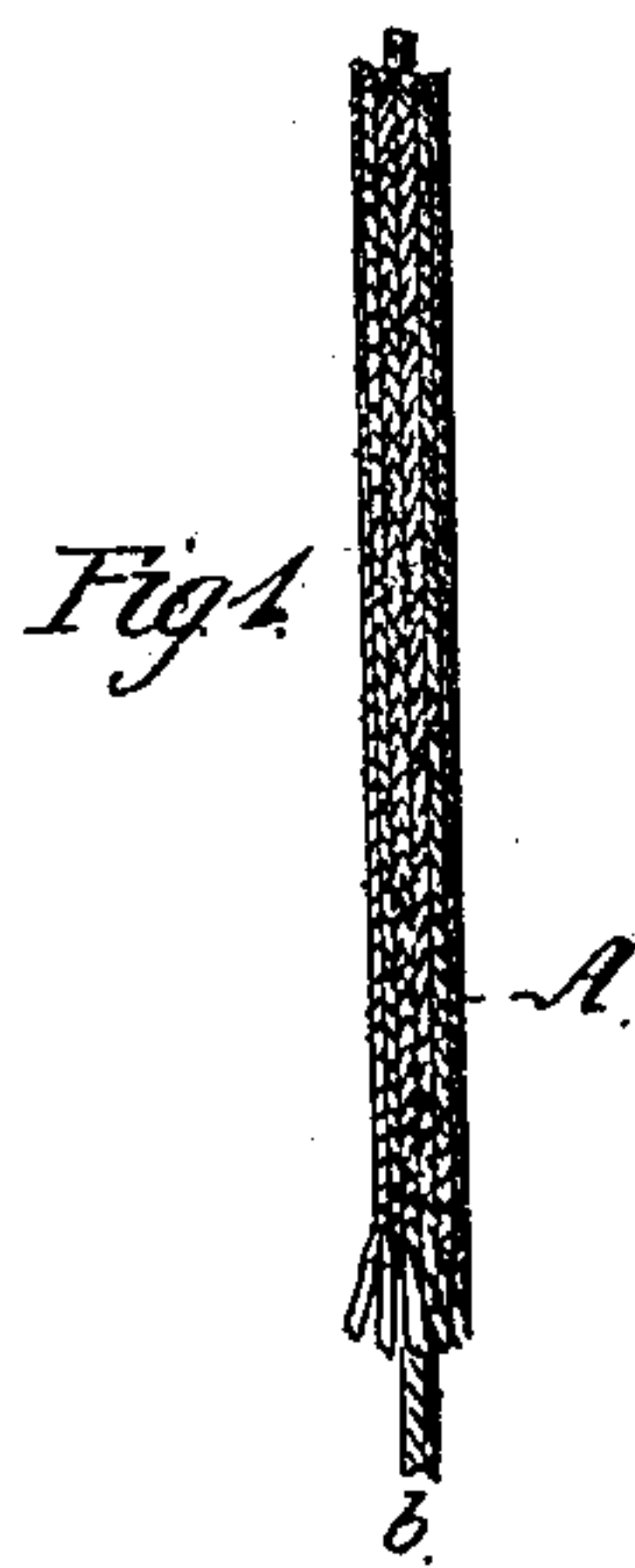


C. F. MARTINE.
LAMP WICK.

No. 62,657.

Patented Mar. 5, 1867.

Fig 2. ^{A.} ^b



Witnesses:

Thos Loughran
At Test J. M. Martin

Inventor:

Chas F. Martine

United States Patent Office

CHARLES F. MARTINE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO SOLETTA OIL COMPANY.

Letters Patent No. 62,657, dated March 5, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-WICKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. MARTINE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Wicks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation.

Figure 2 is a plan or cross-section.

Like letters indicate like parts in both figures.

In using the ordinary wicking for lamps having (as is common in all the best lamps of the day) a ratchet to raise and lower the wick, a difficulty is at once encountered which has heretofore been the cause of much complaint. The wicking must be loosely braided, to allow of capillary attraction among its fibres, and it must also possess a certain degree of solidity to transmit the motion from the ratchet throughout the part which is above that attachment. Without the first, the substance of the wick would be destroyed too soon, and the light would be insufficient; without the last, the wick would be wedged in the tube, and the ratchet have but slight effect in modulating the blaze. To combine solidity with looseness of fibre is therefore a desideratum, but in doing this great care must be exercised that no conductor of heat to the reservoir of fluid be used. The nature of my invention consists in placing a hard, non-conducting core or thread in the substance of the wick, against which the ratchet may press the loosely-woven wicking, and which by its friction may carry forward the wick in the tube of the lamp. This core should also be combustible, so that it may not require other attention than that necessary to regulate the flame of the lamp.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my said invention, I will now describe its construction and operation.

A is an ordinary piece of round wicking, loosely woven, as usual, and *b* is a small core of some non-conducting substance, extending through the whole axis of the same. This may be made of a sliver of wood or cane, or, better still, of a bunch of cotton or linen thread stiffened with glue, gum, or starch. It may be thrust through the wick after the latter is made, but it is preferable to weave or braid the wicking round it.

It is obvious that this invention can also be applied to flat or tubular wicks by having one or more such straight, stiff pieces of wood, cane, or stiffened thread woven in with or thrust through the substance of the wick at the places where the ratchets press.

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

The combination of a straight, stiffish, hard, non-conducting core or thread with the loosely-woven wicking used for lamps, substantially as and for the purpose described.

CHAS. F. MARTINE.

Witnesses:

THOS. WM. CLARKE,

H. FLOYD FAULKNER.