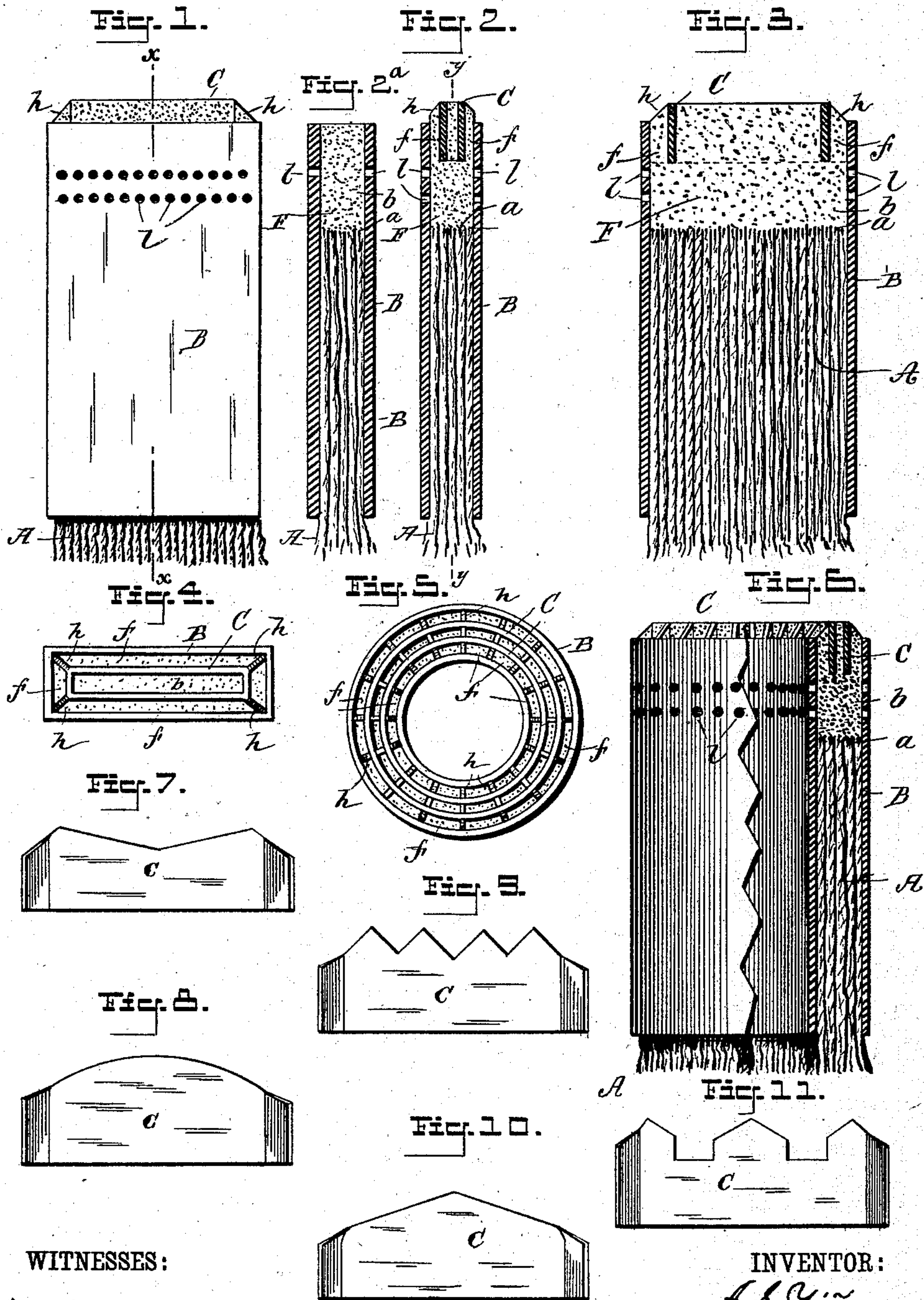


(No Model.)

A. S. YAÑEZ.
LAMP WICK.

No. 388,609.

Patented Aug. 28, 1888.



WITNESSES:

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ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, OF HAVANA, CUBA.

LAMP-WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,609, dated August 28, 1888.

Application filed September 23, 1887. Serial No. 250,497. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, of Havana, Cuba, have invented a new and Improved Lamp-Wick and Holder Therefor, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the present invention is to so construct and form a lamp-wick and its holder at a very slight expense that the wick will when in use produce a strong, bright, steady and even flame, requiring little or no care to maintain it always in proper condition for use, and one that will not be consumed; and it consists in a construction and combination of parts, all as will hereinafter more fully appear, and be pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side view of the wick and holder. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof on line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 2^a is a longitudinal sectional view, to be hereinafter particularly referred to. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line *yy* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the construction shown by Fig. 1. Figs. 5 and 6 are views representing the wick and holder as of annular or tubular form; and Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are views in detail, to be hereinafter referred to.

In carrying out the present invention a strip, A, of wicking of suitable fibrous material, in which the fibers or capillaries thereof preferably run in substantially longitudinal lines of the wick, is provided, which is entered within and partially through a tube, B, of shape corresponding thereto, a space, *b*, being left within the tube at its upper end above the end *a* of the wicking-strip, within which space *b* may be disposed a supplemental tubular casing or mouth-piece, C, with spaces *f* between its walls and the inner walls of the tube B, said tubular mouth-piece also projecting by its upper end slightly above the outer end of said wick-tube B, and is there supported by lateral wings or lugs *h* of suitable form and extent to bear between said tube C and the corners or inner walls of the wick-tube, thereby supporting said tube centrally, said wings *h* being preferably formed integral with the said mouth-piece C, although they may be

formed upon the inner walls of the wick-tube, or may be made separate. The space *b* and the sub-spaces *f*, when such mouth-piece is employed, are provided with a filling, F, of powdered or granulated material, which may be combustible or incombustible—such, for instance, as granulated or powdered charcoal, whether vegetable or mineral, or natural earth, granulated rock, metal or other mineral—or the filling may be a compound of granulated combustible and incombustible materials.

The granulated material filling the space *b* may be placed therein either in a dry condition, (it soon absorbing or becoming thoroughly saturated with the oil or its vapors drawn up through the fibrous wicking A, or it may be formed into a paste by the mixing therewith of a suitable liquid, such as a small quantity of the hydrocarbon to be used in the lamp, and in such pasty state placed in the tube-space *b*.

The walls of the wick-tube B may be provided with apertures or perforations *l l*, arranged therein opposite the filling-space *b*, and when thus constructed when the wick is ignited at the flame end F the gas or vapors issuing from the apertures *l* will also burn thereat in conjunction with the burning at the extreme end of the wick.

The shape or contour of the flame produced at the end of the wick corresponds to that of the opening in the mouth-piece, and may be variously formed, and, as seen in Figs. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, the openings in the various mouth-pieces shown are shaped by their side walls to produce a bar of flame with respectively a straight and even upper edge, a V or trough edge, a convex or arched, a serrated, an angular or pointed, and a pinked edge, or edges of other forms may be similarly produced in accordance with the dictates of fancy; and in Figs. 5 and 6 the tube wicking strip and tubular mouth-piece are shown as made in circular form capable of producing an annular flame.

A wick constructed as described possesses many advantages, among which may be mentioned that it is simple in construction and cheap of production, effective and satisfactory in operation, producing a strong, bright, and even flame, and one which will not easily become ragged or irregular from protracted

burning, requires practically no snuffing or trimming, the burning not consuming or disintegrating the granulated filling, or should the same in any event become broken away or reduced the supply thereof within the space *b* may be easily and quickly replenished.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 1. The combination, with the wick-tube open at both ends, of a supplemental open-ended casing or mouth-piece within the outer end of the said tube and of less external diameter than the internal diameter of the tube to form the longitudinally-extending spaces *f* 15 between the inner wall of the tube and the outer wall of the mouth-piece and the spacing projections or lugs, substantially as set forth.

20 2. The combination, with the wick-tube open at both ends and having lateral perforations and the spacing projections or lugs through it near its upper end, of the mouth-piece extending down within the tube at its 25 upper end to a point just above the perforations, the mouth-piece being open at both ends and of less external diameter than the internal diameter of the tube to form the longitudinally-extending spaces *f* between its outer side

and the inner side of the tube, substantially as set forth. 30

3. The combination, with the wick-tube open at both ends and having the wick extending up into the tube, and a granular or powdered filling extending from the wick to the upper end of the tube, of the mouth-piece open at both ends of less diameter than the bore of the tube and embedded in the said filling, and spacing projections or lugs between the mouth-piece and the inner wall of the tube, substantially as set forth. 35 40

4. The combination, with the wick-tube open at both ends and having perforations through its walls near its upper end, and the mouth-piece open at both ends and extending downwardly into the upper end of the tube to a point adjacent to said perforations, and the spacing projections or lugs between the mouth-piece and tube, of the granular or powdered material filling the upper end of the tube to a point just below the perforations, and also filling the mouth-piece and space *f* between it and the inner side of the tube, substantially as set forth. 45 50

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Witnesses:

EDGAR TATE,

EDWD. M. CLARK.