

April 9, 1940.

C. TURNER

2,196,509

MULTIPLE CANDLE

Filed April 1, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

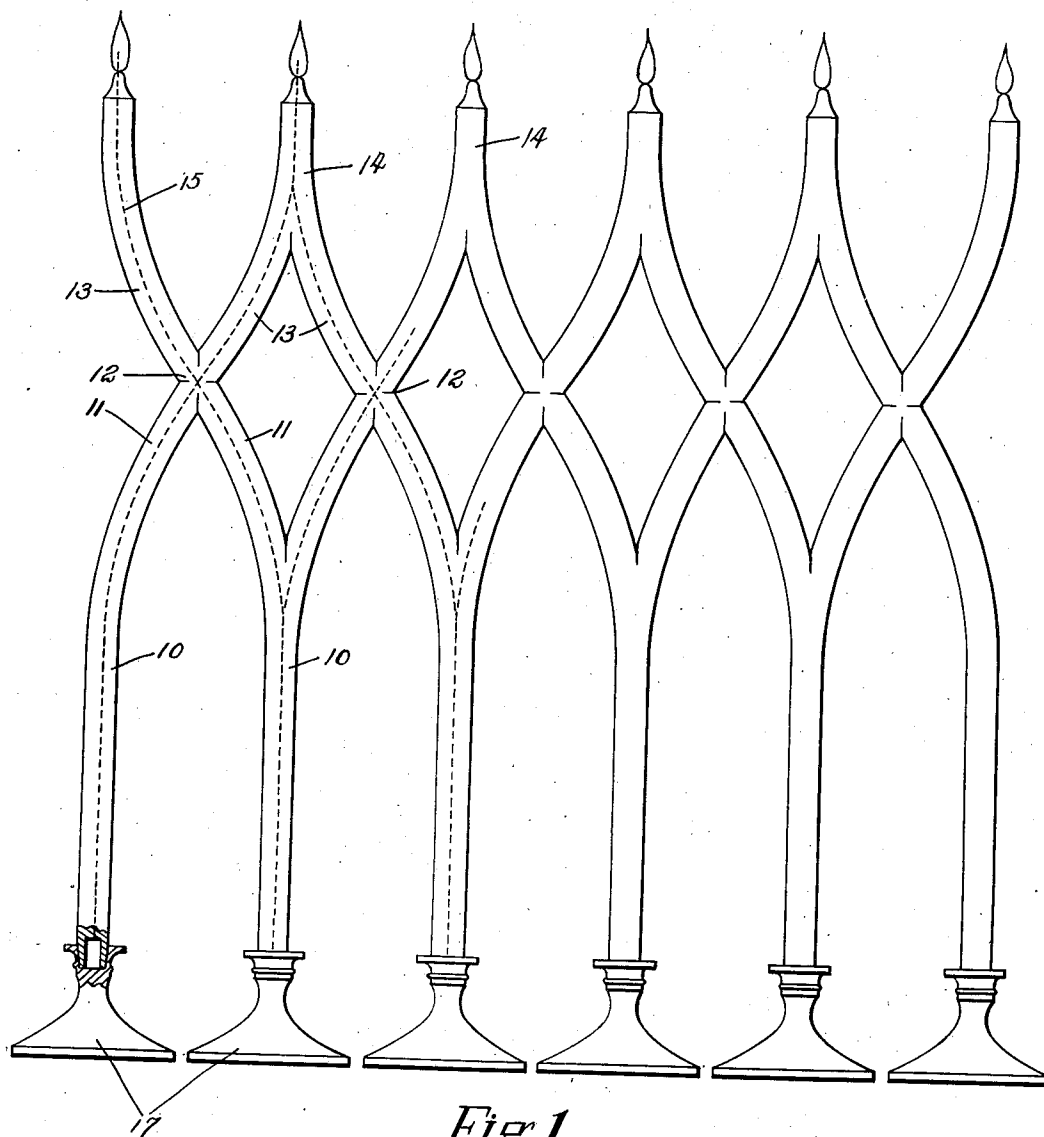


Fig. 1.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

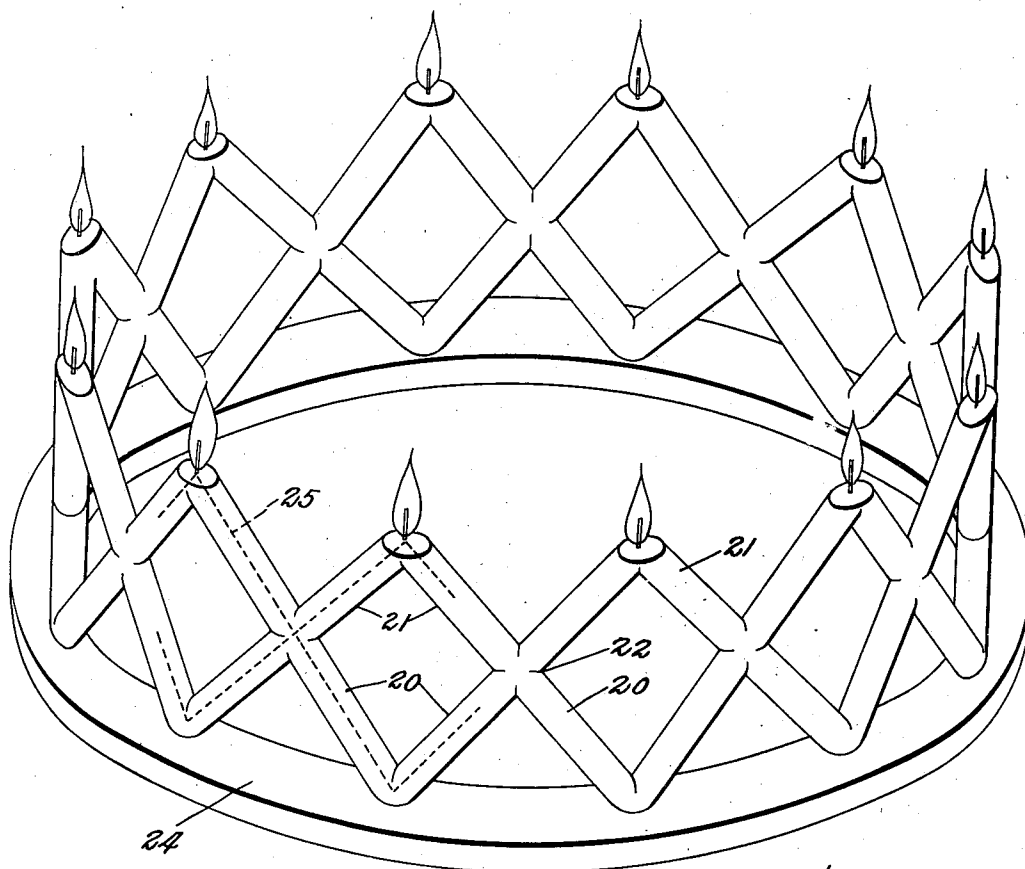
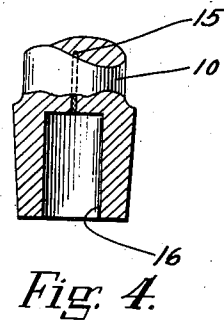
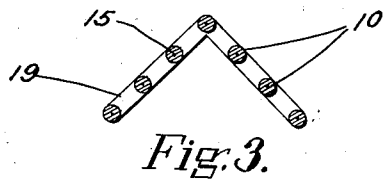
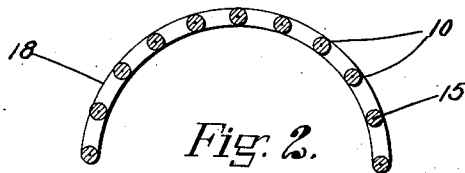


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MULTIPLE CANDLE

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9 Claims. (Cl. 67-22)

This invention relates to candles and consists in an improved candle of multiple construction presenting novel and ornamental characteristics in itself and adapted to burn with a varying number of flames in a manner not heretofore known.

The candle of my invention has in its structure an integral body presenting a trunk portion with diverging branches and a wick or wicks running through these portions. My invention may be embodied in candles of many different forms. Reduced to its lowest terms it comprises a candle having diverging wick-containing branches springing from a common point of intersection. The wick in both branches may be ignited and will burn with two separate flames down to the point of intersection and when this is reached the two flames become a single flame. The candle may include in an integral body a series of trunk portions each with diverging arms and is thus adapted to burn at one level with flames in each branch and at a lower level with only one half the number of flames. If desired the branch portions may be shaped to converge to a second or higher point of intersection and to enclose an opening or openings of ornamental contour.

Broadly speaking my invention contemplates any candle structure presenting trunk and branch portions enclosing wicks and merging and separating so as to burn progressively with a variable number of flames. The elements of the candle may be arranged horizontally in a straight line or upon a curve or a circle or in any desired angular figure according to the use for which the candle is desired, and here again I contemplate a wide field including candles for ecclesiastical uses, table or interior decoration, illumination for birthday cakes, and other uses where special shapes or contour may be appropriate.

These and other features of the invention will be best understood and appreciated from the following description of several preferred embodiments thereof selected for purposes of illustration and shown in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of a candle having six trunk portions arranged in a straight line,

Figs. 2 and 3 are plan views, partly in section, suggesting curved and angular arrangements of the elements of the candle,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of one of the candle bases, and

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of a circular candle.

The candle shown in Fig. 1 comprises an integral body including six parallel spaced trunk portions 10 each of which merges into a branch or a pair of diverging branches 11 curved and intersecting at the points 12 in a pattern suggesting a series of pointed arches. The branches cross over or again diverge above the points of intersection 12 in intermediate branch portions 13 and these portions again converge to form a series of six tip portions 14 each located symmetrically above one of the trunk portions 10 intersecting or branching as the case may be wherever the candle changes from trunk to branch portions or where the branch portions intersect. The candle as a whole may be supported in any desired manner, but as herein shown single candle sticks 17 are provided, one for each of the trunk portions 10.

While the candle shown in Fig. 1 represents merely one embodiment of my invention and may contain as many or as few sections as desired, attention is called to the general ornamental and decorative effect secured in the illustrated embodiment of the invention. The pointed arch and diamond opening effect are particularly appropriate in candles for use in buildings of a gothic style of architecture.

In addition to this pleasant ornamental effect the construction is useful in a novel function; that is to say, in providing a variable number of flames as it burns down. When first lighted the candle of Fig. 1 presents a row of six flames. When it has burned down into the sections 13 it presents a row of ten flames, and this number is diminished to five at the level of the points of intersection 12. Below this point the candle again presents a row of ten flames and when the trunk portions are reached it presents a row of six flames.

The trunk portions 10 are shown in Fig. 5 as disposed in a single straight line, but if desired they may be arranged upon a curved holder 18 in the circumference of a circle or other curve, as shown in Fig. 2, or upon a holder 19 having angularly disposed portions as shown in Fig. 3. Moreover, the lower ends of the trunk portions may be solid, or they may be recessed as suggested in Fig. 4 in order to save material.

The candle of Fig. 1 may be constructed in any manner known to the candle-making art. For example, one-half may be molded at a time, the wicks laid in place and the two halves united by the application of heat and pressure, or the

candle sections may be extruded simultaneously enclosing the wick or a partially enclosed wick and then shaped and united at the points of intersection.

- 5 The embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 5 is intended for use wherever a circular pattern of illumination is desired. The multiple candle therein shown comprises a series of diverging branches 20 intersecting at points 22 and merging into converging branches 21 by pairs in a series of common vertices. Wicks 25 extend throughout the branches 20 and 21, intersecting at the tip and at each point 22 where the branches cross.
- 10 The branches are mounted upon a circular holder 24 and together comprise an annular ring having twelve points of initial ignition and burning with twelve separate flames when first lighted. As the candle burns down it will burn with a series of twenty-four flames, while the wicks in the branches 21 are burning, and then when the level of the intersecting points 22 is reached, it will again present twelve flames, and below that point a series of twenty-four separate flames.
- 15 In order to color the flames the wicks may be impregnated with any suitable chemical salt or surrounding with a wax or paraffin mixture containing such salts. In general calcium or lithium salts impart a red color to the flame, sodium a yellow and caesium a blue color thereto. The wicks may be uniformly treated with such color-producing salts or they may be treated with different salts in different parts of their length. For example, the wicks in the branch portions
- 20 may be treated with a sodium salt and the wicks in the trunk portions with a calcium salt, so that when the number of flames changes their color also changes.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A candle having an integral body presenting a series of trunk portions each with diverging branches intersecting above the trunk portions, and a wick in each trunk portion which extends into said branches.

2. A candle having an integral body presenting a series of spaced trunk portions each with branches intersecting above the trunk portions, the said branches diverging upwardly above their points of intersection and again intersecting, and wicks extending continuously in the trunk and branch portions of the candle.

3. A candle having an integral body presenting a series of spaced trunk portions with branches interconnected to enclose substantially diamond-shaped openings, and wicks extending continuously throughout the branches.

4. A multiple candle having diverging and converging wick-enclosing branches merging and separating to present a variable number of effective wicks as the candle burns down.

5. A multiple candle having a series of wick-containing branches arranged in curved annular contour and merging and separating to present a variable number of effective wicks as the candle burns down.

6. A multiple candle having an integral body including straight trunk portions and diverging branches inclined with respect to said trunk portions, and intersecting at points intermediate between the trunk portions, and wicks in the trunk portions extending into each of said branches.

7. A candle having an integral body including trunk and branch portions enclosing wicks, the branch portions crossing and separating so that the candle as a whole will burn progressively with a variable number of flames.

8. A multiple candle having vertical trunk portions and branches inclined with respect to the trunk portions and intersecting each other at points equi-distant from the trunk portion, and wicks contained within said trunk portion and branch portion and intersecting in said branch portions.

9. A multiple candle having a plurality of sections inclined substantially to the vertical and intersecting each other at spaced points, and wicks contained within said sections and intersecting where the sections themselves intersect.

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