

THE TORCH

NEWSLETTER OF THE BLOW TORCH COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Issue #54

December 2012



From the collection of Michel Cochard



From the collection of Gerard Muller



From the collection of Charles Smith



From the collection of Gene Denu

NEW MEMBERS

E.C. Mims of Boston, GA is a twenty-year collector with a modest collection of torches and torch related items. He and his wife enjoy collecting old things from the past and take pleasure in displaying his collections at antique flywheel engine shows and swap meets. EC also collects gasoline flywheel engines, steam engines, old farm items, and a large number of antique hand wood working tools.

Christian Reuchert of Vottem, Belgium.

Dal Jones of Osage Beach, MO is a forty-year collector with a torch collection that is completely restored; the brass ones are polished and lacquered and the steel ones are painted. Dal has a friend with a scrap yard, and he would acquire torches as they came into the yard. He also collects vintage fire extinguishers, National brass cash registers, soldering coppers, gas pumps, ship portholes...just about anything made of brass. We asked Dal if his email address, BRASSDOCTOR@Charter.net, had anything to do with his blow torch collection, or was there another reason. He responded; *"I deal in brass restoration. I was a high school shop teacher for 36 years. There was a machine shop, and we did welding and woodworking in a St. Louis, MO school."*

Dan Gates of Arnold, PA

Dana Kennison of Pepperell, MA is a four-year torch collector with many operational torches. *"I have had a blow torch for as long as I can remember, but only started actively collecting a few years ago."* He watched a video on the Internet of a person firing up a Clayton & Lambert torch. Dana was hooked on torches after hearing the roar of the flame. He enjoys finding torches that can be "brought back to life" by firing them up to achieve the large blue flame! Dana collects anything that has a flame...Coleman lamps, stoves, wick lamps, and hot and cold blast lanterns.

George Carter of Drumcliff, County Sligo, Ireland just started his lamp collection last summer and has already accumulated a sizable quantity of various lamps and related items. He attends a lot of vintage rallies and started buying up lamps. George enjoys restoring his lamps and hopes to display his collection in future rallies. (Here is a bit of trivia....Ireland is one of the very few countries that do not utilize a postal code system.)

Barry McDonald of Jacksonville, AR is a twenty-five-year collector; however, he just seriously got into it since retiring this past May. *"I found my first torch in a collapsed storm cellar at an abandoned farm house in Southern Missouri in 1987. It was a Shapleigh Hardware Norleigh Diamond torch in perfect condition. I have always admired old tools and I thought the torch would look great polished up. I cleaned it up with Brasso and proudly displayed it on the fireplace mantel. I like old torches because they are a reminder of a bygone era when everyday items were not only well made, but were also aesthetically pleasing. There is nothing prettier than a polished blow torch!"*

Julian Slotylak of Kamloops, BC, Canada is a thirty-year collector with a fairly large collection of mostly restored torches. His friend gave him a blow torch, and after restoring it, Julian decided on starting a collection. He is an avid collector of automobile oil can literature. Julian has also restored a 1938 Oldsmobile two-door touring sedan and a 1939 LaSalle opera coupe....both are 100% total frame off restorations. His two restored cars have won numerous first place awards.

Gene Denu of Wolfeboro Falls, NH started collecting antique tools over forty years ago. *"I visited yard sales, flea markets, and auctions looking for inexpensive items that could be cleaned up."*

I did not specialize, so my collection expanded into anything that looked interesting....including kitchen items, mechanical banks, and numerous other items. Brass and copper pieces especially appealed to me, so a few torches got into the collection, which expanded considerably when I acquired a large assortment of torches at an auction. I do restore some torches and most are displayed in my home basement. I am a Director of the Wolfboro Historical Society and have displayed tools in "show and tell" meetings, and also do antique research for our museums."

Thierry Londiche of Vedene, France is an eight-year collector with a fairly large collection of over five hundred lamps, of which nearly half are refinished. Thierry enjoys buying items in secondhand shops, and in 2004 purchased his first lamp, an Express Train No. 46. If you do the math, Thierry has been a very busy guy since he has averaged buying at least one lamp per week for the past eight years!

WELCOME ABOARD!



NOTES FROM ALL OVER



We heard from **Les Taylor** regarding an encounter he had at a local swap meet. The person he met related a story about a blow torch that had a blocked up orifice. To solve the problem, the guy drilled a larger hole in the orifice to alleviate the problem. He filled it up with high octane fuel, struck a match to the burner end and a huge stream of ignited fuel shot out and over his neighbor's fence and burned the wash hanging on a clothesline! A costly mistake! Les also sent in a photo of a Barthel upright Lanz Bulldog lamp. →→→

The bright red firepot photo on the cover was sent in by **Gene Denu**. It appears to be a Clayton & Lambert No. 222 or 223 as seen on page 136 of VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES. The firepot utilized kerosene as a fuel and featured an air valve screw in the filler plug that allowed the release of air pressure in the fuel tank to extinguish the flame. The firepot also has a feature called Cushion Band, and since C&L patented the Cushion Band feature in the early 1920s we can date it to that period. The Cushion Band is made of heavy gauge steel that reinforces the bottom of the fuel tank and protects the base from injury.



Gerard Muller submitted many photos including the one on the front cover of a No. 385 Hauck blow torch, circa 1940s. As you can see from the photo, Gerard did an awesome job restoring the torch to its original beauty! The torch utilized compressed air to pressurize the fuel tank allowing the torch to light instantly without pre-heating. It has a fuel capacity of one half gallon and could project a drying flame of five feet long!

In the December 2011 newsletter we listed a number of ways to say blowtorch/blowlamp in various languages and asked for corrections or additions to the list. **Knud Hansen** of Denmark corrected one spelling; we listed Denmark as: SLAG FAKKELEN, however the correct version is: BLAESELAMPE.

We also heard from **Mike Gratz** on different names for blowtorches/blowlamps. He frequently searches the Internet through eBay looking for torches, and has come up with additional names:

France: chalumeau a souder & chalumeau a gaz

Sweden: blaslampa, lodlampa, & gasoljelodlampa

Italy: lampada per saldare

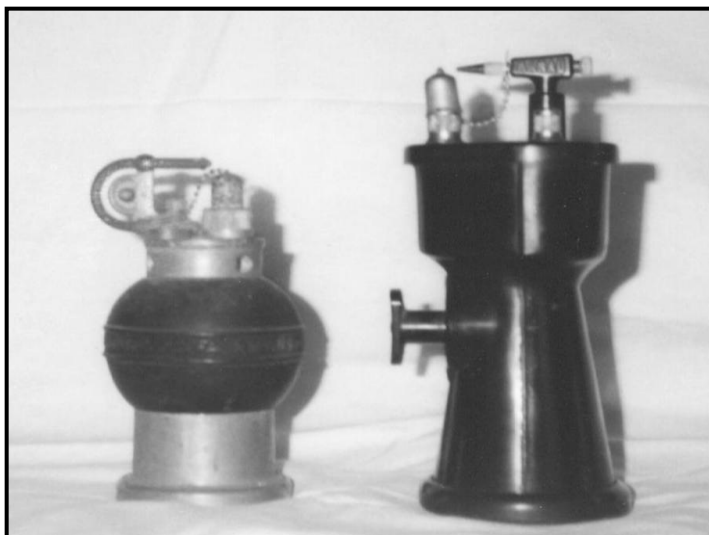
Holland: soldeerlampe

Germany: geblaselampe

Mike also sent in photos of his one-gallon Otto Bernz No. 70 Gasoline Brazing Torch with a brass fuel tank. →→ Unfortunately part of the drip pan was broken off and the wood “D” handle was missing. Mike was able to repair the drip pan and fabricate a new handle. He also noted that the entire handle assembly is removable, perhaps so the wood part would not get burned when the torch is fired up.



You most likely could not help noticing the colorfully painted blow torch on the cover. **Charles Smith** purchased the torch from an antique dealer in Oklahoma who could provide no information about the origin of the unsigned artwork. The tank is decorated with green leaves and what resembles pink or pale red grapes. There are gold, silver, green, and red “dots” in concentric patterns around the base of the torch, with similar raised “dots” adorning seemingly every conceivable surface. The artwork is very well done and I can imagine the artist must have enjoyed creating this piece.



Dick Bernard sent in a number of torch photos of his latest “finds”. Of all the photos, the one we liked the best is of two Hanau Engineering Co. dental torches. Both are from the 1930s. The Bakelite torch on the right side in the photo, up until recently, was still manufactured by the Teledyne Hanau Division of Teledyne Pik.



Joseph Guy submitted photos of two very rare blow torches. One is a Benjamin Allen Co. No. 191 alcohol fueled Automatic Blow Pipe. ↑↑ The torch had to utilize another source of high heat to vaporize the alcohol for ignition. Up until now the only information we had on the No. 191 was from a 1902-03 Benjamin Allen catalog. Based on the company information, we assume that Benjamin Allen never manufactured torches, but sourced them from manufacturers. You can view the assortment of torch-related products that Benjamin Allen sold on pages 14 and 15 of VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES.

The other photo is of a rare and never seen before TB Rayl Co. blow torch. TB Rayl was a hardware supply company, circa 1888, that was located in Detroit, MI. They provided a very large assortment of hand tools, plumbing supplies, and various types of machines throughout the Detroit area.

The torch in the photo on the right was manufactured by the Detroit Torch & Mfg. Co., and a TB Rayl Co. brass nameplate was soldered onto the Detroit Torch fuel tank.



Jerry Godin purchased a Hunter Mfg. Co. blow torch during his recent travels. The Hunter Co. made two versions of the same torch for the US military during the early 1960s; both easily identified since one has six-pointed knobs as seen on page 146 in MORE VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES, and the other has eight-pointed knobs as seen on page 244 of VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES. Jerry, guess which one you have? We can also see on a shelf in a photo sent in by **Gil Kelcan** a similar eight-pointed Hunter torch.



The large vertical brass lamp shown on the cover is from the collection of **Michel Cochard**. It is a vertical Pacqelin lamp that was made in France; was also patented in England, and oddly enough in the USA in May 1888.





TED'S CORNER



We started TED'S CORNER in the June 2012 newsletter. We will continue to feature some of **Ted Maire's** restoration tips since so many members do restoration work on blow torches and other similar items. We always welcome feedback and would like to hear from members regarding these restoration tips....please let us know what you think.

(Editor's note: We wanted to capture the color in the photos relating to the following two Ted's Tips....so you will find the associated color photos on the back page.)



Cleaning Non-Ferrous Parts

My goal in cleaning any torch is to remove as little of the metal as possible. In the past, I have purchased a few torches where the restorer removed the corrosion with a coarse wire wheel or cutting emery on a buffing wheel. These methods obviously work but they cut deep into the metal and remove the original surface texture. Some early Turner/White torches I have restored had a slightly rough matte finish on their tanks that would be removed by the methods mentioned above.

When cleaning burners, I like to see them as they looked when they were cast. Burners are typically rough and have many cracks, and crevices. Heavy buffing to remove the dirt and carbon from these cracks and crevices removes a lot of metal and makes the burner look unnaturally smooth.

The method I use below minimizes the loss of surface metal:

To clean the brass and bronze parts of a torch, after it has been disassembled, use toilet bowl cleaner (see picture on back cover). Toilet bowl cleaner contains Hydrogen Chloride, an acid that almost instantly breaks down the corrosion and does not eat into the metal. I recommend Lysol brand "Maxcoverage" that contains almost 10% Hydrogen Chloride. Check the label of different products available to you. The higher the percentage of Hydrogen Chloride, the more effective it will be as a cleaning agent. The tank should be handled differently from the smaller parts. For the smaller parts, including the burner, soak them in the bowl cleaner overnight submerged in a plastic container. Clean the tank by hand, brushing on the bowl cleaner and letting it work for an hour or so (see picture on back page). Then clean it with very fine steel wool (grade "0000"). For difficult areas use a small wire detail brush. The bowl cleaner soaks into all the tiny cracks and crevices and removes the corrosion as well as the grime and carbon. Be sure to wear rubber gloves and eye protection when working with this material. Also, make sure you are near a water source, just in case it splashes on you. I work outside so I always have a garden hose nearby.

Once the smaller parts have soaked overnight in the bowl cleaner they turn a copper color. Use a bucket of hot soapy water to rinse the parts, submerging all parts except the tank in the soapy water. Make sure the soapy water passes through all the passageways in the burner and lower support. The soapy water neutralizes the acid. Rinse the tank off by hand to keep water from entering inside the tank. Dry the parts. To further clean the parts and remove any remaining particles, use a very fine wire wheel, fine steel wool, or a small detail wire brush. In the picture, the tank was finished with fine steel wool; all other parts were gently cleaned using minimal pressure on a very fine wire wheel. The very fine wire wheel and steel wool will remove almost all of the copper color and return the parts back to their original color. The finish you see in the final picture is the result of this cleaning process. No parts in the picture were buffed or polished.

After the parts have been cleaned they can be inspected for damage. In the case of this Detroit Model No. 42 Auto Torch, there are some relatively deep scratches in the tank. See the article below on how to remove these scratches. If repairs are not needed, the parts can now be easily buffed to a bright finish without removing a significant amount of material.

The toilet bowl cleaner can be saved and reused. Many torches can be cleaned with one thirty-two ounce bottle. When you no longer need it, dump it in your sink. It does a good job of keeping the drains running free.

Removing Scratches and Tool Marks

The Detroit Model No. 42 had some deep scratches on the tank (see picture on back cover). Many people try to remove scratches with some heavy buffing. This will work fine if the scratches are not too deep. If the scratches are deep, as in the model No. 42, the buffing would remove material from the bottom of the scratch as well as the surface of the tank. This has a tendency of rounding the edges of the scratch and leaving the surface uneven.

To remove the scratches on this torch I first wet sanded it with 400 grit sandpaper. To wet sand, just dip the sand paper in water, which acts as a lubricant. When the scratches had just about disappeared, I switched to the finer 600 grade, the higher the number, the finer the grit. The 400 & 600 grit paper are typically used to wet sand primer on cars just prior to the color coats. The wet sanding removes all the small lines, runs, bumps, and marks, and leaves the finish totally smooth. In the case of wet sanding blow torch tanks, the idea is to lower the surface of the tank down to the deepest level of the scratches. To do this, concentrate on the area of the scratches but do not work exclusively on that immediate area. Sanding should be done in a circular motion (see photo) and over a broad area.

You do not want to sand the bottom of the scratch; you want to sand down the surface above the scratch. The circular motion keeps you from moving the sand paper in the same direction as the scratch and making it deeper. It is always a good idea to sand the entire tank. You may have to remove more material in the area of the scratches, but sanding the entire tank will produce more uniform results.

Some people may want to sand the tank whether or not it has scratches. The sanding will remove any imperfections in the tank. There could be subtle lines from when it was formed, tiny dings, or small bumps. You will see them as soon as you start sanding. They will appear as high and low spots. All these minor imperfections will be removed in the sanding process. Just as wet-sanding cars prior to painting provides a smooth finish, wet-sanding torches prior to buffing also produces a very even and smooth finish. Buffing easily removes the swirls left by finish sanding with 600 grit paper and produces a very high luster finish (see picture). I prefer to sand only when there is damage, but it is just a matter of taste.

This same process can be used to remove tool marks. The tool marks will probably be deeper than any scratches you might find on a tank. For this you may want to start out by wet sanding with 320 grit paper. The process is the same as above, use a circular motion and move to the 400 and 600 grades to finish. Usually with tool marks there is a raised area as well as an indentation. I find that just removing the raised area makes a significant difference.

Consider using this same process for painting the wooden handles of some torches. The process can be used in the initial stripping and cleaning phase as well as between coats to eliminate irregularities such as runs, bubbles, marks, and pits. It happened to me once when a fly landed on my wet paint and left foot marks.

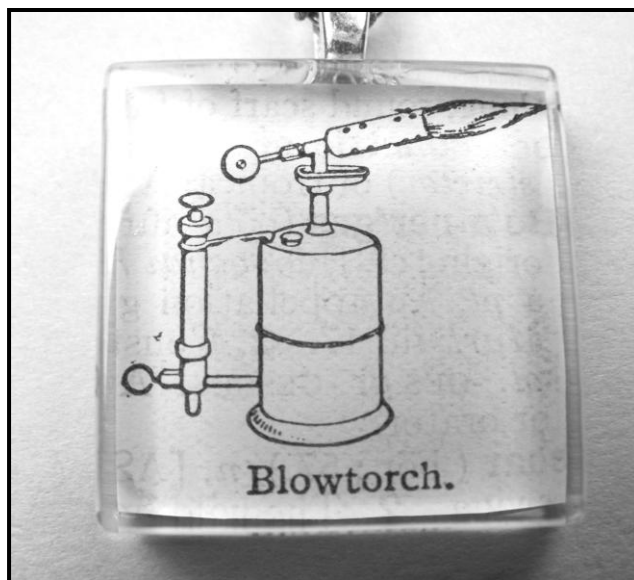


The Rest of the Story

By Charles Smith

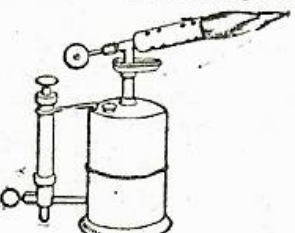
“I am certain you know that I monitor eBay fairly regularly, always looking for that special torch. I also rarely check into another site which lists torches, Etsy.com. Earlier in May, I saw a pendant with an enclosed illustration of a blowtorch on the Etsy site. The illustration is encased in some sort of epoxy, the pendant measuring one inch by one inch.

What caught my eye was the fact that the torch looked just like my Knapp Solar torch, the one that is shown in the lower right of page 259 in VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES. As I have absolutely no information on Knapp, and have never seen the name in the literature, I just had to (A) have the pendant and (B) try to find out the origin of the illustration.”



“I contacted the artist who designed the jewelry, and she told me that the torch illustration had been cut from an old dictionary. She was able to give me enough information that allowed the University of Alabama Inter-Library Loan folks to acquire a copy of the same dictionary for me.

The dictionary is: Webster's Collegiate Dictionary; Fourth Edition of the Merriam Series; "The Largest Abridgment of Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language"; Springfield, MA USA; Published by G. & C. Merriam Co. 1935; Copyright, 1916, By G. & C. Merriam Co., also 1925 and 1931." Shown at right is the information from the Webster's dictionary. You can easily see the blowtorch illustration that the artist used.

<p>jet of air or gas into a fire or flame so as to increase the heat. 2. A blowgun; blowtube. blow'torch' (-tôrçh'), <i>n.</i> A small automatic blast lamp or torch, used in plumbing, etc. blow'tube' (-tüb'), <i>n.</i> 1. A blowgun; also, a similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys. 2. <i>Glass Making.</i> A long wrought-iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (melted glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it. blow'y (blō'y), <i>a.</i>; BLOW'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); BLOW'Y-EST. Windy. blowze (blouz), <i>n.</i> A ruddy, fat-faced woman; wench. <i>Obs.</i> blowzed (blouz'd), <i>a.</i> Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered. blowz'y (blouz'y), <i>a.</i> Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy. — Syn. See SLOVENLY.</p>	 <p>Blowtorch.</p>	<p>one we Scotch blue'boo book. I lication <i>Eng. 2.</i> nence. (C blue'bot <i>cyanus)</i> pink, or flower. I States. I the body <i>cephala</i> blue'cap <i>Cyanist</i> blue'coa sailor, or blue'-cu</p>
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Knapp Solar torch from the collection of Charles Smith

"The artist also supplied the following additional information about the owner of the dictionary. The shop tag and inscription are even intact on this one so I can tell you it was originally purchased at The Old Corner Book Store, Inc. in Boston, MA by Daniel C. Dennett of 7 Washington St., Winchester, MA on February 5, 1935.

Out of curiosity we searched on Google the name on the inscription (also to check our interpretation of the script) only to find out that Daniel C. Dennett was apparently a historian and a CIA agent. He was killed in an unexplained plane crash in Beirut when his son of the same name was just five years old.

The son, now being 70 years old, is a well known author of many books in the field of philosophy, and is referred to as "One of the Four Horsemen of New Atheism". So not only does one of the dictionary's 1700 illustrations feature a very rare blowtorch but it was originally owned by a CIA agent. This is why I love my job!"



PHOTO SUBMITTALS

We thank everyone that has sent in photos of your collections. You may be saying to your self; "I have already sent in photos, why have they not printed them in a newsletter?"

We try to print as many as we can, but at times that is nearly impossible due to the condition of the photo. They may be out of focus, not close enough, have dark cluttered backgrounds, or have too many items in one photo. Please note these comments for future photos....especially the background. You should use a solid white or very light colored uncluttered background. The only thing we should see in the photo is one torch, fairly close up, and in focus. Sending in more than one photo of the same torch at different angles is even better since it gives us a choice. Thanks again....and keep those photos coming our way!

THE EVERSOLE SELF-HEATING SOLDERING IMPLEMENT

By Graham Stubbs

Here's an example of identification of an unmarked tool by reference to an illustration in a patent document. Theodore W. Eversole was working as a machinist for the United States Government in Washington, DC when he filed the fourth in a series of patents for self-heating soldering irons in 1906.

Eighteen years earlier, at the age of 35, Eversole was living in Martinsburg, West Virginia, when he filed his first patent (US 388,187) for a self-heating soldering iron, with an external pump and a removable copper tip. As a boy he experienced the American Civil War in Martinsburg, which changed hands between the Union and Confederate forces thirty seven times. The town, an important junction and repair depot for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad before the war, was almost completely destroyed. After the conflict, Theodore's father worked in the rebuilding of the railroad shops as a machinist, and his son followed him into this occupation. In 1889, working in Garrett, Indiana (another B&O railroad hub), Eversole filed a second SHSI patent (US 408,408), with improvements to the removable tip. Five years later, he was working for the US Government in Washington, DC, where he filed a third SHSI patent (US 525,494), and this time with the pump inside the fuel tank.



John Tingle's EVERSOLE SHSI, Patented in 1906, US Patent No. 835,017

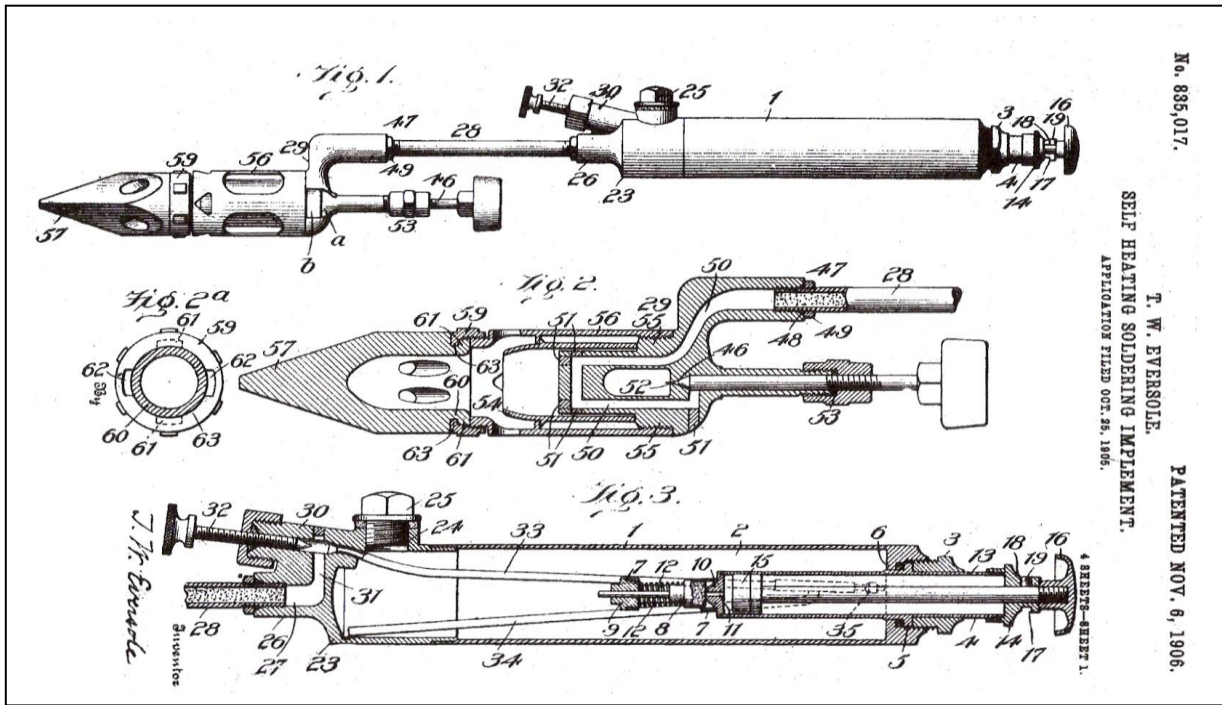
His final patent, US 835,017 was issued in November 1906, with illustrations that match the example of a self-heating soldering iron, owned by the English BTCA member **John Tingle**, who brought it to the October 2012 Toddington meeting of the British Blowlamp Society. The tool bears no markings, and has been identified only by reference to the American patent documentation.

In the patent description, Eversole describes, "My invention relates to that class of self-heating soldering implements in which the fuel to be employed is gasoline or similar volatile fluid supplied from a reservoir which forms the handle of the implement. The principal objects of the invention are, first to provide for a supply of fuel to the burner in whatever position the implement may be held or supported; second, to so construct the burner that an interchange of soldering tools or points may be provided for, and third, the adaptation of the implement for use as a paint breamer or as a torch for heating purposes when used in connection with a suitable heater...."

The inventor claimed to have achieved the first objective of a tool that would work in any position by means of the two small diameter pipes extended inside the fuel tank from the end of the pump.

Theodore Eversole provided a quick-release mechanism for various soldering points and adapters. With John Tingle's example came an adapter for the particular purpose of facilitating soldering of heavy electrical wires, which would be laid in a trough at right angles to the body of the tool.

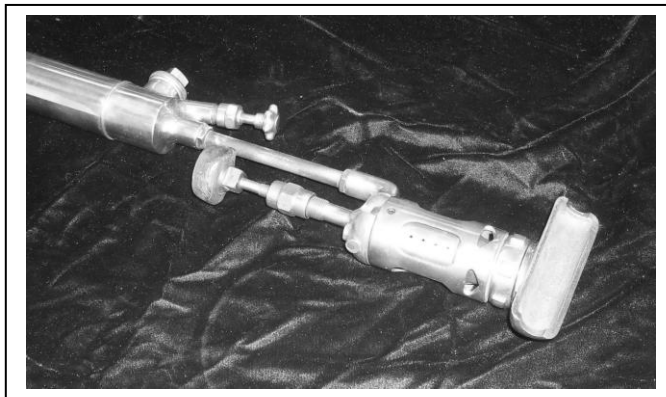
To my knowledge, no examples of the Eversole patented SHSI exist in collections in the USA.



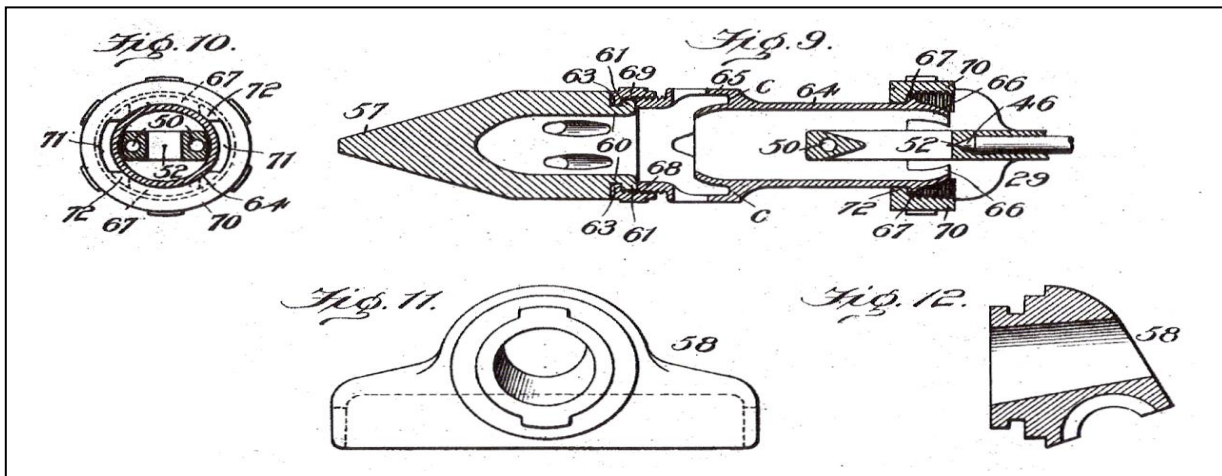
No. 835,017.

T. W. EVERSOLE.
 SELF HEATING SOLDERING IMPLEMENT.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1905.

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1906.



These two photographs illustrate the attachment for soldering electrical cables, which appears as item 58 in Figure 11 of the patent drawing shown below.



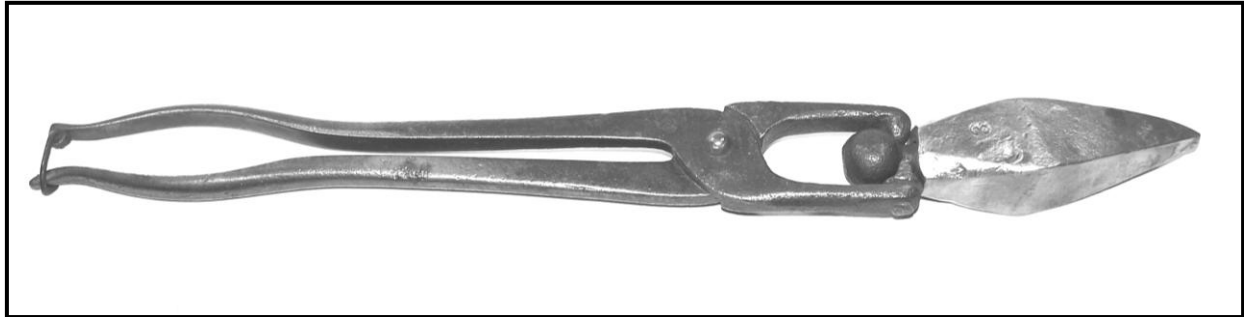
Patent No.835,017 Construction Details



SOLDERING IRONS (Part 3)

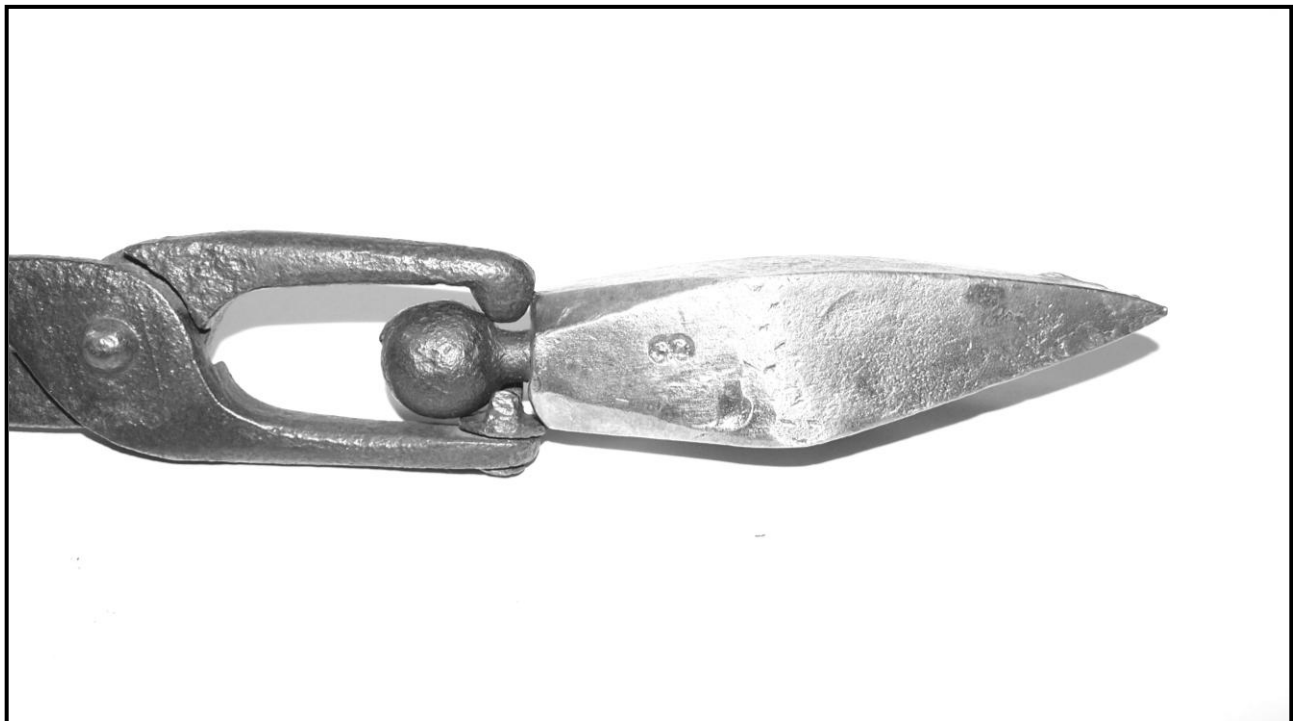
By Charles Smith

"I recently acquired another interesting soldering iron which is similar to an earlier iron, later identified as Frost's Soldering Tool (1886), and is shown on pages 12 and 13 in Issue No. 51 of THE TORCH (December, 2011) in an article titled "Soldering Irons (Part 2)".



"This "new" tool, shown above, is very similar to Frost's, differing principally in the method of attachment of the copper tips. The copper tips on both tools are made up of an iron ball 3/4 inches in diameter with an attached shaft probably threaded into the end of the copper tip. Both tools use tongs to hold the soldering copper."

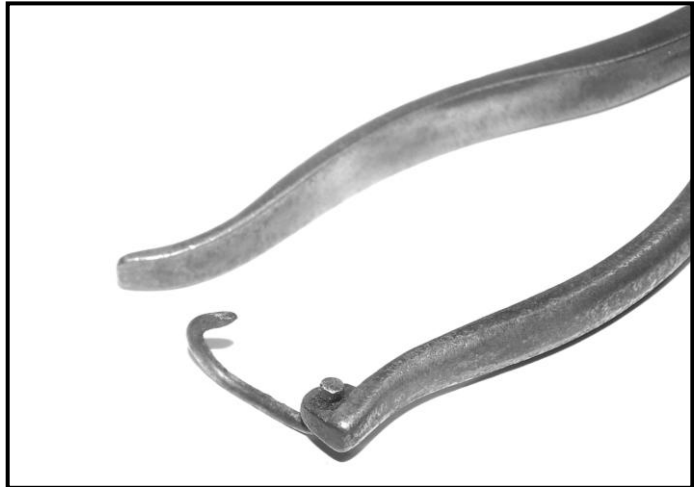
"In Frost's tool, the iron ball is held in place between cups cast in the end of the tongs. When pressure is released on the tongs, the copper tip can swivel about 270 degrees and rotate to any desired angle."



"In this "new" tool, the copper tip is attached not to the ball but to the iron shaft between the ball and the end of the copper tip. One arm of the tongs has a small rounded "cone" cast into the tip, while the opposite tong has a rotatable "V-shaped" attachment on its tip. The soldering copper is fixed to the tongs by fitting the "V" around the iron shaft. When the tongs are closed, the "cone" fits on the opposite side of the iron shaft and secures the copper to the tongs. When attached, the copper can be rotated and swiveled much like in the Frost tool."

“In terms of dimensions, this "new" soldering iron has tongs which are eleven inches in length. The tool came with two copper tips, one marked "2" and is about 2 3/4 inches in length, and the other marked "3" and is about three inches in length. Each copper is stamped with the initials "J E W".

“I've searched our existing lists of patents and do not find anything which applies to this new tool. It is so similar to the Frost tool (Pat. 344,321, June 22, 1886) that I suspect it was manufactured at about the same time.”



5 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The following members are celebrating their 5th anniversary as BTCA members. Congratulations on your first five years, and thank you for your continued support of our organization.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Larry Badgley | Jeff Battye | Michael Gratz | George Husen |
| David W. Stennett | George Stevens III | Bob Thompson | Robert Valich |

10 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

A special thank you goes out to the following twelve members that joined BTCA ten years ago! Many thanks for your long term support of our organization!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Garland Berger | Don Boyce | David Clarke | John Denison |
| Michel Duval | Ken Graham | Bruce Hagemann | Ashley Kennedy |
| Gil Kelcan | Andre LeFrancois | Jeffrey St. Germain | Tim Szabo |

15 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

We congratulate the following six members that joined BTCA in its third year. Many thanks for your long term dedication to our organization!

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Al Austin | Larry Fields | Bob Fitchhorn |
| Dennis Galaway | Maurice Jernstedt | Charles Smith |

EVEREDY

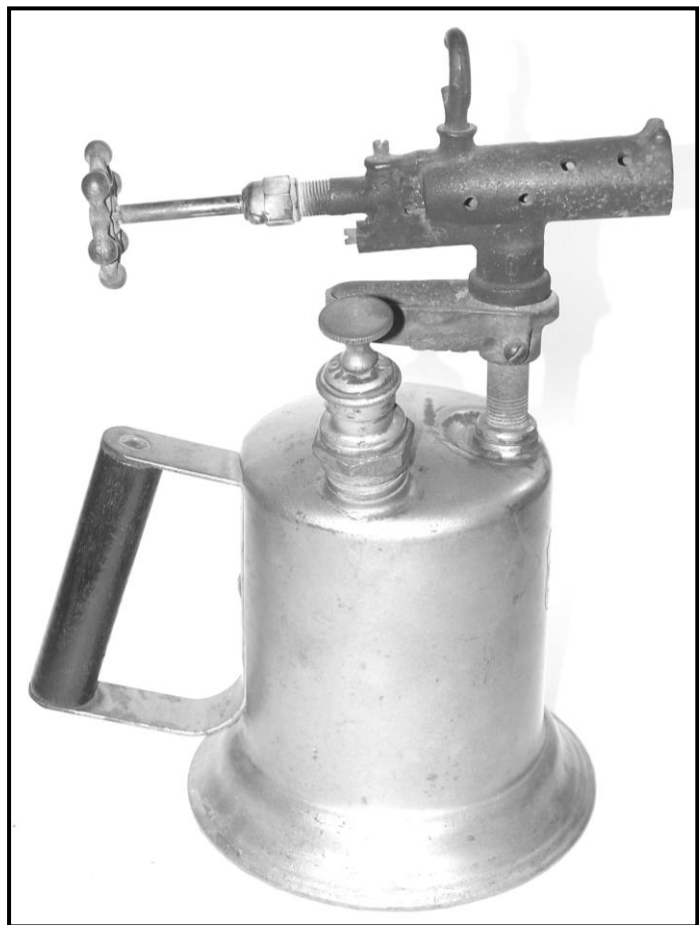
By Charles Smith

"Most of you know by now that I have a habit of monitoring listings of torches and related items on eBay. Not long ago I saw a listing on eBay titled "Everedy Plumbers Torch and Iron". I did not recognize the name "Everedy", and the side view of the torch really did not help me as well with its identification. As I looked for more information, all I noticed was the title repeated and the two words "Decorative Collectible", and those last two words didn't help me a great deal either. At this point I looked through the index of our two books VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES and MORE VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES but could not find "Everedy".

I am really curious about this torch now, and decide that it must be an unknown and unlisted torch manufacturer which required documentation. I decided to place my minimum thirteen dollar bid, just enough to cover the sellers starting bid of the same amount. I won the torch and now the rest of the story."

"The torch arrived a few days later and on its unpacking, I saw the very familiar and distinctive "shield" and "C&L" logo prominently stamped into the front of the tank. Beneath the letters "C&L" was the word "EVEREDY". It was no doubt a C&L torch and not an unknown manufacturer, but still I could not identify the model. That is, until I fortunately discovered the number "158" stamped into the top of the upper sheet-metal support for the wooden handle. There it is on page 134 in VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES, the C&L "Everedy".

"In the early days of the C&L Mfg. Co., as with most other manufacturers of early torches and fire pots, it was common practice to give the torches nicknames. In the case of C&L, we see the names "Pet", "Junior", or "The Boss".



These and other names were in common use in the late 1800s. Since the early 1900s, C&L, and most other manufacturers, have assigned successively-higher numbers to their new blow torch models. It's interesting that in the late 1920s C&L would revisit its early days by giving one of its torches the Model Number 158 and the joint descriptive "EVEREDY" nickname."

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: Mike Gratz is looking specifically for the following torches:

Vesuvius Nos. 32 & 33, Shapleigh Hardware Nos. 41, 150, & 200, and Clayton & Lambert Nos. 207, 209, & 211. He would also like to find photos and measurements of a Hauck No. 16 torch as shown on page 206 of VINTAGE BLOWTORCHES. See the attached membership listing for Mike's contact information.

FREE TORCH PARTS: Mike Gratz would like to help BTCA members with any required Hauck blow torch parts. He has made pump handles, filler caps, pressure relief valves and guards, drip pan filler tubes, repaired tanks, repaired burners, wind shields, and many other parts. He is willing to make parts for the cost of materials and postage. See the attached membership listing for Mike's contact information.

THE TORCH

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Contributing Editor

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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: Blow Torch Collectors Association, 6908 April Wind Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89131-0119, email to: BTCA@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 BTCA at the above address.

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The series of photos on this page relate to the two articles in TED'S CORNER on page 6.



Detroit Auto torch before cleaning.



Cleaning process using toilet bowl cleaner.



Detroit Auto torch after cleaning



Fuel tank with excessive scratches



Fuel tank partially completed using various sandpaper grits.



Completed fuel tank.