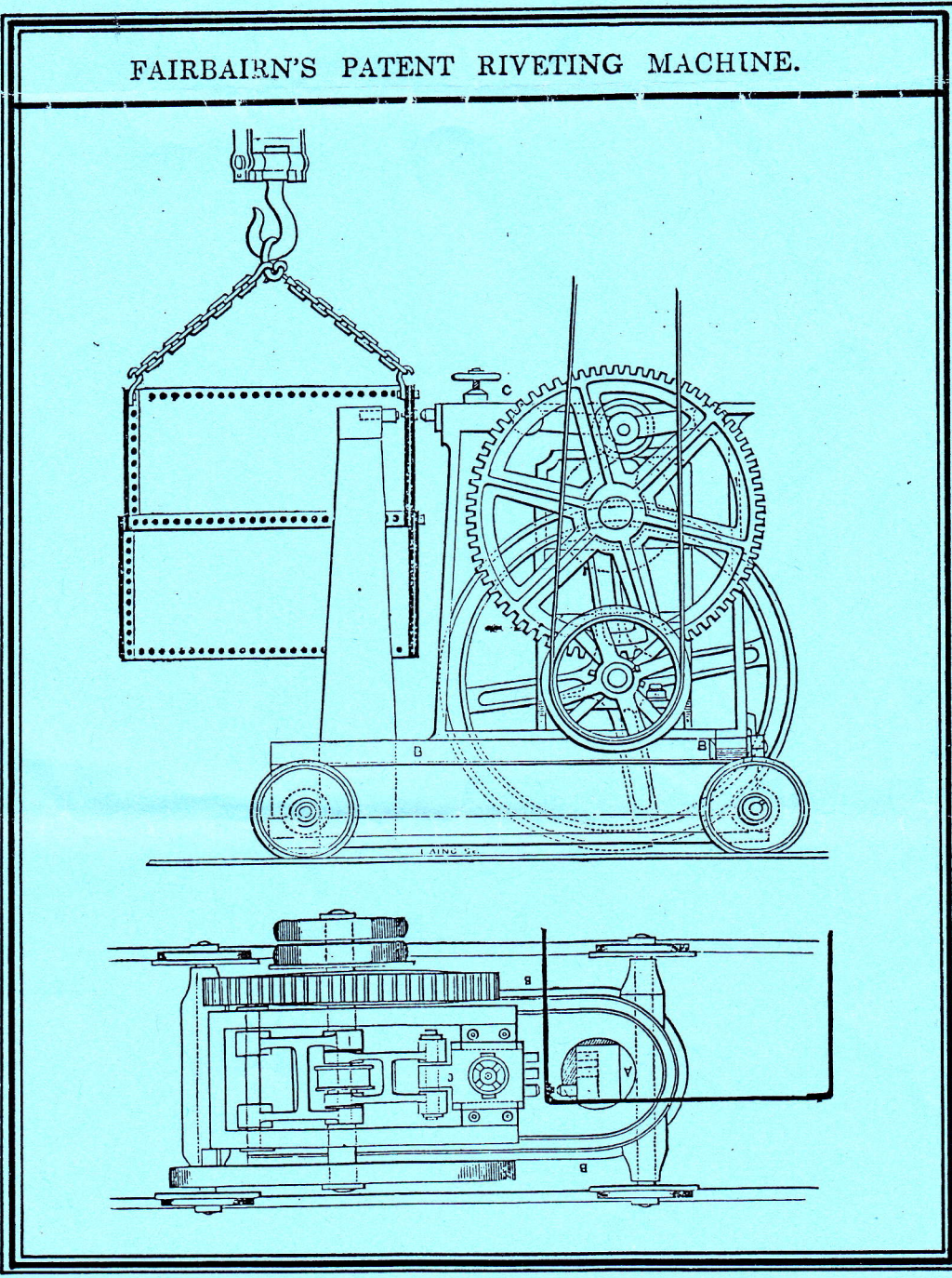
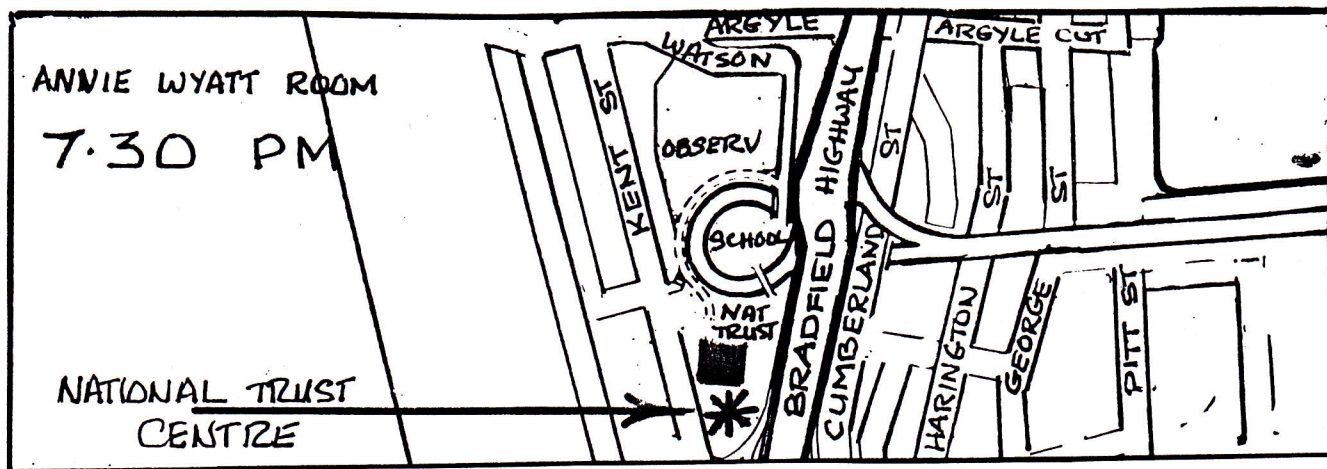


THE TRADE TOOLS GROUP INC.
TTTG NEWSLETTER NO.17
JUNE 1994



'The History of Tools is the History of Man'



OUR NEW POSTAL ADDRESS

The Secretary
T.T.T.G. Inc.
P.O. Box 240
GROSVENOR PLACE
SYDNEY NSW 2000

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY JUNE 14TH

AT THE ANNIE WYATT ROOM, NATIONAL TRUST CENTRE, OBSERVATORY HILL
COMMENCING AT 7.30 PM SHARP

PROGRAMME:

1. **SAWS - HISTORY AND TYPES, PRESENTED BY MIKE WILLIAMS, INCLUDING AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY AND A SESSION ON QUALITY SAW MAKING TODAY.**
NOTE! MEMBERS PLEASE BRING YOUR RARE OR UNUSUAL SAWS TO ADD TO OUR DISPLAY.
2. **DRAWING OF THE DOOR PRIZE**
3. **THE HAND CUTTING OF FILES (INCLUDING SOME FINE EXAMPLES) PRESENTED BY MAURICE BROWN - ONCE AGAIN MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOME.**
4. **FRED MURREL'S " WOTS IT" SESSION - PLEASE BRING SOME TOOLS.**
5. **SUPPER BY MARIO DATO**
6. **BROWSING FOR MEMBERS**
 - A. **SID BAILEYS LIBRARY TABLE**
 - B. **OUR TOOL SWAP ITEMS**

TTTG Inc.

THE TRADE TOOLS GROUP

**TTTG NEWSLETTER NO.17
JUNE 1994**

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PROGRAMME see opposite page

COVER Fairbairn's Patent Riveting Magazine

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Deadline for next issue July 10, 1994)

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Any opinions expressed are those of the contributor.

Programme Organiser's News

The last meeting Tuesday 12th April 1994, once again we had 34 members and guests attend the meeting.

Our thanks to Fred Murrell for presenting the 'wot's it' session, thanks to Pat Peak for drawing the door prize, a set of H.S.S. drill bits was won by Henry Black.

I presented a compilation of my own titled "INDUSTRIAL TOOLMAKING SITES IN SHEFFIELD". I was fortunate enough to spend two days in Sheffield and borrowed a video camera for one of those days. As well as taking some slides and acquiring a deal of printed material and gathering up a collection of 'cutlery' from other tool club members, I proceeded to inform the members of my findings.

Sheffield is located in the Midlands of England but because of difficult terrain tradesmen chose small labour intensive products which were easy to transport. 'Cutlery' however is not just knives and forks, it also covers saws, chisels, hay knives, scythes and a multitude of edge tools.

Historical records show Sheffield as leaning towards cutlery way back as far as the 12th Century, 'Adam the Cutler' and Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" 1375 for example.

All the raw materials for toolmaking can be found in Sheffield but most importantly the abundance of water power for driving forge bellows and grindstones and later on tilt hammers. However the poor quality of local iron ore for toolmaking resulted in a large proportion of iron being imported from the continent.

Benjamin Huntsman developed the process of making 'crucible steel', that is ingots of tool steel of consistently high quality. Then the ingots, through forging and grinding to produce various forms of 'cutlery' as we know it today.

Through my own home video we visited the Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, an old scythe making complex which operated until 1933 and is still functional due to Sheffield City Council's preservation. Abbeydale is the best of the sites because of the working waterwheels operating the tilt hammers, I captured this on video, backed up with some slides which gave us time for discussion.

Then to Kelham Island museum less than 1 km from Sheffield city centre but situated in a very large area of industrial activity. Kelham Island features an old riveted Bessemer Converter outside the front door, quite impressive. Inside everything to do with Sheffield Industry, past and present and also featuring the largest steam engine in the world, a 12,000 horse power rolling mill engine. It runs regularly on live steam and members were able to witness it on a video.

About 3 kms down the road in the middle of one of Sheffield's loveliest recreation parks is the "Shepherd Wheel", a building equipped with a dam, water wheel and numerous grinding wheels, different sizes for different grinding jobs. This workshop is operational and once again I captured the moving machinery on video. To gain access to this workshop I paddled my way through 6" of melting slushy snow for 1/2km and then back again with very cold wet feet!.

Then to "Wortley Top", nearly 1/2 hour drive north of the Sheffield City Centre into the countryside and guess what! down in the bottom of the valley with a fast flowing river were large water mill buildings dating back to at least the 15th century, when monks were known to have been making cutlery. Later it was developed as a heavy forging shop with the water wheels driving very heavy tilt hammers at the rate of 6 blows per second.

So they are the four most significant industrial sites in Sheffield still left today and I am sure the members have a better appreciation of Sheffield's industrial heritage.

Grinding of tools with large water cooled wheels is still practiced today and a short video showed how this is done.

A slight 10 minute hiccup in Ralph's television provided us with an unexpected break so we finally opened the mystery toolbox which revealed the working tools of George Lambert, a plumber in the 1930's.

The book library and the tool swap item segment is going well, but I'll have to regulate my timing to allow members more opportunity for browsing.

Thanks for bearing with me, I promise not to dominate the meetings in future, its too much like hard work!

Maurice Brown
PROGRAMME ORGANISER

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

June 1994

Following a very hectic week during what is known as 'Heritage Week' (April 18 - 24) when there were seminars and exhibitions around town to attend and view, there was finally the Antique Fair at the Showground - not a lot of Australian heritage here but certainly a lot of nice things to look at.

As we are interested mostly in tools and methods of making our heritage, I hope that next year we can make some form of contribution towards 'Heritage Week' and perhaps mount a sizeable exhibition of artifacts from members' collections. During 'Heritage Week' the Commonwealth Bank in Martin Place displayed a very meagre quantity of items (the quality was very good) in which the interest by the general public was amazing. A continuous stream of people was passing through and looking.

Therefore I would suggest we look seriously at preparing early for next year and those members who are collectors and who would like to be involved in an exhibition are invited to express their interest, either by contacting a member of the committee or by writing to the Secretary **Box 240 GPO**, Sydney 2001, giving us your ideas on how we could go about doing something.

I look forward to hearing from many of you soon.



Terence Butcher

EDITOR'S NEWS

At last I am beginning to receive articles for publication and inquiries about advertising. This magazine exists to provide a vehicle for communication among TTTG members. It is especially important to members who cannot regularly attend the general meetings. With this in mind I have had a close look at this newsletter and asked a number of members for critical comment.

Admittedly the feedback is limited but it is probably safe to draw some conclusions. It seems members want

- a newsletter which informs members of what's going on in TTTG;
- a variety of articles on a broad range of topics;
- articles which show a depth of knowledge.

Members don't want

- dry as dust boring articles (when these occur they are written by the editor);
- electioneering features;
- self opinionated waffle.

Most readers seem happy with the format and realise we are restrained by finances.

So I've made a few hard decisions aimed at improving this newsletter. These are:-

- * Reduction in size of Editor's News.
- * Deletion of President's Report as a regular feature.
- * Retention of Programme Organiser's News as Maurice is clearly giving readers exactly what they want.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

GENERAL ELECTION AT THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING

TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1994

The elections for the 1994/1995 office bearers will be held.

Members should note the following:-

1. The President will not be standing for re-election due to a long term commitment to only serve two terms in office.
2. The position of Secretary will be vacant when Fred Muriel steps down as acting Secretary.
3. Existing office bearers will indicate whether they are willing to be nominated for re-election.

TTTG DONATIONS

Our Librarian Sid Bailey has a number of lists of donations received by TTTG. This will eventually be compiled in "standard format" and made available to members. Anyone who has donated items can check with the Committee to make sure their donations have been recorded.

Any donations of books or magazines will be considered for inclusion in the TTTG Library. At present our Library is truly a travelling library thanks to the capacity of Sid's suitcase.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

- * Convict Timber Getters of Pennant Hills (Ralph Hawkins) is due for publication soon. Members can order copies through TTTG. Ralph has offered to sign copies purchased by TTTG members. Ralph will also give a talk on this book to TTTG in the near future.

The Convict Timbergetters of Pennant Hills

A History & Biographical Register

RALPH HAWKINS

- * The Carpenter's Workshop in the Sydney Lumber Yard in 1821 (Bob Crosbie) is due for publication in a forthcoming issue of Australiana. Members should consider joining the Australiana Society as its emphasis on early Australian industries and fine arts may complement their own interests.

EVENTS

Book Promotion

Ralph Hawkins: Convict Timber Getters of Pennant Hills
Friday, 3rd June 1994. Hyde Park Barracks. Macquarie Street, Sydney
By invitation.

This will be over by the time members receive this newsletter. But it means Ralph's book will be available by our next TTTG meeting. See enclosed notice for details.

Tuesday, July 5. 1994, 6.30-8.00pm. Hyde Park Barracks. Macquarie Street
"A Close Shave"
A demonstration of Traditional Woodworking by Bob Crosbie
Bookings: contact Gary Crockett Hyde Park Barracks (223 8922)

BACK ISSUES - TTTG NEWSLETTERS

Arrangements have been made to print copies of back issues of this newsletter. These will be available in the following formats:

Issues 1-10	Compilation issue at	\$5.00	set
Issues 10-current	Available as single issue at	\$3.50	each
	Plus postage		

Due to demand a waiting period may apply. Therefore payment in advance, subject to back order, would assist our record keeping.

CENTRE BITS

Mike Williams

"Here's your crow-bar and your centre bit,"

W.S. Gilbert

Pirates of Penzance 1879

When these words were first sung in 1879, the centre bit was quite familiar to the audience of the day. In fact when the Victorian carpenter or gentleman handyman wanted to drill a reasonable size hole in a piece of timber, he invariably reached for his brace and set of centre bits.

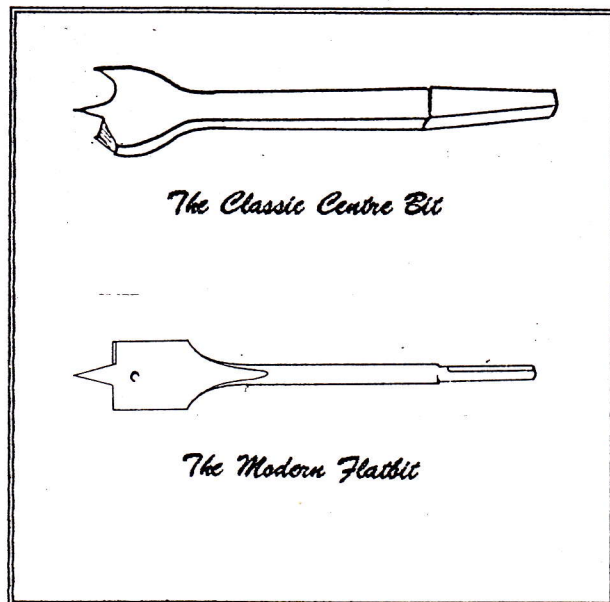
The centre bit had been widely used since the eighteenth century both in England and on the Continent. Bergeron's "Manuel du Tourneur" of 1816 shows a centre bit amongst a range of shell augers, nose bits and spoons, although in a position of no particular prominence. Salaman notes that in France the centre bit is sometimes called the English three-point bit which probably indicates its origin and accounts for its slower acceptance in France; national rivalry being what it is.

Why was the centre bit so popular? Why has it now disappeared from the tool catalogues? Although spiral or twist augers had been known for a long time, (Smith's "Key to the Various Manufactories of Sheffield", 1816, illustrates one) they were not in common use. They were expensive to make and generally made a fairly rough-edged hole as they were "Scotch" pattern without nicking spurs.

On the other hand the centre bit was extremely easy to make by small tool manufacturers. Even the local village blacksmith could turn out a centre bit which worked well. The scribing arm of the centre bit ensured that holes had cleanly cut edges even in splintery timber, the router-like single cutter produced a nearly flat-bottomed hole and the plain centre spike meant that the operator controlled the speed of cut by the amount of pressure he applied to the brace. (Later it was possible to buy centre bits with screw noses but these were more expensive and lacked the advantage of pressure control hence they proved less popular.)

True, the centre bit did not clear the hole of shavings like the spiral augers but for shallow holes the price to performance ratio of the centre bit was unmatched.

Centre bits were available in a large range of sizes from 1/4-inch to 3 1/2-inches in diameter, much larger than commonly available sizes of spiral augers. Salaman claims that for sizes over 2-inches centre bits were provided with a second intermediate nicking spur but I personally have never seen one.



In 1855 Russell Jennings patented a method of manufacturing a double twist auger which was a step forward in commercialising the auger but more importantly, he added nicking spurs to his design so that now the auger could cut holes as cleanly as the centre bit.

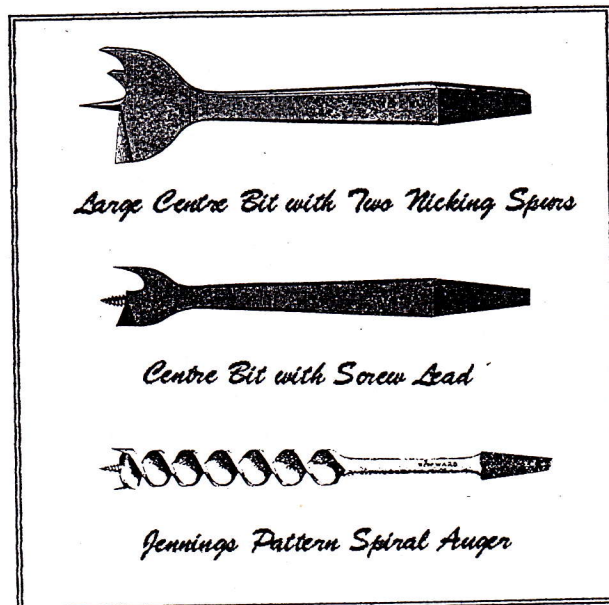
Originally centre bits were designed for a button brace. Earlier ones have a notch filed in the shank for the spring catch but they fit equally as well into a modern Barber chuck and for over a century, centre bits and spiral augers coexisted in just about every woodworker's tool chest. Spiral augers remained more expensive and were used for deep straight holes whilst centre bits were used for precision boring of shallow holes, especially those of large diameters.

As late as 1966 Lloyd and Cowmeadow in their book "Furniture and Cabinet Making" list... "Centre bits - useful for shallow boring: available up to 2 inches." Maybe centre bits were still available in Melbourne in 1966 (where the authors lived) but I certainly don't remember seeing them in the hardware stores in Sydney at that time. Certainly the authors don't mention the sizes from 2 to 3½ inches with the extra spur so apparently they had already disappeared.

Where are they now? I suggest that the increasingly affordable electric drill displaced the smaller sizes of spiral augers and centre bits fairly rapidly during the 1950s and 60s but the brace and spiral bit held on where larger diameter deep holes were needed and the small domestic electric drill lacked the requisite torque. Enter the "Flatbit" spade-type bit which eliminated the screw lead and returned to the pointed lead of the centre bit. Now, as with the centre bit, the operator could control the rate of cut by varying the pressure. Should the drill appear to be struggling, ease back the pressure and cut a bit slower! The flatbit usually lacks spurs but the speed of the electric drill allows

a reasonably clean hole to result. The flatbit resembles the centre bit in more ways than one; it is cheap, non-chip-clearing, comes in reasonably large sizes and although it has a double cutting edge, (both of which are simpler than the centre bit) it is sharpened in a similar manner.

The evolution is now clear! Today the brace is used almost exclusively with spiral auger bits and the electric drill and flatbit combination have replaced the centre bit. Or have they? When I need a clean shallow hole drilled with high precision, I still reach for my brace and collection of centre bits.



WOOD INFILL METAL PLANES (United Kingdom)

Bob Crosbie

The recent lecture by Kenneth Roberts for TTTG on Spiers and Norris planes generated discussion among the audience. This has prompted me to record the following observations on wood lined metal planes. I hope other members will be encouraged to share their knowledge in this newsletter. Roberts' "Scottish and English Metal Planes" reprints Spiers' and Norris & Son catalogues and his essay on the subject.

What is a wood infill plane?

It is any plane with a channel shaped body, of sole and sides, infilled or "stuffed" with wood. The metal shell or body can be formed by two processes;

- a) Casting in ferrous or non ferrous metal.
- b) Fabricating plates of brass alloy, iron or steel.

Cast wood infill planes

Cast planes can be either cast iron, brass, bronze or gun metal.

Cast iron

In the second half of the nineteenth century the industrial process of casting iron was perfected. Before this date iron castings vary in quality and are brittle. Later castings are fairly uniform in quality. The perfection of iron casting was due to the development of the process of annealing castings. These "softened" castings were malleable, that is much of the brittleness was removed. Such castings can be easily filed or machined and are capable of taking fine detail from the "sand". As the technical possibilities of iron casting were expanded the new trade of the pattern maker developed to fully exploit the possibilities of malleable iron. The late nineteenth century was the era of cast iron. The capabilities of the Iron Foundries gave tradesmen the chance to obtain relatively inexpensive iron planes. Such planes could be purchased as;

- a) Complete planes:
from about 1860 several plane makers offered cast iron and later malleable or annealed iron planes. These firms included Galloway of Edinburgh, Slater of Clerkenwell, Buck of London, Preston of Birmingham and later Spiers and Norris. The better quality of these cast planes are equal to fabricated, i.e. dovetailed planes.
- b) Castings from patterns:
joiners and cabinet makers could make up a patten and have these cast by a local foundry. The casting would then be filed up and stuffed by the owner. Magazines such as English Mechanic published articles in the 1870s on how to make such patterns and how to finish the castings. These articles stress the importance of "grey iron", "scotch iron", soft castings or annealed castings and warn against common hard or brittle cast irons.

Scots planes of this period are often found in gun metal. I believe this is due to ships joiners having access to the non ferrous foundries serving the Dockyards along the Clyde. These planes are often stuffed in walnut.

c) **Machined or Finished Castings:**

From 1870 finished castings were available from several suppliers. There would clearly be a good profit for a factory to have a quantity of annealed castings made and then take them to a machine shop for finishing. Tradesmen could buy and finish such a machined casting for half the cost of a complete plane. These items must have sold very well. The tool merchants also supplied the irons and lever caps, the wood stuffing came from workshop "scrap".

Brass alloy Cast Planes

Cast brass planes are known from the eighteenth century. Before the perfection of annealed iron castings brass was the preferred metal for casting planes. Such planes however wear quickly and sweated on soles of iron are often found. As early nineteenth century fillister plane stops have sweated iron faces I can see no reason why brass planes with iron faces could not have been made by, at the latest, the early nineteenth century. Such planes would however have been very expensive to make. Even at this early date a fabricated ferrous plane would have been cheaper to make than a cast brass plane faced with iron.

In the second half of the nineteenth century gun metal planes occur. By this date foundry techniques have been improved to allow quality gun metal and annealed iron planes to be produced in quantity. Gun metal cast planes were expensive due to the higher cost of the brass alloy. Their advantage was in the unbreakable nature of the metal and in its greater weight and stability.

In the first half of the nineteenth century cast planes had two disadvantages:

- 1) iron planes were brittle;
- 2) brass planes were expensive.

This period saw the perfection and subsequent cheapening of the industrial process of making wrought iron plates. As fabricating boxes from sheet metals was a common technique to many industries it is obvious that this cheapness of materials could be exploited to overcome the disadvantages of early cast planes. After 1870 the introduction of mild steel and rolled mild steel plates allowed fabricated planes to continue to be produced as an expensive alternative to annealed cast planes. In the USA the response to these new materials was different. Because the Civil War had led to the development of quantity production machine shops the American plane makers exploited annealed casting and abandoned the practice of lining planes with wood. This produced a plane almost as cheap as a wood plane but a plane easier to use. Eventually, i.e. after two World Wars these USA planes totally displaced wood planes and the United Kingdom wood lined plane.

Fabricated Planes

These can be made from plates of

- 1) brass alloy and a ferrous sole (either 2 or 3)
- 2) wrought iron plates
- 3) mild steel plates

Before the introduction of mild steel all ferrous fabricated planes were made of wrought iron plates. The method of fabrication was invariably dovetailing.

This article will be continued next edition

Title: Extract from G. Francis FLS edited
The Magazine of Science and School of Arts
London. 1844. Vol 5. p.34

FAIRBAIRN'S PATENT RIVETING MACHINE

Annexed is represented the Patent Riveting Machine, as now constructed by messrs. Fairbain and Co., of Manchester. It is widely different from the machine first made, embodies many improvements, and remedies several defects to which the former machine was subject.

It is worked in the following manner:- A strap or band, leading from the shaft of a steam-engine, passes round a pulley, and causes the same to revolve, and with a pinion fixed upon its axis, works into a large spur-wheel; upon the axis of the latter is a cam, which acts upon the knee-joint of the jointed bars at the top, and forces forward the moving slide C, and with it the die against the head of the rivet, and the inner point of the rivet against a corresponding die fixed upon the top of the stem A; the rivet being previously heated in the usual manner.

The large stem A is now made of malleable iron, and having an iron B B screwed round the base, it renders the whole perfectly safe, in case of the dies coming in contact with a cold rivet, or any other hard substance during the process. Its construction also allows the workmen to rivet angle iron along the edges, and to finish the corners of boilers, tanks and cisterns; and the stem being now made 4 feet 6 inches high, it renders the machine more extensive in its application, and allows of its riveting the firebox of a locomotive boiler, or any other work within the given depth. In addition to these advantages, it has a broad moving slide C, in which are three dies corresponding with others on the top of the wrought iron stem. By using the centre die, every description of flat and circular work can be riveted; and by selecting those on the sides, it will rivet the corners, and thus complete vessels of almost every shape. Another advantage of this machine is its portable form, and the facility with which it can be moved on rails, to suit the article suspended from the shears. The introduction of the knee-joint is also a very important improvement, as it gives to the dies a variable motion, and causes the greatest force to be exerted at the proper time, viz., at the closing of the joint and the finishing of the head of the rivet.

In other respects, the machine operates as before, effecting by an almost instantaneous pressure what is performed in the ordinary mode by a long series of impacts. The machine fixes in the firmest manner, and completes eight rivets of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter in a minute, with the attendance of two men and two boys to the plates and rivets; whereas, the average work that can be done by two riveters, with one "holder-on", and a boy, is forty $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rivets per hour; the quantity done in the two cases being in the proportion of forty to 480, or as one to twelve, exclusive of the saving of one man's labor. We are indebted for the foregoing details, and subject of the engraving, to the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*.

DISPLAY OF WOODWORKING TOOLS Hyde Park Barracks. Macquarie Street, Sydney

A small display of timber processing and carpenters' tools relating to the period 1820 is currently installed in the top floor of the Hyde Park Barracks. This display has been compiled with the assistance of Ralph Hawkins and Bob Crosbie in collaboration with Gary Crocket, curator at Hyde Park Barracks. For members unfamiliar with the Hyde Park Barracks this would be an excuse to visit this fine early building.

The Historic Houses Trust is willing to accept donations of early tools. Any member wishing to donate tools can contact the Secretary of TTTG or Gary Crocket at Hyde Park Barracks.

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Advance Notice SYDNEY TOOL SALE & SWAP

SUNDAY 7th AUGUST 9 a.m. - 12 noon.

BURWOOD GIRLS' HIGH, QUEEN ST, CROYDON

Now in its 7th year, this sale is not to be missed by all those interested in Woodworking. Thousands of tools, rare, antique, useable, new. The collector and craftsperson will always find something of interest. Reference books on tools, catalogue reprints and current woodworking texts also for sale, as well as turning tools and Stanley spare parts.

- # Your \$3 entry gives you the chance to win the door prize.
- # Refreshments available and your family is welcome.

If you have any tools for sale, please phone the number below.

TOOL
SALE

1994

INQUIRIES: Phone Henry (02) 744 7875 After hours.

This year Henry will provide a table for members to use, so bring along any surplus tools you wish to sell. Someone will have to man it, the only cost will be the 10% payable to T T T G and your \$3 entry. If you have many tools or a heavy item please phone Henry to arrange early entry.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale:

A selection of old tools at The Browsery
See "Browsery" Advertisement
Corn Crusher, WS Harrison & Co., Ironmongers
West Maitland. Carca 1870. Very good
condition. Wooden frame. \$800 ono

Wanted to Buy:

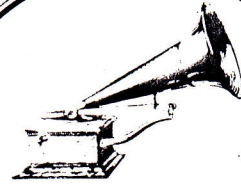
All old tools at The Browsery
see half page insert advertisement

Pit Saw, Cross cut saw, axes, any tools
or tool chests pre 1840 and tools marked
with broad arrow.

To purchase or for photograph.
Write Bob Crosbie C/- Secretary TTTG
or see me at the next meeting.

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and Sell

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records, jewellery, collectables, toys,
gramophones, dolls, etc, etc.

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★ We buy almost anything useful, interesting
or collectable — including Whole Estates

18 CORONATION ST
HORNSBY 2077

(02) 477 7562

WANTED FOR RESEARCH INTO EARLY NSW TRADES

Bob Crosbie is trying to locate and hopefully purchase the following items:

- * Pit Saw with Box and Tiler
- * Cross Cut Saw
- * Felling Axes

All items need to be circa 1830. In addition any tools stamped with a broad arrow are also sought. For details see - Wanted to Buy in this issue.

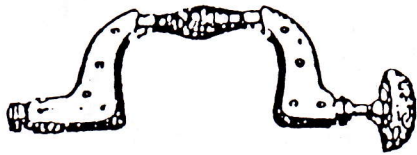
Wanted to buy

Any tailor's tools (rulers, tapes, scissors, etc.). Priscilla McDonald, 32 Rocklands St., Duffy, ACT.

New books now available

3rd ed. Goodman's "British Planemakers from 1700" (\$61).
Sargent Tool Catalogue Collection (\$31).
"A Sheffield Tool Maker", Ashley Isles (\$2).

Specialist in Old & Antique Tools for Collector & Craftsman



REG EATON
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John McDonald Catalogue reprints and books on tools and woodworking.
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Duffy ACT 2611 5% discount for TTTG members.
ph 06-2886142 Phone to arrange a visit next time you are in Canberra.

New books now available

3rd ed. Goodman's "British Planemakers from 1700" (\$61).
Sargent Tool Catalogue Collection (\$31).
"Memories of a Sheffield Tool Maker", Ashley Isles (\$28).

Always wanted to buy - Mathieson tools in fine condition.

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Woodies Books. Suppliers of the Finest Woodworking Books available. Send self-addressed stamped business size envelope for 1992 Catalogue. 21 Merrylands Road, Merrylands. 637 2932

ADVERTISING RATES

MEMBERS: Wanted or Swap or For Sale
First issue free. Thereafter 20¢ per word.

TRADER'S RATES: First Placement : Free
Second and subsequent advertisements

BLOCK ADVERTISEMENTS:
Half Page : \$20 per placement
Quarter Page : \$15 per placement
Other : pro rata

COMMERCIAL LINE ADVERTISEMENTS: 50¢ per word

All artwork and/or Prime Position, subject to negotiation.