(No Model.)

S. CLARKE.

CANDLE.

No. 343,567. Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig: 1.

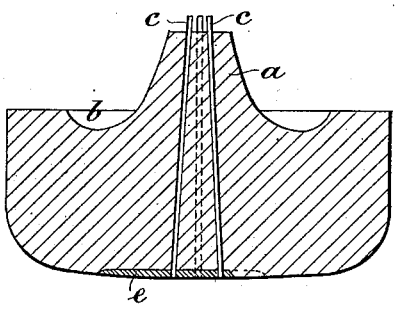


Fig: 3.

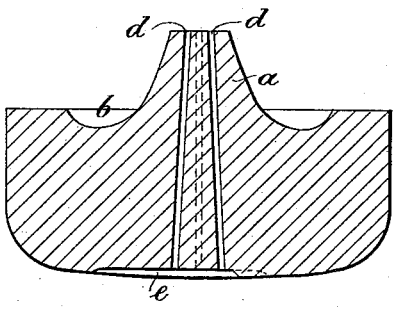


Fig: 2.

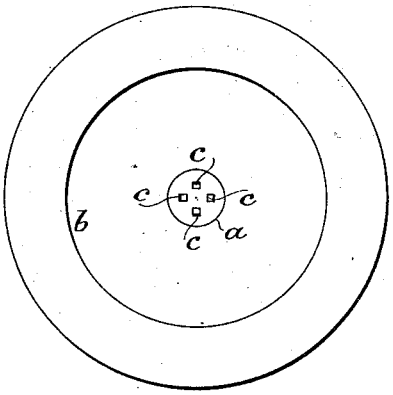
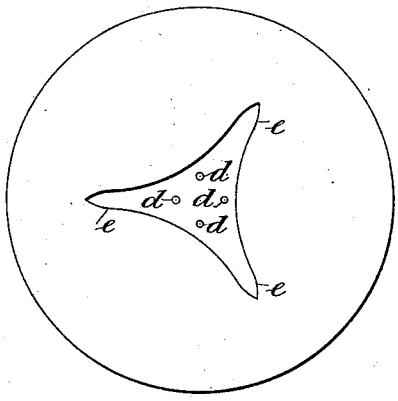


Fig: 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL CLARKE, OF CHILDS HILL WORKS, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

CANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,567, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed August 18, 1885. Serial No. 174,690. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CLARKE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of the Childs Hill Works, in the county of Middlesex, England, candle and night-light manufacturer, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candles, applicable especially for burning under glass globes or shades, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore, in some cases, candles have been formed with two or more wicks, and have been adapted to be burned in metal lamps, in which the candles were continually pressed upward, so as to keep their upper ends up to and against metal caps, by which the tops of such lamps were closed. Such candles were made of considerable length, and of comparatively small diameter. In other cases small night-lights have been provided with two or more wicks, or wicks adapted to divide into two or more parts as they burned; and in United States Letters Patent No. 329,536, granted to me November 3, 1885, is described means for forming such night-lights.

The object of my present invention is to provide a candle for giving a bright light, and adapted for burning simply under a shade or globe, and not requiring to be continuously pressed upward by a spring into a metallic nozzle as it is being burned. I effect this by making the candle in the form of a night-light, but of considerably increased diameter, and by either providing it with two or more wicks near together at its center or with a single wick adapted to separate outward into two or more parts as the candle burns. Preferably I insert the wick or wicks into holes formed to receive them in the fatty matter of which the candle is composed, as described in the patent hereinbefore mentioned. Preferably, also, for the larger candles, I make two, three, or more separate holes in the candle, each to receive a separate wick, formed of rush with the bark left on on the side which is outward; but wicks of other material might be used, and the fatty material be cast into form upon such wicks, instead of introducing the wicks into the body of the candle after it has been cast to form. I make such candles of a diameter exceeding one inch and five-eighths and of a depth somewhat less than two inches. I also make the block of fatty matter forming the candles with a central conical projection at the top, and in order to prevent guttering from taking place over the sides of the candle at the time when the candle is first lighted I form a hollow in the upper face of the candle all around the base of this conical projection, in which any melted fatty matter running down the cone when the candle is first lighted will be caught and retained. A star-shaped depression is provided in the base of the block of fatty matter, to be filled in with plaster-of-paris or other cement to form a base to retain the lower ends of the wicks and prevent the wicks from tilting over when the candle has been burning for some time and the whole of the remaining fatty material has become melted.

Candles formed as above described will give a bright light, equal for the larger sizes to the largest candles, and are well adapted for use as side-lights for lighting ball-rooms and for such like purposes, as by reason of their large diameter and small height they are not liable to be upset.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a candle formed according to my invention and adapted for being burned within a glass cup. Fig. 2 is a plan view; Fig. 3, a vertical section, and Fig. 4 an under side view, of the block of fatty matter which forms the body of the candle.

The block of fatty matter of which each of the candles is composed is cast, as shown, with a central conical projection, *a*, at the top, and a hollow, *b*, all around the base of this projection.

The candle shown is provided with four separate wicks, *c*, set at a short distance apart from one another.

The block of fatty matter of which the body of the candle is composed is cast with a separate hole, *d*, through it, to receive each wick. The holes may either be formed parallel with one another or slightly inclined to one another, as shown. The block is also cast with a star-shaped depression, *e*, on the under side of the block. When the wicks have been placed into the holes, this depression *e* is filled in with plaster-of-paris, so as to hold their bottom

ends. In the same way the candle might be formed with two, three, or other number of separate wicks.

By making the depression *e* of the form shown, the plaster-of-paris filling forms a broad base or steady support for holding the wicks upright after the candle burns out.

Having now described my invention, I would have it understood that I claim—

The candle of a diameter exceeding its height and provided with two or more wicks near together at its center, (or with a single central wick adapted to separate outward into two or more parts as the candle burns,) and with a star-shaped indentation on its under side filled in with plaster-of-paris or other cement about the lower ends of the wicks, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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