

Aug. 14, 1956

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2,758,460

WICK HOLDER FOR CANDLES

Filed March 27, 1953

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

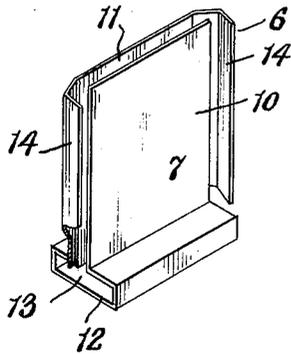


FIG. 2.

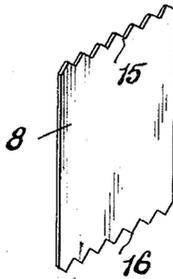


FIG. 3.

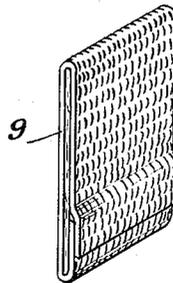


FIG. 4.

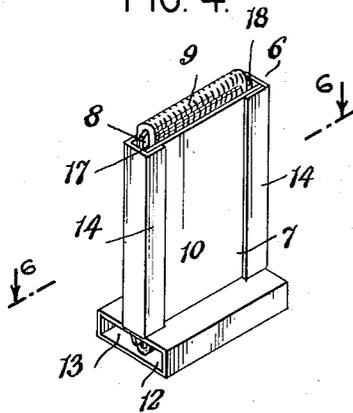


FIG. 5.

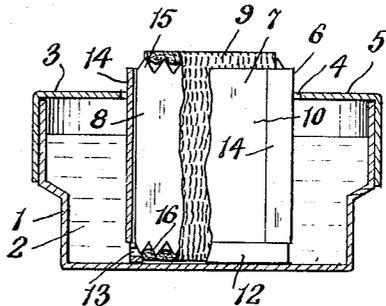


FIG. 6.

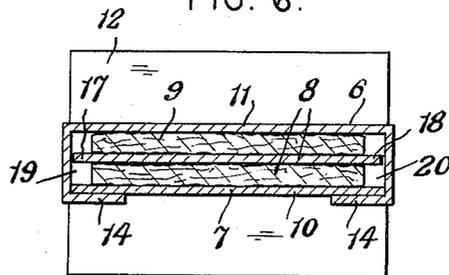
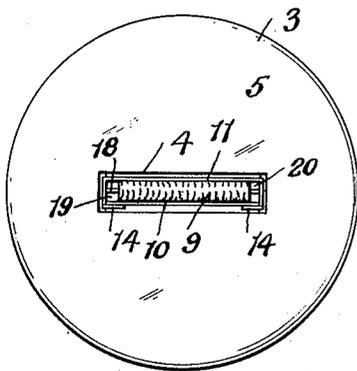


FIG. 7.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

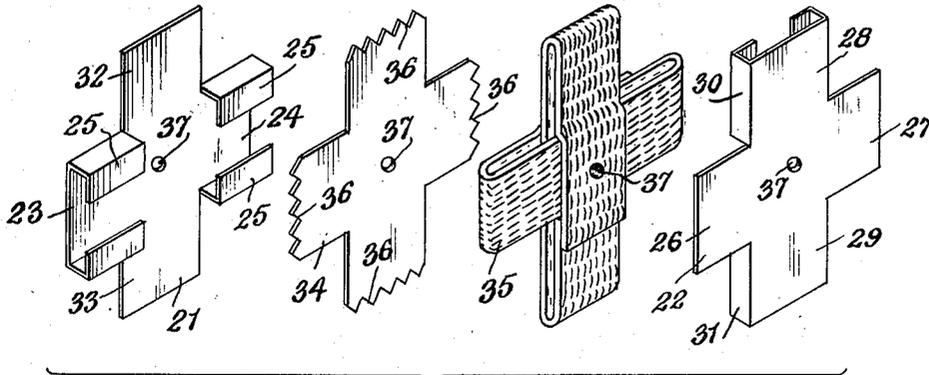


FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

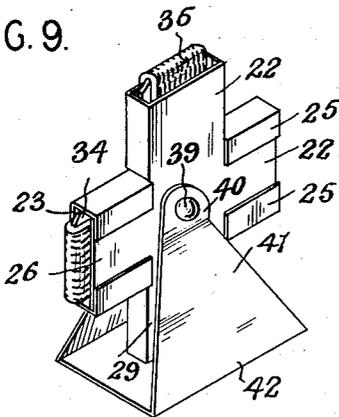


FIG. 10.

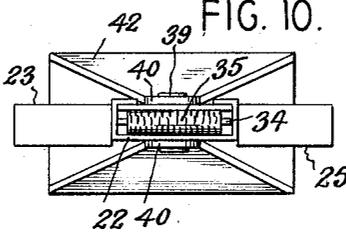


FIG. 11.

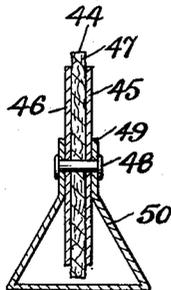
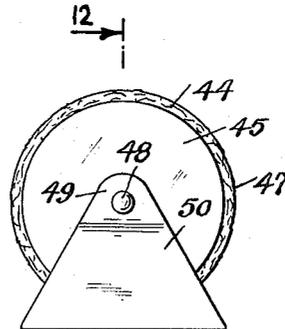


FIG. 12.

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## WICK HOLDER FOR CANDLES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 67—21)

This invention relates to candles and more particularly to wick holders therefor. The candles to which the present invention has reference may be those used for memorial purposes, as insect eliminators, for use by hunters or campers or for many other purposes. Such a candle usually consists of a relatively shallow receptacle containing a so-called solid fuel of a wax-like nature. An apertured cover member is fitted on top of the receptacle and a wick holder, having its lower end embedded in the fuel in the receptacle, protrudes through the aperture in the cover member and has the upper end of its wick disposed above the cover member.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved wick holder, primarily intended for use in connection with a candle of the above type, and which will produce a constant and uniform flame.

It is another object of the invention to provide, in a wick holder of the kind described, means by which a transference of heat from the flame of the wick to the fuel will be had, whereby said fuel will be rendered fluid and will be caused to be moved upwardly through the wick holder to reach and impregnate the wick and thus aid materially in the securing and maintenance of a steady and uniform flame.

More particularly, the invention contemplates in one of its embodiments, the provision of a wick holder in the form of a tube or sleeve which is located in the candle receptacle and has its lower end surrounded by the solid fuel therein; said sleeve having a transverse fuel channel at the bottom and containing a flat metal plate over which a wick is arranged, said wick and a portion of the plate protruding out of the top of the tube or sleeve. The arrangement of the plate within the tube or sleeve and the proportions of the same relative to the sleeve, as well as with respect to the wick, are such that vertical side passages are located within the tube or sleeve between the side edges of the wick and inner wall surfaces of the tube or sleeve, which passages are in communication with the bottom channel and permit the upward flow of the fluid to reach and impregnate the wick and aid in the maintenance of a steady flame.

These and other objects to be hereafter set forth, are attained by the invention, a more particular description of which will be given, and will be set forth with particularity in the claim appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein several embodiments of the invention are described,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the invention showing the body member of the wick holder in an open position;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the plate member around which the wick is positioned;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the wick;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the wick holder, showing the plate and wick in position therein;

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through a candle, showing the wick holder in position;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken substantially on the

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line 6—6 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is an exploded view of another embodiment of the invention showing the elements which form a cross-shaped wick holder;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the cross-shaped wick holder in assembled position;

Fig. 10 is a top plan view of the structure of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a front elevational view of another embodiment of the invention in which the wick holder is of circular form, and

Fig. 12 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 12—12 of Fig. 11, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, 1 indicates the body or receptacle portion of a candle holder, the same being in the form of a shallow container holding a solid inflammable fuel indicated at 2. The top of the receptacle is normally covered or closed by a removable cover member 3 telescopically fitted on the receptacle 1. Said cover member is formed with a slot 4 in its top plate 5 and protruding through said slot for a slight distance is the wick holder generally indicated at 6 and to which the present invention relates.

The holder 6, composed of the parts or elements shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, includes the body member 7, inner plate 8 and the wick 9. The body member 7 is preferably, but not necessarily, formed from a single metal strip shaped to provide front and back panels, indicated respectively at 10 and 11. At their lower ends, these panels 10 and 11 are connected by an integral rectangular loop 12 serving as a supporting base and also to provide a transverse channel 13 into which the inflammable fuel 2 may enter for access to the wick 9. The panel indicated at 11 is formed, at its opposite side edges, with wings 14 which are folded on vertical lines to embrace the panel 10 and result in the formation of a sleeve or tube within which the plate 8 and the wick 9, extended around said plate, are positioned.

The wick 9 is in the form of a strip of fuel-impregnated, non-inflammable material such as asbestos fabric, which strip is extended or folded around the plate 8 and the wick, with the plate enclosed within it, is then inserted in the upstanding tubular portion of the holder body 7 as shown in Fig. 4. It will be noted that the upper and lower edges of the plate 8 are serrated as indicated at 15 and 16, and these serrated edges provide teeth which engage against the wick and hold it in position relative to the plate 8. In addition, the serrated edges 15 and 16 aid in permitting the access of air to the wick to promote combustion.

As will be noted from Fig. 6, the wick 9 is preferably of less width than the width of the plate 8, resulting in the side edge of the plate protruding beyond the side edges of the wick as indicated at 17 and 18 in Fig. 6. It will be also noted that the wick is of less width than the internal width of the sleeve portion of the holder and this results in the production of two vertical passages 19 and 20 within the holder as seen in Fig. 6, and along the vertical edges of the wick. These passages are in communication at their lower ends with the transverse channel 13 at the bottom of the wick holder.

When the wick holder is fitted in position in the candle receptacle as shown in Fig. 5, with a portion of the same protruding out of the slot 4, it will be observed that the upper end of the plate 8 with the portion of the wick 9 extended thereover, is disposed above the top of the holder 6. A lighted match is applied to this top portion of the wick, and the same, being impregnated with the fuel, will ignite. Since the wick is extended about, or

encompasses the plate 8 said plate 8 serves as a transmitter of the heat created by the burning wick, and the heat being thus communicated to the fuel 2 in the receptacle, will tend to liquefy the fuel which will enter the transverse channel 13 and will be drawn up by capillary attraction through the vertical passages 19 and 20 to reach and saturate the wick 9 and thus supply the fuel for continuous burning.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 8 to 10 inclusive, the wick holder assumes the form of a cross-shaped member. The holder is therein composed of two cross-shaped plates indicated respectively at 21 and 22. The plate 21 is formed with the two arms 23 and 24, each of which is formed with the flanges 25, 25 which engage around arms 26 and 27 of the plate 22. Similarly, plate 22 is provided with the arms 28 and 29 formed with the flanges 30 and 31 which fit around the arms 32 and 33 on the plate 21. This results in the production of a cross-shaped hollow holder having four arms, any one of which may be selectively used. The plate 34 is also of cross-shape and receives wicks 35 as shown in Fig. 8. Serrations 36 are formed in the outer edges of the four arms of the plate 34 for the purpose disclosed in connection with the embodiment of the invention disclosed in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive. Each of the elements of the holder shown in Fig. 8 are centrally apertured as shown at 37 and through these aligned apertures is extended a pivot pin 39 which rotatively supports the holder between lugs 40 provided at the upper end of the upstanding arms 41 of a U-shaped bracket 42. This arrangement is such that the holder may be rotatively moved within the bracket to bring any of its four arms to vertical position to extend out of the slot 4 in the top of the cover member 3.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 11 and 12, the wick 44 is shown to be of circular form and is embraced between two circular metallic disks 45 and 46, with the peripheral edge portion 47 of the wick extending beyond the peripheral edges of the disks 45 and 46. A rivet 48 constitutes a pivot pin for this wick holder, and extends through the disks 45 and 46 and through the center of the wick 44 and thus holds the wick

assembly, consisting of the wick 44 and disks 45 and 46 in position between the ears 49 of the supporting bracket 50. This arrangement is such that the wick may be rotatively moved as required to bring any desired portion of its periphery into exposed position through the slot 4 so that when a portion of the wick becomes burned or charred, a fresh portion may be easily brought into use.

Having described several embodiments of the invention, it is obvious that the same is not to be restricted thereto, but is broad enough to cover all structures coming within the scope of the annexed claim.

What I claim is:

A wick holder comprising, a tube formed from a single sheet of metal folded to form a closed-bottom and open-top flat tube, the closed-bottom defining a transverse fuel-receiving channel, a flat metal plate fitted within the tube and having an upper end protruding out of the open top of the tube, a wick consisting of a folded strip of absorbent material fitted over the plate and located within the tube, said wick having a part extended over the portion of the plate which protrudes out of the tube, the wick being of less width than the width of the plate whereby edge portions of the plate are exposed beyond the side edges of the wick, the width of the wick being less than the interior width of the tube, whereby vertical passages are provided in the tube between the edges of the wick and inner wall portions of the tube, edge parts of the plate being located in said passages, the lower end of the plate entering the transverse fuel-receiving channel, and the vertical passages being in communication with said channel.

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