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(54) Fuel oil for lamps.

(57) The oil consists of a paraffinical hydrocarburet, the basic chemical composition of which is $C_{13}H_{28}$, with a possible derived version to chemical base composision C12 CH_3 -$(CH_2)_{10}$ -CH_3. This mineral oil burns without leaving residues and developing a high anti-smoke action, thus avoiding the conventional interventions on the lamp and performing a depurating action in the surrounding. Furthermore, the same shows a neutral coloration and is odourless.

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FUEL OIL FOR LAMPS

The invention refers to a mineral oil for oil lamps, with an eminent ecological effect, which burns without leaving solid residues and develops a strong smoke-eating action. By using this oil with a glass-wool wick, which while burning is not used up, the lamp can be used without interventions for servicing and reinstatements.

In the present oil lamps, vegetal oils are used as fuel, and particularly olive oil. As a consequence, because of the solid residues of this fuel, the steady wick clogging occurs in its supporting means, which requires interventions for regulations and servicing. Furthermore, this type highly pollutes the surrounding because of the discharge on the walls and furniture as well as of volatile materials which shed smells in the surrounding. All these inconveniences are obiated by the invention fuel which enables to use an oil lamp with ecological effects to use without being forced to resort to servicing and adjusting interventions to the wick. A new conception lighting thus results which, at the origins, does not require use limitations.

According to the invention, the oil consists of a paraffin hydro- carburet with C_{13} H_{28} basic composition. This oil burns without leaving solid residues and gives rise to a strong "smoke-eating" action which purifies the surrounding. The invention use to foresee has as variant forms to take into consideration within the paraffinical hydrocarburets (normal as well as iso), the further combinations: $C_{11}H_{24}$, $C_{12}H_{26}$, $C_{14}H_{30}$ and $C_{15}H_{32}$. For carrying out the above product, the composition C12 CH_3-$(CH_2)_{10}$ -CH_3 furthermore taken into consideration only as base composition with the normalparaffines.

The use of the version which can be foreseen has as variable ones to take into consideration, among the normalparaffinical hydrocarburets, the following formulations: C11 CH_3 -$(CH_2)_9$ -CH_3, C13 CH_3 -$(CH_2)_{11}$ -CH_3, C14 CH_3 -$(CH_2)_{12}$ -CH_3 e C15 CH_3 -$(CH_2)_{13}$ -CH_3.

When carrying out the invention, the use of lamps with glass wool wicks is foreseen to avoid any residue formation: the efficiency of the lamp is in this way ensured during the time without requiring interventions for adjustments and servicing.

In addition, since this fuel shows a neutral colour, its coloration is allowed according to the use requirements. This turns out particularly useful for lamps with tank in transparent material since there is the possibility of generating particular chromatic effects.

As the fuel is scentless, its aromatization is furthermore possible thus permitting to perfume the surroundings. By adding a natural lavender essence to the said fuel, a repellent effect can be obtained to insects, thus operating as a prevention means against them.

In the different realizations, the above fuel can be obtained in different combinations and integrated in the formulations and components, with possible addition of other substances, or anything else which might be specifically required in this connection.

Claims

1) Fuel oil for lamps, characterized by the fact that it consists of a paraffinic hydrocarburet with $C_{13}H_{28}$ basi composition. The said oil burns without leaving residues and gives rise to a strong anti-smoke action which operates as a surroundings depurating means.

2) Fuel oil for lamps, characterized by the fact that beside the base composition foreseen in claim 1), the composition C12 CH_3 -$(CH_2)_{10}$ -CH_3 can be considered as a version of a possible execution, only as a base composition within the range of the normalparaffines.

3) Fuel oil for lamps, as per claims 1) and 2), characterized by the fact that in the execution of oil lamps, the use of a glass wool wick is foreseen in order to avoid any residue formation. This ensures a good and steady operation of the lamp in the time, without the necessity of interventions for adjustments or servicing.

4) Fuel oil for lamps as per claims 1 and 2) characterized by the fact that since it is of neutral colour, it allows to be differently coloured according to the use ends. This turns out to be particularly useful in the lamps with transparent tank since there is the possibility of creating particular chromatic effects.

5) Fuel oil for lamps, as per claims 1) and 2), characterized by the fact that it is scentless and so it can be aromatized in order to perfume the surroundings.

6) Fuel oil for lamps, as per claims 1) and 2, characterized by the fact that a natural essence can be added to the lavender which operates in the surroundings with a repellent effect against insects.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 89 83 0010

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int Cl 4)
A	DE-A-2 528 236 (LINKE)		C 10 L 1/04

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int Cl.4)

C 10 L

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	12-09-1989	DE HERDT

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
A : technological background
O : non-written disclosure
P : intermediate document

T : theory or principle underlying the invention
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D : document cited in the application
L : document cited for other reasons

& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

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CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.

☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid.

namely claims:

☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

X LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions.

namely:

1. Claims 1,2,4-6: Fuel for lamps

2. Claim 3: Use of a glasswool wick

☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.

☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid.

namely claims:

☒ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims.

namely claims: 1,2,4-6