July 20, 1943. J. M. POWERS ET AL 2,324,723

CANDLE AND CANDLE SECTIONS

Filed May 20, 1942

FIG. 1

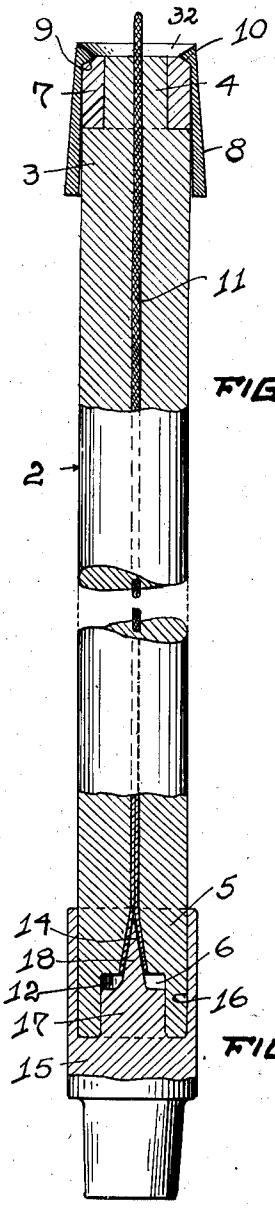


FIG. 2

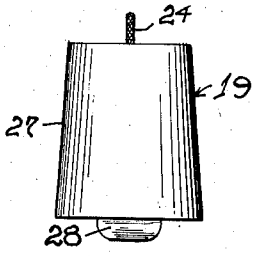


FIG. 3

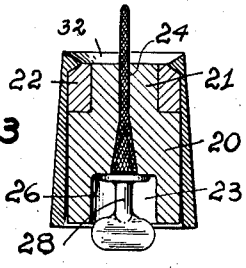


FIG. 4

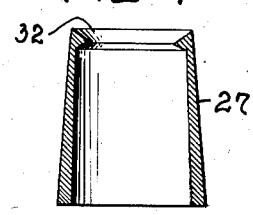


FIG. 5

FIG. 6

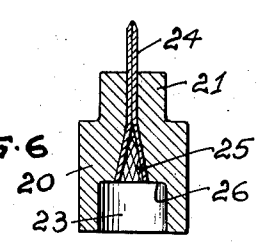


FIG. 7

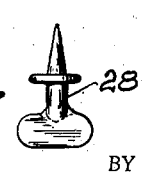


FIG. 8

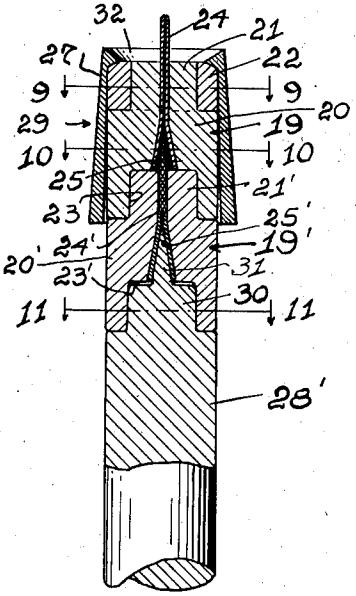


FIG. 9

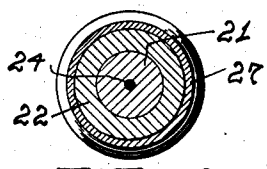


FIG. 10

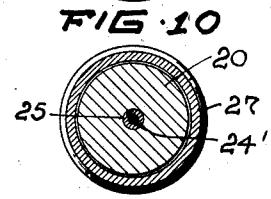
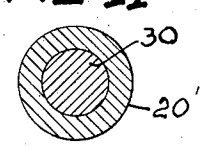


FIG. 11



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2,324,723

CANDLE AND CANDLE SECTION

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Application May 20, 1942, Serial No. 443,746

5 Claims. (Cl. 67—22)

This invention in general pertains to candles used in religious and social ceremonies and more particularly to candles constructed to increase their hours of service and effect utmost efficiency in their use. Candles when burnt down to a considerable extent are displeasing, undesirable and useless for ceremonies requiring continuous burning of the candles and therefore short candles or stubs are generally thrown away. This waste of material amounting to more than twenty per cent when candles are grouped in candelabra as customary on altars and the like has partly been overcome by shaping the ends of candles as male and female members to permit of readily combining two candles for completely using up these candles and lengthening short candles. However, thus extended candles do not burn properly when the flame travels downwardly from the wick of a candlestub to the wick of its extension and all constructions designed to improve their burning during this time have been unsatisfactory.

It is the general object of the present invention to provide candles which permit of properly extending their stub ends by extensions designed to support by means of their wicks the wicks of the candlestub ends, all for the purpose of effecting proper burning of the flame when travelling downwardly from the wick of a candlestub to the wick of its extension and proper support of the wick end of the candlestub when unsupported.

This general object of the invention is ascertained by forming a candle at its top end with a spigot or cylindrical extension and at its bottom end with a cylindrical recess adapted to receive the spigot end of another candle, and providing the candle with a wick woven in tubular form which is extended at the top of the candle, terminates adjacent to the bottom wall of the recess and has its end formed into a slightly cone-shaped portion dimensioned to receive and closely encircle the wick end of another candle extended with its spigot into the recess of the first candle.

Another object of the invention therefore is the provision of a candle embodying a spigot top end, a cylindrically recessed bottom end, and a tubular wick, terminating at the bottom wall of the recess with the wick at its end slightly cone-shaped for receiving and encircling the wick of another similar candle.

A further object of the invention is the combination of a candle embodying a spigot top end encircled by a ring-shaped collar member, a cylindrically recessed bottom end, and a tubular wick terminating at the bottom wall of the recess and formed with a slightly cone-shaped end portion, with a candle guard encircling the top end of said candle and seating upon its collar member.

In addition the invention has certain other marked superiorities which radically distinguish it from presently known structures. These improvements, embodying certain novel features of construction, are more clearly set forth in the following specification and the appended claims; and a preferred embodiment of the invention is hereinafter shown with reference to the accompanying drawing forming part of the specification.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view partly in elevation of a candle embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a side-view of a short candle section member within a guard adapted for use as an extension or an individual candle to be used with a candle mount simulating a candle.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the candle section member shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the guard of the candle section member.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view partly in elevation of the candle section collar member.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the candle section member without guard and collar member; and

Fig. 7 is a side-view of the pin member protecting the cone-shaped lower end of the wick of the candle section member.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view showing a combination of two candle section members of the type disclosed in Fig. 2, with the combination mounted on a candle mount simulating a candle.

Fig. 9 is a cross sectional view on line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a cross sectional view on line 10—10 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 11 is a cross sectional view on line 11—11 of Fig. 8.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing reference numeral 2 represents a candle, the top end 3 of which is shaped to a spigot or cylindrical extension 4 and the bottom end 5 of which is cylindrically recessed as at 6. This candle mounts on its extension 4 a ring-shaped collar member 7 dimensioned for alignment with the outer surface of the candle, which collar member supports a metal guard member 8 of common construction resting with its inner, in-

clined circular shoulder 9 upon the similarly inclined top surface 10 of collar member 7. A tubular wick 11 extended centrally through candle 2 terminates with its lower end at the bottom wall 12 of cylindrical recess 6, and this wick at its lower end is expanded to a slightly cone-shaped recess 14 adapted to receive the upper wick end of another candle of similar construction and snugly encircle such wick. Candle 2 is mounted in a holder 15, the cylindrical recess 16 of which embodies a spigot 17 dimensioned to fit recess 6 in candle 2. This spigot is formed with a cone-shaped pin 18 extended into the cone-shaped recess 14 of wick 11 to protect said recess and permit of proper insertion of the wick end of another candle when candle 2 is to be extended.

Candles which are used in religious and social ceremonies burn generally only a limited time and often these ceremonies call for use of new candles, so that waste of candles is excessive. Such waste can be overcome by the use of candle sections such as shown in Figs. 2 through 7 which disclose a short candle section 19 constructed similar to the candle 2 shown in Fig. 1. Candle section 19 embodies a candle body 20 provided with a top spigot 21, a collar member 22 on said spigot, a bottom recess 23 in body 20 and a tubular wick 24, the slightly cone-shaped recess 25 of which terminates flush with bottom wall 26 of the recess 23. Collar member 22 which can readily be removed from top spigot 21 seats a metal guard member 27 dimensioned to fully cover the candle body 20 so as to hide mounting of section 19 on a body 28' shaped to simulate a candle (see Fig. 8). The cone-shaped recess 25 in wick 24 is preferably protected by a readily removable pin member 28.

The candle sections 19 can readily be assembled to a candle structure 29 which when mounted on a candle-shaped support 28' has the appearance of a full-sized candle and which will properly burn for the entire time period for which it has been designed. Such an assembled candle structure is shown in Figs. 8 through 11 in which the candle structure is assembled from two candle sections 19, 19' by inserting spigot 21' of section 19' into the recess 23 of section 19 and inserting the top end of wick 24' into the cone-shaped end of wick 24. The lower candle section 19' which has its collar member and guard member removed to permit of proper assembly of the two sections is mounted on the candle-shaped support 28' embodying a spigot 30, fitting the recess 23' in section 19', and pin-like extension 31 extended into the cone-shaped recess 25' of wick 24'.

The described candle constructions permit of candles and candle sections being burnt without waste, as interengagement of the wicks of assembled candles or sections effects proper support of the wick of the one candle or section when the wax supporting same has been melted. The support of the one wick by the other wick is effected over substantially the entire inner surface of the cone-shaped wick end of the one candle section, as the wicks are forced into cone shape and tend to take their normal shape when the wax encircling same is melted. This action of the wicks and their support prevents assembled candle sections from burning with excessive flames when the flame travels downwardly from one section to the other and thereby effects proper burning without overflow of wax from the well 32 at the top of the candle guard.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

1. A candle comprising a candle body having a spigot at its top end, a recess in its bottom end, and a tubular wick extended outwardly from said spigot and ending at the bottom wall of the recess in said candle body, said wick being at its bottom end slightly spread to a cone-shaped extension adjacent to said recess and adapted to snugly encircle the upper end of the wick of a similar candle when extended with its spigot into the recess of the first candle.

2. A candle comprising a candle body having a cylindrical spigot at its top end and a cylindrical recess in its bottom end, a collar member encircling said spigot, a hollow guard member on said candle body seated upon the top portion of said collar member, and a tubular wick axially arranged in said candle body, said wick being outwardly extended through said spigot, and having its end at the bottom wall of said recess expanded to a slightly cone-shaped recess.

3. In a candle section for extending candles and lengthening candlestubs the combination of a candle body formed with a recess at its bottom end and a tubular wick having its bottom end slightly expanded to a cone-shaped recess terminated flush with the bottom wall of the recess in said candle body, with removable means arranged in the cone-shaped recess of said wick, said means being extended into the cone-shaped recess and readily removable therefrom when said candle section is to be coupled with another section to permit of the wick of such other section being readily extended into the bottom end of the wick of said first candle section.

4. A candle structure comprising a plurality of candle sections assembled in axial alignment to an elongated candle, each of the lower ones of said sections including a candle body with a spigot at one end, a recess in the other end and a tubular wick extended outwardly from said spigot and ending in a cone-shaped recess at the bottom wall of the recess in said candle body, the wicks of said candle sections being extended into each other to effect support of one wick by the other when a flame travels from one wick to the other.

5. A candle section for extending candles and lengthening candlestubs comprising a candle body, a cylindrical recess in the bottom portion of said body, and a tubular wick ending adjacent to the bottom wall of said recess, said wick having its lower end slightly spread to form a slightly cone-shaped narrow recess extended upwardly from the central area of the bottom wall of said cylindrical recess and adapted to snugly encircle the wick of another candle section extended with its spigot into said cylindrical recess.

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