Feb. 6, 1940. A. T. CANDY, JR 2,189,746

SANCTUARY LAMP

Filed May 10, 1937

Fig. 1.

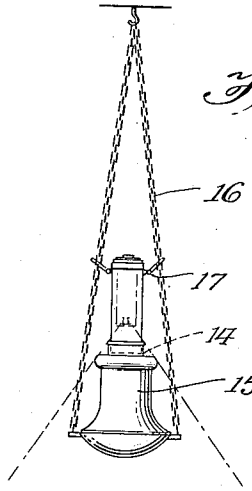


Fig. 2.

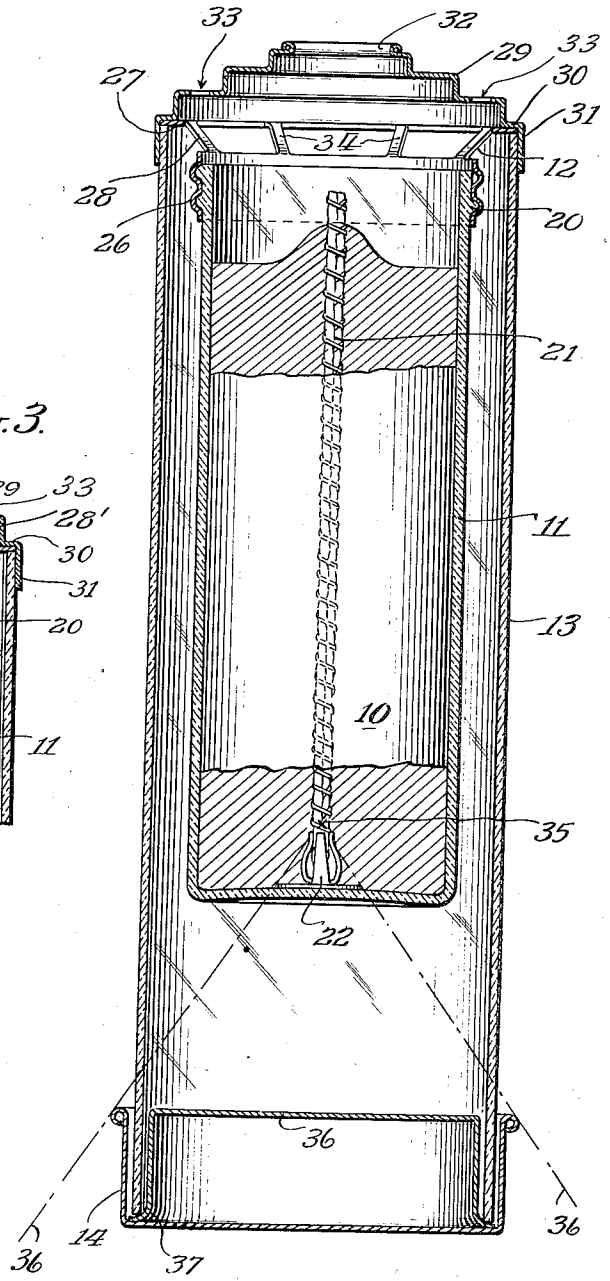
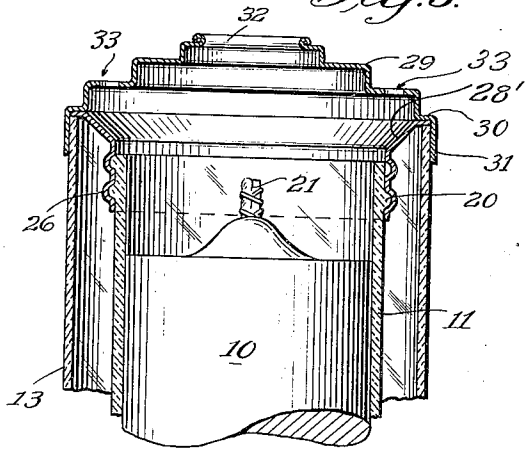


Fig. 3.



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SANCTUARY LAMP

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Application May 10, 1937, Serial No. 141,671

16 Claims. (Cl. 240—13)

My invention relates to sanctuary lamps, and especially to that type of sanctuary lamp where a solid candle is burned in its own container which in turn is inserted within the conventional ruby glass. My invention is especially—although not necessarily—adapted to that type of candle which is molded in its own glass container which constitutes a packaging therefor and which is thrown away along with the remnants of the spent candle remaining therein, when a new candle is to be substituted.

One object of my invention is a mounting for the translucent packaging-container for the candle whereby the container is suspended by its top within the lamp. This has numerous advantages: The candle and its container may be kept clear of the ruby glass and of the base. Because the base does not have to support the candle container, the base may be simplified and considerably cheapened. Removal of the candle and its container is simplified because the ruby glass does not have to be disturbed; the cap of the lamp may be lifted carrying the candle and its container with it. Because the candle container does not rest on the base, but may be suspended a considerable distance thereabove, light may be shed downwardly at a considerable angle and in part through the translucent bottom of the candle container, even when the candle is burned to its lowest point; consequently there is no dimming of the effective downward light of the candle as it burns to the bottom.

Another object of my invention is a translucent candle container which constitutes the packaging therefor, but which is so formed that it can be inexpensively made and does not constitute any substantial additional item of cost.

Still another object is the suspension of the candle container from the cap of the lamp by parts which are inexpensively made of metal, but which will conduct very little heat from the candle container to the cap, thereby permitting the heat of the candle to keep the opposite wall of the container sufficiently warm to prevent a coating of semi-opaque candle composition to remain thereon.

The foregoing together with further objects, features and advantages of my invention are set forth in the following description of a specific embodiment thereof illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a sanctuary lamp made in accordance with my invention and mounted in a pendant fixture;

Fig. 2 is a median vertical section through the sanctuary lamp of Fig. 1 removed from the pendant fixture; and

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section similar to the upper end of Fig. 2, but showing a modified form of suspending member for the candle container.

The sanctuary lamp of my invention, as here illustrated, comprises in general a candle body 10 molded in a glass container 11 suspended by a member 12 from the top of an outer cylindrical shell of ruby glass 13, which in turn seats in a base 14. In the mounting of Fig. 1 the base 14 is seated in a fixture 15 suspended by chains 16. An upper ring 17 also fixed to the chains 16 embraces the ruby glass near its upper end for better positioning the sanctuary lamp against tipping.

The candle container 11 is preferably a molded jar of plain transparent glass having integral external screw threads 20 adjacent its upper end. Although a pre-formed candle can be slipped into the jar, since the mouth is not restricted, I prefer to use the candle container itself as a mold in forming the candle. This is preferably done by first inserting the wick 21 with its bottom holder 22 within the container 11, pouring in a thin layer of candle composition and setting it to retain the holder 22 and then, while holding the upper end of the wick so that the wick is upright, pouring in melted composition in several stages, letting each stage set before pouring the next. The usual central knob is incorporated in the top of the candle. One way this may be done is to leave an initially flat top surface at the height of the top of the desired knob, as a result of the final pouring, and then contour the top to form the knob by a rotary cutting tool. The straight, unrestricted inside surface of the container permits the entrance of a rotary cutter of the diameter of the candle body. Alternatively, the cutter may remain stationary while the container is rotated.

The container suspending member 12, which is preferably stamped and drawn from sheet metal, comprises a threaded shell portion 26 for cooperation with the threads 20 formed in the container, a suspending flange 27 adapted to rest upon the upper edge of the ruby glass 13 and a connecting portion 28 obliquely arranged in the general form of the section of a cone. One function of the oblique or conical arrangement of the connecting portion 28 is that it forms a cam surface calculated, within reasonable limits, to center the candle container in the ruby glass.

The upper end of the assembled ruby glass candle container and suspending member 12 is cov-

ered by a cap 29 which has a shoulder 30 resting upon the flange 27 and directly over the upper end of the ruby glass, a downwardly extending flange or skirt 31 embracing the upper end of the ruby glass and a central opening 32 for the discharge of the gaseous products of combustion. Inlet ports 33—which may be adjustable but preferably are fixed—are provided toward the outer edge of the cap. The cap is preferably so formed that the margins of the central opening 32 come some distance above the shoulder 30. This may artistically be accomplished by the stepped arrangement shown.

The connecting portion 28 of the container suspending member 12 may be imperforate, as indicated at 28' in the modification of Fig. 3, but preferably it is cut out spiderwise leaving relatively narrow connecting arms 34. This permits some circulation of the air in the space between the candle container and the ruby glass, but more especially it considerably restricts the conduction and consequent dissipation of heat from the upper end of the container to the cap. Excessive dissipation of heat from the container 11 might, especially when the burning of the candle is first started, leave the wall of the container opposite the flame too cool to insure the melting and ready running down of any film of candle composition which otherwise might form a semi-opaque coating remaining on the inside of the container.

When the candle has burned down to a point as low as combustion will still be sustained, the concentration of light from the flame will be approximately at the point 35 shown in Fig. 2. Even when the flame is at this low point, light will be shed with substantially full brilliance downwardly throughout all but a narrow cone represented by the lines 35—36. This is the joint result of several factors. One is the height of the bottom of the candle container above the base. Another is the relative size of the disc-like portion of the candle support 22. Another is the transparent bottom wall of the container 11. Still another is the fact that when the flame point comes within an inch or two of the bottom of the candle, the candle composition remaining therein will be melted and hence transparent.

When the candle is burned down and the flame is about to expire, a new candle is substituted as follows: the cap 29 is lifted off the ruby glass. If, as is preferably the case, the flange 27 is welded, soldered or otherwise secured to the shoulder 30, the suspending member 12 and the container 11 are lifted away from the ruby glass along with the cap. It is not necessary to remove the ruby glass; nor is it necessary to reach down into the ruby glass to remove any part. The container 11 is then unscrewed from the metal shell portion 26. The container 11 will carry in its interior all unburned candle composition, the candle support 22 and any fragments of charred or uncharred wick. The old container with its remaining contents may be disposed of as would any old packaging jar. A new container carrying a new candle is then screwed into the threaded portion 26 and, holding the assembly by the cap, the cap is replaced over the ruby glass with the new candle and its container in place in the interior. Because none of the candle composition or other parts could have overflown into the interior of the ruby glass or on to the base, those parts of the lamp require no cleaning in substituting the new candle.

The base 14 for the sanctuary lamp may comprise only a cup-shaped member. If desired an inner inverted cup-shaped member 36 may be employed, but it is not necessary and its elimination cheapens the cost of the base. Such an inner member 36 may carry an outward bottom flange 37 for spacing its lateral walls uniformly from the lateral walls of the cup-shaped base member 14, thereby forming an annular socket for the reception of the lower end of the ruby glass. Although the various parts of my sanctuary lamp are easily assembled and taken apart and the relatively movable parts are held together only by gravity (except for the screw threads 20), the sanctuary lamp has unusual stability as compared with conventional mountings of candles and their containers in sanctuary lamps. If a sanctuary lamp is carried about, it is subject to some tipping. Also if subjected to strong drafts the suspended types of sanctuary lamps will be subjected to considerable tipping. Where the candle or the candle and its container merely rest upon a base or some light socket in the base, there is danger, under the conditions of such tipping, of the candle or the candle container knocking against the inside of the ruby glass. My suspension mounting of the candle container precludes such a thing happening.

While I have described this specific embodiment of my invention, I contemplate that many changes may be made thereover without departing from the scope or spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A sanctuary lamp comprising an outer shell of translucent material, a normally solid candle, a container of translucent material for the candle and within which it is adapted to burn, a separate suspending ring supported by the upper end of the shell and having detachable connection with the upper end of the candle container for suspending the container and candle within the outer shell to leave a free space about the sides and bottom of the container, the ring presenting a handle portion beyond the outer shell.

2. A sanctuary lamp comprising a cylindrical ruby glass, an opaque base for supporting the ruby glass, a top cap for the ruby glass, a normally solid candle, a glass jar containing the candle and packaging it, within which the candle is adapted to burn, external screw threads formed in the jar adjacent its upper end, a threaded shell for detachable cooperation with the screw threads, the shell being carried by the cap and suspending the jar with its sides and bottom free and the threaded shell causing the jar to be lifted out of the ruby glass when the cap is lifted therefrom, the bottom of the suspending jar being a spaced distance above the horizontal plane of the opaque base whereby, when the candle is burned down to a point near its bottom, light may pass downwardly a considerable angle through the glass bottom of the jar and the ruby glass above the opaque base substantially as described.

3. A sanctuary lamp comprising a cylindrical ruby glass, an opaque base for supporting the ruby glass, a normally solid candle, a packaging glass jar therefor in which the candle is adapted to burn, the jar having a translucent glass bottom and screw threads adjacent its upper end, and a suspending ring for suspending the jar within the ruby glass with a clear space around its sides and bottom, the suspending ring comprising a threaded shell portion for cooperation with the screw threads of the jar and a portion adapted to rest upon the upper end of the ruby glass, the jar being suspended with its bottom a considerable distance above the plane of the opaque base whereby, when the candle has

burned to a point near its bottom, light may pass therefrom through the glass bottom of the jar and the ruby glass above the base through a wide downward angle.

4. A sanctuary lamp comprising an outer shell of translucent material, a normally solid candle, a packaging jar therefor within which the candle is adapted to burn, threads formed in the jar adjacent its upper end, and a cap for the upper end of the outer shell comprising a central orifice for combustion gases, a portion resting upon the upper end of the outer shell, a threaded shell portion in threaded engagement with the jar threads and a connecting spider portion between the threaded portion and the shell engaging portion, the cap suspending the jar within the outer shell through said spider portion and with a clear space around its sides and bottom which is in communication with the central orifice of the cap by means of openings in the spider portion.

5. A sanctuary lamp comprising a cylindrical ruby glass, a cap, an outer downwardly extending skirt thereon embracing the upper end of the ruby glass, a jar supporting ring having a flange resting upon the upper end of the ruby glass and between it and the cap, the ring having a threaded shell portion and a conical web portion connecting the flange portion with the shell portion, the conical portion serving as a guide for centering the shell portion when it is inserted into the ruby glass, a glass jar having screw threads formed adjacent its upper edge and engaged by said shell portion of the suspending ring, and a normally solid candle within the jar and adapted to burn therein.

6. A sanctuary lamp or the like comprising an outer cylindrical shell of translucent material, a candle, a container for the candle of translucent material in which the candle is adapted to burn, the container being of lesser overall diameter than the inside of the shell, a lamp top comprising a container-suspending member, and cooperating quick-detachable connecting elements on the member and on the exterior of the container near its top for suspending the container by the member, the member having a portion resting on the upper end of the shell for supporting the member, and in turn supporting the container within, but spaced from, the shell, the member, with the container suspended therefrom, being upwardly removable from the shell.

7. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising an outer translucent casing, an inner translucent container, a candle in the container, and a suspending member having detachable engagement with the upper end of both casings for removably suspending the container together with its candle within, but free of, the outer casing, the suspending member projecting beyond the outer casing for ready manual lifting engagement.

8. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a translucent wall, a translucent candle container, a candle in the container adapted to be burned therein, lamp top for the fixture supported by the fixture and having a quick-detachable connection with the upper end of the container for suspending the container within the translucent wall.

9. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a translucent wall, a translucent candle container, a candle in the container adapted to be burned therein, top for the fixture supported by the fixture and having a quick-detachable connection with the upper end of the container for suspending the container within the translucent wall with the lower end of the container free of the fixture.

10. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a translucent wall, a translucent candle container, a candle in the container adapted to be burned therein, a suspending member supported by the fixture and having a quick-detachable connection with the upper end of the container for suspending the container within the translucent wall, the suspending member constituting the sole support for the container, and having passages therethrough for venting the space between the wall and container.

11. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a translucent wall, a translucent candle container, a candle in the container adapted to be burned therein, a suspending member supported by the fixture and having a quick-detachable connection with the upper end of the container for suspending the container within the translucent wall and otherwise free of the fixture, whereby an air space is left between the fixture and the side walls and bottom of the container, the member being presented beyond the wall for ready manual engagement.

12. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a ruby glass shell, a candle, a glass jar packaging the candle and within which the candle is adapted to burn, and a separate suspending member removably supported by the upper end of the ruby glass and having quick-detachable connection with the upper end of the jar for suspending the jar and its candle within the ruby glass and constituting the sole support for the jar, whereby the suspending member, carrying the jar, may be withdrawn from the fixture and then the container removed from the suspending member, the member presenting downwardly facing portions for ready manual lifting engagement.

13. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a ruby glass shell, a candle, a glass jar packaging the candle and within which the candle is adapted to burn, and a cap resting on the upper end of the ruby glass and inwardly overhanging the ruby glass, the cap carrying a jar suspending member which has a quick-detachable connection with the upper end of the jar for suspending the jar and its candle within and spaced from the ruby glass and constituting the sole support for the jar, whereby the cap, carrying the jar with it, is upwardly withdrawable from the ruby glass and the jar may then be removed from the cap and its suspending member.

14. A candle burning sanctuary lamp or the like comprising a fixture having a translucent wall, a candle, a jar of translucent material constituting a packaging for the candle and within which the candle is burned, the lamp including a cap supported by the fixture and having a jar-supporting portion which has threaded engagement with the upper end of the jar for suspending the jar within the fixture, the parts being constructed and arranged to permit the cap, carrying the jar with it, to be withdrawn from the fixture and then the jar to be unscrewed from the cap.

15. A sanctuary lamp comprising a tall tubular ruby glass, a translucent open-topped deep jar-shaped candle container disposed within the ruby glass, a candle in the container, and a sepa-

rate ring resting on the upper end of and supported by the ruby glass, the ring having detachable connection with the upper end of the container for suspending it within the ruby glass and also having a portion presented above the ruby glass for convenient manual engagement whereby the ring, with the container suspended thereby, may be lifted out of the ruby glass.

16. A sanctuary lamp comprising a tall tubular ruby glass, a translucent open-topped deep jar-shaped candle packaging container, a candle in the container, a lamp top resting on the ruby glass at the upper end thereof for covering the ruby glass, and means carried by the top at its underside having detachable connection with the upper end of the container for suspending the container within the ruby glass, the top constituting a handle whereby the container may be lifted out of the ruby glass.

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