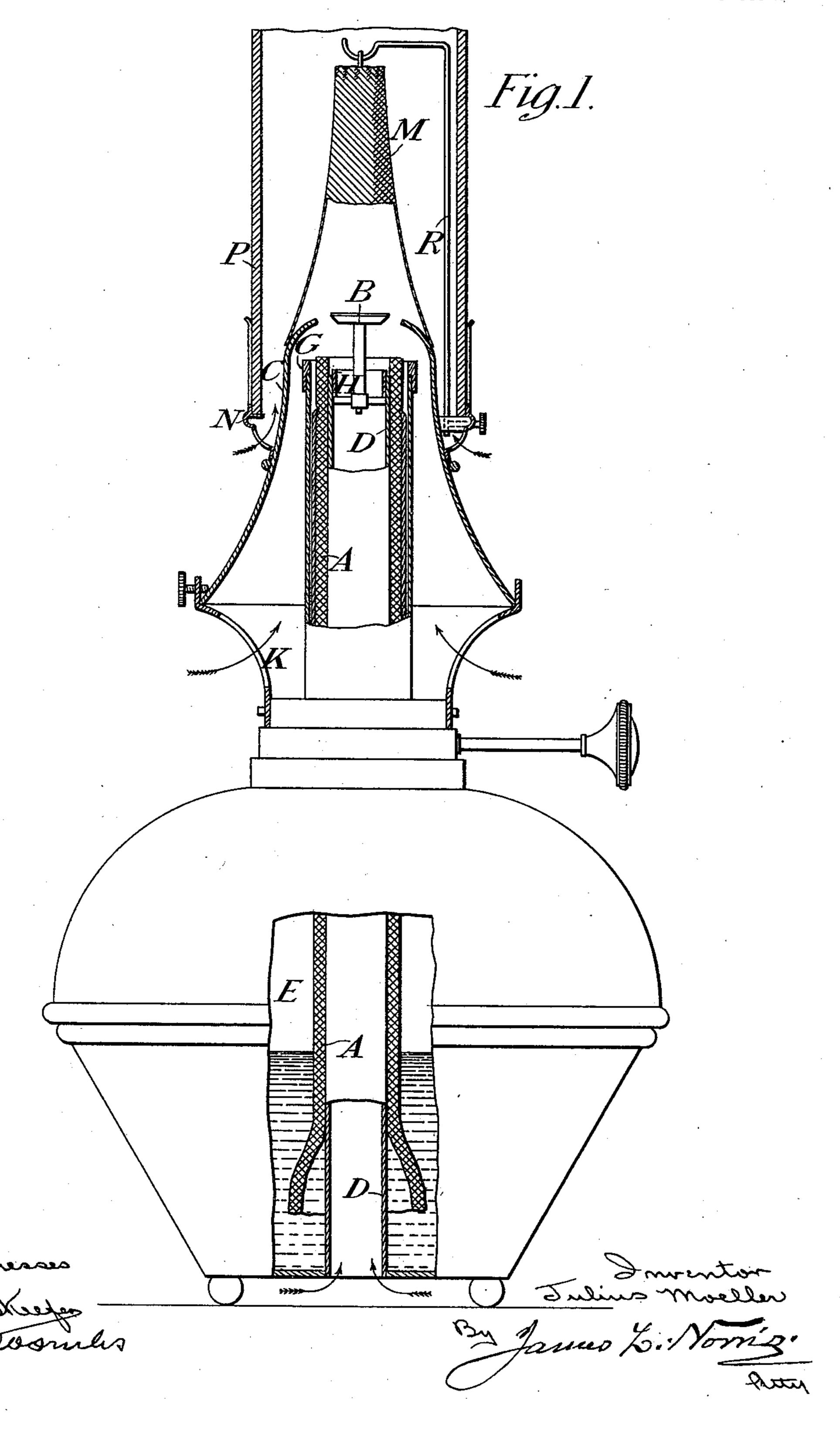
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# OIL LAMP FOR INCANDESCENT LIGHTING.

(Application filed Dec. 15, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet I.



No. 614,020

Patented Nov. 8, 1898.

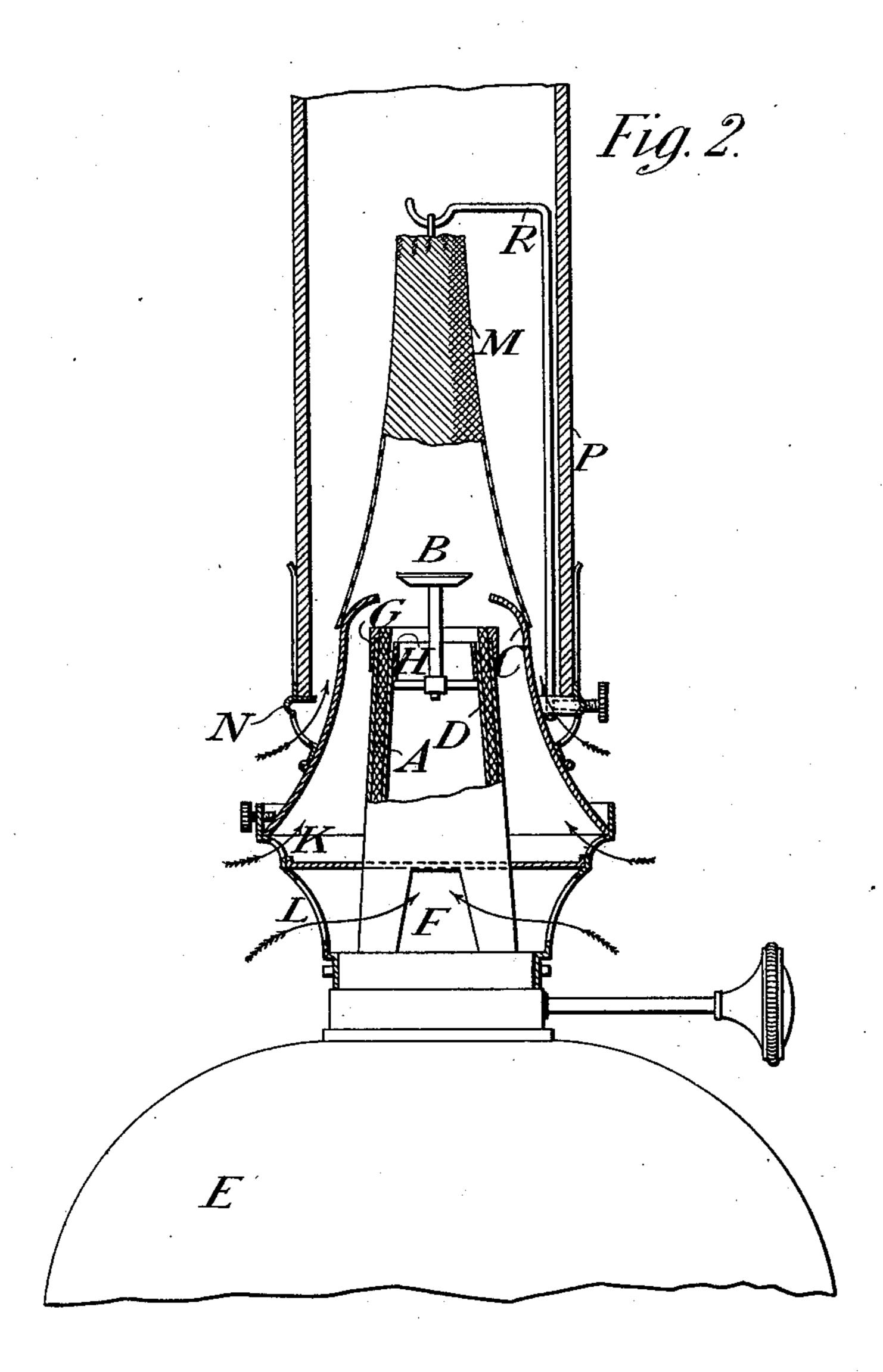
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2.



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# United States Patent Office.

JULIUS MOELLER, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## OIL-LAMP FOR INCANDESCENT LIGHTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,020, dated November 8, 1898.

Application filed December 15, 1897. Serial No. 662,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Julius Moeller, a citizen of England, residing at Westminster, London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Lamps for Incandescence Lighting, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means of adapting oil-lamps for lighting by the incandescence of mantles such as are used for incandescence

gas-lighting.

I shall describe the modifications which I apply to an oil-lamp for this purpose, referring to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical section, partly in elevation, of a lamp according to my invention; and Fig. 2 is a similar view of the lamp in a somewhat modified form.

The lamp is in many of its features of ordinary Argand form, having a circular wick A, on which air is directed externally by a conoidal shield C, receiving air through openings in its lower part, and on which air is directed internally by a deflecting-button B, this air ascending the internal wick-tube D, which, as shown in Fig. 1, is carried down through the oil-reservoir E and has an opening for admitting air at the bottom, or which, as shown in Fig. 2, is not carried down, but has a lateral opening F for admission of air above the reservoir E.

So far the construction is known, and I modify it as follows: On the outer wick-tube, at its top, I fix a metal ring G. I also fix inside the inner wick-tube a ring H, the upper edge of which projects a little above the wick-tube. I extend the conoidal shield C downward, increasing its diameter so that it has the form of a trumpet-mouth, wide at the bottom.

There is a grating at K giving access for air to the interior of the shield C, a grating

at L giving access for air to the opening F, and the gallery N has perforations for admitting a little air between the shield C and the 45 glass P. The mantle M is suspended from a wire support R, fixed in the gallery N.

For lighting the lamp the cone C, along with the gallery N, glass P, wire support R, and mantle M, is lifted off, and the wick is kin- 50 dled and allowed to burn a short time until the upper parts of the wick-tubes, where they are thickened, become heated. Then the cone, with gallery, glass, and mantle, is put on and the wick is adjusted until there is a blue 55 flame like that of a Bunsen gas-burner, which heats the mantle to brilliant incandescence. The rings G and H serve to thicken the metal at the top of the wick-tubes and retain local heat, and the projecting lip of the tube H 66 forms behind it a small annular groove or recess, which retains oil overflowing from the wick until it is vaporized. The course of the air for supplying combustion is indicated by the arrows.

Having thus described the nature of this invention and the best means I know of carrying the same into practice, I claim—

In an Argand oil-lamp for incandescence lighting, the combination with the flaring air-70 cone, and the gallery, chimney and mantle support carried by and removable with said cone, of the inner and outer wick-tubes thick-ened at the top by rings G H for retention of local heat to aid in producing incandescence 75 of the mantle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1897.

JULIUS MOELLER.

Witnesses:

ISIDOR POPPER, LIONEL ROGERS.