

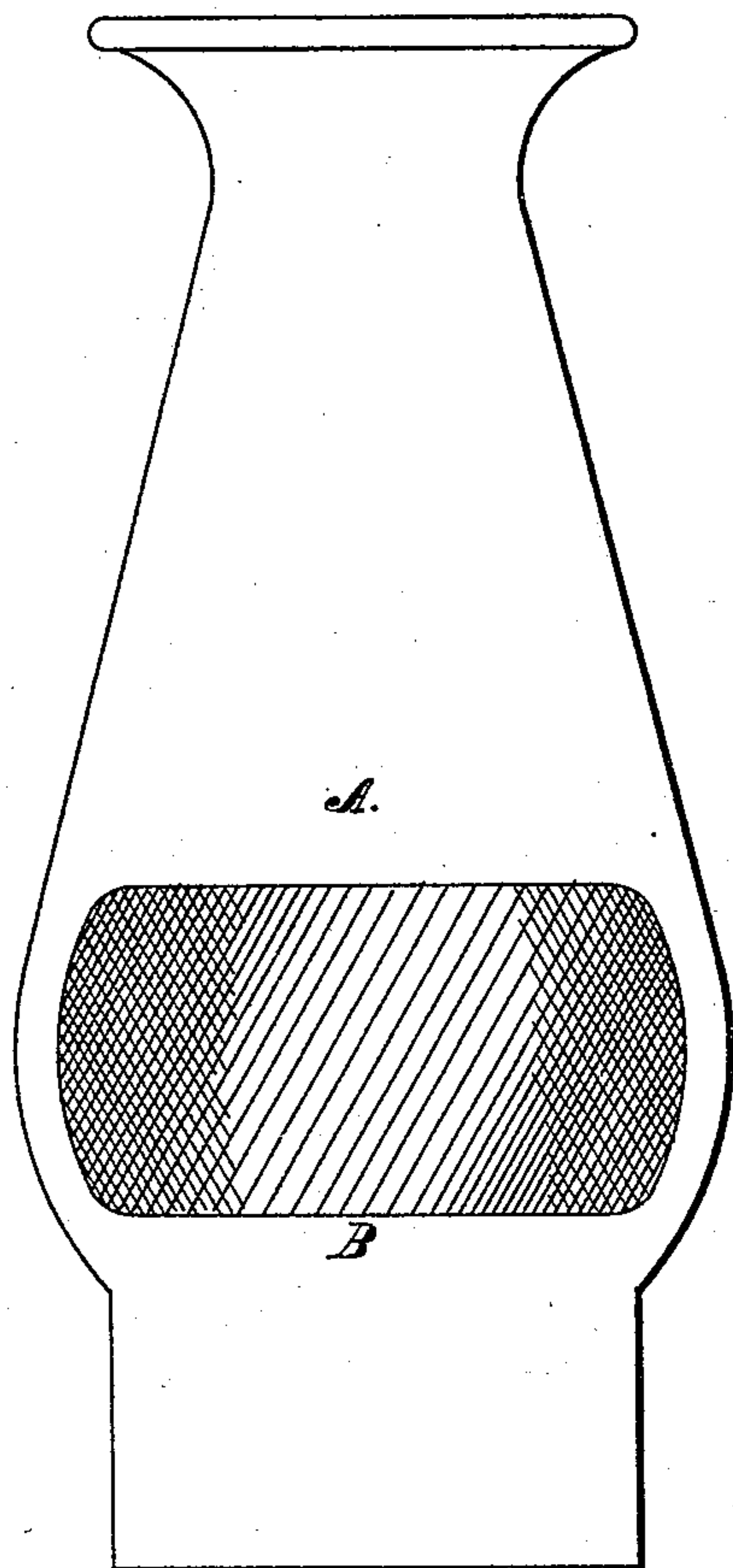
(No Model.)

D. M. MEFFORD.  
SHADED LAMP CHIMNEY.

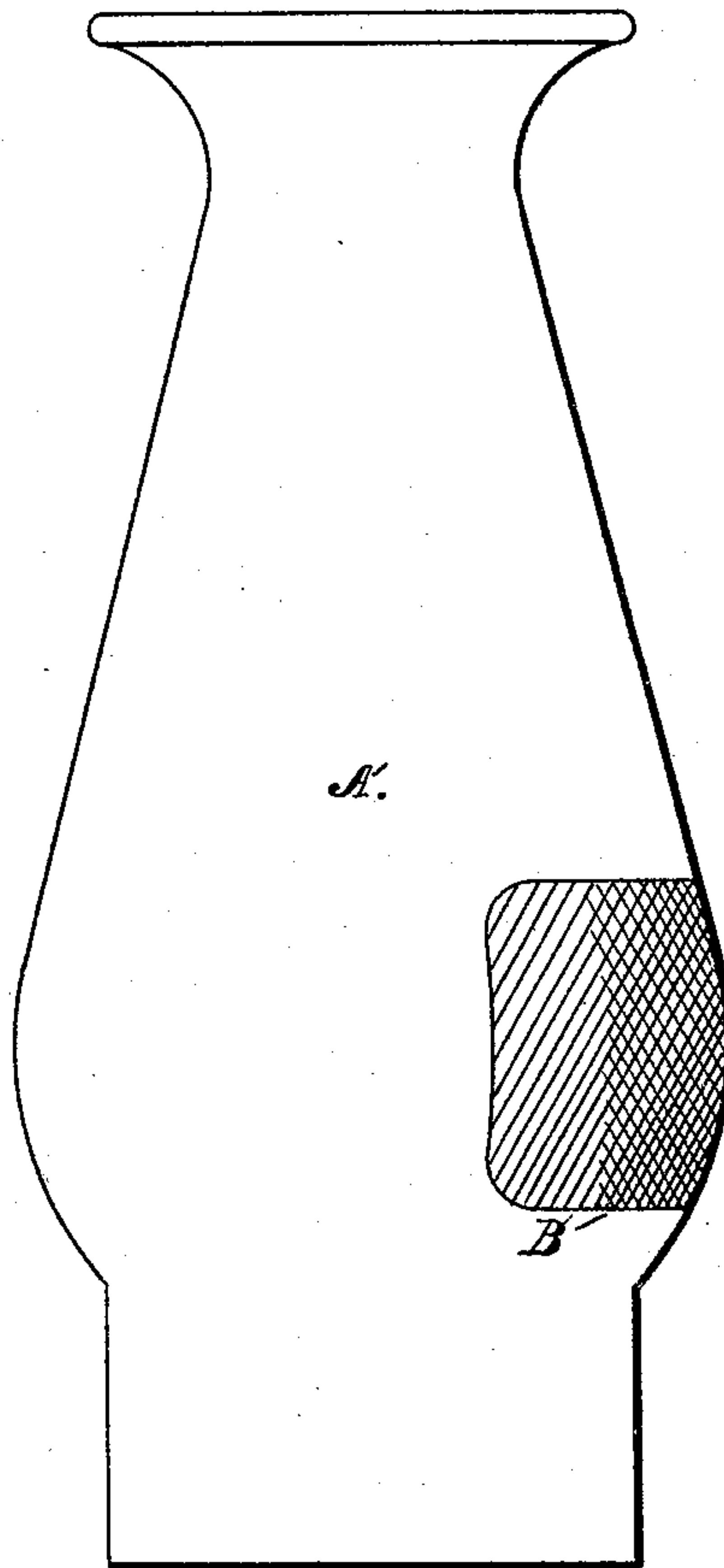
No. 487,850.

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.

*Fig: 1.*



*Fig: 2.*



WITNESSES.

*Wm. H. Mefford*  
*Fred L. Mefford*

INVENTOR.

*David M. Mefford*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID M. MEFFORD, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

## SHADED LAMP-CHIMNEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,850, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed January 18, 1892. Serial No. 418,376. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID M. MEFFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Shaded Lamp-Chimney, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lamp-chimneys in which shades are more or less combined or employed; and the objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a shade for the eyes, protecting them from the injurious glare of the blaze of the lamp; second, to allow the fully-unobstructed light of the lamp to fall upon objects beneath the plane of the blaze of the lamp; third, to avoid darkening the room as much as possible; fourth, to provide a shaded lamp-chimney that is conveniently handled, washed, and adjusted as is any lamp-chimney having no shade and is always present with the chimney and available, and, fifth, to apply to a chimney a shade formed of a suitable paint, so that any desired color may be applied to satisfy the taste and desire of the users. I attain these objects by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevated upright front view of my shaded lamp-chimney. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, giving an oblique view of the shade.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the views.

The shade B is applied to the chimney A in the following manner: After the chimney is blown a section of the chimney, where the shade is to be located, of the size, shape, and position desired for the shade is oiled or coated with some suitable adhesive substance, so that a finely-powdered dry paint will adhere thereto. The finely-pulverized paint, mixed with a suitable flux, is then evenly dusted upon the exposed surface by means of a bunch of cotton-batting charged with paint, or it may be applied by means of a pepper-box that has a very fine perforated lid. The chimney is then placed upright upon a metal plate or grate in a kiln and subjected to a gradually-increasing heat until it reaches a degree somewhat higher than is required in the annealing temperature for lamp-chimneys, but not

so hot as to soften the glass of the chimney so that it will not retain its shape. The flux will melt under the influence of the heat, causing the particles of paint to adhere to the surface of the glass, and when cooled off it will be found that the paint is hard and as indelibly fixed as the glass itself, while the chimney will be thoroughly annealed at the same time. Chimneys that have passed through the annealing process may have the shade applied to them in the same manner and be benefited thereby, for a second annealing will add to their durability.

The shade should be about two and a half inches wide and extend about two-fifths around the circumference of the chimney, with its lower edge about one-eighth or three-sixteenths of an inch above the base of the blaze, with its upper edge above the top of the flame and should be more or less translucent. This position of the shade secures to persons on that side of the lamp who may be reading, writing, or working the full benefit of the light which flows out from beneath the shade, while their eyes are at the same time protected.

By making the shade of paint having a translucent consistency I may form shades of blue, yellow, or any desired color, and further, all brilliancy or side reflections are dispensed with or avoided, as would be the case were the material used of a reflecting nature—such as silver or quicksilver. By the use of a sectional zone the slight changes of the position of the user from an inclined to an upright position may be made without readjusting the chimney.

I am aware that metallic coatings have been applied to one side of lamp-chimneys, and that Letters Patent were granted therefor to Robert N. Eagle, dated January 18, 1870, No. 98,937; also, to George W. Martin, No. 197,153, dated November 13, 1877; but in both of these devices the metallic reflecting-surfaces extend beneath the light of the lamp and far enough above it so as to throw all its light either directly or by reflection to one side of the room, leaving the other side in comparative darkness and thereby rendering it impracticable for reading or writing in such a deep shade. Neither of these devices do I claim.



I am aware, also, that Letters Patent were granted to James Hanley, No. 47,418, dated April 25, 1865, for a shade for lamp-chimneys. This device is mechanically different from mine, it being a separate structure from the lamp itself and capable of protecting the eyes only when adjusted or placed in position for that purpose, and it also is attended with many inconveniences avoided by my invention. I therefore do not claim such a device.

I am aware, also, that it is not new to coat a portion of a chimney with a translucent reflecting material, and this I do not claim.

Having fully described my invention, what

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

As a new article of manufacture, a lamp-chimney having thereon a sectional zone of translucent paint indelibly fixed to the surface by firing, located at a point opposite the point occupied by the flame of the burner to permit an unobstructed passage of the light above and below the shade, substantially as described.

DAVID M. MEFFORD.

Witnesses:

E. B. SOUTHARD,  
BYRNE A. CASE.