

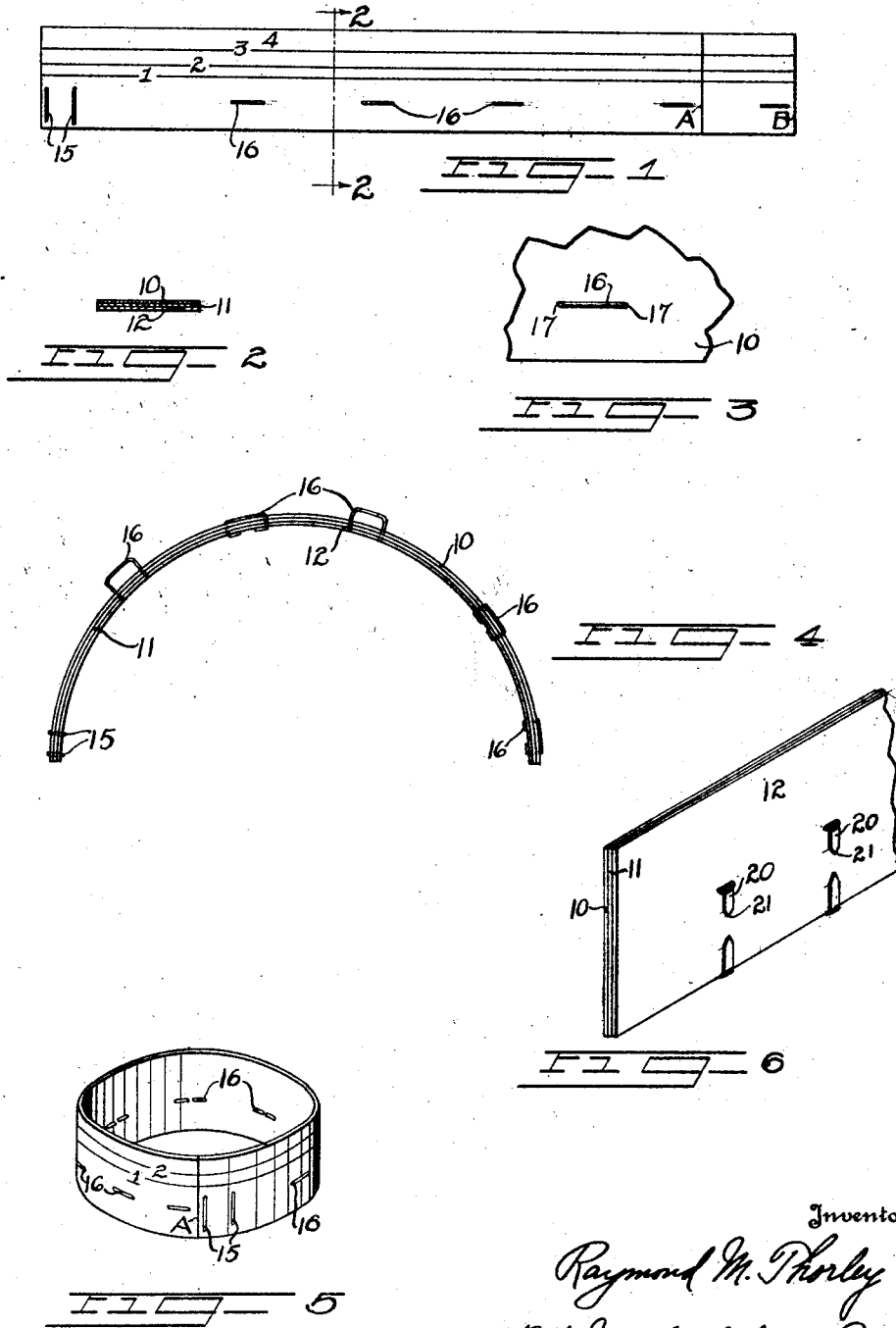
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WICK FOR OIL STOVES

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WICK FOR OIL STOVES.

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This invention relates to wicks for oil stoves, particularly to a wick formed by laminations of non-combustible fibrous material, and adapted to be inserted in the usual adapter. Wicks of this type have been in common use either formed by several laminations fastened together as by clips or staples and arranged flatwise for storing and shipping, the flat sections being later curled up to be inserted in the adapter.

Another form of wick is made in a continuous annulus or spiral, but a wick of this nature cannot of course be packed into a small space without folding. Such folding destroys the strength of a wick while shipping in cylindrical form and requires too much space. With respect to a flat laminated wick, the user commonly experiences a difficulty either of having the wick buckle when formed into an annulus or having an improper joint if cut too short.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a method for making a laminated wick which may be packed flat for shipping and storage, and which will not buckle when curved to fit the adapter. A further object is to provide a wick which shall be standardized so as to fit a wide range of sizes of adapters.

Further objects and features of my invention will become apparent from the following description relating to the accompanying drawings wherein I disclose my preferred forms. The essential characteristics will be summarized in the claims.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a plan view of a wick embodying my invention and laid flat for shipping; Fig. 2 is a cross-section therethrough taken along the line 2—2 on Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary plan view showing the preferred means for fastening the laminations together; Fig. 4 shows the manner of assembling the laminations; Fig. 5 shows the complete wick curved to fit an adapter, and Fig. 6 shows a modified form of securing means for the laminations.

In carrying out my invention, I propose to employ a plurality of rectangular strips of non-combustible material such as commercial asbestos board, three of such strips being indicated in the drawing at 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The retaining means for the laminations may comprise ordinary wire staples as indicated at 15 and 16, the former being placed transversely of the wick, and preferably near one end, and the latter ex-

tending longitudinally of the wick and being spaced apart a suitable distance.

To make the wick I prefer to bend the laminations in the form of a half circle as shown in Fig. 4, and while maintaining them in this position to bind them together with staples. This may be accomplished in a satisfactory manner by bending the laminations over a mandrel (not shown). Thereafter, the wick is flattened out and in doing so the wick material adjacent the ends of the staples is stretched as shown on an enlarged scale in Fig. 3 thereby making relatively small openings 17 at each end of the staple 16. The staples 15 do not make openings in any of the laminations, but hold at least one end of the wick tightly together. When the buyer purchases a wick in a flat package, he is enabled to curve them to fit the adapter on his commercial oil stove, irrespective of the diameter of the adapter without danger of buckling the wick, since the openings 17 allow slight relative movement between the staples and wick.

To secure standardization whereby only one size of wick may be furnished for a wide variation of sizes and types of adapters, I provide longitudinally extending graduations as indicated at 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Fig. 1, and also transversely extending graduations as indicated at A and B to fit adapters of different circumferences. The longitudinal graduations enable one to cut the wick to the desired depth, while the transverse graduations aid in determining the length. A chart showing the lines on which the wick should be cut to fit any commercial adapter may be furnished with each wick.

Fig. 5 shows a wick cut and curved for insertion within an adapter. The top of the wick has been cut along the line 3, and one end has been cut along the line A.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a modified form of clip fastener for securing the laminations together. This comprises a sheet metal member 20, which may be pointed as at 21 to perforate the sheets at one end, or both if desired. In practice I preferably perforate the sheets with only one end of such staple and lap the other end about the bottom of the bundle.

If desired the laminations may be secured together without bending them upon a mandrel. In such case however, in order to prevent buckling when the laminations are bent in the form of a circle, I prefer to make

a slot in the laminations through which the metal fastening members may extend. This will provide sufficient play between the laminations to allow bending of the wick without buckling the innermost lamination.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A method of making a wick for an oil stove comprising superimposing a plurality of layers of fibrous material, bending the layers in a curved form, binding them together and thereafter straightening them whereby the wick may be shipped flat, and may be subsequently curved for use without buckling.

2. A wick for oil stoves comprising superimposed layers of fibrous material, spaced metallic fastening devices extending through the material and being clinched thereto, the perforations through which the devices extend being sufficiently large that one lamination may move with relation to the other to permit curving of the wick without buckling to fit an adapter.

3. A wick for oil stoves comprising a plurality of superimposed laminations having the same shape, staples extending through all of the laminations and clinched over at their free ends, the perforations through which some of the staples extend being sufficiently large to permit relative move-

ment of one lamination with relation to another, whereby the wick may be handled flatwise for shipping purposes, yet may be subsequently curved for use without buckling.

4. A wick for oil stoves comprising laminated fibrous material, means for binding the laminations along one edge, one of the laminations having marks thereon in the form of parallel lines extending longitudinally of the wick, and another line extending transversely of the wick, and said laminations being adapted to be cut along said lines to fit various sizes of adapters.

5. A wick for oil stoves comprising a plurality of superimposed rectangular shaped strips of fibrous material, wire staples extending through the strips and clinched thereto, the staples being so attached to the strips that one strip may be moved slightly with relation to another when the material is curved to fit an adapter and one of the outside strips having graduations thereon extending in two directions for indicating the depth and length to which the laminations may be cut to fit various sizes of adapters.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

RAYMOND M. THORLEY.