(No Model.)

L. E. CLOW.

LAMP WICK.

No. 285,971. Patented Oct. 2, 1883.

Fig. 1.

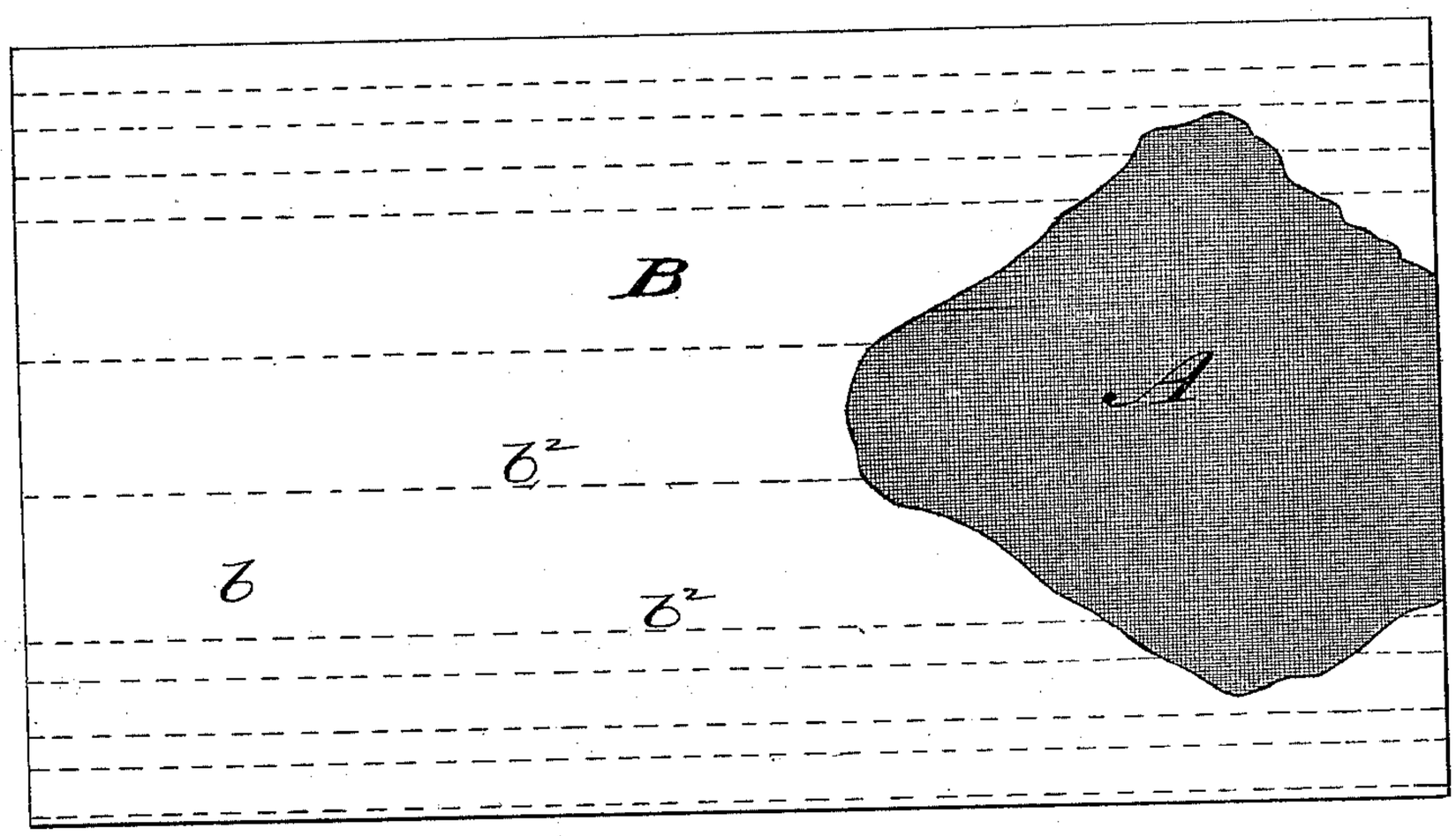


Fig. 4.

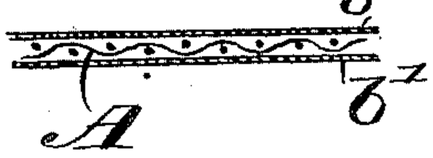


Fig. 2.

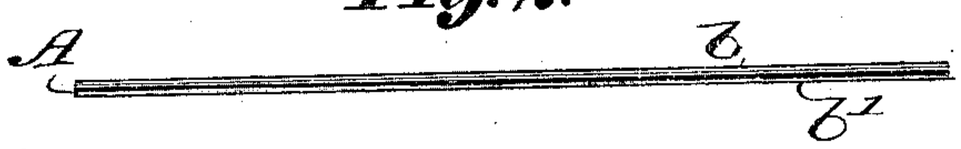


Fig. 5.

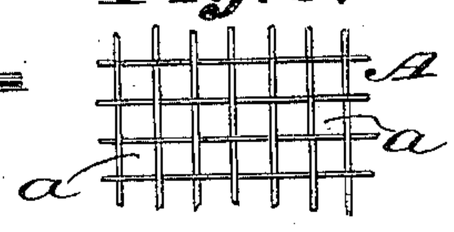
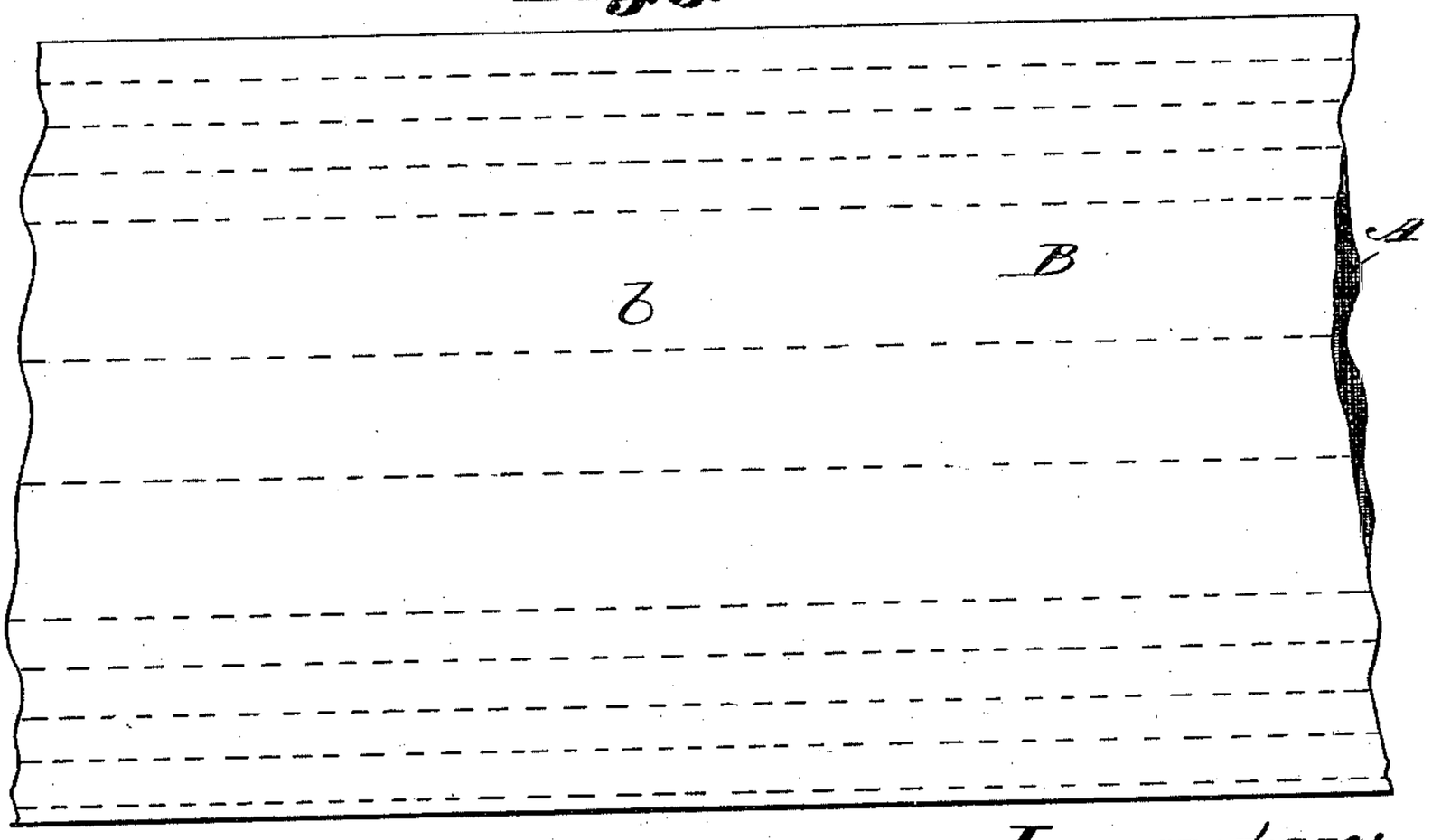


Fig. 3.



Attest;
M M Lehoffer
Thos. L. Jones.

Inventor;
Lewis E. Clow
by C Dillwoody
atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS E. CLOW, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN BECKWITH, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP-WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,971, dated October 2, 1883.

Application filed June 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS E. CLOW, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Wicks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved wick, a portion of the casing being broken away to exhibit the gauze within the casing; Fig. 2, an end elevation; Fig. 3, a side elevation; Fig. 4, a section upon an enlarged scale; and Fig. 5, a side view upon an enlarged scale, showing the gauze at the center of the wick.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts in all the drawings.

My invention relates to lamp-wicks; and the improvement consists in particulars which will be fully explained hereinafter.

A designates the core of the wick, which is woven-wire gauze, and B designates the woven textile casing therefor.

The wire-gauze core enables the oil to pass from one side, *b*, to the other side, *b'*, of the casing B, and openings *a a* are provided, through which the thread b^2 can be passed in stitching the casing to the center. Such a center also enables the wick to assume a circular form or to bend transversely when its lower end encounters the bottom of the oil-reservoir. The screw used in raising and lowering the wick can also more readily and surely hold the wick, and, as the woven-gauze core A in an edgewise direction does not yield, the wick can be moved upward and downward in the wick-tube even if the screw should bind more upon one edge of the wick than upon the other. This makes the improvement especially adaptable to wide wicks, such as employed in oil-stoves. The woven-gauze core, being of metal—such as brass—is further useful in conducting the heat downward into the wick, thereby serving to render the oil more inflammable and capable of producing a brighter illumination and a higher degree of heat. The wick can be trimmed in the ordinary manner. The center need not extend downward the whole length of the casing B.

I am aware of and disclaim a wick made of spun glass inclosed in a casing.

I am also aware that wicks have been made having a sheet-metal core inclosed by a textile casing and then punched. This I disclaim.

I claim—

1. A wick consisting of a textile woven casing and a woven-wire center, which wick can be fitted in the wick-tube and raised and trimmed in the ordinary way.

2. The combination of the rows of stitching b^2 with the tubular woven casing B and the woven-wire core A, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

L. E. CLOW.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
J. W. SUTHERLAND.