

# THE TORCH

NEWSLETTER OF THE BLOW TORCH COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Issue #59

June 2014



A Turner Brass Works paperweight, from the collection of **Gary Fye**. See page 2.

# NEW MEMBERS

**Laird Kelly** of University Place, Washington is relatively new to blow torch collecting. He found his first torch in a house he just moved into, it was a refinished operational torch. Unfortunately it was stolen along with his small collection of camp stoves during a home break-in. He is currently working on restoring a C&L No. 48D that also needs pump repairs. Laird is also in the process of starting another camp stove and lantern collection.

**Peter Windsor** of Kennoway, Fife, England.

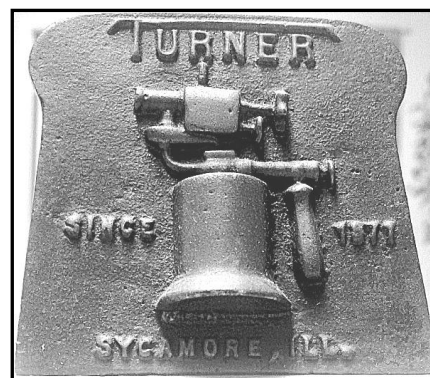
WELCOME ABOARD!



## NOTES FROM ALL OVER



**Gary Fye** sent in photos of his Turner Brass Works paperweight as seen on the front cover. It measures 2.5" x 2.5" (6.4 x 6.4cm) and is made from brass or bronze. Gary purchased it from a sailboat owner in Sausalito, California. Embossed in the paperweight is: TURNER, SINCE 1871, SYCAMORE, ILL. The blow torch depicted is nearly identical to a Turner No. 45A as seen on page 249 in *More Vintage Blowtorches*. **Graham Stubbs** also has the same paperweight in his collection, and has observed that these types of paperweights sell on eBay from \$20 - \$50. Please let us know if you own any blow torch related paperweights.

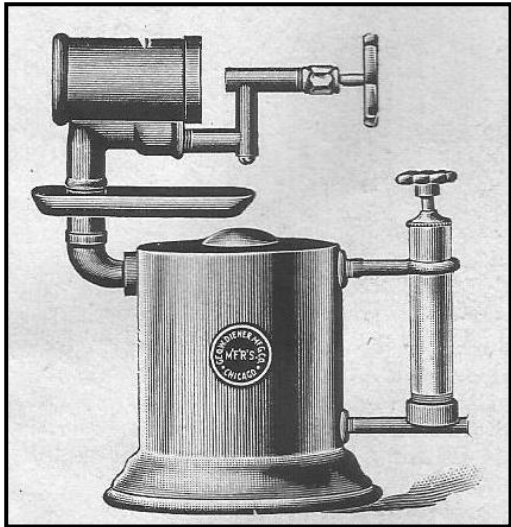


**Wayne Poapst** attended a three day Farm Show in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada recently and displayed a large selection of his blow torch collection. There was a lot of interest in his display and he answered many questions, although most farmers knew something about torches.

He took mostly miniatures, which did not take up much space in the transport. His display included torches from eleven different countries.



**Dave Stennett** sent in a few photos of an unusual torch from a recent purchase. From all indications, the torch appears to be a Turner No. 93, 95, or 96 as seen on page 258 of *More Vintage Blowtorches*. The original double-needle swivel burner assembly has been replaced with a common burner head and drip cup arrangement. ▶▶▶



**Ted Maire** recently purchased a Geo W. Diener catalog dated 1923. It is a very small booklet, more like a pamphlet. It is numbered 23 and since it is from 1923 it would seem that Diener produced one catalog a year starting with 1901. One can make that assumption since the catalog references in *Vintage Blowtorches* are from a catalog No. 30 dated 1930. There are some unlisted torches in it, including a model No. 3 two-quart Brazer as seen on the left.





# TED'S CORNER



BTCa member **Ted Maire** is an avid torch collector, but also an experienced restoration expert. Ted's restoration tips provide helpful suggestions to those many members that 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. Have a restoration problem, contact us and let Ted provide a solution.



**DISASSEMBLY**

One of my biggest fears when I disassemble and restore a torch is losing parts. Some torches have very small components and are easily lost. I have always been concerned that if I lost a part it would certainly be difficult to find another just like it or to fabricate one. It would be especially upsetting if I had lost it due to negligence or not taking the proper precautions. In order to safeguard the small torch parts I have developed a simple process. I don't remember ever having lost any parts so it must be working for me.

The first step of the process is to loosen all the parts of the torch until they are at the point that they can be removed by hand. I do this outside because you never know what kind of fluids may remain in the tanks and chambers of the torch. The next step can be done indoors. I have a porch that I use as a workshop. When I separate the individual parts such as the feed tube from the tank and the pump cylinder from the lower support, I do so over a rectangular plastic food storage container.

The container I use is 11"L x 7" W x 3.5" D (28x18x9cm). This way, if any small parts drop out of the lower support or any other place, they drop into the plastic container. Many early torches have springs in the lower support and if dropped could bounce anywhere. I chose the size I mentioned previously because it will hold all the parts of the disassembled torch as I go through the restoration process.

I have also tried to keep a neat and tidy work area with everything in its place on the workbench and a spotless floor. I have never been able to accomplish this but I am still trying. Hopefully you will have more success and be able to find a part if you accidentally dropped it on the floor. It is much better to drop a part in a confined area than it is to potentially lose one outside.

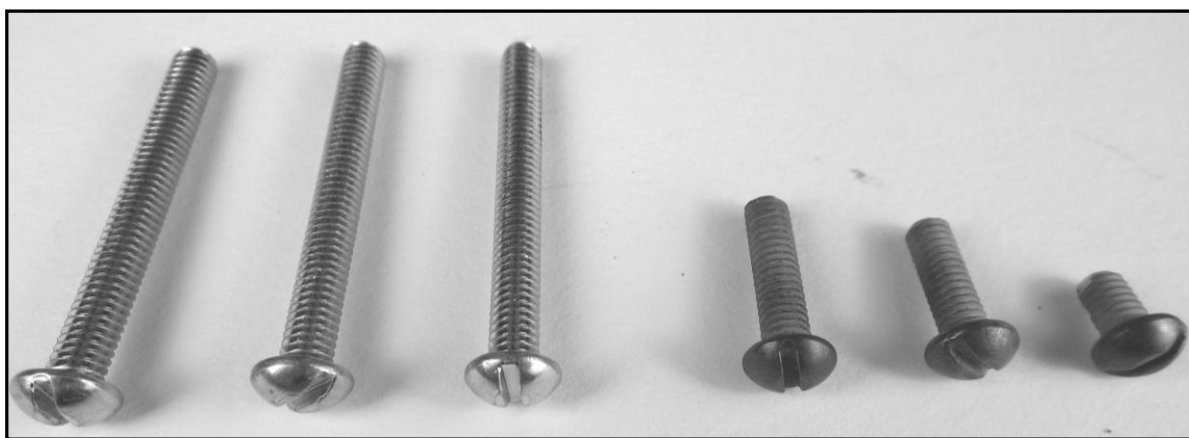
### **REPLACEMENT SCREWS AND THE VERSATILE DREMEL TOOL:**

Many times I have had to replace a screw on a torch because it was either missing or broken. The difficulty is in trying to find the correct one in a box of nuts, bolts, and screws, or possibly finding one on a "parts" torch. You could also buy a new one but it's still difficult to get the correct size and the screw also looks brand new and shiny.

For me, the answer has been to buy a new screw, make it look old, and cut it to size. The typical screw used on blowtorches is a steel 8/32 slotted machine screw. This size screw is used for drip cups and most other attached components.

To make a new screw look old, do the following:

1. Hold the threaded portion of the screw with pliers.
2. Heat the head of the screw with a propane torch until it is red hot. This will burn off any of the cadmium plating that might be on the screw and turns the exterior of the screw blue/black.
3. Use a wire brush to clean the ash and oxidation off the screw.
4. If you choose to do so, you could use Gun Blue to darken the color.



In the picture above, the three screws on the right started out looking exactly the same as the three on the left. To cut the screw to the proper length, I use a Dremel tool with an emery cutting wheel attached. While holding the screw with a pliers, cut the screw straight across at the proper length. Then bevel the cut edge of the screw by holding it at an angle against the side of the cutting wheel and rotating the screw (I do this by hand). This will make easier for it to fit into the threads of the hole. I have used the Dremel tool for many things since it comes with an amazing assortment of attachments. I find the small wire brushes are ideal for cleaning the inside of drip cups. The little wire brushes come in various types such as wheels and cup shaped. They are also produced using different materials such as steel, brass, and stainless steel. I use the small buffing wheels with compounds to polish places that I couldn't reach with large buffing wheels. The little buffing wheels also come in various forms. This tool has endless possibilities and I depend on it greatly.





# TURNER BRASS WORKS, THE GYMNAST & THE WIZARD OF OZ

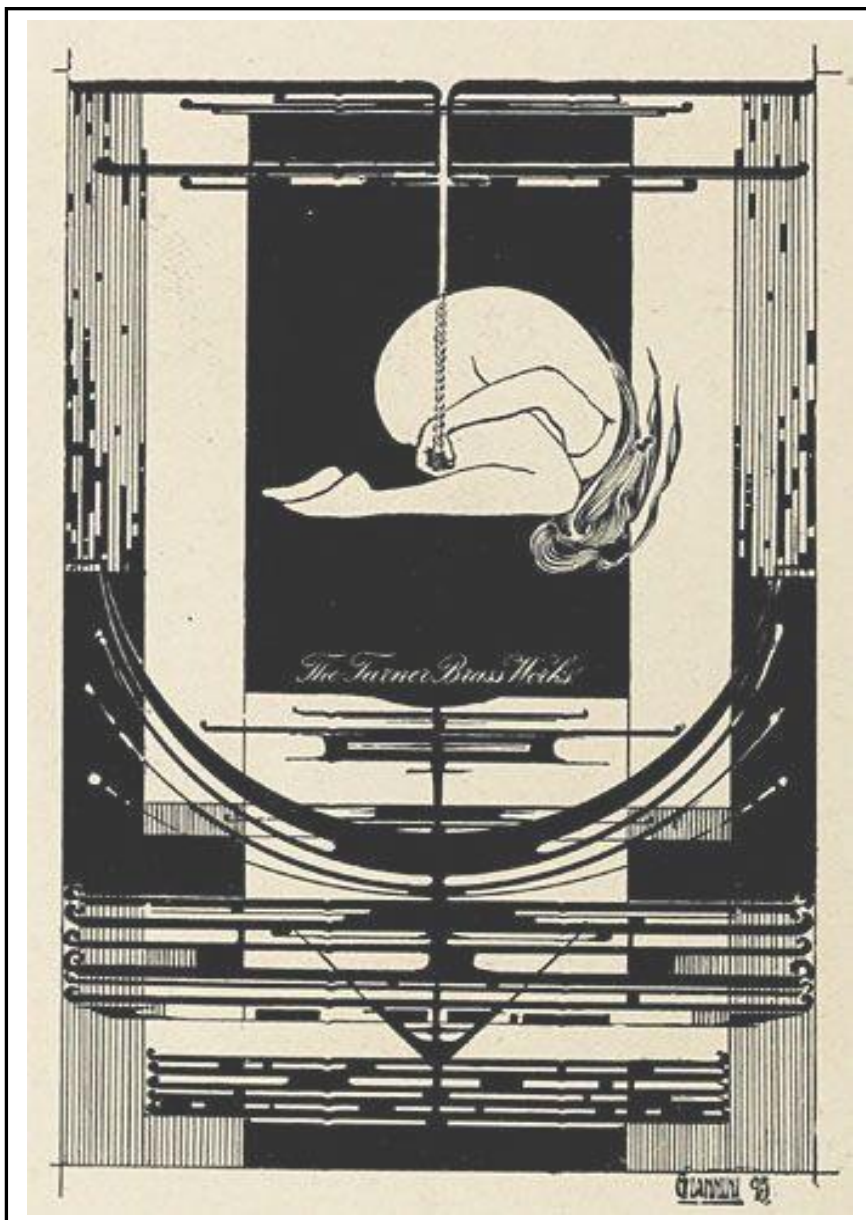
By Graham Stubbs

In 1889, when capital stock was first offered to the public for the brass foundry owned by Edward Stuckley Turner (Turner Brass Works), the Chicago law firm handling the offering was Washburn, Bowman, and Rountree. Following the incorporation, Edward S. Turner retired from the business and one of the men in the law firm, thirty four year old Harrison H. Rountree, took over as President of Turner Brass Works, a post that he would hold for more than ten years.

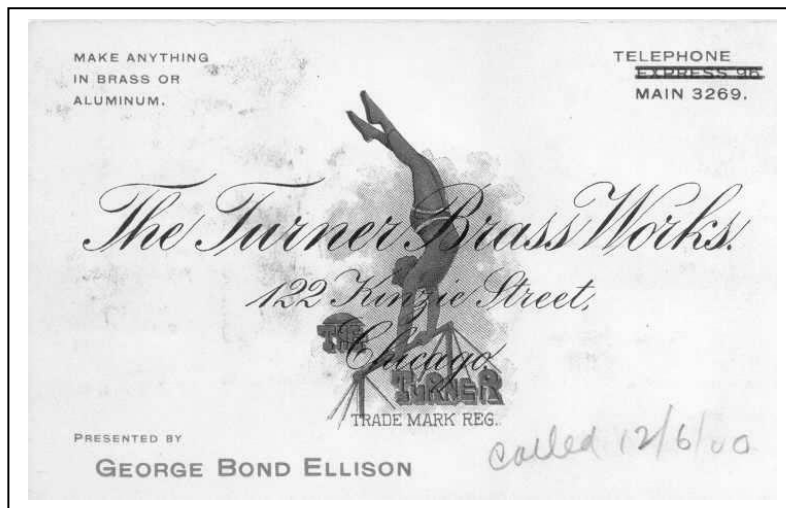
Harrison Rountree had connections to the arts community of Chicago. His brother-in-law was Chauncey Williams, one of the first publishers of the works of L. Frank Baum, famous for the Wizard of Oz publications. Baum dedicated his 1898 book *By the Candelabras' Glare* to Rountree. Chauncey Williams was a friend of the architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who created one his best known house designs for the publisher. Wright's own house, and the residence he designed for Williams, incorporated murals painted by an artist named Orlando Giannini.

In 1895, Giannini created for the Turner Brass Works a depiction of a gymnast swinging on a trapeze, as shown in this reproduction from a poster, with a play on the words "gymnast" and "turner" as synonyms. The words *The Turner Brass Works* can be seen in a flowing script just below the gymnast.

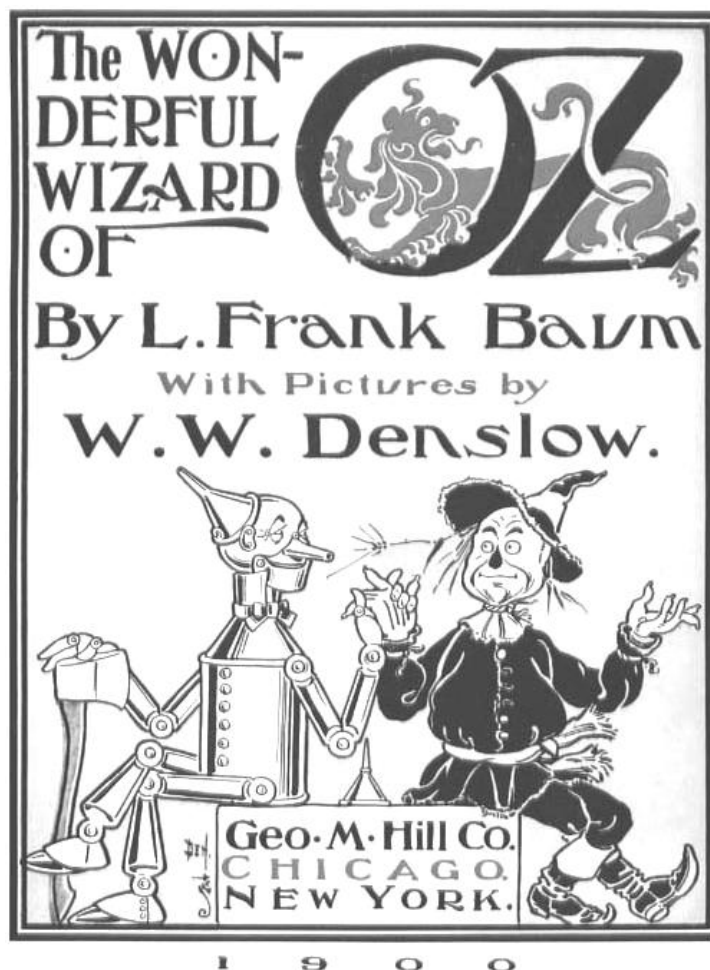
Although the Turner Company did not use the Giannini artwork, the gymnast concept survived in the logo which was used for fifty or more years, and is so familiar to most blowtorch collectors.



In the logo actually adopted by the company, a more distinctly male athlete swings on a gymnastics high bar. This calling card (see below) has *Turner Brass Works* lettered in a flowing script similar to that on the Giannini poster. The alternative logo design is seen on letterheads as early as 1897. The figure was simplified when it was stamped on the pump knobs of Turner blowtorches and firepots.



Harrison Rountree's adopted daughter Dorothy is thought by some to have been the inspiration for the heroine in Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.



## Harrison H. Rountree

The Turner Brass Works President, Rountree, was not only a friend to L. Frank Baum, but he also financed some of Baum's early business ventures. In 1908, Harrison Rountree loaned the writer the money for a traveling show called *Fairylogue and Radio-Plays*. That venture was a flop, resulting in Baum's bankruptcy. Rountree was appointed trustee of Baum's estate, and the royalties from Baum's books (including the *Wonderful Wizard of Oz*) went to pay the creditors, including Rountree.

*MEN OF ILLINOIS.*

MANUFACTURERS.



**HARRISON H. ROUNTREE, Chicago.**

Born in Wis. in 1855. Located in Chgo. in 1888; Pres. of The Turner Brass Works, manufacturers of special brass work.

In March, 1900, Harrison Rountree was called upon to testify upon before a commission on machinists' strikes. His testimony is mostly about labor relations. However, some of his remarks provide insight into the company and the times.

*"We make brass goods. We buy raw copper, tin, lead, zinc and other materials, run our own foundry in which we do our casting, have a finishing department where the necessary machining is done on the goods, and polishing and buffing perhaps, and the finished product is sold to the customers. We also buy sheet brass tubing and rods and use this frequently in combination with the castings. We also buy aluminum ingots and aluminum sheets tubes and rods and put it through practically the same processes as the brass.*

*We are the largest concern in our special line in the United States as far as we know. Our special line is making largely special work to order. We were employing 150 people. We have sometimes run as high as 200 people, but our facilities only allow us to work about 150, and to run over that means running an extra shift – a night force.*

*We employ men and boys. There are no females except office staff.*

About half the work force are Native American. The boys are almost invariably born in this country, but frequently of foreign parents; the workmen are perhaps half and half I should think. A good many of the workmen are skilled before they come to us. We frequently get very valuable workmen among the Swedes. I think an imported Swede is a better workman than any other; sometimes a German who has learned his trade in the old country.

Regarding lines of trade, we spread pretty largely over the whole field that uses brass. We have lines of stuff that go to electric light companies all over the United States; they are repair parts that go to people who run electric lamps and dynamos and things of that sort. We have a very small line of stuff that goes to piano people and furniture people, and the jobbing hardware trade – a little line that goes to the pump and windmill people. We have a line that goes to machine manufacturers. We have on our list something over 2,700 customers.”

**Notes:**

It's odd that Harrison Rountree's name and position as President of Turner Brass Works have not appeared in previously available histories of the company.

The identity of the law firm that handled the stock offering for Turner Brass Works in 1889 appears on copies of offering documents courtesy of the *Joiner History Room* at Sycamore (IL) Public Library.

E.S. Turner's full name came from *Ancestry.com*

The documentation of Rountree's testimony to the Commission on machinists' strikes surfaced from a *Google* search for Turner Brass Works and the year 1900. Similarly, the Giannini poster surfaced from a *Google* search for Turner Brass Works and the year 1895.

The picture of Rountree is from *Men of Illinois*, 1902, by Halliday Witherspoon; an online pdf version surfaced through a *Google Books* search.

Harrison H Rountree left Turner Brass Works sometime before 1905. By 1918 he was living in Pasadena, California; he died in Los Angeles in 1935 at the age of eighty.

Lastly I'm tempted to speculate as to whether the Tin Man character in *The Wizard of Oz* had some connection to Turner Brass Works and the company's soldering tools.



## **BLOW TORCH COLLECTORS GET-TOGETHER**

**Wendel Fritz**, his wife **Katie**, and his family are hosting a BLOW TORCH COLLECTORS GET-TOGETHER on Saturday September 20, 2014 at the Fritz Farm and Nursery. The facility is located at 1001 Hollingsworth Road, Joppa, Maryland, 21085...approximately twenty miles northeast of Baltimore and four miles southeast of Bel Air. The event starts at 9:00am and concludes when everyone decides to leave. Coffee and refreshments will be served in the morning, and the noon meal will be furnished by Wendel and prepared and served by his family. Wives are encouraged to attend the gathering.

For those of you that remember, Wendel, Katie, and his family hosted the 2008 BTCA meeting at the same facility. Wendel will provide 4'x12' tables under cover for displays, and if you would like, you can arrive on Friday, September 19 for an early set up and get acquainted.

There are at least four hotel/motel facilities within six miles of the farm, and anyone with a camper or motor home is welcome to set up on the farm grounds.

Most tractor shows that Wendel attends feature a different tractor or engine each year. Wendel would like to feature his Hauck torches and related items at the September event, so bring along your Haucks!

Please contact Wendel or Katie if you are considering attending, by phone at 410-688-6341, or by email at [agent2@verizon.net](mailto:agent2@verizon.net)



# EARLY AUTO TORCHES, PART 2

By Ted Maire

This is the second part, in a three-part series, of a compilation of information and photos of this unique style of American blow torches, the Auto Torch. The first part was featured in the March 2014 newsletter.

## MANUFACTURERS AND MODELS

All major torch manufacturers produced their versions of the auto torch. Bernz and Clayton & Lambert seemed to have the largest market share and also produced this style of torch for the longest period of time. Companies like Ashton produced a selection of auto torches but they were not in existence as long as Bernz and C&L. Ashton was bought out by C&L in 1927 (*More Vintage Blowtorches*, page 10).

The **Ashton Mfg Co.** produced three different styles of auto torches. They produced a model 17 without a soldering iron hook, a model 18 similar to the model 17 but with a soldering iron hook, and a double needle model 18. The double needle version was recently discovered and is not listed in the BTCA publications. It has aluminum pump supports and the number "18" is stamped on the flat spot of the upper support. The tip of the burner is very small in diameter and the Ashton "Red Hot" logo is stamped on the front of the tank.

The model 17 is stamped with the model number on the pump knob. The model 18 with the single burner is stamped with the model number on the bottom of the lower pump support.

All three Ashton models are pictured below...from left to right, Nos. 17, 18, and the double needle 18.



The **Otto Bernz Co.** produced two models, a model 5 without a soldering iron hook and a model 6 with a soldering iron hook. Due to the many years of production, there were significant changes in the appearance of these two models. The types of variations will be addressed later in this article.

In the two versions on the next page, the torch on the left is a model 5 and the torch on the right is a model 6. They are, for all intents and purposes, the same torch with the exception of the clamp style steel soldering iron accessory. On all the auto torches I have with this style soldering iron hook attached, the number "6" is stamped on the pump knob. On all of the Bernz auto torches in my collection that are without any type of soldering iron hook, the model number is not designated anywhere on the torch. The pump knobs are all blank on the model 5's in my collection.

Other types of Bernz auto torches might have a fixed soldering iron hook cast into the burner or a detachable rear bronze soldering iron hook. These torches may or may not have a "6" stamped on the pump knob. On the bottom left and right is a pair of closely matched Bernz model 5 and 6 torches. They were probably manufactured somewhere in the middle of the span of years these early style auto torches were produced.



Bernz also produced a model 98 Halide detector (pictured on the right) in the form of an auto torch. This model is unlisted in BTCA publications. The halide detector has an iron burner and Bakelite dual control knobs. It also has the dumbbell shaped inner support which was more typically used in tanks with the pressed diamond pattern on the sides. Based on the Bakelite knobs, I believe Bernz manufactured this torch in the mid-1930s.



The **Clayton and Lambert Mfg. Co.** began production with two model numbers. Each model had a single and a double needle version. Their model 47 was constructed without a soldering iron hook and the model 48 torches all had soldering iron hooks. These models were manufactured until 1925.

In 1925 C&L introduced their new models, the 48-S and 48-D (page 81 of *More Vintage Blowtorches*). The model 48-D was exactly like its predecessor, the double needle model 48. The 48-S was very similar to the previous single needle model 48. The earlier wooden control knob was replaced with the six-lobed iron control knob and other differences were minor. It appears that both of the earlier model number 47 torches were discontinued in 1925. The model 48 single needle version is probably one of the most common torches. It was produced for many years and remained relatively unchanged throughout its production years. The early model 47 is also relatively common for the same reasons but it doesn't seem that it was as popular as the 48 with a soldering iron hook.



In the pictures above the C&L model 48 is on the left. This torch has the model number stamped on the rear of the top casting just forward of where the upper support screws in. This is not typical. Normally the model number is stamped on the bottom of the lower support. The torch in the middle is a model 48-S and it is unlike other 48-S torches that I have seen in catalogs and ads. The typical 48-S looks very much like the earlier model 48 except the control knob is the six-lobed iron style.

This particular 48-S seems to use the model 48-D pump supports and tank top with the feed tube attached all the way forward. The burner is very similar to the earlier model 48 but not exact. The model number "48-S" is stamped on a flat spot on the upper support. The model 48-D is on the extreme right and it is exactly like its predecessor, the model number 48. On this torch the model number "48-D" is also stamped on the flat spot on the upper pump support.

The **Detroit Torch Mfg. Company** produced only two models of early auto torches. They produced a model 41 without a soldering iron hook pictured on the left and a model 42 with a soldering hook pictured on the right (see next page). On these torches the model number is stamped on the upper pump support. The model 41 is unlisted in the BTCA publications and I was unaware of the existence of this model until very recently.



The model 42 must have been produced for a relatively long period of time. I have seen quite a few of them available over the years. The model number 42 shown here is an early version. It has "PAT APPLD FOR" stamped on the burner where it connects to the feed tube, an early steel wire wrapped control knob, and a fixed soldering iron hook. As demonstrated in the pictures, the Detroit logo can appear on either side of the tank. Detroit later used a composite control knob and a detachable bronze soldering iron hook on its model 42.

The **Geo. W. Diener Mfg. Co.** was established in 1899 and produced only one early auto torch, the model 14. The Diener 14 in the picture to the right is the only version of this torch I am aware of. The torch has a detachable iron soldering iron hook, the typical heavy ring around the muzzle of the burner, a coiled steel wire and iron hub for a control knob. An iron pump knob and an iron pump cap that is very similar to those used on early White and Turner-White torches. The fill plug is also very similar to those on Turner auto torches manufactured around 1915. This torch has the company logo and "TORRID" stamped on the side of the torch. The model number is not stamped anywhere on the torch.

The curious thing about this torch is that it has components similar to those found on very early White, Turner-White, and Turner torches manufactured prior to 1915. Yet a Diener 14 is shown on page 161 of *Vintage Blowtorches* in a picture from a 1930 Diener catalog. This torch is exactly the same as mine. Could this torch have been manufactured in the same exact way for almost 30 years? It would seem improbable since there just aren't a lot of Diener 14's popping up on auction websites. I guess it is possible that they were manufactured for a long time but perhaps production numbers were very low. It would seem unlikely that they would wait until the late 1920s or 1930 to develop an auto torch. If they did, why would they use old style components?

There is not a lot of documentation on Diener torches, so all we can do is speculate. To me, it seems that Diener entered the auto torch arena late and did not market it well. This would account for there not being a lot of these torches coming up for auction. My experience is that I only see one or two every year at auction sites.







**Schaefer & Beyer Mfg. Co.** manufactured only one model of auto torch and it did not have a model number. All their auto torches are virtually the same with only minor variations. They all have the easily recognizable ten-lobed pump knobs. I have also only seen Schaefer & Beyer auto torches with the wooden control knobs indicating that they were produced only in the early 1900s. I have no information as to when Schaefer & Beyer discontinued production but I would assume it was prior to 1925. The picture on the left is of a Schaefer & Beyer auto torch with a variation of pump knob that combines their ten-lobed knob with an adaptation similar to a Bernz knob. The pump knob screws down into the pump cap.



The picture on the right is a close-up of this knob. They also produced a version of this torch with a diamond shape embossed onto the tank, also similar to Bernz auto torches.

The last of the major manufacturers of auto torches is the **Turner Brass Works**. In my opinion, Turner only dabbled in the auto torch market. They purchased the White Mfg. Co. in 1905 and began producing their version of the White model 16 pictured earlier in this article. They also produced a model 325, a 418, a 419, and a 481. The 418 was produced without a soldering iron hook and the 419 was the same model with a soldering iron hook.

You can see in the picture to the right that the burner of the model 419 has a resemblance to the earlier White and Turner-White model 16 auto torches. This particular torch has a detachable rear bronze soldering iron hook.



The model 481 pictured to the left is unlisted in BTCA publications. It is, therefore, hard to determine exactly when it was produced. The early wooden control knob and the more modern looking burner would indicate that it was manufactured shortly after the 418 and 419 models. This torch has detachable steel individual front and rear soldering iron support attachments. Both are held on by a threaded machine screw. Both the model 419 and the 481 have the model number stamped on the pump knob.



The Turner model 325 is pictured on page 425 of *Vintage Blowtorches*. This model looks very similar to the Bernz model 5 on page 18 of *More Vintage Blowtorches* and pictured later in this article. Both torches are from the same approximate time period. Turner and Turner-White auto torches are not as readily available as those of the other manufacturers mentioned earlier in this section. I don't believe Turner marketed this style of auto torch as much as C&L and Bernz. I have seen many ads for Bernz and C&L models but can't remember seeing one for Turner auto torches. This could account for their scarcity.

There were other manufacturers that produced this early form of auto torch but to a lesser degree. Torches made by these manufacturers are hard to find.



The first one that comes to mind is the model 41 that was manufactured by the **American Stove Co.** It is probably the most beautiful auto torch ever produced (yet another one of my opinions). Look at the picture on the left and you will see what I mean. The model 41 shown on the left is a different version from the catalog picture on page 21 of *Vintage Blowtorches* which shows a flat sided tank.

American Stove began manufacturing torches around 1920. The version of the model 41 above is in the Art Deco style. It has a raised “square within a square” pattern on each side of the tank, the bronze tank cap is low and streamlined and moves directly into the upper pump support which has declining thicknesses with

sharp angles as it moves toward the ring. The Art Deco movement in this country was at its peak between 1927 and 1934, and accounts for structures like the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building in New York City. It is also responsible for some magnificent cars such as the Cord and the Chrysler Airflow. It should be relatively safe to assume that this torch was manufactured sometime between 1927 and 1934.

American Stove also offered nine different canister-style torch models. The model number was stamped on the pump knob. The eight torches numbered from 31 to 38 and were split into two tank styles. Models 31-34 had brass tanks and 35-38 had steel tanks. Torches with a one-pint capacity were 31, 32, 35, and 36. Torches with a one-quart capacity were 33, 34, 37, and 38. All torches with even numbers had a soldering iron hook attached. All odd numbered models had no soldering iron hook. This can easily be seen on page 21 of *Vintage Blowtorches*. The model 40 with a soldering iron hook appears to have no corresponding model 39 and the model 41 auto torch without a soldering iron hook appears to have no corresponding 42 with a soldering iron hook.

All American Stove torches are drilled and tapped in the middle of the burner to accept a screw to secure the soldering iron hook. In all cases, the difference between an odd numbered model and an even one is that one has a soldering hook and the number stamped on the pump knob is different. I would hope that there is a model 42 auto torch out there somewhere but there is no evidence of it.

**Baum & Bender** was another of the small producers of early auto style torches. The company was based in Jersey City, New Jersey. Interestingly enough, Jersey City is the place where most of my ancestors chose to live shortly after immigrating to this country and landing on Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Jersey City is just across the Hudson River from Manhattan. It is also less than ten miles from Newark, New Jersey where companies such as Bernz, Ashton, Schaefer & Beyer, and Decker were located.

Baum & Bender had a small product line. I'm not aware of any assigned model numbers and most of their torches that I have seen look relatively the same with little variations. The torch to the right is an unlisted Baum & Bender Auto torch. It has many distinct features. The top of the tank is flat and the filler plug is positioned in the center at the rear of the bronze top cap. It also has a shutoff valve positioned at the rear of the lower pump support. I have never seen this feature on another auto torch. As mentioned earlier, the top bronze casting includes the upper pump support. It is all one piece. The stamped logo on the left side of the tank reads "Baum & Bender Jersey City, NJ" and it is printed upside down. This torch has never been taken apart so it was made that way.

Based on the style of torches they produced and the examples I have seen, it would appear that they manufactured torches in the 1915 time period and were not active in the middle 1920s. Although Baum & Bender was in close proximity to other torch manufacturers in Newark, New Jersey, their torches do not demonstrate any influence from those manufacturers.



The **White Manufacturing Company** had a relatively short existence since the Turner Brass Works purchased them in 1905. Their earlier torches are identifiable by the brass label (pictured left) soldered to the front of the tank. The embossed label reads: "White Mfg. Co." without any reference to the Turner Brass Works.

Their only auto torch was the model 16 pictured earlier. This model continued to be produced under the Turner-White name. Both the White and Turner-White model 16s are virtually the same. The White Manufacturing Company models seem to be a bit scarcer than the Turner-White versions.

The last portion of this three-part series will be printed in the December 2014 issue.



## CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED TO BUY OR TRADE, PLEASE HELP ME COMPLETE MY AUTO TORCH COLLECTION.

**Ted Maire** is looking to buy or trade for either or both of the auto style torches listed below. He is not concerned with condition but prefer that they are complete.

- 1) C&L Model 47 Double Needle (without a soldering iron hook), page 81 of *More Vintage Blowtorches*.
- 2) Turner Model 325, page 425 of *Vintage Blowtorches*.

He is willing to pay between \$100 and \$200 (depending on condition) for either of the above. He also has several very rare restored torches that he is willing to swap. If you have any of the above as duplicates or parts torches and are willing to sell or swap, please contact him at [tedamaire@aol.com](mailto:tedamaire@aol.com) or you can also phone him at (201) 652-6718.



Unidentified lamps from the collection of **Paul Whiddett**

---

## THE TORCH

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

Editor  
Contributing Editor

Ronald M. Carr  
Graham Stubbs

**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, email to: [BTCA@cox.net](mailto: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.

No part of *The Torch* may be copied or reproduced without the written consent of the Blow Torch Collectors Association.

**COPYRIGHT JUNE 2014**