

THE Hot Head 2

BEAD MAKING TORCH



TORCH SAFETY

1. Always use your torch in a well ventilated area.
2. Wear appropriate eye protection. Didydium glasses are not required for the Hot Head 2. Standard safety glasses with UV protection will do.
3. Keep a fire extinguisher in easy reach, know how to use it and replace it when needed.
4. Wear non-flammable clothing, no loose sleeves, tie long hair back. A nearby loose fitting leather glove can be used to smother fires or handle hot objects.
5. NEVER reach or lean across the “flame line” of your work area. If you must get a tool on the opposite side, go behind the torch to get it.
6. Do not attach or detach torch where accidentally released fuel can be ignited by open flames. Check all joints and couplings periodically to insure against loose connections.
7. If you smell gas during use, turn off the torch and remove from fuel source.

TORCH SETUP

1. Before attaching torch to fuel tank, check the valve control to be sure it is fully closed by turning the knob clockwise. Be careful not to over-tighten.
2. Thread your torch onto the fuel tank (or hose). Turn to the right until they are seated hand tight. Do not use wrench to tighten. Hand-tighten only.

TORCH LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. To light the torch, let the match flame tip tickle the bottom rim of the flame cup. Open the valve slowly (turn to left). You will hear a hissing sound and it may sound quite loud. Eventually the gas jet will ignite into a large flame. It may be as long as 6” and may be yellow.
2. Slowly turn valve knob down until the flame wants to blow itself out. This may take some practice. Once you have the lowest flame, turn up the flame just a little until the flame is a stable blue cone. Turning the flame up does not make it hotter.
3. Do not use this torch in an inverted position.
4. Shut off the torch by turning valve knob to the right. (If flame does not go out, blow it out and disconnect the torch from the fuel source. Be careful; use heat proof gloves to remove a Hot Torch.
5. Remove torch from fuel tank.
6. Do not store the torch for long periods while attached to fuel source. Store your Hot Head 2 in its original box with these instructions.

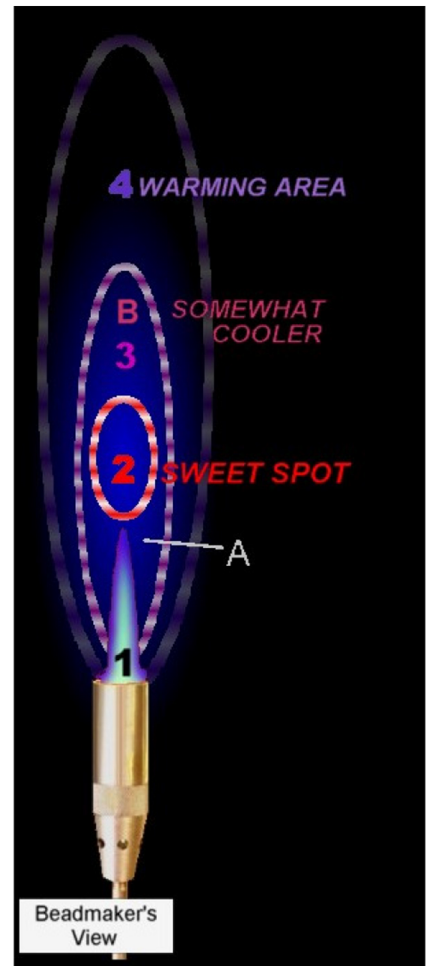
ANATOMY OF THE HOT HEAD FLAME

1. The flame “cone” (A) is a highly reductive mix of unburned fuel and air. Combustion occurs on the surface of the cone, hence the deep blue color. Avoid putting your glass into the primary flame cone.

2. You'll find the maximum heat inside the oval (2). It's called the “sweet spot”. The further you move your glass away from the tip of the flame cone the cooler the flame streams gets.

3. If you want good control, work further out. Here you can do stringer work, dot placement and other intricate techniques where the glass remains molten, but not as runny. Dichroic glass and other sensitive colored glasses should also be worked in the cooler areas because of their tendency to burn or fry.

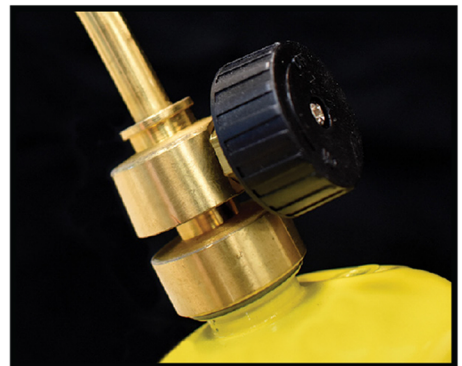
4. Used this area to keep beads warm without re-melting them, preheating rods, and other “resting” procedures.



TROUBLE SHOOTING:

Poor Colors: Certain colors of glass are more sensitive to reduction (graying or muddiness). The hottest place to work is approximately one inch beyond the tip of the blue central part flame. Working too close to the flame can cause poor colors. Use a high temperature brazing fuel such as MAPP, MAP_PRO or Propylene for best colors. They burn at ~ 3500 °F. Propane, which burns at 2400 F and is inherently dirtier, is much slower, often leads to grey colors, and will eventually foul your torch.

Torch won't light or won't stay lit: Often the match flame gets blown out. Hold the match flame below the flame cup and tickle the bottom of the flame cup rim with the tip of the flame. You may have to turn up the fuel volume higher than you would expect, before the fuel jet “grabs” the flame from the match. This will produce a very large flame which can then be turned down. Working with a small fuel canister, for more than 30-45 minutes, results in a cold canister and the pressure within drops. This makes it seem like you're running out of fuel, but actually there is more fuel, but its too cold to produce vapor fast enough to drive the Hot Head 2. **Solution:** You can switch to a warm canister, let the cold one warm up and use it again later. Some people submerge the bottom of the cold canister in a bucket of warm water.



DANGER:

Contents of fuel canisters are extremely flammable and under pressure. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not store fuel at temperatures over 120 F. Keep away from heat and flame. Do not store in any room used for habitation. Read cautions on individual fuel containers.

WARNING:

This product contains chemicals, including lead and lead compounds in brass fittings. These substances are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, visit: www.P65Warnings.ca.gov