

A. WILL.
CANDLE HOLDER.
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1,061,347.

Patented May 13, 1913.

Fig. 1.

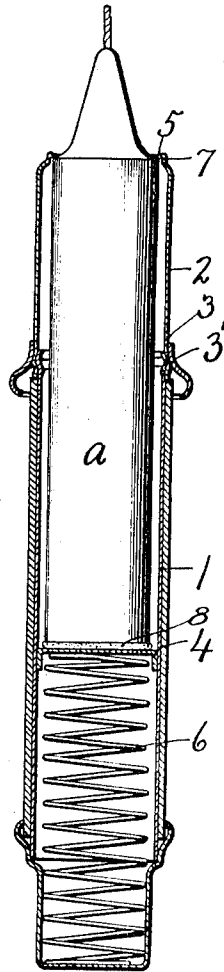
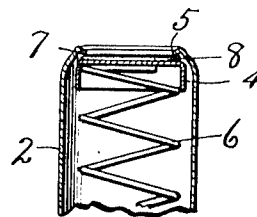


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.
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CANDLE-HOLDER.

1,061,347.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY WILL, of No. 1011 Harrison street, Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Candle-Holders, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 This invention relates to certain improvements in candle holders comprising a tube having an annulus at one end of slightly smaller diameter than that of the candle and against which the taper or wick end of the candle is held by the application of a spring actuated follower to the opposite end of the candle so as to gradually advance such candle as its taper end is consumed. One of the objections to this class of holders is that during the final consumption of the candle the molten matter overflows around the edges of the follower and congeals upon the interior of the tube and spring, which interferes with the free operation of the moving parts and necessitates frequent cleansing thereof.

The main object therefore, of my present invention is to obviate this overflow by slightly arching the portion of the annulus at the periphery of the follower so as to form a tight joint or seat when these parts are brought together.

30 In the drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the holder showing a full-length candle therein. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a part of the holder with the candle omitted, showing the spring-pressed follower seated against the candle-retaining means.

40 The holder shown comprises coaxial metal tubes —1— and —2— screwed together end to end at —3— and adapted to receive a candle —a— which is inserted in the open end of the tube —1— and depressed against an upwardly spring pressed follower before the tubes are coupled whereupon the tube —2— is slipped over the upper end of the candle and screwed upon the tube —1—. The tube section 2 is provided with an annular flange 3' against its screw-threaded portion to overlie the joint when the two sections are assembled. The upper end of the tube is open and

formed with an inwardly projecting annulus or shoulder —5— of slightly less inner diameter than that of the main body of the candle so as to allow the taper end of such candle to project therethrough and at the same time hold the candle against undue outward feeding by the spring pressed follower. A coil spring —6— is interposed between the follower and bottom of the tube —1— and is tensioned to feed said follower and candle outwardly as fast as the taper end is consumed by burning, under which conditions the portions of the candle in engagement with the annulus —5— gradually liquefies by melting thereby permitting such automatic feed. When the candle is nearly consumed and the follower has reached the limit of its upward movement by contact with the annulus —5—, the remnant is practically in liquid form and usually overflows around the edges of the follower by reason of its imperfect seating against the annulus thereby allowing the molten matter to deposit and congeal on the follower and springs sufficient to interfere with the free operation of the moving parts. To overcome this and to assure a more perfect seating of the follower against the annulus, I provide the latter with an annular groove —7— formed by depressing the inner edge of said annulus or by pressing up the portion thereof which is engaged by the edge of the follower, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2. The follower comprises in its construction an inverted cup-shaped member 4 which receives the upper end of spring 6, and on which is mounted a disk 8 which fits, when the follower reaches the limit of its outward movement, closely against the inner depressed edge of the annulus. This disk is usually formed from a compressible or yielding material which will effect a seal with the annulus 5. The taper end of the tube —2— serves to center the follower in its upward movement while the annular groove —7— at the edge of the follower affords a more free and effective seating of the follower against the annulus.

What I claim is:

A candle holder comprising a tube formed of two sections united substantially midway their lengths, the upper section at the outer end thereof tapering inwardly and termi-

nating in an annular shoulder having a groove formed in the lower side thereof, an inverted cup of substantially the same diameter as the groove arranged therein, a
5 disk positioned upon the upper side of said cup for supporting a candle, and a compression coil spring intermediate the cup and lower end of said tube to cause the disk and

cup to engage said annular shoulder in the limit of its outward movement. 10

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of August 1910.

ANTHONY WILL.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,

E. F. SPEARING.