(No Model.)

E. R. BEACH.

LAMP WICK.

No. 247,150. Patented Sept. 20, 1881.

Fig. 1.

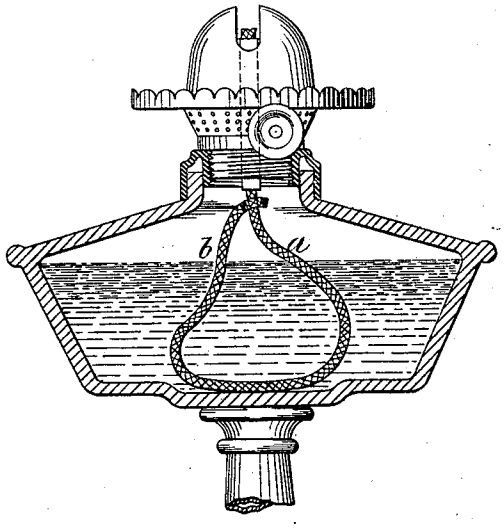
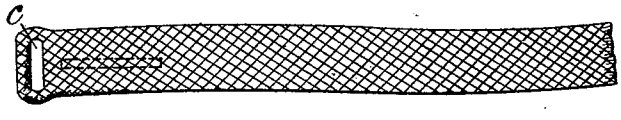


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP-WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,150, dated September 20, 1881.

Application filed July 27, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN R. BEACH, of Jersey City, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Wicks, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement aims to increase the supply of oil to the flame; and it relates to that class of devices which employ a secondary wick additional or auxiliary to the flame-wick to bear against the latter and convey a greater capillary feed of oil thereto.

Several devices of this class have been heretofore presented; but in most cases the burner is specially formed with some additional construction or attachment to receive the additional wicks. In one case an endless wick traveling over rollers and pressing against the flame-wick as the same is moved by the wick-adjuster has been employed. In another case an auxiliary wick is attached to the burner or to the flame-wick at the base of the wick-tube and on either side of the flame-wick. In all of these cases, however, the constructions are comparatively complex, and burners of special forms are required or double or triple wicks are used.

My improvement is distinct, in that it lies entirely in a single wick itself, and is adapted for direct use in any ordinary burner, and is at the same time very simple, inexpensive, and efficient, and thus marks a material improvement in this line.

My invention may therefore be briefly stated to consist in constructing the wick in the form of a loop or slip-noose, with the traveling or flame end passing through a knot or slot in the opposite or stationary end, which knot lies at the base of the wick-tube, while the loop or noose hangs in the oil, as hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 of the annexed drawings presents an elevation of my improved form of wick as it appears in the lamp, which is shown in section; and Fig. 2 presents a plan view of my preferred form of wick spread out lengthwise.

The wick may be made of any of the usual or suitable fabrics, either from felt or from a woven cotton web, preferably the latter.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, the wick is formed in about the usual manner from the flame end throughout its main length, being made, however, much longer than ordinary wicks or more than twice the usual length; and at the end opposite to the flame end the wick is formed with a slot, clasp, or any other device which will admit of passing the flame end of the wick therethrough in the manner of a slip-noose, as shown in Fig. 1. When the wick is thus doubled or looped upon itself, as seen in Fig. 1, the flame end being drawn through the slotted end for a short distance, the projecting portion thus drawn out is then passed through the wick-tube, while the knotted or slotted end at the opposite extremity of the wick rests against the base of the wick-tube, and the loop or noose hangs in the oil, as shown in Fig. 1. Hence two branches of wick, *a b*, supply the flame, and the flame-branch *a* is free to be moved through the slot or knot of the auxiliary supply-branch *b* as the wick elevators or ratchets draw on the same to raise the wick as it becomes burned away or as the adjustments of the flame require, while the entire looped wick is of course free to descend in the oil when depressed by the ratchets in the usual manner.

It will hence be seen that this construction is peculiarly simple and efficient, for the wick is complete in itself and is adapted for direct use in any ordinary burner, while it insures nearly double the supply of oil to the flame, rendering the same more bright and steady, and preventing to a great extent the sudden decrease in its brilliancy due to the regular descent of the oil. At the same time the cost of the improved wick is nothing, or almost nothing, more than that of the common wick, thus presenting an obvious improvement.

In case of a woven cotton wick, I prefer to form the slot *c* in the act of weaving and arrange it transversely, as shown in Fig. 2; but it may be arranged longitudinally, as indicated in dotted lines. In case of a felt wick, the slot may be cut therein, and preferably in a longitudinal direction.

My improved wick is, of course, equally adapted for stoves as for lamps or other similar purposes.

What I claim is—

1. A lamp-wick having one extremity formed with a slot, loop, or slip-knot, with the other

or flame extremity passed through the same, whereby the entire wick forms a simple single slip-noose, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a wick or wicking formed with a slot or loop at one end, adapted to admit the opposite end of the wick, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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