

BLOWLAMP NEWS

No 74

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The Newsletter of the Blowlamp Society – Founded by Les Adams, August 1992

BRITISH BLOWLAMP MANUFACTURERS

When I carried out my survey of British manufacturers and trade names, 124 were identified in various members' collections. Recently, thanks to Charles Smith and Michel Duval, I can now add two further names to the list.

The first is F.BRABY & Co of London, Liverpool & Glasgow which Charles spotted for sale on eBay.



As well as this vertical, Michel Duval also has an example of this manufacture.



Michel's lamp has a second plate, this time with the name VESUVIUS added and also Adelaide has been added to their list of offices.

The second new name is TOMES & SONS LONDON, Trade Mark with the letter "T" set into a Star of David.



For those of you who did not keep a copy of the full list, I thought it might be useful to add it to this feature, if only to give you a target for your collecting.

<i>Abbott Birks</i>	<i>A-E</i>	<i>Acme</i>	<i>Alfred Shirley</i>
<i>Amor</i>	<i>Anglo Swedish</i>	<i>Allen Liversidge</i>	<i>Ash</i>
<i>Bering</i>	<i>Biggs Wall</i>	<i>Bladon</i>	<i>Britinol</i>
<i>Buflam</i>	<i>Burrige</i>	<i>Burmos</i>	<i>BritishThermidor</i>
<i>British Safety Stove Co</i>	<i>C.Nurse & Co</i>	<i>Calor-Dex</i>	<i>Cob</i>
<i>Coleman Monitor</i>	<i>Columbia</i>	<i>Corona</i>	<i>Cotton & Johnsons</i>
<i>Criscol</i>	<i>Crossland</i>	<i>Davi-Jet</i>	<i>Diamond Brand</i>
<i>Doesit</i>	<i>Duo Burn</i>	<i>Dexagas</i>	<i>Duco</i>
<i>Easilit</i>	<i>Easilod</i>	<i>English Blowpipe</i>	<i>Empire Furnace</i>
<i>F.Braby & Co</i>	<i>F.G.Underhay's</i>	<i>Falks</i>	<i>Fireman</i>
<i>Firefly</i>	<i>Fluxite</i>	<i>Garratt & Fowler</i>	<i>GBB</i>
<i>Glynwinna</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>Gumley</i>
<i>Handy</i>	<i>Henry Matthews & Co</i>	<i>Halycon</i>	<i>Hekla Furnace</i>
<i>Hattersley & Davidson</i>	<i>Howes & Burley</i>	<i>Hornsby (engine)</i>	<i>Invincible</i>
<i>Imp</i>	<i>John Bull</i>	<i>John Shaw & Son</i>	<i>Kelite</i>
<i>Kirk & Merifield</i>	<i>KN</i>	<i>Lake & Elliot</i>	<i>Lamb</i>
<i>Lidgerwood</i>	<i>Little Wonder</i>	<i>London Furnace</i>	<i>Marco</i>
<i>Marcol</i>	<i>Merx</i>	<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>McAllan</i>
<i>McCaul</i>	<i>McNume</i>	<i>Monitor</i>	<i>Monument Brand</i>
<i>Moore & Wright</i>	<i>Mosers</i>	<i>Multum in Parvo</i>	<i>Mytaz</i>
<i>Marion</i>	<i>Oriflamme</i>	<i>Parasene</i>	<i>Parkinson</i>
<i>Parkinson Cowan</i>	<i>Phoemax</i>	<i>Plumbob</i>	<i>Poole (engine)</i>
<i>Portable Furnace & Patents Co</i>		<i>Rawlplug</i>	<i>Reliance</i>
<i>Rex</i>	<i>Robins & Malin (RM)</i>	<i>Roma</i>	<i>Radiweld</i>
<i>Ronson</i>	<i>Ross Courtney</i>	<i>SH & S</i>	<i>Sevenoaks</i>
<i>Sheen</i>	<i>Simplex</i>	<i>Smallwood</i>	<i>Strength Brand</i>
<i>Sunbeam</i>	<i>Swedish Lamp</i>	<i>Swift Jet</i>	<i>Tangye (engine)</i>
<i>Taymax</i>	<i>The Exhibit & Trading Co</i>	<i>The Briton</i>	<i>Tinol</i>
<i>The Gas Lighting Improvement Co</i>		<i>Tilley</i>	<i>Toga</i>
<i>T & C (Townson & Coxson)</i>		<i>Turley & Williams</i>	<i>Two Tigers</i>
<i>Tyres Carrington</i>	<i>Valtok</i>	<i>Velocity</i>	<i>Veritas</i>
<i>W & W</i>	<i>Waco</i>	<i>Wells</i>	<i>Willard Brown</i>
<i>William Marples</i>	<i>Woodward Bros & Copelin</i>		<i>W.Souter</i>
<i>XL</i>	<i>Yates</i>		

SEARCHING OUT THE HISTORY

It is always difficult to know where to go to try to find out the history of the blowlamp, but with the World Wide Web, the avenues are now open to everyone with a computer and the knowledge of how to make a search.

Over the past few years Graham Stubbs has been searching for parent documents both at the Patent Office and the British Library and has come up with a very comprehensive list.

When I made my first attempt through the Patent Office, just typing the word blowlamp in the search box brought very few results, so Graham searched with as many key words as he could think of which could be related to blowlamps and it paid off with a list of 180 different patents.

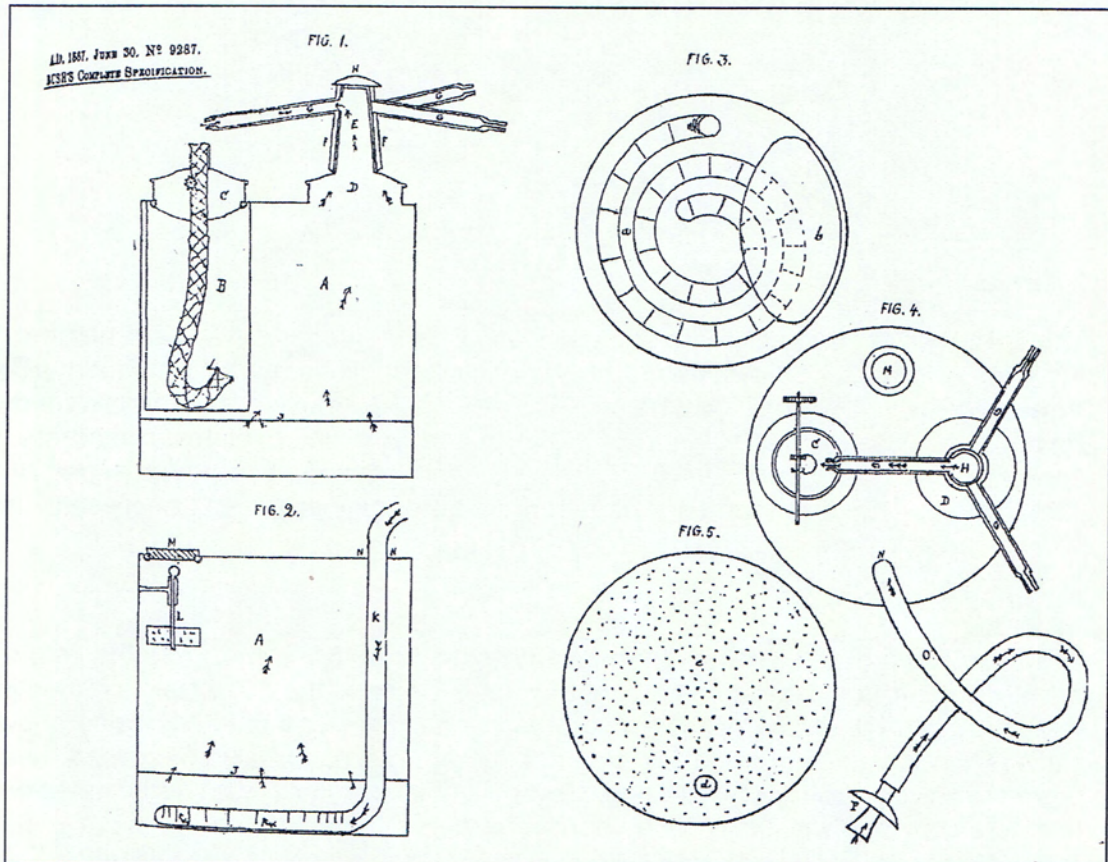
More recently Graham has made a contact at the British Library and has been able to track down a number of the earlier patents and the following is the first of a three part article about his findings.

Old British Blowlamp Patents - Part 1 (of 3)

This is the first of a three-part series of articles about early British patents for blowlamps and related devices. For the reader of this first part, it would be useful to have a copy of the June 2010 issue of *Blowlamp News* (BN72), which carried stories about five British patents. Each of the examples demonstrates what patents may teach us about blowlamps.

1. Bush

The **Herman Bush** three-way alcohol lamp patented in 1887 (No. 9287) was advertised and manufactured in configurations that look distinctly different than the patent illustration (see BN72). Nevertheless, they make use of the same illustrated principal of operation using three blowpipes differing in the position and/or size of orifice; any one of the blowpipes can be rotated to point toward an ignited wick. The point is that the illustration shown in the patent may or may not closely resemble a product. The wording of the claims defines the idea that is the subject of the patent.



2. Garratt & Fowler

British Patent No.3026, which was awarded in 1882 to **James Garratt**, a brass finisher, describes three versions of the familiar **Garratt & Fowler** lamps. In BN72 are shown the patent illustration and a photograph of six examples of these very collectable mouth-blown lamps. Referring to the patent illustration, Figures 1 & 2 show a version in which the blowpipe orifice is situated furthest back from where the flame exits the blow with lighted fibre material. Figures 3 & 4 show a smaller blowpipe orifice located further toward the exit. The first version is described as producing a flame of "great volume"; the second version produces a "jet of flame of greater length and intensity" than the first. Figures 5 & 6 show the two versions combined in one, with a knob to switch between the two modes of operation. The patent description reveals the purpose of the knob on the lamp shown at left in the photograph in BN72. The small pipe projecting from the side of the smaller example shown below is

threaded and can be adjusted over the lighted fibre material, accomplishing much the same result as the result as the difference between Figures 1 and 3 of the patent. Each of the **Garratt & Fowler** lamps is stamped with a different three or four digit number, as in the two shown here from the author's collection. Originally thought to be patent numbers, it now appears that they are catalog or model numbers unrelated to the Garratt patent.



3. Bridgeport

The **Bridgeport "Vulcan"** lamp shown in **BN72**, is marked with a patent number 12000 and the year AD1885. The proprietors of a chemical supplies importing company, **Bernstein & Vogt**, applied in that year for a patent for "Lamps for Removing Paint from Woodwork". The Patent office assigned the number 12000 to the application, but subsequently the patent application was either rejected or abandoned, and a patent was never issued or published. Just because a product carries a date and a patent number doesn't necessarily mean that a patent was approved.

4. Carley

The patent awarded to **Arthur Thomas Carley** in 1894 (No. 4384), was the key to identifying the two copper tank blowlamps brought by John Tingle to the 2010 Belgium meeting. One of the lamps had the letters **ARLEY** on the burner casting. The patent drawing shown in **BN72** clarifies that it is indeed a **Carley** patented lamp. The patent also describes how the fuel is preheated and finds its way to the nozzle nipple; this explains the angled connected of the fuel tube to a point midway along the burner.

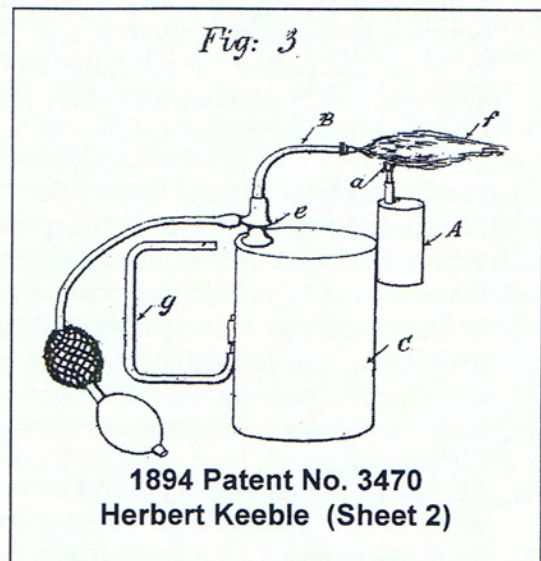
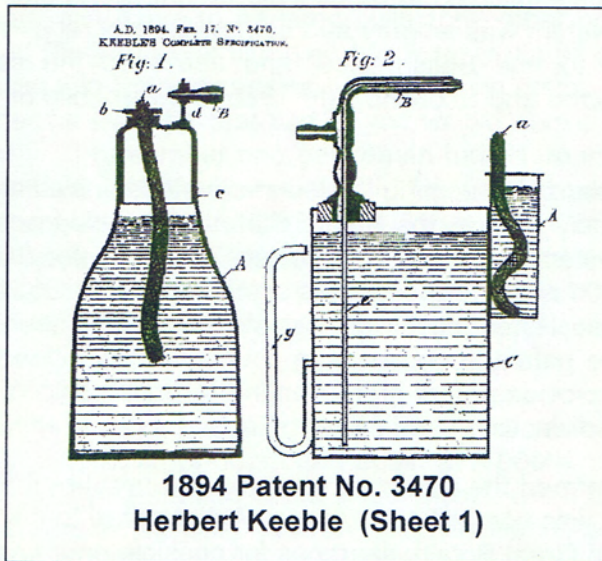
5. Gas Lighting & Improvement Company

The **Tennant & Crockford** patent, No. 9305, of 1895, shows in detail the construction of the **Gas Lighting & Improvement Company "SIRIUS"** lamp, with the rotatable lamp-head (see **BN72** for photo and patent drawing). This lamp was first shown in **BN47**; a German version of this British patent was discussed in **BN52**. In 1894, the same inventors had patented a much larger, industrial type lamp (No. 235 of 1894). Identification of inventors can lead to additional information about their employers.

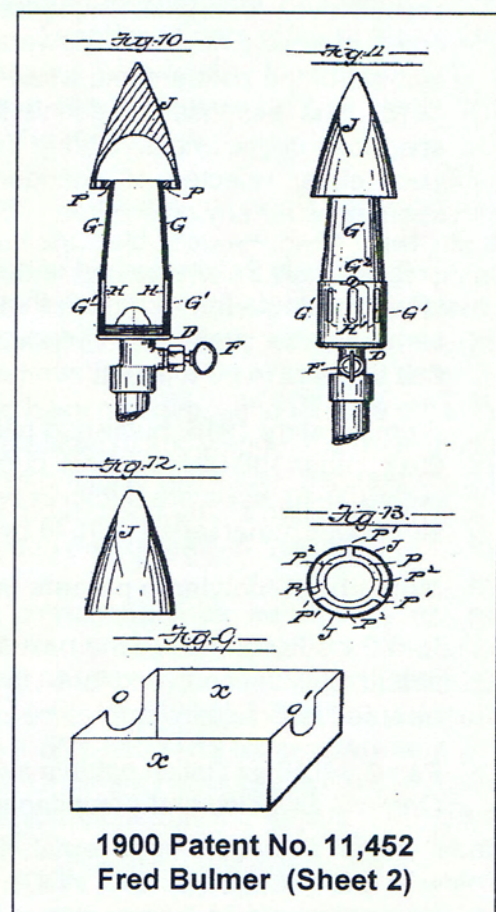
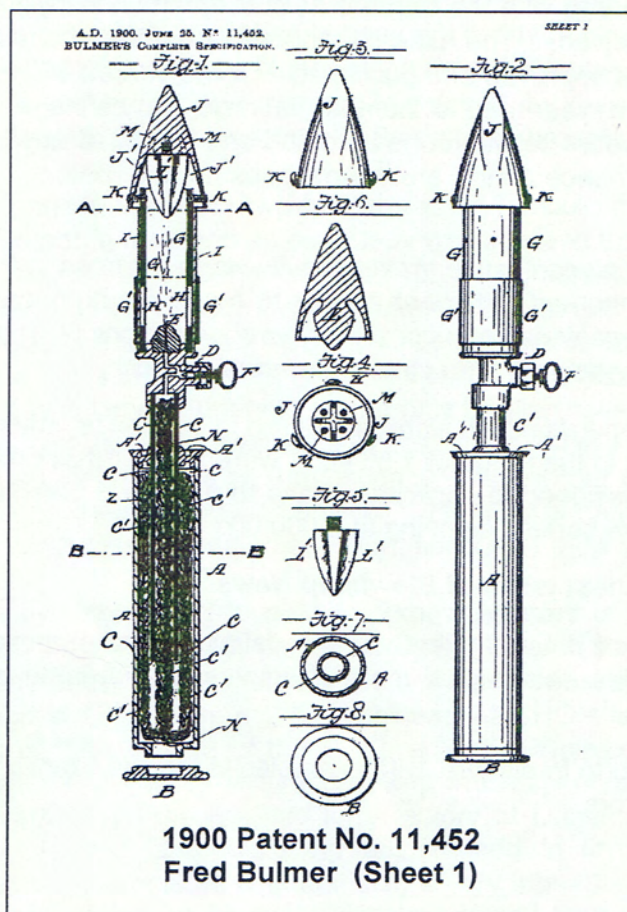
Each of the above five patents resulted in lamps that are known to have been manufactured.

Blowlamps incorporating the next two patents, have not, to my knowledge, been reported by Blowlamp Society members. But you never know; the Carley lamps were unreported until John Tingle showed us his examples!

Herbert George Keeble, an engineer from Surrey, invented a hand-held blowpipe, one version of which acted somewhat like an atomizer or perfume spray. It used two separate fuel containers, both holding methylated spirits or benzoline. Some of the spirits from the larger container was sucked up into the spray, which was directed at the flame burning above the smaller container.



Fred Bulmer, a merchant from Birmingham, invented a tubular self-heated soldering iron. His claims to novelty included a unique way of attaching the soldering copper bit to the frame (the copper bit is hollowed out at the rear where the flame plays upon it), a separate tray filled with spirit for pre-heating the burner (there is no pump, the device relies on self-generated heat to maintain vapor pressure), and a sliding draft screen



The History of Patents in Great Britain

In the United Kingdom, laws for patents of inventions go back to the early 1600s. From the earliest times until the early 1900s a patent granted a term of exclusivity of fourteen years. During the eighteenth century patent documentation evolved to include an explanation of how a patent worked. Until 1852, the individuals involved in processing patent applications were primarily Government lawyers, and the system was lengthy and somewhat arbitrary. The Act of 1852 created a single patent office for the British Isles, and abolished the separate systems, which had been in place for Ireland and Scotland. (In 1925, the Republic of Ireland instituted its own system).

In 1883 an International Convention regularized patenting in eleven countries, including Great Britain and France. Prior to this period only France, the United States of America and Great Britain had well-developed patenting systems. (Germany initiated a system for its whole territory in 1877). Between 1883 and 1900 nine more countries signed up to the Convention, including Germany and the United States. Patent coverage was still country-by-country, but the Convention permitted inventors to file patent applications in countries in addition to their own. British patents did not, in general, provide patent protection in the British colonies; over time each country within the Empire set up its own patent system.

An Act of Parliament of 1883 further reformed the patenting system, and brought it into line with the new International Convention. It was not until 1902 that an Act required that a search be made to see if an invention was new in Great Britain; searches for possible prior inventions were instituted in 1905. An Act of 1919 extended the term of a patent from fourteen years to sixteen years; in 1977 the term was extended to twenty years.

The Numbering of British Patents

From October 1852 and during all years through 1915 patent applications were numbered consecutively in annual sequences starting with the number 1, and determined by the date order in which applications were received. The patent application number became the number of the patent if and when it was approved and published. For the years 1852 through 1915, it is essential to define both a year and a number in order to define a patent specification document. During these years between one third and one half of all applications were either rejected or abandoned; hence there are many gaps in the patent number sequences for any given year.

This uniquely British method of numbering can cause great difficulty when it comes to trying to identify patents from artifacts that are marked with what appear to be patent numbers. The same number may have been used repeatedly in successive years. Additionally, a number that appears to be a patent number may actually be a catalog or model number.

From January 1916, published patent specifications were numbered in sequence, starting with the number 100,001; by 1981 numbers in the range of 1,584,611 were used. Unlike the case before 1916, separate numbers were assigned to applications and to published patents. The series was superseded in 1978 by a new series beginning at 2,000,001.

More about blowlamp patents in the next issue of *Blowlamp News*

Part 2 of this series, in the next issue of BN, will talk about the definition and purposes of a patent of invention, and how to read a patent plus more examples of blowlamp patents awarded to British inventors.

Part 3 will cover British patents awarded to foreigners, with examples to include French, German, Swedish and American inventors.

The Valtock "Super 2000" Automatic Blowlamp

The Valtock "Super 2000" automatic blowlamp was designed to use a soldering copper tip accessory, which could be stowed within the handle when not in use. A threaded stub on the side arm of the handle was provided for holding the small cap for the blowpipe tube. The soldering attachment for the "Super 2000" is quite different from the clip on type associated with Valtock models "2000" and "Major". In this example both cylinders have original black paint, and the remnants of the triangular London Design Centre Award label are still attached to the larger diameter cylinder. The Valtock model "Super 2000" appears to have been the predecessor to the Valtock "Major" blowlamp.



VALTOCK "SUPER 2000"
Soldering Tip Stowed in Handle



VALTOCK "SUPER 2000"
Soldering Tip Positioned Ready for Use



VALTOCK "2000"



VALTOCK "MAJOR"

The Model Engineer, June 17, 1954. "A NEW type of miniature blowlamp to work on methylated spirit has been introduced by **Valtack Ltd.** It is of the self-blowing vaporizing type, and its design enables a high pressure to be obtained at the jet nozzle, resulting in a concentrated high-intensity flame. No pumping is necessary to obtain the pressure. Both cylinders contain wicks, one having a plain cap, while the other terminates at the top with a bent tube, having a fine jet at the outlet, which can also be capped when not in use." (The illustration that accompanied the article shows what appears to be a model "2000", with fuel cylinders painted black.)

The Design Centre, London. Approved by the Government in 1954. The Design Centre Awards Scheme was set up in 1957, an annual selection of a small number of well-designed British products. The distinctive black and white triangular Design Centre Label was introduced in 1959, entitling manufacturers whose goods had been displayed in the Centre to attach them to their products for publicity purposes. The Centre closed in 1994.

25 YEARS OF COLLECTING (Part 2)

by
Keith Hawkins

Harping back to the Lille Braderie, the centre of the city was cordoned off for the weekend and 12 kilometres of roads were shut to traffic. In this area were 9,000 stalls selling everything one could imagine and not just antiques. Even carpets from Peru were on sale. It was said that there were 1,000,000 visitors and people had travelled from all over the world to attend. On the Saturday night tradition had it that one dined on "Moules and lager" at tables outside the cafes. One always went to the café where there were the biggest heaps of empty shells and if you were lucky you would often get a trad jazz band as well for free entertainment.

Also on one occasion, going to the Oslo Braderie, I had the good fortune to be taken right to the top of the Olympic ski jump. What an awe inspiring sight that was.

So one had many side events to enjoy whilst on the blowlamp trails (You couldn't do these events on EBay)

We then started to run meetings in England, usually in Kent: firstly at Great Chart and then at Bletchingly and Lingfield, where European collectors could come and view our lamps, have lunch and return by the evening.

November 1998 saw me on Antiques Roadshow with four blowlamps. A Sievert Rapid, the Optimus American, a Pacqulin and one other which I can't remember. I remember the interview with Tim Wannacot as it was conducted first before the actual recording so that when it was broadcast there was no hesitation in the questions and answers. Halfway through this preliminary chat I suddenly said "Hang on a minute, I am telling you all the answers, instead of you telling me". To which he replied "Yes, but I don't know anything about these things".

After this I had a feature written about my collection in a monthly magazine called "Collect It" and which was published in September 1999.

By this time I was regularly showing my collection at a variety of steam shows throughout the country and at the Enfield Pageant of Motoring, I met an American visitor from Colorado Springs who, when he went home, sent me a load of information about Turner lamps. We have remained good friends ever since and he always comes to visit when he is in the UK. Sometime ago I spent a week with him at his flat in Colorado Springs.

On one of my many visits to Rempstone rally, I also met an artist who specialised in the steam world, painting trains, engines and ships. This again developed into a lifelong friendship. On one occasion I went with him on a free trip to New York, first class on the QE2, to help with carrying his gear around, as he was giving a lecture on board.

So all these interesting people, friends and events all resulted in my decision to collect blowlamps. At the time of starting, back in 1985, I really had no idea what would happen in the future, or what I was letting myself in for.

During the course of 25 years I visited many steam rallies all over the country, usually starting off with the Herts. Steam Club show near Stevenage, followed by Whipnade Zoo, Enfield, Ashby Magna, Chiltern, Woodcote, Belper, Cranford, Godmanchester, Haverhill, Honiton Hill, Great Dorset, Bedford, Barleylands, Rempstone, Newark, Wood Green Animal Shelter, Rushden Cavalcade of Motoring, Lingfield, Parham, Tallinston, Sandringham, Strumpshaw, Banbury, Witney, Etruria, Lincoln, Milton Keynes, Rougham, Croydon, Earls Barton, Power of The Past, Lister Petter Rally, A10 Rally, Kemble, Chatham Royal Dockyard, and in 2004, 2006, Dordrecht and Almera in Holland. Marsworth, Much Marcle, Pickering, Driffield, Collectormania, Cumbria at Hookburgh, Whitewebbs Museum, Woolaton Park, Woolverston Museum, Henham, Belvoir Castle, and Knightcote Single Cylinder Tractor Rally and no doubt a few more. Hanbury for instance; Darlington Pumping Station was another excellent weekend even if it was a long trip. I expect there were more, but this lot covered much of the country.

Unfortunately my second wife Sheila, who took part in everything she could and was a great companion and enthusiast, died of cancer in June 2002 and she was much missed, not only by me, but by the Blowlamp Society members as well. One thing she excelled at was producing a five course dinner for seven people, in the confines of a 4 berth caravan.

While Sheila was with me, we introduced at most rallies, an evening dinner on a Saturday. Guests did not necessarily have to be lamp collectors, other guests included Neil McRae of pressure lamp fame, Mike and Margaret Garnish who has a fantastic oil can display, John "Wiggy" Wigston, the artist, Chris Wren from Old Glory magazine and others no doubt. The only rule laid down was that you had to dress for dinner (at least for that part of you visible above the table, what you wore below table level was not counted). I remember one gentleman turned up immaculately turned out in a white shirt, bow tie and dinner jacket, whilst below the table he wore shorts and wellington boots. At the last rally of the season we always had a Christmas dinner, with Christmas pudding and mince pies, but the turkey only came in pieces – and plenty of drink. Sheila got a very good write up in Blowlamp News and at a visit to the French club meeting, one of their members had died and during the meeting they asked for a minutes silence in his memory, but Sheila was also included, which proved very acceptable for me and very moving.

Les Adams always had a "get together time" at the Great Dorset Steam Fair, when members could gather and meet at 11-00am and again at 4-00pm. He had a tent behind his caravan and if you were lucky you might get a cup of tea and a biscuit when dropping in for a chat. He also was responsible for setting up the awning display area, until he died in April 2003.

After Les' death the newsletter became a bit more of a regular event, ably produced by Ray Hyland. I helped out by taking over as membership secretary, which I am still doing today. I also took over the hospitality at the Great Dorset, but it seemed to start much earlier in the morning, as early arrivals came for tea before they got down to going out to the show. However everyone was always welcome and as there was now no stopping a constant flow of visitors for tea and buns, Tom Bartlett became part of the crew and when he was not drinking tea himself, was meant to be looking after the visitors. He was always a great help and I would have missed his company. Evening dinners more or less ended but I managed to produce good lunches on most Saturdays for anyone who wanted to come. Lots did and whilst it was hard work, I thoroughly enjoyed my rallying days and there were always plenty of visitors wanting to talk about blowlamps. Some even brought some for me to buy.

Before I finish, there are two further people I should mention. One day, a couple of years ago at the Great Dorset, a man and an older lady walked up to the stand and said "You are Keith Hawkins, are you not?" When I said yes, but how do you know, he said he knew because he had a photograph at home of his dad with his arm over my shoulder and over Les Adams as well. It turned out to be Robin Clarke from Canada and his dad, Alf Clarke, used to come to the Great Dorset nearly every year. The other person worth a mention was Philippe Touillet from Gattieres in the south of France, about 20km north of Nice. I was very fortunate to be the only English collector to have met him, although one other member did have regular contact with him by telephone. He was a fountain of knowledge and one could always rely on an instant reply to a question. I spent four days with him at his house perched on a hillside overlooking the valley towards Nice. He died of cancer in 1999, soon after I had met him. I do not know what happened to his collection; although I think it included one of the first Vesta D's to be found.

It is always interesting to note any known history of ones collection lamps, so amongst mine was a HAHNEL "Stabil" No 240, picked up by a gunner in the 8th Army in Tunisia in 1943 and who apparently used it to brew the gun crew's tea. There was a 2 pint APEX which came from Cullinan prison workshop in Capetown; a 2 litre Chinese ANCHOR lamp used by the special effects team during the making of "The Empire of the Sun", a Steven Spielberg film of 1998. (The lamp was made in 1997). There was also a 5 pint Millennium lamp which spent its life in Chatham Royal Dockyard, a PRIMUS 618 which came from the Bedford lorry factory at Dunstable, which closed in the 1960's. Also a giant Hornsby Akroyd lamp weighing 38lbs, used to fire up a large engine running a line shaft in a manufacturing timber yard in Matlock; a very interesting BLADON B75 S.H.S.I., the like of which I had never seen before, or since. This was owned by a plumber who used it all his working life, that was until he gave it to me. I am sure there were others but the memory is fading and I cannot remember.

Anyway this is more or less my history of blowlamp collecting over 25 years, 1985 to 2010, but now it is time to stop and reminisce. I have photographs of virtually every lamp I have ever owned, plus a lot of other people's as well, probably getting on for 2000 photographs. I had at one time about 1200 lamps, 90% of which were cleaned and polished; from 28 countries of the world and about 250 different manufacturers. So one way or another I have had a very interesting and enjoyable 25 years and my most sincere thanks go out to all those people who I have met and been associated with over the years and who, in their own way have contributed to my enjoyment – including the odd few I have argued with.

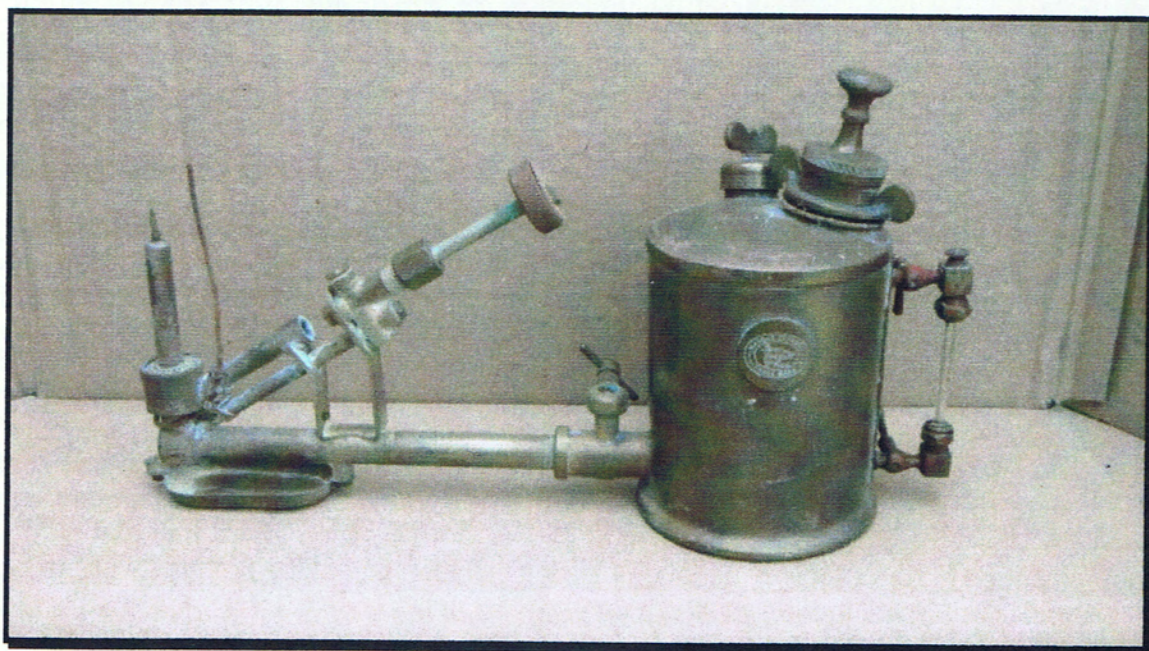
Now I have a new idea – The Blowlamp Advisory Service – if anyone wants to know anything just ring me on 01234 720974 and I will see if I can answer their queries.

I ain't past it yet!!

RECENT FINDS

Towards the end of September I received a phone call from someone who had been given my number because of my interest in blowlamps. He had been clearing out his late father's garage and had found 40 blowlamps and would I go and look at them to see if there was anything of value before he sent them for scrap.

Over the years I have had many such calls and you always go with a certain anticipation of finding something really unusual. Mostly you are disappointed and on first look I was expecting this to bear a similar result. After emptying the first box of mainly Monitor 26 and Burmos pattern A lamps, I had resigned myself to another wasted journey. He then told me there were a few more in a cupboard and I was delighted to find a Governor 1926, unusually with a brass tank and a Primus 607. But what made my eyes light up was an unusual looking lamp with the name Clecil Paris on the tank.



My only thought was that it could be a lamp which produced an intense light for a magic lantern of early projector, so I sent a copy of the photograph to Charles Smith and Michel Duval to see if they could help.

Fortunately Michel recognised the lamp as a Barthel Kryolir (alcohol) or Kryol (petrol or mineral oil) dated about 1908. It is an incandescent lamp used for projection or photography and the burner would have had a gas mantle. According to the literature the lamp would have burned for between 3 and 4 hours on a tank of fuel (0.4 litres) and had a luminous intensity of 250/300 candle-power and was priced at 26 francs.

SYSTÈME



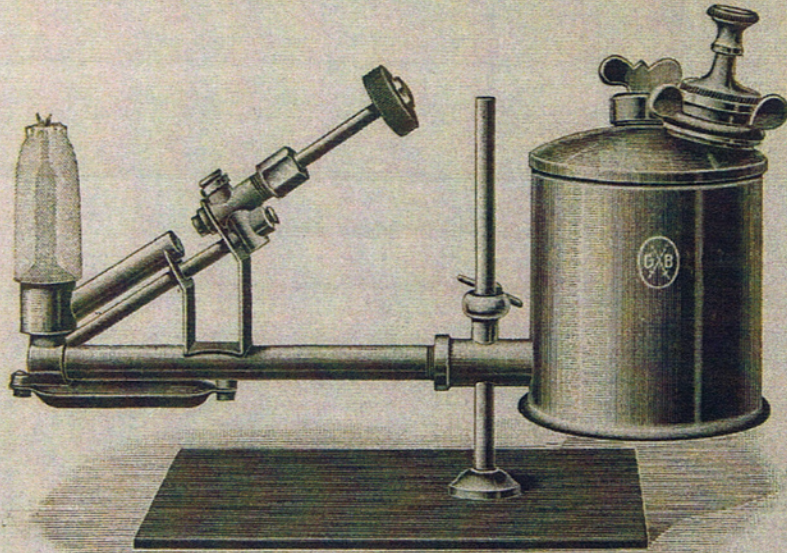
BARTHEL

Lampe à incandescence par l'alcool "Kryolir"
Lampe à incandescence par l'essence "Kryol".

Breveté (modèle déposé).

Désignation télégraphique pour la lampe à incandescence par l'alcool: "Kryolir"
" " " " " " par l'essence: "Kryol".

Les deux lampes répondent à l'illustration ci-après et ne diffèrent entre elles que par de petits changements apportés au brûleur, en accord avec le genre de combustible employé. Les filets de vis des deux brûleurs sont les mêmes, de sorte qu'avec un seul et même réservoir on peut employer l'un et l'autre brûleur, selon le combustible qu'on choisit.



$\frac{1}{3}$ de grandeur naturelle.

Poids environ 1 k. 280. — Capacité du réservoir: 0 litre 400.

Durée de combustion d'une charge (0 litre 300) en cas de réglage convenable de 3—4 heures.

L'intensité lumineuse, quand on emploie un manchon à incandescence bien choisi, est de 250—300 bougies normales.

Les lampes se distinguent des anciens modèles par la simplification de leur construction et une meilleure gazéification du combustible. Elles sont destinées à être employées dans les appareils de projection et dans la photographie. Tout échauffement préjudiciable du réservoir est rendu impossible et pas le moindre danger d'explosion n'existe. Le maniement de ces lampes est des plus simples.

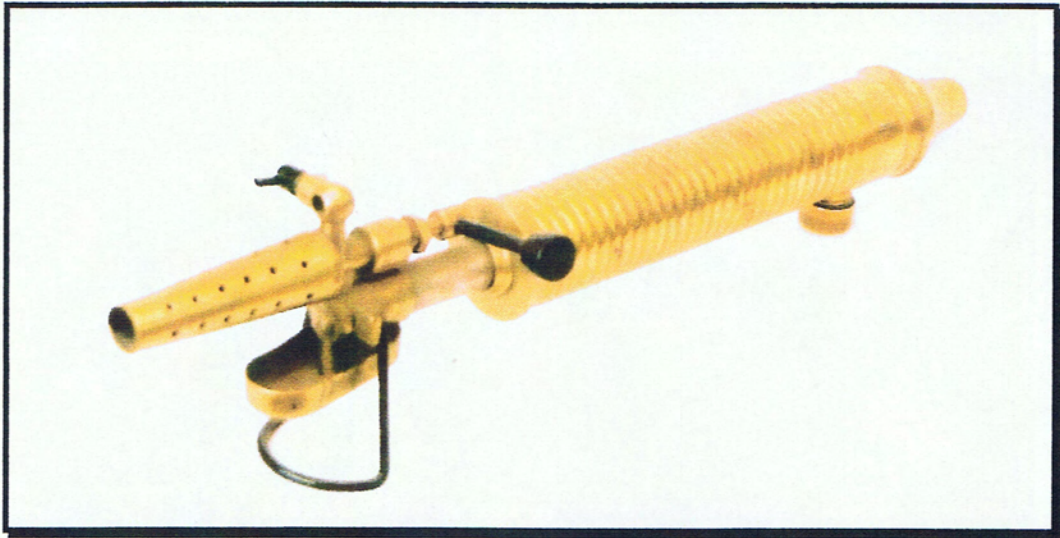
Prix d'une lampe à incandescence par l'alcool avec 2 manchons	Frs. 26.
" " " " " " " " l'essence .. 2 " "	" 26.
Un brûleur seul	" 8.

L'indication de la désignation télégraphique suffit pour les commandes.

Michel had not heard of the name CLECIL and can only speculate that it might be the name of a laboratory or factory where some modifications were made as the lamp I found has a sight glass down the back of the tank.

IDENTITY & ASSISTANCE

Keith Hawkins has sent me some photographs of some lamps he would like some help with identification.



Does anyone recognise this S.H.S.I.



This 2 ½ pint brazing lamp is possibly of Chinese origin.

On page 25 of BN70 I published a photograph of a Nautilus N06 blowlamp which was stamped Made in England. Keith has now found a Veritas blowlamp with a soldered plate stating "Veritas Lamp Works, LONDON MADE IN ENGLAND."



Does anyone have any similar lamps with unusual name plates?

Russell Harrower has found a 2 ¼ pint brazing lamp which looks very much like a Barthel but the only marking on the tank is an oval plate with the monogram TB and GODIVA inscribed on it. Does anyone know of this name? (Unfortunately the photograph Russell sent was too dark to reproduce. Please remember when taking photographs you would like me to use, to place the lamp against a pale coloured background, not white as this tends to blur the edges of a shiny brass tank) .

BELGIUM 2011

Marnik and Katie Van Insberghe will again be organising the meeting at Langemark on **Saturday 19th March 2011**.

For those who came last year you will agree it is a trip well worth making. It gives us a chance to meet up with fellow collectors from Europe and to view some blowlamps we would not normally see.

Marnik will be arranging a dinner for the Friday evening at a cost of **25 Euros per person**, to be held at the same venue as the Saturday meeting. The Saturday meeting, which includes a lunch, will also cost **25 Euros**.

There is a hotel in Langemark, where we stayed last year, but it was a bit basic, catering mainly for the needs of school parties visiting the war graves, so it was not altogether surprising to find bunk beds in the hotel rooms. But it was only for one night, the food was good and it only costs **32 Euros for bed and breakfast**. Marnik has given me names of two other hotels in Ypres where the cost of a twin room ranges from **89 to 124 Euros for bed and breakfast**. Single rooms are available but it is more economical if you are prepared to share.

Last year I hired a mini bus and travelled on the Friday, meeting up with others at the Eureka Park on the A20 in Kent. I am prepared to do the same again this year, but would need 6 people, including myself, to make it affordable. (It is a 9 seater vehicle, but we need some space for luggage and to bring back the lamps we buy) The cost of the hire for two days, the shuttle crossing and petrol would work out at **£65-00 per person**, payable up front. Unfortunately this money would be non refundable if anyone backed out at the last minute, as once I have committed to hiring the minibus and buying the shuttle ticket, I will have to pay for it whatever happens. You could of course sell your place on if time allows.

Anyone wanting to attend as part of the mini bus party should telephone me on 01449 615648 and it will be first come, first served.

Anyone wanting to make their own arrangements should contact Marnik at marnik.katy@telnet.be further details can be provided on request to the Editor.

EOLIPYLE

Unfortunately there was no feedback from the article in the last issue to help Charles Smith identify some of his Eolipyle lamps.

Charles has recently acquired another Eolipyle, the difference being that this one is marked Knapp (Mfg. Co), New York. As one of the co-authors of the Vintage Blowtorches book cataloguing all known makes of American torch, this is the only one of its type documented as having been manufactured or brand labelled in USA.



Does anyone have any idea what these markings on the top of the lamp could mean.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 2011

Now is the time to decide whether you want to maintain your membership of the Blowlamp Society. Despite small increases in printing and postage, subscriptions will be held at the same level as last year and a renewal form is included with this issue.

Can you please return the forms no later than the beginning of February so we know where we are with funds for next year.

CLASSIFIED

For Sale – Monitor 130 ¼ pint; Lamb No1; Burmos L ¼ pint; Bladon B46 ¼ pint; Sievert 207 ¼ pint; Vulcano 511 ¼ pint; Lamb Junioe; Valtock No3; Barthel 1/8 pint; Vulcano 1/8 pint; Hahnal 402 1/8 pint; Sievert Rapide; Vesta E; Lenk 1/3 pint Express 39; Surmelin No3; Le Papillon FJ; SH & S ½ pint; Burrige; Pacquelin; Vulcano 428; Vesta F; FJ with twin burners; Unique No0; Primus 856 vertical; Primus 659 vertical; Primus 634 vertical; Several 6 pint lamps and 200 American lamps. For further details contact **Malcolm Forster on 07710 507120**

For Sale – (15 Euros each) ADLER Alfa, Beno – ANGLO SWEDISH – APEX – BAT SA RI MS; SA RI MS steel; SI 24 MS/H; SA 05 18 MS/H; SA 05 18 MS/H; SA 05 18 MS; 501; SA R05 M5; TA 05 18 MS; TA 035 18 MS; SA 124 ST/H; 406/3; SA 124 MS/H – BLADON BB43; B 50; B51; B53; B54; B57; B58; B61; B62; GPO No2 – BARTHEL 561; BM524; 348, 0181; 312; 0296; 130; 126; 151; 174; BM118; BM116; 0220; 204; 295; 290; 283; 296; 371; 380; EB424; BM014; BM216; 401; K5512; 272; Neudolomit; Platin; Neuamethyst; Stahlplatin – COLEMAN – CROSSLAND – DRAEGER Lo3; Lp05 – ELTO 3ASB; 3APB; 16S; 4AB; 50P; 15S; 402; 25; 2AS – ENDERS 9010; 9012; 9013 – EXPRESS 46T; 19; 20; 24; 39; 40; 40E; 42; 44 – ERIKSSON – HAHNEL 106; 522; 30; 29; 70; 50S; 35DB; 706; 4323; 357; 704; 356; 706; 352 – ECHT HAHNELSCHE 35 – IMBERT; HERBERGS 106; 107 – KOVOPODNIK SPL26C – STARPIGEON – LENK – LOCHNER – ML M35; X; H – MONITOR 1901; 134A; 132A; 26; 43A; 27; 132A; 25; 42; 132; 24A; 46A; - OERLIKON 1C – ORKAN 150 - OTTO BERNZ – PRABAT – PHOEBUS 79; 84; 45D; 62; 55 – PRIMUS 605; 821; 632; 862; 407; 861; 863; 807; 636; 823; 808; 803; 830; 820; 854; 805; Aetna – OPTIMUS46; 48; 65; 85; 87; 88; 321; 411; 1211; 1212; 315; 321; 411; 305; 406; 375; Nobel; The Swedish Lamp – RADIUS 76; 52; 71; 74; 47; 52; 70; 55; 48 – RIPPES 1; 2; 22 – S.H. & S – SUDAG – TALISMAN – UNIVERSEL – VINOD – VESTA F; 60PTT; M2; M3; M; N; J; F2; N2; E; E2; E bis – VULCANO 423; 424; 532; 531; 422; 432 – PRINCE 705 – WISDOM – XPOM – SIEVERT 221; 223; A4; 257; 252; 220; A1; 538; 209; 210; 571; APH; APM; HPH; HLL; HLL B; S; L; Vapouria No12.

(20 Euros each) BARTHEL 632; 400; BM424; EB424; H363; 361; Neuerinit; Roarer 36B – ENDERS 9015; ERIKSSONS; EXPRESS 49; 352T; 352; 29; 46SNCF; 46; 26ARM.FR; 26; 43; 333 – HAHNEL 1SZ Eureka; 531 Eureka; 30B Eureka 2 – BAT 2001 – KUNZE – ML No1; N0; M50 – OERLIKON D631; PHOEBUS 47; 77; 67 – PRIMUS 859; 614; 633; 603 Tarantella; 615 Petrolia – OPTIMUS 385; 384; 383; 2235 – RADIUS 52 0 TALISMAN 107; 105; 121 – VESTA K; L – XPOM.

(25 Euros each) MONITOR – HAHNEL K4332 – BARTHEL 2 litre; 401 – KOVOPODNIK 2 litre – J M SCHULYZE K5512 – WIKTORIN K4323 – TECALIMIT K5512 = MISSLER K5512/3 – PRIMUS 863 – ENDERS 9015 – ERIKSON – LU-TECA 2 litre –

(30 Euros each) PRIMUS 606 – LOTKUNZE 141A – TALISMAN 111 – HAHNEL 30C; 524 – BARTHEL 632; 406; Smaragdin AND 4 x 2litre lamps – VULKANO 571 – EOLOPYLE - OPTIMUS 2 litre

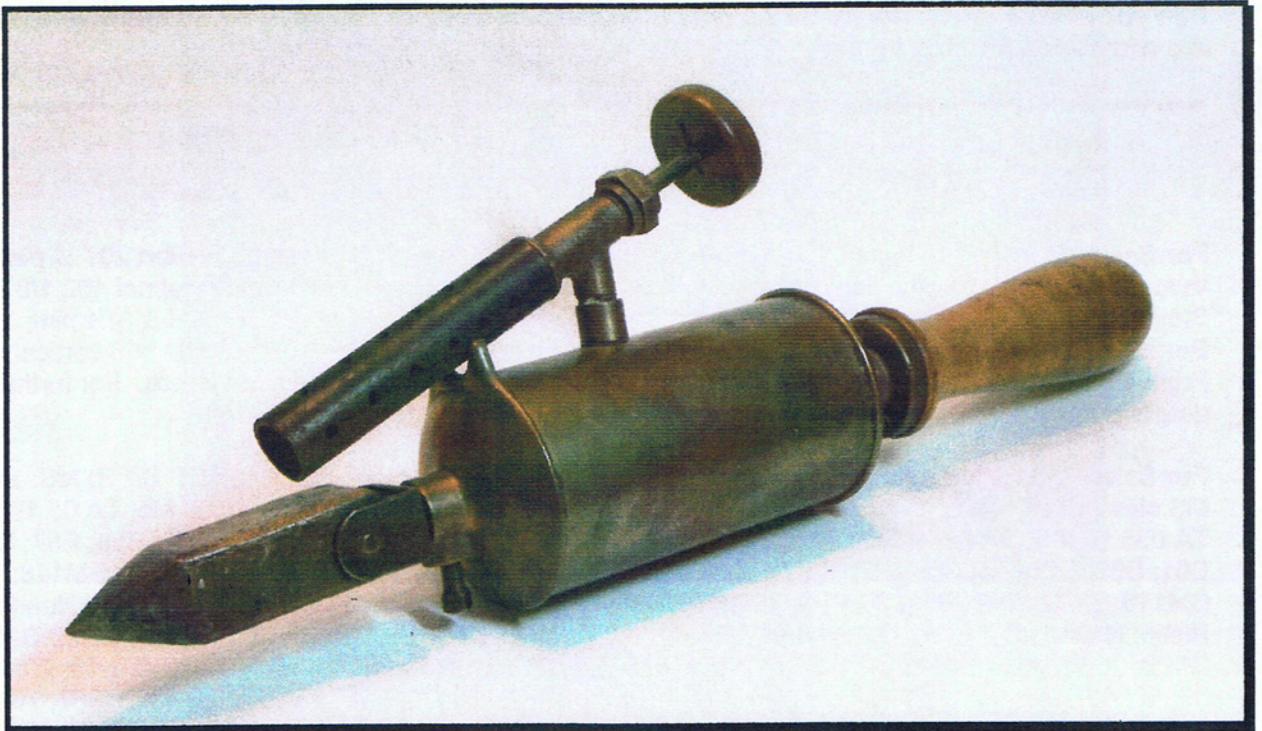
(40 Euros each) OPTIMUS 486 – PRIMUS 865 – SIEVERT G8; G7; HLLC; HLLD – ORIGINAL SIEVERT 263 – ERIKSONS

(50 Euros each) BARTHEL Smaragdin; APP35 – OPTIMUS 345 – SIEVERT HSL1 – PRIMUS 865; OPTIMUS 386; 5338 – ERIKSONS – GARRETT – MONITOR 52 – CORONA 3L – GOVERNOR 3L

(75 Euros each) BARTHEL BM740 – ML No2

For all of the above, contact Willy Mouton at brigitte.willy@skynet.be or telephone the Editor for more details.

AND FINALLY



One of my favourite pictures, a FROST S.H.S.I. owned by Charles Smith

Blowlamp News is published in March, June, September and December. Any items for inclusion should be with the editor at least 4 weeks before the issue date.

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