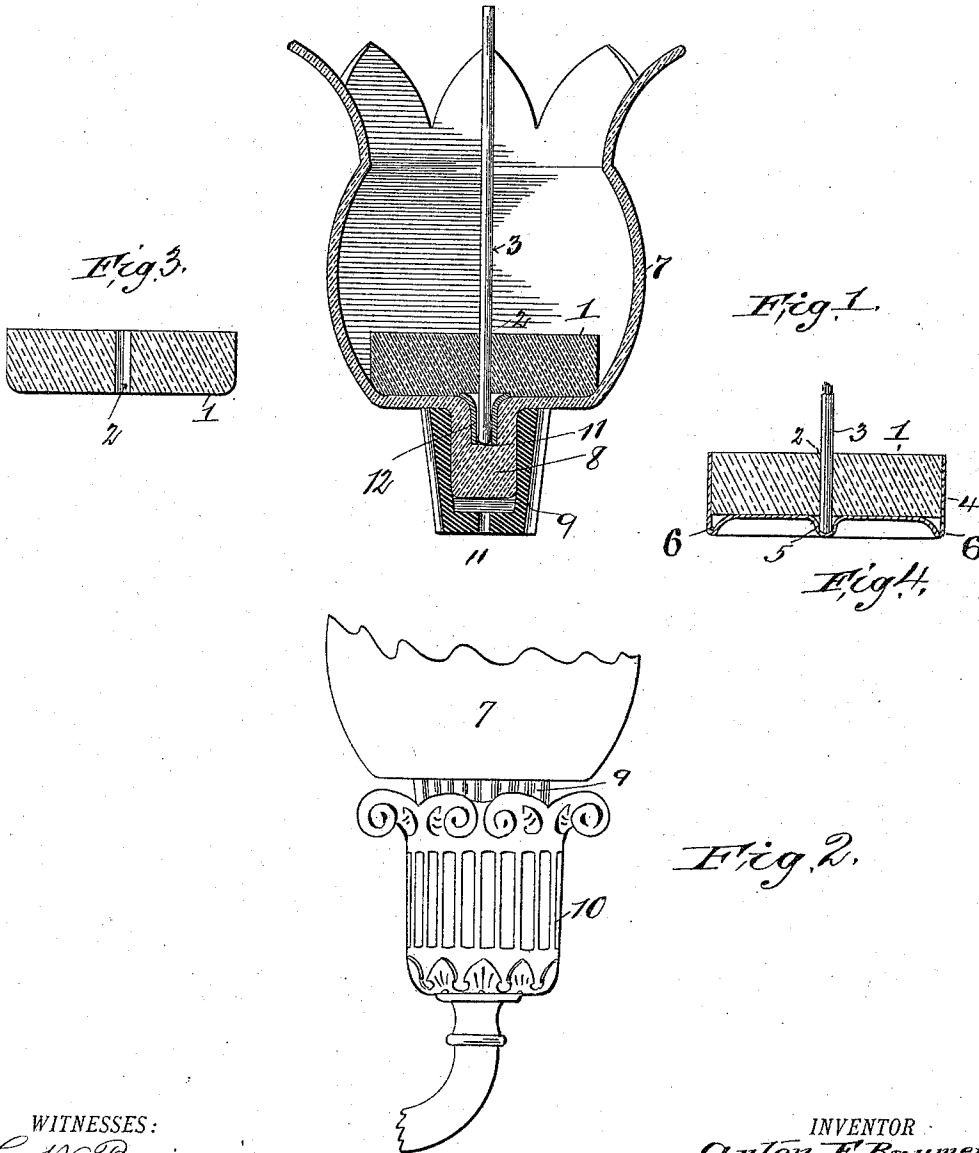


(No Model.)

A. F. BAUMER.
DISH OR OTHER CANDLE.

No. 534,990.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.



WITNESSES:

C. W. Benjamin
Wm Jacobson.

INVENTOR

Anton E. Baumer,

BY

Joseph H. Levy

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON F. BAUMER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

DISH OR OTHER CANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,990, dated March 5, 1895.

Application filed April 21, 1894. Serial No. 508,540. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON F. BAUMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have made certain new and useful improvements in Dish or other Candles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to illuminating devices, and especially to that class wherein disks or tablets of wax or the like are supported in containing globes suspended from appropriate devices or placed on candelabra or candlesticks. Where these wax tablets have been used on candelabras or the like in churches, where they are often of an inconvenient height, great difficulty has been encountered in lighting the same; and it is the object of my invention, therefore, to make the lighting of the tablets more easy, as well as to simplify the construction of the tablet and wick for packing and shipment.

My invention further consists in the novel features of construction of the containing globe or dish.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a central sectional elevation of a containing globe, and the wax tablet, detachable taper, &c., constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a fragmentary view, showing a side elevation, of a receiving portion of a candelabra, or the like, and a portion of the containing globe, set therein; Fig. 3, a sectional elevation of the wax tablet or disk; Fig. 4, a sectional elevation of a modified form of containing dish, showing the application of the detachable taper and tablet to a convenient form of receiving device.

Similar numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4 particularly: at 1 is a tablet of wax or other illuminant, preferably of disk form, having a central channel or aperture 2 adapted to receive a taper 3, of part wax and wick so as to give stability to the taper and enable it to maintain itself without canting even under ordinary combustion, which feature an all thread wick does not possess. The materiality of this feature will be shown later on. By this arrangement the taper can be detached from the wax tablet, thus insuring economy in packing for shipment, and freedom from destruction, and

when ignited the taper will easily communicate with the wax and maintain constant illumination.

A very convenient form of dish for receiving the tablet is shown in Fig. 4, in which the tablet and taper are shown contained in an annular dish 4 of metal, preferably, having a depression 5, which will receive the end of the taper and maintain it perpendicular, and an annular flange 6 for supporting the dish. This will obviate the use of a specially constructed globe for receiving the tablet and supporting the taper.

In Fig. 1 is shown a containing globe 7 of glass or the like, specially adapted for use in candelabras, for which purpose it is provided with a depending lug 8, about which is secured an elastic, preferably rubber, cone 9, which is to be inserted into the cup 10 of a candelabra or the like. The cone enables the globe to be secured in cups having apertures of various diameter and firmly sustains it in position.

As before stated, where wax tablets have been used in illuminating devices on candelabras, or suspended from other supporting devices, at a comparatively high altitude, the shortness of the wick (which has hitherto extended but a very short distance above the top of the tablet, and has, so far as I know, been invariably made of usual candle wick material) has necessitated the use of a ladder or the like to enable the attendant to get at the wick to light it.

It is evident that with the short wicks hitherto in use in wax tablets placed within a globe extending considerably above the tablet, it has not been practicable to light such tablets from below, that is, without the use of a ladder or the like, when they have been located at any considerable elevation, for as the light would have to be lowered down into the globe from above, and the position of the wick would have to be determined by guesswork alone, not being visible to the operator, the lighting taper or other device lowered down into the globe to light the wick would burn for a considerable length of time in an inverted position, and would not only be rapidly consumed, but would blacken the adjacent surface of the globe. The only practicable way, therefore, of lighting such candela-

bra has been by the use of a ladder; but such means are highly inconvenient and tedious, especially when a large number of lights have to be lighted. Moreover the use of a ladder is unsightly and incongruous on certain occasions as in the presence of a congregation assembled in a church. The object of my invention, therefore, has been to provide means for lighting the tablet in a speedy, seemly, and convenient manner, while retaining the devices which have been found to produce the desired illuminating effect, viz: the tablet placed in the bottom of a globe extending considerably above the flame of the tablet, and I believe myself to be the first to provide, in connection with a wax tablet placed in the bottom of a globe, the latter extending high above the flame of the tablet, a wick extending above the edge of the globe and capable of being lighted from below.

It will be understood, of course, that the taper is made of such capacity and materials as to quickly burn until the flame of the taper descends to the upper surface of the tablet and is supplied from the melted wax of the tablet. The upper part of the taper is only intended for temporary use and to communicate the flame from a point above the edge of the globe to the surface of the tablet, whereupon the flame produced will be that of the tablet and no longer the flame supplied by the taper. I therefore make my wick of a taper having inherent stability for supporting itself upright above the wax tablet, and making it long enough to extend above the top of the globe, as shown in Fig. 1, where it can be readily ignited by the application of a burning taper held from below, without necessitating the use of some means for elevating the attendant, and doing away with blackening or cracking the globe, as before stated. This capacity the taper 3 has, which is made of an internal strand or strands of thread, &c., covered with wax, as shown in Fig. 4, and so far as this feature of my invention is concerned I do not limit myself to the use of a detachable taper and tablet, as my object can be attained by the use of an inherently stable taper or wick fixed to or made part of a suitable tablet, &c., of wax; and whether produced in the long or short forms (Figs. 1 and 4) the detachable feature preserves the advantages of convenience in packing.

Under certain conditions, and especially where the tablets are to be used in globes or

other containing devices not specially prepared to receive my detachable taper, the form shown in Fig. 4 can be used by just dropping it into the globe; but I prefer that the globe be provided with means for receiving the end of the taper, so as to do away with a receiving dish, as 4. This I accomplish by providing the bottom of the globe with a recess, as at 11, which may extend down into the projection 8, to receive the end of the taper 3.

When made of glass it has been found very difficult to form a perfectly even aperture, and for the purpose of relieving the making of the globe of this difficulty, I form the aperture much wider than the taper it is to receive, and insert therein a metallic or other eyelet 12, which receives the end of the taper and holds it in position, which may be embedded in plaster of paris if it is desired to make it a fixture of the globe. In assembling these parts, the eyelet is first dropped into the aperture 11, the tablet is then placed on the bottom of the globe, and the taper inserted through the hole in the tablet and into the eyelet, its top projecting above the top of the globe, ready for lighting as before described.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a glass globe, a perforated wax tablet in the bottom of the globe, and a taper inserted in said perforation, the upper end of the taper extending to a point above the upper edge of the globe, so that it can be lighted from below, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the glass globe having the pendent lug or projection 8, the indent 11 extending through the globe bottom into said lug, a wax tablet in the globe having an aperture aligning with the indent, and a taper passing through said aperture into said indent, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the glass globe having a pendent lug 8, an indent in the globe bottom and lug, an eyelet 12 in said indent, a perforated wax tablet in the globe, and a taper passing through said tablet into said eyelet, substantially as described.

Signed at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, this 13th day of April, 1894.

ANTON F. BAUMER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. J. MARKERT,
THOMAS J. KREUZER.