

# ***BLOWLAMP NEWS***

**BN 108**

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**2019**

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

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



**“AUTOGENA” CARBIDE BLOWLAMP**

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**AUTOGENA BLOWLAMP  
EOLIPYLES: PART TEN  
... AND MORE METHS BLOWLAMPS**

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**“AUTOGENA” AN ACETYLENE BLOWLAMP**

By Michel Duval

We are all familiar with blowlamps working with paraffin, petrol, or alcohol. However, there were also blowlamps, but very few, working with acetylene generated from carbide.

Acetylene is a gaseous hydrocarbon generally produced from the reaction of calcium carbide with water. Calcium carbide in granular form is used in the gas industry for the production of acetylene (a gas used for welding and cutting purposes).

The method for the production of the gas in an electric arc furnace was developed in 1892 by Thomas Leopold "Carbide" Willson (March 14, 1860 Canada West – December 20, 1915 United States) and independently by Henri Moissan (September 28, 1852 France - February 20, 1907 France) in the same year.

Carbide (or acetylene) lamps were mostly used for lighting, in mines, mushroom beds, building sites, railways, for urban lighting, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, etc.; they are still preferred for use on helmets used by cave explorers. So you will be familiar with miner's hat-lamps, but the subject at hand here is the blowlamp... and I will describe for you to the **AUTOGENA**, a blowlamp working with acetylene. Its general shape resembles that of a conventional petrol blowlamp (Figure 1).



Fig.1

The name **AUTOGENA** is stamped on the burner of this lamp. I found an 1924 advertisement (below) for **AUTOGENA** showing that the factory was located in Stuttgart (Germany).

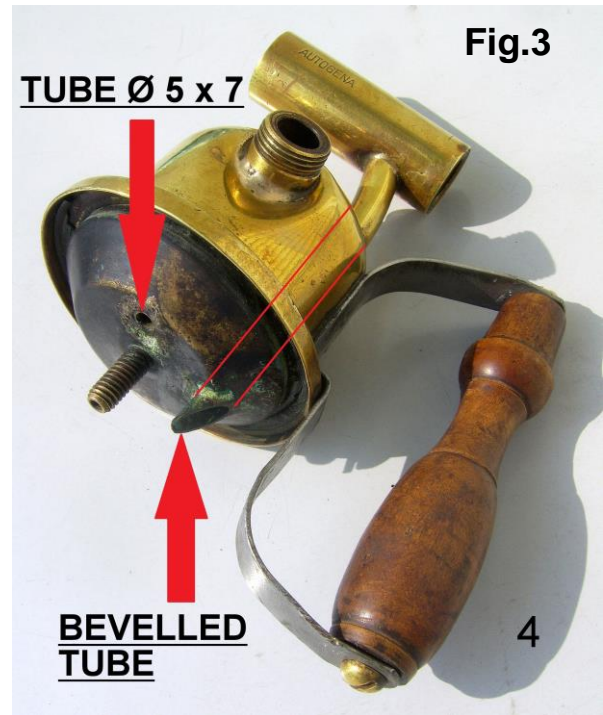
The company was making autogenic cutting and welding (soldering) equipment. "TYP 533 GvF and three crowns" is marked on a soldered plate. This is an approval plate, like an approval certificate performed by a Swedish approval agency. The three crowns represents the Swedish state. "GvF" represents Gottfrid von Feilitzen (1872 - 1962, Stockholm). This Swedish engineer was an expert in explosive, and was the head of safety approval. "Typ 533" represents the type of lamp, in this case a blowlamp. So, this **AUTOGENA** was a blowlamp, manufactured in Germany and approved for use in Sweden.

**Autogen-Schweiß- u. Schneidanlagen**  
 vieltausendfach bewährt, ferner E 2073  
**Aluminium-Schweißpulver** und alle andern  
**Schweißmittel** sow. **Zubehör** in nur la. Qual.  
**AUTOGENA - WERKE, Cannstatt - Stuttgart 43.**  
 Zweigniederlassung: LEIPZIG, Liebigstraße 1.  
 HANNOVER, Ferdinand-Wallbrecht-Straße 88.



Photographs of the lamp are shown in exploded views, with the component parts numbered from 1 to 16. This blowlamp is composed of two dismountable parts :

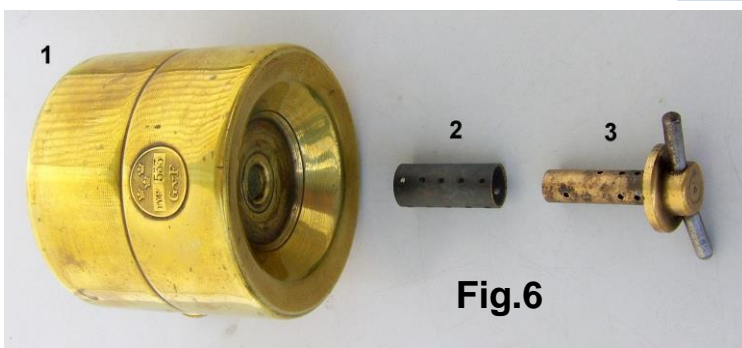
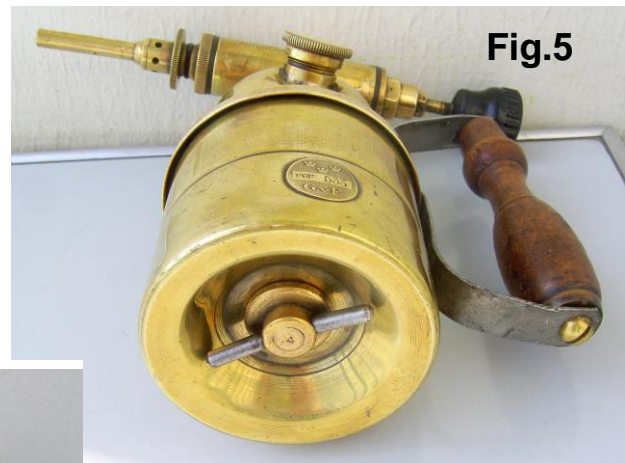
- The lower tank (1) (Figure 2) in which are placed granules (small pebbles) of calcium carbide.
- The upper part (4) (Figure 3) used as the water tank. The burner and the support for the wooden handle are soldered to it



The lower tank (1) is completely hollow and empty (Figure 4)

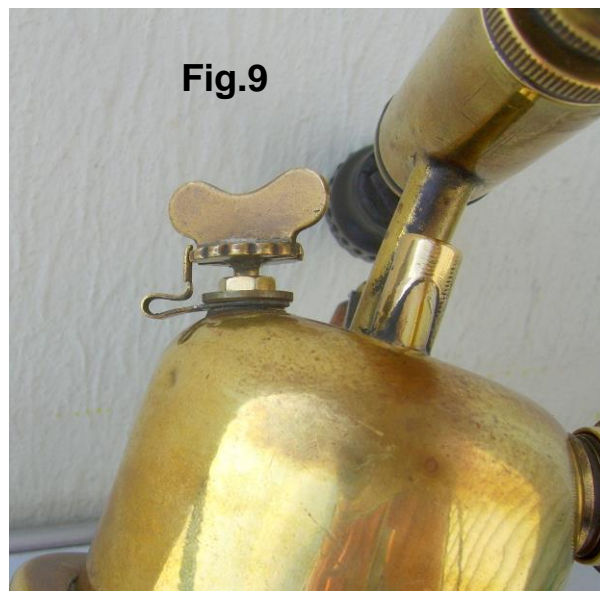
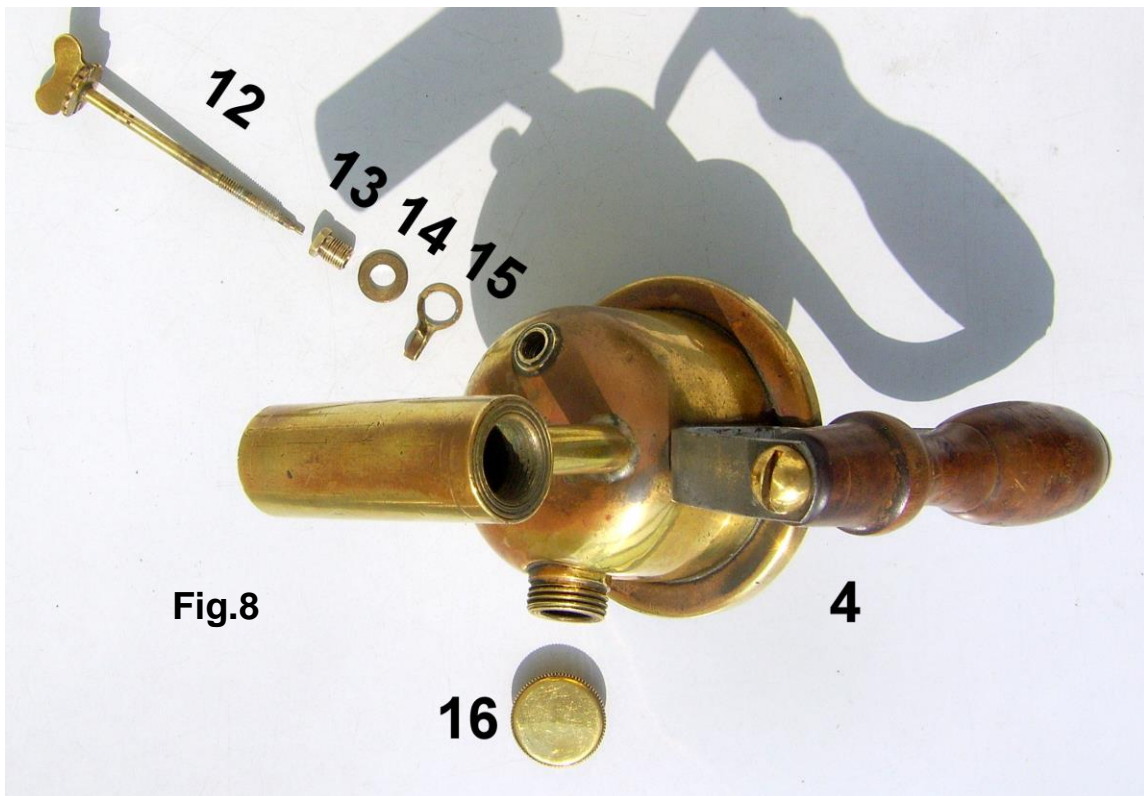
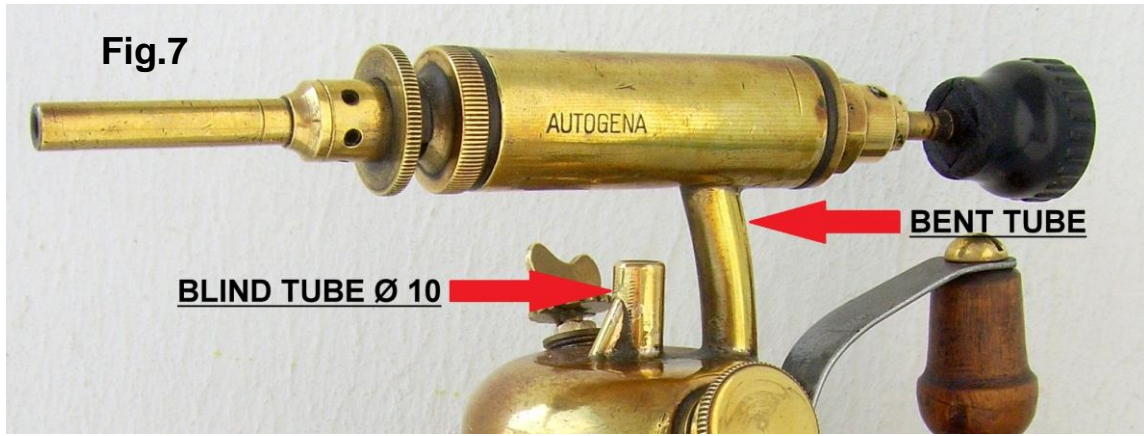
The lower tank is secured by the spindle nut (3) screwed on the threaded rod of the upper part (4) (Figure 5)

The tube (2) serves as a spacer and prevents deformation of the floor of the lower tank (1) during tightening of the spindle nut (3). I don't know why the two parts (2) and (3) are pierced (drilled) with small holes. (Figure 6)



On the bottom of the upper tank (4), can be seen (Figure 3):

- The threaded rod for fixing the lower tank (1).
- The end of a tube (inside Ø 5 mm / outside Ø 7 mm) welded (soldered) flush with (level with) the floor of the upper tank (4). We can see only the inside Ø 5 mm. This tube 5 x 7 crosses the upper tank (4) and emerges beneath the burner, inside the blind tube Ø 10 mm (Figure 3). I don't know its purpose, maybe a vent by the small inclined tube ?
- A soldered beveled tube that crosses the upper tank (4) and emerges inside the burner through the bent tube (Figures 3 and 7).



On the top of the upper part (Figures 8 and 9) are:

- The burner.
- The water filler cap (16) on one side.
- On the other side, the adjusting system to adjust the water drop by drop. There are a needle (12), a threaded sleeve (13), a support washer (14) and a flexible curved slider (15). This slider (cursor) allows precise adjustment and locking of the needle (12) "notch by notch".



Fig.10

The burner (Figure 10) is composed of:

- The burner tube itself (5) (inside Ø 4 mm / outside Ø 8 mm).
- The air adjustment ring (6).
- The nozzle (jet) and its support (7). The gas outlet diameter is about 0,3 mm.
- The hollow connector (8), for threading into the burner, inside which are lodged the two parts (9) and (10). There is a small hole on the cylindrical part of this hollow connector (maybe for air release).
- The hexagonal bit (9) with a rubber full joint on one side and a small housing for the spring (10) on the other side.
- The compression spring (10).
- A group of parts, including a rod, a threaded sleeve and a Bakelite knob (11). The end of the rod (non-threaded) is flat and is pressing against the spring (10).

The Bakelite knob is marked "Max Sievert Stockholm" so it is not original. In my opinion, this set of parts (11) was used as an air release valve. When you push the Bakelite knob, you compress the spring and you release the small hole in the hollow connector (8). I am only guessing, I don't have any operating instructions.

It seems that the pressure seal would be very effective; it is provided by several rubber gaskets, between the lower tank (1) and the upper part (4), into the spindle nut (3), on both sides of the burner, into the water filler cap (16), etc.

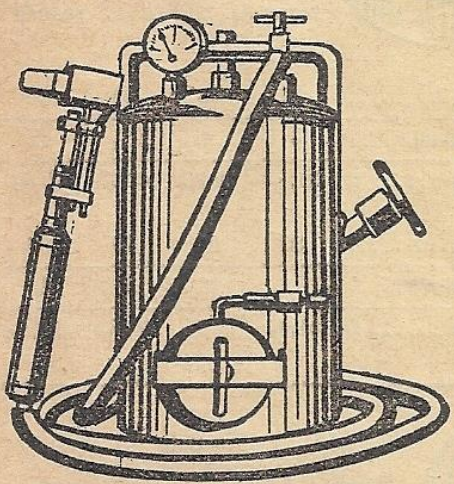
So, in summary, some calcium carbide is placed in the lower tank (1), some water is poured in the upper part (4). (1) and (4) are assembled with the spindle nut (3). The drop by drop flow of water is adjusted with the needle (12). The water flows on the calcium carbide and produces acetylene. This gas is led into the burner and must be ignited. The flame is adjusted with the air adjustment ring (6). I don't know the power of the flame but it should be fine and dense. If necessary, the Bakelite knob can be depressed (11) to decrease pressure or to turn off the blowlamp. That's all...



CARBIDE GRANULES

I am aware of very few other acetylene blowlamps :

- **KLEIN & Co** was a French tool manufacturer. We can see a soldering apparatus on this 1935 advert. It works with acetylene and was used for soft soldering and brazing, lead welding, thawing, heating, etc. It is composed of a big tank with a pressure gauge and a soldering iron connected by a three-metres-long rubber hose. The presence of the pressure gauge indicates potential danger and requires an air release valve.



N° 801 **Nouvel appareil à souder et à braser en tôle d'acier galvanisé à chaud.**

Grande économie de temps et de combustible.

S'emploie pour les travaux les plus divers, tels que soudure tendre et brasage, soudure du plomb, éclairage, dégel de conduites d'eau, etc. Les flammes des fers à souder résistent au vent le plus fort. Fonctionne **automatiquement** par écoulement d'eau sur le carbure. **Sécurité de marche absolue.**

Chauffe un fer à souder en 1—2 minutes.

Le carburateur admet des charges de 250 grammes de carbure réparti dans un petit tiroir à séparations.

Hauteur de l'appareil 400 mm.  
Poids 8 kg.

Prix de l'ensemble comprenant :

- 1 générateur
- 1 chalumeau à braser avec fer à souder de 420 g.
- 3 m de tuyau caoutchouc

Le tout prêt à fonctionner..... frs. 350.—

- **AUDAX** (Sweden, 1938). This lamp is known from this Swedish patent. "Blåslampa för acetylengas" means "Acetylene blowlamp". That's all I know about this **AUDAX**...

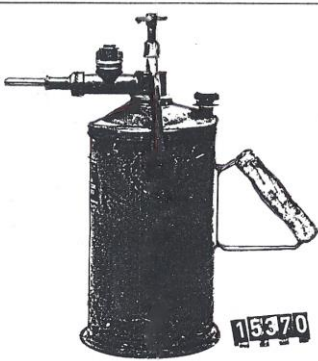
15.370. ....

Blåslampa för acetylengas, patent.

År 1918.

Tillverkad av .....  
A.B. Audax, Stockholm.

TEKNISKA MUSEET



15370

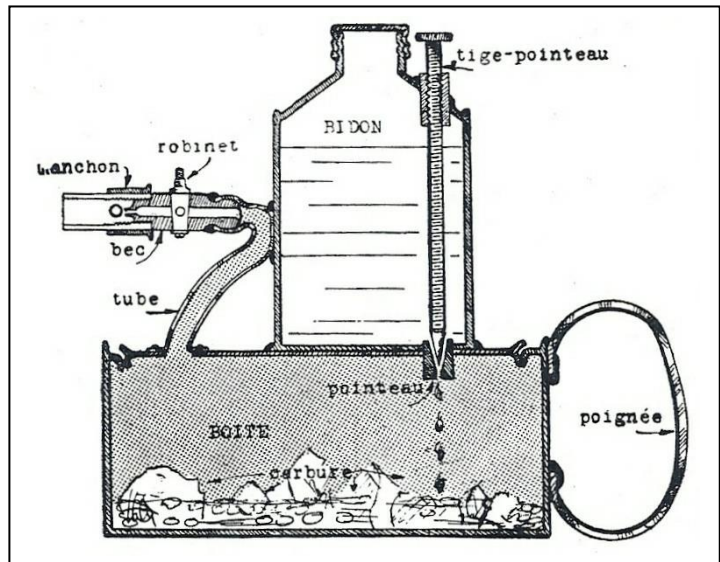
Cm. ....  
H. 32  
Diam. 14

Magasinerad: .....  
Ink okt. 1938.

Mors kottsystem, 210107

In a French do-it-yourself magazine ("Système D" 1935) I found instructions for making an acetylene blowlamp. It consists of:

- Tin box with a lid for the calcium carbide (BOITE),
- Tin can for the water (BIDON) with a small hole drilled in the cap (for the vent),
- Long threaded shaft for the needle (tige-pointeau / pointeau),
- Copper tube (tube),
- Control valve (robinet),
- Blowlamp burner with an air adjustment ring (bec / manchon),
- Fittings and a handle (poignée).

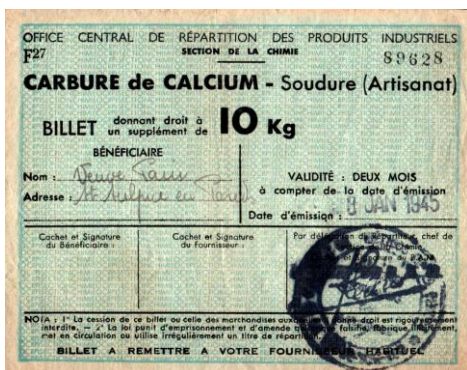
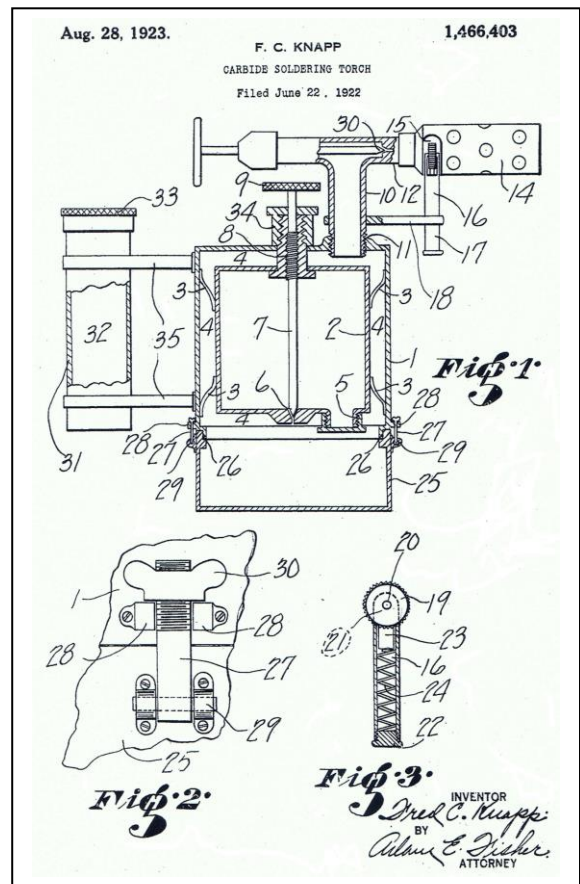


Operation :

- Put calcium carbide into the tin box, through its lid
- Pour water into the tin can
- Close the needle valve
- Shut the control valve
- Unscrew slightly the needle
- After a few minutes (as long as the water flows on the calcium carbide and produces acetylene), turn on slightly the tap
- Ignite the gas exiting the burner
- Three ways to regulate (to adjust) the flame : setting of the control valve (opening or closing), setting of the air adjustment ring and setting of the needle (opening or closing) for the dripping of water

The same principle of operation was described in a US patent issued in 1923. There is no evidence that the American device was ever made commercially.

One last thing, here is a ration card dating from January 1945. With it, the licensee could buy 10 kg of calcium carbide for home-made (craft) soldering, i.e. non-professional use. It was another time...



Please, if you have any information about acetylene blowlamps, and even better, if you HAVE one, let us know...

**... AND MORE METHS BLOWLAMPS**

By Michel Duval

In BN105 and BN106 we dealt with British mouth-blow meths lamps and Tinol spirit / meths lamps. In BN107 we covered non-UK meths mouth-blowlamps. Here are two more categories of meths lamps, the "self-blowing" or "twin tank" and the "squeeze-pump".

**Self-Blowing with Twin Tanks** (Photo next page)

Many collectors have one or several self-blowing lamps. I think that the most common in the UK may be the Valtock products, like the 2000. But there are many others, and among the lamps in my collection are these shown on the page opposite, numbered 1 to 10. Most come from the UK and USA, and one is from Australia. I don't know the country of origin for some others like Revelation, Terry's and Willard Brown. (If you know, let me know.) They were used from the 1920's to the 1960's by electricians, mechanics, repairmen, radio workers, hobbyists, etc.

**1 - REVELATION**

"REVELATION BLOW TORCH PATENT PENDING" is stamped on the connecting bracket. I have no information about this lamp. UK or USA ?

**2 - TERRY'S**

"TERRY'S N°81/2" is stamped four times. This lamp is very well made, strong, with an unusual connecting part. I have no information about this lamp. UK or USA ?

**3 - SELFBLO (USA)**

"HUNT-LASHER CO. BOSTON, MASS." is stamped on the connecting bracket.

**4 - JIM DANDY (USA)**

"JIM DANDY N° 80 MFG'D BY MODERN METAL PRODUCTS CO. BOSTON, MASS. PAT Nos 1966250 / 1966252 ALCOHOL BLOW TORCH" is stamped on the connecting bracket.

**5 - SWIFT-JET (UK)**

"SWIFT JET MADE IN ENGLAND" is stamped on the connecting bracket. The two tubes are in aluminum and in a nice green colour !

**6 - VALTOCK (UK)**

"VALTOCK "2000" AUTOMATIC BLOWLAMP MADE IN Gt BRITAIN A VALTOCK PRODUCT REG. DES. N° 872059"» is stamped on the connecting bracket (See Blowlamp News BN 74, BN 79 and BN 89 for more about Valtock lamps)

**7 - WILLARD BROWN (UK)**

"WILLARD BROWN PRODUCT" is stamped on the connecting bracket. The Willard Brown company was located at 11 Queen Road in Windsor.

**8 - PRODUCTION MACHINING (USA)**

There is no marking on this lamp but we can see all information on the packaging. This lamp is brand new.

**9 - ACME (USA)**

"ACME AUTOMATIC TORCH JAS. A. GAFFNEY CO. INC. NEW YORK" is stamped on the connecting bracket.

**10 - R.J. PARSONS (Australia)**

"R.J. PARSONS PRODUCT AUTOMATIC BLOWLAMP" is stamped on the connecting bracket. This Australian lamp is very similar to the Valtock "2000". The packaging shows the name of this model: "The Jet". (see B/N 77)





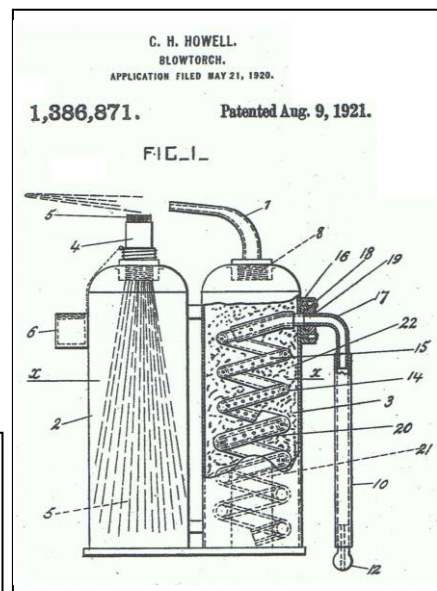
For the following four lamps, I only have documentation, not actual examples:

**HOWELL (USA)**

The patent is dated August 1921. Norman Rockwell showed this lamp in a painting, which appeared on the cover of 'Popular Science'.

**KNIRPSOL (Germany)**

Knirpsol was a German gas stoves manufacturer about 1935. This advert shows this self-blowing "Frilo 1".



**KNIRPSOL-TASCHEN-LOTBRENNER „Frilo I“**

Der ideale, handliche, kleine Taschen - Düsenbrenner zum Lötten, Anwärmen, Abbrennen, Glühen und Schmelzen.

**Keine** Zuleitungen, Brennstoffbehälter und dergleichen mehr nötig.

Größe: 140 x 50 x 25 mm      Gewicht: 135 g

Verbrauch: 1 Füllung reicht für etwa 3 Stunden, d. i. etwa 3 Pfennige.

**Ausführung:** Stahlblech und Hartmessing, verchromt, verpackt in buntbedruckten, stabilen Kartons, Gebrauchsanweisung beige gedruckt.

**Unentbehrlich für:** Metall-Handwerker aller Art, Elektriker, Goldschmiede, Juweliere, Zahntechnik, Glas-Verarbeitung, Maler u. Autolackierer, Schulen, Laboratorien, für alle Bastler

**Vorteile des Geräts:** Sauberes Arbeiten, solide, stabile Konstruktion

Einfachste Handhabung — Schnelle sofortige Betriebsbereitschaft — Überflüssig in der Tasche mitzuführen — Billig in Verbrauch — Unbegrenzte Lebensdauer — Völlig ungefährlich, rauh-, niß- und geruchlos.

**Knirpsol** hat, der neue flüssige Brennstoff wird in Blechkanälen jeder Größe in einem besonderen Verteilernetz überallhin geliefert, verwendet fast nicht, kann gefahrlos aufbewahrt werden — Ist mit Wasser löslich, ist einheimisches Produkt, auch in Kleinstmengen immer und in jeder Menge herstell- und lieferbar, sport Abteil, Gold und Brennstofflagern.

Für erheblich verstärkte Brennflammen der Spezial-Brennstoff „Knirpsol II“ (nur für Lötarbeiten) Literpreis: DM 1.85 erhältlich bei allen Knirpsol-Verkaufsstellen

Zu beziehen durch:

**KNIRPSOL-LOTBRENNER „FRILO I“ D. R. P.**

Taschen-Düsenbrenner zum Lötten, Anwärmen, Abbrennen, Glühen, Schmelzen

Nur Knirpsol verwenden sonst keine Garantie!

Größe: 140 x 50 x 25 mm  
Gewicht: 135 g

Rauchlos! Rausfress! Völlig gefahrlos!

1 Liter Knirpsol reicht für etwa 25 Stunden.

**Gebrauchsanweisung:**

1. Knirpsol unten nach Abnahme der Schraubverschlüsse (1) einfüllen, dann wieder fest schließen. Dichtungen nicht verlieren.
2. Verschlussschraube (2) und Schraubverschlüsse (3) abnehmen.
3. Saugfüllung (4) ändern. Nach wenigen Sekunden entwickelt sich Gas, welches bei der Düsenöffnung (5) austritt und den Brennstoff bildet.
4. Die Brennflamme kann durch Zurückdrücken des Rohrbreiteils (7) verstärkt bzw. reguliert werden.
5. Nach längerem Gebrauch Brennerdüse (6) abschrauben. Dicht (8) nachziehen und einige mm abschneiden.
6. Liegende Düsen-Reinigungs-Nadel dient zur Durchreinigung der Düse (5)

**Erheblich verstärkte Brennflamme wird erzielt durch den Spezial-Brennstoff „Knirpsol II“**  
Erhältlich bei allen Knirpsol-Verkaufsstellen

KNIRPSOL-ZENTRALE KREFELD

Zu beziehen durch:



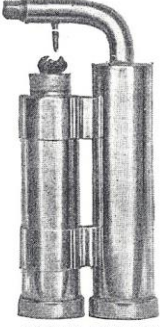
**MONUMENT BRAND (UK)**

This instruction sheet shows a "Methylated Spirit Automatic Blowlamp". I have never seen this self-blowing lamp, Monument Brand is known for other meths lamps (see BN 105).

**TROJAN (USA)**

See the 1921 Trojan advert for more information. I would very much like to find a lamp marked Trojan...

**The Trojan Alcohol Torch**



A hot, needle pointed flame is offered as a feature of the Trojan Perfect alcohol torch, put on the market by the Trojan Tool Corporation, 511 West Forty-second street, New York City. It is made of heavy seamless brass tubing, fully nickel plated and highly polished. The size is 2¼ x 6½ in., and the weight is ¾ lb.

When the two chambers are filled with alcohol and the wick at the top of the small chamber is lighted, the heat generates pressure, it is stated, in about 20 sec., and the torch is ready for use. A needle pointed flame is produced by an opening in the drop tube outlet at the top of one of the chambers, where the volatilized alcohol issues through this perforation into the blaze from the torch, driving it upon the work. The company states that this torch generates sufficient heat for any soldering or for brazing light parts, and it can also be used for tempering small parts. This is but one of the torches and tools made by the company, which are more fully illustrated and described in its catalogue.

**TROJAN PERFECT ALCOHOL TORCH**

The MONUMENT BRAND

**METHYLATED SPIRIT  
AUTOMATIC BLOWLAMP**

INSTRUCTION SHEET



**DO NOT** use Wood Alcohol, Paraffin, Petrol, White Spirit, Gasoline, Kerosene  
**USE ONLY Methylated Spirit or Denatured Alcohol.**

**FILLING.** Unscrew both bottom caps and, holding in inverted position, fill both tubes to within 1 inch of cap threads with methylated spirit—nothing else. Allow time for wicks to be thoroughly soaked. Replace caps securely.

**LIGHTING.** Stand in upright position. Remove small cap from blowpipe. Remove top cap from pilot tube. Adjust blowpipe centrally over pilot tube. Wick in pilot tube should be level with top. Light pilot wick and in a few seconds the lamp will start.

**ADJUSTMENTS.** A small piece of wire is supplied to clear nipple of blowpipe if and when necessary.

**EXTINGUISHING.** After use blow out flames and replace both caps firmly.

**RESULTS.** Never attempt to use without sufficient methylated spirit in both tubes. It is better to replenish fuel frequently, that is, when half used. A stronger flame will be obtainable if directed against a large object or sheet of metal. It is better to direct flame downwards rather than horizontally or upwards.

**MORE TWIN TANK LAMPS (Photo next page)**

In addition to the "usual" self-blowing lamps like Valtock or Swift-Jet of "usual appearance, there are also twin tank methylated spirits lamps with more elaborate shapes:

**A – ROEC (Australia)**

With its copper windshield and its wooden handle, this lamp is quite different from the usual twin tank methylated spirit lamps. See the BN 77 for more information.

**B – LIVINGSTONE "SPIT FIRE" (USA)**

See "Livingston, Robert H." in the US book "Vintage Blowtorches".

**C – DUPLEX (USA)**

See "Peerblow Mfg. Co." in the US book "Vintage Blowtorches". Has two fuel chambers inside one cylindrical housing

**D – SIMPLEX (USA)**

See "Peerblow Mfg. Co." in the US book "Vintage Blowtorches". Has two fuel chambers inside one cylindrical housing

**E – RICOFOR (Austria)**

"Marke JOSS-ELVE PATENTE ANGEM." and "Ricofor 1" is stamped on the connecting part. "Made in Austria" is stamped underneath the two tanks. Like the ALADYN model, this lamp is equipped with a stand. The patent and some adverts date from 1937.

**F – ALADYN (?)**

"ALADYN" is stamped on the stand. The special feature of this lamp is the brass wind cover. I have no information about this lamp. Do you know the country of origin ?



**SOUDRAPIDE** (France)

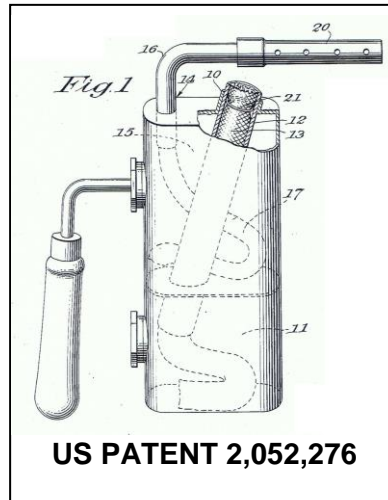
"SUPER SOUDRAPIDE Bté SGD" is stamped on one of the two tanks. "Bté SGD" is "Patented Without the Guarantee of the Government". This lamp was manufactured mainly during the 1950s and was common in France. The two tubes are finished in nickel-plated copper. This lamp could be used with or without the copper tip. The first models were named "SOUDRAPIDE" then "SUPER SOUDRAPIDE". This name can be translated as "it quickly solders", was it true ?



**TWIN TANKS IN ONE OUTER HOUSING**

This method of combining two tanks into one package was incorporated into lamps made in the USA by Modern Metal Products, Lasher Weeber and RECO.

As shown in this diagram from a 1936 patent, the two fuel chambers are filled through separate plugs on the side, one of which is also the attachment point for a handle.



**SQUEEZE-TYPE LAMPS**

Except for the later version of HANAU model, these lamps worked with a rubber bulb to create the pressure. They were mostly used by dentists.

**FELTON GRIMWADE** (Australia)

Only one marking on this lamp : "FELTON GRIMWADE". See the BN 77 for more information.

**GEM** (USA)

I envy the owner of this rare lamp...

**HANAU** (USA) Two versions.

This is the most common of this type of lamps. Rudolph L. Hanau (1881–1930) was an American dentist. More information in the US book "Vintage Blowtorches". Two different models, the older with a rubber squeeze bulb and the later one without; the latter model is still on sale today.

**PINTO** (?)

I discovered this lamp in a 1953 magazine for dentists. I don't know any more; do you ?

**STEFFAN** (USA)

See "National Welding Co" in the US book "Vintage Blowtorches". Designed for dentists and dental laboratory technicians, it was also advertised for hobby shops, radio repair and electricians



**FELTON & GRIMWADE**



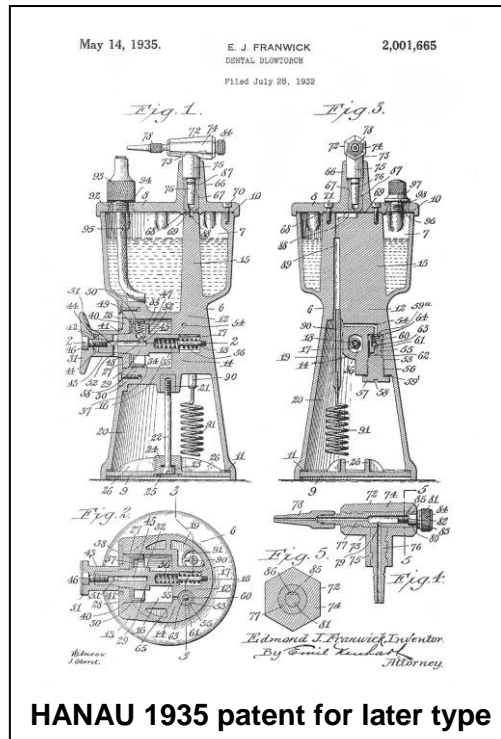
**STEFFAN**



**"GEM"**



HANAU (early type)



HANAU 1935 patent for later type



HANAU (later type)

Soplete para godiva.—Para calentar a la llama la superficie de la godiva existen varios sopletes o “antorchas”. Lo más simple es el método indicado por Campbell, consistente en proyectar lateralmente la llama de la lamparilla de alcohol mediante una pera de aire (fig. 119); tiene el inconveniente de la inestabilidad de la llama debida a la inestabilidad de la pera.

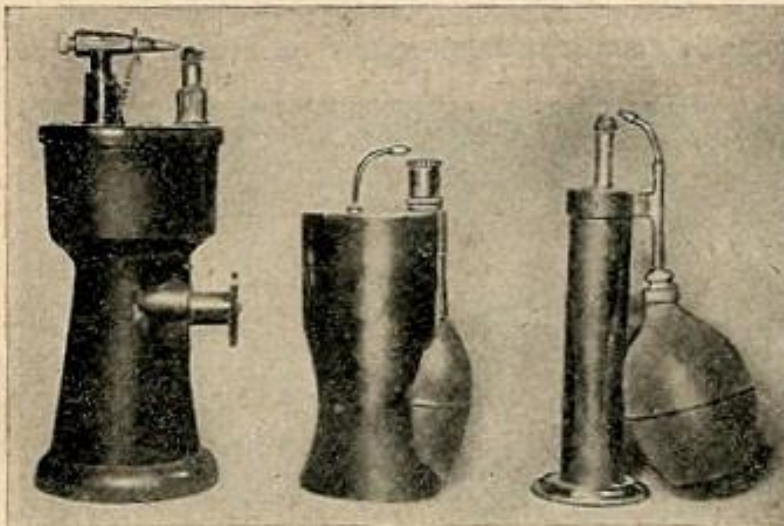


FIG. 121.—Varios tipos de soplete para godiva. A, modelo de Hanau; B, modelo de Pinto; C, modelo de construcción casera (por el doctor Pertino).

Un soplete de boca es un medio excelente y resulta fácil de construir con una lamparilla de alcohol (fig. 120). Se han construido sopletes especialmente diseñados para este trabajo, en que el aire es provisto por una pera de aire incorporada al mismo soplete, como los de Hanau, Pinto, etcétera (fig. 121). Allí donde se tiene gas a mano, la “antorcha” de Wadsworth es un sistema sumamente práctico (fig. 122). Una antorcha de construcción casera se prepara ajustando una aguja de inyecciones despuntada, de 0,5 mm. de diámetro, a un tubo de goma conectado al pico de gas.

**EOLIPYLES PART TEN**

By Charles Smith

This is my final contribution on three-piece Eolipyles. Presented here are photographs of a diverse suite of Eolipyles having no known manufacturer or marketing source. They are arranged and presented in groups having similar cutout patterns. Unless stated otherwise, all of the Eolipyles belong to the writer. All have the basic construction of Eolipyles shown in earlier issues of this newsletter, namely three-piece construction consisting of a lower alcohol lamp, an upper fuel chamber, and a central intervening stand. They differ only by the cutout pattern on the sides of the stand.

I hope that this series of articles on the Eolipyles has helped with the identification of those in your collection as well as presented some useful information about these interesting lamps.

**EOLIPYLES WITH NO CUTOUT PATTERN**



Figs. 1-4. Unusual unmarked primitive Eolipyle having no cutout on sides of stand. Brass stand with brass strap handle supports for wood handle, no bottom. Stand rests atop lower brass alcohol lamp and is fixed by two brass “hooks” fitted through slot in back rim of stand. Cylindrically-shaped copper fuel tank with two “hooks” attaches to top in similar fashion. Eolipyle is 14.5-cm in height.



Fig. 5. Eolipyle having copper stand and brass handles, “usual” design, 15-cm high. Unmarked.

Figs. 6-8. Early unmarked Eolipyle. Copper stand and sheet-copper handle attached by two copper “rivets”. Fuel tank with flange rests atop stand. Brass filler plug which lacks pressure-release mechanism. Alcohol lamp having two brass “rods” holding lamp beneath fuel chamber. 16.5-cm high.

EOLIPYLES WITH CIRCLE AND CIRCLES CUTOUT PATTERN



Fig. 9. Three small circles, iron stand. Height unknown. Collection of Renée POSE.



Fig. 10. Central 4-mm diameter circle plus four 2-mm diameter circles, thick copper stand 21-cm high. No pressure-release mechanism.



Fig. 11. Central circle with four equal one-cm diameter circles, iron stand. Height 15-cm.



Fig. 12. Central circle with four equal 12-mm diameter circles, thick "hammered" brass stand, 15-cm high.



Fig. 13. Central circle with six equal 4-mm diameter circles, brass stand, slotted filler cap. Height 14.5-cm.



Fig. 14. Central circle with six equal 5-mm diameter circles, copper stand, stamped with size "1". Height is 13-cm.



Fig. 15. Central 6-mm diameter circle with six irregular 4-mm diameter circles, brass stand. Height is 13-cm.

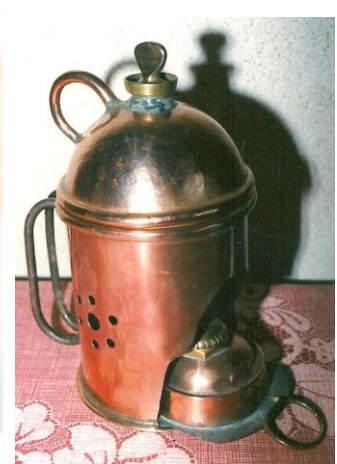


Fig. 16. Central circle with six surrounding circles, sizes unknown. Copper stand with "loop" feed tube. Height and owner unknown.



Fig. 17. Central circle with nine surrounding circles, sizes unknown. Iron stand with "loop" feed tube. Height unknown. Collection of Guy GERARD.



Fig. 18. Central circle with twelve surrounding circles, sizes unknown. Height is 14.5-cm. Collection of Gérard MULLER.



Fig. 19. Five 1-cm diameter horizontal circles around each side of copper stand, marked size "3". Height is 16-cm.



Fig. 20. Multiple 4-mm diameter circles at base and top of brass stand, "loop" feed tube. Height is 15.5 cm.

EOLIPYLES WITH CIRCLE AND MISC.-SHAPES CUTOUT PATTERN



Fig. 21. Central circle with four dumbbells and four circles (sizes unknown), copper stand. Height unknown. Collection of Renée POSE.



Fig. 22. Central circle with four circles and four clubs (sizes unknown). Copper stand. Height unknown. Collection of Renée POSE.



Figs. 23-24. Central 6-mm diameter circle with four ellipses each 2-cm in length, iron stand, brass "loop" handles, unmarked, unusual cylindrical copper fuel tank, stand with no bottom which rests atop flange around base of copper alcohol lamp. Height 13 cm.



Fig. 25. Central circle with six diamonds (sizes unknown), iron stand, note centering pin on back of fuel tank. Height unknown. Collection of Guy GERARD.



Fig. 26. Central 5-mm diameter circle with six rectangles each 7-mm in length. Fifteen rectangles around top of stand. Fuel tank believed to be replaced. Height 13-cm.



Figs. 27-28. Central 4-mm diameter circle with six ellipses each 18-mm in length, diameter of entire cutout is 5-cm, iron stand with iron "loop" handles, copper alcohol lamp and fuel tank. Marked on front of stand with the size number "4". Height 16-cm.



Fig. 29. Central 5-mm diameter circle with six "arrowheads" each 8-mm in length, copper stand, marked with size number "2" above handle support (unusual). Height is 14-cm.



Figs. 30-32. Central 4-mm diameter circle surrounded by six narrow triangles, or "spears", and twenty-four 3-mm diameter circles. Made of thick copper except for iron handles and brass wick holder and pressure-release/filler plug. Unique stand slopes upward from 10-cm at base to 8-cm at top. Height is 14-cm. Appears to be handmade.



EOLIPYLES WITH STAR AND MISC.-SHAPES CUTOUT PATTERN



Figs. 33-34. Central star 14-mm wide surrounded by ten 3-mm diameter circles. Diameter of cutout is 2.5-cm. Brass stand, alcohol lamp, and pressure-release mechanism, iron "loop" handles, and a copper fuel chamber. Height is 15-cm. Unmarked.



Fig. 35. Central star with similar stars at North-South and East-West margins of cutout with intervening circles, made of copper. All sizes unknown. Collection of Renée POSE.



Fig. 36. Central 8-mm wide star surrounded by four identical stars and eleven 3-mm diameter circles, copper stand, iron "loop" handles, unmarked. Height 12-cm.



Fig. 37. Central star surrounded by four stars and eleven circles, copper stand, iron "loop" handles, all dimensions unknown. Collection of Guy GERARD.



Fig. 38. Central star surrounded by four stars and fourteen small circles, copper stand, all dimensions unknown. Marked "DÉPOSÉ" (=Registered). Collection of Guy GERARD.



Figs. 39-40. Central star 8-mm wide surrounded by five identical stars and twenty 3-mm diameter circles. Copper stand with ornate iron "loop" handles. Marked "DEPOSE M. G", =Registered, above front opening. The meaning of "M. G" is unknown. 13-cm high.



Fig. 41. Five-point star near center of each side of copper stand, with similar stars around top of stand. Sheet copper handle. Dimensions unknown. Collection of Guy GERARD.



Figs. 42-43. Central 5-point star 1-cm wide with 1-cm long ellipses at North-South and East-West margins of cutout and small 4-mm wide squares between ellipses. Unusual thick galvanized-iron stand with copper alcohol lamp and fuel tank. Height is 16-cm.



Fig. 44. Central 6-point star 13-mm wide surrounded by five identical stars. Marked "4" (size 4 Eolipyle) and "P" (unknown meaning) on base of stand. Height is 16-cm.



EOLIPYLES WITH MISCELLANEOUS-SHAPES CUTOUT PATTERN



Figs. 45-46. Cutout with four small 1-cm long ellipses in N-S and E-W quadrants. Stand and fuel tank made of thick copper. Handle, filler plug/pressure release mechanism, and unusual-shaped lower alcohol lamp made of thick brass. Unmarked. Height is 16-cm.

Figs. 47-48. Eolipyle with large 2-cm diamond cutout on both sides of stand. Stand, clips for fuel tank, and sheet-metal holder for wooden handle made of iron. Lower alcohol lamp and fuel container made of very thick and heavy copper. Height 17.5-cm.



Fig. 49. Central small 5-mm diamond with tiny 2-mm diamonds at N-S and E-W quadrants. "Usual" Eolipyle, iron stand, copper tank and alcohol lamp. Height 13-cm.

Figs. 50-52. Central 14-mm "cross" with four 12-mm "stars" at the four corners of the square-shaped cutout at back of stand (highly unusual). Stand, lower lamp, and fuel tank made of tin. Wick cap and burner tube are brass. Cork stopper in top of tank believed to be original. Note rare external loop burner tube. Unmarked. Height 14-cm.



Figs. 53-56. Cutout on right side of stand with central 1-cm diameter "star", six 3-mm diameter circles, and six "rods" 13-mm in length. Cutout on left side similar but with six "fish" 15-mm in length (unique). Entirely brass except for bottom of alcohol lamp which is tin. Has highly unusual handle, cylindrical fuel tank, scalloped front opening, and alcohol lamp which rests unattached on the bottom of the stand. Unmarked. Height 14-cm.

EOLIPYLES WITH MISCELLANEOUS-SHAPES CUTOUT PATTERN



Fig. 57. Nineteen small "keyhole"-shaped cutouts around top of stand. Stand, handles, and pull on alcohol lamp are iron. Lamp, base of stand, and fuel tank are brass. Height 16-cm.



Fig. 58. Copper Eolipyle with twenty-four "keyhole"-shaped cutouts around top of stand. Pull on lower lamp, wick cap, and filler/pressure release cap are brass. Height 15.5-cm.



Figs. 59-60. Eolipyle with seven tiny "birds" around top of stand. Stand, lower alcohol lamp, and fuel tank are made of copper. Pull on rectangular lamp, wick cover, handles, filler plug/pressure release cap, and two clips holding fuel tank are brass. Height 15-cm.



Figs. 61-62. Eolipyle having twelve vertical slot-like cutouts around the middle of the iron stand. Lower alcohol lamp and fuel container are made of copper. The loop-shaped handles, pressure release/fuel cap, and burner tube are made of brass. Height is 19-cm.



Figs. 63-64. Eolipyle with ten decorative slot-like cutouts surrounding middle of iron stand. Alcohol lamp and fuel tank are made of brass. Note the lack of loop-type handles but with a horizontal wooden handle affixed to the rear of the stand. Height is 17-cm.



Fig. 65. Cutout consisting of nine vertical 28-mm by 5-mm slots on each side of iron stand. Has copper lamp and fuel tank with brass accessories. Height 15-cm.



Figs. 66-68. Highly unusual Eolipyle having external front burner tube and elongate "coffin-shaped" alcohol lamp! Iron stand and handles with body bearing five vertical 28-mm by 5-mm slots on each side of stand. Rear wick on lamp heats the overlying fuel tank while the front wick serves as flame to ignite burner tip. Side filler with cork plug. Height 18-cm.

**THE PRESENT – THE PAST – AND THE FUTURE**

From the editor of *BLOWLAMP NEWS*  
to all members of the Blowlamp Society:

This issue of *BLOWLAMP NEWS* is the last to be published with new articles. In recent years the newsletter has relied on material from a shrinking number of contributors, to all of whom the Society is indebted for their loyalty. The combination of the slowing of submitted content and the continuing reduction in the Society's membership numbers suggest that this is the time to bring publication of the newsletter to an end.

The December 2019 issue will be dedicated to the twenty-seven year history of the newsletter and of the Society, with images capturing the people, events and discoveries that have marked the many years of camaraderie, learning and enjoyment from this collecting hobby.

The Blowlamp Society is not going away. The email roster will be maintained, and notices will be distributed about developments of potential interest to members. The Society's own website [www.blowlampsociety.com](http://www.blowlampsociety.com) is planned to continue indefinitely. Much of our past history is already there, and there is more to add.:

- All past issues of *BLOWLAMP NEWS* together with a comprehensive index
- All the blowlamp catalogue content originally used by Phillippe Touillet for his book.
- A gallery of photographs submitted by members
- An A to Z catalogue of British Blowlamps
- Collections of specialist articles, including, for example, Eolipyles and Australian blowlamps .... With more to be added later

**FORUM**

An online forum for the exchange of questions, answers and news about blowlamps, would be a great asset. --- It just needs someone to step forward to set up and maintain it.

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**WANTED**

Charles Smith is interested in purchasing old three-piece Eolipyles similar to those shown in his articles. 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!

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**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))

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