**Make Your Own Meths Burner**

Captain Paranoia shows you how to make your very own drinks can meths stove.

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by [**Captain Paranoia**](http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/localiser/member.asp?MemNo=10187)

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Kevin Beeden, aka 'Captain Paranoia, shows you how to make your own meths-burning DIY lightweight stove from a drinks can.There are many sets of instructions on the Web, such as at [ZenStoves](http://zenstoves.net/BasicTopBurner.htm) or [AntiGravityGear](http://antigravitygear.com/alcoholstoveinst.html). Whilst the ZenStoves and AGG pages are useful to get an idea of how drinks can burners are made, I think they both present fundamentally flawed designs; both have joins in the middle of the burner which results in a weak structure. It's far better to use the strong structures of the can to form a robust joint that requires no glue. I also find the instructions over-complicated, using templates, plaster-cast moulds and inelegant construction methods.  
  
Here is my method for making a simple, Trangia-style, open-pot, top-jetting burner. It requires no epoxy glue, no flue tape, and needs only a Stanley blade, a craft knife, a straight edge and a thumb tack to make. It deliberately avoids using templates, etc. and takes measurements from the can itself, so that, provided you can remember the steps, you can make it anywhere. With practice, it takes about 15 minutes to make.  
  
Nb. These instructions assume you know how to use and handle sharp tools safely, and how to use opposing muscle tension to control the movement of tools whilst applying cutting force, and what protective equipment to wear; knife blades can snap...  
  
In case you can't guess from the photos, I'm left-handed. You might want to re-arrange things if you're right-handed.  
  
As with all things, it's worth reading through and understanding the instructions before you start.  
http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/resources/site/siir/SIIRImage.aspx?textCase=Default&text=What%20are%20the%0AThirty-Nine%20Steps%3F

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| finished burner, showing can shoulder | 1. My method is to insert a shorter, upper, inner part into a full-height lower, outer part, and let the two parts guide the placement of the inner wall, and then to remove the dimple of the upper can.  The strong shoulder of the upper can forms an interference fit with the wall of the lower can.  This results in a burner that is as strong as the original can, requires no glue, and has a full-height fuel cup to eliminate potential leaks. |
| scoring outer base | 2. Start with two identical aluminium cans. The pressed rings of the bases, and the shoulders of the cans must be free from dents.  Take a Stanley knife blade, place it firmly on hardback book\* which is as thick as you want the can section to be high (about 30mm or 1 1/4"), and rotate the first can against the tip of the blade until you've scored all the way around the can.  Make sure you support the can firmly and flat against the work surface, and keep the blade pressed firmly against the book; this will ensure an even score line.  \* or cutting board, or similar firm and parallel-surfaced item. |
| puncturing along score line | 3. Press the tip of the blade into the can by about 1/2" to start the cut. |
| scoring can upper | 4. Flip the can over and score and puncture the top half, in preparation for making the inner wall. |
| tearing along score line | 5. Remove the base by using your thumbnail to make the can tear along the scoreline, starting from the cut.  Don't take the top off yet. |
| dimple ring | 6. Take the second can and locate the ring of the pressed dimple that we'll remove later. Whilst can designs vary, there's usually a distinct corner between the wall of the pressed ring, and the curved bowl of the dimple.  In the picture, you can just make out two corner features between the dimple and the wall of the pressed ring; we will use the feature nearer the pressed ring (the upper corner feature in the photo).  We'll use the inner wall of the pressed ring to hold the inner wall of the burner in place. |
| puncturing dimple | 7. Make four (or more) cuts from near the centre of the dimple to the dimple ring (this will allow air to escape as we mate the two halves, and prepare for the later removal of the dimple).  Try to cut as close to the ring as you can, but take care not to cut beyond the ring. |
| four  cuts in dimple | 8. Four cuts completed.  We leave the centre uncut to retain the strength of the can until the two halves have been mated. |
| scoring inner base | 9. Using the same measuring book, insert the Stanley blade between the pages, so that it is about 3mm (1/8") below the cover\*. We need the inner can to be slightly shorter than the outer can to allow the burner halves to mate properly.  Score and puncture the base of the can.  Flip the can over and score and puncture the top half.  Remove the base and top from the can, using the thumbnail tearing technique.  \* Alternatively, rest the can you're going to cut on another book that's 3mm thick. |
| measuring wall height | 10. Now to make the inner wall.  Take one of the can bases, and place it upright on the measurement book.  Place the upper part of the first can alongside the book and can base, and make a mark on the can wall at the point on the cut base where the shoulder of the pressed can base starts to roll into the side wall.  Alternatively, find something about 6mm (1/4") high to raise the blade off the book (3mm for 250ml 'red bull' cans). Or even use a ruler to measure and mark the height... |
| scoring wall side | 11. Score vertically up the side of the can through the height mark (so that the mark appears on both edges) and then remove the top of the can by tearing along the score (as for the base). |
| breaking wall side | 12. Gently fold along the vertical score to break the side wall open. |
| scoring wall top | 13. Open out the side wall and score with a straight edge aligned on the scored height marks at each end.  You don't need to apply a lot of pressure to cut the wall; just enough to score it. |
| snapping wall out | 14. Fold & snap along the scoreline to complete the cut. |
| finding wall diameter | 15. Roll the side wall up and insert into the pressed ring of one of the cans.  Close up the strip so that it forms a snug fit with the inner edge of the pressed dimple ring. When the burner is assembled, the inner wall will sit between the pressed rings of the two halves of the burner.  Make sure that the wall is pressed firmly into the base, and that the two edges of the wall are at the same height (this ensures the wall sides are parallel).  Pick a point in the middle of the overlap and make a mark on both sides of the wall strip. In the picture, I'm using a knife to make a *tiny* nick in the edge of both overlapped sides of the wall. |
| scoring wall slots | 16. Unroll the side wall and use a set square to score a line a fraction over half way across the strip at each mark. If you don't have a set square to hand, you can usually get it square enough by eye, as it's not that critical.  Score from the 'top' of the strip at one end of the strip, and at the 'bottom' of the strip at the other end. |
| opening wall slots | 17. Gently bend and snap along the score line to open two slots. Don't bend the strip beyond the cut. |
| trimming wall ends | 18. Use the score, fold and snap method to trim the ends of the strip to about 12mm (1/2") outside the slots. |
| cutting fuel ports | 19. Cut three little fuel ports around the base of the ring; they don't need to be very big at all; 3mm (1/8") is fine.  Make one port half-way between the slots, and then one each at 2/3 of the way between the centre and each slot, either side of the centre. Precise measurement isn't necessary.  Make a short vertical score, and then add angled scores from can edge to tip of the first score, making two little triangles.  Use a thumbnail to break the scores and remove the triangles.  Note the slots on opposite sides of the wall at either end. |
| mating  wall slots | 20. Mate the two slots, with the ends facing the inside of the ring.  You may need to ensure that the slots are fully broken out to make the ends of the ring join up properly. |
| finished inner wall | 21. The inner wall is finished.  The ring should sit flat, with no part standing proud. There should be no height difference between the two sides of the joint. |
| widening lower can | 22. Now we need to expand the lower can to allow us to mate the two halves.  Take a full can and press it in to the lower can by about 6mm (1/4"), to open up the lower can. If you allow the light to play down the side of the can, you should just about be able to see a step where the side wall has been widened.  A full can isn't essential, but it means that it won't crush when you come to separate the cans. |
| removing widened can | 23. Twist the can base to remove it from the full can.  You might have to wear rubber gloves to pull the cans apart, in order to get a good grip. Be careful not to crush the base as you remove it; hold it by the shoulder of the can as much as possible. |
| finished shim | 24. Now to mate the parts, for which we need a shim or 'shoehorn'.  Cut a section of sidewall from the second scrap can and cut it in half.  Cut a rounded edge along one 'horizontal' edge. |
| starting assembly | 25. Place the inner wall in the lower can, ensuring that the fuel ports are at the bottom.  Insert the shim into one side of the lower can, angle the upper can slightly and insert one edge of the upper can into the lower can, with the other side on the shim. |
| burner  halves engaged | 26. Now carefully press the shim side of the upper can down until the cans are parallel, ensuring that the edges of the upper can remain inside the lower can.  I cradle the cans in cupped fingers, and use both thumbs, one on either side of the can, pressing on the shim side of the upper can. |
| removing shim | 27. When the upper can is within the lower can, and they're roughly parallel, carefully slide the shim out, holding the upper and lower cans in place.  I hold the cans in one hand, with a thumb in the dimple, and use the other hand to gently slide the shim out.  You may need to push the cans together again as you remove the shim. |
| pressing burner halves together | 28. Carefully press the two cans together.  This can be done by hand, but a vice, workmate or benchpress can help to provide a parallel, controlled pressure, but be careful not to press too hard and crush the inner wall. |
| burner  mating complete | 29. Complete the insertion, pressing the cans together until the outer can reaches the shoulder of the inner can, or you feel the resistance of the inner wall meeting the two halves.  The inner wall ends up held securely between the pressed rings of the upper and lower burner halves. Leaving both dimples in place during assembly means that they automatically guide the inner wall into place. |
| buckled burner side | 30. You will usually find that the side wall of the inner can has buckled in one place in order to squeeze into the lower can. You may even hear the can 'pop' as this happens. |
| scoring around the dimple | 31. The dimple of the upper can is removed using the scoring method, but, due to the thicker metal, and the curved edge, it's a little more difficult.  Look for the distinct corner between the pressed ring of the base, and the curved bowl of the dimple, that we identified in step 6. This is where the dimple should be scored.  Place the tip of the craft knife blade into the corner between pressed ring and dimple, and score gently and repeatedly around this feature.  The shape of the dimple wall should help keep the knife true, and you can also rest the handle of the knife on the pressed ring of the can base to help guide it as you rotate the burner against the knife. Be patient and don't press too hard.  Keep your fingers out of the way of the knife; a thick leather glove might be worn on the hand holding the can. |
| cutting from score to centre | 32. Once you have established a good score line, use the knife to extend the four cuts we made earlier to the centre of the dimple, separating all the segments.  Take care not to point the knife into the side wall as you cut from the score line, and that you don't press the knife in so far that it cuts the lower can. |
| tearing scored dimple | 33. Since we can't risk inserting a knife into the scoreline, due to the possibility of damaging the inner wall, we must use a tearing method instead.  Use a rounded tool (e.g. a spoon handle) to start the tear along the scoreline, starting on one side of one of the four cuts. Rest the tool on the pressed ring of the can and use a levering action until the metal starts to tear along the scoreline. Control the tool so that it does not press the dimple into the opening too far, or it might damage the inner wall.  Once the tear has started, prise up the tip of the segment at the centre of the dimple, and use it to wiggle the segment up and down until the score fractures, and the segment pops free. Again, patience, rather than brute force, is required.  Repeat for the other three quadrants. |
| cleaning edge of dimple | 34. Clean up the edges of the opening by scraping the edge of the knife blade along the edge of the cut, taking care not to damage the inner wall.  If your scoring and tearing was done cleanly, the edge may not need much attention.  The upper edge of the outer can sometimes has a sharp edge where it has been scored. This can be softened (deburred) by running a rounded tool around the edge. The handle of the spanner, or the shaft of a screwdriver, or similar, will do the trick. |
| drill  stops | 35. All that's left is to prick or drill the jet holes, wherever you wish them to be.  Take care not to over-insert the tool and puncture or damage the inner wall. A stop can be added to the tool, in this case, a piece of plastic cork on a map pin.  The number and size of holes is the subject of huge debate. I find 16 holes each 0.8mm (1/32") seems to work well for this burner. |
| jet  position template | 36. Mark the jet positions with a strip of paper wrapped around the can, measured and divided into regular gaps.  Wrap a strip of paper around the can, and mark the point where it overlaps. Then fold the measured strip from the end to the mark. Folding in half another three times will leave you with sixteen folds; draw a line at each fold point. |
| marking jet points | 37. Transfer the jet positions by reversing the template so that the marks are on the inside of the ring, and are reflected onto the can.  Look down vertically onto the can and use a soft pencil or felt-tip pen to mark the drill points.  Alternatively, you can do without any form of template and simply mark the positions by eye; make a mark on opposite sides of the ring, dividing it in two. Then do the same to divide the ring into four, and then divide each quadrant again and again until you have sixteen marks. |
| drilling jets | 38. Drill or prick the jet holes. There are many theories on the best position for the holes, but putting them in the middle of the sloping section is very easy, and minimises the chances of puncturing the inner or side walls.  If you want to make a side-burning stove, where the pan sits directly on the burner and [the jets[http://images.intellitxt.com/ast/adTypes/2_bing.gif](http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/gear-features/make-your-own-meths-burner/6227.html)](http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/gear-features/make-your-own-meths-burner/6227.html) appear from the side of the can, slide the template down the side of the burner to the height you want, and punch through the side wall of the burner. I'd also recommend making the burner a bit taller for this sort of stove, to allow room for fuel and a gap between the fuel and the jets. |
| finished burner working | 39. That's it. Pour in a little meths and light up your burner.  Here are three burners built using this technique; at the back, the one we've just made from 500ml beer cans, one on the left from 250ml 'red bull' cans, and one on the right from 355ml '[big red[http://images.intellitxt.com/ast/adTypes/2_bing.gif](http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/gear-features/make-your-own-meths-burner/6227.html)](http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/gear-features/make-your-own-meths-burner/6227.html) bull' cans.  The central flame will tend to disappear when you put a pan over the burner, leaving just the jets. |

http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/resources/site/siir/SIIRImage.aspx?textCase=Default&text=Alternative%0ASequenceThere's an alternative build sequence that cuts out the dimple from the upper can at step 6, before the two halves of the burner are mated (score around the ring as in step 31, but then use the knife to start the cut, and pop the entire dimple out with a rounded tool, or your thumb). This makes removal of the dimple slightly easier, and guarantees that the inner wall won't be damaged as you remove the dimple. However, it does make mating of the two halves more difficult, as you need to take care to ensure that the wall is seated in the upper pressed ring as you press the two halves together; leaving the dimple in place until the halves are mated allows the dimples to automatically align the inner wall.  
  
If you choose this sequence, one way to make sure the wall is aligned correctly is to seat the wall inside the upper dimple ring, and fasten it in place with sellotape before you start the mating process at step 25. Don't allow the sellotape to extend down the side wall of the upper can. Remove the sellotape when the two halves are fully mated. http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/resources/site/siir/SIIRImage.aspx?textCase=Default&text=In%0Athe%20FieldIf you need to make a burner in the field (e.g. you get to camp and find that you've forgotten your burner), you can use the method presented here to build a burner.  
  
You may have noticed that these instructions make no use of a ruler to measure anything; measurements have been given, but these are intended for guidance, not for exact measurement. If you really need to measure something, a compass romer can be used. However, the difficult things to find in the field (besides two cans) are a flat working surface to rotate the cans on, a suitable height-measuring object and a straight edge. The base of a cookpot is usually flat enough to provide a work surface to allow the can to rotate smoothly, and a rummage through your kit will probably yield something that can be used to provide a height reference. A book, a map cover, walking pole, tent pole or peg could be used as a straight edge, with a bit of care.  
  
An alternative way to score the cans is to wrap a piece of paper around the can, and ensure the ends overlap so the paper is parallel to the sidewalls. You can then use the edge of the paper to guide the scoreline; it's more difficult, and may not give as neat a result, but it can be made to work. The inner wall can be marked in this way, too; in fact, it's best to measure the base and inner wall on one can before attempting to break either away from the can.  
  
For pricking the jet holes, use a safety pin that's probably to be found in your first aid kit. In a pinch, the tip of the blade can be used very carefully to make small holes.  
  
Finally, if you're really stuck for a burner in the field, and can't find two cans and the items needed for this technique, the easiest burner to make is a simple open cup; just hack the bottom off any can or similar metal container that comes to hand. It'll work pretty well, even if it does burn a little slowly. http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/resources/site/siir/SIIRImage.aspx?textCase=Default&text=AcknowledgementsI've been making drinks can burners on and off for about ten years. Along the way, I've picked up ideas and tips from many sources, most of which I've probably forgotten. So, whilst I've called this 'my method', it's only my method in so far as it's the collection of techniques that I've adopted over the years. The only bit that might be original is leaving the dimple cutting until after assembly, discovered by accident after making burners at a BBQ, and forgetting to cut the dimple out first...

Read more: <http://www.outdoorsmagic.com/gear-features/make-your-own-meths-burner/6227.html#ixzz0sG4CsSsZ>