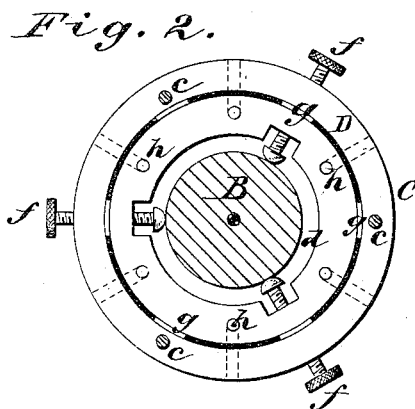
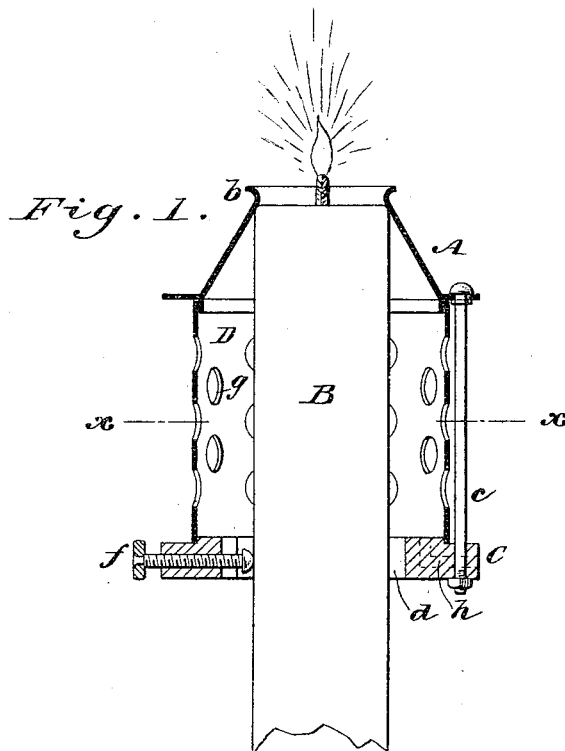


(No Model.)

H. BOVÉ.
CANDLE BURNER.

No. 348,377.

Patented Aug. 31, 1886.



WITNESSES:

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HUBERT BOVÉ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CANDLE-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,377, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed May 15, 1886. Serial No. 202,274. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT BOVÉ, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Candle-Burners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention while applicable to candle-burners for family and general use is more especially designed for use in churches, chapels, &c., upon the altar and other candles which are usually of a large size and exposed to drafts that cause them to sweat.

The main object of the invention is to prevent such sweating or running of the melted wax, sperm, or grease down the side of the candle, and like other candle-burners my improved burner rests as a shield upon the top of the candle and descends by its gravity with the burning candle.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, all as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a candle-burner embodying my invention and as in use upon a burning candle, which is shown only in part. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same upon the line *xx* in Fig. 1.

A is the upper part of the burner. This part, which may be of sheet metal, is of a hollow conical or truncated cone-shape, and is so contracted at its upper and smallest open end as to rest upon the top of the burning candle B; but said upper end is constructed to extend above the body of the candle, and flared or curved outward where so extended so as to form a cup or collar, *b*, integral with the body of the cap or part A, and having shelving interior sides, whereby the melted wax, &c., of the candle will not only be prevented from running down the candle, but also over or down the outside of the burner in case of the lighted candle being exposed to a draft and the melted wax or sperm, &c., will be held in place around the burning wick.

C is the lower part of the burner connected to the upper or cap A—as, for instance, by

three or other suitable number of bolts, *c*. This base part C, which is in the form of a ring with its central opening, *d*, of sufficient size to receive the candle freely or loosely through it, is of considerable weight to hold the cap part A firmly upon the candle. To insure the burner, however, always being sustained in an erect position when in use, and to prevent it from tipping sidewise and to make it gradually follow down the candle as the latter burns away, the base part C is provided with three or any other suitable number of screws, *f*, adjustable from its exterior and projecting inwardly toward the body of the candle and with their inner ends suitably rounded or shaped to present easy guiding surfaces for the burner on or against and down the candle. These adjustable steadying guides or screws also serve to adapt the burner to irregularities in the thickness of the candles to which the burner is suited—that is, to varying thicknesses at different parts of the candle—and will answer, if desired, to make the same burner apply to candles of different standard sizes.

Disa cylinder, tube, or burner-body, arranged between the cap A and base C of the burner, and of considerably larger cross dimension than the candle, so as to give a free air-space between it and the candle. Said body D may be made either of opaque, transparent, or translucent material—as, for instance, of sheet metal or of glass. When made of sheet metal, it should have perforations *g* in its sides alike to supply air to keep the candle from softening or melting and to furnish air for keeping up the combustion when the burner, by the consumption of the candle, rests upon the candle stick or holder. As, however, it may not always be convenient or desirable to have these perforations in the sides of the body D, especially when said body is made of glass, I provide the base part or ring C with any number of air-passages, *h*, adapted to admit air from the exterior to the interior of the body D, even when the latter rests upon the candle stick or holder, for the same purpose or purposes as the perforations in the sides of the body.

My burner it will be perceived exposes the top of the candle, so that it may readily be lighted or extinguished by the ordinary means

employed for such purposes—as, for instance, those used in lighting and extinguishing tall altar-candles. It essentially differs from other candle-burners provided with a chimney and
5 having rods on the candlestick made to form guides for the burner as it follows the burning candle; also differs from shade or globe holders for candles carried by rings which rest upon the candle and closely hug but follow
10 down the candle as it is consumed.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An improved candle-burner, consisting
15 of a conical upper portion having a flaring cup-

like extension, a lower ring-shaped portion having a series of air-passages, an intermediate body portion, bolts for securing the several parts together, and guiding and steadying screws in the base of the same, substantially as herein shown and described. 20

2. The combination, with a candle-burner having an opening in its base for the passage of a candle through the same, of guiding and steadying screws in the said base, substantially as herein shown and described. 25

HUBERT BOVÉ.

Witnesses:

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EDGAR TATE.