

# ***BLOWLAMP NEWS***

**BN 104**

**SEPTEMBER**

**2018**

The Newsletter of the Blowlamp Society - Editor Graham Stubbs - [blowlampsociety@gmail.com](mailto:blowlampsociety@gmail.com)

---

*[www.blowlampsociety.com](http://www.blowlampsociety.com)*



**FRANK LOVE, LTD. "AMOR"  
2/3 PINT PETROL BLOWLAMP**

---

**ALADDIN BLOWLAMPS  
EOLIPYLES: PART SIX  
FRANK LOVE "AMOR"**

**SIDE KNOB LAMPS  
HORNSBY VARIATIONS  
UNKNOWN SHSI**

---

**COVER PHOTO:  
FRANK LOVE LTD. "AMOR"**

Michel Duval provided the cover photograph of a Frank Love Ltd, "Amor" lamp with the unusual "Cupid" marking on the underside of the fuel tank. (From the collection of French blowlamp collector, Thierry Londiche, friend of Michel).



**"ARMOR" BLOWLAMP**  
Marking more commonly found

240  
Prompt Delivery can be given of Every Article in this List.

**The "Amor" Blow Lamp**  
(Registered)

12 Gauge Drawn Brass Body, Fusible Plug, Safety Valve, Ebonized Handle, Cast Brass Nozzle.

A British made reliable Blow Lamp, with a most efficient and powerful flame that will withstand high wind pressure. No Wind Screen Necessary.

Capacity 2/3rd pint.

SUITABLE FOR PAINTERS OR PLUMBERS.

Burns  
Benzoline  
or Petrol.

Every  
Lamp  
Guaranteed

**No. 295**

Price Complete 15/- each.  
For Spare Parts, See Page 241.  
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.  
For Paraffin Lamp, See No. 104, Page 242.

Please give our Catalogue Number when ordering.

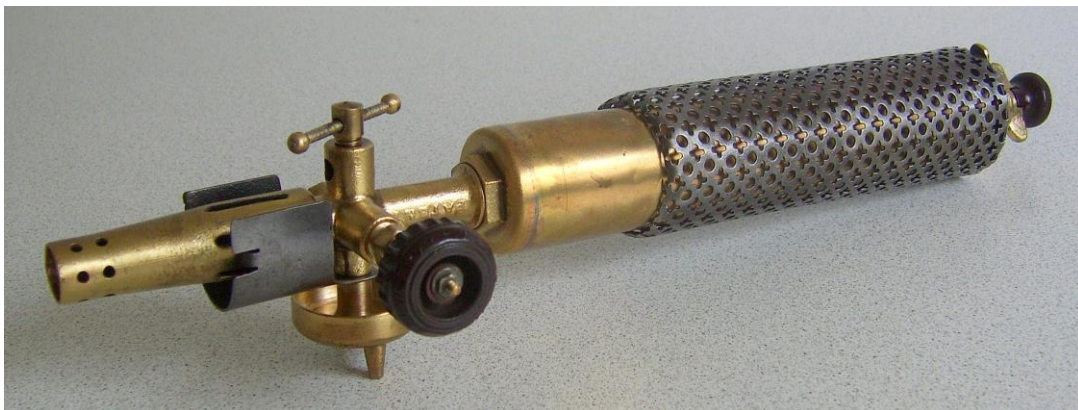
**WHAT'S IT?  
SHSI**

Michel Duval sent this message and photo:

"My collection is based on the different makes (more than 600 today...) and I am always looking for new ones. I recently found a soldering iron unknown to me. I got it on an Italian sales site and the seller is Italian too. Of course, I would like to know its original country and if possible, other information about it.

This SHSI is quite unusual, with some particularities (see photos). All the parts seem original and it is complete except for the copper soldering tip.

"I.M.A PATENT" is marked 3 times and "I.M.A PATENT UNIVERSAL" is stamped on the Bakelite control knob. Since the two words "PATENT" and "UNIVERSAL" are English, I was wondering if the make "I.M.A" could be English or British? If you know this make, please let me know, thank you in advance...



## **MORE AUSTRALIAN BLOWLAMPS THE ALADDIN MYSTERY**

By Arthur McNamara

The article titled "Australian Blowlamps" by Michel Duval and Mal Mutimer has been a constant point of reference for me over the years since it was published in BN77 back in 2011.

I have continued to research Australian Blowlamps, often sharing emails, and writing occasional articles together with Michel and Mal. I myself am now trying to piece together the mystery surrounding the "ALADDIN " blow lamp and to a lesser extent the "NEKO 2" blow lamp, both of these blowlamps were referenced in the first few pages of the BN77 article..... I do not think that they are related in anyway, but because very little is known about either blow lamp there are many reasons to wonder ... are they Australian ? ... who manufactured them ? ... where? ...when ????

### **ALADDIN BLOWLAMP**



**ALADDIN TWO-PINT BLOWLAMP  
WITH SIDE CONTROL FOR PRICKER DEVICE**

The two-pint ALADDIN blowlamp, with the unusual pricker device attached to the burner is an uncommon lamp. Few are known to exist in collections in Australia , Europe/UK or America. ....

Michel Duval has researched Europe and concludes that his blowlamp shown in BN77 page 2 may be the sole example, in Australia there could be two, one of which, may be found on Google and is now in my collection .....while the location of the blow lamp shown in BN 60 P15 is now unknown. The "Aladdin Knights", the Aladdin Lamp (Light) collectors in USA, have no knowledge of Aladdin Blow Torches.

At the moment there appears to be a complete lack of information printed or otherwise ... so the Aladdin Blow lamp is a mystery.



**ALADDIN TWO-PINT LAMP  
BURNER TUBE REMOVED**

### **COMPANY HISTORY**

The company, Aladdin Industries Inc. of the USA started business in Sydney in 1923, while riding on the success of their famous (lighting) lamps, they had branches in most of our capital cities before withdrawing from Australia in 1949 as demand for their lamps had fallen away.

At various times during 1923 to 1949 they were located at different addresses, moving from 61-63 William Street, Sydney in 1938 after a fire badly damaged the building. They moved to factory premises at 61-71 Bourke Street, Waterloo, a few kilometers out of the city, where they stayed until ceasing business in 1949. It is during this latter period that I think the Aladdin blow lamps were made,

During 1949 Lanray metal products, makers of LANRAY blowlamps (see article in BN97) were disposing of their stock at reduced prices and it appears that they ceased manufacture of blow lamps in that year

Both Aladdin and Lanray were short of work in these early post war years and each advertised widely for contract metal work to keep their businesses operating.....What happened to the Lanray blow lamp manufacturing plant and equipment is not known but it seems highly likely that LANRAY may have entered into some form of cooperative manufacturing agreement with ALADDIN..... or alternatively, they could have sold their blow lamp manufacturing plant and equipment to them.

### **A RECENT DISCOVERY**

Until recently it was thought that the two-pint ALADDIN blow lamp with the jet cleaning device attached to the burner was the only model produced.....but just as we were beginning to feel comfortable with that idea .....along comes firstly..... a two-pint ALADDIN blow lamp and following shortly afterwards a one- pint ALADDIN blow lamp, both WITHOUT the characteristic jet cleaning device and side control.



**ALADDIN ONE- & TWO-PINT LAMPS  
WITHOUT SIDE CONTROL**

**LANRAY vs ALADDIN**

There are many similarities between these ALADDIN blow lamps and the one pint model 102 and the two-pint model 205 blow lamps produced by LANRAY during the years 1947 to 1949.

**FUEL TANKS**

The tanks of the one-pint and two-pint (without the pricker) have a striking similarity to those of Lanray.....especially that of the two pint blowlamp with the high rise at the top of the tank and the small pre-heat fuel well. Somehow I think both of these simple blowlamps were the EARLY ones.....before the one with the pricking device which has a more refined, sharper edged detail to the tank and the more refined pricker device added to the burner. These to me are design detail most likely done by ALADDIN whereas the early ones seem more like blowlamp designs which may be attributed to LANRAY

**BURNER STRAPS**

These steel support brackets are identical on both LANRAY and ALADDIN, even the soldering iron holder is the same.



**LANRAY (one-pint) ALADDIN (one-pint)**



**LANRAY (one-pint) ALADDIN (one-pint)**

**HANDLES & BURNERS**



**LANRAY 102 (one-pint)**



**ALADDIN (two-pint)**

The handle punching pattern, and the width of the steel strip in which they are punched are the same for both LANRAY and ALADDIN. The pattern is the same as that on the Radius 52 handle but the steel strip in which they are punched is about 2-3mm narrower. The small holes in this strap look to be slightly smaller.)

The burner tube fitted to EACH (all three) of the ALADDIN blow lamps shows striking similarities to that fitted to LANRAY blow lamps both in size and pattern of the punching. The main hole in each side of the burner has a semicircular end ....a detail characteristic to ALL Lanray blowlamps.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Is the ALADDIN Blow Lamp derived from the LANRAY and fabricated in the ALADDIN factory using LANRAY plant and equipment together with ancillary components from the kerosene lamps manufactured in their recent past ?

It is known that a relationship existed between Aladdin and Radius related to lighting products. There is a possibility that Radius assisted Aladdin with the development of a Lamp in 1936. There is the possibility that Radius was involved in all of the above or just a coincidence.....We may never know.

At the moment it does appear as though the ALADDIN is an Australian Blow Lamp .....made in Sydney.....about 1949-1950. It is known that Aladdin Industries Pty Limited of 61-71 Bourke Street, Waterloo, holds two Australian Patents.... No. 142087 (application date 30 June 1949) and No. 143199 (application date 30 April 1950) relating to "Improvements in or relating to blow torches."..... but neither of these patents relate directly to the ALADDIN Blow Lamps described above. However, the existence and dates of the patents prove that ALADDIN was tinkering with blow lamps in 1949-1950

There is the possibility that ALADDIN blow lamps are all prototypes and never reached production stage.....that could explain the very little knowledge and the very few blowlamps in collections worldwide.....We may never know.....!!!

I will let you, the reader, be the JUDGE of these matters Please contact the Editor should you have any additional information relating to the subject .

Coming in a later issue of Blowlamp news - the " NEKO 2 blowlamp story.

**SIDE-KNOB LAMPS**

By Graham Stubbs

The unusual side-knob control on the Aladdin lamp, in the preceding article appears to be similar to in function to that on lamps from the Swedish companies Sievert and Radius.

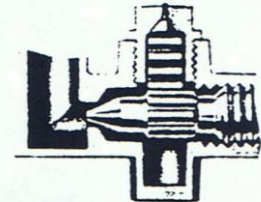


**SIEVERT No.466**  
Burner flattened for ski waxing.  
(Photo Graham Stubbs)

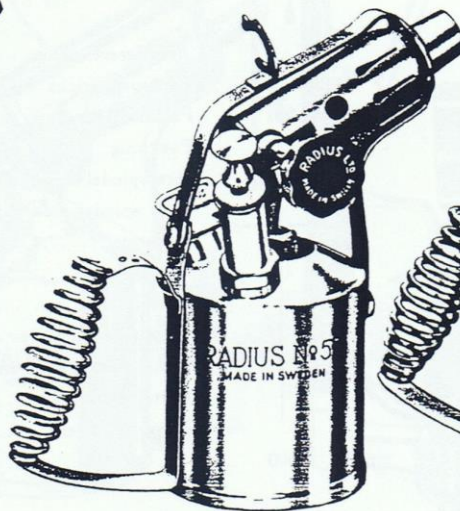


**RADIUS No.57**  
With SI hook  
(Photo Max Rhodes)

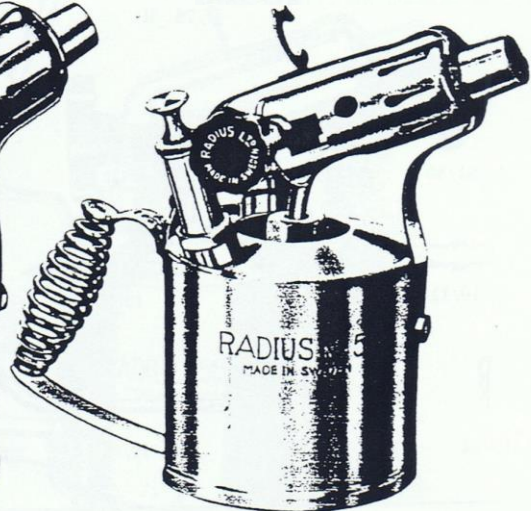
Publication Recueil No. 6 from the French blowlamp Club, includes pages from a Radius catalogue illustrating three radius lamps which include a pricker / flame control, with a side knob. An inset in the catalogue shows a rack and pinion control.



No. 57 R



No. 57



No. 58

**RADIUS BLOWLAMPS fitted with pricker control**  
**No. 57R 0.5 Litre with flattened burner for waring ski wax**  
**No. 57 0.5 Litre with normal burner and SI hook**  
**No. 58 1 Litre with normal burner and SI hook**

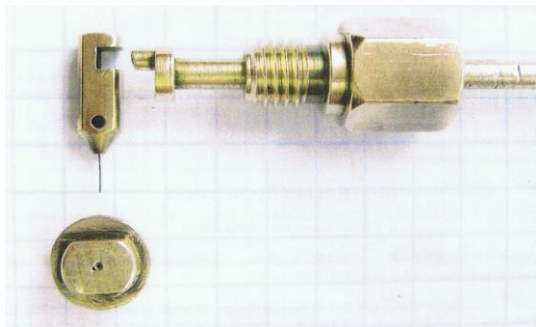
**SIDE-KNOB LAMPS(Continued)**

In 1949, the Australian company Aladdin Industries obtained Australian Patent 142,078 for "Improvements in or relating to brazing lamp burners." The description and illustration include a pricker mechanism operated by side control knob.

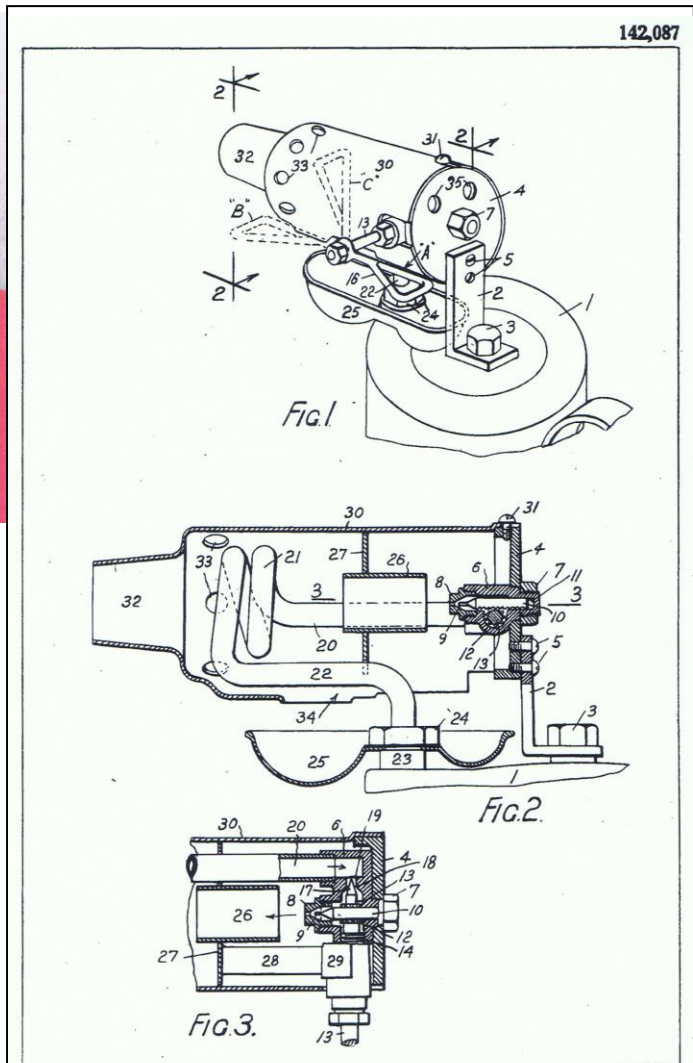
"... an orifice co-operates with a pricking needle on one end of a toothed rack, slidable in a recess in the ... burner casing. The rack meshes with a pinion wheel formed integral with a manually operable spindle which is screw threaded and at its inner end has a needle valve to engage with a seating in the gas passage of the burner casing." ... "To regulate the flame of the burner the handle is moved slightly from its vertical position to either side thereof."



**ALADDIN Two Pint Lamp**  
(Photo Michel Duval, appeared in BN77)



**ALADDIN PRICKER MECHANISM**  
(Photo Michel Duval, appeared in BN77)



**AUSTRALIAN PATENT 142,087.**  
"Improvements in or relating to brazing lamp burners." Issued in June 1949 to Aladdin Industries Pty.

The strange thing is that the rack and pinion mechanism, described in the patent issued to Aladdin, is not used in the actual blowlamp made by the company. In the photo above, the lateral motion to move the pricker needle is achieved using an offset protrusion at the end of the control knob, which engages with a slot in the mount for the needle. It achieves a similar effect, but it is not a rack-and-pinion. Conversely, the Swedish lamps shown on the previous page do employ the rack-and-pinion. Just another "Aladdin Mystery" !



**EOLIPYLES PART SIX**

**J. M. & Cie, Jacob, Kent, Knapp, Liotard, and Longuemare**

By Charles Smith

NOTE: This is the sixth article in a series of contributions about three-piece Eolipyles. For earlier “background” information, please refer to the last few Society Newsletters.

**J. MOUTON CO., PARIS, FRANCE**

**J. M. & Cie Marking**

The marking “J.M. & Cie” and “A PARIS”, representing the J. Mouton & Company in Paris, is rarely found stamped into the pressure relief/filler cap on Doria Eolipyles (see page 12 in BN 102). The J. Mouton Company was a large retailer, or distributor, of an extensive suite of tools whose catalogs are known from as early as January, 1885.

Michel Duval has noted that in this 1885 catalog, there is a cross-sectional engraving of the fuel tank (Fig. 1) with the description “Coupe d'une chaudière munie de sa double enveloppe intérieure”, or translated “Cross-sectional drawing of the upper tank with its double inner casing”. This feature, known only in Doria Eolipyles, allowed the vaporized alcohol to enter the burner tube regardless of the position of the stand.



**JACOB, GEORG, LEIPZIG, GERMANY (unmarked) Circle-Birds Cutout Pattern**

The Eolipyle shown in Figure 2 consists of an iron stand and loop-shaped iron handles, with its lower alcohol lamp and upper fuel chamber being made of copper. The “pull” on the lamp and combination pressure-release mechanism/filler cap are made of brass (Fig. 3). The upper right front of the stand is stamped with the number “3” denoting a size of 15 cm height and 8 cm internal diameter. The cutout pattern on both sides of the stand is what I call the circle-birds pattern. It is made up of a small central circle about 4 mm in diameter surrounded by four cutouts which resemble “birds” (Fig. 2).



I have a number of these Jacob Eolipyles including all five sizes, numbered 1 through 5. All have an iron stand. I am unaware of a Jacob Eolipyle with a brass stand.




An interesting feature not frequently seen is that the upper rim at the back has a narrow and short slit cut into top of the stand. This slit accommodates a short brass pin soldered into the back of the fuel chamber (Figs. 4-5). The pin is perfectly aligned with the axis of the burner, so that when the fuel chamber is removed and then replaced, the tip of the burner will be aligned perfectly with the center of the front opening.




As noted in the title of this section, these Jacob Eolipyles are unmarked. Their identity as being manufactured by Georg Jacob of Leipzig, Germany, comes from a Jacob catalog sheet dated 1911 (Fig. 6) and reproduced on page 74 in the French Recueil No. 6. The circle and birds cutout seen on the Jacob catalog sheet is undeniably the same as seen in Figures 2-5, thus establishing its identity. The letters "G M B H" seen on the Jacob catalog sheet meant that the Jacob Company was organized with limited liability.


**GEORG JACOB · G · M · B · H · LEIPZIG**




No. 1831.



No. 1832.



No. 1833.

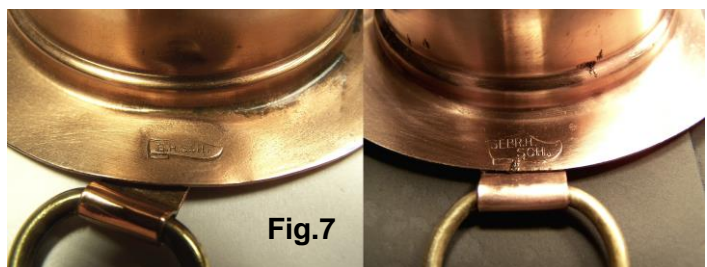


No. 1834.

**Lampen, selbstblasende.**

1831.	Starker Kupferkessel	60 mm Durchmesser.	Stück	M.	<b>1.95</b>
1832.	"	70 "	"	"	<b>2.15</b>
1833.	"	80 "	"	"	<b>2.35</b>
1834.	"	90 "	"	"	<b>2.80</b>

Figure 7 shows the front "lip" or front margin of two Georg Jacob alcohol lamps. The front of the lamp on the left is marked "G.H. SCH." and the one shown on the right is marked "GEBR.H. SCH.", both markings stamped inside a small shoe. Both of these imprints are unquestionably those of a retailer, perhaps a tools seller marketing these Jacob Eolipyles. The two imprints might be those of a single retailer. We just don't know.



**KENT & CO., GREAT BRITAIN (unmarked)  
No Cutout**

The "KENT" Eolipyle is known only from an engraved image (Fig. 8) shown on page 299 from a tool catalog published by Young & Marten, Ltd., Stratford, Great Britain. The words "KENT & CO." are shown on the lower periphery of the fuel chamber. Although the engraving shows a lamp with "wings", the ad suggests that it was available without the wind deflectors and in five different sizes. Although undated, the catalog is believed to have been published around 1896-1897 based on the known "ages" of other British, Swedish, and French lamps shown on the two-sided page. The manufacturer of this Eolipyle is currently unknown.



**KNAPP MFG. CO., NEW YORK  
Circle-8 Elongate Stars Cutout Pattern**

This is one of only five Eolipyles known to have been manufactured and/or marketed in the United States. The other four are Hymes, Morgan & Herrick, Reitz, and Wakeman. Because this Knapp has the same characteristics as so many other French and German Eolipyles, and because the other four known US produced Eolipyles are so very different from European lamps, I believe this was probably made in France and imported to the US for labeling and sale by the Knapp Mfg. Co. of New York, NY. We know very little about Knapp other than they were a large retailer of diverse types of tools.



This Eolipyle is 14 cm in height is 7.8 cm in diameter (Fig. 9). It has an iron stand with iron "loop" handles and handle bracket, with both a copper alcohol lamp and fuel tank (Fig. 10). Brass components include the "pull" on the lamp, the lamp wick holder and cap, the tip of the burner tube, and the pressure release/filler cap.



Note that the brass wick cover on the lower alcohol lamp does not belong with this Eolipyle. The cover has been recently identified as a cap from a US Baldwin-brand miners' calcium carbide lamp.

The base of the stand has a "doubled" imprint of about the left one-half of the Knapp diamond-shaped trade mark symbol (Fig. 11). This is the same Knapp logo as seen on other more "typical" US blowtorches (Fig. 12).



**LIOTARD, CLEMENT, PARIS, FRANCE  
Flowers Inside Ellipses-Six Circles**

Michel Duval is the proud owner of this two-part Liotard Eolipyle, a true Eolipyle which I must include in this series. The stand, which makes up the lower one-half of the Eolipyle, is made of thick brass Fig. 13). The openings, or cutouts, on its two sides look to me like two vertical ellipses each containing a vertically-elongate flower. Beneath and to the left of each pair of ellipses are the cutouts of three circles. The lower part of the Eolipyle contains a brass "hood" attached to the front of the stand with two copper brads. I presume this is meant to deflect wind and allow the flame to exit in a more intense fashion. The upper part of the Eolipyle is cylindrical and also made of brass, with large "loop-shaped" iron handles. The total height of this Liotard Eolipyle is 13.5 cm and its diameter is 7 cm.



By far the most interesting part of the Liotard Eolipyle is its fuel container (Fig. 14). The upper part is made of brass with the top having a centrally-placed dual pressure-release/filer cap. The lower part of the tank is made of copper. Along the back rim of the fuel container is a rod which extends through the back of the tank. The rod is threaded at the top of the tank. As it is raised upward, the hole in the bottom of the tank is opened which allows alcohol to exit to the wick. The wick is contained in a brass tube attached to the rear of the tank (Fig. 14). The tube curves downward and toward the front of the



stand, ending a few centimeters beneath the chamber. This tube contains the alcohol-soaked wick which is usually seen in "part 3", the alcohol lamp, of my three-part Eolipyles. When the wick is ignited, it provides heat to the overlying fuel chamber as well as providing a flame for ignition of the alcohol vapors exiting the tip of the burner. The Liotard Eolipyle thus has a combination fuel chamber and alcohol wick.

The upper side of the stand is marked with "C.L" and beneath that "BTÉ S.G.D.G." all lying within a horizontal oval (Fig. 15). The "C.L." stands for Clément Liotard, Clément-Louis Liotard, who began his company manufacturing gas heating and lighting fixtures in Paris in 1857. The "BTÉ" is the abbreviation of the word "breveté" meaning patented. The letters "S.G.D.G." stand for "Sans Garantie Du Gouvernement" meaning without the guarantee of the government. The Liotard Eolipyle was patented (in Germany!) on February 18, 1891.



Fig.15

Figure 16 is a scan of page two of the patent and shows all of the essential parts of the Eolipyle.

I am aware of catalog information dated 1891-1892 showing three sizes of the Liotard Eolipyle for sale. Unfortunately the original copy of the page showing the Eolipyle is unsuitable for reproduction here. Michel Duval has generously produced an edited, retouched image from the original and that edited image is shown in Figure 17.

**NOUVELLE LAMPE A SOUDER**  
 SYSTEME C.L.  
 Breveté s.g.d.g. en France et à l'étranger

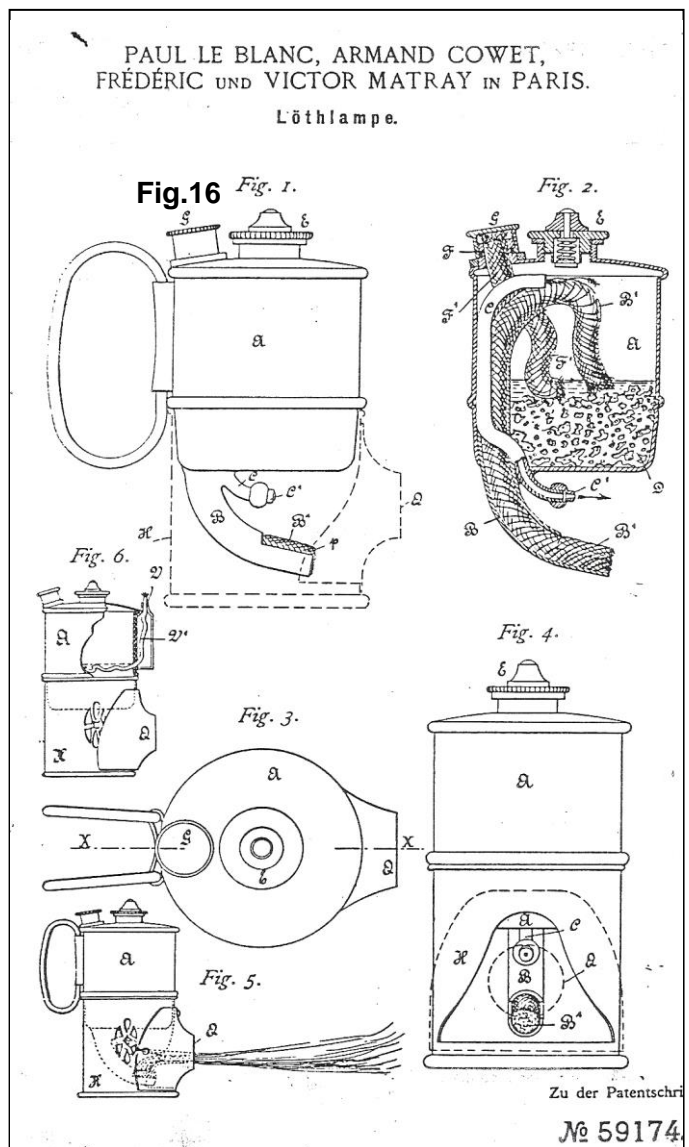
Cette lampe fonctionne avec Un seul récipient, qui remplit à la fois le rôle de réchauffeur et de souffleur : elle produit un jet plus que double, comme force et comme durée, comparativement à la lampe ordinaire.

Elle fonctionne dans toutes les positions.

PRIX  
 N°1, 6 fr. / N°2, 8 fr. / N°3, 10 fr.

Vve LIOTARD Jne, 22 rue de Lorraine - PARIS

Fig.17



**LONGUEMARE, PARIS, FRANCE (unmarked)  
Star-Tulips Cutout Pattern**

As noted in Part 4 of this series (BN 102), The Doria Company was located in Paris at least as early as 1879. 1885 publicity indicates that the star-tulips cutout was being used on Eolipyles manufactured by Doria. In later 1893 publicity showing this cutout, the company was shown to be Longuemare, also in Paris. So, sometime between 1885 and 1893, Doria was acquired by Longuemare. Longuemare continued to manufacture these star-tulips Eolipyles as late as 1920. As neither company engraved their Eolipyles with any identifying mark, and they cannot be otherwise distinguished, I will arbitrarily assign this cutout pattern to the earlier original manufacturer. Be aware, however, that c1893 and later catalog and trade publicity will show the company Longuemare as the manufacturer.

Interestingly, Michel Duval has noted that in a 1910 Longuemare catalog (Fig. 18), the Eolipyles are noted as "Lampes à double enveloppe intérieure permettant de souder dans toutes les positions", translated as "Lamps with double inner casing allowing it to operate in any position". As noted under "J.M. & Cie" (above), this feature is known only on Doria/Longuemare Eolipyles.

6 F. & G. LONGUEMARE FRÈRES

**Fig.18 LAMPES A SOUDER A ALCOOL**

Fig. 5.





Fig. 6.



LAMPES A SOUDER, CORPS TÔLE					LAMPES A SOUDER, CORPS CUIVRE				
NUMÉROS	Flamme fixe	Flamme mobile	Brûloirs de Peintres	Brûloirs à flamme mobile	NUMÉROS	Flamme fixe	Flamme mobile	Brûloirs de Peintres	Brûloirs à flamme mobile
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.		fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
1 . . . . .	2.50	3. »	3.25	3.75	1 . . . . .	3. »	3.50	3.75	4.25
2 . . . . .	3. »	3.50	3.75	4.25	2 . . . . .	3.50	4. »	4.25	4.75
3 . . . . .	3.50	4. »	4.25	4.75	3 . . . . .	4. »	4.50	4.75	5.25
4 . . . . .	4. »	4.50	4.75	5.25	4 . . . . .	4.50	5. »	5.25	5.75
5 . . . . .	5. »	5.50	5.75	6.25	5 . . . . .	5.50	6. »	6.25	6.75
6 . . . . .	6. »	6.50	6.75	7.25	6 . . . . .	6.50	7. »	7.25	7.75

*Lampes à double enveloppe intérieure permettant de souder dans toutes les positions 0 fr. 75 en plus du tarif.*

Toutes les lampes résistent à une pression de quatre atmosphères et sont vendues avec garantie.

OBSERVATIONS

Pour que la lampe fonctionne bien, il faut remplir à peu près aux trois quarts avec de l'alcool dénaturé, la chaudière qui forme le dessus de la lampe; s'assurer avec une épingle que le chalumeau n'est pas bouché. Quant au foyer qui se trouve au-dessous, on peut le remplir entièrement, mais il faut avoir soin de diviser la mèche en deux parties, pour que la vapeur, qui s'enflamme en sortant du chalumeau, puisse passer librement.

Thanks are extended to Michel Duval for his help with this series of articles. I also wish to thank Graham Stubbs for formatting my words and photos into a publishable text.

**HORNSBY VARIATIONS**

I received an email addressed by Mr. John Lynch to the website [www.blowlampsociety.com](http://www.blowlampsociety.com)

“I took a chance and have purchased a starting lamp for my oil engine. It seems to be complete made of cast iron with the usual brass fittings, etc. It has the followings markings cast on the side of the cast iron tank: JH 175. It is a cast iron model suitable said to be for a large Blackstone engine. (The seller also had a Hornsby lamp which, visually to me, seemed better manufactured; He informed me that the lamp was a Blackstone.)

I would like to know how to properly and safely use it. Are there any instructions surviving for such lamps?



**HORNSBY STYLE LAMP WITH SHORT LEGS** Photo from John Lynch



**HORNSBY LAMP WITH TALL LEGS** Photo from Bob Prichard, first appeared in **BN90**



**HORNSBY LAMP WITH 2 BURNERS, NO LEGS** Photo from Nick Major, first appeared in **BN78**

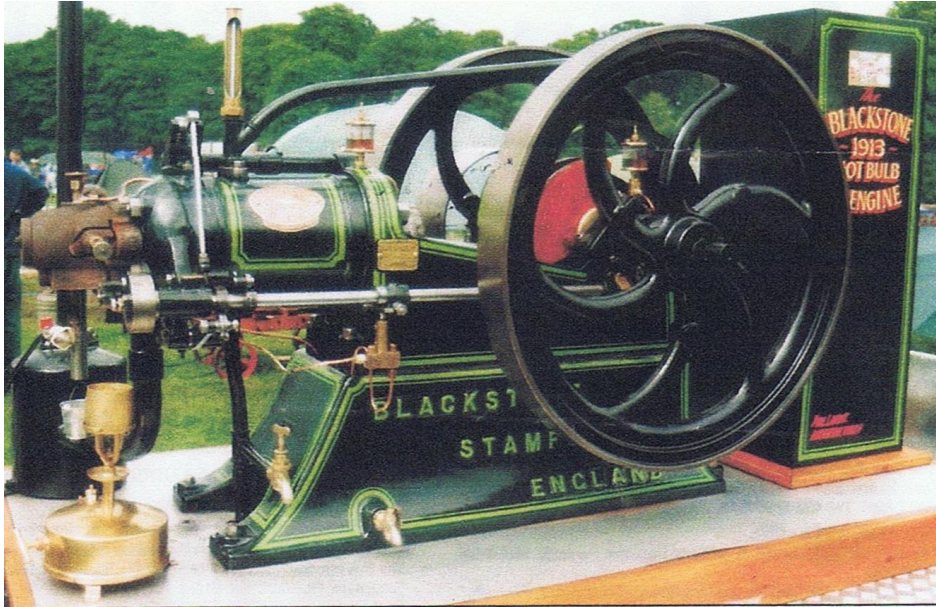


**HORNSBY LAMP WITH NO LEGS.** Oakham Museum. Photo by Max Rhodes, appeared in **BN101**



**HORNSBY LAMP WITH MEDIUM/TALL LEGS** From Max Rhodes collection

Does anyone have more information about the many versions of **HORNSBY** lamps, and operating instructions? Did Blackstone engines ever use Hornsby starting lamps? (See next page)



**1913 BLACKSTONE ENGINE**  
With Primus 703 lamp (Photo from Nigel McBurney, appeared in BN90)

---

### **WANTED**

Charles Smith is interested in purchasing old three-piece Eolipyles similar to those shown in the article this issue. Please send a photo(s) and a note about its condition with your asking price to Charles at [ccsmith2@charter.net](mailto:ccsmith2@charter.net). Thank you!

---

### **SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Annual subscriptions are: For UK members 15 UK pounds, for International members 25 pounds. You may pay by PayPal to [Blowlampnews@hotmail.com](mailto:Blowlampnews@hotmail.com) Payments may also be made by post to: Carolyn Rhodes, Mathom House, 71 Ryecroft Road, Hemington, Derbys. DE74 2RE England.

---

### **INDEX to ISSUES 1- 100 (August 1992 – September 2017)**

A cross-referenced index to **BLOWLAMP NEWS** is available from Keith Hawkins on request, with a contribution to cover the costs of printing and postage. (Also at [www.blowlampsociety.com](http://www.blowlampsociety.com))

---

**BLOWLAMP NEWS** is published in March, June, September and December. Any items for inclusion should be with the editors at least four weeks before the issue date.

#### **EDITORIAL CONTACTS:**

Keith Hawkins, 28A Rectory Close, Carlton, Bedford, MK43 7JY Tel. 01234 721 131  
Graham Stubbs, 17715 St. Andrews Drive, Poway, CA 92064, USA gstubbs222@aol.com

Thanks go to Michel Duval, John Lynch, Arthur McNamara, Carolyn Rhodes, Max Rhodes and Charles Smith for contributions to this issue.

**COPYRIGHT SEPTEMBER 2018: No part of BLOWLAMP NEWS may be reproduced without the prior consent of THE BLOWLAMP SOCIETY**