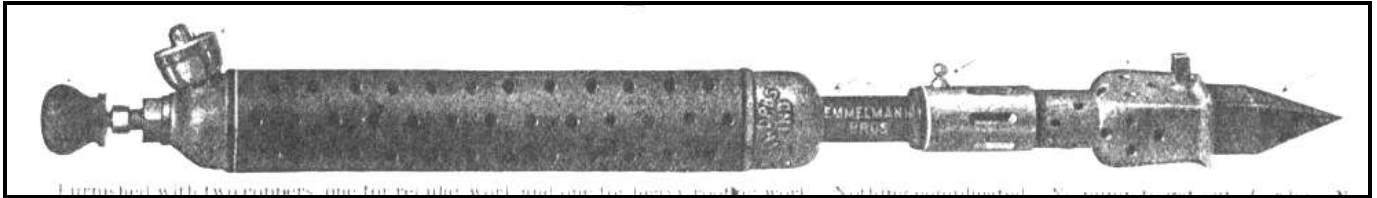


# THE TORCH

NEWSLETTER OF THE BLOW TORCH COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Issue #31

March 2005

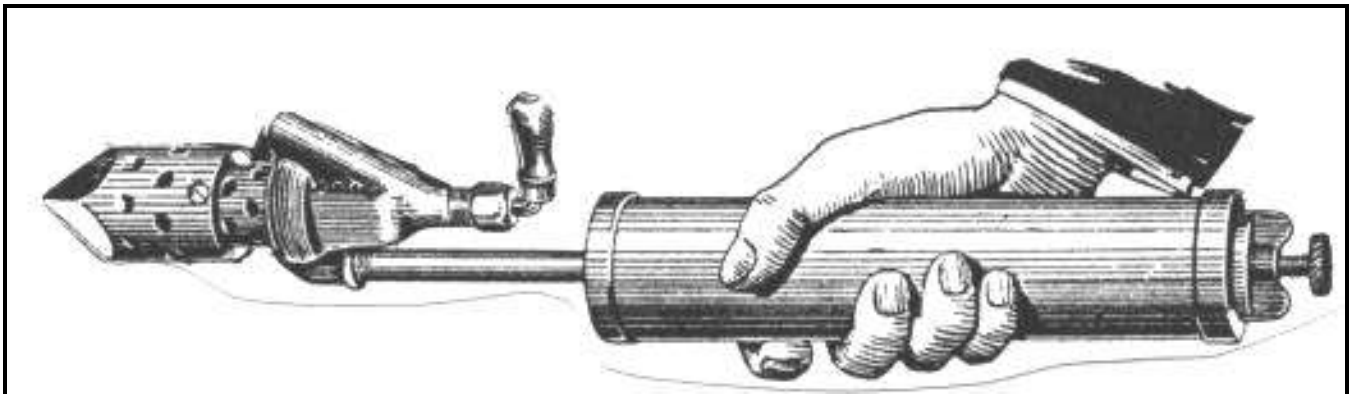


EARLIEST VERSION OF AN EMMELMANN SELF HEATING SOLDERING IRON, CIRCA 1904. SEE PAGE 5



VERY RARE JOHN P. RUMPF BLOW TORCH. SEE PAGE 4

TROJAN, see page 11  
BERNZ HOSE TORCHES  
see page 3  
RESERVE FOUNDRY,  
see page 4  
BAUM & BENDER,  
see page 12  
PYROGRAPHY,  
see page 9



Is it a PETERSON-PLUMMER, or a BELFRY & CRAIGHEAD, or a PRODUCTS CORPORATION, or an EVERHOT....actually it's ALL OF THEM!  
SEE PAGE 6

# NEW MEMBERS

**Milton English**, Pratt, Kansas, is a 2-year collector that joined us after reading about BTCA in the *FARM COLLECTOR*.

**Wendel Fritz**, Joppa, Maryland, has managed to collect a few blow torches in his 20 years of collecting. Now, at 68 years old, he spends seven days a week running a small retail nursery on a farm, and displays many of his torches and irons in the retail store. Wendel also collects old scales, tools, and vintage farm related "junk".

**Carl Josey**, Milledgeville, Georgia, has been collecting for less than one year with close to 70 pieces in his young collection. At least half are polished and displayed in his workshop along with his soldering iron collection. Carl watched a History Channel program on TV for blow torches and decided to start his collection.

**Keith Mahaffey**, Enid, Oklahoma, is a 15-year collector that started his collection by buying his first torch at a tool museum auction. Most of his collection is polished and displayed with his soldering irons.

**Bob Meister**, Groton, South Dakota, has amassed over 350 torches in his 40 plus years of collecting. He also collects antique marbles.

**Otto Mildner**, Kingston, Illinois, is a 20-year blow torch collector...and will celebrate his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday in July. He has been collecting various items for the past 66 years, and has 35 different collections that include sewing machines, radios, tractors, and farm tools.

**Phil Shaffer**, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, is a 20+ year collector with a modest torch collection that includes a few soldering irons. Phil said that he's "fascinated by their jet engine-like thrust".

**Marnik Van Insberghe**, Langemark, Belgium is a 6-year collector with over 300 pieces in his collection. Marnik confessed that he likes old mechanical things and purchased his first blow lamp, an Express, in an antique shop...and has been adding to his collection since then. He also collects old oil cans and has about 80 cans. Marnik is a member of the British Blow Lamp Society, and is very interested in trading...see Classified Ads.

**Ed Weinert**, Dayton, Ohio, is a relatively new blow torch collector with a modest collection. He hails from the hometown of the Huffman Mfg. Co. and has two Huffman torches in his growing collection.

WELCOME ABOARD NEW MEMBERS!



## NOTES FROM ALL OVER

**Dick Sarpolus** advised us of a recent blow torch article titled Remnants of The Industrial Revolution in the *FARM COLLECTOR*, March 2005 issue, that was authored by freelance writer Carol Wissmann. Dick supplied all of the photos in the article and Carol solicited other BTCA members such as **Suezy Proctor** and **Ron Carr** for input. Many torch collectors contacted us as a result of the article and have since become new BTCA members.

Speaking of blow torch articles, another freelance writer, Dee George, wrote an interesting article for the March 2005 issue of *THE OLD TIMES*, an antique newspaper printed in Sauk Centre, Minnesota. The article was titled; "FIRED UP FOR BLOWTORCHES", and featured **Mel Olson** and his large torch collection. One of the photos featured in the article is Mel holding his number 1 Clayton & Lambert blow torch with an 1889 patent date.



*Mel Olson with a C & L No. 1*

We received a letter from **Brian Grainger** last year and realized that we never included the information in a newsletter. Brian provided information about the Akron Lamp Co., a manufacturer that produced liquid fuel pressure devices from the turn of the century up to 1949, when trading ceased. Their products included irons, heating devices, cooking stoves and lamps and lanterns. There's no indication that the Akron Co. ever produced blow torches, however, many of their fuel pressure devices from gasoline clothes irons are sometimes confused with blow torches. We know that **Mark Pedersen** owns an Akron Lamp Co. device...one that came from a gasoline clothes iron. You can see Mark's device on page 6 of issue #27 of *THE TORCH*. Anyone interested in learning more about the Akron Lamp Co., go to website [www.rotnest.freeserve.co.uk/akron.htm](http://www.rotnest.freeserve.co.uk/akron.htm)

**Tom Bartlett** sent in two interesting photos...one in particular is a Rushton Hornsby blowlamp that's used for starting diesel hot bulb engines. The photo would not reproduce very well, but the lamp was described as being very heavy with a very large cast iron fuel tank. The second photo is of a Fuji blow torch that was manufactured in Japan.



## Otto Bernz Torches With Hoses

By Graham Stubbs

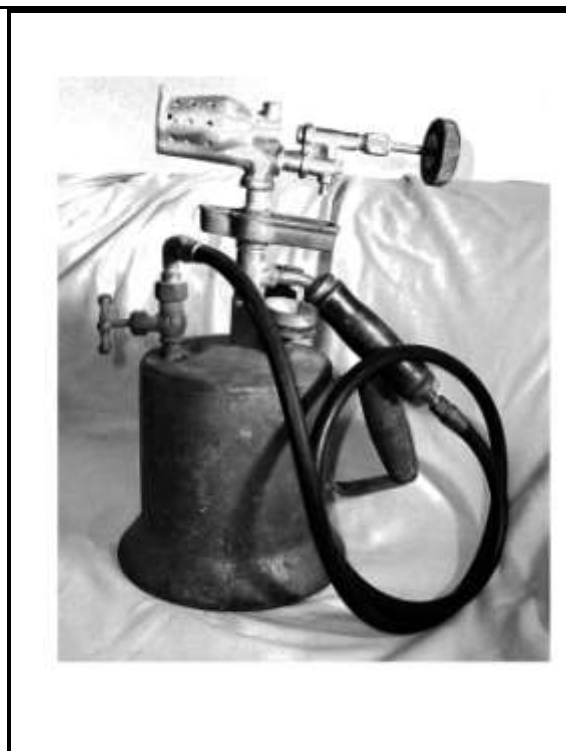


A Bernz one-gallon torch with a hose was illustrated on a Bernz postcard postmarked 1940; the model designation is #75. The idea was to use a large capacity tank and to avoid the need for frequent refilling.

Bernz did make one-gallon one-piece torches, such as the #39, 70 and 82C, but they were heavy even before being filled with fuel. Since it would be most difficult to lift and operate them for any length of time, the solution was to produce a two-piece arrangement, with 12 feet of connecting hose.

Although I've never seen the one-gallon version, I now have a half gallon two piece torch, with a four foot long connecting hose. The bottom of the burner stem terminates in a square steel peg, which sits in a matching socket atop the brass fuel tank. The burner simply lifts out for use.

The tank is also equipped with a pressure gauge to monitor fuel tank pressure, and the pump knob is stamped with the number 502 (see photo below). I'm not certain whether this is a Bernz standard catalog product or a specially designed torch since Bernz literature from the 1940's and 1950's is difficult to find.



Otto Bernz Co. #502 blow torch with detachable burner

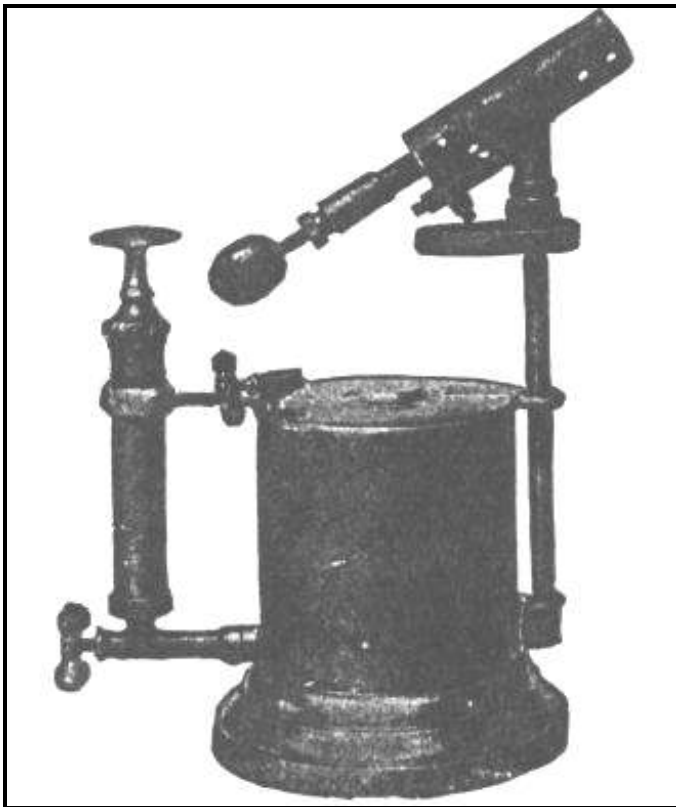
# RESERVE FOUNDRY & MFG. CO.

“THE PLUMBER SWORE,  
THE TINNER CURSED,  
THE PAINTER RAVED LIKE MAD,  
AND ALL BECAUSE THE TORCH THEY USED  
WAS SO INFERNALLY BAD!

MORAL: ASK US TO TELL YOU ALL ABOUT A  
GOOD ONE, OR BETTER STILL, SEND FOR A  
SAMPLE.”

Comments from The Reserve Foundry & Mfg. Company, Cleveland, Ohio in a blow torch advertisement from *THE METAL WORKER*, dated 1903. It's difficult to determine if The Reserve Co. actually manufactured the torch since there's little information to confirm that fact.

There are a few distinguishing features that set it aside from other manufacturers, so for the moment we'll assume that they were a manufacturer and we'll add them to our listing.



VICTOR Blow Torch by the Reserve Foundry & Mfg. Co.

A subsequent advertisement in a 1904 issue of *THE METAL WORKER* stated:

*“We do not have to BLOW for the VICTOR blow torch. It is an automatic, never failing blower, and is positively the best torch made for plumbers, painters, electricians, linemen, and lamplighters.”*

We can assume that the trade name for their blow torch was the VICTOR, and if anyone has a torch marked with the Reserve Company or VICTOR, please let us know.



## JOHN P. RUMPF CO.

Ebay produced another yet unseen blow torch produced by the John P. Rumpf Co. of Baltimore, Maryland. **Charles Smith** was the successful bidder of the Rumpf torch last December, and sent in a few great photographs of his treasure. From the photos that Charles provided, the torch appears to be in almost perfect condition...especially considering its age, circa late 1800's.



John P. Rumpf Co. blow torch, circa late 1800's  
Photo by Charles Smith

The torch is made almost entirely of brass, including the drip cup. The highly tapered fuel tank, handle, and pipe support are all constructed of heavy sheet brass with a brass nameplate soldered to the tank that reads:

JOHN P. RUMPF,  
618 FAYETTE ST.,  
E. BALTIMORE, MD.

The cast brass burner head has J. P. RUMPF cast on one side and on the other side is BALTO MD cast upside down. There is a cast brass fuel cap in the top of the fuel tank, and there also appears to be an arrangement for a squeeze bulb for air pressure. Missing from the photo is a valve handle that controls the air pressure from the bulb.

**Graham Stubbs** did a quick 1880 census check for Baltimore, MD and found that John P. Rumpf (age 23) and one of his younger brothers, George J. Rumpf, were both experienced brass finishers. Based on this information and the actual blow torch, we can only assume that John and George manufactured the Rumpf torch and perhaps many other torches like it during that period in Baltimore. To date we've yet to uncover any other related information, so, if any member has any supporting data or a Rumpf torch, please let us know.



## EMMELMANN REVISITED

We printed a short story on the Emmelmann Brothers Mfg. Co. in issue #27 of *THE TORCH*, and have since acquired additional information to supplement that December 2003 article.

Information gathered by **Charles Smith** leads us to believe that the Emmelmann Co. put their combination soldering iron and blow torch on the market in September 1904. An article in *THE METAL WORKER* dated September 24, 1904 describes the new soldering iron/blow torch tool in great detail including a photo of the first version with a sleeve of black Bakelite like material covering the fuel tank/handle.



EMMELMANN CO. Self-Heating Soldering Iron/Blow Torch  
September 24, 1904 photo from *THE METAL WORKER*

The article also provides information on how the torch was ignited. Since the torch does not have a drip cup, or any visible provisions in the burner assembly to store ignition fuel, it was uncertain how the device was started. The article indicates that a small alcohol lamp was provided with each torch, and when lit, was used to heat up the burner assembly for three minutes prior to ignition. Mystery solved!

Since the combination torch had no air pump, to start ignition, the torch was slanted down during the three-minute ignition process. At the end of the three minutes, the fuel valve was opened slightly and the burner head was passed over the alcohol lamp flame. After ignition from the alcohol lamp, the torch was heated for an additional three minutes to facilitate heat buildup in the orifice area. Within six minutes the operator had a blast coming out of the burner assembly and was ready to work.



Worker using an  
Emmelmann Co.  
soldering iron on a  
sheet metal roof.

Photo from  
*THE METAL  
WORKER*

April 15, 1905

The torch could be used with the soldering copper attached as a soldering iron, or as a blow torch with the copper removed. Due to its simple design and construction, the device was claimed to last an unlimited length of time if properly taken care of.

The burner assembly has a “shutter or manifold” device that could be adjusted to any wind condition, and the manufacturer claimed that the strongest wind would not blow it out. Another unique feature is that the burner assembly is easily unscrewed so that the torch could be stored in tool kits.



Manifold device (or shutter) on an Emmelmann Co. Blow Torch

Sometime between October 1904 and December 1904, the Emmelmann Co. changed the handle construction and went from the Bakelite-like sleeve material to a perforated steel sleeve over the fuel tank/handle. Evidence indicates that they used asbestos as a heat insulator between the sleeve and fuel tank.

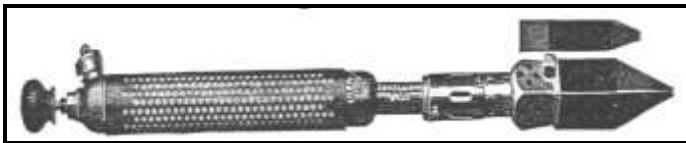
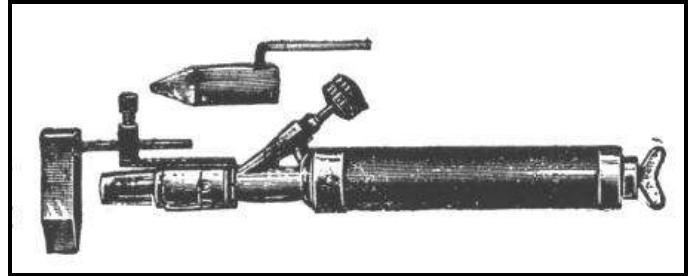


Photo from *THE METAL WORKER*, dated December 17, 1904  
Note perforated steel handle cover & extra copper.

A follow-on article on September 8, 1911 announced that the Emmelmann Co. had placed a Midget Gasoline Soldering Iron & Blow Torch on the market.

The Midget weighed a mere one-pound and was 15 inches long. Construction was similar to the standard size iron/torch, with no drip cup, air pump, and while the soldering copper was removable, the configuration is somewhat different. It was designed for light general work, and could burn for up to two hours when filled.



The MIDGET torch manufactured by the Emmelmann Co.  
Photo from *THE METAL WORKER*, dated September 8, 1911

**Charles Smith** displayed an Emmelmann Midget torch at the BTCA 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention in Las Vegas last year. Charles' torch looks identical to the photo in the article, and is in excellent condition. Please let us know if you own any of the Emmelmann Co. torches.



Charles Smith recently submitted a substantial amount of historical information on the EVERHOT MFG. CO. It's interesting to note that the EVERHOT MFG. CO. began as the PETERSON-PLUMMER MFG. CO., and in 1919 they named it the soldering torch the EVER HOT (two words) because it could be used continuously for 8 hours.

On May 8, 1919, Claude M. Padgett filed for a patent with the US Patent office for a Self Heating Soldering Tool, and was awarded patent No. 1,333,590 on March 9, 1920.

Thanks to **Keith Hawkins**, we were able to connect the 1920 patent to the PETERSON-PLUMMER MFG. CO. because Keith has a PETERSON-PLUMMER torch with that patent number stamped into the fuel tank. (See related article on PETERSON-PLUMMER in *THE TORCH*, issue No. 26 dated June 2003, page 10-11.)

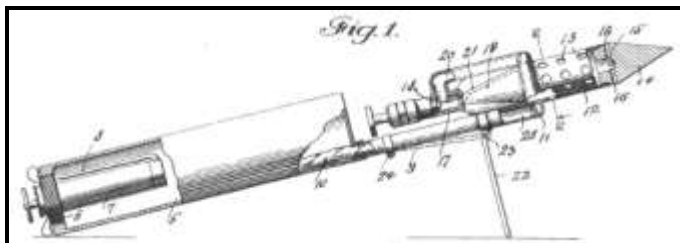


Illustration from the Claude M. Padgett 1920 patent  
Note the support leg that was never included in the final design

A related article appeared in another trade publication that Charles has been researching, *METAL WORKER, PLUMBER, AND STEAM FITTER*. The September 17, 1920 article announced that BELFRY & CRAIGHEAD of Chicago had just put the EVER HOT torch on the market (a later article refers to BELFRY & CRAIGHEAD as sales agents...so we know they were not a manufacturer). The soldering tool was especially suitable for roofing work, weighed only 2 pounds, and could be used as a blow torch or soldering iron by utilizing the various interchangeable copper tips.



Photo of a Peterson-Plummer blow torch  
Submitted by Keith Hawkins

On December 3, 1920 and again on December 10, 1920 another article appeared in the same publication announcing the formation of a new corporation, the PRODUCTS CORP. of Chicago. The new corporation was a consolidation of BELFRY & CRAIGHEAD, sales agent, and the

PETERSON-PLUMMER MFG. CO., manufacturer of the EVER HOT soldering tool. Walter Craighead, Charles F. Plummer, and A.J. Belfry were all listed as company officers. According to the article; “the steadily increasing demand for the EVER HOT was being met with an expansion of manufacturing facilities in the company’s plant in Maywood, Illinois” (a suburb of Chicago).

Subsequent articles appeared in various trade publications for the PRODUCTS CORP. tool, the EVER-HOT, (the word now hyphenated) from late 1920 into early 1921. The EVER-HOT was advertised as a soldering iron and blow torch, and the “handiest double-duty tool ever used”. The fuel tank held ½ pint of gasoline and would operate 4 hours with one filling (this is somewhat of a contradiction to their earlier statement that it would operate continuously for 8 hours.... so much for truth in advertising!). The EVER-HOT torch came complete with two soldering tips.

Sometime between early 1921 and January 1922 another transformation took place with the EVER-HOT manufacturer. On January 20, 1922 an advertisement appeared in the *SHEET METAL WORKER* for the EVERHOT (now one word) Self-Heating Soldering Iron and Blow Torch. And the company’s new name.... EVERHOT MFG. CO., Maywood, Illinois.

**EVERHOT!—For SPEED**



**T**HE EVERHOT SELF-HEATING SOLDERING IRON AND BLOW TORCH brings a new spurt of speed to all soldering and blow torch work. The EVERHOT makes the old method obsolete.

EVERHOT MANUFACTURING CO., Maywood, Ill.

**THE EVERHOT**

A 1922 ad from *THE SHEET METAL WORKER*  
Note the same burner design as the Peterson-Plummer torch

You’ll note from the 1922 EVERHOT MFG. CO. illustration that the design never changed from the original PETERSON-PLUMMER design. One of the key indicators is the absence of a drip cup since the original design provided for an internal drip cup.

Apparently the no-drip cup feature worked sufficiently since all of the companies involved in the manufacture of the EVERHOT continued with the design without any obvious modifications.

Some time during the 1923-1924 period another company surfaced, claiming to be the originator and patentee of the EVER-HOT Combination Branding & Soldering Blow Torch.... the COMBINATION BLOW TORCH MFG. CO., Chicago, Illinois. The only information to date on the COMBINATION CO. is three patents assigned to the company dating to 1924/1925, and a 4-page brochure that Charles Smith submitted. We noted that the COMBINATION CO. brochure was very careful to refer to their torch as the EVER-HOT (hyphenated version) because during that period the EVERHOT CO. had been established and was already using the word un-hyphenated.

**“EVER-HOT”**

Was Originated in 1920 by John T. Peterson  
and Patented November 28, 1922

MANUFACTURED BY

**COMBINATION BLOW  
TORCH MFG. CO.**

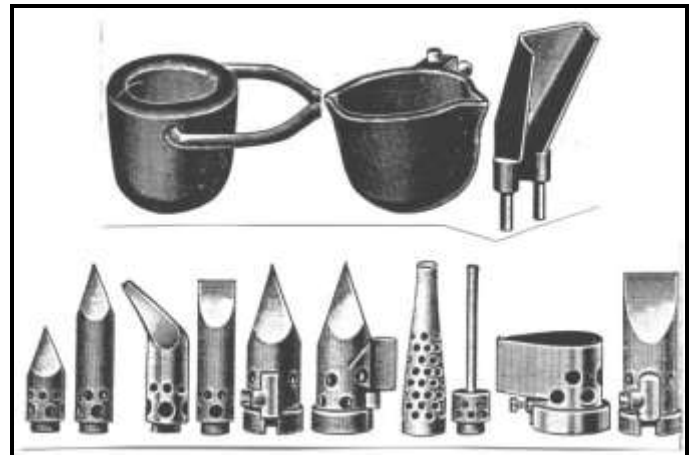
2809 West Van Buren Street  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Portion of text from a circa 1925 ad circular

Based on the information contained in the documents, it's our assumption that the COMBINATION BLOW TORCH MFG. CO. and the EVERHOT MFG. CO. were competing with a very similar product.

Because of the overwhelming similarities of the torches and accessories listed in the COMBINATION CO. brochure, compared to the later EVERHOT MFG. CO. line of torches and

accessories, it is our opinion that the two companies eventually merged into the EVERHOT MFG. CO. Based on the information we have to date, we assume that the merger or acquisition took place just after 1925. When the two companies merged, there is no doubt that the PETERSON-PLUMMER design was replaced with the COMBINATION CO. design...including the drip cup feature (it would make sense...why sell a torch that requires an separate alcohol lamp for ignition when you can you have an incorporated drip cup design).



Accessories from a circa 1926 Everhot brochure

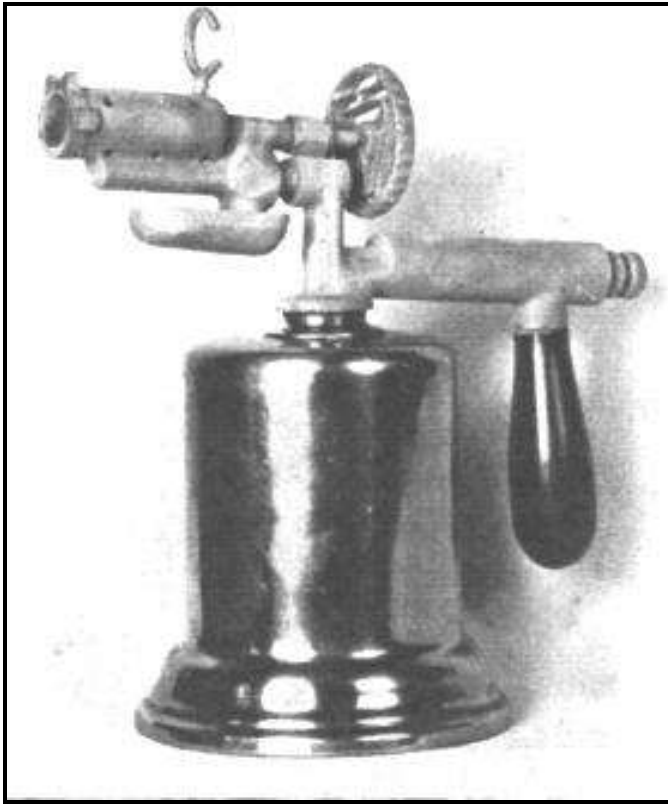
In addition to the drip cup design, the COMBINATION CO. brought ten different torch accessories into the EVERHOT merger...not to mention all of the branding attachments since the 1922 EVERHOT CO. advertisement never featured any branding features.

In summary, if you have a PETERSON-PLUMMER torch, it most probably dates to 1919 or 1920. We have no data to determine if the PRODUCTS CORP. had the company name stamped on to the torch, but if you do come across one, it dates to 1920 or 1921. And if you happen to acquire a COMBINATION BLOW TORCH MFG. CO. torch, that will date from 1923 to 1925. We would certainly like to hear from any member that has one of the above named manufacturers...let us know and we'll make you famous!

As a bonus, there was an additional standard blow torch featured in the Combination Blow Torch Mfg. Co. brochure, the No. 750 Special....that ironically was priced at \$7.50.



The 750 Special looks very much like some of the Turner Brass Works torches that were also on the market in the mid to late 1920's. However, due to some of the unique feature differences that can be seen in Turner's design (torch no's 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, & 62), it's our assumption that the Combination Co. did not source their No. 750 Special from Turner.



No. 750 Special, circa 1925  
Manufactured by the Combination Blow Torch Mfg. Co.

The No. 750 appears to be a quart size, fills from the top (as do the referenced Turner torches), has a cast brass pump housing with an attached wood handle. The pump plunger is threaded, unlike similar Turner torches, so that when not in use can be screwed in and out of the way of the operator.

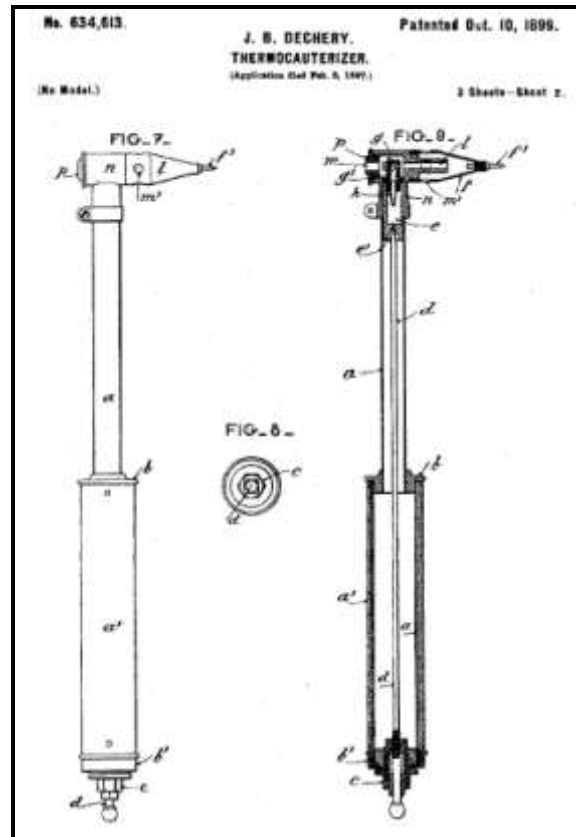
Members should revisit their collection to see if, in fact, they have a Turner or a Combination torch...and if you do have a Combination No. 750, please let us know.



## Torches for Cauterizing and Pyrography

By Graham Stubbs

Occasionally a torch will surface that resembles a self-heated soldering iron, but was designed for an entirely different purpose. In 1899 a USA patent was issued to Jean Baptiste Dechery of France for a self-heated thermocauterizer. The patent describes a self-heated iron whose primary purpose was the medical cauterizing of wounds.



An 1899 patent issued for a thermocauterizer

Cauterizing was a long established procedure used to seal blood vessels and to remove unwanted tissue. In most cases, cauterizing irons, resembled self-heating soldering irons, but had an iron tip rather than the standard copper-soldering tip. The self-heated cauterizer had the same benefits for the physician, as did the self-heated soldering iron for the plumber. These devices were sometimes packaged in a fitted case with a selection of tips of various shapes.

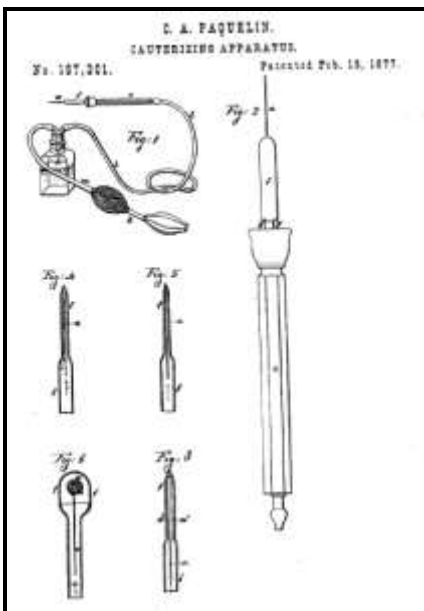
The case may contain a small alcohol burner, which was used to ignite the self-heated device. After lighting, the cauterizing iron would generate its own internal pressure to keep fuel vapor flowing.

The Betz self-heated cauterizer, shown in the photograph below, was intended primarily for use by veterinarians on large farm animals such as horses and cows.



A Betz Self-Heated Cauterizer  
In Graham Stubbs' collection

Prior to the Dechery invention another Frenchman, Claude Paquelin, had patented, in 1877, a self-heated cauterizing apparatus intended for use by physicians on human patients.



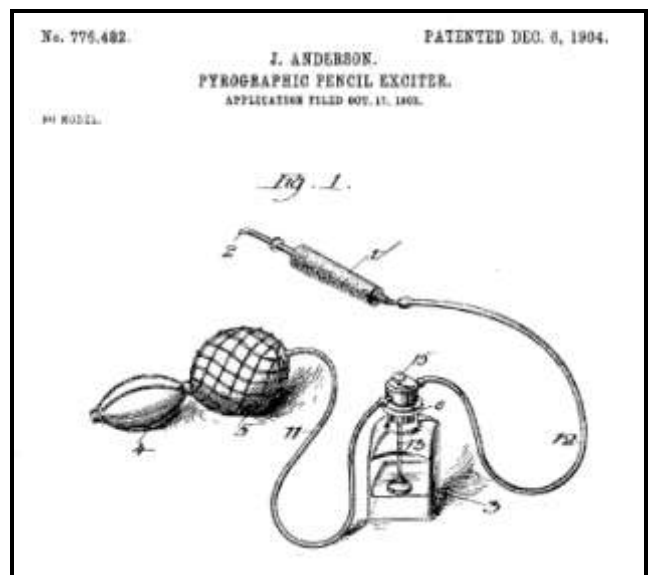
An 1877  
US patent  
Issued to  
C. A. Paquelin  
  
A Cauterizing  
Apparatus

The heated points are much smaller than in the veterinarian's apparatus, and pressure is obtained by a squeeze bulb. A hook on the fuel tank would allow the physician to conveniently hang it on his belt. It may have been an intimidating sight to see the doctor approaching with this contraption, and squeezing the bulb to keep the thing hot!



Cauterizing Apparatus

In the late 1800's, a form of artistic decoration became popular as a pastime, using heated tools applied to materials such as wood and leather to trace out a design. The technique was known as Pyrography. In 1904 a patent was issued to Johannes Anderson, of Chicago, for a Pyrographic-Pencil Exciter.



A 1904 patent issued to J. Anderson for a Pyrographic Device

His invention was very similar to the Paquelin cauterizer, with an improvement in the regulation of fuel consumption. All of these devices had the ability to use a wide range of fuels, including alcohol and hydrocarbons.

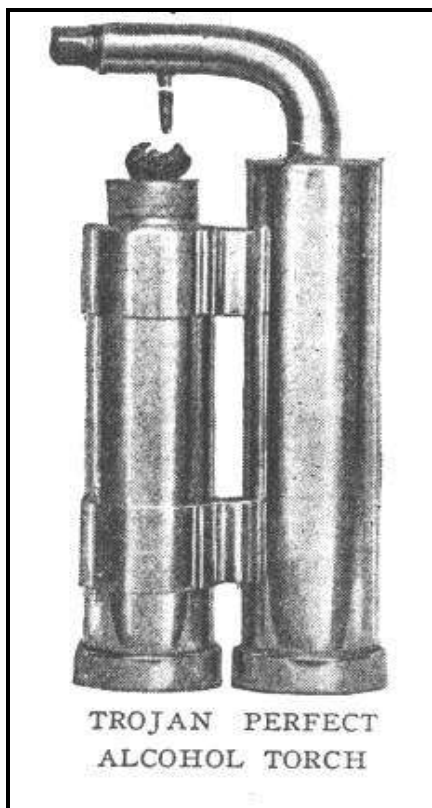
Should you come across a tool, which vaguely resembles a self-heated soldering torch, perhaps you'll have found a medical device or a tool for burning artistic designs.



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## TROJAN TOOL CORPORATION

Just when we think we've seen every torch manufacturer...up pops another new one! **Charles Smith** uncovered a TROJAN TOOL CORPORATION advertisement in a 1921 *SHEET METAL WORKER* publication for an alcohol torch. The article describes the TROJAN PERFECT ALCOHOL TORCH that produced a very hot needlepoint flame suitable for most any soldering, light brazing, and tempering of small parts.



The Trojan  
Perfect  
Alcohol Torch  
December 21, 1921

The torch is most similar to LENK & JIM DANDY alcohol torches, although the TROJAN torch does have a slightly different clip arrangement, and the dual fuel tanks are of a different shape. The base of each cylinder appears to be thicker than a LENK, and it's uncertain if fuel is added from the top or the base. The device was made from heavy seamless brass tubing that was nickel plated and stood 6½ inches high.

The TROJAN CORP. was located in New York City, and according to the article the TROJAN PERFECT ALCOHOL TORCH was one of the torches and tools made by the company. It could be that they produced other types of blow torches, however no subsequent articles appeared to verify that fact.

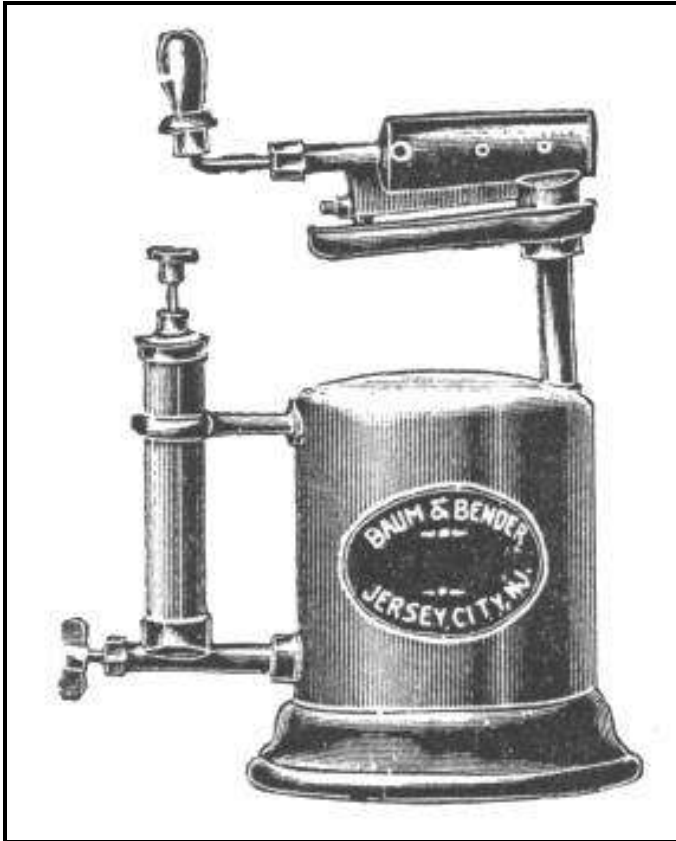
We'll add the TROJAN TOOL CORP. to the manufacturer listing, and ask that each member take a second look at their alcohol torches and carefully compare them to the illustration. Please let us know if you have a TROJAN!



## BAUM & BENDER

We are aware that two members have Baum & Bender blow torches in their collections, **Andrew Feast** and **Ron Carr**, and up until now we've had virtually no information on the company. Thanks to **Charles'** research efforts, a Baum & Bender Company article dating to June 15, 1917 was uncovered in *THE METAL WORKER*. The Baum & Bender Company was located in Jersey City, New Jersey at the time the article was featured.

The article announced a new Baum & Bender kerosene torch that was recently introduced to the market. Comments were made in the article regarding the difficulty in securing gasoline fuel, and to consider the more available fuel alternative...kerosene. Since the United States had just entered the big battle of World War I in early 1917, it's assumed that materials such as gasoline became difficult to obtain due to the war effort.



Baum & Bender Company Blow Torch  
June 15, 1917

From its appearance, the kerosene torch looks very much like the many torches that were already on the market...including kerosene-fueled torches. The description and operation does not make this particular model stand out among the rest, however, due to the high demand for kerosene-fueled blow torches, uniqueness probably did not matter at the time.

If you own a Baum & Bender blow torch, please let us know and we'll update our data base.



## Classified Ads

**Torches For Trade:** If you are interested in trading US manufactured torches for European blow lamps, then contact **Marnik Van Insberghe**, Gistelhofstraat 42, 8920 Langemark, Belgium.

He has a wide variety of blow lamps from many European manufacturers, and is very anxious to

trade for US torches. His email address is [marnik.katy@telenet.be](mailto:marnik.katy@telenet.be) and phone number is 00325 736 0172.

**For Sale:** Original equipment brass soldering iron hooks for sale. Here's your chance to replace the soldering iron hook that's been missing from your favorite torch with an original part...not a reproduced item. You'll need to know your thread size, either 1/4 - 32 or 5/16 - 24. Send \$3.00 for either size, includes postage to any US location. Mail to Ron Carr, 6908 April Wind Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89131. If any questions, call 702-395-3114 or email [RMCarr1@cox.net](mailto:RMCarr1@cox.net). Supply limited.  
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

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# THE TORCH

Official publication of the Blow Torch Collectors Association is published three times per year, March, June, & December.

*Editor*  
*Contributing Editor*  
*Contributing Editor*

**Ronald M. Carr**  
**Graham Stubbs**  
**Dr. Charles Smith**

**THE PURPOSE** of BTCA is to preserve the history of blow torches and related equipment, to encourage the identification, classification, and exhibiting of such equipment, also to promote the study and better understanding of operation, purpose, and application.

Membership in BTCA is open to any person sharing its interests and purposes. For membership information, write to: Ron Carr, 6908 April Wind Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89131-0119, email to: [RMCarr1@cox.net](mailto:RMCarr1@cox.net), or by phone: (702) 395-3114.

*THE TORCH* encourages contributions from anyone interested in our purpose. Articles can be submitted in any format and should include supportive literature whenever possible. All submittals should be sent to Ron Carr at the above address.

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