

Sept. 22, 1925.

J. B. RHOADS
ILLUMINATING DEVICE
Filed Nov. 28, 1924

1,554,524

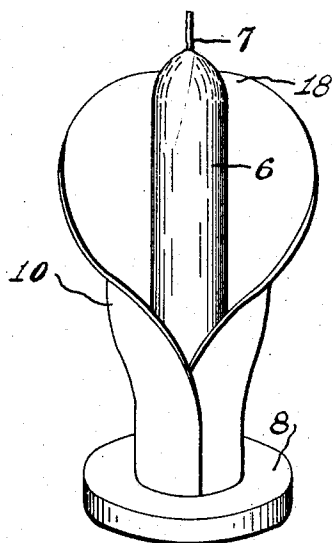


FIG. 1.

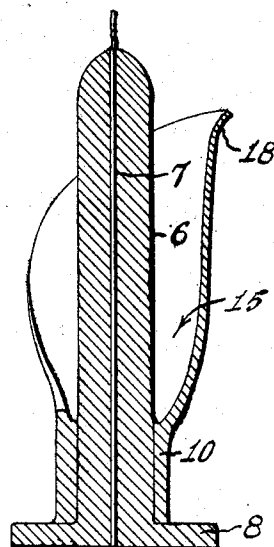


FIG. 2.

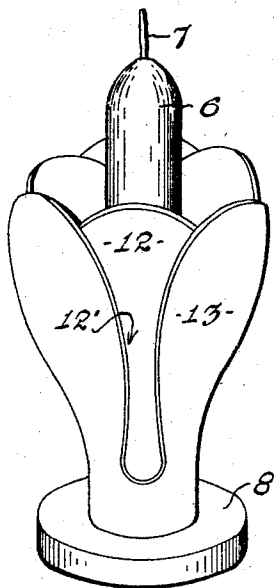


FIG. 4.

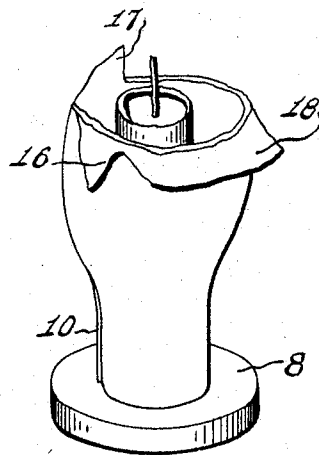


FIG. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE BENNEVILLE RHOADS, OF LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA.

ILLUMINATING DEVICE.

Application filed November 23, 1924. Serial No. 752,660.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE BENNEVILLE RHOADS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of La Jolla, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Illuminating Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to illuminating devices and pertains more particularly to a combined candle and favour, suitable for dinner parties and the like.

The principal object of the invention is to provide illuminating devices which are both practical and ornamental, and which having served their purpose as an illuminant will appear sufficiently attractive or artistic as to warrant their being kept as souvenirs.

Another object of the invention is to provide a candle device which is artistic and ornamental before use, interesting and attractive during use, and peculiarly attractive after use.

Another object of the invention is to provide more colorful or subdued lighting effects than can ordinarily be obtained by the use of ordinary candles on a dinner table.

Another object of the invention is to provide a candle which will be slow burning and safe, and which will not spread melted wax.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a combined candle and souvenir or favour, which is very attractive, and which may be manufactured of low cost material at moderate manufacturing cost.

Many other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter and will be better understood because of the order in which they occur.

I have illustrated by the accompanying drawings two typical embodiments of my invention.

In the said drawings,

Figure 1, is a perspective view of one embodiment of my invention as it appears before being lighted.

Figure 2, is a vertical mid section thereof.

Figure 3, is a view analogous to Fig. 1, showing the device as it appears after it has been used for a time.

Figure 4, is a perspective view of another embodiment of the invention.

In carrying out my invention in all of its embodiments, I provide a vertical candle or candle shaft 6, having the usual wick 7.

Said candle is in all respects an operative candle; it being shown as comparatively large in the drawings to provide for practical illumination.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, a suitably cut single wall 10, of wax is wrapped around the lower end of the shaft in abutment with the annular enlargement. The result is that the shaft and the wall 10 form a calla lily in which the lily pistil is a candle. The wall 10 should be of a suitably strong wax composition and may be delicately tinted to be typical of any specie of lily. In Fig. 4, two walls, 12 and 13, are employed to form two rows of flower petals; portions of the wall being removed at 12' to provide the separate petals. The embodiment shown in Fig. 4 is conventionally typical of a tulip and should be colored accordingly. Other flowers, such as roses, jonquils, jack-in-pulps, and the like may be made in a similar manner. The petals should be formed when the wax is warm and comparatively soft, and still capable of being handled in sheet form.

Of course the wax wall 10 is translucent and should be colored to resemble the flower to be represented. The pistil or candle shaft should be yellow to indicate pollen. Preferably the petals should show a tendency to bend outward and should be shaped accordingly so that when they are heated they will wilt and fold over in a manner typical of a wilting flower. In the case of the tulip, the petals are coaxially arranged, and all petals will tend to receive about the same amount of heat. In the case of the lily, the rear portion will receive more heat and will melt more readily. The angle at which the petals are disposed, relative to the vertical, and the proximity to the candle shaft, predetermines the characteristic wilting of the flower. Almost any desired effect, noticeable in the case of a wilting flower, may be obtained by proper proportions of the factors mentioned.

In the operation of the flower-like devices, the candle burns particularly steadily because of the fact that the annular petal-forming wall is a shield from drafts. The base holds the candle shaft perfectly erect, and efficient and steady combustion of the melted wax ensues. As the shaft is consumed and the flame goes lower, it comes in closer proximity to the wall. All during the burning of the candle the wall is sub-

ject to heat and the petal of the flower is caused to distort or "wilt". In Fig. 3 a partially consumed candle is shown. The sides of the petal most remote from the flame are indicated at 16 and 17, respectively. Such portions of the wall remain more upright; portion 16 having wilted more than 17, for example. The rear part of the wall, as at 18, has wilted and turned backward and outward because of its original disposition relative to the vertical shaft. The total effect is quite typical of a wilted lily, and the device, having served its purpose as a candle at a dinner or the like, is naturally saved and cherished by a guest as a souvenir.

In the case of the tulip, although not so shown in the drawings, there is a tendency for the petals to wilt quite evenly, since they are evenly disposed around the candle, and the latter will burn quite steadily because it is protected from drafts. One of the most striking features of the flower candle is that the unit is internally illuminated by the flame and glows with a soft and particularly pleasing glow. There is practically no tendency for melted wax to fall except it be caught by the annular wall. Should a portion of the petal melt and fall inwardly it will be caught within the space enclosed by the petals.

It will be apparent now that all the articles described herein are artistic, ornamental, interesting and attractive; they are self supporting, economical to manufacture, efficient in combustion as candles, and while burning remain always truly vertical.

While I have shown and described specific embodiments of my invention I do not limit

myself to any specific construction, or arrangement of parts, or shapes, or character, or color or nature of the material used, except as set forth in the appended claims, and I may depart from the specific construction, arrangement of parts and other points mentioned as I desire, or as occasion seems to require, without enlarging the scope of my invention within the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a device of the class described, a central candle, and upwardly extending translucent sheet-like members arranged in an annular series about said candles; said members formed of substantially the same material as the candle.

2. In a device of the class described, an inverted substantially bell-like structure composed of a slowly combustible material, an integral central shaft within said structure, and a wick in said shaft.

3. In a device of the class described, a candle, and sheets of wax grouped around said candle in a substantially bell-like inverted structure.

4. In a device of the class described, a candle resembling the pistil of a flower, and a wax member wrapped around said candle to resemble the corolla of a flower.

5. In a device of the class described, a candle resembling the pistil of a flower, and wax petals grouped around said candle to resemble the corolla of a flower.

6. In an article of manufacture, an artificial flower composed of wax and in which the pistil of the flower is an operative candle.

J. BENNEVILLE RHOADS.