

EUREKA!

THE JOURNAL OF MINING COLLECTIBLES

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The Wolf Safety Lamp Co.
Star Works
Sheffield. Engd.



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General Information

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SUBMISSIONS: *EUREKA!* welcomes unsolicited articles, reviews, information, photos, and artwork. All photos and artwork need to be of high quality and should be mailed to **Dave Thorpe, 130 E. Tierra Buena Ln., Phoenix, AZ 85022.** Materials submitted for publication may be subject to alteration at the discretion of the editors.

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EUREKA!

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

EUREKA!



A PUBLICATION DEDICATED TO THE
COLLECTING, PRESERVATION, AND
HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF EARLY MINE
LIGHTING AND COLLECTIBLES

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Front Cover: Cover of Wolf of Sheffield Catalog, 1914. (submitted by Manfred Stutzer), see article inside by Mick Corbridge.

Back Cover: Nobel Cartridges. From "The Book of High Explosives" by Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd., Glasgow, UK, 1900. (submitted by Manfred Stutzer)



How The Standard Was Found

Don Powell tells us the following about "The Standard" cap lamp, the first found of its type:

"I acquired this lamp from a friend of mine over the weekend. He and several friends were in Eastern Nevada, and they had driven about 30 miles up a long canyon with their ATV's and spotted no less than three old miner's cabins. When he went into the first one, which had a collapsed roof (he almost didn't go in) there it sat on a shelf. He put the lamp in his pocket and didn't think about it 'till he got home. I received a call, and worked out a deal."

See article on page 8 for a write-up and photos of the lamp.

Hotel Rooms for Tucson Show

At the Smuggler's Inn there will be a block of **thirty** rooms reserved for those attending the annual swap-meet and dinner on Saturday, Feb. 6, 1999. To assure a reservation call soon: (520) 296-3292. Rates are \$87/night.

Bigger Issue

Last year we included an index with the January issue of *EUREKA!* This year we have added eight extra pages. Subsequent issues will revert back to our usual forty inside pages. It is our policy to put any extra funds directly back into the magazine, and we will continue to keep our subscription price at \$25/year (domestic). *EUREKA!* is 100% non-profit.

Wolf of Sheffield

Mick Corbridge's article on English Wolf lamps appears to have been noted by the president of Wolf of Sheffield. He has ordered ten copies of the last issue, and ten of this issue which features part II. A big thanks to Mick for putting together this convoluted history.

Back Issues

Back issues of *EUREKA!* will be available for sale at the Tucson show at a discounted price (as we save on postage). We are making an effort to reduce our inventory of back issues to as near zero as possible. Although it would be a nice service to maintain an indefinite supply of back issues, this is a task that can not be done by our volunteer staff. We will be printing fewer extras this year. To order, contact Todd Town (see masthead addresses).

Collecting On Line

Please be aware if you are buying artifacts over the internet (i.e. eBay). Many dealers have no-return policies. Bob Schroth recently was burned in such an event when he paid big bucks for a piece of trash. To make matters worse, the Oregon-based dealer had been lurking on Mining-Collect, posing as a collector under a different name. He was found out and ejected. The internet has taken on a major role in mining antique transactions. In a recent drive through Missouri, I was amazed at how many tiny shops were all connected and doing business with the eBay auction service.

Patented Mine Insulators & Mounting Pins

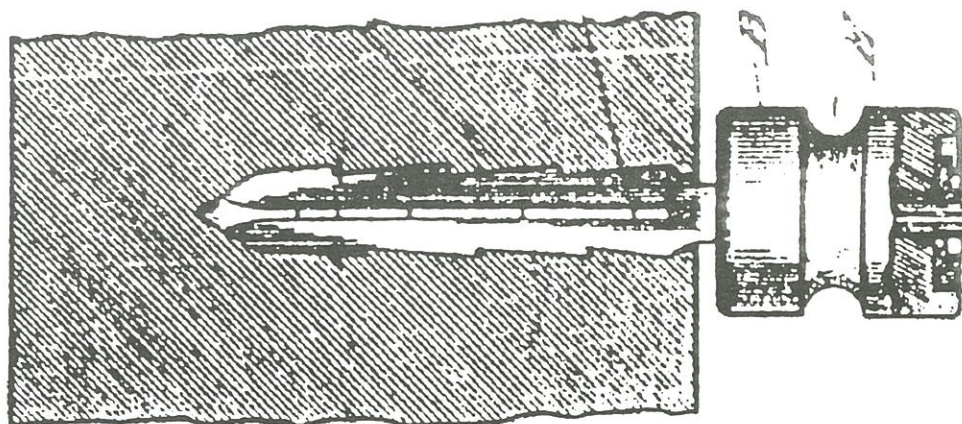
by Dave Johnson

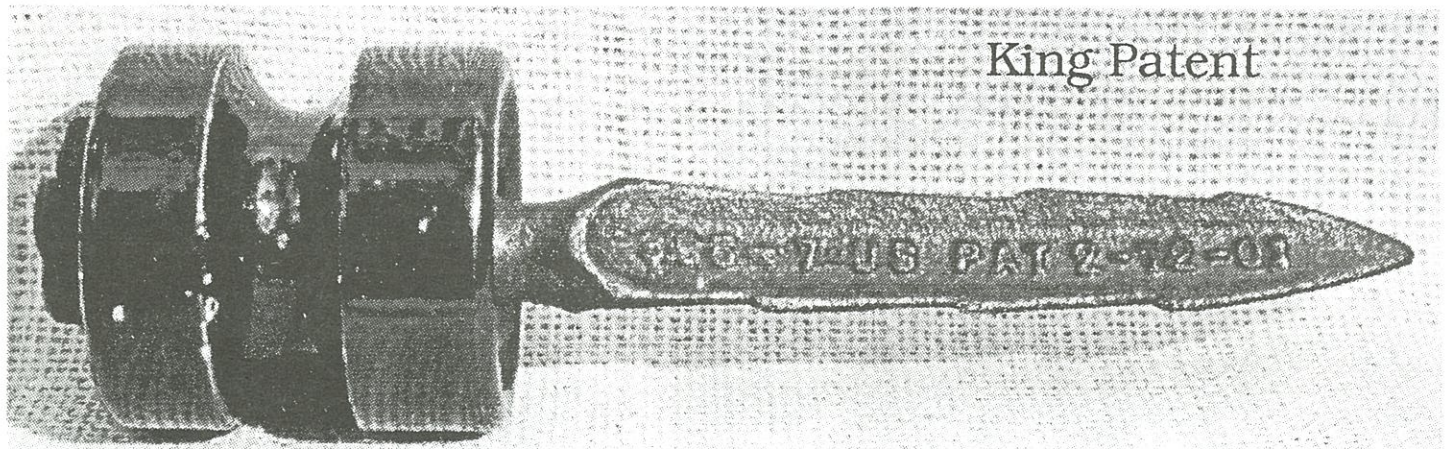
Running uninsulated electrical feedlines in wet mine environments posed a serious problem. One means of dealing with this hazard was the specialized mine insulator. These insulators, produced in glass and ceramic, were designed to allow water to run through their center keeping it away from the wire. Two varieties of these mine insulators and mounting pins are pictured here.

The first of these, patented by Charles E. King of Mansfield, Ohio on 1/24/01, used a brown ceramic insulator mounted on a steel pin that could be driven into the mine wall or a timber. The insulator was held in place by a unique locking washer with seats into which two lugs on the pin were seated by turning it 90 degrees.

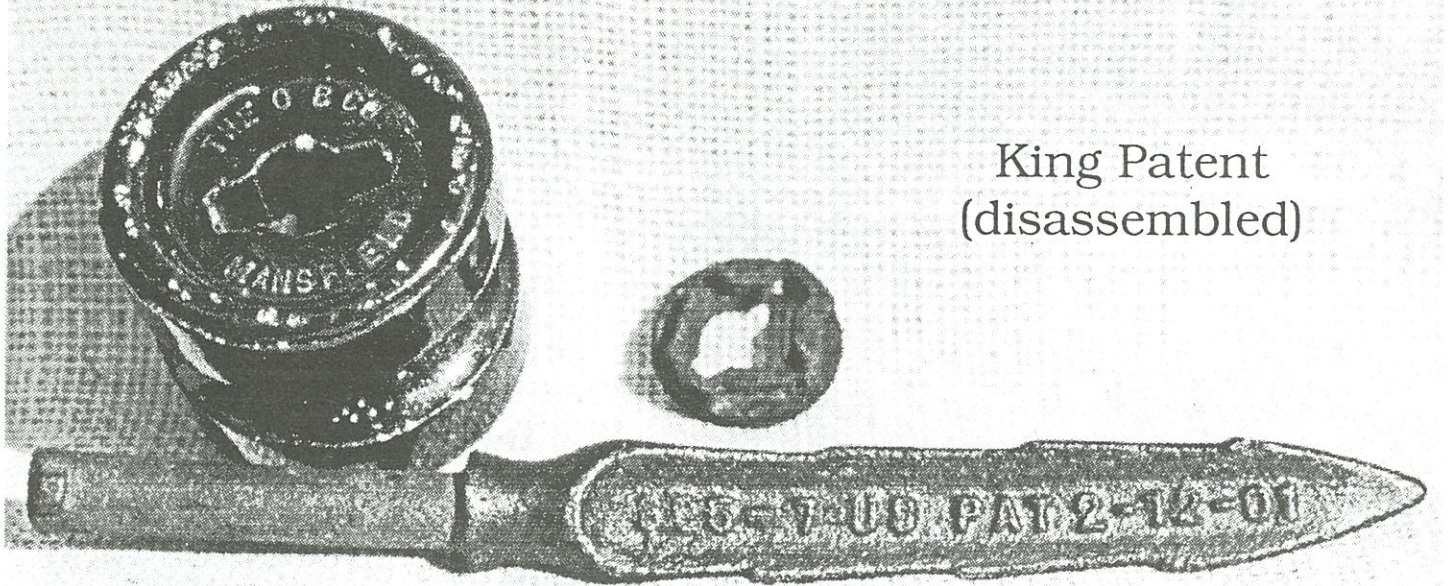
The second patented piece used the more common threaded pin method to hold the insulator in place. The pin consisted of two hollow pieces split down the center with a drain hole (see arrow) to let water run through the insulator. This was a patented device that has PAT.DEC. legible with the rest of the date obliterated. The insulator is white ceramic and larger than the previous piece.

667,882. FEEDER-WIRE INSULATOR. CHARLES K. KING, Mansfield, Ohio. Filed Dec. 10, 1900. Serial No. 39,354. (No model.)

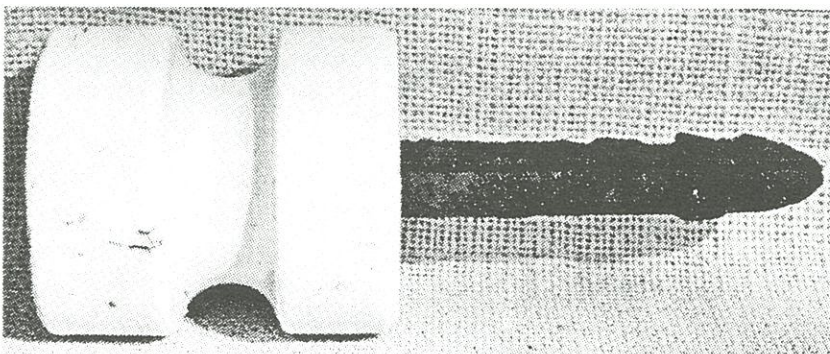
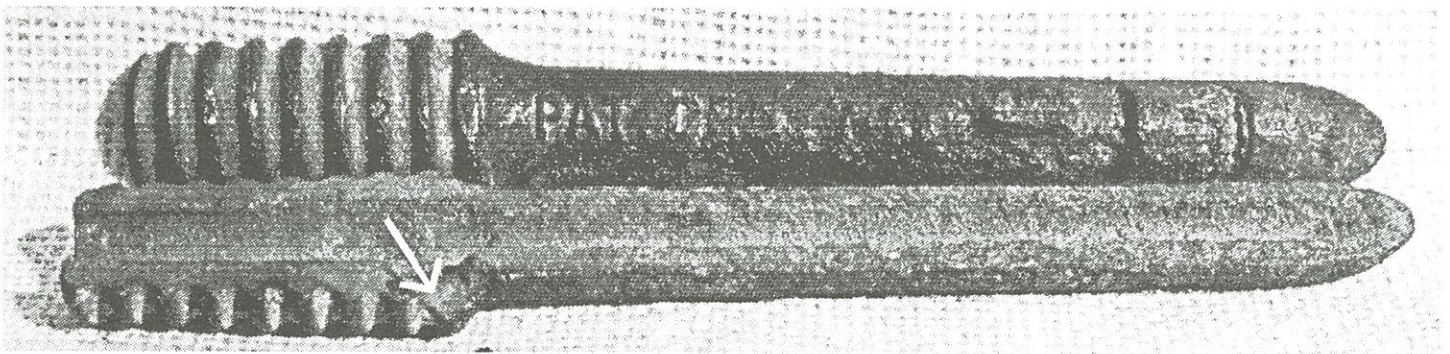




King Patent



King Patent
(disassembled)



Unidentified
Patent
(above and left)

“The Standard”

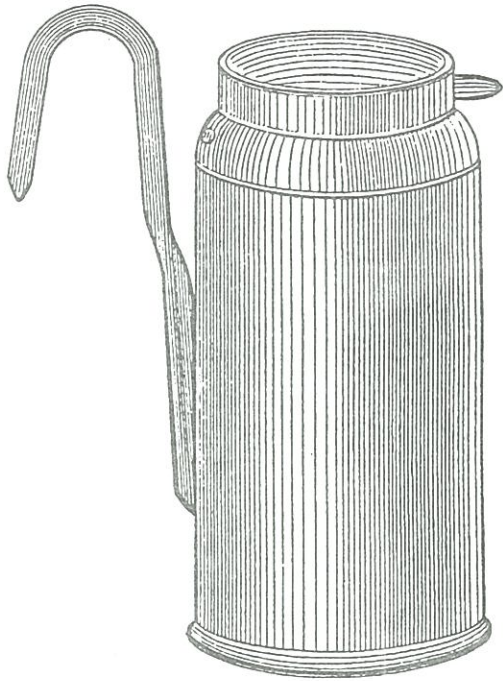
by Don Powell, Dave Thorpe, and Tony Moon



Don Powell's new find: "The Standard" carbide miner's lamp, complete with spare inner container.

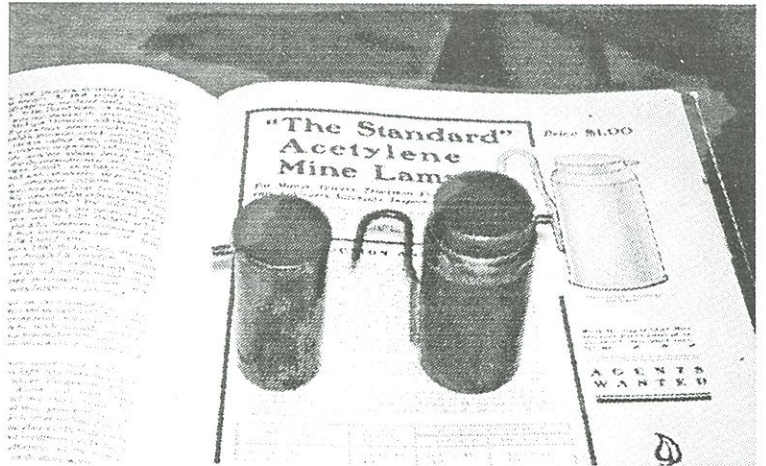
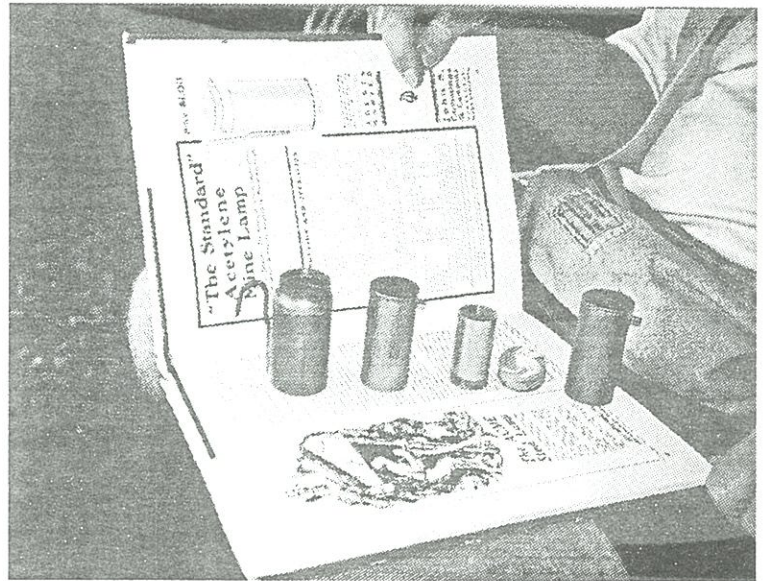
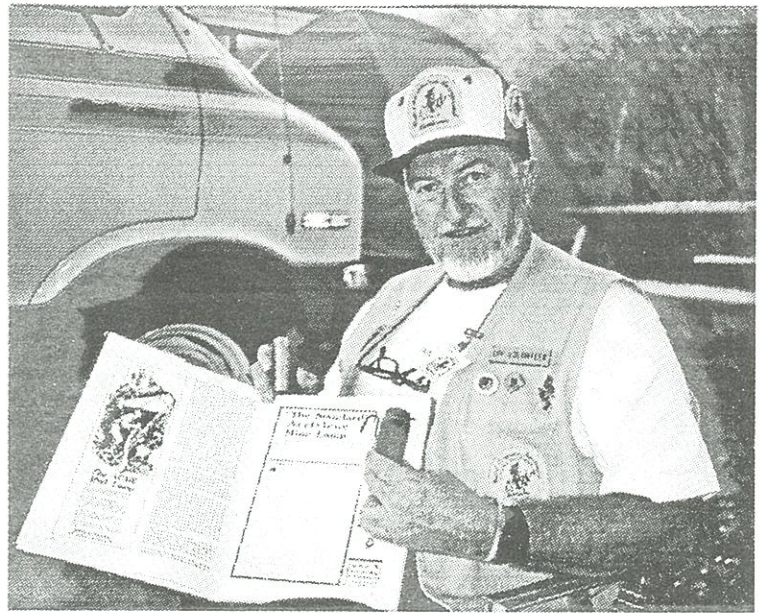
“The Standard” miners cap lamp. It had been long anticipated that this lamp might be found, for it had been advertised with some fanfare in 1902-3. This would make it the earliest production acetylene cap lamp made exclusively for miners.* It is the only carbide lamp made in West Virginia, and was not patented. But until now, no one had found an example. Don Powell broke the spell this year when he obtained this example, unfired, complete with spare inner container. As the foregoing will make clear, the spare chamber was considered essential to proper use because it allowed refueling without ever having to extinguish the light. Some advertisements show the lamp with a reflector, others without. The lamp was described in a 1902 Mines and Minerals article in which the case was made that acetylene light was superior to other forms of mine lighting. The lamp's name suggests that its makers hoped that acetylene light, and their lamp in particular, would become ‘*the standard*’ for mine illumination. Manufactured by John S. Cummings & Co. of Tunnelton, West Virginia, it was also marketed in Michigan and Wisconsin by A.C. Stalknecht. A photocopied advertisement from Engineering and Mining Journal with a hand written date of 1899 may indicate and even earlier date of introduction.

* Baldwin and Funke's “Full Moon” acetylene miners' lamps may have been produced as early as 1900, however this was a hand lamp.

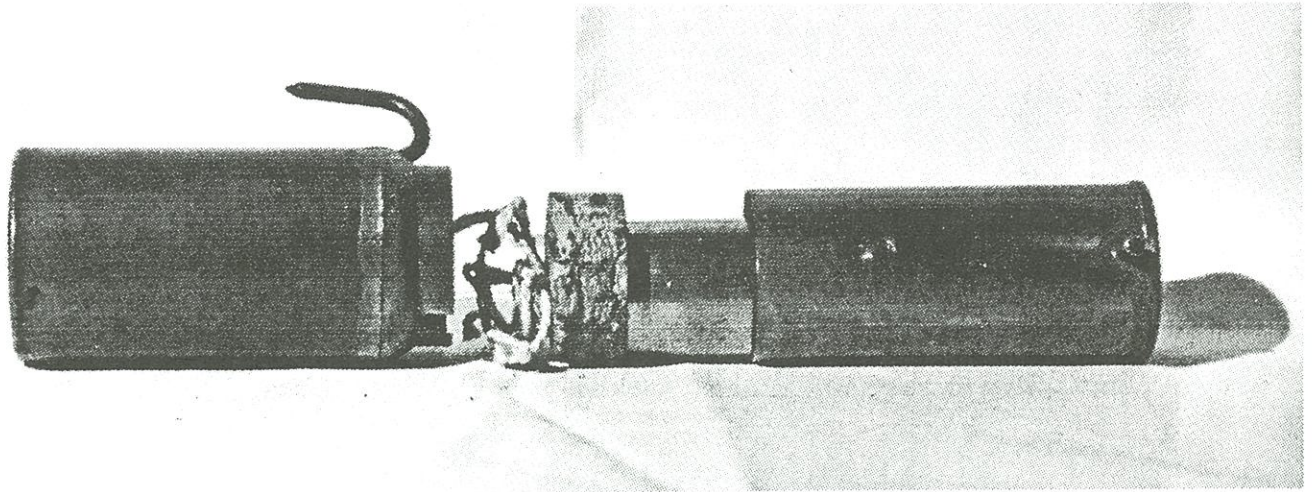


**From Mines and Minerals
September, 1902:**

The proper lighting of mines has been a problem that has long afforded an opportunity for investigation. Manufacturers of acetylene apparatus claim, that of all the different forms of artificial light, acetylene has the greatest actinic power; it is a white light of great brilliancy, ranking next to the sun's rays in this respect. One of the latest uses to which this gas is applied is to furnish light to all classes of workmen underground, by cut. A circular descriptive of this lamp gives the following interesting information: Oil has many advantages; it is cheap, is easily obtainable, and miners are accustomed to its use. It has, however, serious drawbacks. The smoke which arises is often so great as to drive men out of their working places, especially when they are ahead of air. Candles have been generally adopted in the West, in the large metal mines, and the miners have become so accustomed to their use that this is practically the only means of illumination used in these mines. While candles are expensive, yet they have partially overcome the



Don Powell compares his lamp to an advertisement reproduced in Gregg Clemmers book: American Miners' Carbide Lamps.



Partially disassembled lamp showing position of cork.

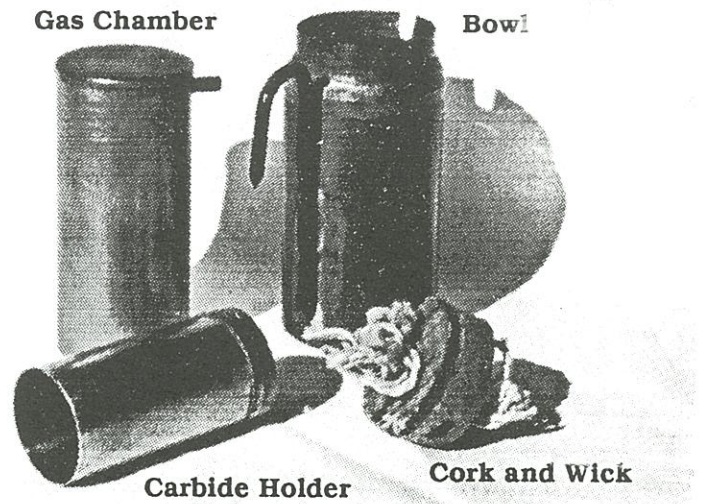
difficulty of smoke, and have proved a little more satisfactory than oil. Electricity would appear, at first thought, to be the ideal method of lighting in a mine, and in many cases it has proved satisfactory. Its drawbacks are, that the lights cannot quickly and readily be moved from place to place, and withdrawn when a blast is to be fired. The rocks or coal cut the covering, and sulphur in the water and fumes from the powder rapidly destroy the insulation. The ideal light must be bright and clear, free from smoke or smell, easily transported, and one which is inexpensive in first cost and in cost of operation. It should, above all, be capable of use by inexperienced men, and should be safe, durable, and economical. The Standard acetylene mine lamp is a compact, portable lamp, giving a bright, cheap light of about 20 candle-power. It is especially useful for making examinations and in surveying; there is no grease to soil the maps; and the flame is so small and clear that it affords an accurate point of which to sight instruments. The lamp burns from two to three hours, has a height of 3 inches, and a diameter of 1 ½ inches.

Construction and Operation. - The lamps are made of brass so as to be practically indestructible, and are composed of three parts; first, the bowl or body of the lamp, which contains the water supply; second, the gas chamber; and third, the carbide holder. With each lamp there is an extra gas chamber and carbide holder, which construction permits the changing of charges while the light is



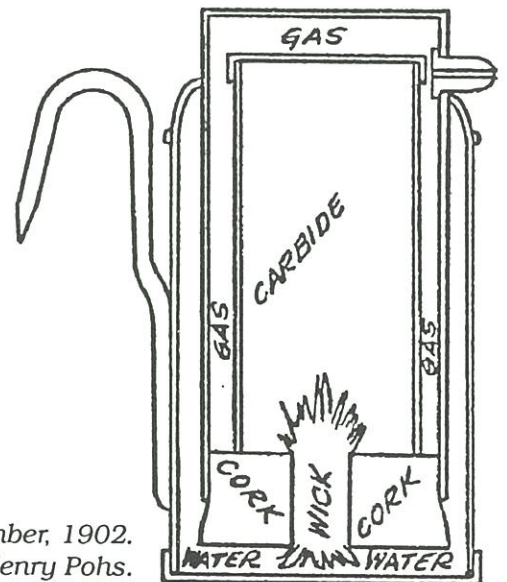
Disassembled into component parts..

kept burning. When the carbide is about exhausted in the holder in use, an extra one, which should always be ready, is prepared by wetting the carbide and lighting the wick from the one still burning; a fresh supply of water put in the bowl; and the extra holder replaces the one in which the carbide is exhausted. This is a feature no other acetylene lamp has. The lamps, when the simple directions are followed, burn the same as an ordinary gas jet, without any more smoke or smell, and do not burn out the oxygen, nor produce harmful gases to the same extent. At the present price of carbide this light can be produced much cheaper than with oil.



(above) Undated advertisement showing reflector attached and components named. Note monogram in left corner JCS (John S. Cummings).

Mr. James W. Paul, Chief Mine Inspector, State of West Virginia says: "Its general adoption in all mines, in which explosive gases are not found would very greatly benefit the health and safety of the underground employees." For further information, circular, etc., write the manufacturers, John Cummings & Co., Tunnelton, W. Va.



(right) From The Michigan Miner, November, 1902. Illustration reproduced by Henry Pohs.

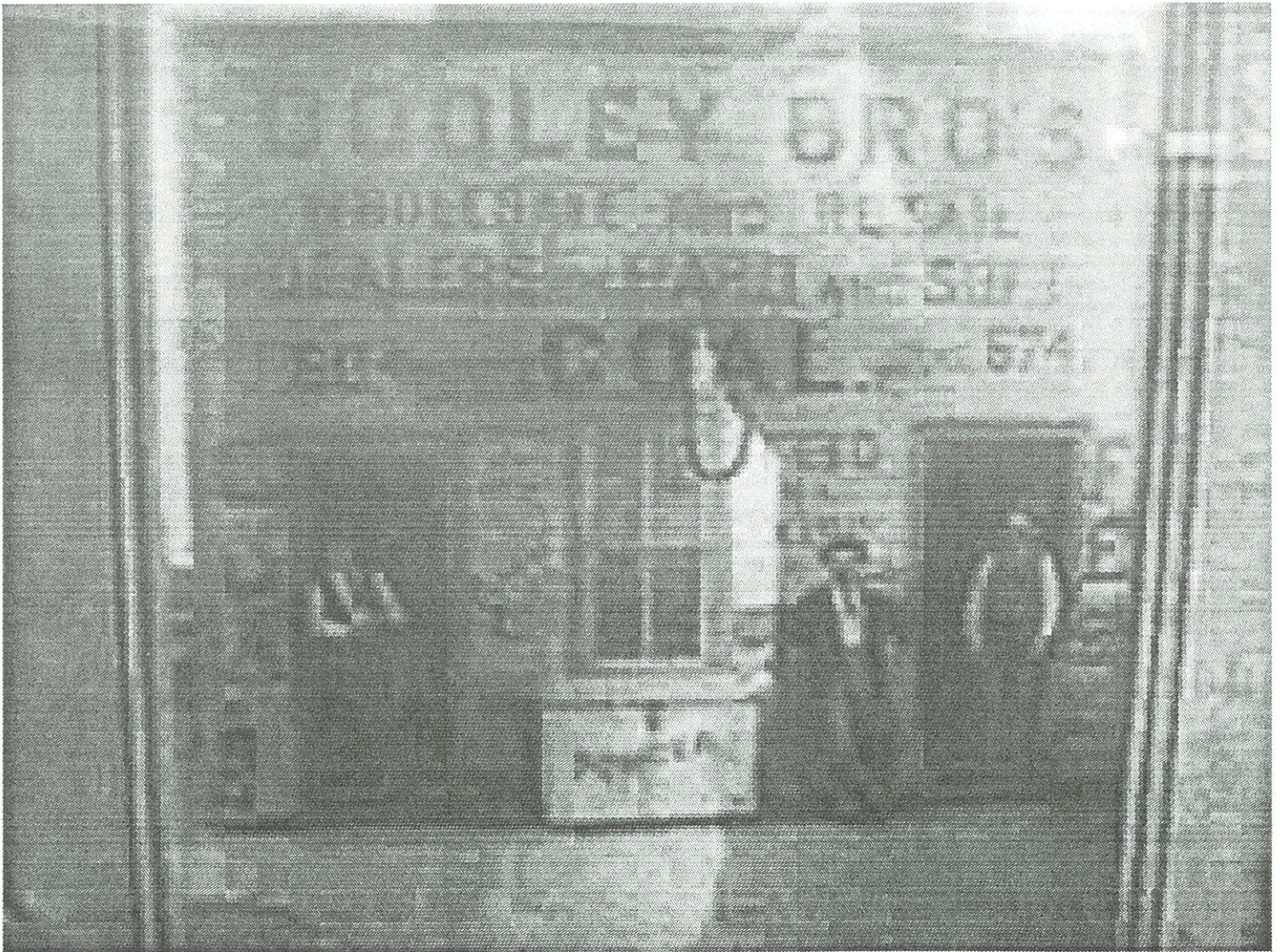
Dooley Bros.

by Glen Hostlaw

This story starts out about two years ago when I came across two picks with replaceable heads. They were stamped Dooley Bros. Peoria, IL. Then, about 7 months ago, I was on my way to an appointment, traveling on South Washington St. in Peoria. Suddenly a sign seemed to jump right out and hit me in the face: *Dooley Bros.* After my appointment I decided to stop in and see if it was the same place. It *was*, and I had a long talk with Richard A. Dooley who is 76 yrs. old and still going strong in the explosives

business. We chatted for a couple of hours and I told him that I would like to come back when I had more time to do an article for the Eureka magazine. He said that would be just fine. So, on one rainy day in Sept. 1998, I went back to Dooley's and got the whole story, (I want to thank Richard for taking his valuable time to give me this history).

The business was started in 1890 by Richard's grandfather James B. Dooley and his brother R. A. Dooley. Then sometime in the early



*Dooleys first store 1890 *Powder box out front.*



Dooleys second store 1895.



(Above) Richard A. Dooley (3rd. generation) left, Rick Dooley (4th generation) right.

(Right) Coal hammer presently mfg. by Dooley Bros.



1900's Richard's father Edward J. Dooley joined the business. Their business dealt mainly with mining supplies, from lamps to blasting powder and hand forged picks. In 1903 Dooley Bros. became an authorized dealer for DuPont Powder and still are to this day.

Early in 1922 Edward Dooley invented the very first electric coal drill which was patented in 1924 as the Superior Mounted Electric Coal & Rock Drill. In 1927 Richard came to work at Dooley Bros. placing stickers on the coal that Dooleys sold: Kentucky Heart and West Virginia Hawthorne. From there Richard made hand forged picks in the old forge after school. The picks were identical to the ones I have, and I donated the one back to Dooleys for their display. Richard is now the president of Dooleys, working with his son Rick who is 46 and is the 4th generation Dooley.

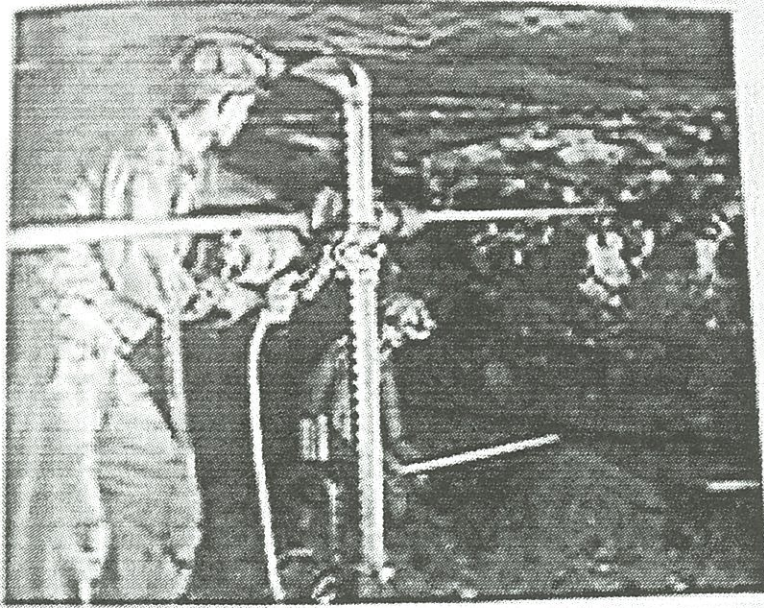
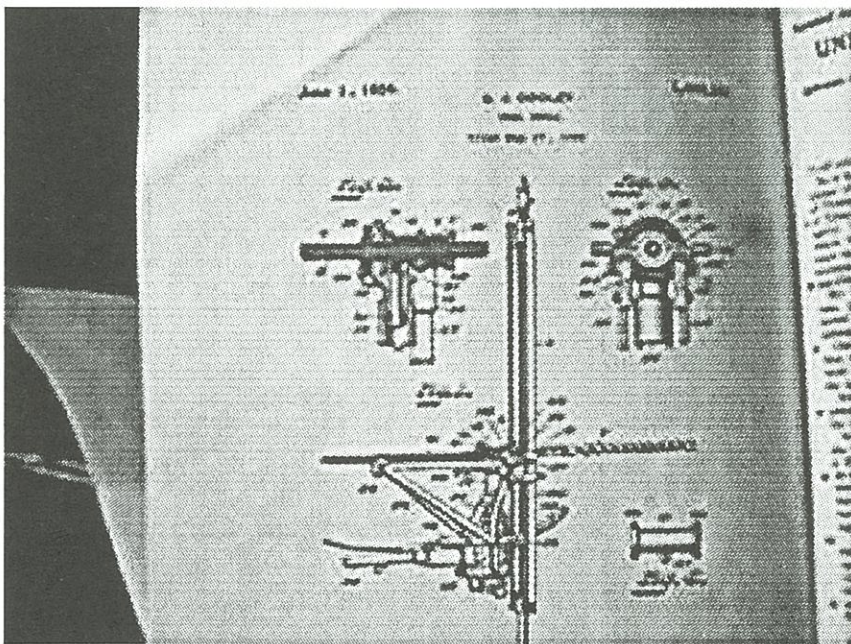


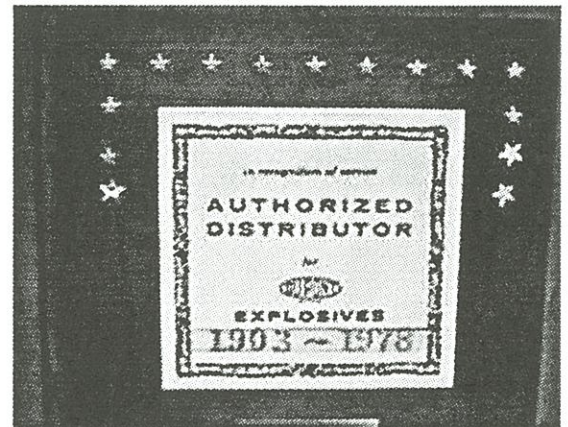
Fig. 79—A gear-mounted electric coal drill

Dooleys patented electric coal drill 1924.

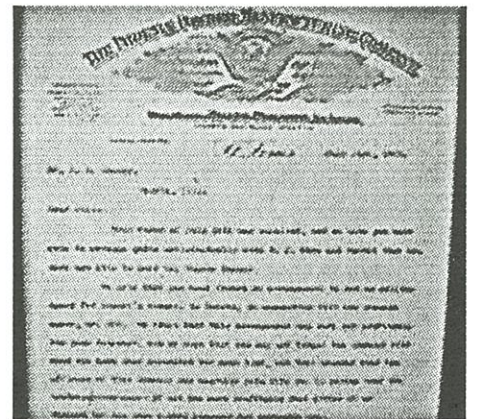
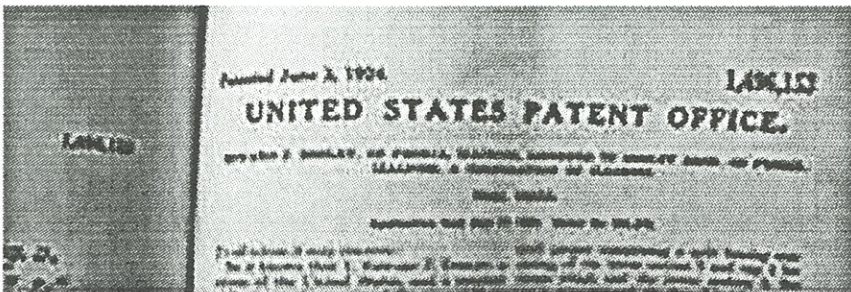
Rick took me for a tour of the building showing me the old forge and power hammer where the coal hammers and picks are still made. We viewed the multitude of parts in stock for for making the electric coal drill. Rick explained that they purchase all their explosives today from the Ensign Bickford Co. and all explosives are stored at separate locations in huge powder magazines. The first company they purchased explosives from was the Phoenix Blasting Co. then from DuPont. They still sell explosives to several mines in southern Illinois around West Frankfort and to contractors. As you can see from some of the pictures, powder was stored in a box outside the business in the 1800's... you sure couldn't do that today!



(Above and below) Original patent for Dooley's first electric coal drill.



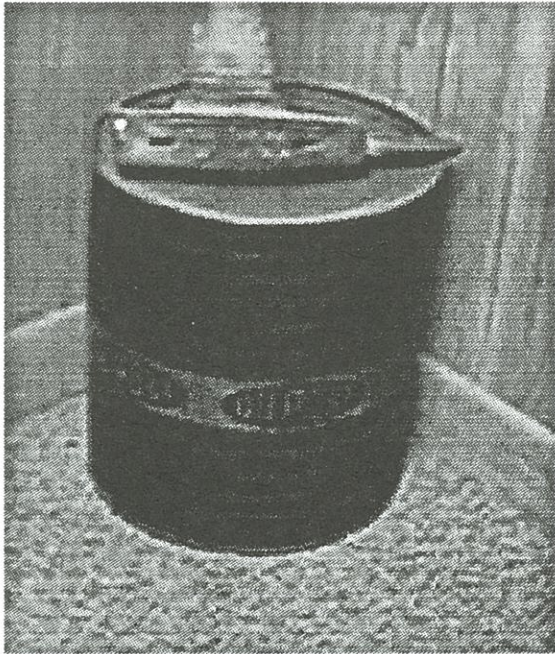
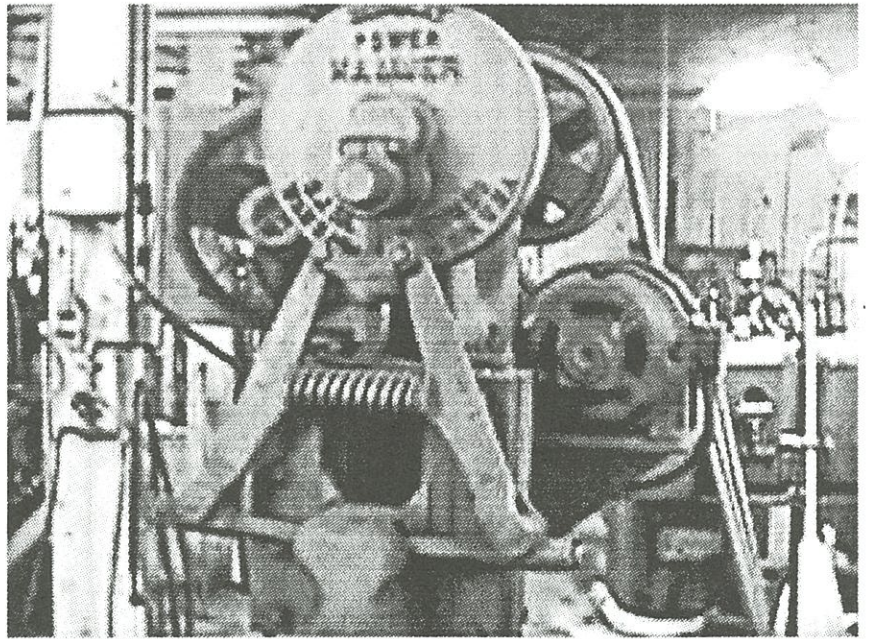
DuPont Dealer Authorization 1903-1978.



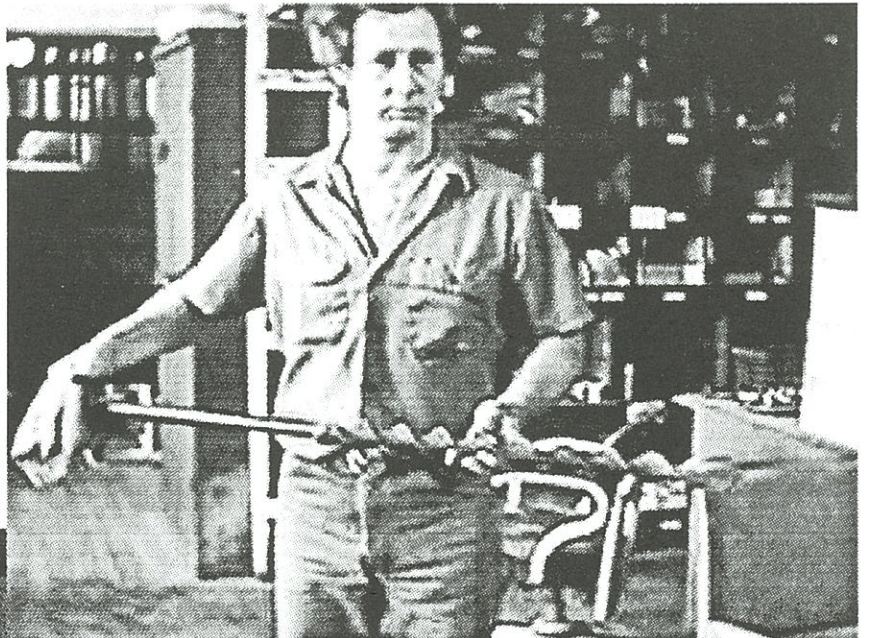
Phoenix Powder Co. letter of recognition.



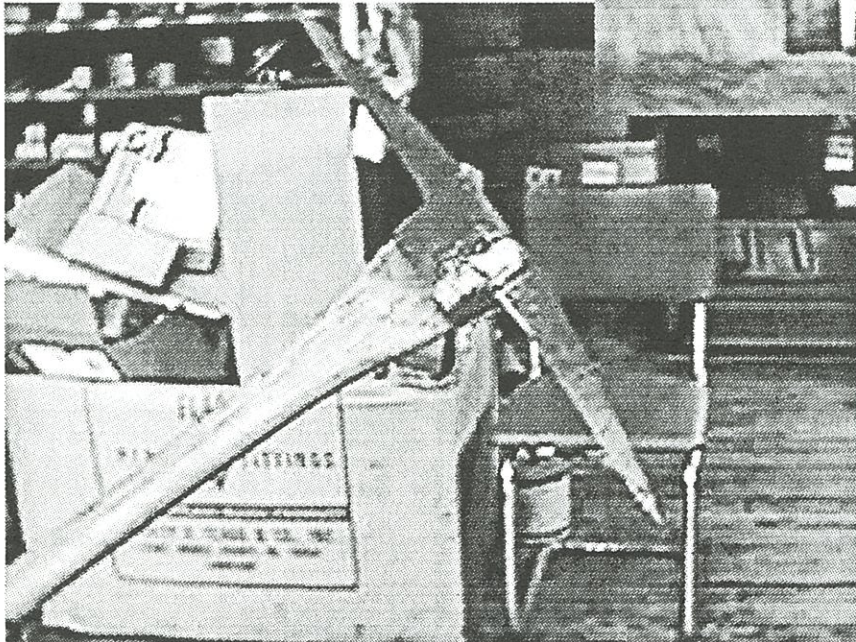
(Above and right) Murray power hammer used to make coal picks and hammers.



DuPont blasting powder and Dooley pick with replaceable point.



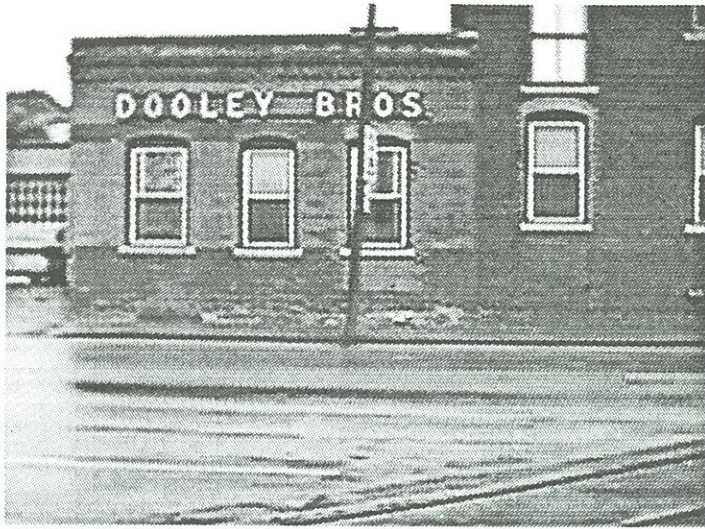
(Above) Dooley employee holding 1 peice forged coal drill bit.



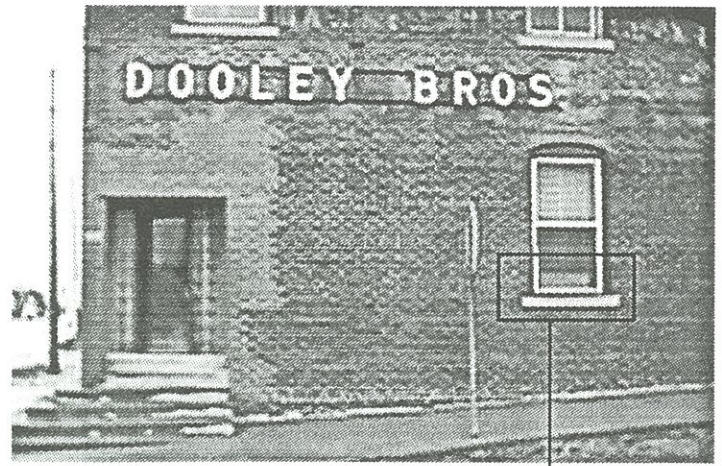
Dooley pick. New old stock.

A tour of the Dooley Bros. factory.

Dooley Bros. store at present.



Front view



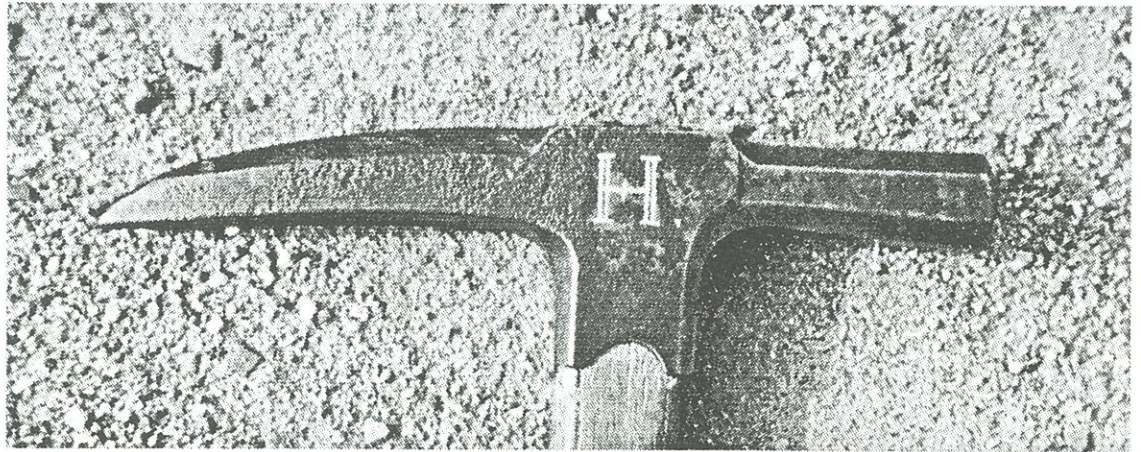
Side view.



(Right) Old carbide sign still in window!

Inlaid Pick

*by
Todd Town*



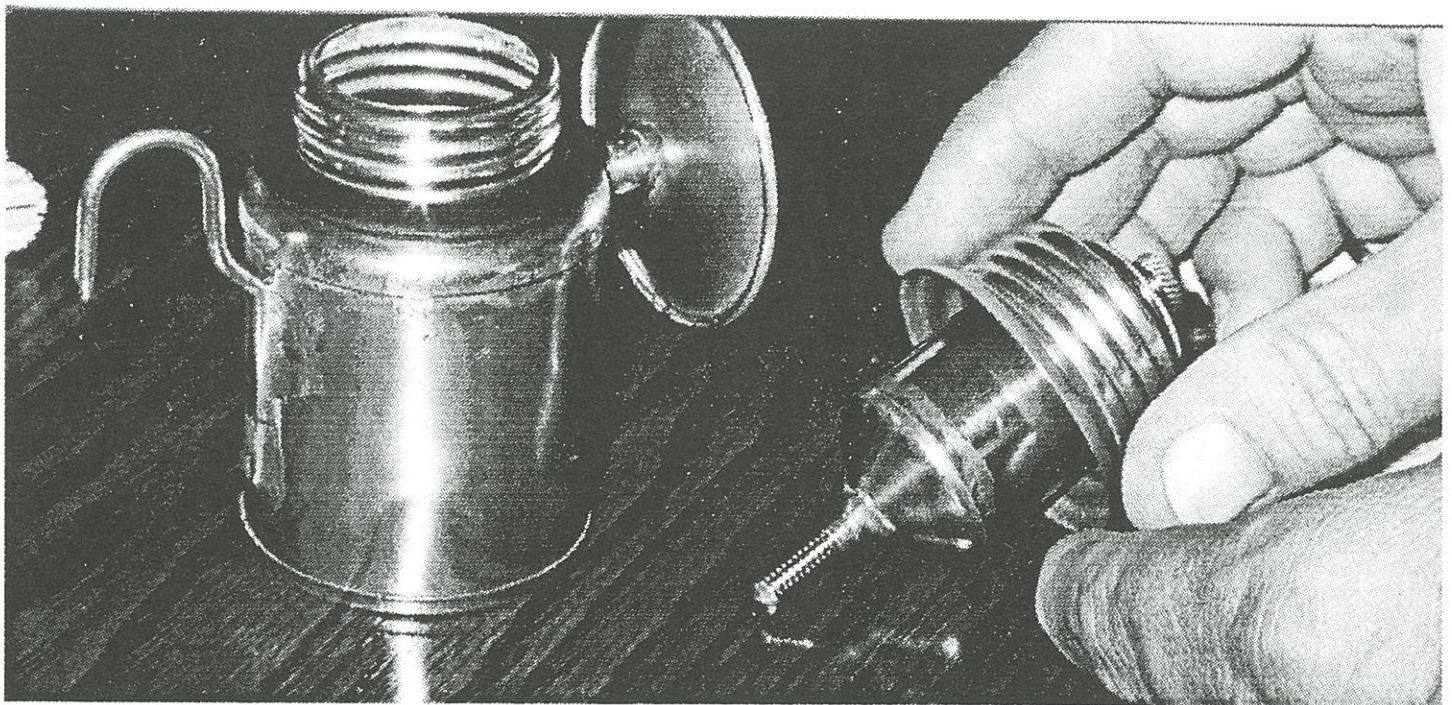
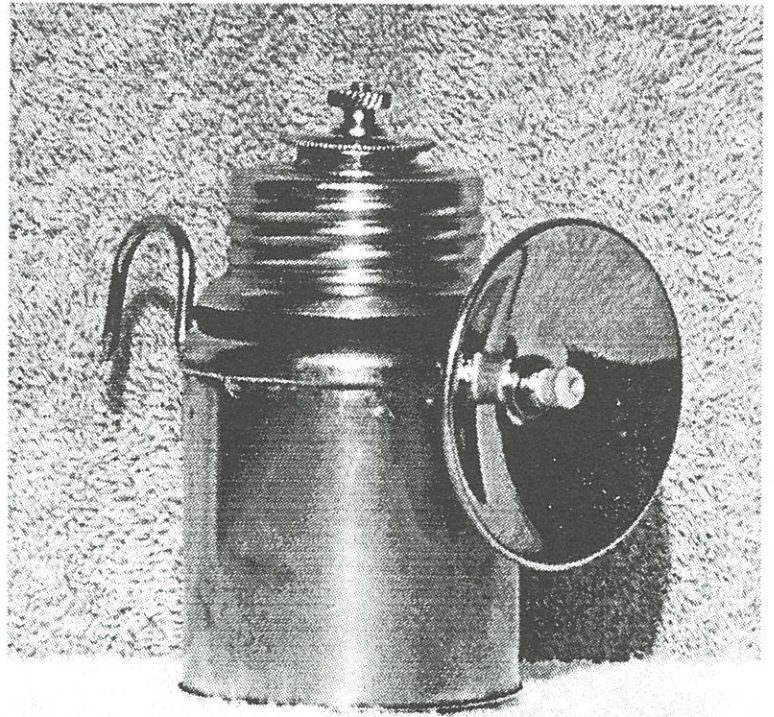
A pick is a pick, but not always. Prospector picks have been and still are standard equipment for geologists and specimen collectors. Occasionally a strikingly different pick shows up. Similar in quality to a well made presentation candlestick, they are either presentation pieces or personally monogrammed picks. The workmanship usually is excellent, one of a kind pieces, handmade by an expert craftsman. Most I have seen show little to no wear from use at all.

The pick shown was found at a flea market in Tucson, AZ. The monogrammed "H" is inlaid gold. Workmanship is excellent, with an octagon tapered head and scalloped cuts on the throat of the pick.

Kerst Patent Cap Lamp

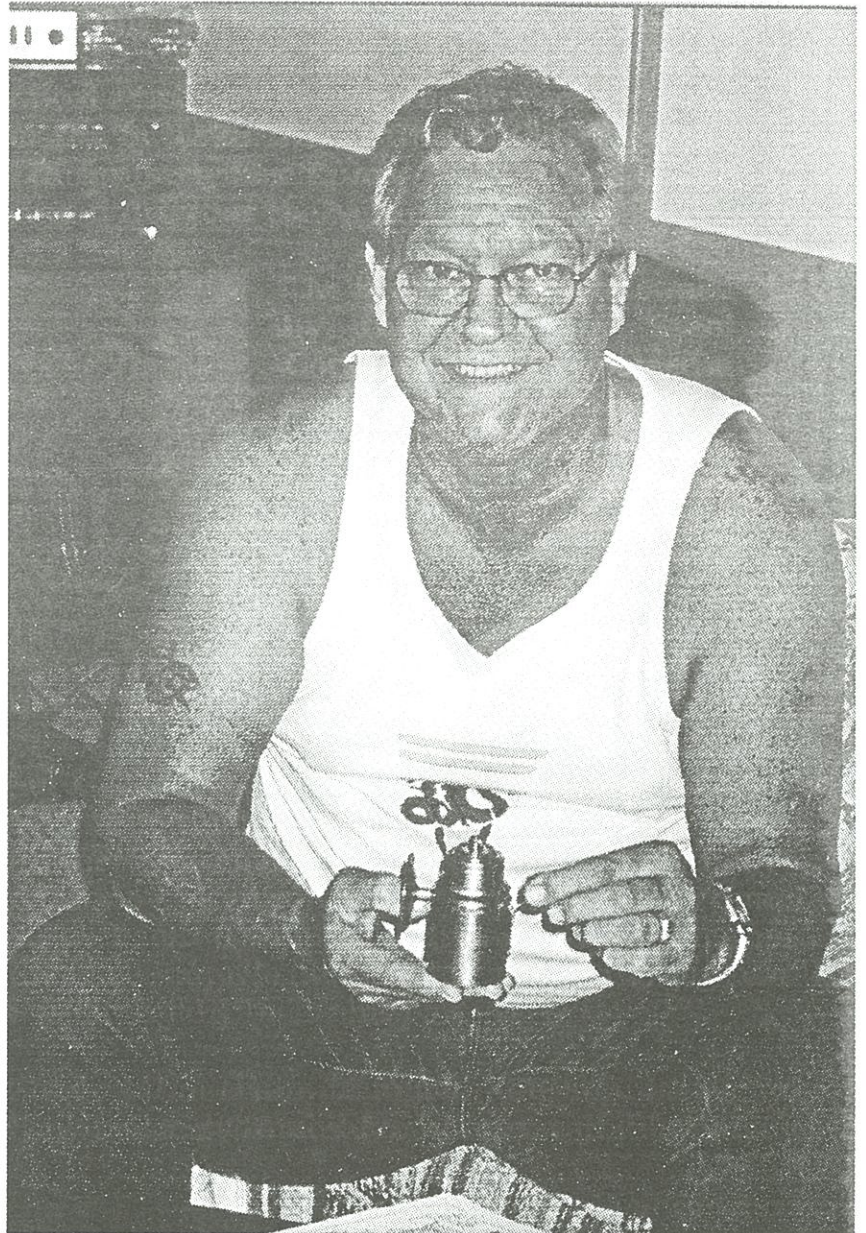
by Larry Click

I was in my room with all my "trade or sale goodies" at the Morgantown, WV, Eastern Lamp Meet, when Jim McCullough came in and asked if I had seen the "odd ball" lamp a few rooms down. I asked who the person was and where he came from, and Jim replied that he was a "mystery man." No one knew who he was OR where he came from. Jim asked if I wanted to see the lamp; I said "yes," closed my door, and we walked to the "mystery" man's room. The minute I saw this man, I knew him AND where he was from. He sells "Iron Age" mining shoes to almost all the mining company stores and has for years (He even sold my Dad shoes at the old company store in Bishop, VA.) He was sitting on the dresser looking cool! His room was full of collectors admiring the little lamp with their best poker faces on. I asked if the lamp was for sale; he told me that he was taking offers and



This shows the water reservoir and coil spring on the end of the dropper. You turn the little nut at the top to the right and left, and that will shut the water off making the spring become tight. In the upper photo, you can see a small portion of the stem sticking up past the little nut. You can push that portion down with the valve closed and it will open up the springs and give off a shot of water.

was in no hurry. I picked up the lamp and asked him to follow me to my room. All the poker faces just looked at each other! The shoe salesman had a friend with him to watch over his other mining artifacts, so he followed me. This man certainly knew what his newly discovered lamp was worth and even had the patent drawing in his pocket. He told me that everyone who had talked to him had "low balled" him. I asked him to look at my trader carbides (an unfired brass Milburn cap lamp, 3 unfired No. 8 Acmes, an unfired American "Bulldog" Brite-lite, a Scoby, an EverReady, and more). I asked if we could do any trading with my lamps toward his lamp. He just reached over; picked up his lamp; put it in his pocket, and said he believed he would shop it around a little more--especially on Saturday (the day of the Meet). He walked out of my room and told me he would see me tomorrow. (I honestly don't think my lamps even tickled one hair in his mustache.) Immediately, tension in the back of my



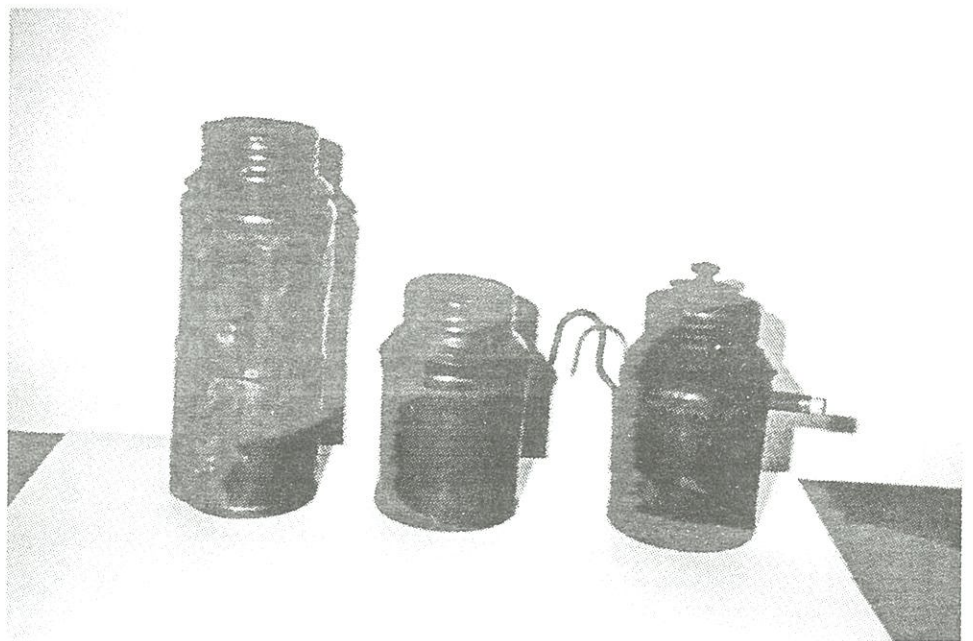
The author says: "The skies are blue, the hills are green, and Clickster strikes again!!" [Note: this is not an editor's remark].



neck (I have 2 pinched nerves) ran up into my head and I got one of the worst headaches I have ever had!!! After taking a few Valiums and Excedrins throughout the night and up to 11:30 a.m. the next day, I was able to go on campus where the Meet was being held. My headache had eased, but when I walked in; looked around; asked Aqua-man where was this fellow, and was told the man "flew the coop" (went home), I began digging for more Valium and Excedrin and Dottie had to lead me to a nearby couch nearby to sit down before I passed out! ! Once I came to myself, I had Dottie call him and leave a message for him to call me on Monday. He called me Monday night and said he had left early because he

thought I wasn't going to be at the Swap. The first thing I asked was "do you still have the lamp?" He told me that he did have the lamp. He said another reason he left the Swap early was because his friend had to get home early that day. He told me he had known this friend since school days and that they also hunted game together. Then I asked "if you are a hunter, do you have a Model 1912 Winchester Pump Shotgun?" He said "no, but I am looking for one." I asked him "Do you play a guitar?" He said "yes" that he collected old guitars. I told him I had a 1931 Flat Top

Gibson. These two items got his attention more than any of my carbide traders. I asked if he had put a price on his Henry Kerst Carbide Cap Lamp, and he said "yes." After a short discussion, I told him I would be at his place Saturday and we would make a trade, if he liked my gun and guitar. Dottie and I arrived there Saturday evening. I got the lamp, and he kept the gun and guitar, along with some cash. Last thing he said when I walked out the door was, "guess I'll make some music and eat turkey this fall! !" He told me he found the lamp in a box of junk at the Bus Barn Flea Market in Huntington, WV, this Spring for a mere \$10.00. The lamp was black and literally crusty when I got it. I had no choice but to clean it with vinegar,

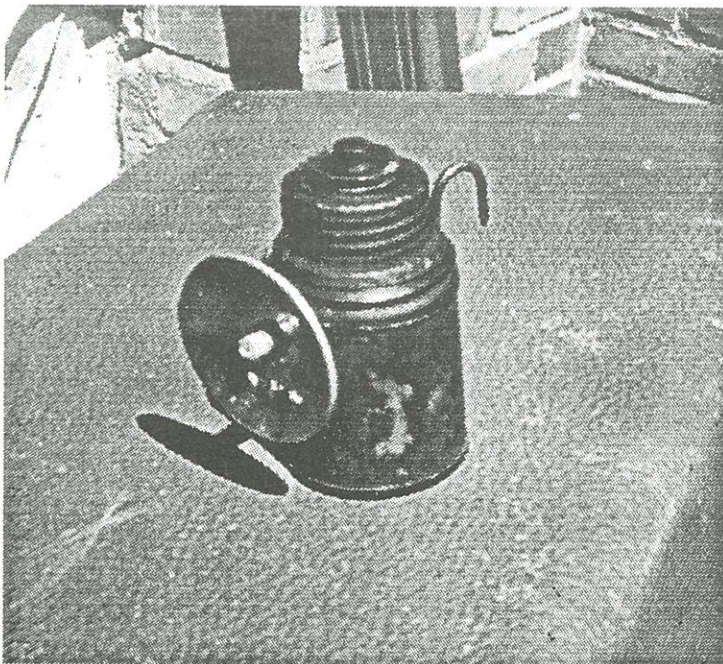


Henry Kerst lamp with two carbide containers and their lids. I don't have these two containers as of yet, but will probably get them soon.

dish detergent, and water; then to polish it with Simichrome. It is beautiful and now will develop its own patina. It came without a reflector, so I put a nickel, flat reflector, on it from a Baldwin. Seems like the reflector was made for it.

* * *

Hal Wheeler who has examined the Kerst lamp says: "[This lamp] combines the simplistic design of an oil wick style with the complexity of an expanding spring water feed and a pushbutton booster. It was a well thought- out design...sturdy, attractive, well-engineered. The wire hook is definitely reminiscent of an oil wick, and the dating of the patent places it as an early design."



Lamp as I got it, but without the Baldwin reflector.

The Protector Lamp & Lighting Company Limited.

A Brief Survey of the Development and Manufacture of Miners Safety Lamps

by The Protector Company (submitted by Manfred Stutzer)

The Protector Lamp Co. when formed took its name from the type of safety lamp that it was going to manufacture. A 'Protector' lamp is one in which the flame would be automatically extinguished if an attempt were made to take it apart whilst still lit. This is a very desirable feature in a miners lamp since the presence of naked flames in coal mines is potentially very dangerous, as explosive mixtures of firedamp (methane) and air are often found. Thus, from the middle of the nineteenth century there have been numerous patents on various ways of achieving self-extinguishing lamps.

The Protector Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd was founded in 1873 and took over the patents and business rights of W.E. Teale, an oil and lamp manufacturer who himself became the works manager of the newly formed company. Teale had already patented (UK 3289/1869) a 'protector' type lamp (fig. 1) an example of which is in the present Protector Co. collection (No 123). Shortly after the company was formed Teale patented an improved type 'protector' lamp (UK 2914/1874) which was made on a large scale in the early days and is shown in the 1914 Protector catalogue as 'the old type Protector lamp (fig. 2). Various manufacturers subsequently made lamps featuring this type of extinguisher well into the middle of the 20th century. The disadvantage of this type was that they had to be hand lit before assembly which presumably led to the development of the internal low voltage lighter used on later lamps.

Whilst Teale was manager, the company also produced illegally, Howat's deflector lamps (fig. 3) which had been patented in 1886 (UK 1709). A subsequent court action led to a royalty being paid to Howat and to his appointment for a short period, as works manager, during which time more of his lamps were produced. Simultaneously the company also produced 'Thomas' lamps under licence. Towards the end of 1889 Teale, who by this time was on the board of the company, was removed from the offices of director and Managing Director.

Also at the end of 1889 Joseph Prestwich was engaged as Traveller but within a year was appointed as development engineer to the company. It would appear that he had been engaged in development work prior to his appointment since a patent (Use 18226) dated November 1890 was granted bearing his name. This patent described the protector system as used in successful later lamps.

The appointment of J Prestwich as development engineer (and shortly afterwards director) heralded a new era in Protector history. Between 1890 and 1914 a considerable amount of research was carried out although at the start he seems to have produced a number of lamps which were more or less copies of existing lamps such as Jack Davy (which were out of favour by this time), Ashworth-Hepplewhite-Gray and Thorneburry lamps which can be seen in the Protector collection. As a result of his work a number of patents were assigned to J Prestwich/Protector between 1890 and 1914.

One of Prestwich's early research topics which went on for a number of years was the development of a Thorneburry type lamp. This is a Mueseler lamp which has a double glass, the air passing to the flame via the space between the glasses and through a gauze at the bottom of the lamp. In this way the flame receives clean air continually. This type of lamp was considered to be very safe. (see collection No 10). Protector made their own versions of this lamp and examples are shown in the collection (90 A, B, C) but there is no evidence of them being produced on a large scale. Eventually, Prestwich produced a double glass lamp, which seems to be a cross between a Thorneburry lamp and the later HCP lamps, and was based on his patent UK 16753/1905, UK 10,037/1906. Examples of this lamp are shown in the old 1914 catalogue (fig. 4) and in the lamp collection (92 A,B, & 93).

Concurrently with his work above, J Prestwich experimented amongst other things, with lamps that incorporated electrical lighting features. This meant that the lamps could be assembled completely before lighting. The first successful model was the BL (bottom lit) lamp described in UK patent 3785/1893. This was a spirit (Colzaline) burning lamp which could be lit by applying a low voltage (2v) current across a platinum filament adjacent to the wick. The current was applied to the frame of the lamp (fig. 5). This was a very successful lamp and was produced up to the 1950's.

A later equally successful variation of this lamp was the SL (side lit) type (fig 6), in which the current was applied to the filament via the frame and an insulated metal ring around the base of the glass. The SL type was easier to construct than the BL and was produced regularly until the 1970's, being occasionally requested today. It is described in UK patent 16039/1909.

Whilst the double glass, SL and BL lamps were being developed a large number of experimental lamps, probably in excess of one hundred, were also made, many of which can be seen in the Protector collection. However it is known from old photographs that the collection is far from complete. Most of the lamps would have been obsolete after 1914 since they would not conform to one or more of the new criteria laid down for miners safety lamps by the 1911 Coal Mines Act. These criteria are shown in a document entitled 'Coal Mines Act 1911-Test of Safety Lamps Memorandum', dated 6th February 1913. The main points were: 1. all lamps must have double gauze's or arrangement serving the same purpose i.e. Marsaut and Mueseler lamps acceptable but not Clanny lamps. 2. A straight edge put between the outside of adjacent pillars must not touch the glass-this rules out most lamps with only four pillars. 3. Lamps must be so constructed that they cannot be assembled without the gauze's. 4. Lamps must have an efficient locking device to prevent removal of oil vessel, glass or bonnet by unauthorised persons. This excludes screw locks. Following the implementation of the 1911 Coal Mines Act, there were only two Protector Co. safety lamps on the approved list for general use. They were (i) Prestwich Patent Protector-this was a BL or SL type. (ii) No 176 oil-this was a simpler lamp (fig. 7) with a pricker wick adjustment, sliding hand lead rivet lock, and had no protector system.

The 'Prestwich Patent Protector A' was also approved for use by officials-this was a BL or SL type which could be made wholly or partly of aluminium and could have copper gauze's if used for surveying. Lamps with aluminium parts were discontinued in the late 1950's for safety reasons. No other Protector lamps were on the approved list until May 1916 when the Prestwich Patent Protector 08 lamp was added to the list. This according to the government publication SRO 341 was similar to the BL/SL types but had a slightly wider gauze and could take a taller glass. However amongst the lamps in the collection there is one which is stamped 'Protector 08' which is completely different having the frame fixed to the reservoir and is hand lit (collection No. 89C)

After about 1914 no new lamps were produced or patented until about 1929 when Protector type 6 lamps emerged. These are lamps with a flint ignition device which in the prototype was activated by rotating the reservoir (see No 101 in collection and UK patent 329288/1929). However, an improved flint lighter was designed which used a striker key and was much simpler in construction. This system was patented (UK 344812/1929) and was the basis of the system used on Type 6 lamps today (fig. 8). Examples of the earlier lamps can be seen in the collection Nos. 102-106.

In the 1930's electric lighting was being used increasingly in mines, which easily surpassed flame safety lamps in brightness. Consequently new standards of lighting were applied and new regulations came into force-Safety Lamps (Conditions of Use) Order 1934-under which safety lamps which were considered bright enough to be used continually at a coal face fell into a new category-Schedule A. Most of the flame lamps in use at this time did not fit into this category and were put into another category-Schedule B. Lamps in this latter group could only be used by workers not at the coal face nor loading stations, and, if they were fitted with self contained lighting devices, could only be used by officials.

This led to more research and the development of high candle power (HCP) lamps which would fit into Category A, and a number of firms produced such lamps. Protector themselves developed a series of lamps the most successful of which was the type 33A (fig. 9 and No. 97 in collection). The CT33A was a Mueseler type lamp with an inner glass combustion tube suspended from the chimney. Production of this lamp started in 1935 and went on into the 1950's.

The advent of Schedule A high candle power lamps did not prevent the further development of lamps which now fall under Schedule B and a number of new lamps were developed and manufactured by Protector. The first of these, in the 1930's was a lamp designed for Manchester collieries which was designated type MC40 (fig. 10 and No 89A in collection). This was a bonneted Marsaut lamp which had the frame fixed to the reservoir and the bonnet was locked by a magnetic lock on one of the pillars. The lamp burnt heavy oil which necessitated the use of a high tension lighter. These lamps were made until the 1950's.

After this there appeared to be a lull in further lamp development until the late 1950's when a series of lamps were produced based on the Protector Type 6 lamp (see above). These were types 59, 6RS and 6GRS Type 59. This design was patented by Protector in 1958 (UK 841,036). It is a low voltage lit lamp in which the lighting filament is rotated over the wick and a current passed, supplied by batteries in the base of the lamp. The lighter is operated by pushing a striker key similar to that on a type 6 lamp. This system was thought to be safer than that on a conventional type 6 lamp since the wick on the latter could (in theory) become impregnated with flint dust from the lighter, which would affect the flame. Before the final design was arrived at, earlier prototypes had been objected to by Naylor's of Wigan who claimed that their patents were being infringed. After lengthy discussions between the Protector board and Naylor's from 1957 onwards the type 59 was made. It was then produced for the NCB who considered that Naylor's patents were frail and not infringed. Examples of type 59 lamps and prototypes are in the collection Nos. 116-118 inc. Type 6RS. This a type 6 lamp which has an aspirator ring and inlet fitted into the bonnet. This allows air samples from a probe to be fed to the lamp to determine the methane content (fig. 11). These lamps were made from the early 1960's and are still in production.

Type GR6S. This is a modified type 6 lamp usually referred to as a Garforth lamp. Samples of air taken by an aspirator bulb can be injected into an inlet in the side of the lamp below the glass to determine the amount of methane present. This system was invented by UK patent 1048136/1964. Manufacture of these lamps started in the late 1960's and they are still in production today. In addition to all the research and development described above Protector have had close associations with two other firms.

(i) The Miners Lamp Electric Lighting Co. Leeds. Protector were approached by this company in 1891 with regard to manufacturing MLEL Co. lamps and in 1892 an agreement was reached. At first it would appear that lamps were made under license since royalties were paid but later on it would seem that they were taken over by Protector as in 1913, the Protector board wound the company up. This would also explain why the lamps were marked 'Miners Lamp Electric Lighting Company Monton', and not Leeds. Four of these lamps are in the collection Nos. 20-23.

(ii) Johnson, Clapham & Morris. This firm made lamps from the 19th century. Protector manufactured some of their styles of lamp. In the 1950's J.C.M. stopped making lamps and the manufacture of J.C.M. lamps was carried on by Protector and examples are shown in the collection Nos. 94-96. One type of J.C.M. lamp is still manufactured today (fig. 13).

Finally, a word about the position of flame safety lamps in mines today. Since electric lighting is largely used in most mines today, the use of flame lamps for general illumination has ceased and they are now used mainly for inspection and gas detection. For general gas detection they have the advantage over methanometers, which detect only methane, in that they can indicate the presence of other gases and a lack of oxygen. Thus they are still valuable instruments.



William Ackroyd
1849-1920

William Ackroyd and William Best

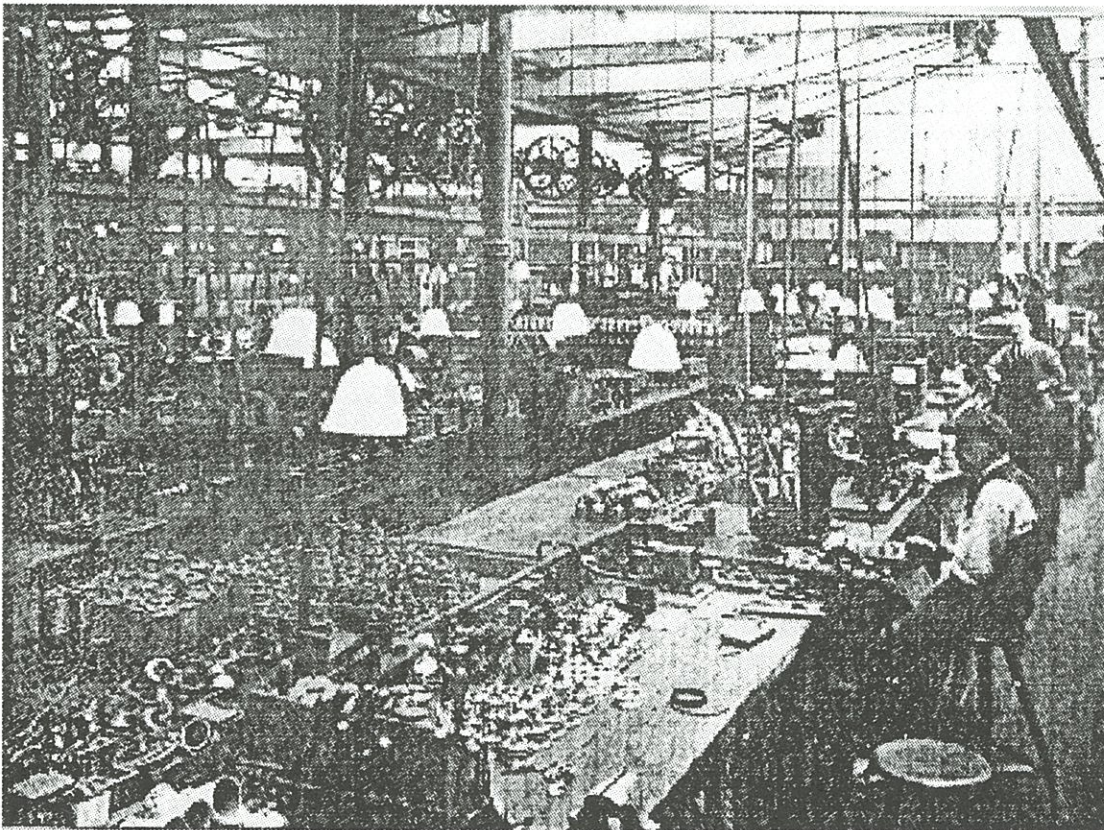
Inventors and Improvers
of
Miners'
Safety Lamps

by Werner Horning



William Best
1846-1932

The Ackroyd family, headed by Francis Ackroyd (1765 - 1840) lived in Horton area of Bradford, England, where they carried on the trade of Textile Manufactures, in those days a Cottage Industry. It was Francis who began bringing the Cottage Industries together, forming them into Textile Mills in the Horton area, towards the end of the 18th Century.



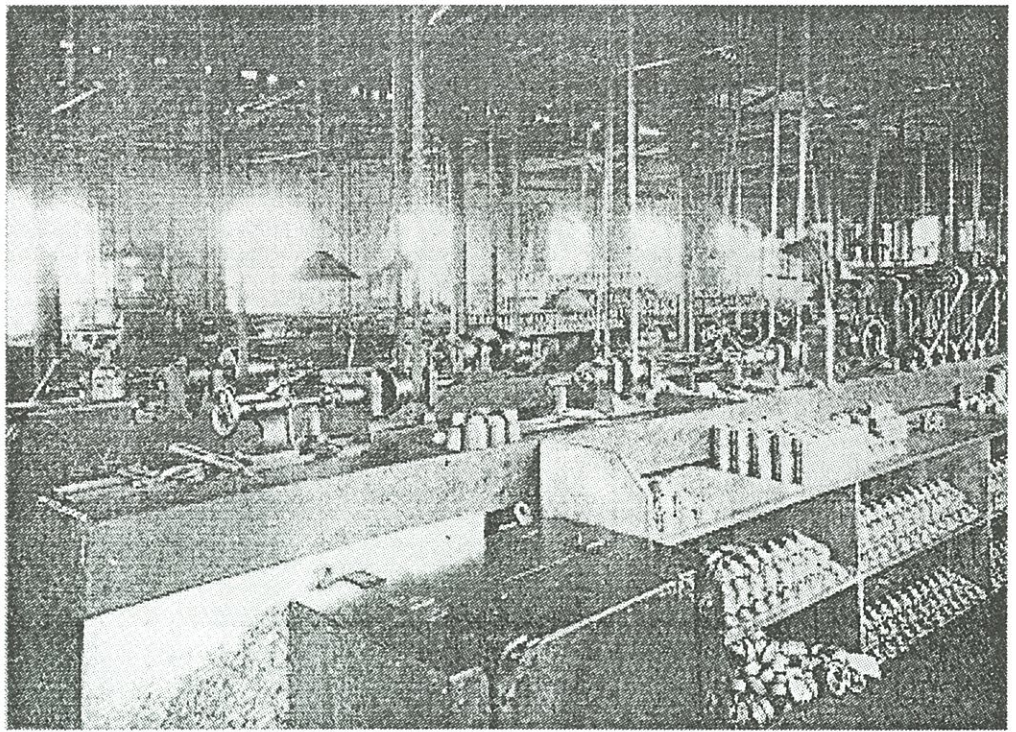
Early view of Beacon Works showing the Lamp Fitting Shop. Damaged lamps (bottom left) were returned for refurbishment under the continuous hire system.

Francis had six sons, all of whom were involved in commerce in and around Bradford, though not necessarily in the Textile field, they also had interests in the Timber Industry, and eventually expanded into the Coal Mining Industry. Opening Coal Mines in Birkenhow, Drighlington and Morley, near Leeds.

Thomas Ackroyd, son of Francis, had eleven children,

and it was his branch of the family who formed the company now known as WABCO. For it was William Ackroyd (1849-1920), Thomas's eldest son, who founded Ackroyd and Best, the forerunner of the wellknown company for Miners Flame Safety Lamps. William and his brother Alfred, took over Morley Main Colliery, where coal was mined from 1855 to 1909.

William Best (1846 - 1932) was born in Pudsey and he came to Morley when his father moved here in 1854. He commenced employment at Morley Main Colliery as a Pit Boy in 1856, at the age of 10.



View of interior of Peseverance Works situated on the corner of Commercial Street and Ackroyd Street, showing assembly and machine shop area (1902-1911).



Early company transport. Note the speed of 12 m.p.h. and chain driven rear wheel and solid tires. How times have changed! (July 30, 1915).

Eventually he became Lamp Man and later still, Lamp Foreman. Despite his humble origins, William Best was an innovator, he had a "creative genius", and when William Ackroyd, himself a Mining Engineer, assumed control of Morley Main, the two were brought together.

Ackroyd and Best opened their first factory, when they rented a building in High Street, Morley, in 1896. It became known as the Hembrigg Lamp Works. In 1897 a Limited Company was formed with a share capital value of £25,000. William

Ackroyd and William Best respectively, retained the positions of Chairman and General Manager. The company had three Directors, Ackroyd, who was Chairman, a man named Jonathan Longbotham, from Sheffield, and a Captain Inman from London. Inman and Longbotham were not involved in production or the day-to-day running of the company, their interest was purely financial. William Best later became a Director in 1898, but only remained on the board for one year.

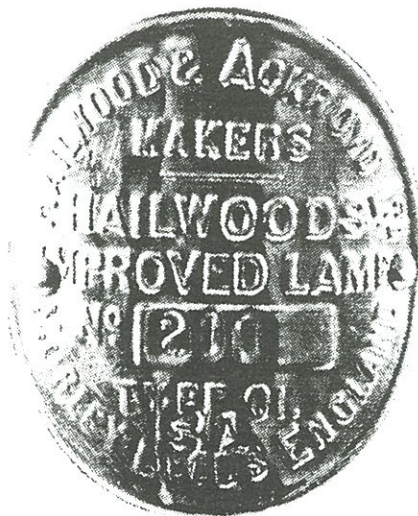
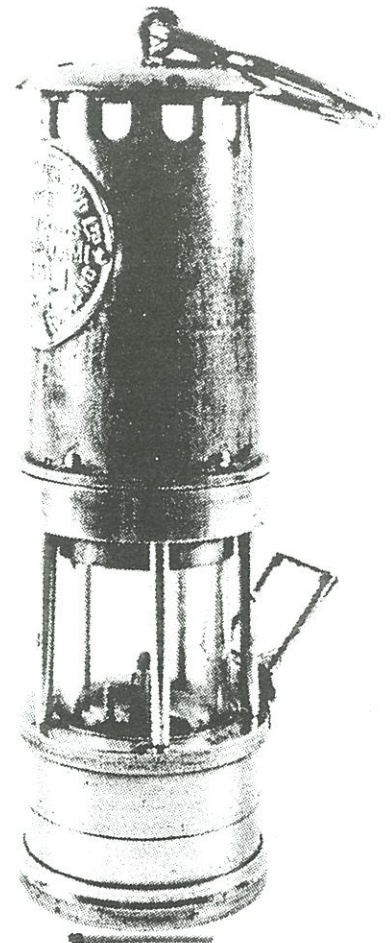


Visit of World Glass Federation to Beacon Works in 1930. Delegates holding Miners Lamps produced at that time. E. A. Hailwood (2nd right). Professor Turner (Delegation Leader) in center.

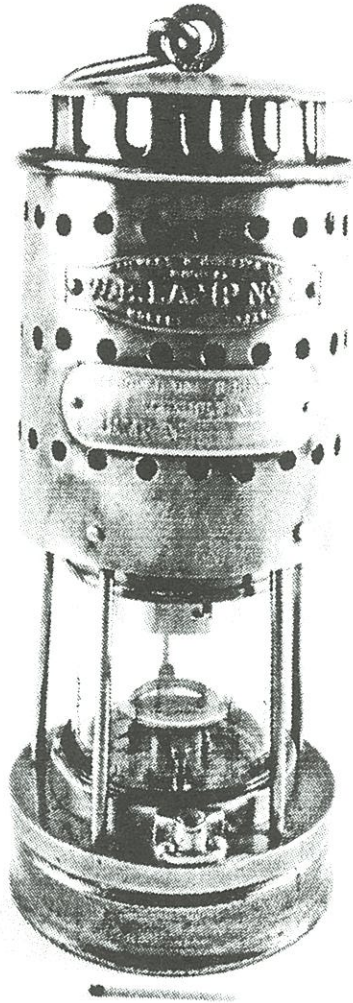
Hembrigg Lamp Works was fitted out with the most up-to-date machinery available at the time. It even had its own Electricians Workshop, and it was in that workshop that the system was designed and built to power the lighting throughout the entire factory, very innovative for the period!

In 1902, when Hembrigg Works was found to be structurally unsafe, the company was forced to move.

Whilst Hembrigg Works was almost certainly the company's first Lamp Manufacturing Factory, patent documentation taken out by William Best, seems to indicate Ackroyd and Best were actually producing Miners Lamps before 1896. It is known Ackroyd and Best Lamps won prizes at Sunderland and Newcastle between 1894 and 1895, two



(above) Hailwood's Improved Lamp, produced ~1930



Gold Medals and a Diploma. The lamps which took those prizes may have been made in the well-equipped machine shop at Morley Main Colliery. From 1902 until 1911, Perseverance Works accommodated the Ackroyd and Best Lamp Manufacturing Business, and during that time, many patents were taken out, dealing with miners lamps improvements. It was not possible to patent the lamp itself, as that was designed by Sir Humphry Davy about 1813. Davy refused his invention on the grounds that it was for benefit of mankind. So it was only possible to patent improvements - lamp construction, lamp ignition systems etc. - improvements to the basic Davy design.

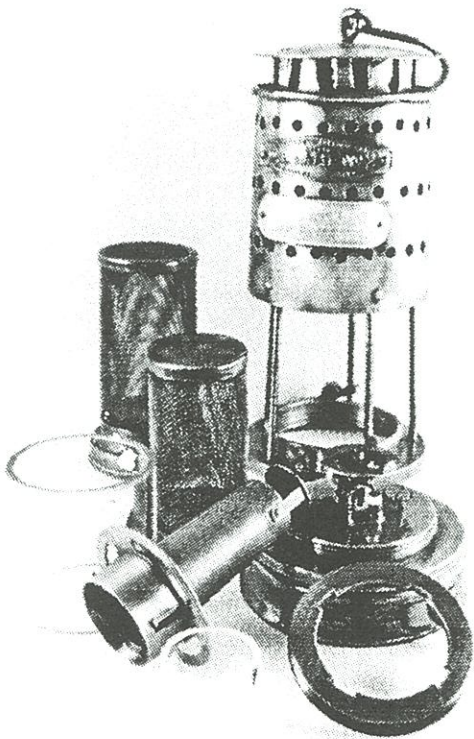
Ackroyd and Best took out 12 patents before commencing large scale lamp manufacture. Patents were also taken out in Belgium, France and America, which would indicate that they were also into the export market. Indeed they even devised three ways for customers to obtain their lamps - straight sale, H.P. terms, or continuous hire, where the lamps remained the property of the company.

They boasted that 1/4 million of their lamps were in use, despite strong competition from Leeds, where the German-owned company, Karl Wolf said in 1906, that 800,000 of their lamps were in circulation.

Board meetings, especially during William Best's term of Office, tended to be acrimonious affairs between him and the rest of the board. One of the central problems concerning other members of the board, was Best's dual role, director and general manager, and perhaps the reason he resigned his directorship one year after taking office.

Another point of conflict was the fact that all Best's four sons were employed by the firm. John Charles Best was Works Under Manager, Robert Octavious Best was an electrician, Albert Best a brass finisher and Maxwell Best was in charge of the foundry.

Yet the most contentious issue of all, involved a patent for a miners lamp, taken out by John C. Best, assisted by his father William. That patent was used by



(left) Stamping: Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd. Makers, W.B. Lamp No. 2, Morley Yorks. Approved Under Light NG, Schedule A, Lamp No.

the company, and they were compelled to pay royalty to the Bests to manufacture that particular lamp.

All the Best family were finally dismissed in 1908, when it came to light they had set up a rival company, the "Best Contracting Company"!

In 1911, the company moved to their new purpose-built accommodation at Beacon Works, where the production of miners lamps continued. Then in 1914, just after the outbreak of the First World War, glass tube supplies from the supplier in Jena, Germany, became unobtainable, and the company was forced to look elsewhere. It was in 1915 that they added the Glass Works to their Beacon Works premises.

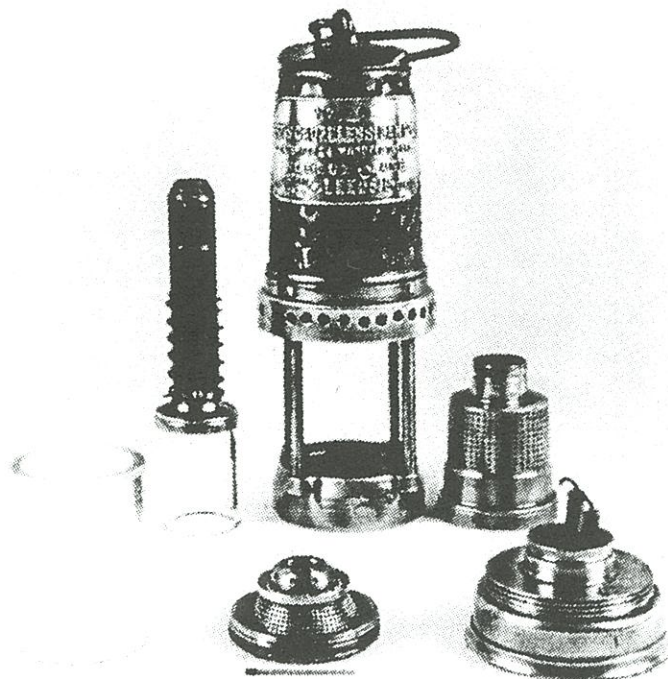
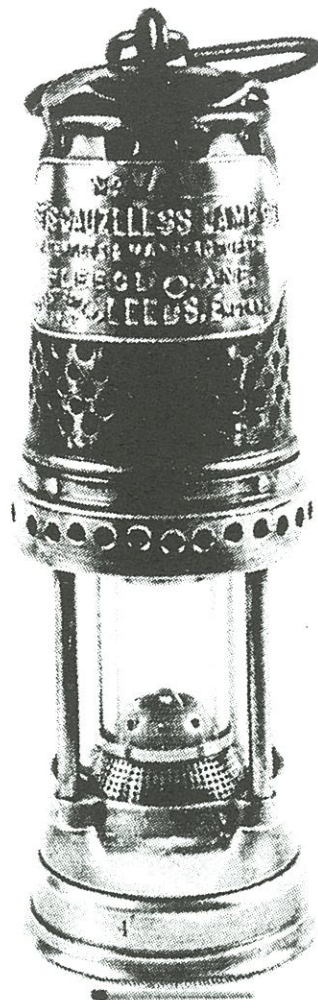
Earnest Arthur Hailwood joined the company in 1897 in the capacity of Company Secretary. Hailwood remained in the position until 1908, when the Best's were dismissed. He then assumed the dual roles of General Manager and Company Secretary. (in one of the next issues you can read more about Hailwood).

William Best, dismissed by the company in 1908, continued to work on the development of miners' lamps, and in 1916, at the age of 70, he had a Ministry Approval for the design of a Gauzeless Lamp for use in the mines.

William Ackroyd died in 1920, the year the company began a Mint Operation, producing an East African 50-cent coin. The company name was changed in 1927 to Hailwood and Ackroyd, and continued making glass products through 1979, and was closed down then.

Reference: Michael Warwick and others.

*(right) Stamping: Best's Gauzeless Lamp Co. Ltd.,
Patentees & Manufacturers, Fleece Lane, Latest
Patent, Leeds, England 1922,*



WE'RE A HAPPY CROWD

WORDS AND MUSIC
BY
EFFIE MURIEL HAILWOOD



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Published by
HAILWOOD & ACKROYD LTD. LAMP EXPERTS,
MORLEY, NR. LEEDS.

Muriel Hailwood's Song

submitted by Manfred Stutzer

Muriel Hailwood, wife of Ernest Hailwood (Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd./Morley, Leeds) wrote the following song. It was published in 1935, and appears to promote the lamp whose sales they profitted from:

We have never felt so happy in our lives before.
All our fears are gone, for worries we have none.
We have found a perfect lamp which thrills us to the core!
So with hearty voices, sing our chorus, ev'ry one!

CHORUS

For we're a happy crowd,
And we're mighty proud of the lamp we've chosen,
We're a happy crowd!
Flame lamps are the best,
They put our minds at rest;
No more need to worry,
Our lamps are the best.
We share our secret with our neighbours;
Work is now a pleasure, not a labour.
Soon we'll grow rich quick,
Working with the pick of illumination,
We're a happy crowd!

Can't you hear us singing as we're tramping to the pit!
Darkest night or day, we can't help feeling gay,
Healthy and contented, we're all looking very fit;
Happy voices ringing, just as though our work were play!

We don't care a button if the sky is pink or blue.
Ev'ry-where we go, our sunshine lamps will glow!
If you'd like to share our luck, there's plenty left for you.
Hurry up and et one, now that you are in the know!

A History of:
British Carbide Lamp Manufacturers
Founded from the Original Business of
'Friemann & Wolf'

Part II

by Mick Corbridge

In Leeds, 'Leeds Premier Lamp' managed to raise further capital of £2,350, and purchased extra tooling that enabled them to start their own manufacture of mining lamps. Further Company difficulties were again met with in 1922/3, when a slump in stock prices and poor business sales left them with a large bank overdraft. The situation soon improved following the introduction of other manufactured goods, mainly for the motor and weaving trades. In 1934 spare money was available to build a new office block, and in 1938 a large extension to the main factory floors was constructed. This allowed for extra machinery to be installed, which was made use of at the start of the Second World War when large contracts were offered to 'Leeds Premier' by the various 'Ministries of Supplies', and 'Admiralty'. This proved to be a very profitable time for 'Leeds Premier', and with carbide lamps alone, during the war years 37,708 were sold to the forces, and a further 215,643 were sold to the mining and railway industries.

Immediately after the war years 'Leeds Premier' followed the Government's call for increased exports, and concentrated upon overseas sales. Prior to the war years a average of 30,660 lamps per year were exported overseas, after the war the average (over 10 years), was increased to a figure of 88,950 per year. These lamps went to Africa, Rhodesia, Cyprus, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malay, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Brazil. One of their largest export products was the 'Acetylene Inspection Lamp - No. 64', which was particularly liked by the various National Railways.

THE Premier Lamp & Engineering Co. Ltd.

ENGINEERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

*Miner's Safety Lamps, Electric Lamps and
Acetylene Lamps for Mines, Railways, &c.*

ALL MACHINES & ACCESSORIES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

*Registered Offices -
Horsfield Works,
Armley, Leeds*

5th October 1927.


Telegraphic Address.
PRELAMCO, LEEDS.

TELEPHONE 24507 LEEDS.

*A.B.C. 5th Edition
and Marconi Codes used*

<small>YOUR REFERENCE</small>	<small>OUR REFERENCE</small>
	RLW/AB.

London Office:
39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. 1
Telephone No. Victoria 3979.
Telegrams:
PRELAMCO BOWEST, LONDON.



'Premier Lamp' Letterhead - 1929.

The Premier Lamp & Engineering Co Ltd

Lamp Manufacturers and General Engineers

**MOORFIELD WORKS
ARMLEY LEEDS 12**

Telegrams "Premier Leeds" Code ABC 3rd Floor Telephone Armley 3861

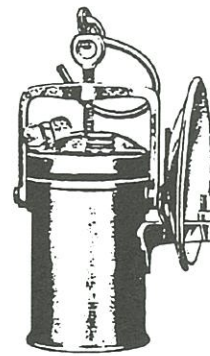
Manufacturers of
**PORTABLE & STATIONARY
ACETYLENE LAMPS**

for use in

Mines Quarries Tunnels Sewers Foundries
Shipyards

Engineering Boiler Gas and Waterworks
and upon

Permanent Way Repairs Erection Work etc.



Weardale Lamp. No. 65 B.L.

MINING or ENGINEERING LAMP

with
POSITIVE SCREW LOCK
AND
BRIDLE IN LINE WITH BURNER
In Steel (tinned after manufacture) with
Brass Water Vessel

One size in Steel

Height to Bridle	...	8½ in.
Weight	...	1 lb. 12 oz.
Charge of Carbide	...	6 oz.
Lighting Power	...	20 c.p.
Burning Capacity	...	8 hrs.
Burner No. 105	...	14 litre
Code Word	...	CEPA

Alternate Hooks can be fitted to Lamp
Reflectors A B and D (page 11) are interchangeable



Cornwall Lamp. No. 66.

MINING or ENGINEERING LAMP

with
CENTRE SCREW LOCK
SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT

In Steel (tinned after manufacture) with
Brass Water Vessel Base

One size in Steel

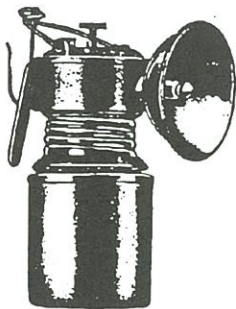
Height to Bridle	...	8½ in.
Weight	...	1 lb. 12 oz.
Charge of Carbide	...	8 oz.
Lighting Power	...	20 c.p.
Burning Capacity	...	8-10 hrs.
Burner No. 105	...	14 litre
Code Word	...	ACAN

LIGHTWEIGHT MINING LAMP

for carrying on
BELT or in BUTTON-HOLE
Made from Seamless Brass Stampings

One size in Brass

Height to Bridle	...	6 in.
Weight	...	8 oz.
Charge of Carbide	...	4 oz.
Lighting Power	...	12 c.p.
Burning Capacity	...	6 hrs.
Burner No. 111	...	7 litre
Code Word	...	COBI



Colibri Lamp. No. 84.



Premier Lamp. No. 85.

MINERS CAP LAMP

with
FLINT LIGHTER
THE LIGHTEST AND BRIGHTEST
LAMP ON THE MARKET
Spare Carbide Containers supplied to permit
Lamp being used over full shift.
Made from Seamless Brass Stampings

One size in Brass

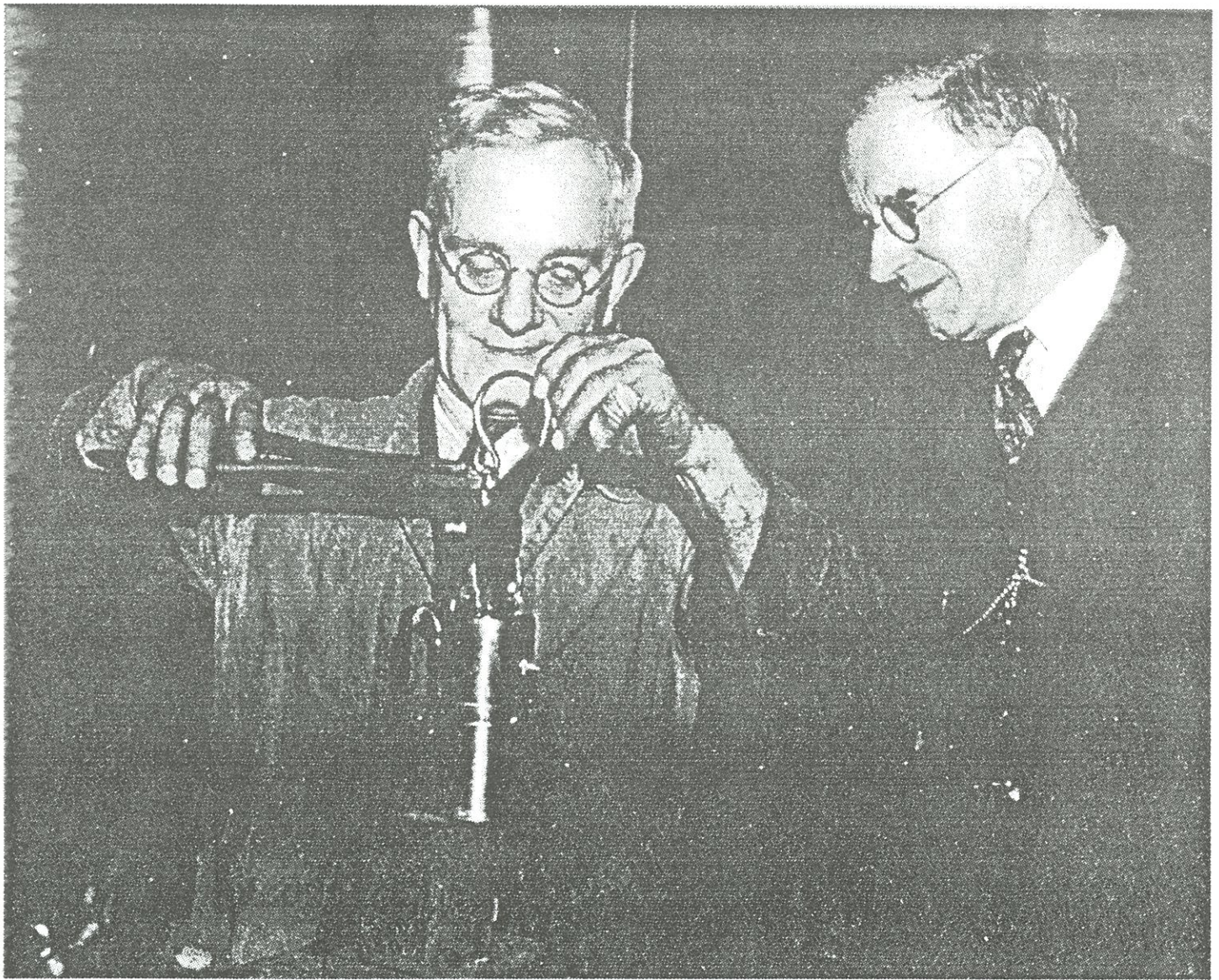
Height	...	3½ in.
Weight	...	6 oz.
Charge of Carbide	...	2½ oz.
Lighting Power	...	12 c.p.
Burning Capacity	...	4½ hrs.
Burner No. 110	...	7 litre
Code Word	...	CAPA

Canvas Mining Caps with metal front to carry these
lamps are supplied in all sizes.

Cover and page examples from a 1940 'Premier' Carbide lamp catalog.

In 1949 the 1,000,000th lamp was produced, (a 'Cleveland' acetylene lamp ; - see fig.2) ; and in 1954 - 100,000 lamps were manufactured in one year.

In 1957, due to a requirement for extra factory space that was not available at Moorfield Works, 'Leeds Premier' moved to new premises only 3/4 mile away at 'Pleco Works' - Wortley. Mr. R. L. Woosnam died in 1962 after 48 years as Managing Director; he was replaced by Mr. H. Lowery with Mr. A. Glencross acting as Chairman.



*The making of the 1,000,000th 'Premier' lamp. Moorfield Works - Leeds, 1949.
Mr. H. Melley - Foreman, and Mr. W. T. Clarke - Works Manager.*

Later, in 1965, a subsidiary factory was opened 80 miles north of Leeds at Peterlee - County Durham, but no lamp manufacturing was carried out on this site; it was closed later in 1981. Mr. Lowery and Mr. Glencross resigned in 1971 and were replaced by Mr. J. P. Graham as Managing Director, and Mr. R. N. Woosnam as Chairman. Mr. Woosnam was later replaced as Chairman by Mr. J. Smurthwaite in 1979.

What happened to the business from this period is uncertain, but the Company fell into receivership on 31st December 1984 and was acquired by 'Metes Leeds Ltd.' in February 1985. With this new ownership the Company moved to a new premises only 1 mile away on the Leeds Ring Road, but within 1 year the rights to manufacture lamps was sold out to 'Caving Supplies', Buxton - Derbyshire. This included the required tooling equipment to manufacture the 'King - No. 61', the 'Wales - No. 61', the 'Cleveland - No.67', the 'Cap Lamp No. 85' and the 'Malham - No.PL90'. Later in 1992, 'Caving Supplies' sold on the tooling and spares for the 'Wales' and 'King' lamps to 'Mineral and Mine', Zellafeld - Germany. The remaining three carbide lamp patterns are still supplied by 'Caving Supplies' from Buxton.

PREMIER LAMP & ENGINEERING Co.Ltd
LIST OF DIRECTORS

Mr.R.Cremer	1913 - 1914
Mr.M.Servaes	1913 - 1916
Mr.R.L.P.Bell	1914 - 1938
Mr.R.L.Woosnam	1914 - 1962
Mr.A.Glencross	1914 - 1947
Mr.O.Gossell	1914 - 1918
Mr.J.Blumer	1919 - 1937
Mr.W.C.Mc.Neil	1939 - 1954
Mr.J.Findlay	1943 - 1959
Mr.W.A.Glencross	1947 - 1971
Mr.H.Lowery	1956 - 1971
Mr.R.N.Woosnam	1971 - 1979
Mr.J.P.Graham	1971 - 1985
Mr.J.Smurthwaite	1979 - 1985

*A listing of Premier Lamp Co.
Directors and models of carbide
lamps made.*

LIST OF MANUFACTURED 'PREMIER' CARBIDE LAMPS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>CODE WORD</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
YORKSHIRE	60	OPOCABA	0
YORKSHIRE	60	OPPACADDA	1
YORKSHIRE	60	OPACAVA	2
KING	61	AKIG	0
KING	61	AKIN	1
KING	61	AKIL	2
KAFFIR	63	OPAKAFFA	1
WALES	64	WALA	1
AIREDALE	65	CELA	1
AIREDALE	65	CENA	2
WEARDALE	65BL	CEPA	2
CORNWALL	66	ACAN	-
CLEVELAND	67	ACIL	-
CUMBERLAND	73	COLO	1
COSMOS	82	COMO	0
REX CAP	84	OPEREX(A&B)	1
PREMIER CAP	85	CAPA	1
COLIBRI	86	COBI	1
CRESCENT	87	DETRA	1
TABLE LAMP	95	OPATAB	1
CONTRACTORS	156	OPACONTRA	1
CONTRACTORS	156	OPACON	2
FLARE	160	FLARO	1
FLARE	160	FLARET	2
FLARE	160	FLARAN	3
MALHAM	PL90	-	-

* * *

Going back to 1916, when William Maurice had acquired full control of what was previously owned 'Friedmann and Wolf', business was soon going well. Maurice had made several improvements and additions to the range of carbide lamps supplied, and whilst still living at 358 Mushroom Lane, he patented his improved water filling cap with patent No. 116837 which was accepted on 27 June 1918. With this, the centrally mounted plug style water door was secured by the tightening down of the thumb screw. The plug cap doubled as a load spreading seat for the pressure of the thumb screw fastening.

On 3rd. November 1920, Wm. Maurice registered a subsidiary company at his main company address of 169/171 Young Street, that of 'The Federation Lamp Co. Ltd.' This was mainly to manufacture and supply the growing need for electric mining pattern portable lighting. This company was re-registered in 1923 when all of his business premises were moved once again, this time to South Street - Sheffield. At this time, from about 1920 to 1930, Wm. Maurice was also associated with 'Concordia Co. (C.E.A.G.)' of Dortmund; he also had a business address in London at 16A John Street.

LIST WAG1D.

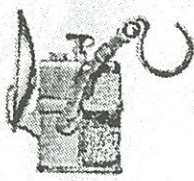
ORIGINAL WOLF ACETYLENE MINING LAMPS

The Lamps Illustrated below are Original Wolf Inventions. They are known and used throughout the world, and are easily imitated.

Buyers should see that they get Genuine Wolf Lamps, which all bear our familiar Wolf's Head Trade Mark.



ORIGINAL NO. 65.
Simplified Body
Lock Lamp.



ORIGINAL NO. 66.
Kicker Lock Lamp.
As used all over the world.



ORIGINAL NO. 73A.
Revolving Taper Screw Lock
with Self-Raising Lens.

Order No.	Material	Weight (lbs)	Height (in)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)
65	1	Steel	12	8	10-12	20	4	2100	5.0	0	21	0
	2	Steel	12	7 1/2	7-8	20	2	2100	1.0	0	21	0
	3	Steel	12	6 1/2	7-8	20	2	2100	1.0	0	21	0
66	1	Steel	12	7 1/2	10-12	20	4	2100	1.7	9	21	0
	2	Steel	12	7 1/2	7-8	20	2	2100	1.7	6	21	0
	3	Steel	12	6 1/2	7-8	20	2	2100	1.7	3	21	0
73A	1	Steel	12	10	14-12	30	6	2100	1.4	0	21	0
	2	Steel	12	10	7-8	20	2	2100	1.9	0	21	0
	3	Steel	12	10	5-6	20	2	2100	1.0	0	21	0

NOTE: All above lamps are fitted with 14 Glass Lenses. When competing other lamps with ours, see first they have the same burner and visible capacity.

THE WOLF SAFETY LAMP CO.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: STAR WORKS, YOUNG STREET, SHEFFIELD.

STAR WORKS, YOUNG STREET, SHEFFIELD.

WOLF ACETYLENE MINE LAMPS.

THE LAMPS ILLUSTRATED BELOW ARE ORIGINAL WOLF DESIGNS. THEY ARE KNOWN AND USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND ARE WIDELY IMITATED.

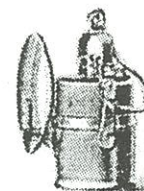
FOR SALE AND PRICE SEE LIST



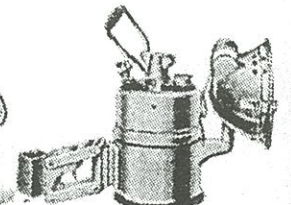
No. 73 B



No. 60 B



No. 60



No. 60 B



No. 73



No. 73 A



No. 73

LIST No. 650.

WOLF Acetylene Cap Lamps and Small Hand Lamps.

FOR LIGHT AND NEAR THE USE OF MINERS.



Lamp No. 65A.



Lamp No. 65B.



Lamp No. 71



Lamp No. 72



Lamp No. 73

Order No.	Material	Weight (lbs)	Height (in)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)	Weight (oz)
65A	Steel	12	8	10-12	20	4	2100	5.0	0
65B	Steel	12	7 1/2	7-8	20	2	2100	1.0	0
71	Steel	12	7 1/2	10-12	20	4	2100	1.7	9
72	Steel	12	7 1/2	7-8	20	2	2100	1.7	6
73	Steel	12	10	14-12	30	6	2100	1.4	0

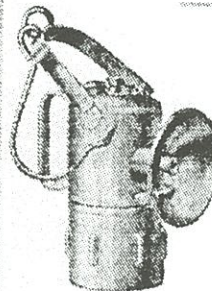
NOTE: All above lamps are fitted with 14 Glass Lenses. When competing other lamps with ours, see first they have the same burner and visible capacity.

THE WOLF SAFETY LAMP CO.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: STAR WORKS, YOUNG STREET, SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD.

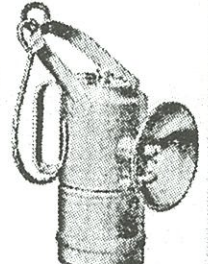
ACETYLENE MINE LAMPS AND FLARES.



No. 60B.
Improved design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 24s. 0d.



No. 60.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 18s. 0d.



No. 73.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 21s. 0d.



No. 73A.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 21s. 0d.



No. 73.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 21s. 0d.



No. 73.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 21s. 0d.



No. 73.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 21s. 0d.



No. 73.
Standard design with
simplified body and self-raising
lens. Weight 12 lbs.
Height 12 inches.
PRICE - 21s. 0d.



Letterhead for 'Federation Lamp Company - 1923.

In 1932 'The Wolf Safety Lamp (Hiring) Co. Ltd.' was formed, in which besides himself, his daughter Miss Helen Monica Maurice became one of the Directors along with a Mr. Robert Cumming, and a Mr. E. B. Morgan. This subsidiary company offered for hire several patterns of portable electric mining lamp including compressed air driven lamps. It also offered electric lamp room design and supervision for the training of colliery staff in the care and control of portable electric lighting. The Company quickly became successful in obtaining contracts with many collieries.

In 1934, 'Wolf of Sheffield' moved yet again, this time into a larger updated factory to be housed with modern manufacturing machinery, and it is here that the Company has remained up to the present day.

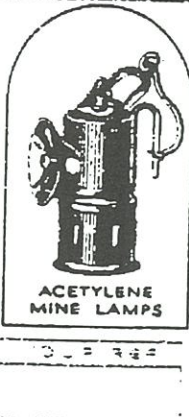
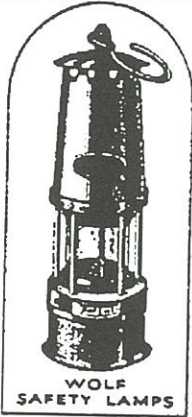
Helen Monica Maurice became Chairman and Managing Director of the Company in 1951 succeeding



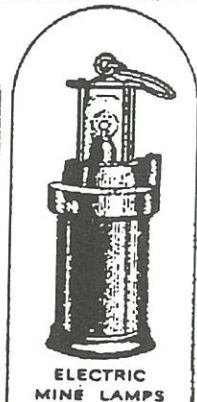
Helen Monica Maurice - 1936

THE WOLF SAFETY LAMP CO (Wm Maurice) LTD.

ESTABLISHED AT LEEDS IN 1905 AND TRANSFERRED TO SHEFFIELD



Star Works, South St., Park,
SHEFFIELD



TELEPHONE 20675 TEL ADDRESS: "WOLFLITE"
DIRECTORS: MONDMARK B.C.M. WOLF
WM. MAURICE, F.G.S., M.L.S.S. - H.L. MAURICE - A. M. CAPELL, M.A. (LOND)


THE ONLY MAKERS OF WOLF NAPHTHA OIL ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC LAMPS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Wolf letterhead - 1928



A photograph taken in 1939, just after the move to Saxon Road Works - Sheffield.
Monica and William Maurice (front row center).

her father William Maurice. She had previously joined the Company as her father's secretary in 1930 at the age of 21. She was trained as an engineer, and in 1938 she became the only woman member of the 'Association of Mining Electrical Engineers', a lone position that she held until 1979.




No. of Certificate.
143486

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

I hereby certify that a Statement of change of particulars registered furnished by "The Federation Lamp Co." of:- South Street, Park, Sheffield. formerly of:- 169/171, Young Street, Sheffield. pursuant to Section 6 of the above-mentioned Act was registered on the 1st day of May 1923.

Dated this 2nd day of May 1923.


 Registrar of Business Names.

Section 6 of the Act enacts that, if a change occurs in any of the particulars registered, such change must be notified to the Registrar on the prescribed form within 14 days of its occurrence. The Board of Trade may, on application, allow an extension of the period within which such notification must be made.

Section 13 enacts that, if a firm or individual registered under the Act ceases to carry on business, the partners of the firm, or the individual (or if he is dead his personal representative) must give notice thereof to the Registrar on the prescribed form, within three months after the business has ceased.

Section 11 enacts that Certificates issued under the Act must be kept exhibited in a conspicuous position at the principal place of business.

Forms of notification of change or cessation may be obtained from the
 REGISTRAR OF BUSINESS NAMES, 3 & 4, CLEMENT'S INN, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Registration Certificate for
 Change of Address of
 'Wolf's' - 'Federation Lamp Company'.
 May 2. 1923.

No. of Certificate 16 Number of Shares


Wolf Safety Lamp (Hiring) Company, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929.

CAPITAL £6000, divided into 6000 Shares of £1 each.

This is to Certify that Mr. Reginald James Whitty ^{London, Essex} of the Public Trustee's Office, Kidgway, is the Registered Proprietor of the above mentioned Company Fully Paid Shares of One Pound each, numbered 2106 to 2399 inclusive, in WOLF SAFETY LAMP (HIRING) COMPANY, LIMITED, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the said Company.

Given under the Common Seal of the Company
 the 12th day of February 1945


W. Maurice Director
R. Manning Secretary

1945 Share Certificate for 'Wolf Safety lamp Hiring Co.'

The early 1950's saw the last in the manufacture of 'Wolf of Sheffield' carbide lamps, when design in more compact flame safety lamps and lightweight electrics was the desired way forward. There then followed a decade of developing new markets for safety lamps especially in the petrochemical and shipping industries. Monica Maurice, (as she was continued to be referred to even after her marriage in 1938 to Dr. Arthur Newton Jackson); continued as the Head of the Company until she retired from the position of Managing Director in 1979, but continued as Chairman until her death in 1988. Her son John Jackson continues as Managing Director to date. Some years ago, 'Wolf Safety Lamp Co. Ltd.', ceased the manufacture of all patterns of mine lighting and diversified into the expanding area of surface safety lighting for a whole range of industries. Over the last 10 years this business has been extremely successful and is now heavily involved in research and development work.

Mining Company ID Badges

by Dave Johnson

In the never ending quest to present new fields of mining artifact collecting I offer this article on mining company employee ID badges. These badges fall into two categories, those having photos and those with just an employee number. The photo ID badges are generally of a newer vintage, with a few from the 1920's and 1930's but most dating from the 1940's to the present time. These ID badges are found in brass, nickel plated brass, aluminum, bakelite and plastic. Some are solid metal with stamped lettering, others are metal with paper or photo inserts protected by a celluloid covering, while still others are bakelite or plastic.

Mining Company ID badges were used in all types of mining across the nation - coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, boron, zinc and others. Given the number of these items that once existed they have become a relatively rare item today. Pictured here is a small sampling of the variety of ID badges that exist with some history of the companies they represent. All pieces are from the author's collection with the exception of the two borax ID's provided by Deric English.



Employee badges from explosive companies are a collecting field unto themselves. The badge shown here is from the **Atlas Powder Co.**, circa 1920's.

The **Pickands Mather Co.** was one of the early and important firms to mine iron ore in Michigan and Minnesota. Three of their many mines were the Anvil-Palms, Cary and Newport Mines.

The Anvil-Palms Mine - Located near Bessemer, Michigan and was developed originally as the Anvil Mine Iron Mining Co. and the Palms Iron Mining Co., in the 1880's. These mines were taken over by the newly formed Newport Mining Co. in 1901. The Newport Mining Co. was a subsidiary of Pickands Mather.

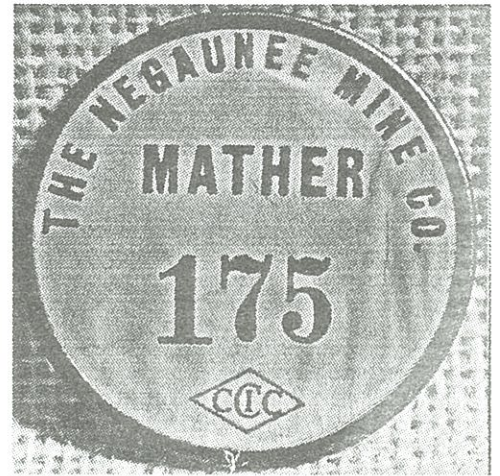
The **Cary Mine** located at Hurley, Wisconsin was opened and owned by the Verona Mining Co. (Formed 1899). The Verona Mining Co. was a subsidiary of Pickands Mather.

The **Newport Mine**, located at Ironwood, Michigan was owned by the Newport Mining Co., which in turn was a subsidiary of Pickands Mather.

The three Pickands Mather Employee badges pictured here are nickel plated brass with black lettering and date from the 1930's.



The **Negaunee Mining Co.** began development work East of Negaunee, MI on the Marquette Iron Range in December of 1884. They worked a body of Bessemer quality ore and were working two shafts by 1886. The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. later acquired the property (See Eureka 26 for article on the C.C.I. Co.) and operated it as the Negaunee Mine.

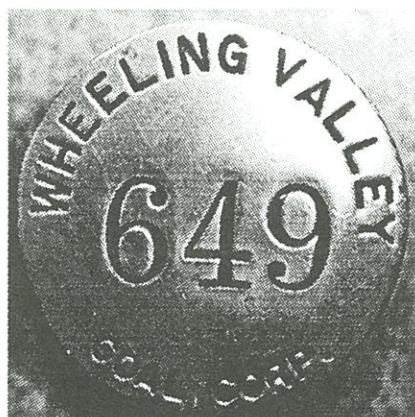


The **Spaulding Mine**, owned by the Republic Steel Corporation has remained a mystery to me, I have been unable to ascertain its location. This badge is nickel plated brass with a paper insert covered with clear celluloid as is the Negaunee Mine Co. badge.

Semet-Solvay - A French chemist names Semet developed a process for producing ammonia in the coking of coal. Ernest Solvay, his brother-in-law, used the ammonia to manufacture soda from salt brine. Their processes led to the replacement of beehive coke ovens with by-product recovery ovens used to capture coal tars and became the basis for a new chemical industry. The new by-product ovens yielded ammonia, coal tar, oils, and gas, as well as the singular product, coke, produced by the beehive ovens.

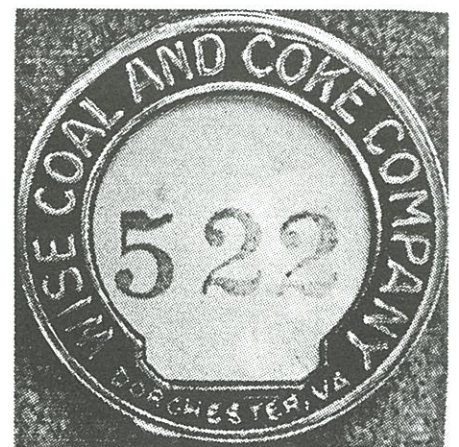


Semet-Solvay had coal mines in Hemphill, Kingston, Longacre, Marytown and Tralee, WV. The Semet-Solvay badge pictured here is brass with blue enamel inlay, circa 1920's.



The **Wheeling Valley Coal Corporation** operated mines in West Virginia. This badge is nickel plated brass, circa 1930's.

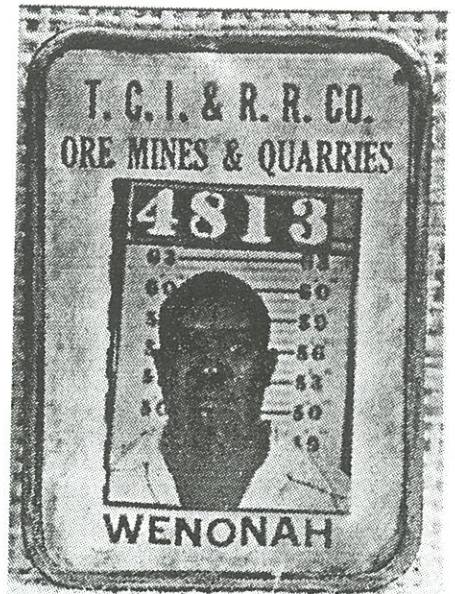
The **Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation**, a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge, was a major Arizona copper refiner. The parent company, Phelps Dodge, owned and operated the famous Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., the Moctezuma Copper Co., Detroit Copper Mining Co., Burro Mountain Copper Co., and Stag Cannon Fuel Co. They also controlled, indirectly, the Old Dominion Co., Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co., United Globe Mines and Commercial Mining Co. Phelps Dodge is one of the western big three copper producers, along with Anaconda and Kennecott. The Phelps Dodge badge pictured here is brass with a photo insert covered with clear celluloid, circa 1940's.



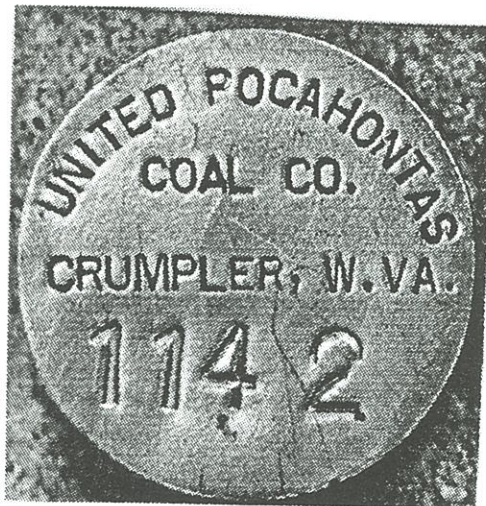


The **Wise Coal & Coke Co.** owned and operated mines at Dorchester, Wise County, VA which operated into the 1950's. The employee badge pictured here is nickel plated brass with a paper insert covered with clear celluloid and dates from the 1940's.

The **Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.**, with offices in Nashville, operated mines at Cowen, South



Pittsburg and Tracy City in 1882. Their mine at Whitwell, TN operated from 1903-1932. Early in the 1900's T.C.I. & RR Co. expanded their operations and moved their main office to Birmingham, AL. In 1950 the main office was moved to Fairfield, AL. From the early 1900's - 1950 T.C.I. & R.R. Co. operated mines in Alabama at Adamsville, Adger, Apache, Bessemer, Birmingham, Blackton, Blossburg, Docena, Edgewater, Ensley, Fairfield, Gamble, Henry Ellen, Ishkooda, Johns, Muskoda, Pratt City, Sumpter, Victoria, Wenonah, Westfield, Whitwell and Wylam. The company was an early subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The badges from T.C.I. & R.R. Co., are both nickel plated brass with a photo and paper insert covered with clear celluloid.



The **United Pocahontas Coal Co.** operated mines at Crumpler, McDowell County, as well as Zenith, WV. They worked the Pocahontas No. 3 coal vein. This employee badge is brass with black stamped lettering, circa 1930's.

The **Anaconda Copper Co.** began in 1880 as the Anaconda Mine, originally a silver mine, developed into the world's largest copper producer by 1910. In that year Anaconda employed 12,000 men in



Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls. Originally centered in Montana, Anaconda developed copper deposits in other locations. The employee badge pictured here is from their New Mexico Operation.

The **Quebec Cartier Mining Co.** badge is brass with black lettering as is the **Gunnar Mines Ltd.** Badge. I have been told that both of these were Canadian firms but have found no information about them.



The **Isle Royale Copper Co.**, with mines near Houghton, Michigan, was organized in March of 1899 by a merger of the Isle Royale Consolidated Mining Co. and Miners' Copper Co. Their properties consisted of the Isle Royale, Grant Portage and Huron Mines, as well as the Frue and Dodge prospects. In 1910 the Isle Royale Copper Co. came under the Control of Calumet and Hecla.

The **Copper Range Co.** was controlled through stock ownership by the Copper Range Consolidated Co. which owned the Champion, Globe, Baltic and Trimountain Mines, as well as the Copper Range Railroad. Copper Range operated the last copper mine worked in Michigan, the White Pipe Mine.

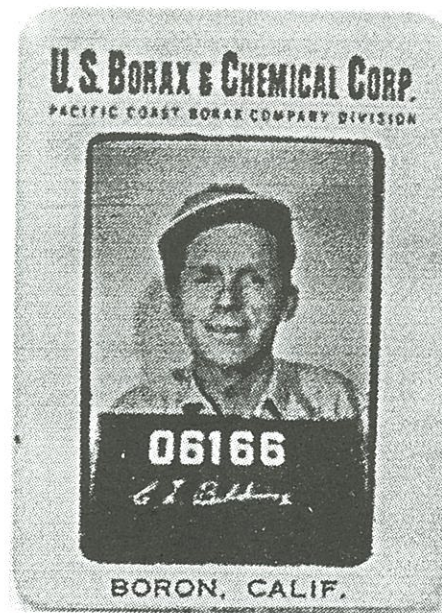
The **Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.** was formed in 1871 when the Calumet and Hecla Mining Companies were merged. The name was later changed to Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Mining Co. and then to Calumet and Hecla, Inc. C & H was the largest of the Lake Superior copper producers and at one time was the largest copper producer in the world. In 1968 a strike by miners led to the closure of all C & H mines and by 1970 with the strike still in force the mines were allowed to flood.

The Isle Royale, Copper Range and C & H badges are all nickel plated brass with photo inserts covered with clear celluloid, circa 1930's.



The two latest badges pictured here are from the **Pacific Coast Borax Co.** (1940's) and **U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp.** (1950's). Pacific Coast Borax began production at their mine in Kern County, California, 30 miles east of Mojave. The mine and processing plant were responsible for the growth of the town of Amargo, which changed its name to Boron in 1938.

The U.S. Borax ID badge belonged to C.L. Belding, grandfather of collector Deric English. Both badges are hard plastic with a pin back.



Deric English collection, Deric's grandfather on right.

Coming Soon

Miller's Improved Patent oil wick lamp. It is primarily tin with a brass cap on the wick spout. The lamp was found unfired and may be the only example reported. We hope to report more on this rare piece when research is completed. Stay tuned!



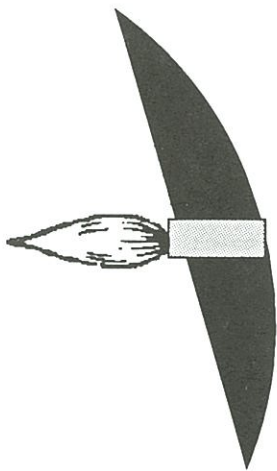
Looking Down

by Dave Thorpe

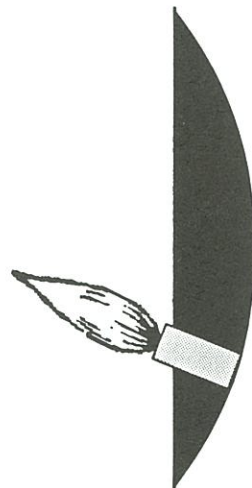
In broad daylight we navigate our course by scanning ahead for obstacles on the ground. The brain processes and remembers the distant terrain so that when our legs transport us over it we don't have to look down at our feet. We glide over bumps with nary a stumble. Our face and eyes remain forward, recording what will pass beneath us moments later. In this way we can perform other tasks such as greeting others face to face or anticipating the danger of a rushing automobile in the distance. Not so for an elderly person whose vision is limited in range and scope. They walk slowly with their head bent down, eyes transfixed upon the earth three feet in front of them. The miner who worked in darkness, except for a weak open-flame light on his head, was similarly handicapped. His light barely allowed

ten feet of good visibility, and even that was limited to the beam's small area of illumination. Distant visual processing was impossible, and the miner had to concentrate on the ground immediately in front of him. While on long cave exploring trips, my neck has ached from constantly bending down to light the path.

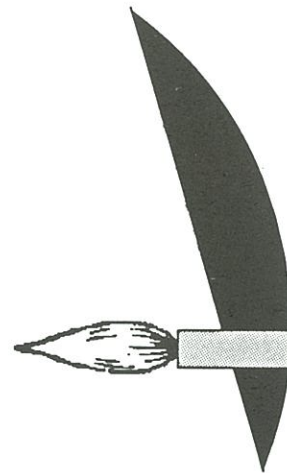
Some miner's headlamps addressed this problem with the use of reflectors that cast the beam downward where it was needed. Two mechanisms were developed: a tilted reflector and an off-center burner. A tilted reflector also had the advantage of protecting the flame from dripping water, similar to the true "wet-mine" lamps with an umbrella or angled overhang,



**Reflector tilted forward
Burner in center**



**Reflector upright
Burner at bottom**



**Reflector tilted forward
Burner at bottom**

A reflector could be tilted forward to direct light down. Alternatively, the burner could be mounted in the low position so that most of the reflector was above it. In the third illustration, both mechanisms are used.



Baldwin lamp with tilted reflector and offset burner. (Dave Thorpe)

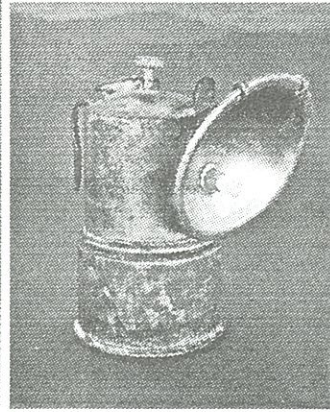
Some of the earliest "look-down" reflectors are found on Scranton area lamps. Though early, they used both the tilted reflector as well as the eccentric burner.



*Black Diamond
(D. Johnson)*



*Early Victor
(D. Thorpe)*



*Scranto
(M. Bohannan)*



*Scranton
(D. Thorpe)*

From the Cincinnati area arose the Snell lamp and its later version, the Eveready. The Snell used tilt while the Eveready used a low-mount burner.



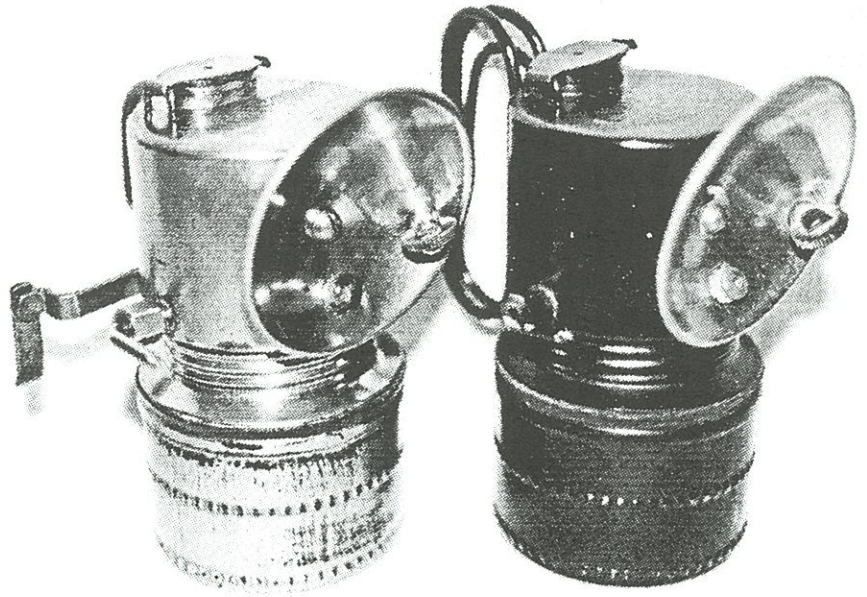
The Snell Lamp. (Dave Thorpe)



Eveready lamp. (Dave Thorpe)

It soon became evident that it was preferable to have a removable, and hence replaceable reflector. The Scranton manufacturers addressed this with their "Scranto" line: lamps with a loop and spring-tab to clip the reflector in place.

In Cincinnati, the Eveready was replaced by the Britelite which used a center screw and a low-mount burner. In their larger models, the reflector was tilted as well.



(above) Nickel plated and black painted Britelite lamps. Both have tilted reflectors and a low-mount burner. (Dave Johnson)

The Maple City lamp of Monmouth, Illinois is generally found with a standard reflector and no cap braces. They were marketed primarily to coal miners who were often crouched in low seams. These miners would not have needed the tilted reflector, and often removed the cap braces to allow the lamp to hang vertically while they worked at awkward angles. The model shown here has both tilted reflector and braces. Perhaps this model appealed more to the hard rock miner who stood upright for most of his shift.



Maple City lamp, (Dave Thorpe)

Justrite, of Chicago, offered their own version, the XRAY using the 'modern' method of attaching the reflector with a nut over a threaded gas tube. Though Justrite was the largest maker of lamps, their tilted reflector XRAY did not appear until the late teens... several years later than the first tilted reflectors which appeared around 1911. The two other major manufacturers, Universal Lamp Co. and Shanklin Mfg. Co. *never* offered a tilted or eccentric reflector on any of their Auto-Lite or Guys Dropper lamps.

Why these lamps, or any of the look-down lamps did not become the standard is a mystery. Perhaps the idea was sound, but in practice, the diffuse soft light of a carbide flame cared little as to where it sat in relation to the reflector. It is known that coal miners found little use for a reflector at all and many discarded them entirely.



Nickel-plated 'XRAY' lamp, stamped Imperial/Hardsocg on base. (Dave Thorpe)

Carbide lighting for miners was itself dying by the 1920's and the few surviving manufacturers began to market to hunters and outdoorsmen. Could it be that a tilted reflector was less crucial for this market segment? If this is the case, then it is ironic that Justrite made a variant of the XRAY specifically aimed at non-miners: The Hunter's Special. In all likelihood, it was simply cheaper and easier to produce a non-tilted reflector. Perhaps the advantage may have been minimal in actual use, especially for the coal miner who worked in close quarters.



Hansen Force Feed lamp. (Dave Thorpe)

Historical success of a product and and collecting value are inversely related. Lamps with tilted reflectors look novel to us, since fewer were made compared to popular styles. Bottom line: we want 'em! The earliest of these, with exposed unbraced reflectors, often show extensive damage from normal usage... and replacing a soldered reflector is not easily done without reducing value. One must find the lamp nearly unused to have a representation of what it looked like when it was made. Collecting early look-down reflector lamps is difficult and requires patience.

Hansen Mfg. Co. was the last to use this design on their Drylite, Force-Feed, and Hansen brand lamps throughout the 1920's. These are thought to be the best made of all carbide lamps. They were sturdy and attractive. Stout metal bracing and advanced igniting mechanisms were used. In order to make the best lamp ever, Hansen did not forget to include a tilted reflector.



BITS

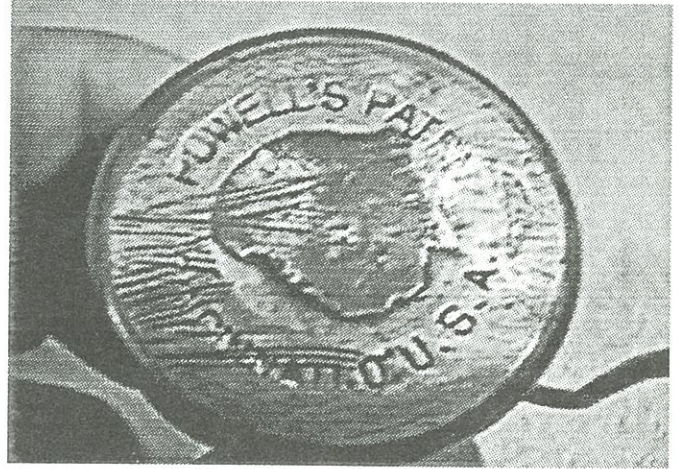


Powell's Patent

Here is an unreported oil wick. It is stamped:

POWELL'S PATENT
CINCINNATI, O: U.S.A.

This lamp is best described as a large thread spool 2.75 inches tall, 2.65 inch diameter wick tube is 1.25 inches tall 0.50 in dia. the hook is 2.25.



Apparently some wicks, even though stamped as patented, actually never were, as was the case with this lamp. (Glen Hostlaw).




Miner's Drinking Bottle

Dated 1934. Caption reads: "It was made this shape so that it could be slipped over the arm, for he had plenty of tools to carry, as well!"

(Mick Corbridge)

Recently Found

'Camelinat' leaflet on miner's hand lamp. This is a firm previously unknown to me. Listed as from the Owen Organisation Export Dept., London. Any further info would be greatly appreciated. (Mick Corbridge)



Camelinat Production...

Standard burner
11.5V.

Weight complete
1.5 lbs.

Working
Capacity 1.5 hrs.

Camelinat Patent
Patent No. 212,121

Price Number.

Camelinat Capacity
100.

Weight when full
2.5 lbs. (incl. all parts)

When the name of Camelinat is linked with a product, fine workmanship is assured. The acetylene lamp is a worthy follower of that tradition: it has originality and strength to fit it for its many uses.

When conditions demand utter reliability in spite of severe attention, such as mining, the lamp will be invaluable. Yet its sphere of usefulness is wide, and it can be the fine servant of varied hands.

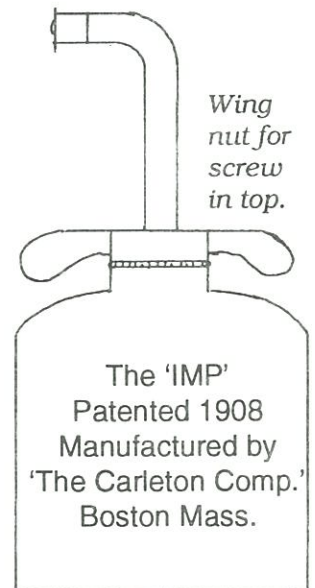
Manufacturers
E. CAMELINAT & CO. LTD.
SPECIALIST IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
OF ALL WORKS, CARTER STREET AND TONGUE STREET
BIRMINGHAM, 1

Export Department
OWEN ORGANISATION EXPORT DEPT.
KENT HOUSE, MARKET PLACE, GLOUCESTER GROUND
LONDON, W.1

What is it?

The sketch below is a copy of one sent to me recently offering the lamp shown for sale. The lamp and company are unknown to me, and as I only have this sketch, I can not tell you any more about it.

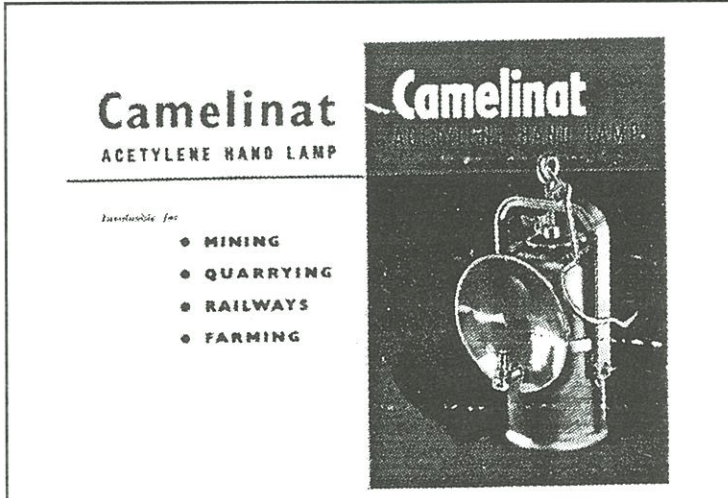
(Mick Corbridge)



Safety Lamp Magnet

This brass framed Friemann & Wolf safety lamp bench magnet used to unlock safety lamps is a rare and unusual bit of mining history from Germany. This four piece stacked magnet measures 4" tall and 12" long and is in great shape.

(Dave Johnson)

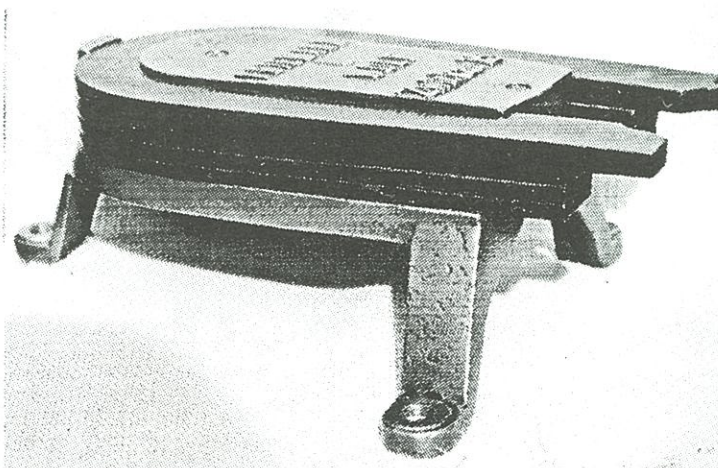


Camelinat
ACETYLENE HAND LAMP

Indispensable for:

- MINING
- QUARRYING
- RAILWAYS
- FARMING

Camelinat
ACETYLENE HAND LAMP



British Auto-Lite

A British importer
and retailer of the
Auto-Lite...another
new firm on me?

(Mick Corbridge)

Anton

The oil wick lamp
below has a brass
body and copper
spout.

(Tom Stranko)

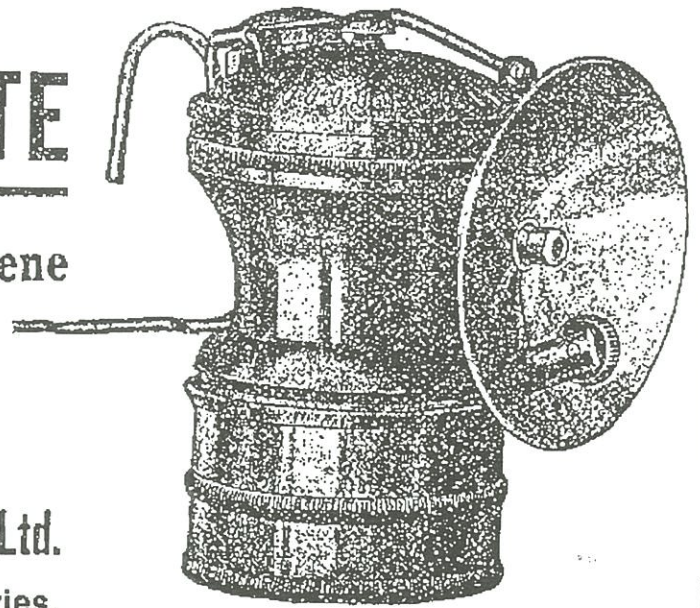
THE AUTO-LITE

Miners' Acetylene Cap Lamp

Wholesale & Export :

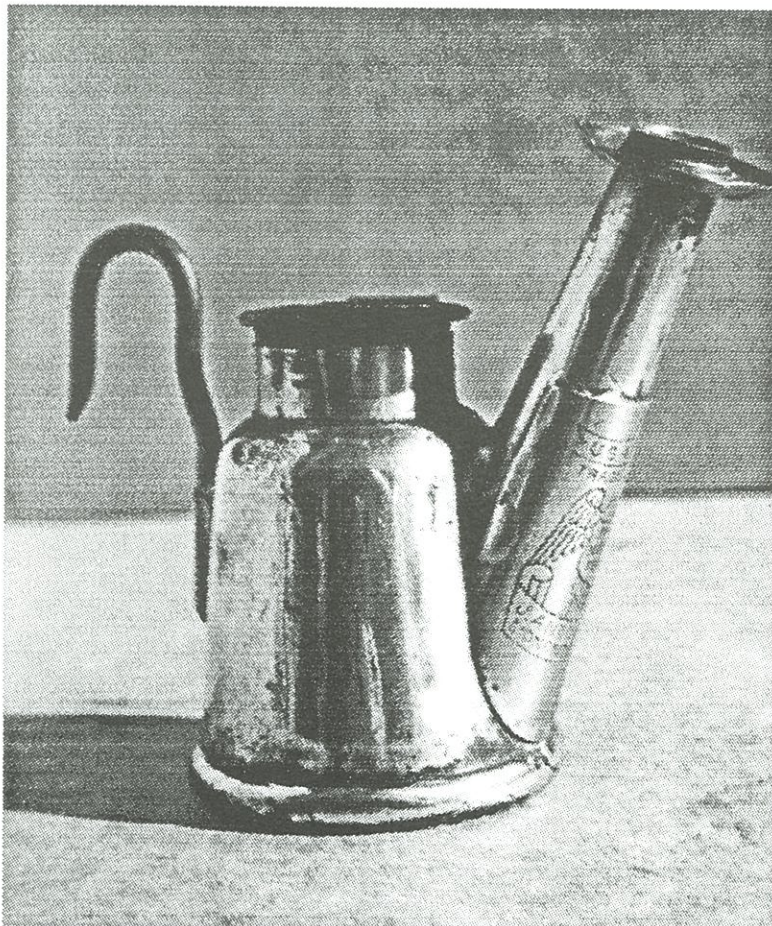
PAUL WINN & CO. Ltd.

15 John St., Minories,
LONDON, E.C. 3.



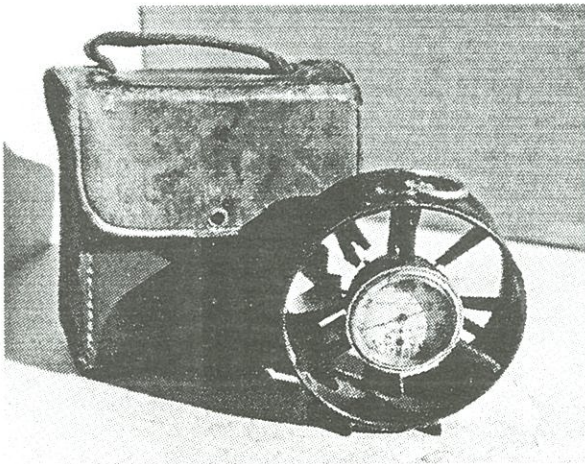
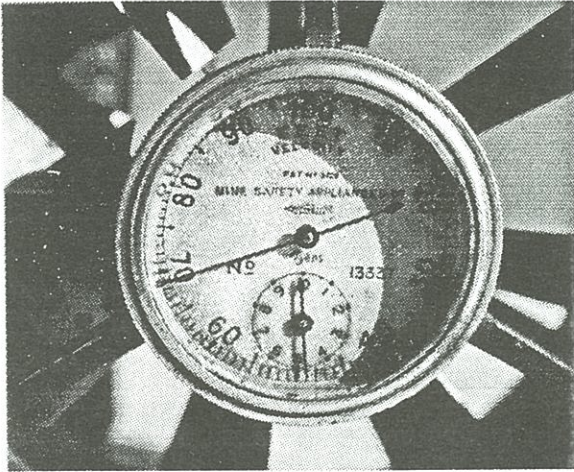
20 Candle Power.
FULLY GUARANTEED.

The Best & Cheapest Open Flame Illuminant.



Tycos Anemometer

All brass, blades of tin or aluminum.
Stamped: Mine Safety Appliances,
Tycos, Patent No. 3729.
(Tom Stranko)



The Hoppe Brite-Lite Box

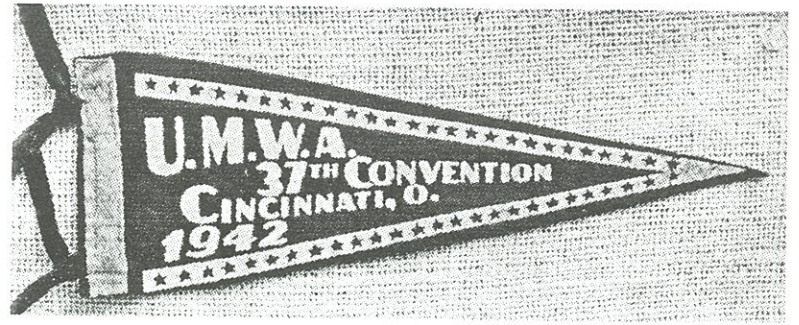
Tokens of remembrances from grandfathers come in many shapes and sizes. Most homes in America safeguard some form of property of a deceased loved one.

This Brite-Lite box picture was submitted by one such family. Mining and memories will continue to be kept alive by such artifacts from the past.
(Todd Town)



Souvenir Pennant

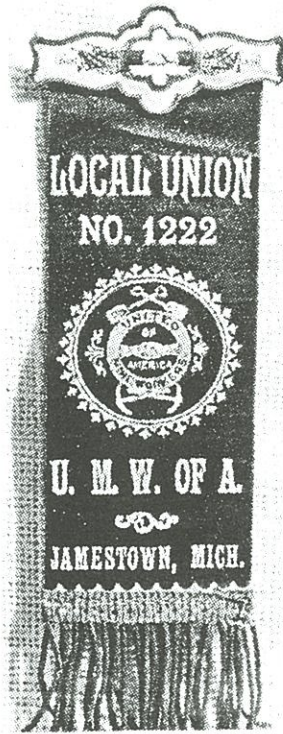
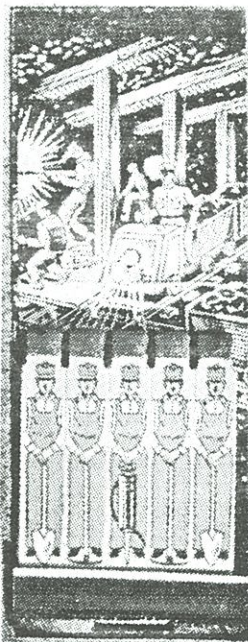
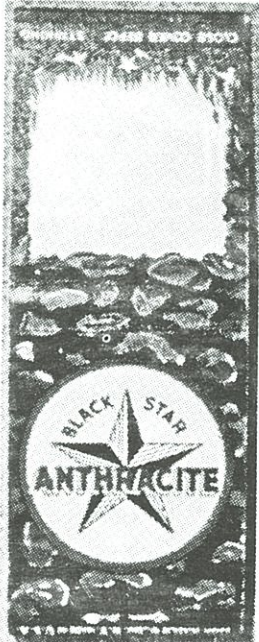
We have all seen souvenir pennants from various cities, parks and landmarks. This 12" white on red felt pennant from the 1942 UMWA National Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio is the first UMWA item of this variety I have ever seen. (Dave Johnson)



Two Rare Ribbons

The 8 ½" ribbon from the little known mining community of Jamestown, Michigan is a unique piece. The 9 ½" ribbon from Divernon, Illinois, about 12 miles south of Springfield was found in its original envelope mounted on its original card. This piece

has obviously never seen the light of day as the colors are as vibrant as the day it was made. Finding a large UMWA ribbon in absolutely mint condition is a rare find indeed. (DJ)

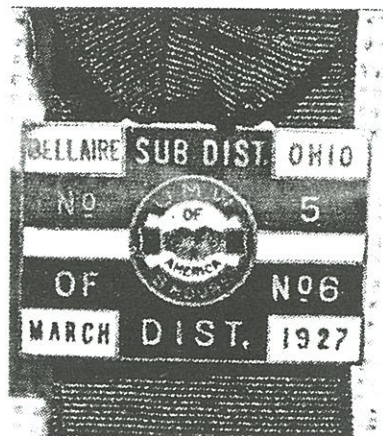


Figural Matches

Black Star Anthracite of Pennsylvania gave away these unique advertising matchbooks. Each of the 10 matches in the book is imprinted with the figure of a miner while the inside of the matchbook cover depicts a coal mining scene. (DJ)

Bellaire, Ohio

The coal mining community of Bellaire, Ohio across the Ohio River from Wheeling, WV, is memorialized in these two pieces. The red, white, blue and black enamel on brass watch fob on a black ribbon with a gold filled watch chain is a beautiful piece. The 2 ½" button depicts the Miner's Temple, a large ornate union hall. (DJ)





TRADES & SALES



RATES

All classified ads up to 75 words are free to subscribers. **For subscribers**, quarter-page ads are \$25, half-page \$50, and full-page ads \$95. The fee for **nonsubscribers** is \$15 for ads up to 75 words. For larger ads, add \$25 to fee for subscribers. Fee includes custom computer layout.

Higher prices will not be published. Contact seller for prices if not listed.

No reproductions of any type will be knowingly advertised unless so stated.

No member of the staff will act upon an advertisement in EUREKA! prior to its mailing.

CONDITIONS


Ads must be submitted for each issue in which they will appear. Send all ads to Dave Thorpe prior to Dec 10, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10 for publication in the following issue. Ads are accepted on a space available, first-come first-served basis. We reserve the right to refuse any ad. Eureka! assumes no responsibility or liability for the contents of ads; however, every effort will be made to assure a high standard of honesty in advertising.

If any advertiser is contacted about an item in their ad prior to the publication being mailed, they are asked to report the incident to one of the Eureka staff.. Remember that it is to the advertiser's benefit to wait until Eureka! is in the hands of all subscribers before disposing of a trade or sale item. Please keep in mind that a trade or sale conducted through the mail is not complete until both parties are satisfied!

Powell's Patent Oil Wick: This lamp is for trade only (see page 35 this issue). e-mail glen@heart.net or phone 309-968-7319, Glen Hostlaw.


For Sale: SunRay cap lamp, ribbed reflector, cap braces intact, complete, nice shape. Also: Justrite belt generator, hose & headpiece, steel & brass, late model, unfired. Dave Thorpe, (602) 548-1959.

Collector of Mining Stuff



Don Powell
1125 Delna Manor Ln #3
San Jose, Ca. 95128
408/288-5563

Carbide Lamps*
Blasting Items*
Mining Artifacts*



Buy or Trade for Lamps I Need: Funk Fros., Larimore, Oshkosh, Red Star, Snell, Standard, Scranton, NI-BA. Call or write Larry Click, 1021 N. Jefferson St., Arlington, VA 22205, tel: (703) 241-3748 or Email: lclick@erols.com

For Trade: Folding-disassembling candlestick. Spike folds into handle. Excellent workmanship. Stick will be at Tucson show. Will trade for rare carbide camp lamp. Tim Town (520) 425-4779

Mining-Collect
A newsgroup for collectors on-line.

It's Free!

To join, send email request to:
dthorpe@primenet.com

