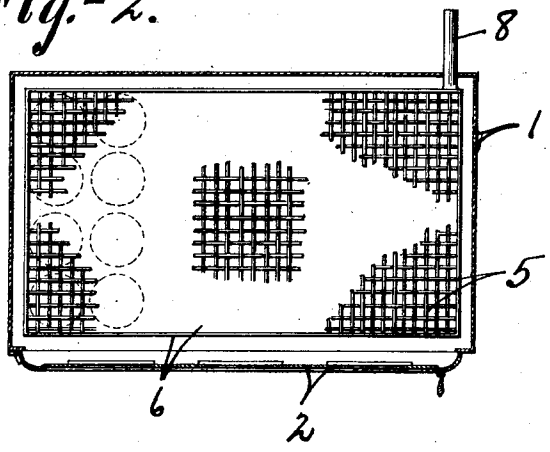
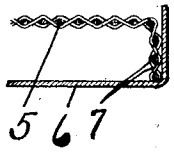


Fig.-3.



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Patented Mar. 1, 1927. 1,619,110

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN A. FLANNERY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WILL & BAUMER CANDLE COMPANY INC., OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

APPARATUS FOR CLEANING CANDLE RECEPTACLES.

Application filed April 13, 1922. Serial No. 552,201.

This invention relates to certain improvements in apparatus for cleansing receptacles adapted to contain candles, particularly of the variety known as night lights or votive lights.

Certain types of candles which may be termed night lights or tapers are ordinarily burned while retained in receptacles for that purpose, and such candles in view of the fact that they are to be burned when positioned within receptacles are provided with metal disks for maintaining the wick in upright position during complete or practically complete consumption of the candle material.

After the taper, or night light has been burned, it is impractical to place another candle, taper or night light in the same receptacle without removing the metallic disk which usually is provided with upright prongs which embrace the wick, for the reason that such metallic disk with its prongs will tend to tip or tilt the inserted candle, thereby bringing the flame in contact with the glass causing cracking or breaking of the latter.

It is found quite difficult in practice to cleanse these candle retaining receptacles and to remove the residue of the candle material, and the metallic disk, and the object of this invention is to provide a clean, sanitary and rapid method for cleansing such receptacles and removing the residue of candle material and the metallic disks, and separating the metallic disk from the residue and independently collecting the separated elements, and a further object is the provision of an apparatus efficient for the carrying out of this invention.

Other objects and advantages of the invention reside in the details of form and construction of the apparatus, and if the steps in the process, all as will more fully appear from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of an apparatus suitable for my purpose.

Figure 2 is a section through the oven showing a top plan of one of the trays.

Figure 3 is a section through a portion of one of the trays showing the foraminous sheet for supporting the candle glasses.

As illustrated in the drawings, it is preferable to provide a separate, independent apparatus for the purpose of carrying out the method herein, and such apparatus may comprise an oven —1— of any suitable form and shape, which may, if desired, be provided with a door or removable closure —2— for one side of the oven to permit easy access to the interior thereof.

This oven may be heated in any suitable way, as by the gas flame —3— provided for this purpose. It will be understood, however, that so far as this feature of the method is concerned, the heating of the oven or chamber —1— in any suitable manner and by any satisfactory means, is sufficient for the purpose at hand.

Within this oven —1— is arranged one or more receptacle supporting members of unique form and construction and such members are adapted to support the receptacles or glasses —4— in inverted position.

Therefore, the supporting member is preferably in the form of a foraminous perforated sheet —5— which may, as shown, be metallic screen material of desired size mesh and upon this screen material the glasses —4— containing the residue of candle material and the residue embedded wick supporting disk are adapted to be supported in inverted position for subjection to the heat of the oven. These screens, or foraminous supporting members may be carried in any suitable manner, and should be positioned over some liquid-receiving pan or receptacle, which is adapted to receive and contain, if desired, the liquefied residue of the candle material as it comes flows or drips from the receptacles —4—. Perhaps preferably, as shown, the screen —5— is arranged within a pan —6— which may, as shown, be of comparatively large superficial area and of little depth and within this tray or pan —6— the screen or foraminous member —5— is supported in any suitable manner, and preferably spaced from the bottom of the pan.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the edge of the screen —5— may be bent downwardly a suitable distance so as to form supporting legs or sections —7— the lower edge of which rests upon the bottom of the pan or tray —6—, while the main body of the screen is thereby spaced from the bottom of the tray so as to maintain the receptacle —4— in spaced relation from the bottom of the tray to permit free and easy discharge of the liquefied residue from the glasses while the disk or wick supporting metallic member

—9— is collected by the screen —5— and separated thereby from the liquefied residue.

All of this liquefied residue may be allowed to collect in the pan or tray —6— and may be retained therein, if desired, and intermittently dumped or removed therefrom, or preferably, each pan, as shown in Figure 2, may be provided with a discharge pipe which penetrates the wall of the oven —1— and freely conveys the liquefied residue to any suitable space or suitable receiving receptacle or other device, and for this purpose, preferably the trays —6— are supported in an inclined manner, as best shown in Figure 1 so as to feed the liquefied residue by gravity toward the end of the tray in which pipe —8— is positioned.

It will be seen that with this method the heat liquefies the candle residue remaining in the glasses after the burning of the taper or candle has been completed, and permits the same to run or escape from the glasses through the inverted open tops thereof and thru the screen or perforated supporting member —5— into the pan or tray —6—, while the disks are preferably collected upon the upper surface of the foraminous member —5—. After a suitable period of time has elapsed to effect the operation described, the trays may be withdrawn from the oven —1— or the glasses may be removed from the trays while in the oven through the opening adapted to be closed by the swinging door —2—, and it will then be found that the glasses are then in suitable condition for re-use.

Altho I have shown and described a specific apparatus as capable of carrying out my invention, I do not desire to limit myself to the details of construction, form or arrangement of the apparatus or the specific details of the process except as the same are particularly set forth in the claim hereto appended.

I claim:

An apparatus for cleaning candle receptacles comprising an oven, means for heating the oven, a pan slidably positioned in said oven, and a wire screen member arranged in the pan and having its edges flanged downwardly and resting upon the pan bottom to space the body of the wire screen from the pan.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of April, 1922.

MARTIN A. FLANNERY.