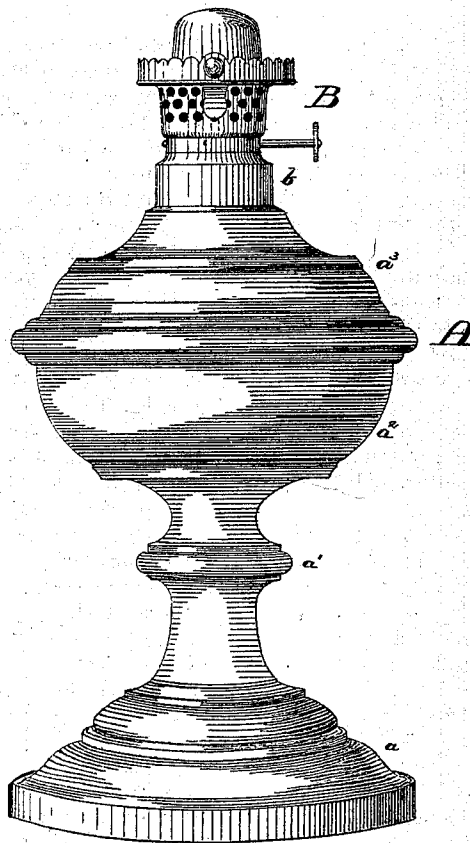


C. D. MOODY.
Wooden-Lamps.

No. 146,467.

Patented Jan. 13, 1874.



WITNESSES

F. J. Davenport
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CHARLES D. MOODY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS
RIGHT TO EDWIN A. SKEELE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOODEN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **146,467**, dated January 13, 1874; application filed
March 14, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. MOODY, of the city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawing making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference thereon marked.

Lamps usually have been made of glass and metallic substances. Its extreme fragility, however, renders glass unsafe to property and life, and, for permanent use, expensive. To the use of metals lies the objection that, because of their heat-conducting properties, they cannot, without an intricate and expensive construction, be employed in the manufacture of lamps in which carbon-oil is burned, although well suited for lard and like oils.

To obviate these difficulties, and to obtain a lamp that can be readily and economically made with great beauty of design and finish, and in great variety of form, is the object of my invention, which consists mainly in a lamp (its burner portion excepted) made of wood, with the oil-chamber thereof, to prevent leakage, saturated, or coated, lined, or covered, on the inner or outer side, or on both inner and outer sides, with a substance or material that is impervious to carbon-oils.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents a lamp, which, in design, may be of any approved pattern. B represents a burner of any desirable construction.

As the distinguishing feature of the improvement is the use of a peculiar material—viz., wood—I do not wish to be limited to any particular shape, number, or arrangement of the various parts of the lamp, or to any one method of manufacture.

The lamp is preferably made, by turning it in a lathe, from one or more pieces of wood. The base *a*, stem *a'*, and lower portion *a''* of the body or oil-chamber of the lamp can be formed from one or more pieces, and the upper portion of the body *a'''* from another. When composed of two or more pieces, the parts are joined in any suitable manner, and all joints that occur in the formation of the oil-chamber

are rendered tight by any cement-like glue that is unaffected by the oil burned. The burner B is attached in the ordinary manner to the part *a'''*. This construction may be modified by extending the lower portion *a''* of the body of the lamp upward sufficiently to bring its upper edge to about the level of the base of the burner, and by connecting the collar *b*, in which the burner is screwed, directly with it. In this event, the collar *b*, if necessary, can be extended and enlarged sufficiently to connect with the part *a''*. Another modification is to put together similar strips or pieces of wooden molding, properly beveled at their ends, so as to form, when joined, a three or more sided formation. Another method, having reference more particularly to ornament, is to combine differently-colored woods. This, when the lamp is made in the lathe, may be done by putting together two or more kinds of wood, arranged vertically, horizontally, or inclined, and from the composite piece forming the lamp. When arranged horizontally, the different pieces can be turned at different times, and afterward joined. A further modification is to construct the base or lower portion of the lamp of metal, and combine with such base a wooden oil-chamber or body.

The advantage of this last-mentioned construction is that the base portion can, with little expense, be cast in any ornamental form, and, the oil-chamber or body of the lamp being readily and strongly made of a material that is a poor conductor of heat, the lamp is safe, economical, and attractive.

To prevent leakage, the second prominent feature of the improvement is the saturation of the walls of the oil-chamber, or the lining, coating, or covering of the inner or outer side of the oil-chamber, or of both inner and outer sides, with a liquid or plastic substance or material that is impervious to carbon-oils or burning-fluids, at the temperature and under the conditions that usually exist when such oils and fluids are being burned in lamps.

I do not wish, in this respect, to be limited to any one liquid or plastic substance or material, or to any particular mode of application. Glue is preferably used, although there

are other well-known substances that are effectual in resisting the action of illuminating oils and fluids under the above-mentioned conditions. It is preferably applied to the inner side of the oil-chamber. To prevent its being affected by moisture, the glue may have linseed-oil, or an equivalent, added to it in suitable proportion.

To finish the lamp, a paint, varnish, or oil can, with advantage, be applied to the outside. This also serves in repelling moisture.

I am well aware that lamps have been made partly of wood, and also have been made with metal oil-chambers covered by or inclosed in a wooden casing, but in such a way that the oil did not and could not come in contact with the wood, nor did the wood in any manner prevent the heat of the flame from being conducted to the oils within the chamber; and consequently I do not claim, broadly, the use of wood in the

manufacture of lamps under such conditions; nor do I claim there is any novelty in using a liquid or plastic material or substance to render wooden vessels impervious to oils or like substances; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A lamp having its body or its body and base wholly constructed of wood, such body being, for the purpose of rendering it impervious to carbon-oils or burning-fluids, coated or saturated, either on the inner or outer side, or on both, with a suitable liquid or plastic material or substance, as and for the purpose shown and specified.

CHAS. D. MOODY.

Witnesses:

SAML. S. BOYD,
C. M. WHITNEY.