

March 19, 1957

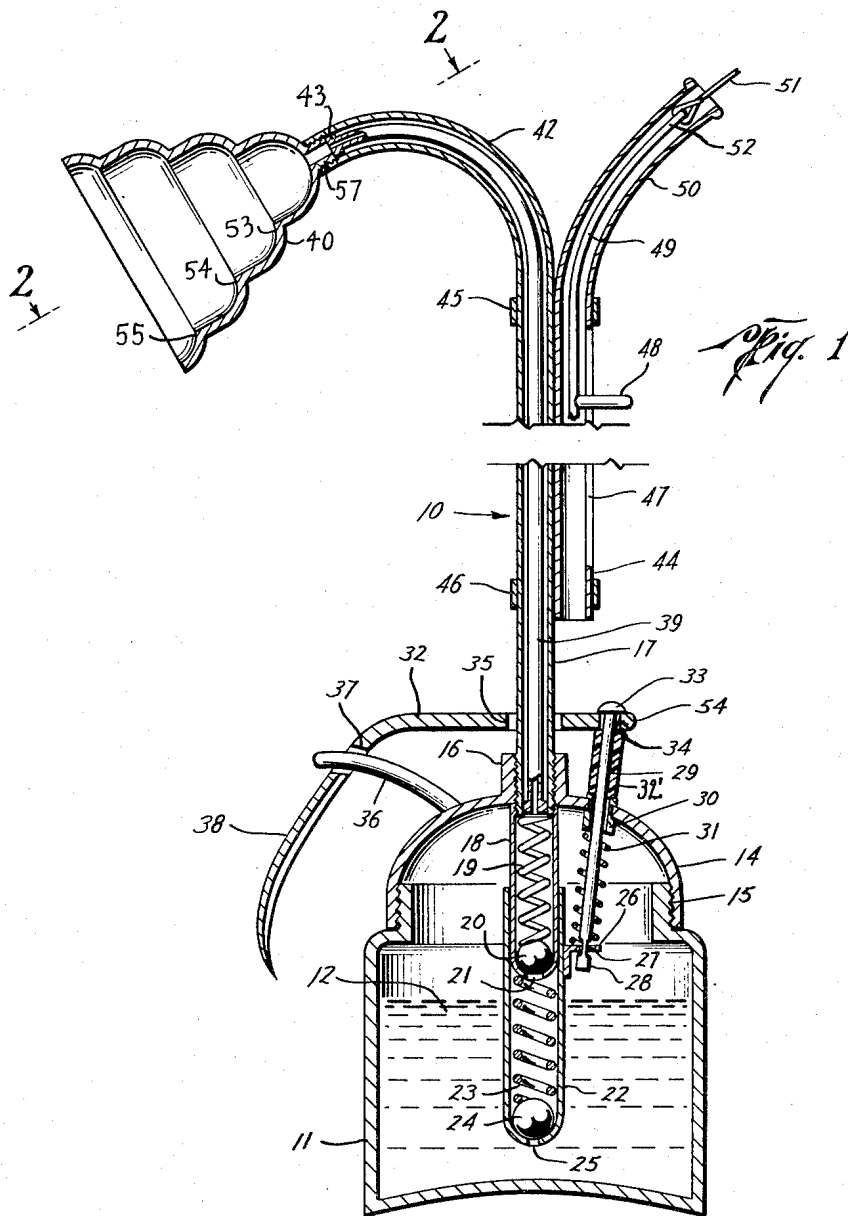
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2,785,556

DEVICE FOR LIGHTING AND EXTINGUISHING CANDLES AND THE LIKE

Filed Aug. 16, 1954

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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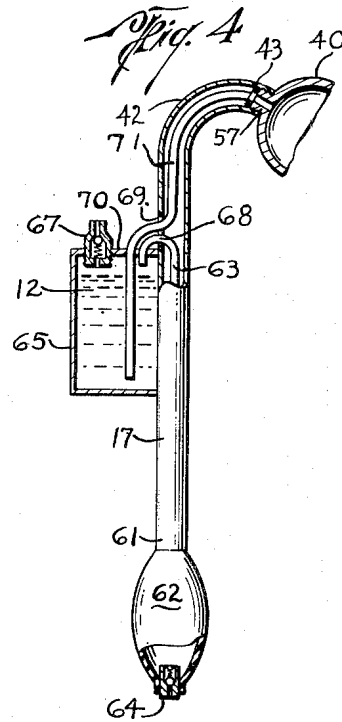
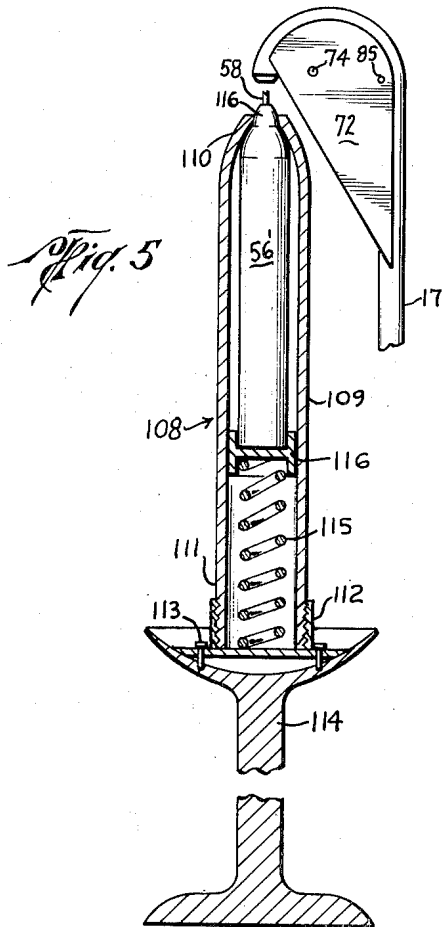
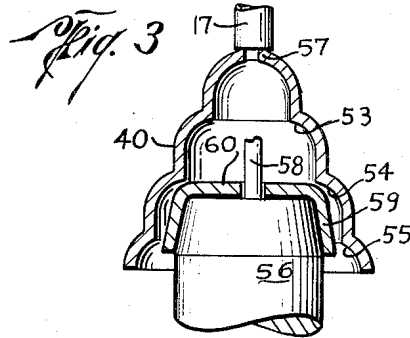
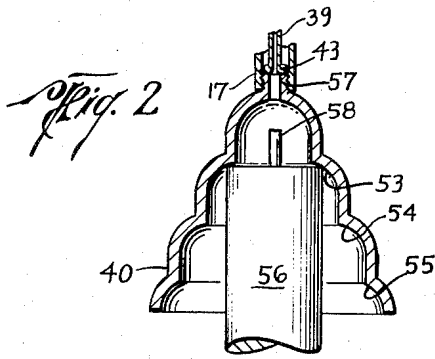
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4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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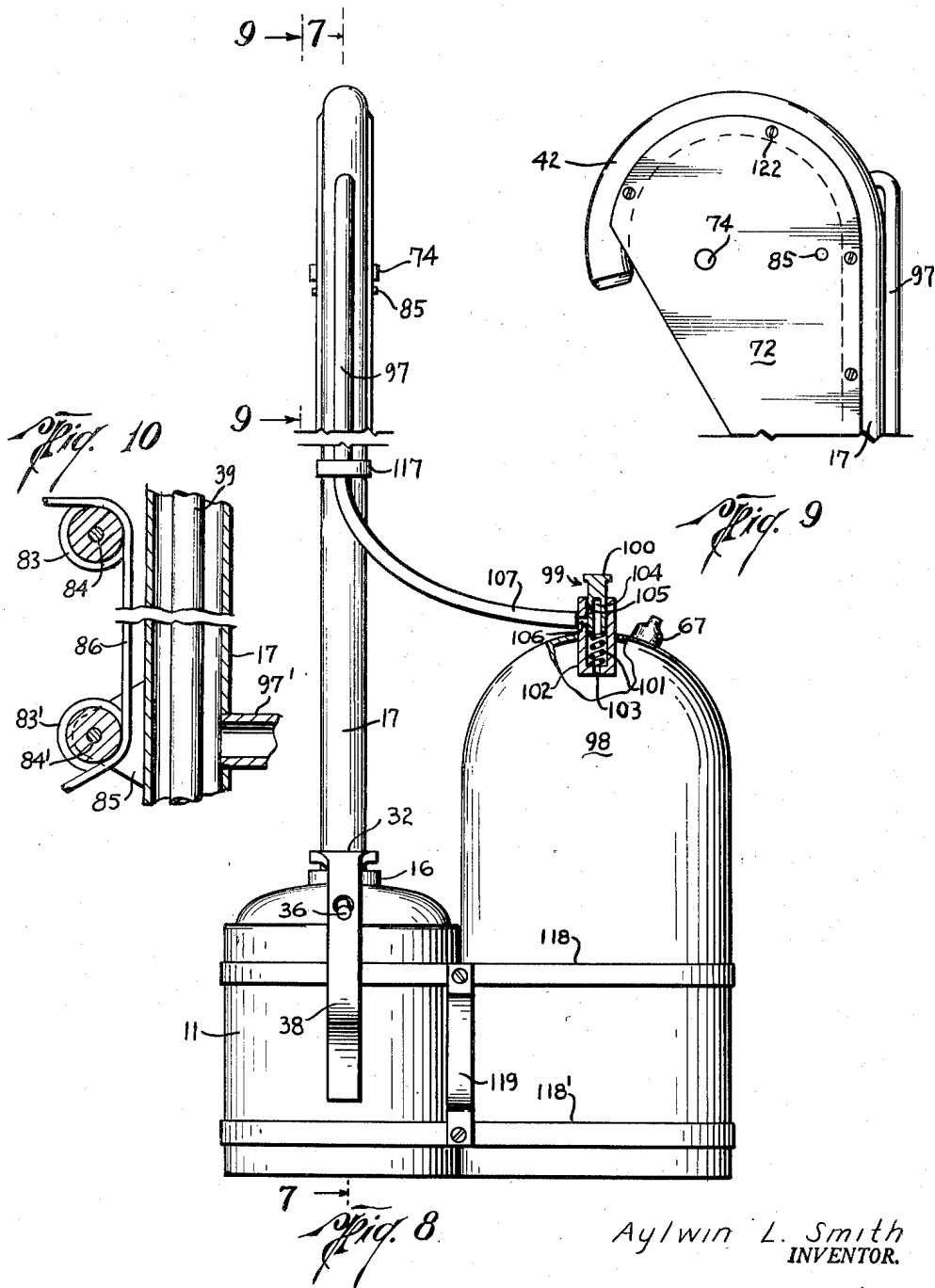
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DEVICE FOR LIGHTING AND EXTINGUISHING CANDLES AND THE LIKE

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4



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**DEVICE FOR LIGHTING AND EXTINGUISHING CANDLES AND THE LIKE**

Aylwin L. Smith, Houston, Tex.

Application August 16, 1954, Serial No. 450,039

8 Claims. (Cl. 67—6.1)

This invention relates to a device for lighting and extinguishing candles and the like, such as altar candles, and in particular the invention relates to such a device adapted to supply drops of inflammable liquid to the wicks of the candles to insure lighting of the wicks when flame is applied thereto.

It often occurs that when candles are extinguished the burnt top of the wick may be forced down into the tallow at the top of the candle in a manner that places the wick in a difficult position to be lighted. This often occurs in the case of altar candles and the congregation observes and sits in sympathy with the difficulties thus being experienced by altar boys or others whose task it is to light the candles as part of religious ceremonies such as masses. At times it may take several efforts and some time interval before the device used as a torch, such as a taper, can be applied with sufficient proximity to satisfactorily light the wick of a candle.

To avoid this difficulty this invention has as one of its principal objects the provision of a device which supplies a positively inflammable material, such as lighter fluid or any similar easily ignitable liquid, to the wicks of candles to insure immediate conflagration of the wick as soon thereafter as flame is supplied.

It is also an object of this invention to provide a device of this class which is adapted to carefully meter the amount of fluid supplied to a wick by each manual operation of the actuator of the container for the inflammable liquid.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a device of this class which supplies inflammable liquid to the wick of a candle to be lighted through a conduit of liquid supply terminated adjacent the structure later employed to extinguish the flame of the candle.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a device of this class in which the structural element which supports the candle extinguisher is also employed to support the conduit through which liquid is supplied to the candle wicks.

It is yet another object of this invention to provide a device of this class in which the structure which provides and supports the conduit also supports the candle lighting means.

It is still a further object of this invention to provide a device of this class so constructed that the tops of the candles are spaced from the outlet of the liquid conduit within the extinguisher when the extinguisher is in flame extinguishing position.

It is yet another object of this invention to provide a device of this class operable by a variety of means as by a bulb, or bellows, or by a manually operated mechanical means, in each case to actuate the inflammable liquid container to supply liquid drops to the candle wick prior to its being lighted.

It is also another object of this invention to provide a device of this class in which the support for the inflammable liquid supplying tubing also carries an ignition means thereon and in which such support also provides

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and/or supports the conduit through which a flame extinguishing gas may be supplied to put out a lighted candle.

It is yet a further object of this invention to provide such a liquid supplying-igniting-extinguishing device in which the release of the means operated to supply the liquid actuates the ignition thereof.

Other and further objects will be apparent when the appended drawings are considered in connection with the description set forth hereinbelow; particular reference being made to the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation of one embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the relationship of the candle extinguisher and conduit terminal to a candle;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the relationship of the candle extinguisher and conduit terminal to a candle having a follower thereon;

Fig. 4 is an elevation part in section, of another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5 is a partial elevational view of still another embodiment of the invention; the holder for the candle to be extinguished in this view being shown in section;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken along line 6—6 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional side elevation taken along line 7—7 of Fig. 6, and of Fig. 8;

Fig. 8 is a rear elevation taken along line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a partial side elevation taken along line 9—9 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary side elevation of another embodiment of the invention.

Referring particularly to the drawings, an embodiment of the invention is shown in Fig. 1, in which a container 11 has therein a liquid 12, as an inflammable liquid such as lighter fluid or any highly ignitable fluid substance. A top 14 is threadably connected to the container at 15 and such top has a neck 16 which is internally threaded to receive therein a tubular support 17.

Within the container 11 a valve element 18 is threadably connected to the inner end of the support 17 and such valve element has therein strongly tensioned spring 19 which bears downwardly on a ball 20 to close a ported opening 21 in the bottom of the valve element 18. A valve element 22 is slidable upon the valve element 18 and has therein a weakly tensioned spring 23 which bears downwardly on a ball 24 which closes a ported opening 25. The valve element 22 has a bracket 26 thereon which provides a slot 27 therein to receive a latching head 28 which is integrally connected to a rod 29 which extends thereabove through a fixedly positioned bushing 30 to the exterior of the container. A spring 31 bears upwardly against the bushing 30 and downwardly against bracket 26.

Externally of the container 11 the rod 29 extends through a spacer 32' and an opening 34 in a lever 32 and is retained connected to such lever by means of a head 33 on the rod 29 which bears on the upper lever surface outwardly of the opening 34, as the spring 31 urges the lower valve element 22 downwardly and the lever 32 against the spacer 32'. The lever 32 has an enlarged opening 35 therein through which extends the support 17 with substantial clearance therearound. A guide 36 extends outwardly at an angle from the container top 14 and through an opening or bore 37 in a handle portion 38 which forms a downwardly extending part of the lever 32.

A tubing 39 of substantially smaller diameter than the support 17 is connected inwardly in a rigid manner to the inner end of the support 17 and terminates upwardly at 43 within the support 17 and inwardly of its connection to a bell-shaped candle extinguisher 40.

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A tubular supporting member 44 is rigidly connected to the support 17, as by bands 45 and 46, and such a member has a longitudinally extending slot 47 therein through which extends a handle 48 which is connected inside the member 44 to an arcuate sliding element 49 which is curved in concentricity with the curved upper end 50 of the member 44, such curvature being outwardly and opposite in direction to the curvature of the support neck 42.

A lighting element, as a torch or taper wick 51, is connected to the top 52 of the arcuate sliding element or wick support 49, such taper 51 being originally of a substantial length to extend out of the top of the member 44 when the handle 48 is at the bottom of the slot 47. Then, as the taper 51 is lighted and as the taper burns away, the handle 48 is slid further and further upwardly in the slot 47, as it bears with a fair amount of friction against the sides of the slot 47 so that such friction holds the support taper 51 in the position to which it may be elevated from time to time.

In operation the handle 38 is moved inwardly by manual pressure, preferably the pressure of the inside of the thumb against the handle 38, while the hand grasps the cylindrical surface of container 11 on the side thereof opposite the handle. This moves the handle in toward the container as the bore surface 37 slides inwardly along the guide 36 until the handle 38 strikes against or substantially strikes against the container with the result that the rod 29 is lifted upwardly by the lever end 54 and the valve element 22 is raised to compress the spring 31 between the bracket 26 and the bushing 30.

The valve element 22 must move upwardly with the bracket 26 attached thereto and this upward movement will compress the spring 23 and reduce the free space between the valve element 22 and the valve element 18 thereabove as the valve element 22 slides upwardly on the valve element 18. The liquid initially filling the valve element 22 will thus be forced to lift the check ball 20 and compress the spring 19, and an amount of liquid will pass upwardly through the ported opening 21 into the valve element 18 and an equal amount of liquid will thus be forced upwardly out of the valve element 18 through the tubing 39 to force such amount of liquid out through the upper end 43 of the tubing to be injected into the interior of the extinguisher 40 and onto the wick of a candle adjacent to which the device is positioned. The proportions of the valve elements 18 and 22 can be so correlated with relation to the travel of the valve element 22 as to meter a desired volume of liquid on each stroke.

When the lever handle 38 is released the spring 31 forces downwardly against the bracket 26 to force the lower valve element 22 downwardly and to draw the rod 29 downwardly and with it the lever end 54 until it abuts the stop 32'. The lower pressure area or vacuum created within the lower valve element 22 as it is forced downwardly draws the ball 20 into seated position and causes the ball 24 to unseat against the pressure of the spring 23 to draw in an amount of liquid, as the number of drops thereof to be measured, such being equal in volume to the amount of liquid which has previously been ejected upon the candle wick.

After the drops of liquid have been deposited on the candle wick the device may then be turned to apply the lighted taper 51 to light the wick. In this case, regardless of how the wick may have been marred or forced into the tallow of the candle by previous handling, the application of flame to the liquid which has been ejected upon the wick and top of the candle results in almost instantaneous ignition of the wick, which, after a brief interval of burning, will tend to assume the upright position regardless of the angle it may previously have been forced to assume.

As shown in Fig. 2, the bell shaper extinguisher 40 is constructed with a series of flanges or ledges 53, 54, 55 increasing in diameter toward the flared larger end there-

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of. These diameters are graduated in size to lodge against candles 56 of various diameters and the small threaded end 57 of the extinguisher 40 is spaced sufficiently far from the innermost ledge 43 to make sure that, when the lighted candle is "snuffed out" or extinguished by the insertion of the extinguisher thereover, no candle tallow or matter from the candle wick 58 can lodge to clog the liquid entry into the extinguisher.

As shown in Fig. 3, a candle 56 has a follower or cap 59 which fits over the top of the candle 56 and such cap 59 provides an opening 60 therein through which the candle wick 58 extends. In this case, the outer diameter of the follower is such that the ledge 54 lodges thereagainst rather than against the innermost ledge 53, as shown in Fig. 2. In the case of extinguishing a candle of the "giant" size, it is obvious that lodgment of the largest ledge 55 will occur thereagainst. In each case the wick of the extinguished candle will be spaced from the small end 57 of the extinguisher and from the upper end 43 of the tubing so that no material may be deposited therein to cause stoppage.

In the embodiment of invention shown in Fig. 4, a support or handle 17 has its lower end 61 connected to a bulb 62 at the upper end thereof. A tubing 63 is connected at its lower end, not shown, to form the closure for the upper end of the bulb and to communicate with the interior thereof. When the bulb 62 is compressed and then released to expand, air is drawn in through a check valve closure 64 in the lower end of the bulb, and compression of the bulb 62 forces air up the tubing 63 as the check valve 64 is forced to seated position.

A container 65 having an inflammable liquid 12 therein is attached to the handle or support 17 and a check valve closure 67 is fitted into the top 70 of the container so that air may be injected through such closure or fitting 67 to place the liquid under the pressure of compressed air. The tubing 63 is recurved at its upper end 68 to pass through a slot 69 in the support 17 and is sealably passed through the top 70 of the container 65. Also a tubing 71 is sealably passed through the top 70 to extend to substantially the bottom of the container 65.

From the top 70 the tubing 71 extends through the slot 69 and upwardly to terminate at 43 within the upper end of the recurved portion 42 of the support 17 adjacent the inner end 57 of the extinguisher 40.

In operation such device is positioned with the extinguisher 40 held to direct drops of liquid ejected from the tubing 71 onto the wick of a candle to be lighted. The manipulation of the bulb 62 to force air through the tubing 63 into the container 65 increases the pressure therein exerted upon the liquid 12 and forces the liquid up the tubing 71 so that drops thereof may be ejected from the upper end thereof onto the candle wick, which is hooded by the extinguisher 40.

In this embodiment of the invention the structure for mounting and providing the taper 51 for igniting the candle wick is not shown but obviously such structure will be mountable on the support 17 and preferably in the same relative position to the other structures as shown in Fig. 1. The extinguisher 40 will obviously be manipulated to extinguish a lighted candle as such extinguisher 40 has been described as being manipulated to extinguish the candles shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 6-9, the release of the manipulation which forces drops of inflammable liquid on the wick 58 actuates a mechanism to ignite the liquid on the wick. As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the structure shown in Fig. 1 for supplying the liquid has been adapted to mount and actuate such mechanism. To this end side plates 72, 72' have been extended between the upright part of the support 17 and the recurved part 42 thereof, and affixed to diametrically opposite sides of the support. The mechanism which mounts the spark supplying means is mounted on an axle

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73 having turned down ends 74 which are forcibly insertable in the side plates 72, 72'.

A pulley 75 is mounted to normally rotate freely upon the axle 73. A torsion spring 76 shown in Fig. 6 is fixed at one end to the axle 73 and at the other end to the pulley 75 to rotate the pulley 75 counterclockwise as indicated by the dotted arrow headed line in Fig. 7. An emery wheel 77, having a serrated peripheral face, and a ratchet wheel 78 affixed thereto, are mounted to rotate freely upon the axle 73. A spring 79 bears outwardly against the inner face of the side plate 72 adjacent thereto and extends around the axle 73 and bears inwardly against the outer face of the ratchet 78 to urge the inner face of the emery wheel 77 into frictional engagement with the inner face of the pulley 75. A detent spring 80 is affixed at one end to the plate 72' and at the other end has a detent pawl 81 thereon which, by virtue of the shape of the ratchet teeth, engages the ratchet 78 against movement in a counterclockwise direction while permitting rotation in a clockwise direction.

The support 17 has a slot 82 therein as best shown in Fig. 7, and a pulley 83 is freely rotatable upon an axle 84 having turned down ends 85 press fitted into the side plates 72, 72', as best shown in Fig. 6. The pulley 83 may rotate partially within the slot 82 and tubular support 17 and partially outwardly thereof, with the axle 84 positioned as shown. A similar slot 82' is provided in the periphery of the support 17 below the slot 82 and above the uppermost travel position of the lever 32. A similar pulley 83' is mounted on an axle 84' having ends press fitted into brackets 85 affixed to the support 17, the axle 84' being so positioned that the pulley 83' rotates partially within the slot 82' and tubular support 17 and partially outwardly thereof. A line or cable 86 is fixed at one end to an eye 87 on the lever 32 and extends in contact with the underside of the pulley 83' and up through the tubular support 17 and over the pulley 83 and the pulley 75 and has its upper end connected thereto as by the screw 88.

The lever end 54 is normally urged downwardly by the head 33 of the rod 29 as the spring 31 forces downwardly on the bracket 26 in which the lower end or head 28 of the rod 29 is latched. However on the liquid delivery stroke the lever end 54 moves upwardly and relieves the downward tension on the cable 86 so that the torsion spring 76 may urge the pulley 75 in a counterclockwise direction, with the result that the cable 86 connected to the pulley 75 moves upwardly.

Slippage occurs on the liquid delivery stroke between the inner face of the rotating pulley and the inner face of the emery wheel 77 since the detent pawl 81 engages the ratchet 78 affixed to the emery wheel 77 and prevents rotation of the emery wheel 77 and ratchet 78 in a counterclockwise direction as the pulley 75 is thus rotated by the torsion spring 76.

Upon release of the lever handle 38 after the delivery of liquid to the wick 58 and top of the candle 56, the spring 31 urges the lever end 54 downwardly by virtue of the force exerted on the bracket 26 and rod 29 connected thereto, and the lever end 54 pulls downwardly upon the cable 86 connected thereto, and rotates the pulley 75 in a clockwise direction as indicated by the full arrow headed line in Fig. 7, and in opposition to the counterclockwise urging force of the torsion spring 76.

On this stroke the emery wheel 77 rotates with the pulley 75 by virtue of the face to face frictional engagement therewith, since the ratchet 78 connected to the wheel 77 has teeth directed so as to permit the detent pawl 81 to slide thereover when rotation is clockwise as indicated by the full arrow headed lines shown on the emery wheel and ratchet in Fig. 7.

A flint 87 is connected to a base flange 88 in a tube 89 and a spring 90 bears downwardly upon the base of the tube and upwardly upon the flange 88 to force the flint 87 through an opening 91 in a cap 92 upon the tube 89. A screw 93 connects the base of the tube 89 to a

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bracket 94 which is connected as its ends to the side plates 72, 72', and the connection of tube to bracket is so effected as to locate the flint 87 in position to be urged against the serrations of the emery wheel 77.

It can thus be seen that upon the liquid delivery stroke no movement occurs between the flint 87 and emery wheel 77, but that on the release of the lever handle 38 the serrations of the emery wheel will move rapidly against the flint 87 urged thereagainst so as to strike a spark of flame which will ignite the liquid drops deposited on the candle and wick when the device is held in position for such liquid delivery thereto.

As shown in Fig. 7, the tubing 39 extends to the upper end of the support 17, and is affixed therein by means of a spider or supporting spacer 95 having open spaces therethrough. As the extinguisher 40 shown in the earlier described embodiments cannot well be installed upon the support shown in Fig. 7 without interfering with the path of the igniting flame to the wick, it is necessary to provide a different means for extinguishing lighted candles. To this end a baffle 96 may be provided above the upper slot 82, and a flame extinguishing gas, as compressed carbon dioxide, may be supplied into the support 17 above the baffle, as through the tubing 97. Such gas may be expelled under pressure out through the spider 95 onto a flaming candle wick 58 to extinguish the flame.

As shown in Fig. 8, such extinguishing gas, as compressed carbon dioxide, may be supplied into a container 98 through a check valve closure fitting 67, such as the fitting shown in Fig. 4. A push button slide valve 99 is provided for gas outlet and includes a valve element 100 having a button or flange on the outer end thereof which is urged downwardly against the pressure of a spring 101 seated in a valve housing 102. The housing has inlet 103 thereinto from the interior of the tank 98, and the valve element has a bore 104 through the base thereof and a radial port 105 communicating with the bore. The housing 102 has a radial port 106 therein and a connection means, not shown, therearound to which the end of a flexible tube 107 may be attached to communicate with the port 105. When the valve element 100 is urged downwardly a sufficient distance the ports 105 and 106 are brought into communication so that compressed gas may escape from the tank 98 into the flexible tube 107. This tube connects upwardly with the tubing 97 through which the freed gas may pass into the support 17 and out the upper end thereof to extinguish the candle flame as has been hereinabove described.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 6-9, a band 117 may be provided to connect the tubings 97 and 107, and to connect such tubings to the support 17. Also bands 118, 118' may be provided to connect the container 11 and tank 98, and a handle 119 may be provided by which the device may be carried, and to be held with one hand, as the right hand, while the left hand manipulates the lever 32, or to be held with one hand, as the left hand, while the right hand presses upon the button head of the valve element 100.

In such a device as that shown in Figs. 6-9 the cable 86 extends within the support 17 between the pulleys 83 and 83' and is therefore not exposed over the unshielded length between the plates 72, 72' and the lever 32. However, as shown in Fig. 10, as an optional construction the axle 84 may be spaced further from the support 17 to mount the pulley 83 to rotate exclusively outside of the support 17, thereby eliminating the slot 82 shown in Fig. 7. Also, the brackets 85 may extend further outwardly from the support 17 than they are shown extending in Fig. 7 to mount the axle 84' in a manner to permit the pulley 83' to rotate exclusively outside of the support 17. In such embodiment it is not necessary to baffle the support 17 against gas loss through the slots for the pulleys, and a gas inlet 97' may be provided from the tank 98 to the lower end of the support 17.

In cases where the provision of a compressed gas may

not be desirable, the extinguisher 40 may be provided on a separate support or handle to extinguish candle flames, as may be needed. In such cases, the embodiment of Figs. 6-9 may be modified to eliminate structures required to supply the compressed air, as the tank 98, tubing 107, tubing 97, and baffle 96. Such an embodiment is shown in Fig. 5 and in position to light a candle 56' which is mounted in a special candle mounting 108.

Such a mounting 108 includes a tube 109 having a swedged upper end 110 and a lower end 111 which is threadedly received within a base flange 112. Such flange 112 is connected by screws 113 to a stand 114. A spring 115 bears downwardly against the base flange 112 and upwardly against a follower cup 116 within the tube 109, the follower supporting the base of the candle 56' and the spring 115 urging upwardly to feed the top 116 of the candle through the upper end 110 of the tube 109. The configuration of the swedged upper end 110 serves to retain the candle 56' from being urged out through the top of the tube 109, and permits only the top part of the candle around the wick 58 to be extended from the tube.

To facilitate assembly, as shown in Figs. 6 and 9, one of the plates 72, 72', as the plate 72', may be brazed or otherwise permanently affixed to the support tube 17, as indicated at 120. On the opposite side a connection bar or plate 121 may be permanently affixed to the support tube 17 and the side plate 72 releasably affixed thereto as by the cap screws 122. Thus it is only necessary to disconnect the bracket 94 from the plate 72 by taking out the screw 123, and then remove the screws 122 in order to obtain access to the parts mounted by the plates 72, 72', as for replacement or repair.

The structures shown illustrate the inventive concept of the invention. Other structures may also be employed for the same purpose, including a structure in which the liquid tube 39 is not enclosed within the support 17, but is attached thereto. Also in cases the support 17 may convey the liquid 12.

In summation, various embodiments and modifications of the invention have been disclosed in the drawings and hereinabove described, but it is asserted that this invention is not limited to such embodiments and modifications, but various other modifications and embodiments are included, as well as various other combinations and sub-combinations of such various embodiments and modifications, as the broad spirit of this invention and the broad scope of interpretation claimed and merited by the appended claims warrants such broad inclusion of a wide range of structures.

What is claimed is:

1. In a device for lighting and extinguishing altar candles and the like the combination of a bell shaped guide member for positioning said device to light a candle wick and to extinguish said light and including a connection element at the small end thereof of substantial diameter and being flared outwardly from said connection to abut the top of a candle so that the lighted wick thereof to be extinguished is at a spaced distance from said connection element, a tubular guiding support having a downwardly curved upper end of diameter for connection to said connection element and being of substantial length and of sufficient wall thickness strength to support its length and said extinguisher and of sufficiently thin wall to permit lightness for ease of guiding manipulation to operative position with relation to said candle, an inflammable liquid container connected to the lower end of said tubular support, a fluid conduit comprising an upper fluid containing tubing extending from said container to said small end of said extinguisher and connected to communicate with the interior thereof and of much smaller diameter than said support, a delivery valve within said container communicating with said tubing at one end thereof and having an intake passage at the other end thereof, an inlet valve adapted to be filled with fluid from said container and at one end thereof establishing enclosed fluid com-

munication with said delivery valve intake passage and at the other end thereof having an intake passage to admit fluid from said container to fill said inlet valve, a handle on the exterior of said container and operable within a predetermined travel limit toward said container to force fluid in droplet quantity from said inlet valve through said delivery valve intake passage into said delivery valve whereby an equal amount of fluid is forced from said tubing into the interior of said extinguisher and onto said wick, and operable within predetermined travel limit away from said container to draw fluid from said container through said inlet valve intake passage into said inlet valve to replace the fluid thus transferred, said device carrying means thereon to light said wick and being operable thereafter to position said extinguisher to extinguish said light.

2. In a device for supplying ignition fluid to the wicks of altar candles and the like the combination of a tubular guide member having its upper end curved downwardly to be guidably positioned adjacent the wick of a candle and extending downwardly from said upper end for a substantial length and being of sufficient wall thickness strength to support its length and said upper end and of sufficiently thin wall to permit lightness for ease of guiding manipulation to operative position with relation to said candle, an inflammable liquid container connected to the lower end of said guide member, a fluid conduit comprising an upper fluid containing tubing extending from said container to the downwardly curved upper end of said guide member and adapted thereby to direct fluid on said wick and being of much smaller diameter than said guide member, a delivery valve within said container communicating with said tubing at one end thereof and having an intake passage at the other end thereof, an inlet valve adapted to be filled with fluid from said container and at one end thereof establishing enclosed fluid communication with said delivery valve intake passage and at the other end thereof having an intake passage to admit fluid from said container to fill said inlet valve, a handle on the exterior of said container and operable within a predetermined travel limit toward said container to force fluid in droplet quantity from said inlet valve through said delivery valve intake passage into said delivery valve whereby an equal amount of fluid is forced from said tubing onto said wick, and operable within predetermined travel limit away from said container to draw fluid from said container through said inlet valve intake passage into said inlet valve to replace the fluid thus transferred.

3. In a device adapted to supply ignition fluid to the wick of an altar candle and the like, adapted to light said wick, and adapted to extinguish said wick, the combination of a tubular guide member having its upper end curved downwardly to be guidably positioned adjacent the wick of a candle and extending downwardly from said upper end for a substantial length and being of sufficient wall thickness strength to support its length and said upper end and of sufficiently thin wall to permit lightness for ease of guiding manipulation to operative position with relation to said candle, an inflammable liquid container connected to said guide member at a spaced distance below the upper end thereof, a fluid conduit comprising an upper fluid containing tubing extending from said container to the upper end of said guide member and connected thereto to be positioned thereby to deliver fluid onto said wick and being of much smaller diameter than said support, fluid delivery means within said container communicating with said tubing at one end thereof and having an intake passage at the other end thereof, an inlet means, and a handle therefor adapted upon actuation within a predetermined travel limit toward said container to force fluid into said delivery means for delivery in droplet quantity through said conduit and onto said wick and adapted upon actuation within a predetermined travel limit away from said container to draw fluid into said inlet means for the succeeding forcing of fluid, said device



carrying means thereon to light said wick and carrying means operable thereafter to extinguish said lighted wick.

4. In a device for supplying ignition fluid to the wicks of altar candles and the like the combination of a tubular guide member having its upper end curved downwardly to be guidably positioned adjacent the wick of a candle and extending downwardly from said upper end for a substantial length and being of sufficient wall thickness strength to support its length and said upper end and of sufficiently thin wall to permit lightness for ease of guiding manipulation to operative position with relation to said candle, an inflammable liquid container connected to said guide member at a spaced distance below the upper end thereof, a fluid conduit comprising an upper fluid containing tubing extending from said container to the upper end of said guide member and connected thereto to be positioned thereby to deliver fluid onto said wick and being of much smaller diameter than said support, fluid delivery means within said container communicating with said tubing at one end thereof and having an intake passage at the other end thereof, an inlet means, and a handle therefor adapted upon actuation within a predetermined travel limit toward said container to force fluid into said delivery means for delivery in droplet quantity through said conduit and onto said wick and adapted upon actuation within a predetermined travel limit away from said container to draw fluid into said inlet means for the succeeding forcing of fluid.

5. A device as claimed in claim 4 in which said tubular guide member supports means thereon connected for operation upon movement of said handle away from said container to automatically ignite said fluid, and also carries means cooperative therewith to extinguish said lighted wick.

6. A device as claimed in claim 4 in which said tubular guide member supports means thereon connected for operation upon movement of said handle in direction away from said container to automatically ignite said fluid.

7. In a candle lighter and extinguishing device for altars the combination of an ignition fluid container, a tubular support extending upwardly therefrom and having a downwardly curved upper end, a candle extinguisher connected to said upper end and flared outwardly therefrom to abut the top of a candle to be extinguished so that the wick thereof is at a spaced distance from said connection, a fluid containing tubing of substantially smaller diameter than said support extending from said container within said support including the downwardly curved upper end thereof and connected thereto adjacent the connection of said extinguisher thereto to establish communication with the interior of said extinguisher, a delivery valve within said container communicating with said tubing at one end and having an intake passage on the other end thereof, an inlet valve including a sleeve slidable at one end on the intake end of said delivery valve and having an intake passage in the other end thereof to admit fluid from said container to fill said sleeve, a handle operable on the exterior of said container between handle travel limit means carried by said device, means connecting said handle to said sleeve, and resilient means urging said sleeve away from said delivery valve to the extent permitted by said limit means and said sleeve when

thus urged receiving container fluid thereinto through the inlet valve intake, the manipulation of said handle between said limit means compressing said resilient means and sliding said sleeve on said delivery valve toward said tubing to force a predetermined amount of fluid from said sleeve through said delivery valve intake into said delivery valve whereby an equal amount of fluid is forced from said tubing into the interior of said extinguisher to be guidably directed thereby onto said wick, said support carrying means thereon to light said wick, and said device being manipulated thereafter to position said extinguisher to extinguish said lighted candle, the release of said handle permitting said resilient means to urge said sleeve away from said tubing to draw container fluid thereinto through said inlet valve intake.

8. In a candle lighter for altars the combination of an ignition fluid container, a tubular support extending upwardly therefrom and having a downwardly curved upper end, a guide member connected to said upper end and flared outwardly therefrom to guide said lighter to position to deliver ignition fluid to the wick of a candle to be lighted and adapted if in abutment with said candle to abut said candle so that the wick thereof is at a spaced distance from said connection, a fluid containing tubing of substantially smaller diameter than said support extending from said container within said support including the downwardly curved upper end thereof and connected thereto adjacent the connection of said guide member to establish communication with the interior of said guide member, a delivery valve within said container communicating with said tubing at one end and having an intake passage at the other end thereof, an inlet valve including a sleeve slidable at one end on the intake end of said delivery valve and having an intake passage in the other end thereof to admit fluid from said container to fill said sleeve, a handle operable on the exterior of said container between handle travel limit means carried by said lighter, means connecting said handle to said sleeve, and resilient means urging said sleeve away from said delivery valve to the extent permitted by said limit means and said sleeve when thus urged receiving container fluid thereinto through the inlet valve intake, the manipulation of said handle between limit means compressing said resilient means and sliding said sleeve on said delivery valve toward said tubing to force a predetermined amount of fluid from said sleeve through said delivery valve intake into said delivery valve whereby an equal amount of fluid is forced from said tubing into the interior of said guide member onto said wick, said support means carrying means thereon to light said wick, the release of said handle permitting said resilient means to urge said sleeve away from said tubing to draw container fluid thereinto through said inlet valve intake.

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