No. 649,000. Patented May 8, 1900.

H. SARAFIAN.

WICK.

(Application filed June 12, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig 1

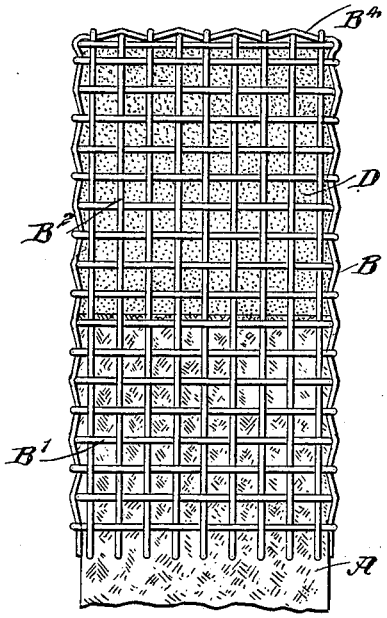


Fig 2

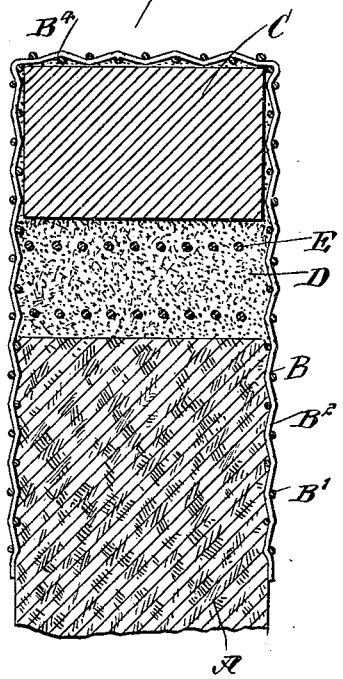
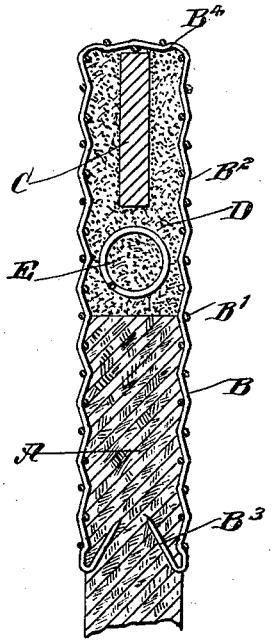


Fig 3



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HENTIR SARAFIAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,000, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed June 12, 1899. Serial No. 720,273. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENTIR SARAFIAN, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Wicks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to lamp-wicks, and has for its object to provide a wick which will be incombustible, which will not char or clog up, and will require no trimming or adjustment. To this end I construct the wick as fully described hereinafter and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved wick. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation thereof, and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation.

As illustrated in the drawings, the improved wick comprises five parts—viz., the wick proper, A, the wire-gauze cap B, the millboard or filter-tip C, the asbestos filling D, and the shield or guard E.

The wick proper, A, may be of any suitable material. It may be flat, as shown; but my invention is applicable to round wicks as well.

The wire-gauze cap B is U-shaped in cross-section to embrace the top of the wick A, and consists of cross-wires B′ and longitudinal wires B^2. The ends of the latter protrude beyond the lowermost cross-wire and are preferably sharpened, as shown. These ends are clenched into the wick A, so as to point upward, (see Fig. 3,) forming return members or hooks B^3. I thereby obtain a very firm connection of the cap B with the wick proper, A, since the hooks B^3 will prevent the cap B from being pulled from the wick.

The space between the top of the wick A and the horizontal member or bend B^4 of the cap B is filled by the filter-tip C, the asbestos filling D, and the shield or guard E.

The filter-tip C is a strip of millboard or other suitable material. It is located in contact with the top or bend B^4 of the cap B.

The filling D consists of loose asbestos, which is in contact with the top of the wick A and with the tip C, preferably at the bottom and at both sides, as shown in Fig. 3.

The shield or guard E is embedded in the asbestos filling D between the filter-tip C and the wick A and out of contact with each of them. This guard should not be bulky, since then it would interfere with the capillary attraction, and preferably I construct it of one or more strips of wire or metal—for instance, a coil of wire—as will be seen best in Fig. 2. The guard extends horizontally or transversely of the wick and will have a tendency to absorb the heat and to conduct it horizontally toward the sides of the wick instead of allowing it to spread downward. This guard in transferring the heat from the middle of the wick to the exterior walls of the same dissipates the heat laterally through the wick to such points as are exposed to the air, whence it may in great part be radiated.

It will be seen that the connection of the cap B with the wick A is very strong, and that said connection is effected by hook or return members B^3 of the cap itself.

The filter-tip C insures a steady and clear flame, since it acts to retain any impurities that may have passed up the wick A and asbestos filling D.

The guard E prevents the heat of the flame from striking too much downward and injuriously affecting the top of the wick A. Furthermore, the guard prevents the loose asbestos from packing together too close, and thus contributes to secure an ample feed of fuel by capillarity.

In defining my invention with greater clearness I would state that I am aware that Commodore D. Rundell, in his application for a patent filed January 16, 1899, Serial No. 702,224, (which application has been assigned to me,) has shown, described, and claimed "a lamp-wick comprising four essential elements—viz., a body portion of cloth, a relatively-narrow upper end of asbestos millboard, a packing of loose mineral fiber between the end of the cloth wick and the millboard crown, and an inclosing and retaining sheath of gauze-wire extending along both sides and over the end of the wick and connecting and retaining the several elements in unitary structure as a separate, complete,

and self-sustaining article of manufacture adapted to fit any lamp." I wish, therefore, to state that I do not lay claim to the invention of this broad idea.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lamp-wick, comprising a wick proper, a perforated cap embracing the top of the wick and projecting upwardly beyond the same, a filter-tip located at the top of the cap, and an asbestos filling engaging the wick proper, the cap, and the side surface as well as the bottom of the tip.

2. A lamp-wick, comprising a wick proper, an incombustible tip therefor, a perforated cap embracing the tip and the top of the wick proper, and a shield or guard extending horizontally within the tip between the cap and the top of the wick proper at a distance from the upper edge of the tip.

3. A lamp-wick, comprising a wick proper, an incombustible tip therefor, a perforated cap embracing the tip and the top of the wick proper, and a shield or guard located within the tip between the cap and the top of the wick proper, said guard consisting of a coiled wire with the axis of the coil disposed horizontally.

4. A lamp-wick, comprising a wick proper, a perforated cap embracing the top of the wick and projecting upwardly beyond the same, a filter-tip located at the top of the cap, an asbestos filling between the cap, tip, and top of wick proper, and a horizontally-extending shield or guard embedded in said filling between the tip and the wick proper.

5. A lamp-wick, comprising a wick proper, a perforated cap embracing the top of the wick and projecting upwardly beyond the same, a filter-tip located at the top of the cap, an asbestos filling between the cap, tip, and top of wick proper, and a coiled wire embedded in the said filling between the tip and the wick proper, and out of contact with each of them the axis of the coil being horizontal.

6. A lamp-wick, comprising a wick proper, a perforated cap embracing the top of the wick and projecting upwardly beyond the same, a filter-tip located centrally at the top of the cap, with a space intervening between the sides of the cap and those of the tip, and an asbestos filling engaging the wick proper, the cap, and both side surfaces, as well as the bottom of the tip.

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