

A. & C. WEINRICH.
PYROTECHNIC TOY.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1907.

955,486.

Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

Fig. 1

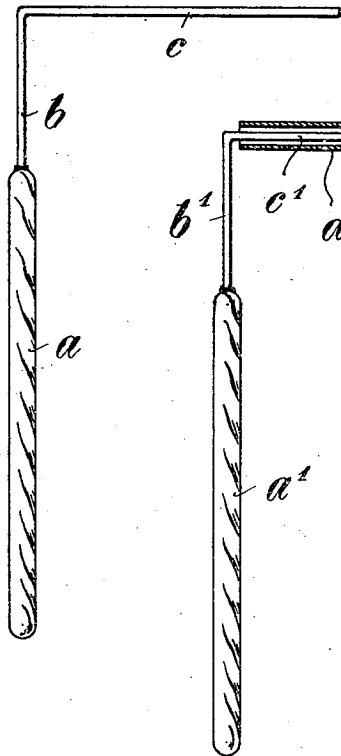


Fig. 2

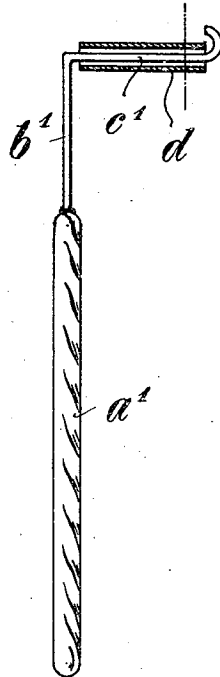


Fig. 3

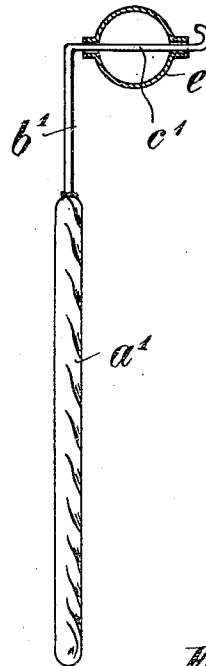


Fig. 4

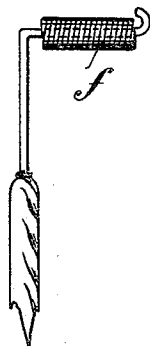
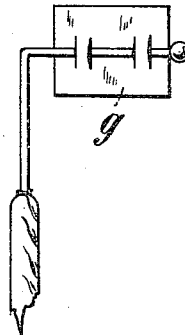


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST WEINRICH AND CLEMENS WEINRICH, OF WORBIS, GERMANY.

PYROTECHNIC TOY.

955,486.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUST WEINRICH and CLEMENS WEINRICH, both subjects of the German Emperor, and both residing at Worbis, in the German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pyrotechnic Toys, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to those pyrotechnic toys variously known as coruscating or Bengal candles, which on being ignited emit showers of brightly colored sparks; and the essential feature of our improvement is the provision of means whereby the burning candle can be readily rotated in order to produce the illusion of a luminous ring or "sun" from which sparkling rays emanate.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows a candle having a simple stem bent at an angle. Fig. 2 shows a candle whose bent stem is furnished with a loose sleeve as bearing, the latter being drawn in section. Fig. 3 is a like view of a candle whose stem is provided with a knob bearing. Fig. 4 shows a candle having a spirally wound sleeve as bearing for its stem. Fig. 5 shows a candle whose stem is inserted through the eyes of a small plate which acts as bearing.

The candle *a* may be of the ordinary description, *b* being the wire stem projecting from the mass of inflammable composition. For the purpose of enabling the candle to be rotated, the stem *b* is bent so as to form an arm *c*, which when gripped by the hand constitutes an axis about which the candle can be rapidly swung in order to produce the desired illusion, the fingers forming a bearing.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2 the stem *b*¹ of the candle *a*¹ is similarly bent to form an arm *c*¹, over which a loose sleeve *d* is slipped and held in place in any suitable manner, for instance by the end of the arm

being turned over. This sleeve, grasped by the fingers, forms a convenient bearing in which the axis *c*¹ can rotate on the candle being swung around.

In the candle shown in Fig. 3 the sleeve *d* of Fig. 2 is replaced by a knob *e*. In Fig. 4 a spirally wound wire sleeve *f* is shown as bearing for the axis. In Fig. 5 the bearing is constituted by a plate *g*.

It must be understood that the devices illustrated are merely examples of the many forms of bearing which we may employ for the candle stem, and for which we desire to secure protection.

What we claim as new is—

1. A coruscating candle, consisting of a stem and a mass of inflammable composition applied directly to a portion of the same, the end of the bare part of the stem being bent substantially at right angles so as to constitute an axis about which the candle can be swung.

2. A coruscating candle, consisting of a stem and a mass of inflammable composition applied directly to a portion of the same, the end of the bare part of the stem being bent substantially at right angles so as to constitute an axis about which the candle can be swung, and a bearing which receives the axis and is adapted to be grasped by the fingers, substantially as described.

3. In a pyrotechnic device, the combination with a stem, of combustible material carried by said stem and producing sparks, and a handle carried by said stem substantially at right angles thereto, whereby rotation may be manually imparted to said stem.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

AUGUST WEINRICH.
CLEMENS WEINRICH.

Witnesses:

HEINRICH MÜLLER,
ALOÏS RIEB.