(No Model.)

S. CLARKE.

NIGHT LIGHT.

No. 298,448. Patented May 13, 1884.

Fig: 1.

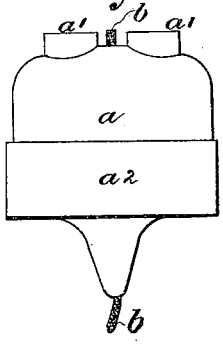


Fig: 2.

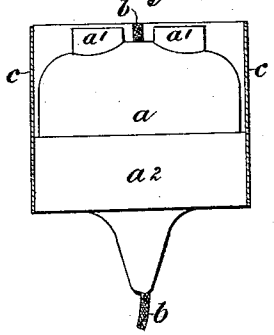


Fig: 3.

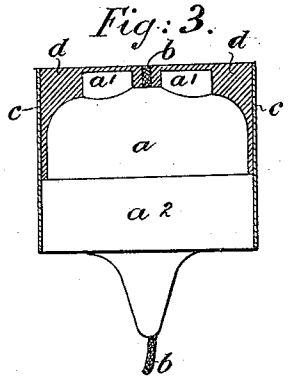


Fig: 4.

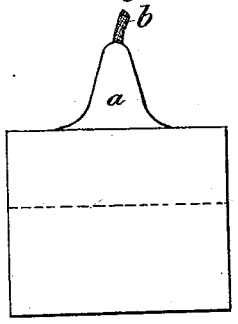


Fig: 5.

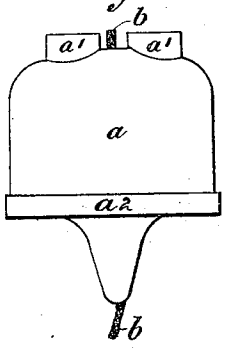


Fig: 6.

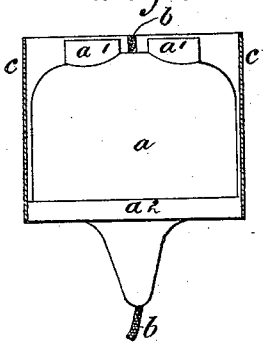


Fig: 7.

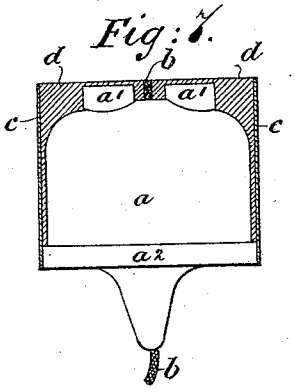
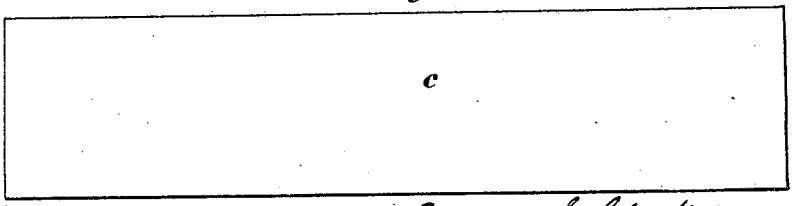


Fig: 8.



Witnesses:
Eugene H. Brown
Lloyd B. Wright

By his Attys. S. Clarke Inventor:
Baldwin, Hopkins & Peyton,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

NIGHT-LIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,448, dated May 13, 1884.

Application filed January 29, 1884. (No model.) Patented in England December 27, 1883, No. 5,877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CLARKE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the Childs Hill Works, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Night-Lights, (for which I have secured Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 5,877, dated December 27, 1883,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object improvements in night-lights.

In the manufacture of night-lights it has long been common to first provide a case or hollow cylinder of paper with a molded bottom of plaster-of-paris or equivalent material, and then to pour into the case melted fatty material, to produce an unshouldered block or cylinder of uniform diameter throughout. It is also common to first mold the fatty material into such a block, with a suitable wick in the center, then to form a paper case around the molded block, and to supply a bottom by filling up the case with plaster-of-paris. My patent pyramid night-lights have been manufactured in this last-mentioned manner for many years past. According to my present invention, I mold the block at that part where the paper is wound around it in shouldered form or of two diameters, so that the paper may not fit closely to the sides of the block at the end adjoining the base. The paper case having been applied, the plaster is filled in, and it then forms not only a base, as heretofore, but also and in connection therewith a thin casing around the sides of the block from the base to the enlargement or shoulder surrounding the block. This casing of plaster is sufficiently transparent, and it serves to insure that the whole of the fatty matter shall be melted and consumed, which sometimes does not take place when a paper case only is employed. The plaster bottom is made concave, so that the melted fat may gravitate toward the wick. I can also make my improved night-lights with plaster-of-paris or equivalent cases extending about the sides of the block of fatty material by first casting the case in a suitable mold, and afterward introducing in the fatty material; but the method of manufacture which I have previously described is that which I prefer.

In order that my said invention may be most fully understood and readily carried into effect, I will proceed to describe the drawings hereunto annexed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the molded block of fatty material. Fig. 2 is the same, but with the paper lapped around it. The paper is represented in section. Fig. 3 again shows the same with the space between the paper and the block of fatty material filled with plaster. Fig. 4 shows the improved night-light complete. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are views similar to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, respectively, and show a modification. Fig. 8 shows a paper strip.

a a is the fatty matter, and *b* is the wick passing through it and projecting at each end. The fatty matter is cast in a mold through which the wick is drawn in the usual ways. *a' a'* are projections on the block corresponding to the holes in the mold by which the fat is poured and the air escapes. These projections may be removed; but it is preferable that they should be allowed to remain.

a^2 is the portion of the block of fatty material which is molded of the larger diameter.

c is the paper. It is wrapped tightly around the part a^2 and pasted. It then forms a cylinder containing the block.

d is plaster poured in a liquid state into the vacant space in the cylinder around the block, and soon sets hard, forming a plaster bottom and case extending part of the way up the side of the night-light.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 the portion a^2 of the block is made only just sufficiently wide to receive the paper around it, and consequently the plaster case extends nearly to the top.

I claim—

1. A night-light having the block of fatty material shouldered or of two diameters, the plaster bottom and the plaster case extending about the block of fatty material from the bottom to the surrounding shoulder of the block, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

2. The hereinbefore-described method of manufacturing night-lights, consisting in

molding a block of fatty material of two diameters, or with a surrounding enlargement at the end remote from the base, then applying a wrapper around this block, and pouring plaster between said wrapper and the block, thereby forming of plaster both the bottom of the light and a case extending about the sides of the block of fatty material, substantially as described.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Witnesses:
J. WATT,
JNO. DEAN.
Both of 17 *Gracechurch Street, London.*