C. A. Wortendyke,

Candle Wick.

No. 31.049.

Patented Jan. 1. 1861.

Fig: 1.

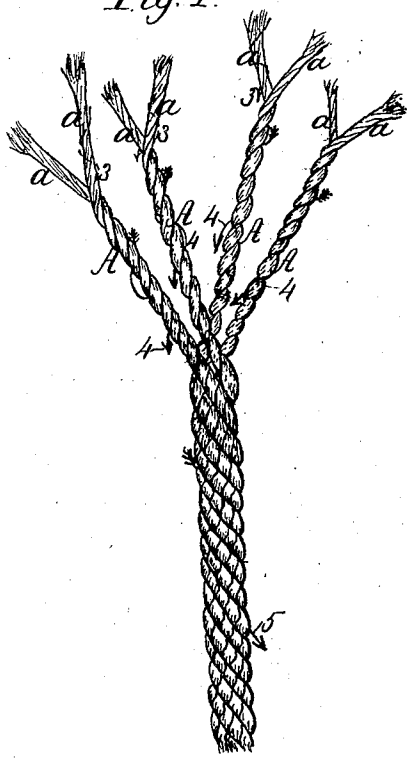
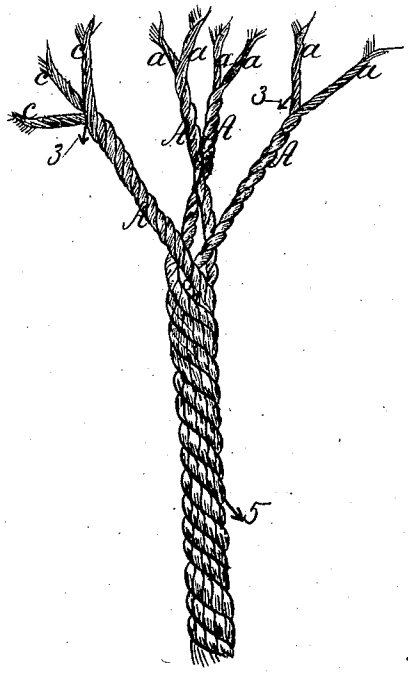


Fig: 2.



Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS A. WORTENDYKE, OF GODWINVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CANDLE-WICK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 31,049, dated January 1, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS A. WORTENDYKE, of Godwinville, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Wick for Candles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My improved wick is composed of several strands each of which is composed of two or more separate yarns, the strands being twisted in the same direction as the yarns but the wick being twisted in the opposite direction to the strands.

Figures 1 and 2 in the accompanying drawing represent two pieces of wick, which only differ in the number of yarns of which they are composed. That represented in Fig. 1 is composed of four strands A, A, each of which is composed of two yarns *a*, *a'*, and that represented in Fig. 2 is composed of the same number of strands A A, three of which are each composed of two yarns *a*, *a*, and the fourth of three yarns *c*, *c*, *c*, but in all other respects the two pieces of wick are alike.

In making the wick the yarns are first spun singly in the usual manner, the twist being in the direction indicated by the arrows 3, 3. After being spun, the yarns are doubled or trebled and twisted together in the same direction in which they were spun singly, as indicated by the arrows 4, 4. The strands thus formed are combined to form the wick, by being twisted together in the opposite direction to that in which they themselves have been twisted and in which the strands have been spun, as indicated by the arrows 5, 5. The spinning and twisting may be performed by the machinery commonly employed in such manufactures.

The number of strands in the wick, or the number of yarns in the strands, is not of vital importance to its successful operation, which depends on the relative directions of the spinning of the yarns and the twisting of the strands separately and together as described. By the use of a greater number of yarns in one or more of the strands than in the others as illustrated by Fig. 2, the wick may be made to turn over more in burning than when all the strands have the same number of yarns.

The advantage which results from spinning and twisting in the relative directions above described consist in its producing a wick which will be consumed in tallow candles as well as in candles of less fusible material without snuffing, and in its requiring a less weight of cotton than any of the wicks in common use.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

The wick produced by the system of spinning and twisting herein specified.

CORNELIUS A. WORTENDYKE.

Witnesses:
C. W. COWTAN,
M. M. LIVINGSTON.