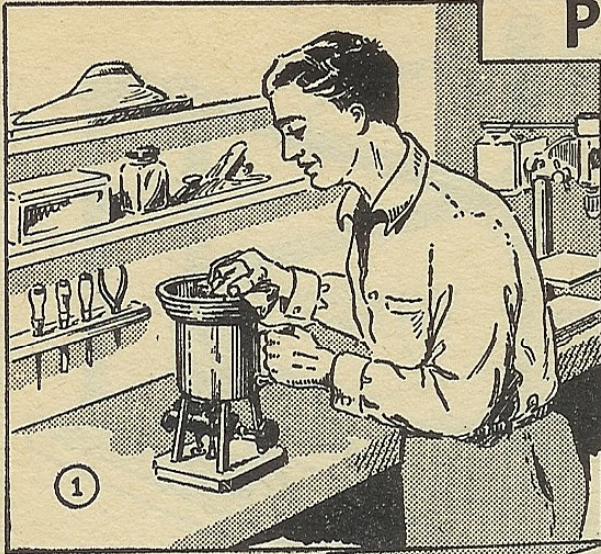


PROPER CARE

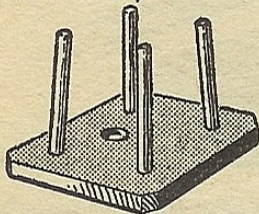


THESE pointers for blow torch users will keep many an old torch in operation for years to come, and also prevent accidents. Follow them and you won't have to worry about replacing yours for the duration, at least.

Figure 1 shows a simple but handy filling stand for your torch. Four dowels toed in toward the top, are glued into holes in a small wooden base. The torch may then be inverted on this stand for filling, with less chance of spilled gas than when simply held by hand during the filling.

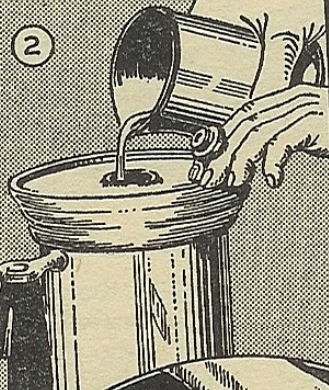
Another filling tip is illustrated in figure 2, where the shop worker is holding the filler cap of the torch between his fingers while the fuel is poured into the opening. This practice of never setting down the cap prevents the cap from picking up bits of dirt and grit from the shop floor or bench. Foreign matter of this type might easily clog the torch parts, especially the generator. Chemists follow this practice to prevent the accidental introduction of impurities in their chemicals, and to prevent damage to table surfaces from acid-wet bottle stoppers.

DOWELS TAPER IN AT TOP

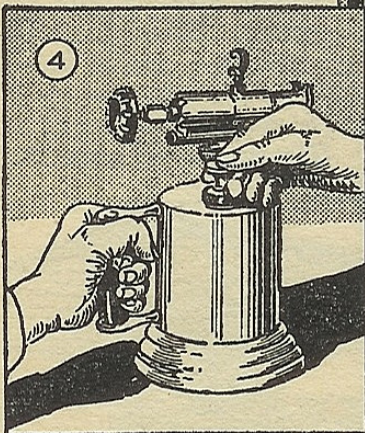


WORK STAND

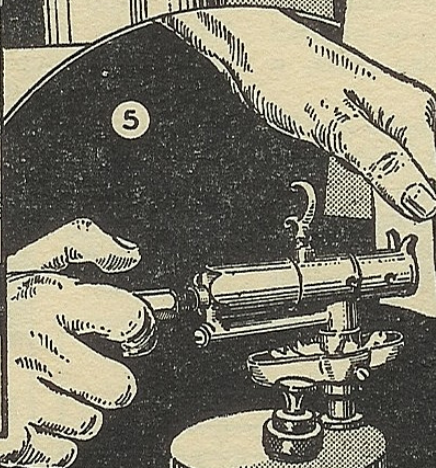
2



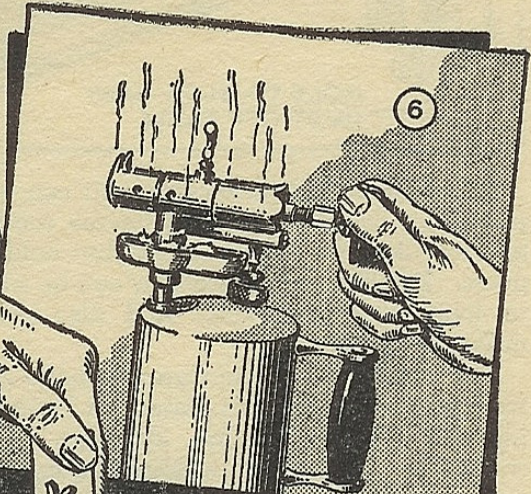
4



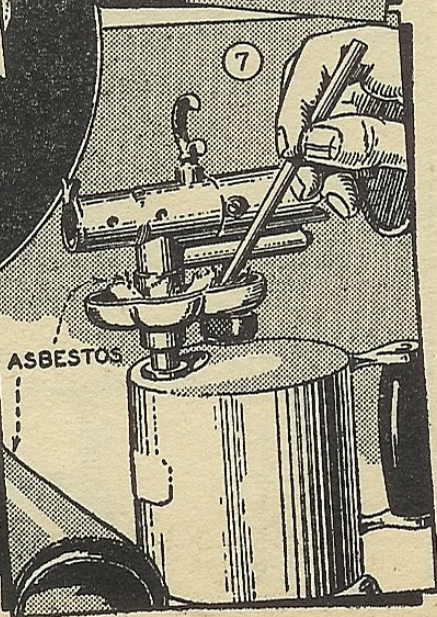
5



6

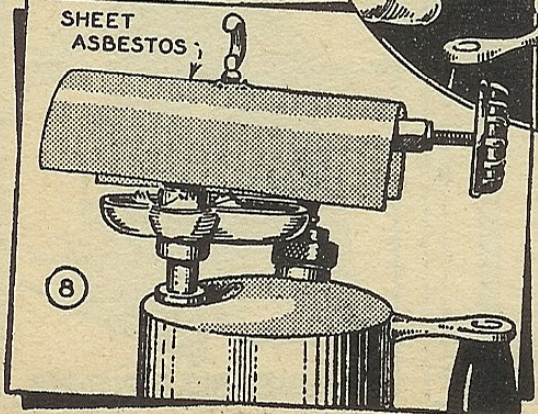


7



SHEET ASBESTOS

8



3

ASBESTOS

FOR THE BLOW TORCH

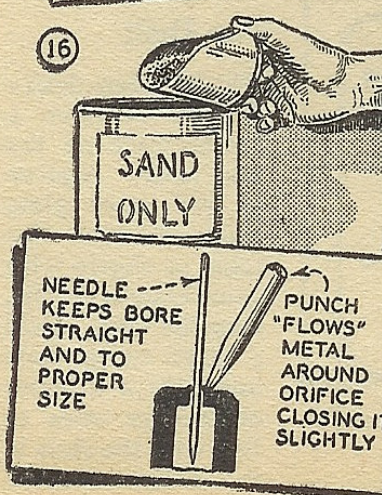
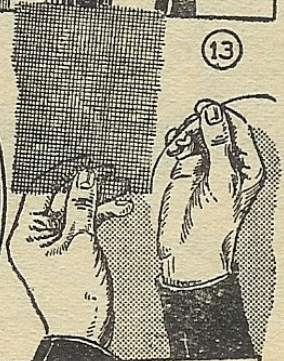
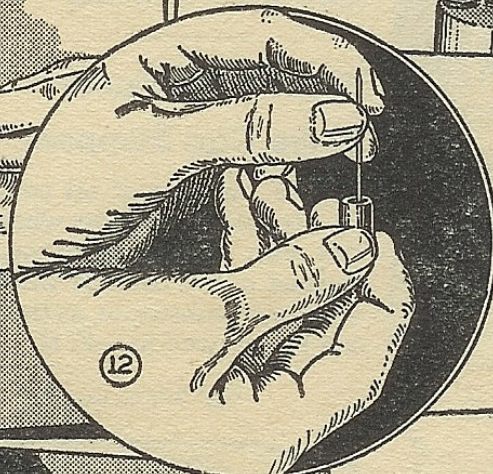
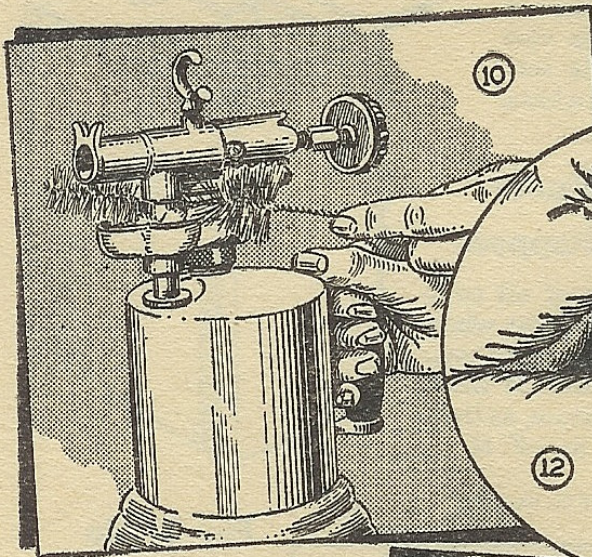
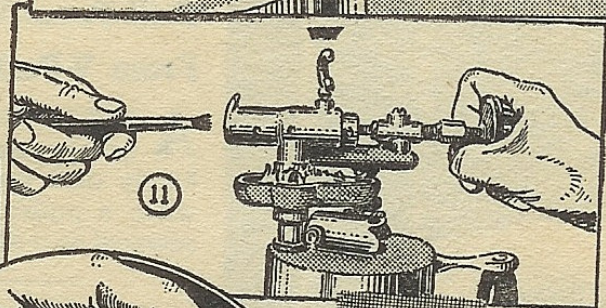
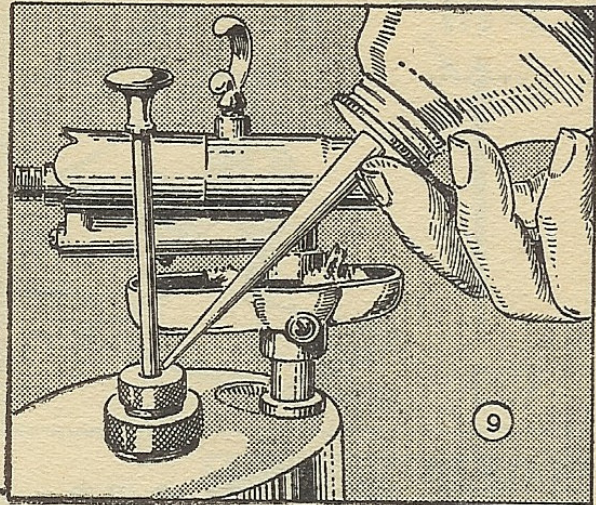
In figure 3 the can contains *white* gasoline. Don't use ethyl gas in your torch.

Hold the handle of the torch firmly as shown in figure 4, when pumping up pressure, so that it won't slide around. Don't pump up too much pressure, especially in an old torch. A little pressure is enough to start the torch. When the flame is started it will give you a clue to the correct pressure, and a few strokes of the pump will bring it to the proper size.

When filling the pre-heating cup (figure 5) be sure to put in enough gas to complete the pre-heating. If the gas in the cup burns out before the torch is properly heated, it's dangerous to add more, as a small flickering flame often lingers. Hot carbon particles may also ignite the fuel being added to the cup.

When the job is finished and the torch is turned off as in figure 6, don't turn it off too tightly. If you do, the contraction of the valve as it cools will damage the point. The best practice consists of turning the torch all the way off, then turning it back a fraction of a turn. It won't leak, and it'll last much longer.

Figures 7 and 8 show two handy uses for asbestos in your torch. In figure 7 it's [Continued on page 158]



NEEDLE ---
KEEPS BORE
STRAIGHT
AND TO
PROPER
SIZE

PUNCH
"FLOWS"
METAL
AROUND
ORIFICE
CLOSING IT
SLIGHTLY

