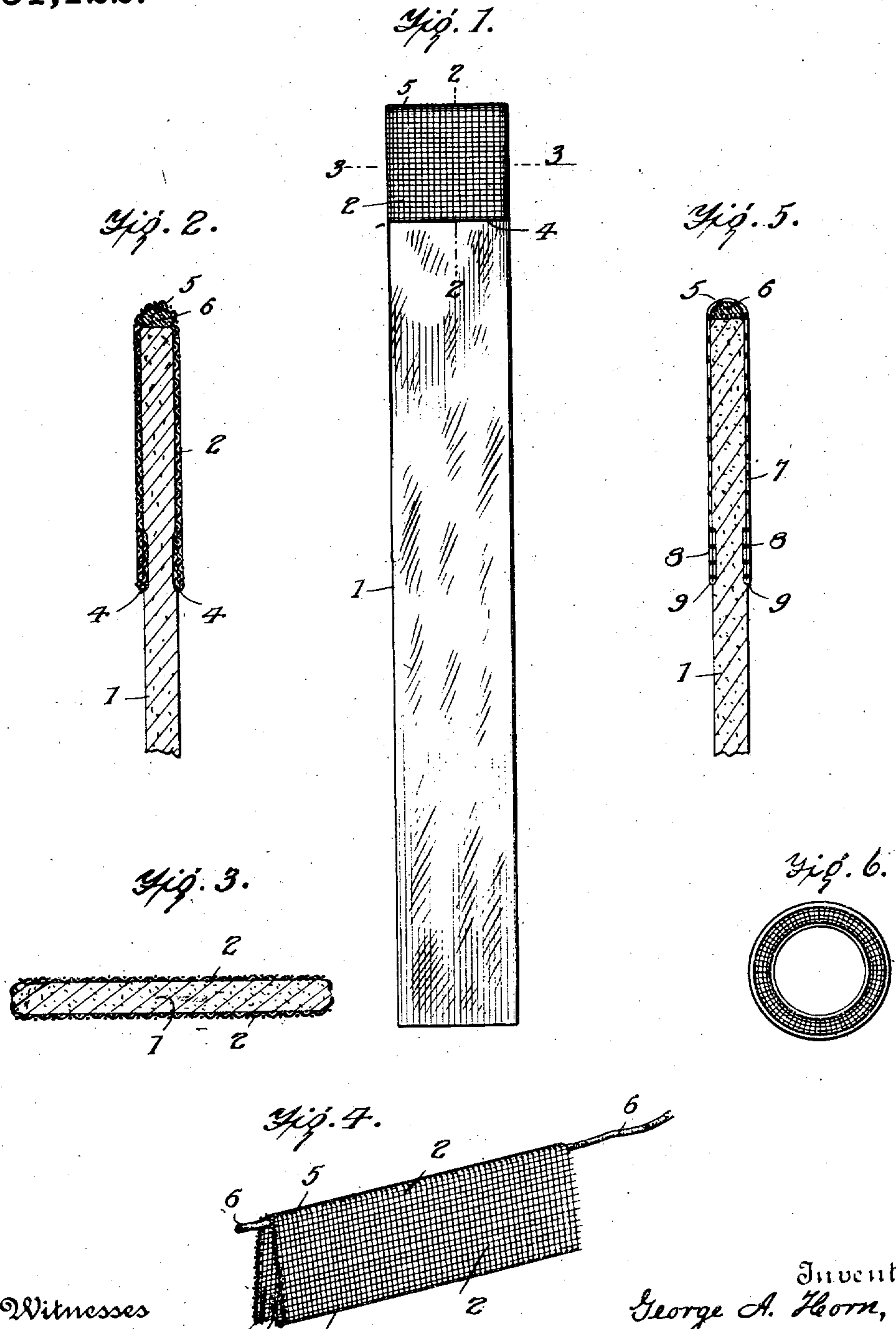


G. A. HORN.
LAMP WICK.
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951,122.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. HORN, OF NEWARK, NEW YORK.

LAMP-WICK.

951,122.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed September 24, 1909. Serial No. 519,434.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. HORN, of Newark, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Wicks, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wicks for lamps and it has for its objects among others to provide a wick that will produce a clearer flame and which will not smoke even when turned down low in the wick tube.

It has for a further object to provide a wick so protected that it will not char or waste and which will burn for months without necessitating any trimming.

The invention consists broadly in covering the upper end of the wick with a metallic protector to keep it in shape but which allows of the passage of the oil therethrough.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wick embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional detail on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, also on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a section of the metallic covering as manufactured ready for application to the wick. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a slightly modified form of construction. Fig. 6 is an end view of a circular wick.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a wick of the usual construction employed for lamps using kerosene and the like, except as hereinafter specified.

In order to protect the burning-end or upper end of the wick so that it will not char or waste, and yet permit it to burn for months without trimming, I apply thereover a metallic shield or protector, of wire netting, perforated sheet metal, aluminum or the like, as shown in the different figures.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3, this covering or protector is shown as of wire netting with the mesh of appropriate size to permit the oil to readily pass therethrough and burn. In Fig. 4 I have shown a piece of this netting as constructed for use in application to wicks. It is made of any required length, preferably in long strips, and cross cut into short lengths slightly longer than the width of the wick when required for use. The two edges of the netting are turned inward, as shown at 3, so as to make them smooth and to provide a selvage, as seen at 4, the sharp ends of the cross wires being in, next to the wick, and protected by the outer portions of the netting. The covering is applied, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the wick being compressed between the doubled ends thereof, as seen clearly in Fig. 2, so as to be firmly united thereto. The doubled portion at 5 embraces the end of the wick and the interstices in the netting permit the oil to readily pass therethrough and be burned.

I have found in practice that in some instances better results are attained and the life of the wick and its protecting covering is lengthened by the employment of a suitable fibrous material, such, for instance, as asbestos or the like, as shown at 6, which is placed directly upon the end of the wick and over which the bend 5 of the protector or covering passes, thus snugly inclosing the same. This fibrous material 6 may be of any suitable nature and, in some instances, as shown in Fig. 4, I may make it in the form of an asbestos cord or rope which is held in the bight or bend 5 of the protector as it is made in long strips ready for use, the rope or cord being cut as the strip is cut to provide the necessary length of strip for the wick upon which it is to be used. In Fig. 5 I have shown a similar construction except that the protector 7 is made of perforated metal, such as aluminum or the like, instead of wire netting, in this instance, the ends being bent inward, as shown at 8, leaving a selvage at 9 and the ends being protected and the whole compressed into the body of the wick at the end portions.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. A wick provided at one end with a reticulated metallic protector with its ends

engaging and compressed into the wick and its bend embracing the end of the wick and having a curved contour and a fibrous substance between the end of the wick and the bend of the protector.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a protector strip for wicks, composed of reticulated material bent upon itself with a fibrous cord disposed in the bend, the oppo-

site edges of the material being bent inward to provide a selvage.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of May, 1909, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses:

GEORGE A. HORN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. MELAND,
LEON E. EDMONDS.