

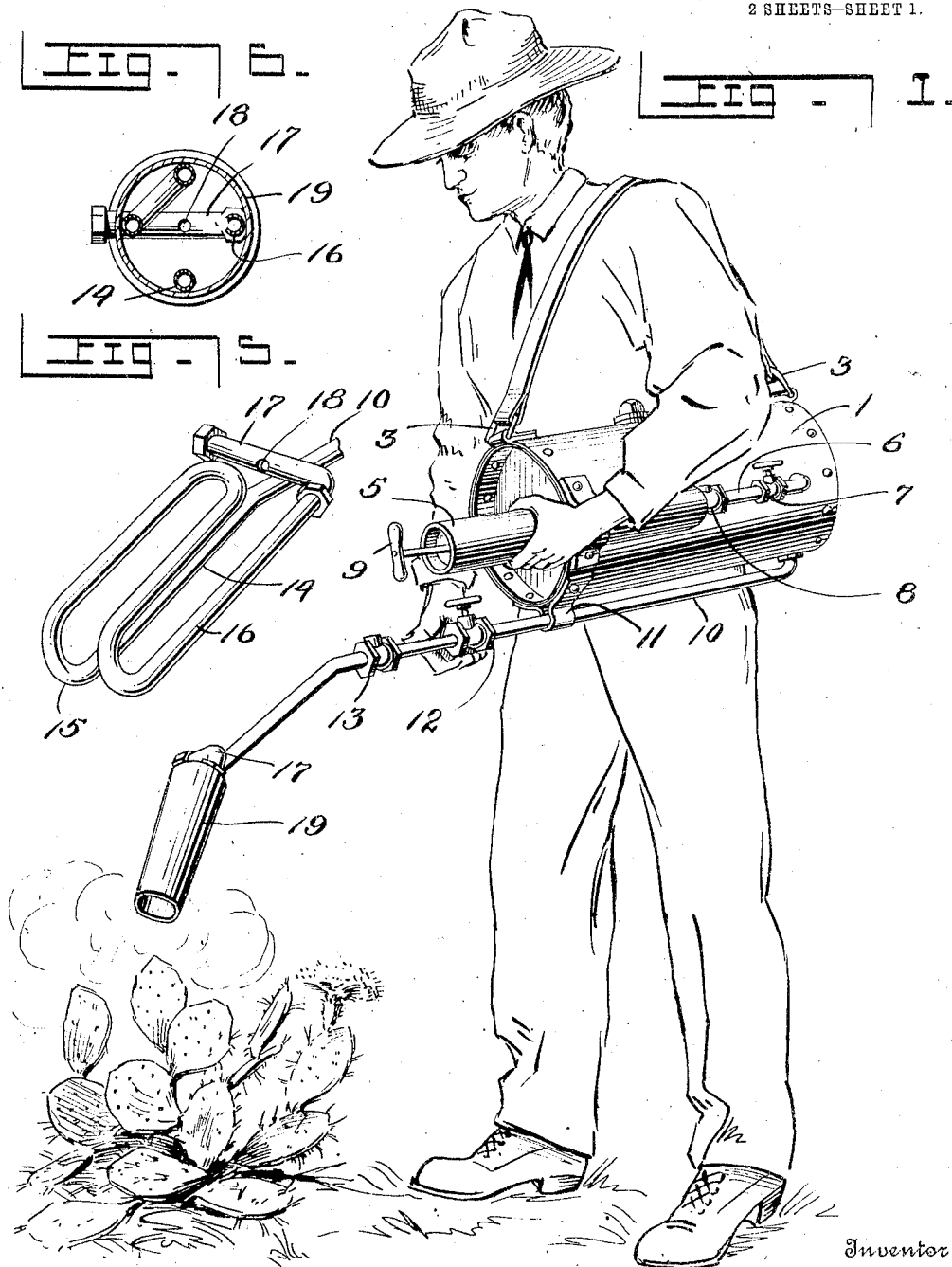
A. PLOCH.
CACTUS BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1912.

1,058,900.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses

E. J. Mac Carter
Sullivan J. Rhine

A. Ploch.

By Harry E. Chavale

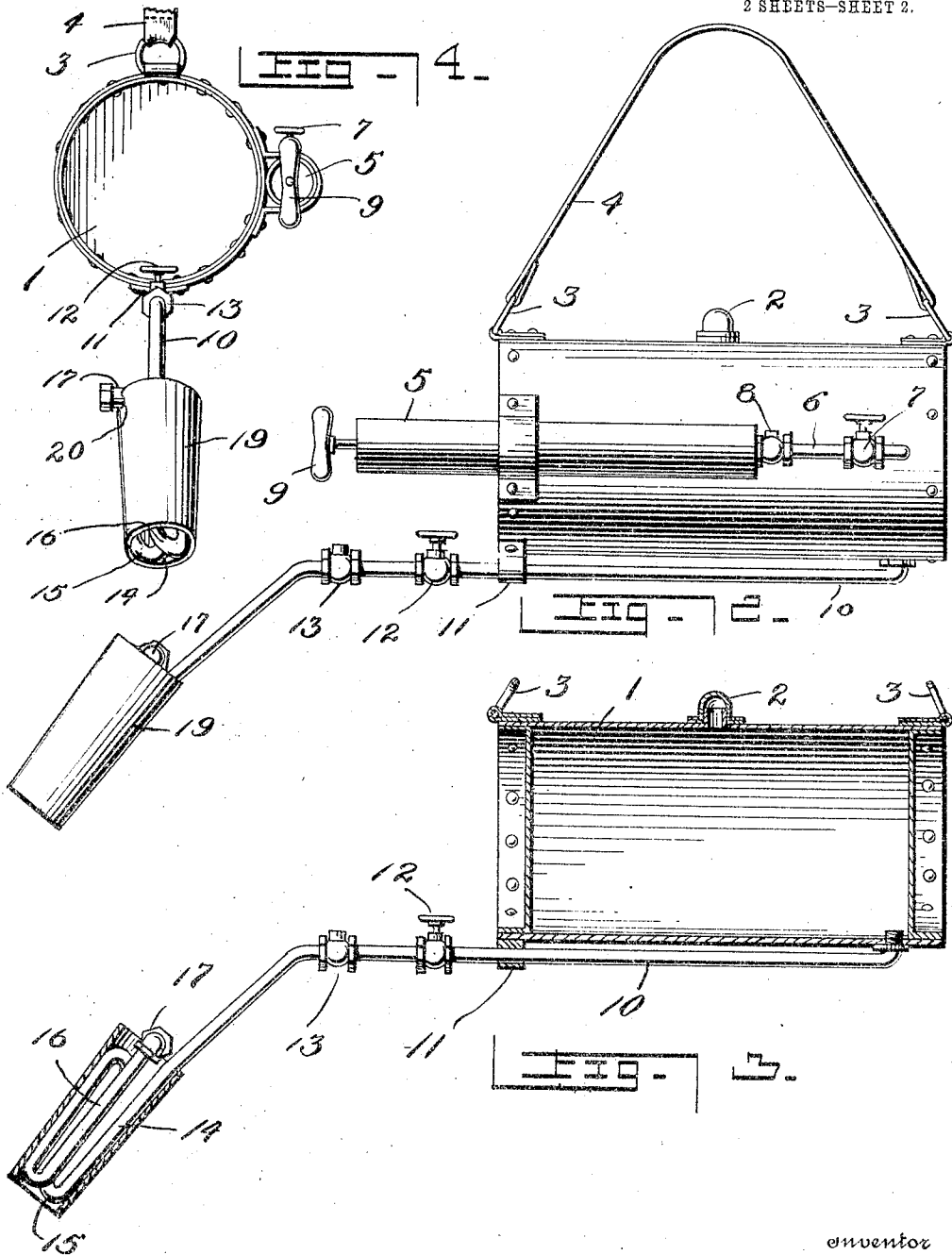
Attorney

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEX FLOCH, OF CARPENTER, TEXAS.

CACTUS-BURNER.

1,058,900.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

Application filed May 20, 1912. Serial No. 698,550.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEX FLOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carpenter, in the county of Wilson and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cactus-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cactus burners, and has for its leading object the provision of an improved portable liquid fuel burner blast device for burning off the thorns or spikes of cactus, prickly pear and other similar plants having their body portion of material which will form good fodder when the projecting spines or thorns thereof have been removed.

A further object of my invention is the provision of an improved cactus burner which will generate its own gas from liquid fuel and which will be provided with an improved form of easily cleaning burner in which the gas generation is completed.

Another object of my invention is the provision of an improved shield which may be readily secured on or removed from the convolutions of the feed tube adjacent the burner tip and which will serve to confine the flow of gas from the tip to the space around said convolutions and will provide a restricted nozzle through which the burning gases are discharged.

Other objects of my improved cactus burner will be readily apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and it will be understood that I may make any modifications in the specific structure shown and described within the scope of my claims without departing from or exceeding the spirit of the invention.

Figure 1 represents a view of my device in use. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 4 represents an end view of the burner portion of my device. Fig. 5 represents a view of the burner coils with the casing therefor removed, and Fig. 6 represents a sectional view of the burner and casing.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the tank portion of my cactus burner, said tank being provided with the cap controlled filling aperture 2 and having secured to its ends the loops 3 for receiving the shoulder straps 4 for carrying the burner as shown in Fig. 1.

Secured to one side of the tank 1 is the pump cylinder 5 having extending from its lower end the pipe 6 entering one end of the tank 1 said tank being provided with a globe valve 7 for shutting off flow through the pipe, a flap valve being contained within the enlargement 8 to automatically prevent retrograde flow of air as the piston is reciprocated within the cylinder by the movement of the controlling handle 9. This pump thus serves to force air under pressure into the tank which is filled with gasoline or other volatile fluid.

Leading from that end of the tank which will be naturally lowermost when the device is in use is the pipe 10, which extends along the side of the tank through the guide brackets 11, said pipe being provided adjacent the tank with the controlling globe valve 12 for regulating the flow outward through the pipe 10, an automatic check valve being contained in the enlargement 13 to prevent retrograde flow through the pipe.

Removably secured to the outer end of the pipe 10 is the burner portion of my cactus burning device, said burner portion comprising a pipe of metal having some degree of resiliency, this pipe having a forwardly extending portion 14 reversely bent into the loop 15, a second portion 16 extending substantially parallel to the portion 14 of the pipe, while secured to the end of the portion 16 and extending at right angles thereto is the burner proper 17, having the aperture 18 formed in one side thereof to permit of egress of the combustible gas. By reference to the drawings it will be seen that said aperture 18 is so disposed as to discharge the gas between the portions 14 and 16 and the loop 15, whereby when ignited said gas will thoroughly heat the various convolutions of the pipe to complete the generation of the fuel. To retain the heat against said convolutions and further to provide a constricted discharge nozzle therefor, I employ my shield 19 which has its rear end of size to just fit over the forward portions of the burner tube and tapers toward its other end, whereby said shield may be readily engaged on the forward ends of the convolutions and may be then forcibly driven onto the same, the convolutions on account of the resiliency of the pipe from which they are formed springing inward but being in tight engagement with the

shield to retain the same in position. The shield is preferably formed with a notch 20 into which the burner proper 17 fits.

It will thus be seen that I provide a burner 5 coil which may be readily cleaned, in that when the same is removed and the burner tip 17 taken off, the portions 14 and 16 are opened for the insertion of a cleaning wire or member leaving only the loop 15 inaccessible instead of having a plurality of inaccessible coils as is generally the case.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a simple and efficient cactus burner which will satisfactorily burn off the thorns or spines of the cactus and which is of simple construction and will readily generate its own gas in an efficient manner.

I claim:—

20 1. In a cactus burning device comprising a liquid fuel tank, means for supplying air under pressure to the tank, a discharge pipe for the tank, means for controlling the flow through the discharge pipe, a pipe of resilient metal secured on the end of the discharge pipe and having a plurality of elongated loops, a transversely extending burner secured to the end of the loops, and having

a discharge aperture formed in one side thereof, and a frusto-conical shield member frictionally engaged on the loops.

2. In a cactus burner comprising a fluid tank, means for supplying air under pressure to the tank, a discharge pipe for the tank, means for controlling the flow through the discharge pipe, a pipe of resilient metal secured on the end of the discharge pipe and having a plurality of elongated loops disposed with their length parallel with the axis of the pipe, a transversely extending burner secured to the end of the loops, and a frusto conical shield member engaged on the loops, said member having its larger end of size to readily fit over the end of the loops and having its outer end of size to spring the loops inwardly toward each other whereby the resiliency of the loops serves to retain the shield in position thereon and having its outer end of further reduced size to serve as a discharge nozzle.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature. in the presence of two witnesses.

ALEX PLOCH.

Witnesses:

E. V. PLOCH,

JOSEPH WINKLER.