

No. 753,299.

PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

A. H. NELSON.
LAMP WICK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

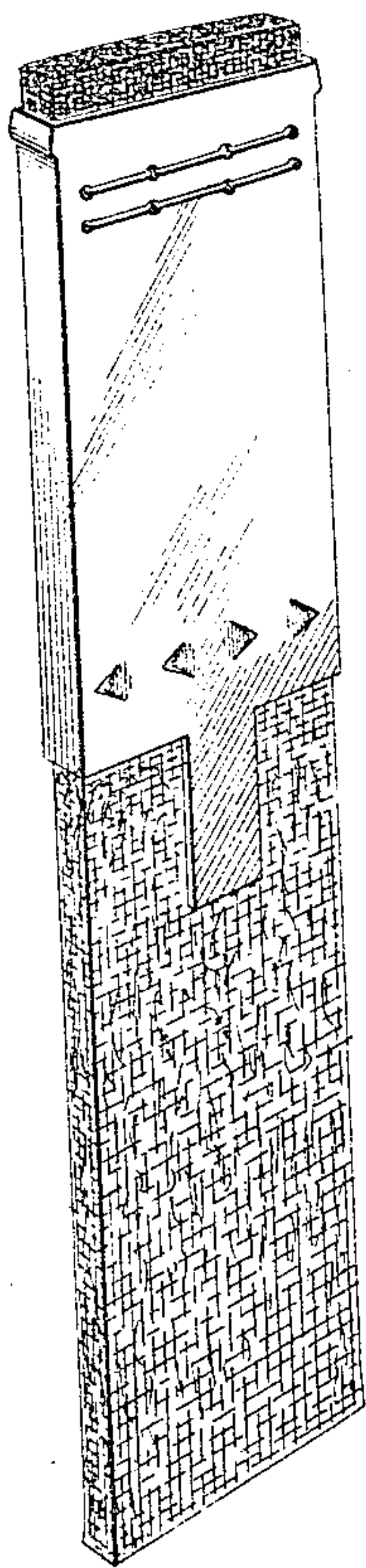
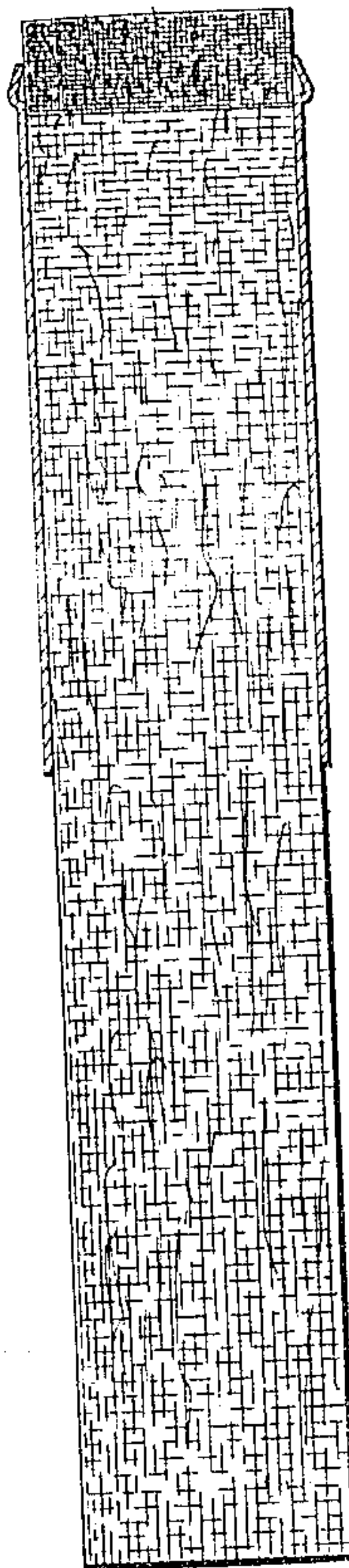


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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ALBERT H. NELSON, OF LEWISTON, MAINE.

LAMP-WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,299, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed July 8, 1903. Serial No. 164,727. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. NELSON, of Lewiston, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Wicks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in lamp-wicks, and more particularly to the process of making the same, the object of the invention being to produce a lamp-wick having an indestructible end portion which shall be so constructed that when in use the flame shall be large, clear, and brilliant and which shall not give off either smoke or smell.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain novel steps in the process of making the wick and in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the wick, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view.

In making my improved wick I take a piece of ordinary wick fabric and treat the end portion of the same in a bath of sal-ammoniac, boracic acid, sodium biborate, and water in the proportions substantially as follows: three parts of sal-ammoniac dissolved with two parts of boracic acid and one part of sodium biborate in about three times their bulk of water. This solution is raised to the boiling-point, and the end of the wick is cooked therein, letting the wick remain in the solution a sufficient length of time to become thoroughly impregnated with the compound. The wick is then

dried and incased in brass tubing, to which it is fastened in any suitable manner. The treated end of the wick is then trimmed, and the treated tip is then dipped in a solution of three parts of sal-ammoniac, three parts of boracic acid, and one part of sodium biborate in about three times their bulk of water, said solution being first raised to the boiling-point. The wick after drying is ready for use.

My improvements are simple and result in the production of a wick having an indestructible tip capable of efficiently performing all the functions ascribed to it.

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

1. The herein-described process of making an indestructible lamp-wick, consisting in cooking the end portion of a fiber wick in a solution of sal-ammoniac, boracic acid, sodium biborate and water in the proportions substantially as specified; drying the treated portion of the wick and afterward immersing the said treated portion of the wick in a boiling solution of sal-ammoniac, boracic acid, sodium biborate and water in the proportions substantially as specified.

2. A fiber wick having its end portion impregnated with sal-ammoniac, boracic acid and sodium biborate.

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

ALBERT H. NELSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. PULSIFER,
CORNELIA PULSIFER.