

(No Model.)

A. F. BAUMER.
DISH CANDLE.

No. 534,991.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.

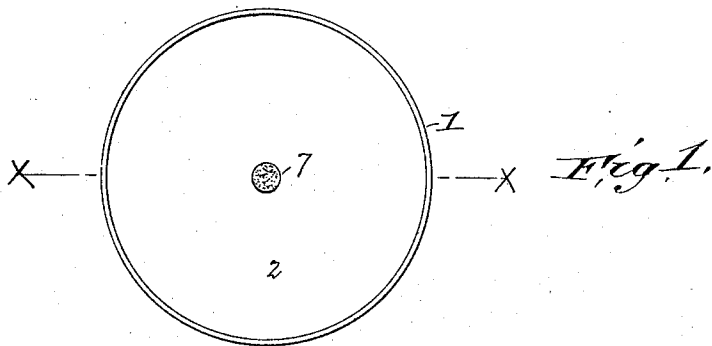


Fig. 1.

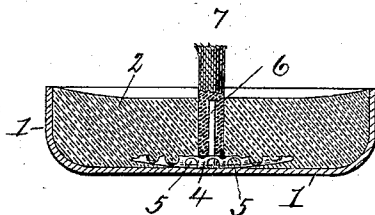


Fig. 2.

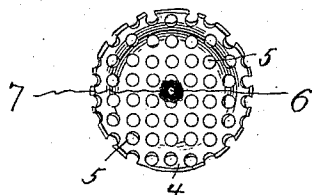


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

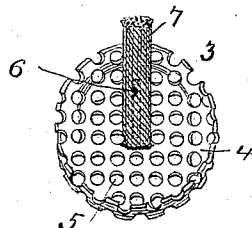
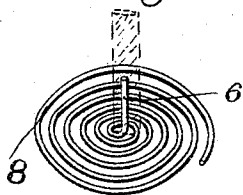


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON F. BAUMER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

DISH-CANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,991, dated March 5, 1895.

Application filed April 21, 1894. Serial No. 508,541. (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-Candles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wax or composition illuminants and more particularly to that class of candles, so called, which are generally used in dishes or cups for decorative purposes, in which the wax is formed in disk shape, and is held both in solid and liquid condition in the cup, the cup affording means for containing the wax within a suitable glass or other globe.

In using this class of device it has often occurred that the heat melts the wax, which then lies in a fluid or semi-fluid condition in the cup, the wick then losing its support and becoming extinguished by falling into the fluid wax; or when the wax has been rendered partially fluid or plastic the wick gets a cant and unequal consumption of the wax at either side of the wick ensues, and very often an overheating and cracking of the globe. There are other disadvantages, but these are among the prominent ones. Means have been employed, I believe, to cure these defects, but, so far as I know, they have not been effective in accomplishing the result sought for.

My invention has for its object therefore to provide a wick support for dish candles to which the short wick can be readily and detachably secured, which may be contained within the wax body, and which will support the wick when the wax is either solid or fluid; will afford easy access of the fluid wax to the wick; and will effectually prevent the burning wick from coming in contact with the glass globe and cracking it.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view showing the wax body in a containing dish or cup. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation approximately on the line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the wick supporter, enlarged. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the wick supporter, and wick attached, showing the method of uniting them. Fig. 5 shows a modification.

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

At 1 is a dish, cup, or other receptacle of

tin or other suitable material, within which is a disk or other suitably shaped body of wax 2, and at 3 is the wick supporter which comprises preferably a plate of tin 4, perforated as at 5, and dished at the margin, from which extends upwardly and centrally a small wire 6, which receives a small section of cotton or like wick 7, by inserting the wire into the wick.

The means for supporting the wick herein disclosed is believed to be novel and is an important feature of my invention.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to use wires for supporting the wicks of dish candles, but, so far as I know, such wires have been thin wires twisted or woven in the fiber of the wick to give it inherent stability.

My invention consists in providing the supporting plate with a short stiff piece of wire upon which the wick can be impaled. The advantage of this construction is that the cost of manufacture is greatly reduced. The time required to secure my wick in place is far less than with the old constructions, and as the labor account is the most considerable item in the manufacture of such small articles, a very great saving is attained by my improved construction.

The perforations in the plate 4 extend, preferably, close to the wire 6. In fact the plate is best made of perforated material, dished or cupped if desired, and the wire soldered there-to in place.

In practice the wick holder can be placed in a suitable casting receptacle, and the fluid wax cast about it, so as to firmly retain it in place; and at this point the dished contour of the plate 4 comes into play by providing space between its bottom and the casting receptacle and within its dished portion for receiving the set wax and firmly embedding it. It is not essential, however, to the successful operation of my invention that the wick support be held in the cast wax, as it can be dropped into the fluid wax, with the wick preferably attached, the perforations in the plate permitting it to sink rapidly, and will then sustain the wick.

Fig. 5 shows a modified form of the wick-supporter with the wick secured thereon, the wick being shown in dotted lines.

The plate 4 is preferably made thin so that

the wick will be in close contact with the bottom of the cup or disk 1 and thus economically consume the wax whether solid or fluid, the upturned margin of the plate and the
5 perforations about the wire aiding this when the wax is fluid.

To prevent the burning wick from coming in contact with the glass globe (into which the cup and contained wax are placed for illumination) the plate 4 is made comparatively
10 of greater diameter than is essential for the purpose of supporting the wick, and should it be moved toward the edge of the dish toward the globe, the edge of the plate will keep
15 it at a distance sufficient for preventing its heating the globe.

It is apparent that instead of using a plate, a wire 8, as shown in Fig. 5, coiled or otherwise disposed, can be secured to the wick supporting wire, and that other changes can be
20 made in the construction of my wick support

without departing from the spirit of my invention, which, having been by me fully described,

I claim as follows:

1. In a dish candle, the combination of a cup and wax body a plate in the cup, a straight wire extending centrally therefrom and a wick impaled on said wire.

2. In a dish candle, the combination of a cup and wax body, a saucerlike perforated plate deepest at the center, a straight wire extending centrally and upwardly therefrom, and a wick impaled on the wire and resting on the plate, 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.