CONNELLY & COOK.

Lamp Wick.

No. 36,277. Patented Aug. 26, 1862.

Fig: 3.

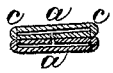


Fig: 1.

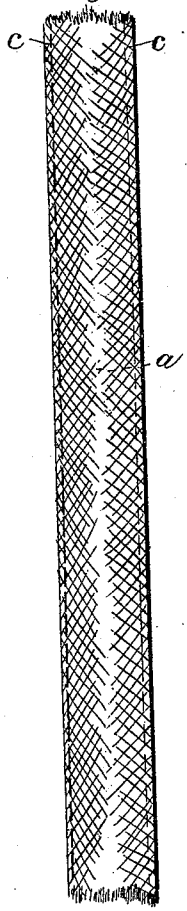
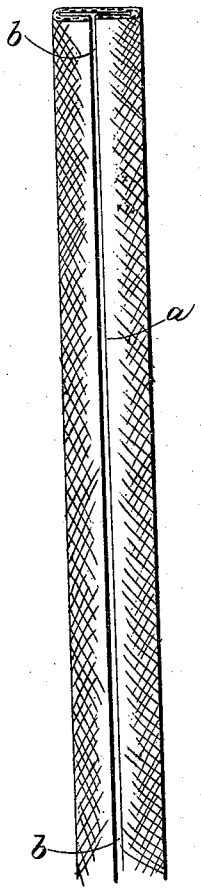


Fig: 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. CONNELLY AND JOHN COOK, OF WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WICKS FOR LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **36,277**, dated August 26, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH H. CONNELLY and JOHN COOK, of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of Virginia, have invented a new and Improved Lamp-Wick; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal outside view of a piece of wick. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal view of one half of the wick, showing the inner side. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists of a tubular lamp-wick having a nap on the inner side, by which the capillary attraction is more perfectly developed, and it is made to constitute a better conductor and to facilitate the ascension of the heavier kinds of oil and to serve equally well for the lighter oils and illuminating-fluids, forming a perfect feeder for all kinds of illuminating oils and fluids in the market, and preventing explosions by providing for the free escape of any superabundant generation of gases or vapors in the lamp.

This internally-napped wick may be manufactured in various ways. That which is represented in the drawings is composed of two strips, *a a*, of canton-flannel, each of double the intended width of the wick. The two edges of each are folded over on the napped side to meet in the center of the strip, as shown at *b* in Fig. 2, and pressed flat, as shown in Fig. 3, and the two strips are laid one on the other with the edges of the two together, as shown in Fig. 3, and stitched together by a sewing-machine or by hand close to the folds, as shown at *c c* in Figs. 1 and 3, thus forming a double tube with the nap on the inside of each tube. The canton-flannel may be cut into strips and folded by suitable machinery.

Another mode of manufacturing the wick is to weave it in tubular form, and either to produce a nap on the inner side by suitable apparatus or to raise the nap on the outside and afterward turn it inside out and press it flat. A third mode of manufacturing it is to weave a web of double the intended width of the wick with a selvage on each side, and then to fold it either in the center or in such manner as to bring the selvages together in the middle of the web, and then press it flat and stitch along both edges or folds, as shown in Fig. 1.

The capillarity of the wick made by either of the above modes may be increased by interlaying it with a thin layer of raw cotton next the napped surface.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A tubular wick having a nap on its inner surface, substantially as herein described.

JOS. H. CONNELLY.
JOHN COOK.

Witnesses:
GEORGE SAUT. MIERS,
GEORGE W. SCROGGINS.