

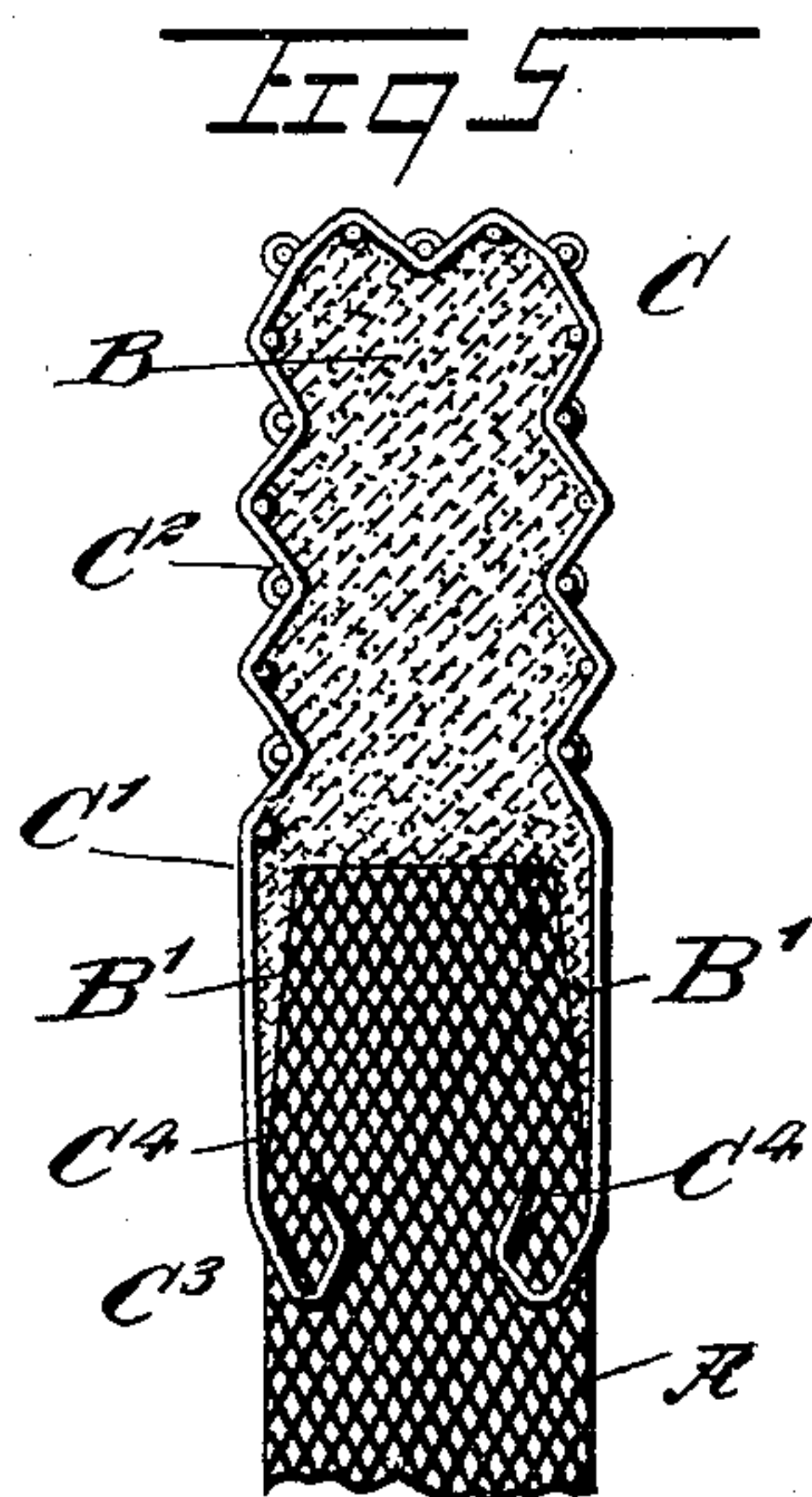
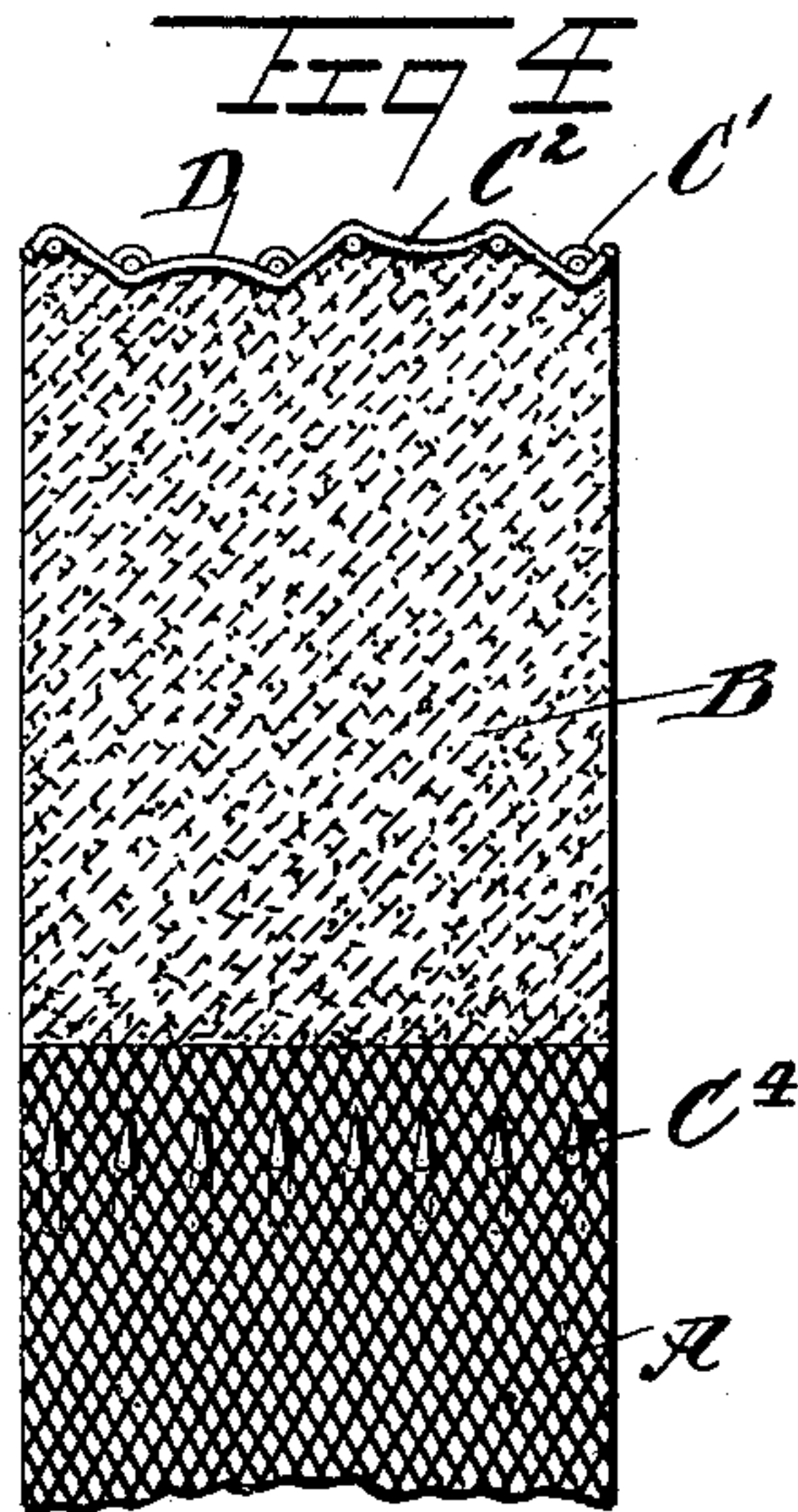
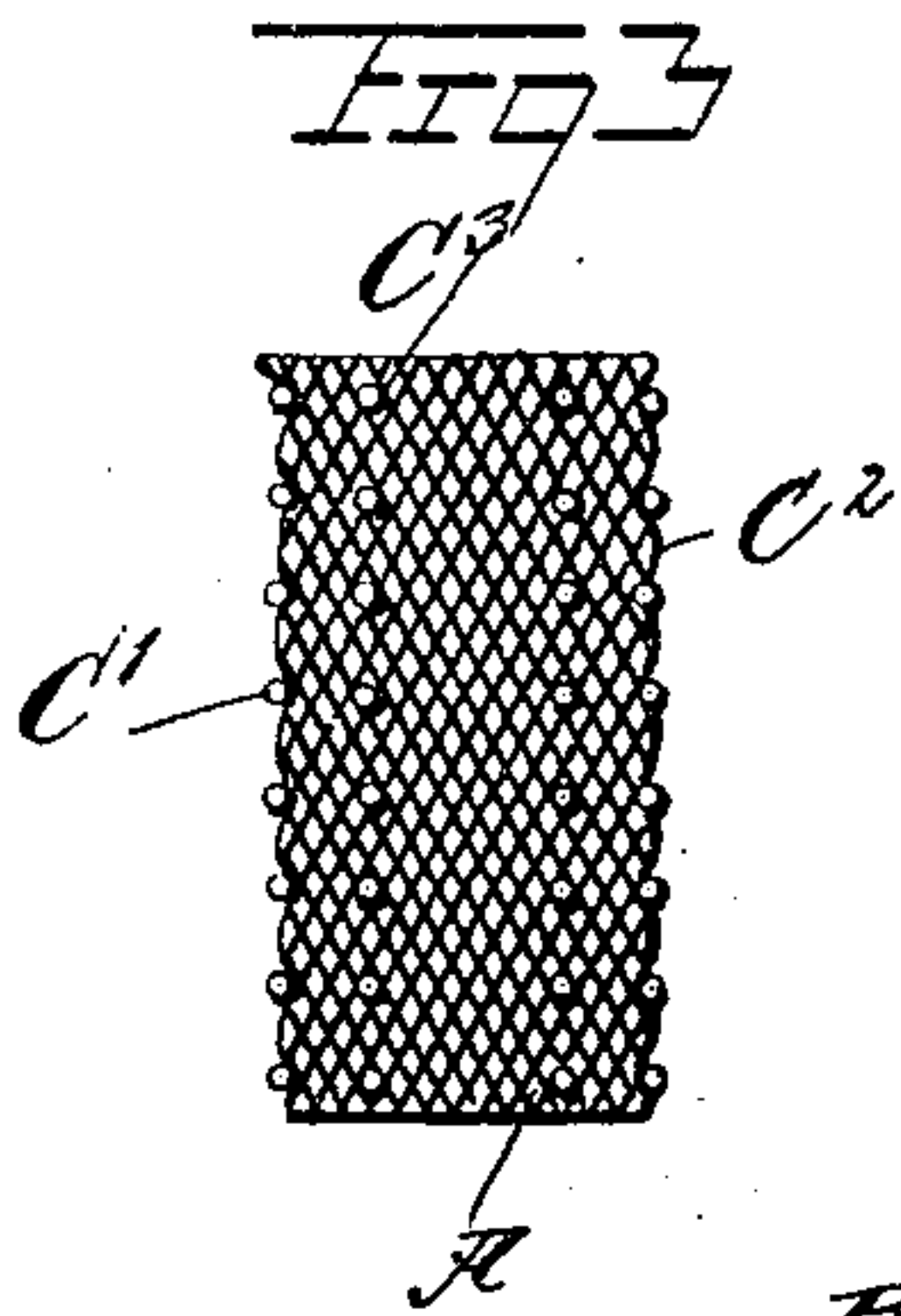
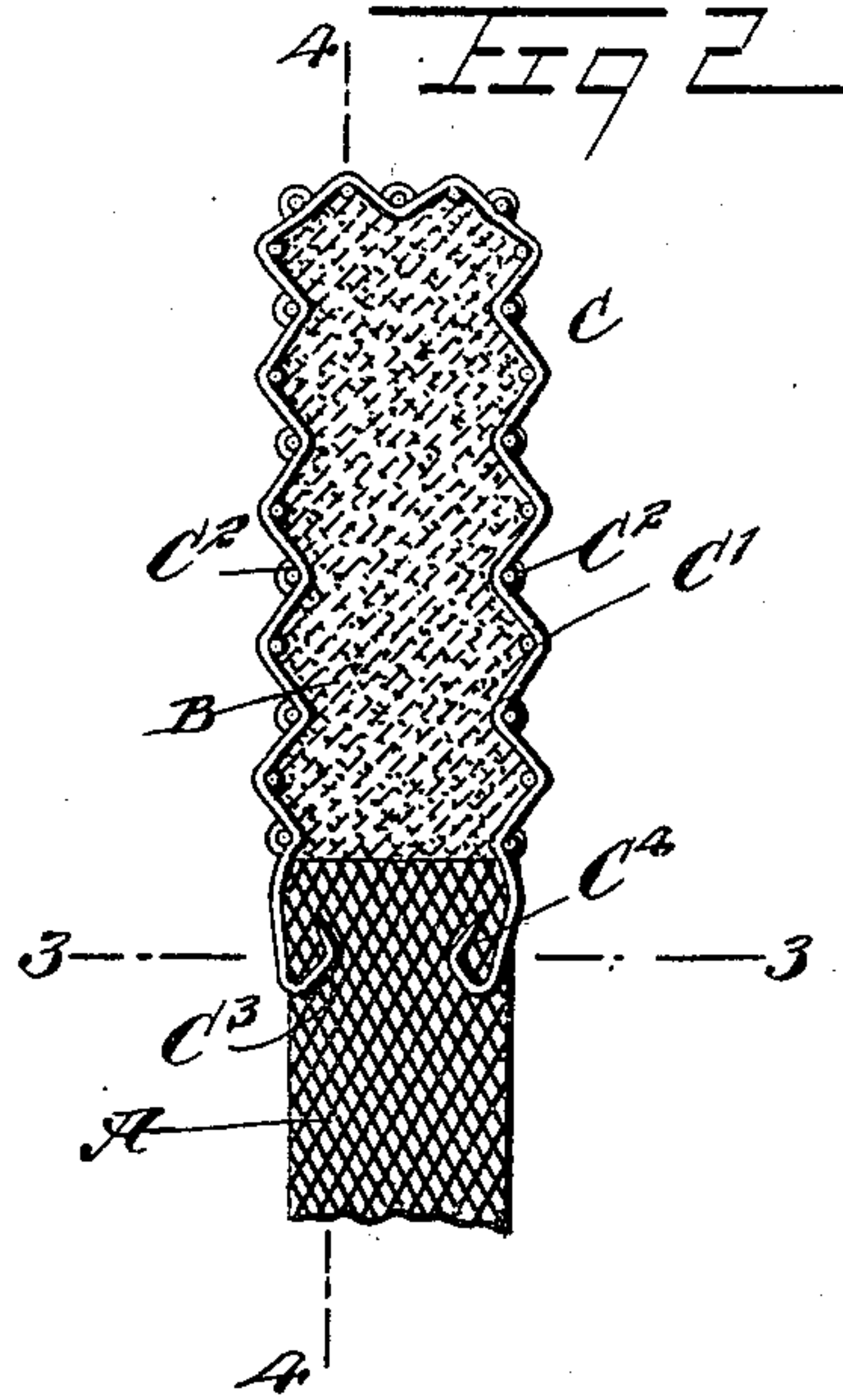
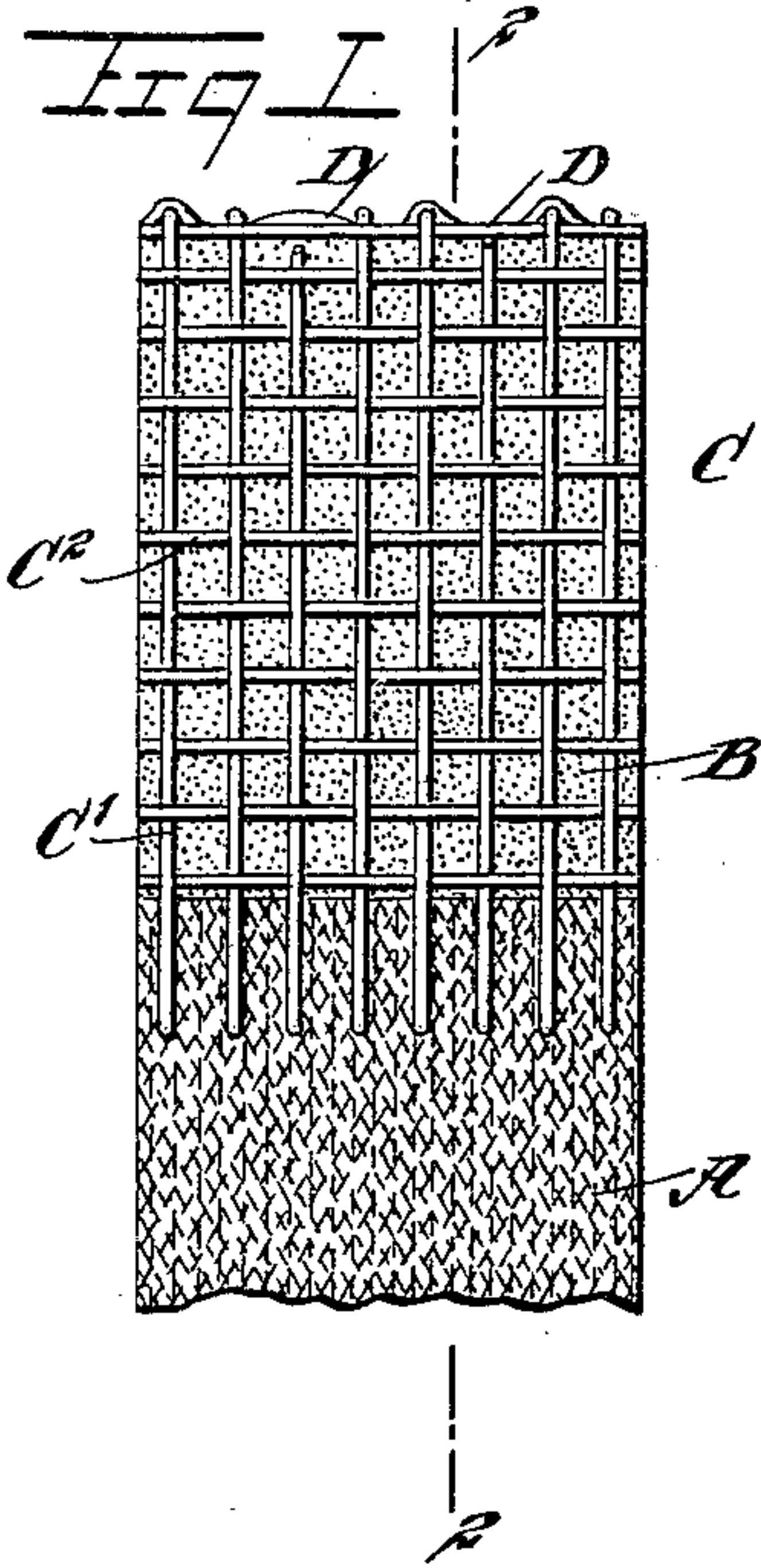
No. 681,401.

Patented Aug. 27, 1901.

H. SARAFIAN.
LAMP WICK.

(Application filed Oct. 16, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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LAMP-WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,401, dated August 27, 1901.

Application filed October 16, 1899. Serial No. 733,784. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENTIR SARAFIAN, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Wicks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to that class of wicks in which a wick proper of usual material is
10 combined with an incombustible tip which is held in place and firmly connected with the wick proper by a comparatively stiff cap embracing the tip and the top of the wick proper.

15 The object of my present invention is to provide an improved connection of the cap with the wick proper in an article of the above-indicated class without the use of any additional parts by a particular novel engagement of the lower end of the cap with the wick proper.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved
30 wick. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Fig. 2 of
35 another form of my invention.

The wick illustrated by the drawings consists of three parts or elements—viz., the wick proper, A, the incombustible tip B, and the cap C. Of these the wick proper may be an
40 ordinary cotton wick of any suitable kind, and therefore needs no further description.

The tip B in the construction shown consists of a filling of loose asbestos fiber. The cap C is made of a strip of wire-gauze having longitudinal wires C' and transverse wires C². The latter terminate at the edges of the wick, so that the narrow vertical end surfaces of the wick proper, A, and of the filling or tip B are exposed, thus enabling the wick
45 to be readily lighted. The longitudinal wires C' are bent over the top of the tip B, forming a sheath therefor, and in some cases I cut

sundry of these wires at the top to form an opening, as D, to enable the wick to be readily lighted from the top also. The ends of
55 the longitudinal wires at the bottom of the cap are inserted into the body of the wick proper, A, and first extend upward and inwardly therein—that is, toward each other—as shown at C³, and then again outwardly, as
60 at C⁴. The outward bend of the longitudinal wires at the extreme ends thereof materially strengthens the connection of the cap C with the wick proper, A, and makes it impossible for the wires of the cap to become separated
65 from the wick proper.

As illustrated by Fig. 5, the incombustible tip B may have downward extensions B' to engage both sides of the wick proper, A, (or such extension may be provided on one side
70 only,) thereby increasing the contact-surface of the tip with the wick proper and insuring an ampler supply of fuel to the tip. In other respects the construction shown in Fig. 5 is identical with that represented in the other
75 figures.

It will be understood that while I have shown my invention as applied to flat wicks it is just as readily applicable to circular or half-circular wicks or to wicks of any other
80 shape.

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

1. The combination of the wick proper, the
85 incombustible tip therefor, and the wire-gauze cap provided with longitudinal wires sundry of which extend along the sides and top of the tip and along the upper end of the wick proper, while the other longitudinal
90 wires extend only along the sides of the wick proper and of the tip, leaving the upper edge of the tip partially uncovered, the lower ends of the longitudinal wires being fastened to the wick proper.

2. The combination of the wick proper, the
95 incombustible tip therefor, and the wire-gauze cap provided with longitudinal wires sundry of which extend along the sides and top of the tip and along the upper end of the
100 wick proper, while the other longitudinal wires extend only along the sides of the wick proper and of the tip, leaving the upper edge of the tip partially uncovered, the lower ends

of the longitudinal wires extending first inward toward each other and into the body of the wick proper, and then outward in opposite directions within said wick, the terminals
5 or points of the wires lying between the vertical side members of the U-shaped wires.

3. The combination of the wick proper, the incombustible tip in contact at its central portion with the entire top surface of the wick
10 and having downward extensions on opposite

sides in engagement with the side surfaces of the wick, and the wire-gauze cap secured to the wick and engaging the side surfaces of the tip, including the extensions thereof, and the upper end of the wick, while leaving the
15 end surfaces of the tip and wick exposed.

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