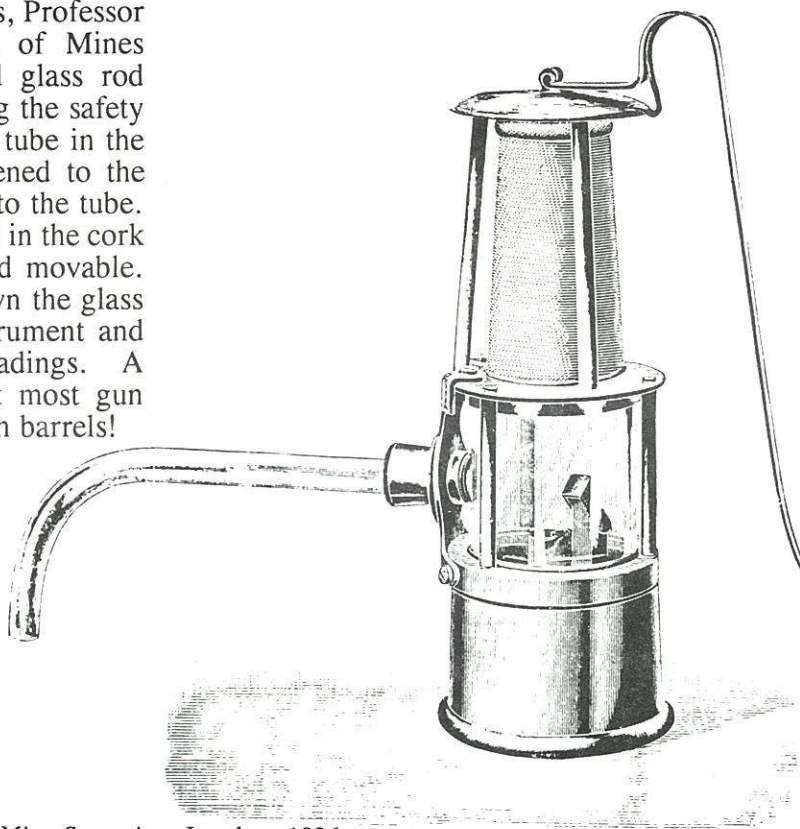


The most ingenious device, however, is shown in Figure 3. In the mid-1890's, Professor Brathuhn of the Clausthal School of Mines suggested the addition of a curved glass rod fastened to two of the bars protecting the safety lamp's glass.<sup>1</sup> A small plate with a tube in the center opposite the flame was fastened to the bars and a bored cork was placed into the tube. The curved glass rod was then placed in the cork leaving the free end of the glass rod movable. The light from the flame passed down the glass rod which was held above the instrument and could be adjusted to obtain the readings. A similar device is available today at most gun shows for inspecting the bores of gun barrels!



**Figure 3.** A surveying safety lamp manufactured by Friemann & Wolf of Germany showing the addition of a curved glass rod fastened to two of the bars protecting the safety lamp.

1. Brough, Bennett A., *A Treatise on Mine Surveying*, London, 1896.

## Collector's Talk

### Another Powder Thawer

Bob Hooks of Pasadena, sent in this photograph of an unusually shaped dynamite thawer that he picked up recently at a nearby swap meet. This particular powder thawer was reportedly used in Creede, Colorado. The thawer is constructed out of galvanized tin and could hold ten sticks of dynamite. The thawer stands 13 1/2" high and the warm water container is 8 1/4" in diameter by 9 1/2" long. After the top cap is removed, warm water is poured in and usually one to three short candles are placed under the water container (note the air holes around the base of the thawer). For more information about powder thawers, see MAC Number 2, Winter 1989, pages 22-23.

