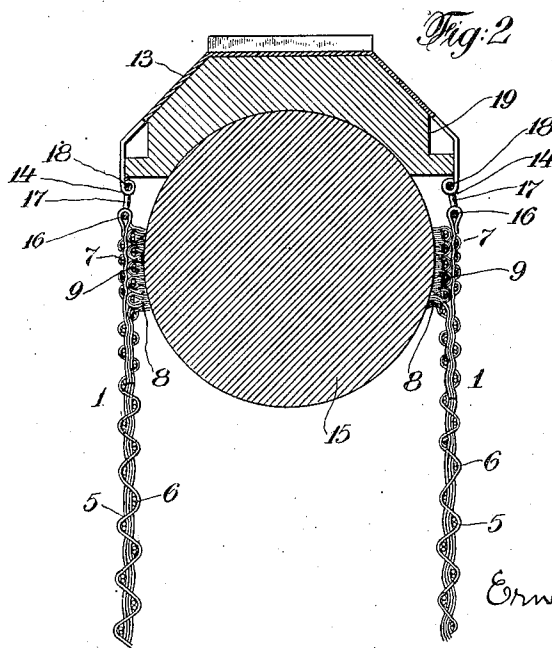
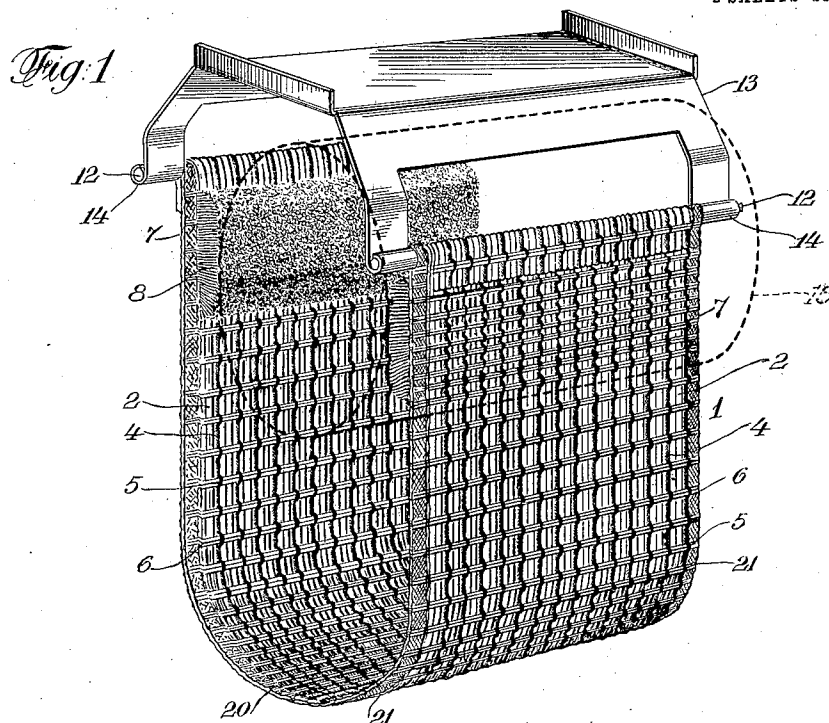


E. ARMSTRONG.
LUBRICATING WICK.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 19, 1908.

1,012,580.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
John O. Gumpster
W. A. Hutton

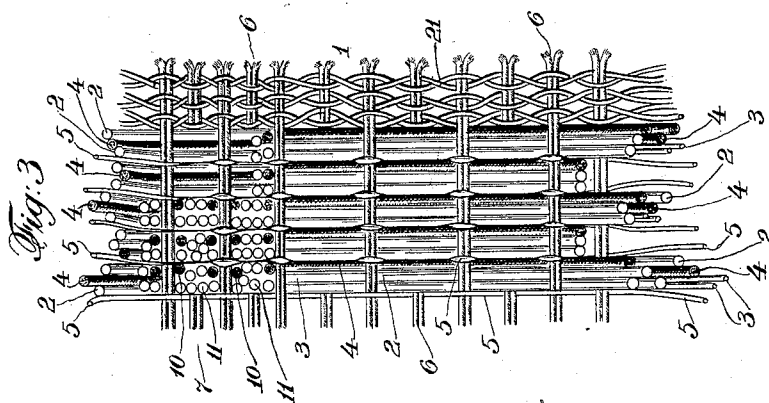
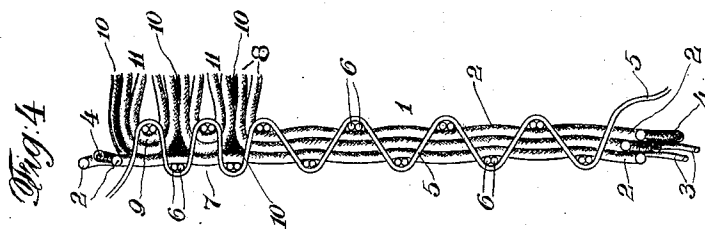
Ernest Armstrong
Inventor
By his Attorneys
Kenyon & Kenyon

E. ARMSTRONG.
LUBRICATING WICK.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 19, 1908.

1,012,580.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
John O. Kessler.
W. A. Hutton

Ernest Armstrong Inventor
By his Attorneys
Kenyon & Kenyon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST ARMSTRONG, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS,
TO JOURNAL LUBRICATOR COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF
NEW YORK.

LUBRICATING-WICK.

1,012,580.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Application filed August 19, 1908. Serial No. 449,244.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST ARMSTRONG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in Camden, county of Camden, State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Lubricating-Wicks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lubricating devices, and particularly to devices for lubricating the journals of car axles.

The main object of my invention is to provide a simple and practical device for automatically feeding the oil or other lubricant in the proper quantity, direct to the journal or other part to be lubricated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lubricating wick which may be produced at a small cost, which will wear indefinitely, will not mat, glaze or harden, which may be readily applied or removed, and which, when in practical use, will transfer immediately practically all the lubricant that it can carry, to the journal, and without waste or obstruction on the way.

My invention consists generally of the lubricating device substantially as herein described and set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved lubricating wick, showing it arranged for use to lubricate a car axle journal, and suspended from a supporting device, which extends over and is supported by the journal bearing, the journal being represented by dotted lines, to more clearly show the structure of the wick. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the wick, in the same position as in Fig. 1, but showing a slightly different means for suspending it to its support. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate a fragmentary detail enlarged of the wick, showing more clearly the structure of the wick than is shown in the other figures, Fig. 3 being a plan partly in section, and Fig. 4 being an edge view.

Similar characters represent like parts in all the figures.

1 represents my improved wick. It is formed of longitudinal strands 2, 3, 4 and 5 the greater portion of which runs in continuous unbroken length from end to end of the wick, and transverse strands 6 that overlap the strands 2, 3 and 4, and pass under the longitudinal strands 5, which are ar-

ranged at intervals across the wick between adjacent series of the strands 2, 3 and 4, say between adjacent sets or series of seven or eight.

The function of the strands 6 and 5 is to bind the longitudinal strands 2, 3 and 4 together and to keep them in place, and so as to form a flat wick, and the weave by the strands 6 over all of the strands 2, 3 and 4, leaving a free and unobstructed capillary feed for the lubricant along the strands 2, 3 and 4. In order to have as little binding of said strands as possible, the strands 6 are spaced comparatively far apart, for the greater length of the wick, but near the ends of the wick the strands 6 are placed closer together, as shown at 7, for strength, and where the wick is to be attached to its support. Each one of these binding strands is preferably made up of two parallel laid threads, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The transverse binding strands 6 are offset or arranged in staggered relation on the opposite sides of the wick as clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4.

The strands 2 and 3 should preferably be of a material that will readily collect oil or similar lubricant and that will also carry it, and the strands 4 should preferably be of a material that will readily and quickly transmit oil from one end to the other of said strands. The carrying quality of the strands 2 and 3 is of comparatively little importance, so long as they collect the lubricant and transmit it to the strands 4, which should do the greater part of the carrying and feeding. I have found that most excellent results have been secured by having the strands 2 made of a mixture of cotton and wool, the strands 3 of cotton, and the strands 4 of a mixture of jute, cotton and wool, the strands 4 when so made being of such a quality as to readily and quickly transmit the lubricant longitudinally through the wick, even if such strands are much less in number than the strands 2 and 3, as, for example, in the proportion of about two of the strands 4 to five of the strands 2 and 3 combined. The strands 5 and 6 being mainly for the purpose of holding the other strands together, said strands 5 and 6 may be of cotton and wool, or only of cotton, though I prefer that the strands 5 may be of cotton, and the strands 6 of mixed cotton and wool, as excellent re-

sults have been attained thereby. The wick 1 is also provided with tufted portions extending transversely from the parts 7. These tufted portions are formed by some of the longitudinal strands extending laterally from the body of the wick and binding strands 6, and terminating a short distance from the same, as shown at 8, and also by short threads looped under the binding strands, as at 9. The short tuft threads 10 and 11 (see Figs. 2 and 4), stand out from the face of the wick, as a pile or nap, substantially at right angles thereto. The pile being chiefly for the purpose of transmitting the lubricant from the other main part of the wick to the device to be lubricated and by a brushing action, the pile should be of a ready feeding and transmitting quality, and have a somewhat firm consistency. Strands 10 of the same material as strands 4, of jute, cotton and wool, will supply the necessary transmitting and stiff and firm quality to the pile, while the other strands 11 of the pile in much greater number, of mixed cotton and wool, will do most of the collecting of the lubricant for the pile, good results being secured by about one of strands 10 to three of strands 11. I prefer to have the strands 10 and 11 so distributed that there will be two ends of strands 10 and six ends of strands 11, extending outward from every section bounded by two adjacent longitudinal and two adjacent transverse binding strands in the part 7 of the wick (see Fig. 3).

In Fig. 1 I have shown the ends of the wick looped over the supporting rod 12 of the wick holder 13, such as is shown and described in my Patent No. 872,984, of December 3, 1907, said rods 12 being supported in the eyes or hooks 14 of holder 13, above the axis of the journal 15, the journal bearing or brass, not shown in this figure, being in practice supported on the journal, and the wick holder 13 being supported by the bearing. In Fig. 2 the parts 7 of the wick, just beyond the tufts or naps 10, 11, are looped over a rod 16, said rod having upward extensions 17 near each end, from which project horizontal extensions 18, which are supported in the eyes or hooks of a wick support 13 resting on the brass or bearing 19. It will be noted that both in Figs. 1 and 2 the tufts or naps are drawn by the portion of the wick below them to contact lightly with the periphery of the journal. In Fig. 1 the planes of suspension of the wick being much higher than those in Fig. 2, will cause the tufts, by the gravity of the wick below the journal, to lightly contact with the periphery of the journal. In the construction shown in Fig. 2, however, the rods 16, which may be drawn nearer to or farther away from the periphery of the journal by reason of their suspension from the hooks 14, con-

stitute means by which the pressure of the tufts against the journal may be regulated.

Although I have shown in Figs. 1 and 2 a special means of supporting the wick, said wick may be supported in any appropriate manner, so that the loop 20 of the wick hangs so as to contact with or be immersed in the lubricant in its receiver, and so that the tufts 8 bear lightly upon the periphery of the journal.

I have shown my improved wick with a selvage 21 on each side edge, the strands of which may be made of cotton, or any other appropriate material.

The construction of my improved wick is of such a character that the oil or other lubricant will be taken up and carried by the longitudinal strands to the tufts or naps 8, and from said tufts directly to the periphery of the journal. The transverse strands 6 below the tufts 8 being a considerable distance apart, and passing over all of the longitudinal collecting and feeding strands and binding them only at intervals of six or more of the latter, offer very little if any obstruction, very little of the lubricant is held by either the transverse or longitudinal binding strands, and practically all of the lubricant that the wick can carry is transmitted to the tufts, and from them to the journal.

In order to give strength and durability to the wick, it is necessary to have transverse strands so as to bind the longitudinal strands together, and to form a fabric, but in order to procure the best results in transferring the lubricant from its receptacle to the journal, the transverse or binding strands should not be close together. My improved construction of having the transverse binding strands not in the same transverse plane on opposite sides of the wick, but arranged in staggered relation to each other, will prevent still further the obstruction of the lubricant along the longitudinal feeding strands. The tufts 8 being short threads forming piles or naps, without anything binding them together and with the ends of the threads only, or the ends of the nap, contacting with the journal, will prevent the tufts (the contacting parts of the wick) becoming hard or compact from the lubricant and contact with the journal. The pile being also comparatively firm or stiff, it will not mat or fall down, and the ends of the pile will keep extended for contact like the end of a brush, to the journal, and the lubricant will be caused to flow freely onto the journal.

From the above it will be seen that my improved wick is of simple construction, will last in a practical condition for an indefinite period, and when in use will transfer substantially all the lubricant that it can carry to the journal, and with practically no waste or obstruction on the way to the same.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric the transverse strands of which extend throughout the length of the longitudinal strands and bind the same together, said transverse strands being much closer together near the ends of the wick than at its intervening portion, and at said portion being much farther apart than the longitudinal strands.

2. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal collecting and feeding strands and transverse strands binding said longitudinal strands together, and extending over the same throughout their entire length, and said binding strands being much closer together near the ends of the wick than at its intervening portion.

3. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal collecting and feeding strands and transverse strands binding said longitudinal strands together, and extending over the same throughout their entire length, said binding strands being much closer together near the ends of the wick than at its intervening portion, and at said portion being farther apart than the longitudinal strands.

4. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric the transverse strands of which extend throughout the length of the longitudinal strands and bind the same together, and naps or piles extending transversely from one surface of the wick and with an unnaped portion between said piles.

5. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric the transverse strands of which extend throughout the length of the longitudinal strands and bind the same together, and said transverse strands being closer together at one part of the wick, and a nap or pile extending transversely from one surface of said part of the wick.

6. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric the transverse strands of which extend throughout the length of the longitudinal strands and bind the same together, said transverse strands being much closer together near the ends of the wick than at its intervening portion, and provided with outwardly extending naps or piles, and at said intervening portion said transverse strands being much farther apart than the longitudinal strands.

7. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and a nap or pile extending transversely from one surface of the wick, a part of said pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

8. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and a nap or pile extending transversely from one surface of the wick, a large portion of said pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

9. A lubricating wick comprising longitudinal strands, strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and naps or piles extending transversely from one surface of the wick, and with an un-napped portion between said piles, a part of said piles being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

10. A lubricating wick comprising longitudinal strands, strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and naps or piles extending transversely from one surface of the wick, and with an un-napped portion between said piles, a large portion of said piles being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

11. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and being closer together at one part of the wick, and a nap or pile extending transversely from one surface of said part of the wick, a part of said pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

12. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and being closer together at one part of the wick, and a nap or pile extending transversely from one surface of said part of the wick, a large portion of said pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

13. A lubricating wick comprising longitudinal strands, strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, said transverse strands being much closer together near the ends of the wick than at its intervening portion and provided with outwardly extending naps or piles, and at said intervening portion being much farther apart than the longitudinal strands, a part of said piles being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

14. A lubricating wick comprising longitudinal strands, strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, said transverse strands being much closer together near the ends of the wick than at its intervening portion and provided with outwardly extending naps or piles, and at said intervening portion being

much farther apart than the longitudinal strands, a large portion of said piles being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

15. A lubricating wick comprising strands for collecting a lubricant, longitudinal strands having great lubricant feeding qualities, longitudinal binding strands arranged at intervals between sets of the other longitudinal strands, and transverse binding strands connected to the longitudinal binding strands.

16. A lubricating wick comprising strands for collecting a lubricant, longitudinal strands having great lubricant feeding qualities, longitudinal binding strands arranged at intervals between sets of the other longitudinal strands, and binding strands extending over the feeding strands and connected to the longitudinal binding strands.

17. A lubricating wick comprising strands for collecting a lubricant, longitudinal strands having great lubricant feeding qualities, longitudinal binding strands arranged at intervals between sets of the other longitudinal strands, transverse binding strands connected to the longitudinal binding strands, and said transverse strands being farther apart than the collecting and feeding strands.

18. A lubricating wick comprising strands for collecting a lubricant, longitudinal strands having great lubricant feeding qualities, longitudinal binding strands arranged at intervals between sets of the other longitudinal strands, transverse binding strands extending over the feeding strands and connected to the longitudinal binding strands, and said transverse strands being farther apart than the collecting and feeding strands.

19. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands.

20. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and transverse strands binding said longitudinal strands together, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands.

21. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and transverse strands extending over and binding

said longitudinal strands together, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands.

22. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, longitudinal binding strands arranged at intervals between sets of the collecting and feeding longitudinal strands, and transverse strands extending over said sets and connected with the longitudinal binding strands, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands.

23. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands throughout their length and binding them together, and a stiff elastic nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, and composed of strands having great lubricant feeding qualities and of other strands having great lubricant collecting qualities.

24. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands, and the principal fibers of the feeding strands being of jute.

25. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands, the principal fibers of the feeding strands being of jute, and transverse strands binding said longitudinal strands together.

26. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands.

27. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and transverse strands binding the longitudinal strands together.

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

130

28. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands of mixed cotton and wool for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands.

29. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands of mixed cotton and wool for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, said feeding strands having greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands and constructed to feed the lubricant longitudinally along said strands.

30. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands of mixed cotton and wool for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and transverse strands binding the longitudinal strands together.

31. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and transverse binding strands extending over the longitudinal strands.

32. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands of mixed cotton and wool for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and transverse binding strands extending over the longitudinal strands.

33. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool for feeding a lubricant, longitudinal strands of mixed cotton and wool for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, longitudinal binding strands arranged at intervals between sets of said collecting and feeding strands, and transverse binding strands extending over the collecting and feeding strands and connected to the longitudinal binding strands.

34. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands of wool and cotton for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and the principal feeding fibers of the feeding strands being of jute.

35. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and longitudinal strands of wool and cotton for col-

lecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, the principal feeding fibers of the feeding strands being of jute, and transverse strands binding the longitudinal strands together.

36. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric the transverse strands of which extend throughout the length of the longitudinal strands and bind the same together, and a nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, the principal feeding strands of said pile being stiff and elastic, and having great feeding qualities, and the other strands of said pile having less feeding qualities.

37. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric the transverse strands of which extend throughout the length of the longitudinal strands and bind the same together, a nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, the principal feeding strands of said pile being stiff and elastic, having great feeding qualities, and their principal feeding fibers being of jute, and the other strands of said pile having less feeding qualities.

38. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands throughout their length and binding them together, and a nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, having a part of its strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool.

39. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands throughout their length and binding them together, and a nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, having a part of its strands of mixed jute, cotton and wool, and the remainder of its strands being of mixed cotton and wool.

40. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and a stiff elastic nap or pile having great lubricant feeding qualities extending transversely from the surface of the wick, a part of said pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

41. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and a stiff elastic nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, and composed of strands having great lubricant feeding qualities and of other strands having great lubricant collecting qualities, a part of said

pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

42. A lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric comprising longitudinal strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands extending transversely of the longitudinal strands and binding them together, and a nap or pile extending from one surface of the wick, a part of said pile being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands and the principal feeding fibers of the pile being of jute.

43. In combination with a journal of a car, or similar axle, a lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric of longitudinal and transverse strands and suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, the intermediate part of the fabric forming a loop below the journal, and said fabric provided with naps or piles and an intermediate un-napped portion, said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped un-napped portion.

44. In combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick consisting of a woven fabric of longitudinal and transverse strands suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and the intermediate part of the fabric forming a loop below the journal, and said fabric provided with naps or piles and an intermediate un-napped portion, said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion, and a part of said piles being formed of ends of the longitudinal strands.

45. In combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and the intermediate part of the wick forming a loop below the journal, and said wick consisting of a woven fabric, the longitudinal strands of which are composed of strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands and said feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and said fabric also provided with naps or piles and an intermediate unnapped portion, said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion.

46. The combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and an intermediate part of the wick forming a loop below the journal, and said wick consisting of a woven fabric, the longitudinal strands of which are composed of strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, said feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and the principal

feeding fibers of the feeding strands being of jute, and said wick also provided with naps or piles and an intermediate unnapped portion, said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion.

47. In combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and the intermediate part of the wick forming a loop below the journal, and said wick provided with naps or piles formed of collecting and feeding strands, the feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and said wick also having an intermediate un-napped portion, said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion, and some of said feeding strands extending to the piles and forming part of the same.

48. In combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and the intermediate part of the wick forming a loop below the journal, and said wick consisting of a woven fabric, the longitudinal strands of which are composed of strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and said feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and said wick also provided with naps or piles formed of collecting and feeding strands, the feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and said wick also having an intermediate un-napped portion, and said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion.

49. In combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and the intermediate part of the wick forming a loop below the journal, and said wick consisting of a woven fabric, the longitudinal strands of which are composed of strands for feeding a lubricant, and strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and said feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and the principal fibers of the feeding strands being of jute, and said wick also provided with naps or piles formed of collecting and feeding strands, the feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and said wick also having an intermediate portion, and said piles caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion.

50. In combination with a journal of a car or similar axle, a lubricating wick suspended by its ends on either side of the journal, and

the intermediate part of the wick forming a loop below the journal, and said wick consisting of a woven fabric, the longitudinal strands of which are composed of strands
5 for feeding a lubricant, and strands for collecting a lubricant and transmitting it to the feeding strands, and said feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and said wick also
10 provided with naps or piles formed of collecting and feeding strands, the feeding strands having much greater feeding qualities than the collecting strands, and the

principal fibers of said feeding strands being of jute, and said wick also having an intermediate un-napped portion, and said piles
15 caused to contact with the sides of the journal by gravity of the looped portion.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of
20 two subscribing witnesses.

ERNEST ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:

EDWIN SEGER,
PENNINGTON HALSTED.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."