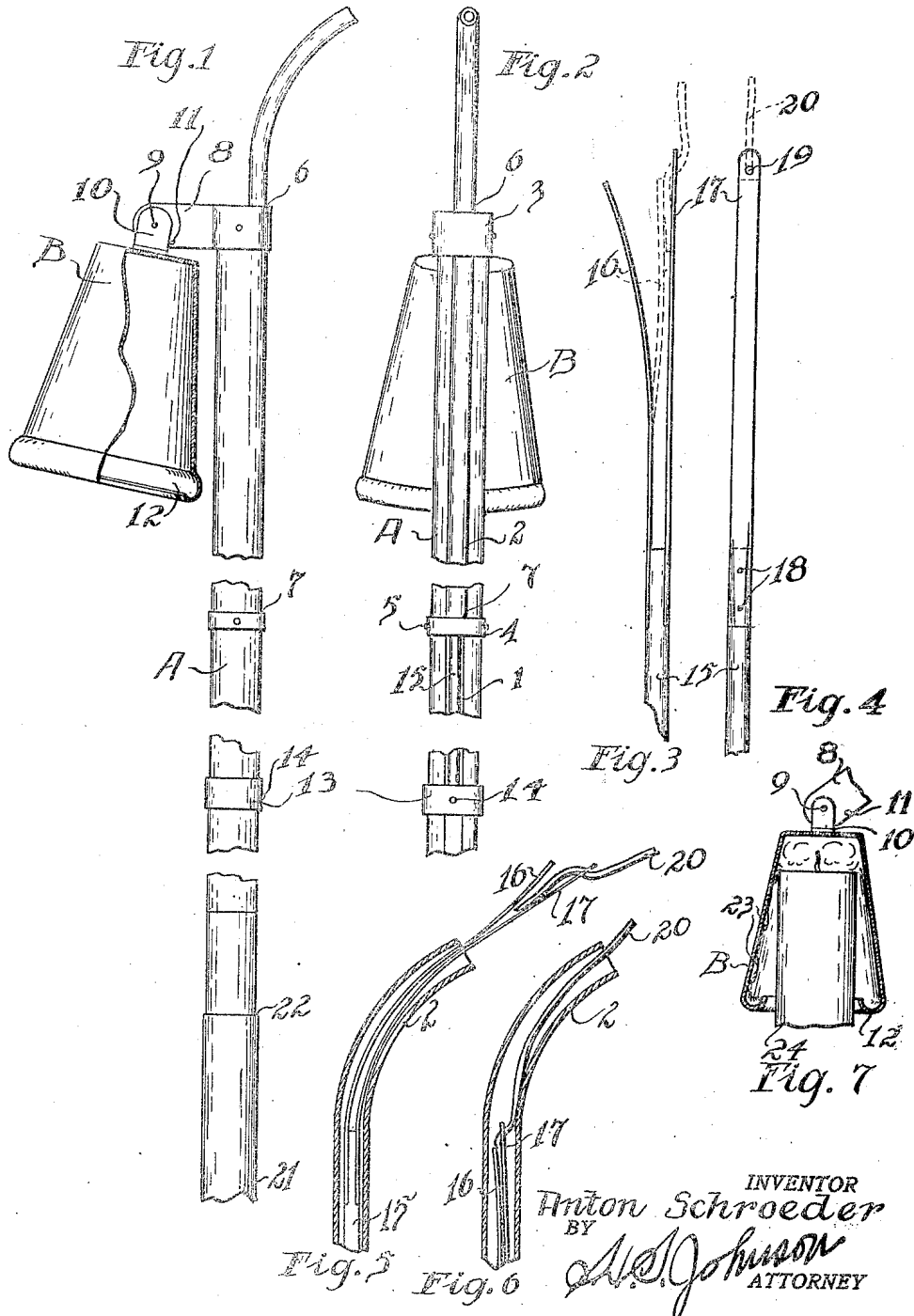


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CANDLE LIGHTER AND SNUFFER

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON SCHROEDER, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

CANDLE LIGHTER AND SNUFFER.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTON SCHROEDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candle Lighters and Snuffers, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to candle apparatus, and more particularly to a combined lighting and snuffing device for candles.

In the services of certain churches, difficulty is sometimes experienced in the lighting and snuffing of candles which are used for altar lighting and for other devotional purposes. This is due to the fact, that in using certain types of snuffers, the metal of the snuffer sometimes touches the melted wax at the top of the candle, which then runs down the side of the extinguisher, with the possibility of falling upon and spotting the robes of attendants or costly linen altar trappings.

An object of the present invention is to improve a device for lighting and snuffing candles.

Another object is to make an improved taper-grasping means for a candle lighter.

Another object is to shape the lower edge of a candle snuffer to catch melted wax which may run down the side of the snuffer.

These and other objects of the invention, not specifically mentioned, will be more fully brought out in the following description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1, is a view in elevation of a combined candle lighter and snuffer made in accordance with the present invention, a portion of the snuffer being broken away to show the structure thereof.

Figure 2, is another view, also in elevation, of the same device, showing a taper operating rod and ring.

Figures 3 and 4, show views in side and front elevation, respectively, of a portion of a taper operating rod and taper grasping means connected thereto, the solid lines in Figure 3 showing spring taper-grasping means in a released position, and the dotted lines showing said means in a position to grasp a taper.

Figure 5, shows in cross section the curved upper portion of a taper containing tube and taper-grasping means in a position to have a taper inserted therein.

Figure 6, shows the same parts grasping the taper to draw it into the taper containing tube; and

Figure 7, shows a view in vertical section of the extinguishing cup lowered over a candle to extinguish it.

Referring to the drawings in detail, a handle A, which may be of wood, has cut therein a longitudinal groove 1 in which a metal tube 2 is securely held by means of encircling bands 3 and 4 which may be secured in position upon the handle A by means of pins 5 and to which the tube is soldered at 6 and 7, respectively. The two ends of band 3 may extend outwardly from the handle to form an arm 8 upon which at 9 is pivotally mounted a second arm 10 carrying a cup-shaped extinguishing member B. A stop 11, which may be a small rivet penetrating the arm 8, is positioned to engage the arm 10 at a point which will prevent the cup-shaped extinguishing member B from striking the handle A, which would thereby make a noise which would be undesirable in a church in which the device was being used.

The lower rim 12 of the cup-shaped extinguishing member B is curved inwardly to form a trough to receive and contain candle drippings 23 (Figure 7), which may run down the inside of the cup-shaped extinguishing member. Encircling the handle A, in a manner to slide freely thereon, is an annular member 13. Integrally connected thereto, as by means of a rivet 14, is a rod 15 which may be of spring brass. This rod is free to slide longitudinally in the groove 1 and is inserted in the lower end of the metal tube 2 in a manner to telescope freely therein.

Integrally connected to cut-out portions on the upper end of the rod 15, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, are strips 16 and 17, which may be of spring brass and which are connected to the rod 15 in a suitable manner as by means of rivets 18. The member 16 is somewhat shorter than the member 17 and is curved to spring outwardly therefrom when in a normal position. The upper end of the member 17 is rounded, and a hole 19 of a size to freely admit a taper 20 is cut in the upper end of said member.

To insert a taper in the device, the ring 13, carrying the rod 15, is manually pushed upward as far as possible. The rod 15, being of metal which is not sufficiently flexible

to pass around the curved portion of the tube 2, will be stopped by the curve when it reaches it and thereby limit the upward movement of the rod. The spring members 5 16 and 17, however, being of thinner material and more flexible than the rod 15, will readily pass around the curved upper portion of the tube and will project from the mouth of the tube, as shown in Figure 5. 10 When the spring taper-grasping members 16 and 17 emerge from the tube, member 16 having a normally curved shape, will tend to spring back and separate from member 17. When in this position, a taper may be 15 inserted in the hole 19 and the lower end thereof laid along member 17. When the rod is again lowered to draw the members 16 and 17 within the tube, the member 16 will be forced thereby toward member 17 to 20 firmly grasp the taper between said members and hold the taper to prevent the withdrawal of the taper through the opening 19.

To operate the device:

After inserting a taper in the manner 25 brought out in the foregoing paragraph, the taper may be drawn into the tube by manually moving the sliding ring 13 downward until about one-half inch of the taper remains emerging beyond the mouth of the 30 tube 2, and this portion of the taper may be lighted. When it is desired to extinguish the taper, the ring 13 may be drawn still lower on the handle A to draw the taper 20 en- 35 tirely within the tube to thereby extinguish it.

The cup-shaped extinguishing member is mounted on the arm 8 to pivot freely thereon, so that when the extinguishing cup is 40 held above a candle 24, which it is desired to extinguish, gravity will cause said cup to assume a substantially vertical position over 45 said candle. It may then be lowered over the candle to exclude oxygen from the flame,

and the carbon-monoxide and other non-combustible gases generated by the candle 45 flame will cause the flame to be extinguished. It is not necessary or desirable for the cup-shaped extinguishing member to touch the candle or wick to accomplish its object of 50 extinguishing the flame, but this is not always avoidable, and should the cup touch the candle in a manner to cause melted wax to 55 run down the interior face of said cup, such melted wax would be caught in the inwardly curved lower rim of the extinguishing member and be thereby prevented from dropping onto an altar or trappings upon which 60 the candle might be placed, many of which are costly and might easily be injured by the dropping thereon of such wax.

An extension 21 to the handle A may be connected thereto by a socket joint 22 in a well-known manner if it is desired to 65 lengthen the handle.

What I claim is:

1. A combined candle lighter and snuffer, 65 comprising a handle, a cup-shaped extinguishing member pivotally connected thereto, a tubular taper holder fixedly connected to the handle, a rod slidably mounted on the 70 handle, and spring jaws connected to the rod to enter said tubular taper holder to be compressed thereby to grip a taper.

2. A combined candle lighter and snuffer, 75 comprising a handle, a cup-shaped extinguishing member pivotally connected thereto, a tubular taper holder fixedly connected to the handle, a rod slidably connected to 80 the handle to be coextensive with the tubular member, and spring jaws mounted upon an end of said rod to have a normal open condition, and to be forced together to grip a taper upon moving the rod to cause the 85 jaws to enter the tubular taper holder.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.  
ANTON SCHROEDER.