

CHANGING THE PROPANE CYLINDER

1. Change cylinders in the open air if possible. Turn the gas off by turning the handwheel on the cylinder valve fully clockwise to the OFF position. 2. Wait until the flame has gone completely. If the flame does not go out call the hire company immediately.
3. Make sure that there are no naked flames nearby, and that the room is well ventilated if you cannot do it outside.
4. Unscrew the regulator connecting union using the correct spanner. This union has a left hand thread.
5. Put the regulator assemble to one side, taking care not to damage the hose and union assembly.
6. Take any plastic protective plug out of the valve on the new cylinder and save it for refitting to the old cylinder.

Using the Bullfinch Standard Torches

1. Wear your protective equipment including facemask and goggles.
2. If your work is likely to produce toxic fumes, you must wear your facemask, keep others away from the fumes.
3. Do not point the flame at people. It will cause burns.
4. Do not direct the flame onto glass it will crack. Some plastics will crack and splinter before melting.
5. Remember material you have worked on will remain hot for some time. Make sure no-one touches it.
6. After use, the nozzle will be hot. Do not touch it or lay it down on flammable material.
7. Extinguish the flame before you put the equipment down in a safe place to cool before leaving it unattended.
8. At the end of each day's work or when the job is finished, extinguish the gas torch by turning off the valve at the cylinder while the torch is still lit. This will allow the residual gas in the hose and fittings to burn away safely. When the flame extinguishes remember to close all valves on the equipment.
9. Always disconnect the regulator and hose from the gas cylinder to reduce the possibility of an accident or misuse.
10. If your equipment does not work properly do not attempt to repair it. Contact the hire company.

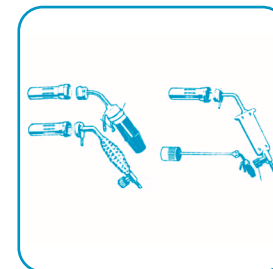
Keep this leaflet safe as it may be required for reference at a future date

Bullfinch Standard Torches

The rules and procedures in force where people are at work may require the person responsible for this equipment to carry out a specific risk assessment.

It is important to read all of this leaflet BEFORE you use the Bullfinch Standard Torch

1. Plan your work and think ahead to make sure you will always be working safely.
2. Propane gas is highly flammable. Take care not to cause a fire or explosion.
3. Bullfinch torches are designed to produce a very hot, controllable flame which can be used in a variety of jobs in jewelry, to soldering and silver soldering, to burning weeds. Each job will require the correct attachments.
4. The action of these torches can cause injury or damage if the equipment is not used in a careful and controlled way.
5. If you have not used a gas torch before, familiarise yourself with the equipment on some straightforward work before you start on the main task.
6. You must have at least the following items of personal protective equipment: Goggles: EN166 or BS2092; Face mask – a minimum of EN 149 FFP3(s); Protection; gloves.
7. This equipment must not be used by minors, or by anyone under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
8. This equipment is designed for operation by an able bodied adult. Anyone with either temporary or permanent disability must seek expert advice before using it.



EMERGENCY

1. Users of propane must be prepared for emergency action in case of a serious accident occurring.
2. An accident is most likely to involve fire. However, propane can also cause harm through skin or eye contact or inhalation.
3. If a propane cylinder is leaking but the gas has not ignited, close the valve if it is safe to do so. If this does not stop the leak, call the fire brigade immediately. Extinguish all naked flames. Evacuate the area, including other floors in the building. Ventilate the area if it is safe to do so.
4. If there is a fire, evacuate the area immediately. Call the fire brigade. Take great care – propane cylinders may explode violently in a fire.
5. If there is an accident involving skin or eye contact a “cold burn” may result. Irrigate the affected area with tepid water for 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dry dressing and treat as for a normal burn. Seek medical advice as soon as possible.
6. If propane has been inhaled, and the victim is unconscious, do not attempt rescue. Call the emergency services. If you have inhaled propane, seek medical attention immediately.

WORK AREA

1. Do not use this equipment where there is a danger of explosion. It will ignite fumes from petrol, or gas cylinders.
2. To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury from breathing toxic fumes, do not use this equipment indoors unless it is well ventilated.
3. Make sure that the area is clear and safe and that no-one is near to you or could distract you.
4. Protect other people from the danger. Warn others to keep away.

OPERATORS

1. The following items of personal protective equipment (ppe) are the minimum that should be worn whenever you use this type of equipment. Particular jobs or environments may require a higher level of protection.
2. You will need to wear an appropriate

Before Starting Work...



facemask (with a minimum of EN 149 FFP3(s) protection) when you are doing work that creates fumes.

3. You must wear goggles (EN166 or BS2092) when you are working with this equipment.
4. Anybody who is working near to you will also need to wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
5. Some jobs that can be done with this equipment only require that the operator uses common sense. Other jobs require a degree of skill and experience. Do not attempt to do tasks beyond your capability.

PROPANE

1. Propane fittings or regulators are not interchangeable with any other equipment. Propane must not be used in occupied domestic premises.
2. Propane is heavier than air; therefore any leak will find its way to the lowest level and remain there unless there is good ventilation.
3. Propane cylinders used with this equipment must always be stored and used in the upright position.
4. Whenever possible propane cylinders should be changed in the open air.
5. The valves and couplings on propane cylinders all have left hand threads – remember that you will need to turn these the opposite way to normal threads.
6. Use a properly fitting spanner to tighten and loosen the connections on propane cylinders, hand tight is not sufficient.
7. Usually the regulator supplied with your equipment will be pre-set and therefore none adjustable, but certain applications of these gas torches require that a variable regulator is used. Your hire company will advise you.



GAS TORCH

1. Check your equipment and accessories including the propane regulator and gas hose. If anything is found damaged, do not use it – contact the hire company.
2. Do not use this equipment to strip paint especially lead paint. The flame is too hot and will burn the wood. If you burn lead paint you will produce toxic fumes. Use a hot air gun to strip paint.
3. Be careful where you direct the jet of flame. It will burn people or animals. It will crack glass and melt plastic.
4. The consumption of propane gas is greater when using the larger burners, for example, burning weeds or working on roofs, than when using a small burner. A small propane cylinder cannot supply the volume of gas and would not last very long with a large burner. Check with the hire company regarding the minimum size of cylinder you require.
5. Make sure you understand how the equipment works – before you use it you must know how to stop it.

WHICH TYPE?

1. The range of Bullfinch torches is a combination of different handles and burners, and if you need them, extension tubes. They are all interchangeable resulting in a large assortment of gas torches.
2. There are over twelve types and sizes of burner ranging from a small burner producing an extremely fine flame for delicate work, to a large burner used for roofing or burning weeds. The extension tubes fit between the burner and the handle for when you need a longer torch as for burning weeds.

3. There are three straight extension tubes, a 300mm (12 inches), a 600mm (24 inches) a 1000mm (40 inches). There is also an angled extension tube.
4. There are three handles, one of which, the Mk 2, is used for specialist applications.
5. The Mk 3 and the Mk 5 both have a needle valve at the base of the handle allowing the operator to adjust and pre-set the size of the flame. This flame remains constant until re-adjusted by the operator.
6. The Mk 2 handle has a cam ring and a trigger at the top of the handle instead of a needle valve at the bottom. The cam ring can be rotated around the handle and used to adjust and set the size of the pilot flame. The trigger can then be actuated intermittently as required to apply the full flame to the job.
7. Check that the valve connection on the new cylinder is the same as the one on the old cylinder, and that the threads are undamaged. If it is different do not try to fit the new cylinder. This could be very dangerous. Refit the old cylinder, and contact the hire company.
8. If the valve connections are the same, move the empty cylinder to a safe location. Position the new one to the side of the heater where it will be clear of the heat but without straining the gas hose. Remember to take care – the new cylinder will be heavier than the empty one.
9. Fit to the empty cylinder any plastic protective plug kept from the new cylinder.
10. Check that the threaded connection on the regulator is clean and undamaged. Carefully fit the connector by hand – it has a left hand thread. When the connector is threaded properly, do it up hand tight then tighten fully using the correct spanner.
11. If you suspect that the cylinder connection is not gas tight do not try to light the torch. Check that the valve handwheel is turned fully clockwise to the OFF position. Contact the hire company immediately.