

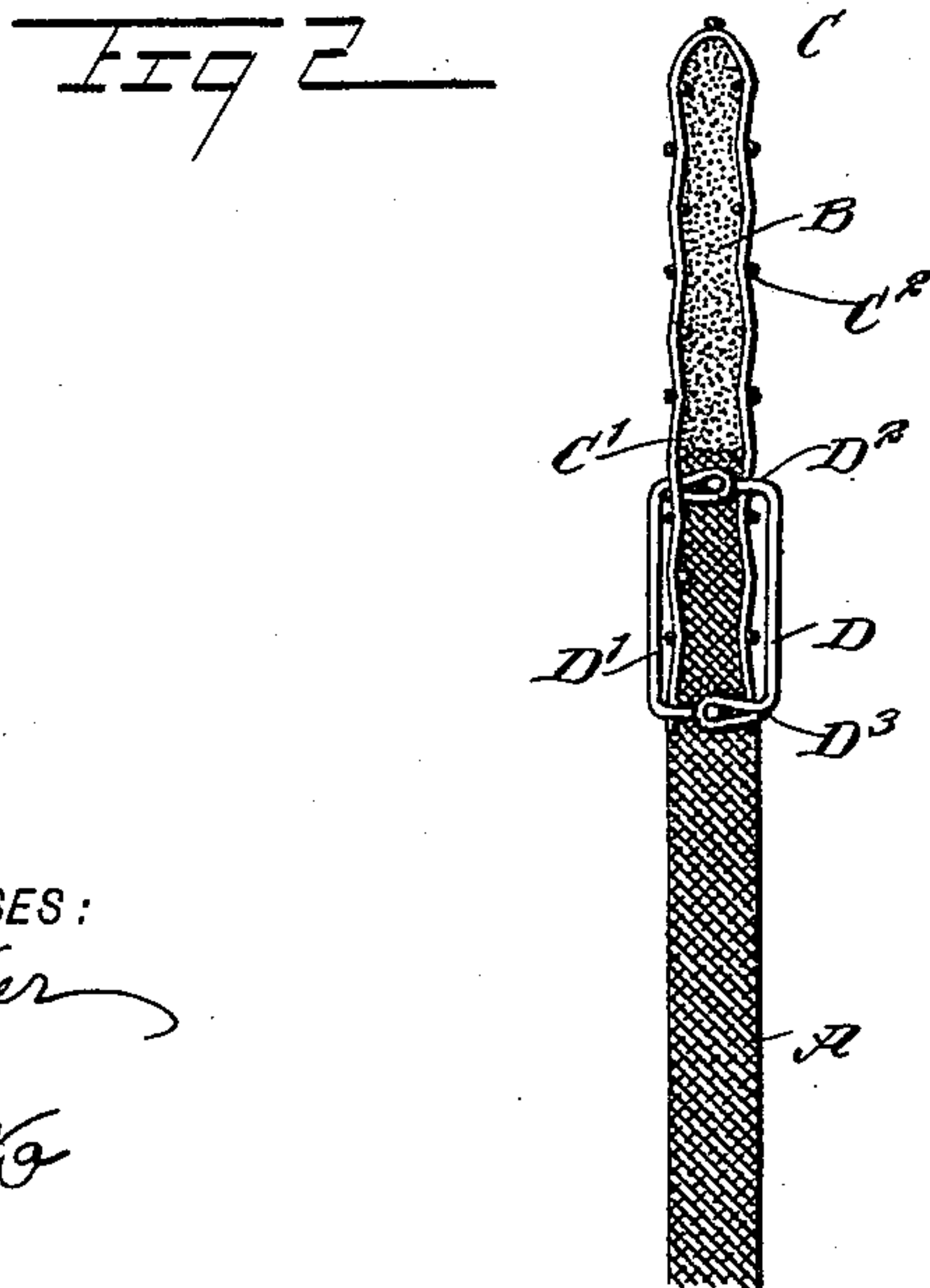
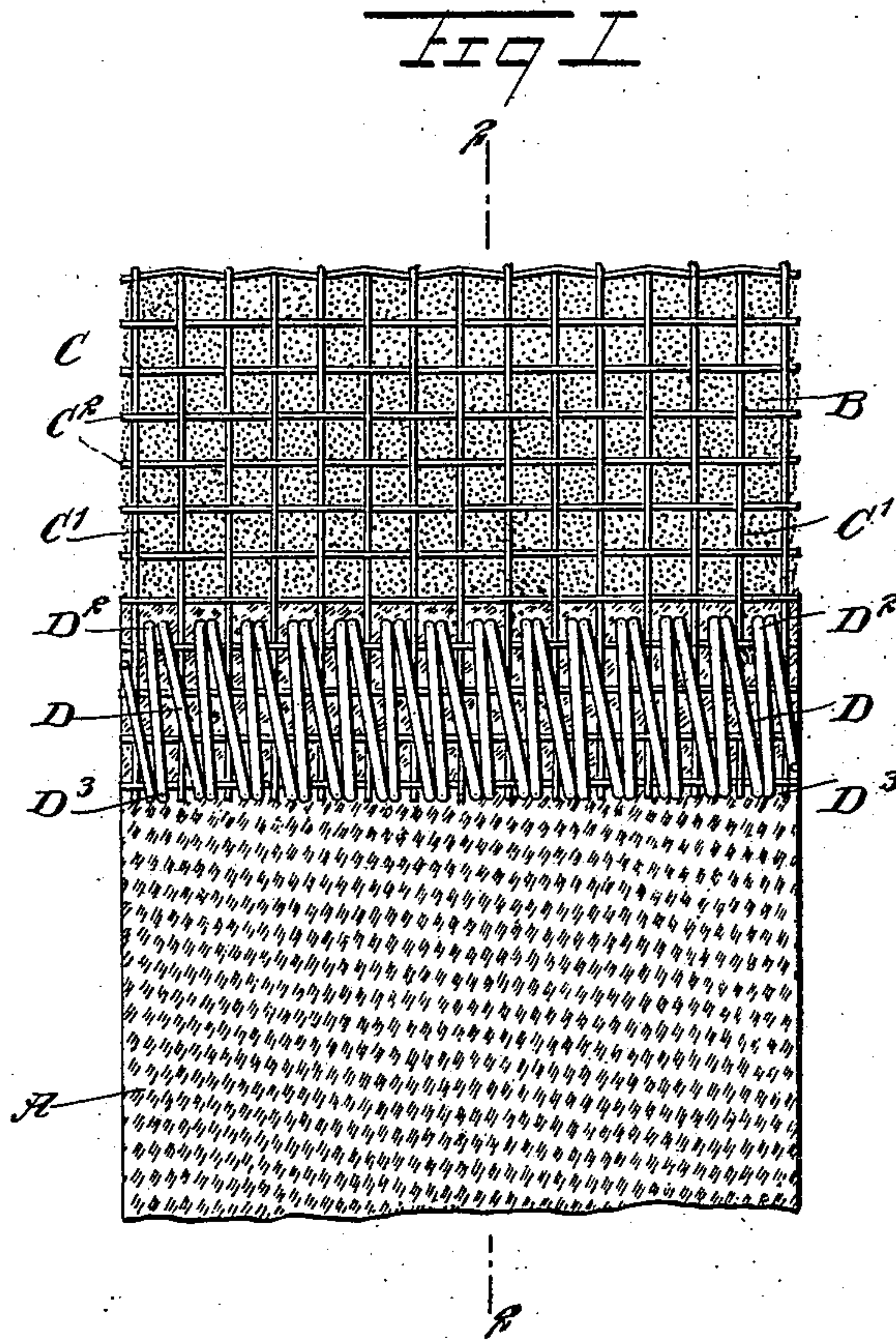
No. 689,327.

Patented Dec. 17, 1901.

H. SARAFIAN.
LAMP WICK.

(Application filed Feb. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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HENTIR SARAFIAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAMP-WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,327, dated December 17, 1901.

Application filed February 24, 1900. Serial No. 6,349. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENTIR SARAFIAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have 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 which are characterized by the use of an incombustible tip and of an apertured cap for connecting said tip with the wick proper.

The object of my present invention is to provide a wick of the above-indicated class in which the connection of the wick proper with the cap will be strong and secure and in which there will be no projections liable to interfere with the feeding or adjustment of the wick. To this end I stitch or sew the cap to the wick in the particular novel manner hereinafter described and claimed.

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 both the figures.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a flat wick made in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

The wick proper, A, may be of any suitable material and shape. Its top is in contact with the incombustible tip B, generally in the nature of loose asbestos. Over the tip B and the upper end of the wick A extends the apertured cap C, which, as shown, consists of longitudinal wires C', bent into a U shape over the upper edge of the tip B, and horizontal cross-wires C², interwoven with the wires C'—that is, the cap consists of a U-shaped piece of wire-gauze.

The connection of the cap C with the wick proper, A, is made by stitching consisting of two strands D D' of thread or wire arranged on opposite sides of the wick. These strands pass into the wick at the upper and lower ends of the stitching and are there provided with interlocking loops D² D³—that is, one strand forms a loop, through which passes the other strand. The lower series of loops D³ is located below the lowermost cross-wire C², so that this wire is held firmly against the wick A and cannot project therefrom materially. Also by holding down the lowermost

wire C² the lower ends of the longitudinal wires C' are pressed toward the wick, so that they will not protrude therefrom and will not be liable to interfere with the feeding or adjustment of the wick. The upper series of loops D² is arranged above one of the cross-wires C², preferably the third or fourth cross-wire from the bottom. The strand D runs as follows: From a lower loop D³ it extends upwardly without crossing any one of the longitudinal wires C' to a point above the fourth cross-wire C², where it forms a loop D², interlocked with a similar loop of the strand D'. Then the strand D passes down obliquely to the right and crosses one of the longitudinal wires C' to reach the next lower loop D³. Then the strand D passes up again between two adjacent longitudinal wires C' without crossing any one of them, and thus the operation is repeated until the connection is complete. The strand D' is arranged in a similar manner upon the other side of the wick. The loops D² D³ are within the wick A; but the upper loops D² might be above the upper edge of the wick proper, A.

It will be obvious that the strands might be given the opposite inclination where they cross the longitudinal wires to that shown in Fig. 1. Also, if desired, the oblique runs of the strands might cross two or more of the longitudinal wires instead of only one, as shown, and the vertical or longitudinal runs might also be changed to oblique runs inclined oppositely to the other runs, so that there would be alternating runs of opposite inclination. Of course, if desired, the connection may be strengthened by using two or more pairs of interlocking strands D D' instead of the single pair shown in the drawings. This would be a simple duplication of the construction shown, the threads passing through the material at the same points as the first pair or at points adjacent thereto.

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

1. The combination of the wick proper, the incombustible tip in contact with the top of the wick, the apertured cap consisting of longitudinal wires engaging the tip and the upper part of the wick, and of cross-wires interwoven with said longitudinal wires, and flexi-

ble strands located on opposite sides of the wick and formed with an upper series and a lower series of interlocking loops, for connecting the cap with the wick.

5 2. The combination of the wick proper, the incombustible tip in contact with the top of the wick, the apertured cap consisting of longitudinal wires engaging the tip and the upper part of the wick, and of cross-wires inter-
10 woven with said longitudinal wires, and flexible strands located on opposite sides of the wick and formed with an upper series and a lower series of interlocking loops, the lower loops being below the lowermost cross-wire,
15 and the upper loops above one of the said cross-wires.

3. The combination of the wick proper, the incombustible tip in contact with the top of the wick, the apertured cap consisting of longitudinal wires engaging the tip and the upper part of the wick, and of cross-wires inter-
20 woven with said longitudinal wires, and flexible strands located on opposite sides of the wick and formed with an upper series and a lower series of interlocking loops, the lower loops being below the lowermost cross-wire,
25 and the upper loops above one of the said

cross-wires, each strand having a series of longitudinal runs extending over sundry of the cross-wires without passing over any one 30 of the longitudinal wires, and a series of oblique runs connecting said longitudinal runs and extending over the longitudinal wires as well as over the cross-wires.

4. The combination of the wick proper, the 35 incombustible tip in contact with the top of the wick, the apertured cap consisting of longitudinal wires engaging the tip and the upper part of the wick, and of cross-wires interwoven with said longitudinal wires, and 40 stitching which passes through the wick and between the wires of the cap at two series of points one of which is nearer the end of the cap than the other, the stitching thus having runs extending lengthwise over the cross- 45 wires.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENTIR SARAFIAN.

Witnesses:

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