Feb. 4, 1936. G. S. FABEL 2,029,994

WICKING

Filed Feb. 3, 1933

Fig. 1.

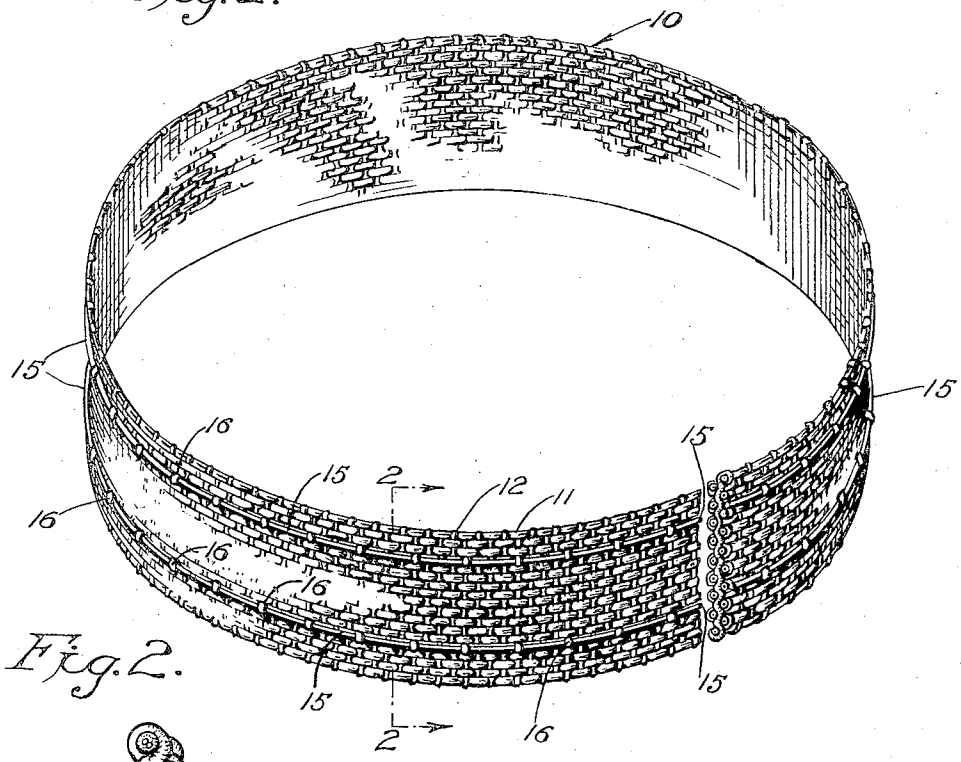


Fig. 2.

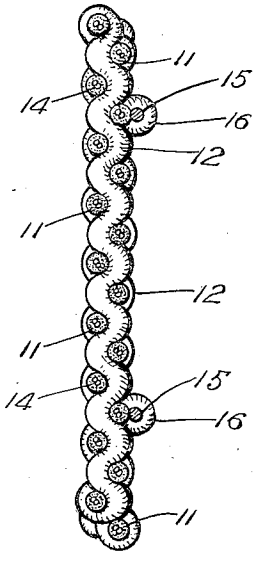
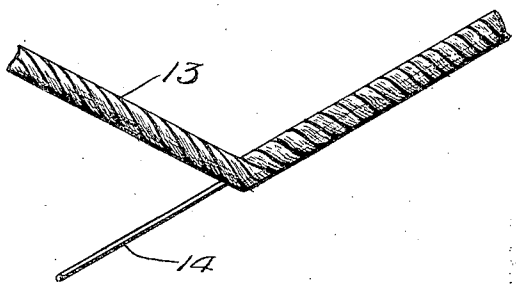


Fig. 3.



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Patented Feb. 4, 1936 2,029,994

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,029,994

WICKING

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Application February 3, 1933, Serial No. 655,102

4 Claims. (Cl. 67—69)

This invention relates to a wicking and method of producing the same.

An important object of the invention is to provide that type of wicking ordinarily employed in circular domestic oil burners in which the wick is disposed in a circular trough and feeds fuel by capillary attraction from this trough.

Such wickings are usually formed of a flat band of asbestos and, if formed from pure asbestos fibre or asbestos fibre modified by use of fine brass wires in the usual manner has not sufficient strength to maintain its proper shape.

Attempts have been made to reinforce the wicking by the use of wires, but these attempts have all produced either an inferior article or an article which would not retain its shape, or was difficult to place in the desired shape.

An important object of this invention is the provision of a wicking which is wire-reinforced and in which the wire reinforcing renders the wicking much more readily disposable in the desired form and at the same time does not materially interfere with the proper action of the wick.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a novel method of producing such wicking.

These and other objects I attain by the construction shown in the accompanying drawing wherein, for the purpose of illustration, I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a circular wick constructed from wicking produced in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view through the wicking; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective of a fragment of the material employed as rovings in the weave.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, the numeral 10 generally designates a woven tape comprising asbestos warp and weft strands 11 and 12, each consisting of a combination of asbestos yarns and fine brass wire, indicated at 13 and 14 respectively in Fig. 3. Extending longitudinally of one face of the tape is a reinforcement comprising a relatively stiff wire, or wires, 15, this wire being connected to the tape at spaced intervals, as generally indicated at 16.

The tape is constructed by employing any desired weaving pattern with the warps 11 and weft 12 while feeding the wire or wires through the loom harness and controlling the motion thereof so that the weft is passed over the wire, or wires, at selected intervals; for example, the wires can be maintained at one side of the shed during the formation of three picks and then included in the opposite side of the shed for a single pick. The wire should be sufficiently stiff that it is not materially deflected by the beating up by the weave and, accordingly, will not project to the opposite side of the tape from that at which it is disposed. When constructed in this manner, the tape has one face free from metallic interruptions of its capillary surface and, accordingly, may provide a much evener flow of oil from one to the other end edge thereof. At the same time, the reinforcement being disposed at one face only does not tend to buckle when the length of the wicking is formed in a circle and may, accordingly, be much more readily shaped to the desired form.

As the particular arrangement of the wires 15 other than their disposition at one face of the tape is immaterial, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to that arrangement illustrated except as hereafter claimed.

I claim:

1. A wicking comprising a woven strip and a wire extending in the direction of the warps along one face of the strip and connected to the strip by a strand of the strip.

2. A wicking comprising a woven strip and a stiffly flexible wire extending in the direction of the warps along one face of the strip and connected to the strip by the weft of the strip.

3. A wicking comprising a woven strip and a stiff wire extending in the direction of the warps along one face of the strip and connected to the strip at spaced picks by the weft of the strip.

4. The method of producing wicking comprising weaving a fire-proof capillary strip while feeding a reinforcing wire longitudinally of one face of the strip and attaching the wire to and against said face of the strip by passing spaced picks of the weft strand of the weave thereover without bending the wire.

GEORGE S. FABEL.