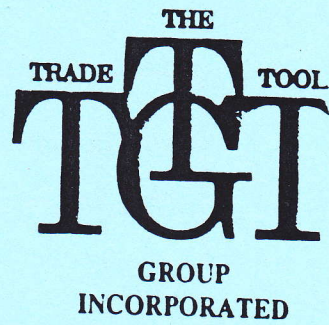
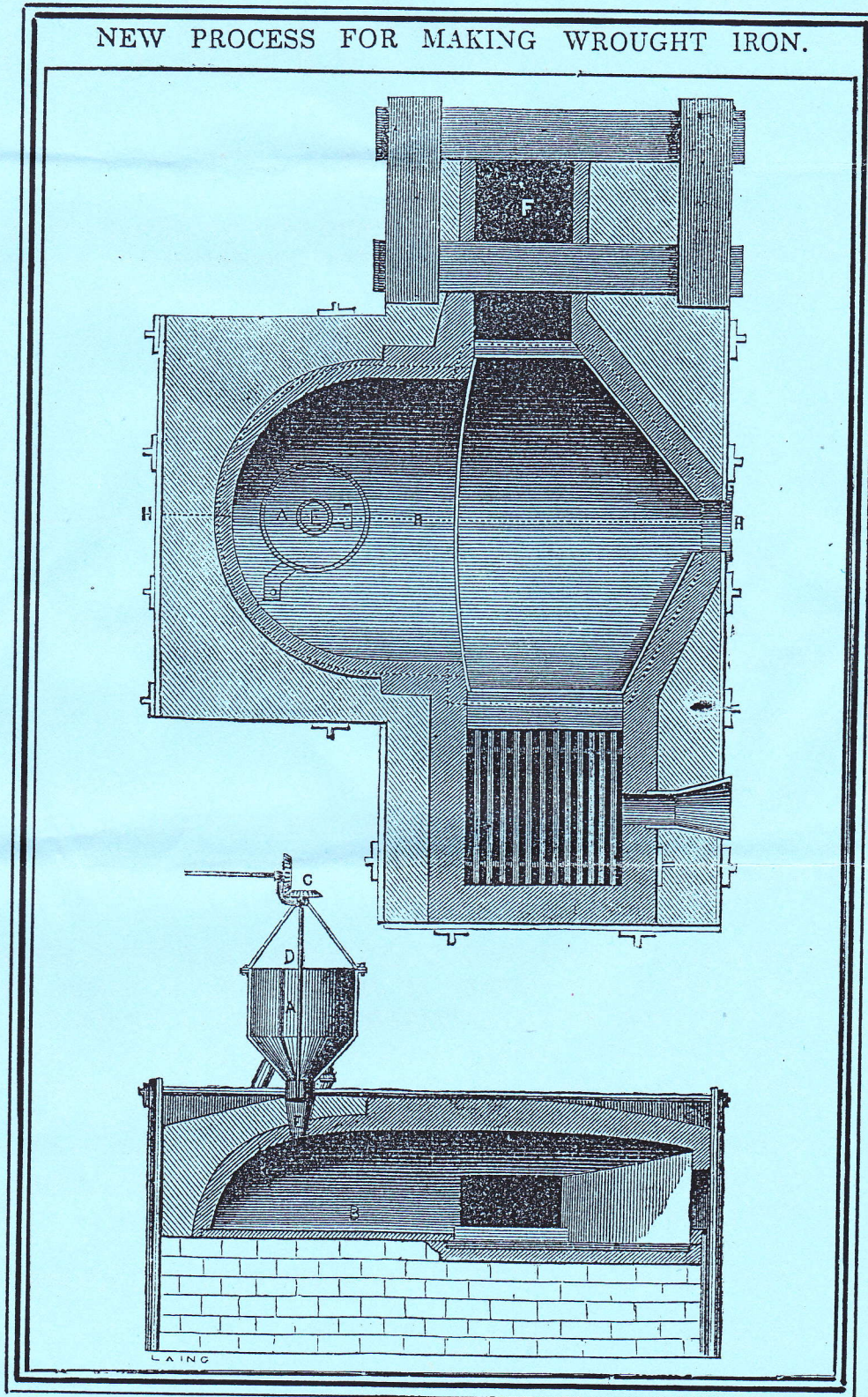


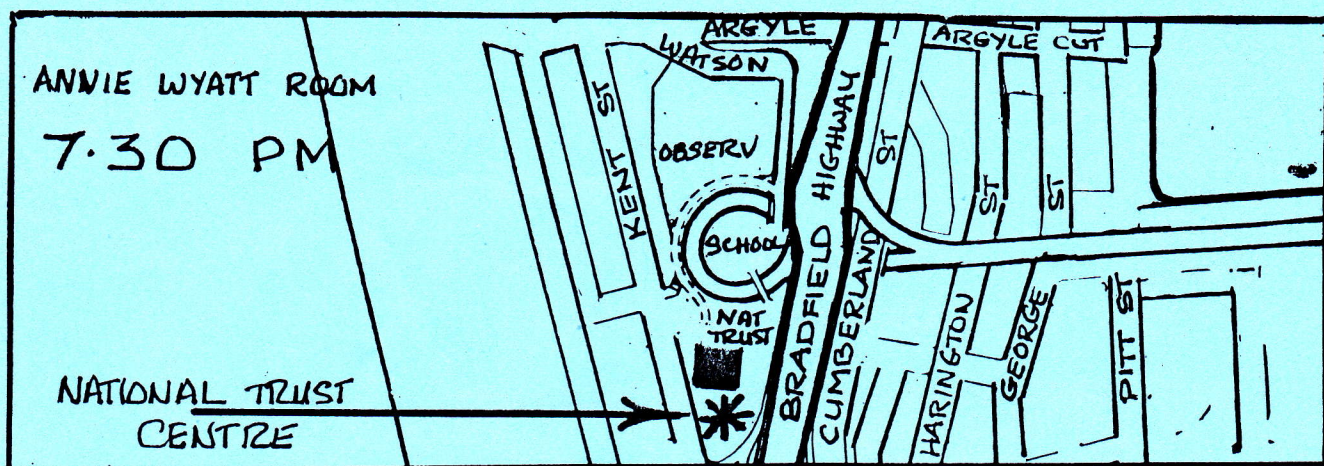
THE TRADE TOOLS GROUP INC.



TTTG NEWSLETTER NO.20
DECEMBER 1994



'The History of Tools is the History of Man'



MEMBERSHIP

Members please note. If you have not renewed your annual subscription to the TTTG then this will be your last newsletter. We know how easy it is to overlook these things so if you are currently unfinancial please send your \$30 subscription to:

The Treasurer
 TTTG Inc.
 P.O. Box 240
 GROSVENOR PLACE
 SYDNEY NSW 2000

NEXT MEETING-TUESDAY DECEMBER 13TH

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

PROGRAMME.

1. BOOKBINDING: THE TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS. THERE WILL BE A PRESENTATION BY A MASTER BOOKBINDER AND RESTORER.
2. DRAWING OF THE DOOR PRIZE
3. GRAND CHRISTMAS SWAP. EVERYONE SHOULD BRING SOMETHING FOR THE SWAP TABLE. IT NEEDN'T BE A TOOL: BITS OF INTERESTING OR EXOTIC TIMBERS; LEATHER OFFCUTS; OLD TRADE MAGAZINES AND CATALOGUES ETC. ARE OK IF YOU DON'T HAVE ANY TOOL SWAPS. WE ARE TRYING TO ENCOURAGE MORE SWAPPING AND LESS SELLING SO TRY TO KEEP THE ITEM VALUE WITHIN THE RANGE OF \$15 TO \$25. WE ARE TURNING ON CHRISTMAS CHAMPAGNE FOR THE MEETING BUT YOU ARE ELIGIBLE FOR CHAMPAGNE ONLY IF YOU BRING A SWAP.
4. FRED MURREL'S "WOTS IT" SESSION-BRING ALONG YOUR PUZZLES.
5. SID BAILEY'S LIBRARY TABLE.
6. SUPPER BY MARIO DATO.



TTTG Inc.

THE TRADE TOOLS GROUP



TTTG NEWSLETTER NO.20
DECEMBER 1994

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Bob Crosbie

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from Magazine of Science, 1844

Favourite Tools

Help Wanted

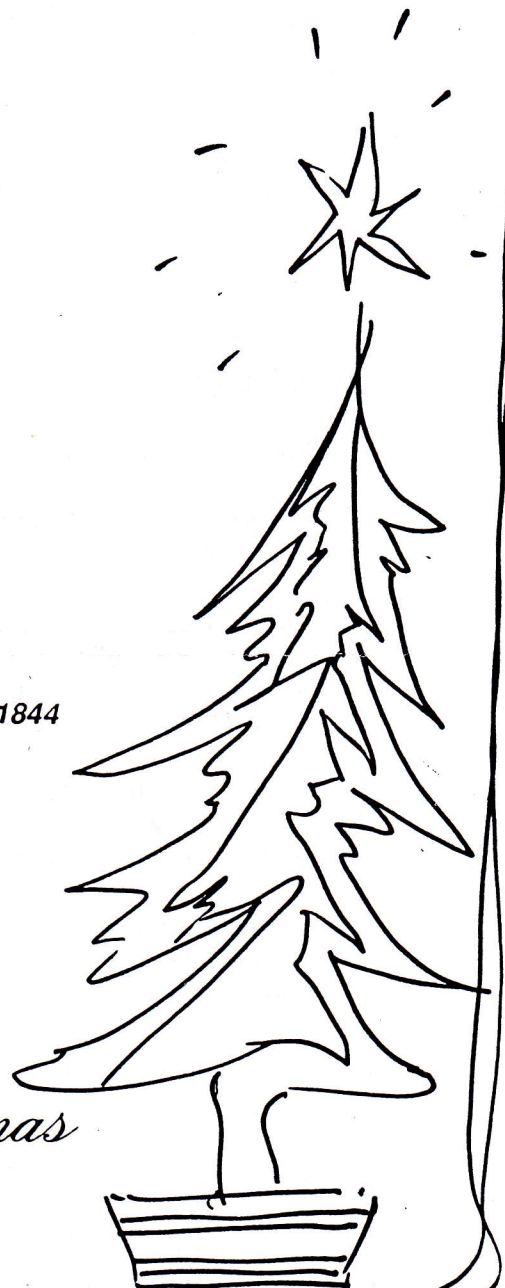
Special Notice

Cover: *New Process for Making Wrought Iron*
Magazine Science, Vol. V, Francis Young. UK 1844
(see Article)

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Any opinions expressed are those of the contributor.

*With very best wishes for Christmas
and happiness in the New Year*



EDITOR'S NOTES:

In this last issue for 1994 the TTTG Committee is announcing the group's new name. In future TTTG Inc, The Trades Tool Group will be called

— The Traditional Tools Group. —

Now that we have overcome this hurdle we can move forward with some impetus. This interest group has now been in existence for several years and has an expanding membership. With this new name we will now:

- Finalise affiliations with other organisations (details to follow in the next Newsletter)
- Engage in public events to publicise the group. (For example Australia Day 1995 appearance at the Hyde Park Barracks)
- Form special interest sub-committees to plan special events
- And hopefully motivate members to become more involved in the group.

We need your**PARTICIPATION**

and your**IDEAS**

Hope everyone enjoys Christmas and New Year and before that our last general meeting for 1994.

Bob Crosbie

SPECIAL EVENT

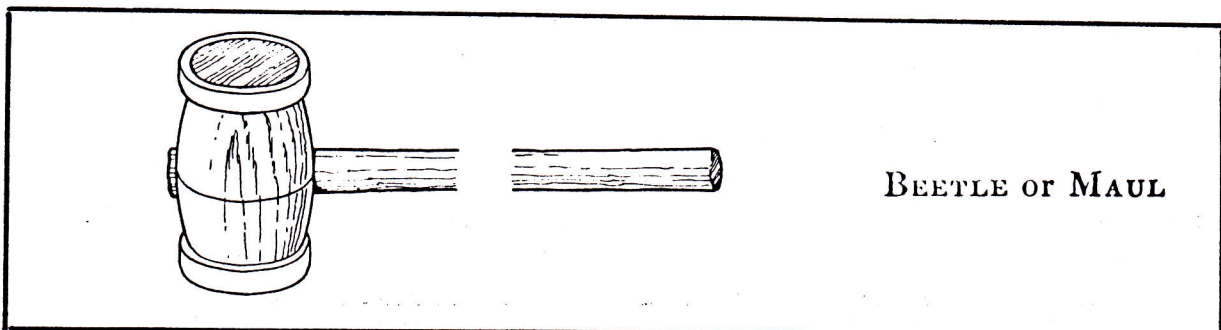
Australia Day 1995 (January 26)

Hyde Park Barracks, Macquarie Street
(Historic Houses Trust Property)

The group has been invited to operate an information stall and display at the Hyde Park Barracks on Australia Day 1995. This will be part of a fair of colonial trades. The event has been organised by the manager of the Barracks, Mr L. Collins and his assistant, Mr G. Crockett. The editor of this newsletter has also been consulted.

Our group will illustrate the trades related to clockmaking. One of our Vice-Presidents, Terry Butcher, will man the stall and his knowledge of the Hyde Park Barrack's Clock will be central to our presentation.

Other trades represented by working displays will include the bricklayer, the joiner, the cooper, and there will be displays of axemanship. This is an event not to be missed.



EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW PRACTICAL BUILDER AND WORKMAN'S COMPANION
PETER NICHOLSON 1823

Newsletter No.18 began a series of extracts from Nicholson. As the 1823 edition is not freely available, the Editor intends to publish the chapters on tools as a series of extracts. The second extract in Newsletter No.19 was intended to be printed in No.20. To avoid confusion the sequence of extracts is:
(as in Newsletters)

Part 1 Pages 232-236	No. 18	Tools used in Carpentry and Joinery
Part 2 Pages 240-243	No. 19	
Part 3 Pages 236-239	No. 20	Tools used by Carpenters and Joiners

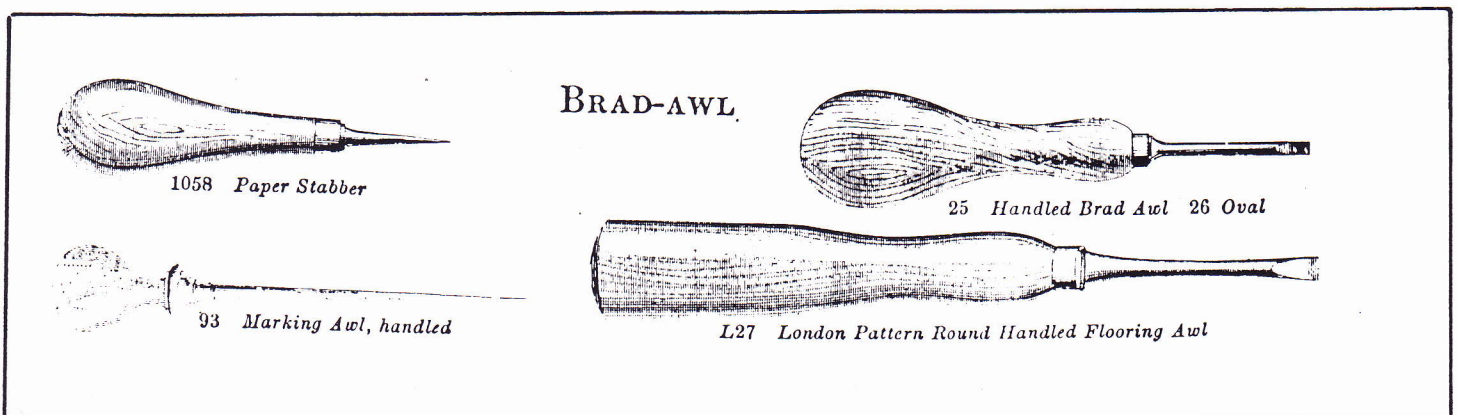
Members should change Part 2 to Part 3 and Part 3 to Part 2. (The illustrations are Carpentry Tools, Part 1, Joiner's Tools Part 3.) The Part Numbers are included by the Editor and are not in the original publication. At the conclusion of the series the reader can photocopy the extracts and by deleting the Part Numbers compile a useful reference. If confused follow the page numbers.

The sequence for future Newsletters will be:

Part 4 Pages 244-247	No.21
Part 5 Pages 247-250	No.22
Part 6 Pages 253-256	No.23

The following index of the subjects covered in these extracts may be helpful.

Part 1	Page 232	The Axe, The Adze, The Chisel (Socket Chisel), Carpenter's Square
	Page 233	The Plumb Rule, The Level
	Page 234	The Level continued
	Page 235	The Auger, The Crow, The Draw Bore Pin
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	Page 239	Chisels continued, Gouges, Firmer Chisel, Paring Chisel, Mortise Chisel
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Part 5	Page 247	Rebate Plane continued, Fillisters, Sash and Moving
	Page 248	Plough Plane, Moulding Planes
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	Page 250	Saws continued. Pit Saw, Whip Saw, Hand Saw
	Page 251	Panel Saw, Bow Saw or Frame Saw, Tenon Saw, Sash Saw, Dovetail Saw, Compass Saw
	Page 252	Keyhole Saw, Side Hook, The Square
	Page 253	Square continued.
Part 6	Page 253	Stock and Bit, The Stock
	Page 254	Bits, Gouge Bit, or Pin Bit, Centre Bit, Taper Shell Bit, Countersink
	Page 255	Straight Edge, Winding Strips
	Page 256	Winding Strips continued



OTHER TOOLS, USED INDISCRIMINATELY BY CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, ARE
AS FOLLOW :

BEETLE OR MAUL.—A larger kind of mallet, (see *Mallet*, hereafter,) having a handle about three feet long, and used for knocking the corners of framed work, to set it in its proper position, and for driving short piles into the ground, for which purposes both hands are employed in striking the blow.

BENCH (*pl.* LXIX, *fig.* 12).—The *Joiner's Bench* is composed of a platform or *top*, supported by four substantial legs. Near the fore-end is an upright prismatic pin, *a*, which slides stiffly in a mortise through the top. This is called the *Bench-hook*, and ought to be fitted so tight as to be moved up and down by the blow of a hammer or mallet only. The use of the bench-hook is to keep the wood steady, while the workman, in the act of planing, presses it forward. ABCD is a vertical board, called the *side-board*, fixed to the legs, on the hither side of the bench, and flush with the legs. At the farther end of the side-board, opposite to it and the bench-hook, is a rectangular prismatic piece of wood, *bb*, the two broad surfaces of which are parallel to the vertical face of the side-board: this is moveable, in a straight horizontal direction, by mean of a screw, passing through an interior screw, fixed to the inside of the side-board, and called the *screw-check*. The screw and screw-check together are called the *bench-screw*; and the two adjacent vertical surfaces of the screw-check and of the side-board have been denominated the *cheeks* of the bench-screw.

The bench-screw is used to fasten boards between the cheeks, in order to plane their edges; but as the screw holds up only one end of a board, the leg E of the bench, and the side-board, are both pierced with holes, each of which admits a pin for supporting the other end at any required height. The screw-check has also a horizontal piece, called the *Guide*, which is mortised and fixed fast to it, and made to slide through the side-board, for preventing its turning round.

The heights of benches vary; but the medium is about two feet eight inches. The common length is from ten to twelve feet; and breadth two feet six inches. The top-boards upon the farther side are sometimes only ten feet long, while the front side is twelve feet: thus projecting two feet at the hinder part, or end to the right hand.

In order to prevent tottering, the legs of the bench should not be less than three inches and a half square; and they should be well braced, particularly the two on the working side. The top-board, in front, should be from one inch and a half to two inches thick; the thicker the better. The boards on the farther side may be from an inch to an inch and a quarter thick.

Each pair of end legs are mostly coupled together by two rails dovetailed into them. Between each pair of coupled legs the length of the bench is commonly divided into three or four equal parts, and transverse bearers fixed at the divisions to the side-boards, the upper sides being flush with those of the side-boards, for the purpose of supporting the top firmly, and keeping it from bending. The place of the screw is behind the two fore legs; that of the bench-hook immediately before the bearers of the fore legs; and that of the guide at some distance before the bench-hook.

For the convenience of keeping things out of the way, the rails at the ends are boarded; and, for farther accommodation, some benches have a *locker*, or cavity, which is formed by boarding the under edges of the side-boards before the hind legs, and closing the ends vertically, so that this cavity is between the top and the boarding under the side-boards: the opening to it is an aperture formed by sliding a part of the top-board towards the hinder end.

The bench-hook is sometimes covered with an iron plate, the front edge of which is formed into sharp teeth, which stick fast into the wood to be planed, so as to prevent its slipping. Instead of such a plate, nails may be driven obliquely through the edge, and filed into points, having a wedge-like form.

The BEVEL, (*pl. LXVIII, fig. 12.*) is similar to the *Square*, described hereafter, and having a *stock, ab*; and *blade, bc*. As the blade of this implement is moveable, it may readily be applied to the angle of any piece of stuff, so as to transfer it to another piece; but the joint must be very stiff, or it cannot be depended on for remaining in the same position in which it was set. The joiner's bevel, though not usually so made, would be much superior to what it is at present, if made in the same manner as the bevel used by the stone-mason; that is to say, with a screw adapted to it, so as to fix and retain the blade at any angle which may be required.

BITS.—See *Stock and Bits*, hereafter.

BRAD-AWL, OR SPRIG-BIT, (*pl. LXVIII, fig. 3.*) is the smallest tool used for boring; it is formed for making perforations to admit the small slender nails, without heads, called *brads* or *sprigs*. The handle is the frustum of a cone, tapering downwards, and is fastened into the brad-awl as far as the shoulder, which commences where the tang terminates. The steel part, below the shoulder, is cylindrical nearly to the extremity, which is flattened, and forms the cutting edge by the meeting of two basils, ground equally from each side. The hole formed by the brad-awl is made by placing the cutting edge transversely to the fibres of the wood, and working it to and fro about half round before the motion is reversed. The hole made by the brad-awl is not produced as by other boring tools, which take away a part of the substance of the wood, but by displacing and condensing it around the hole.

CHISELS. (*pl.* LXVIII, *fig.* 4, &c.)—The very large kinds of chisels, which are used for heavy and coarse work, are generally made of steel and iron, welded together. But the far greater portion is of iron, as the steel seldom, if ever, extends higher than the broad part of the chisel, and is often no thicker than a third part of the whole mass of metal. The middle-sized and smaller kinds of chisels are always made of cast steel.

As all chisels, except those used in turning, and the socket-chisel, are more or less worked by being driven with the percussive force of a hammer or mallet, they are formed with a shoulder, to abut against the end of the handle, into which the *tang* is driven, in order to prevent the handle from being split by the force of the blows. The *basil* of chisels is on one side, and, when well formed, is perfectly flat.

We shall now enumerate the chisels which are most generally used. The handles of chisels which are to be driven by concussion should be made convex, as they will then be less liable to be split, or injured by blows.

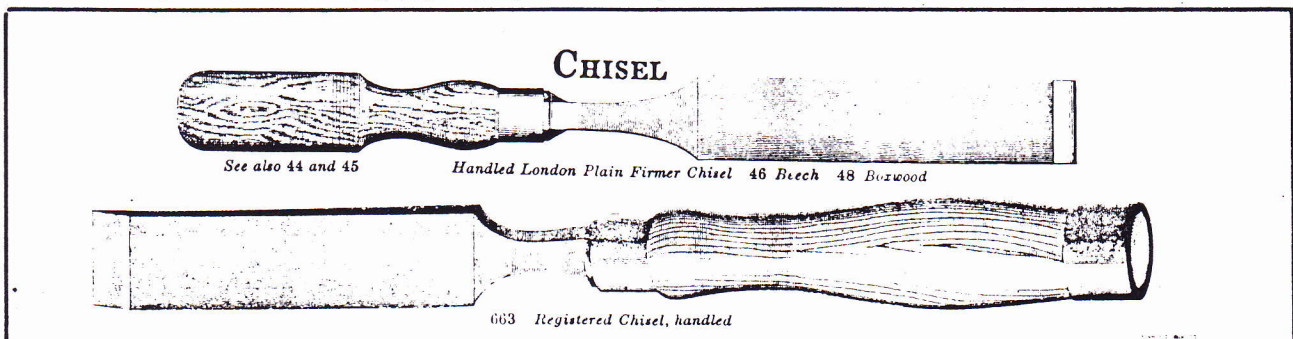
The GOUGE of the carpenter and cabinet-maker is similar in size and form to that used by the turner, but it is not always set in the same manner; the edge of the turner's being convex, whereas that of the joiner and cabinet-maker is, for small work, made straight across the end. But as the millwrights generally cut with the gouge perpendicularly, the gouge used by them often has the basil on the hollow or concave side of the gouge.

For the SOCKET-CHISEL, see *Carpenter's Tools*, page 232. It is the same in carpentry as the mortise-chisel is in joinery.

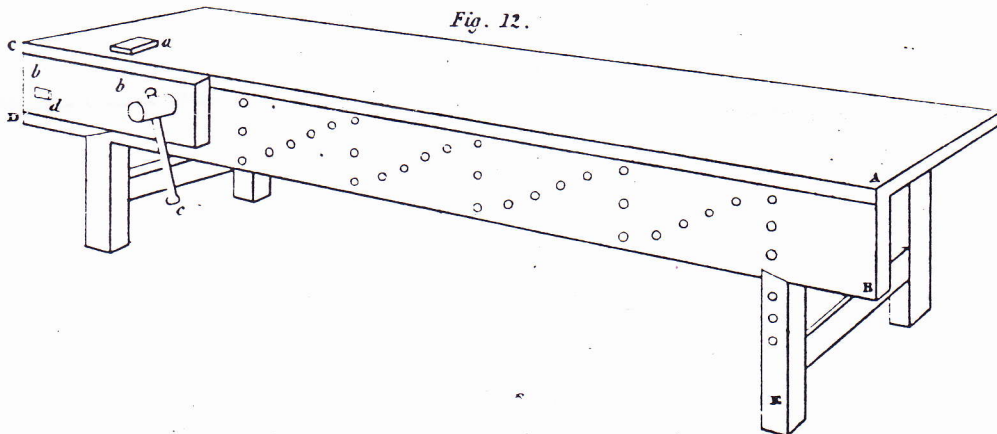
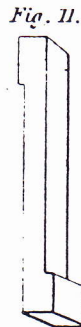
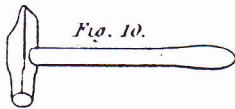
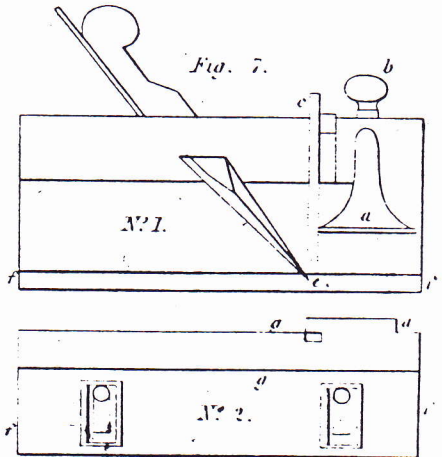
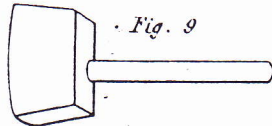
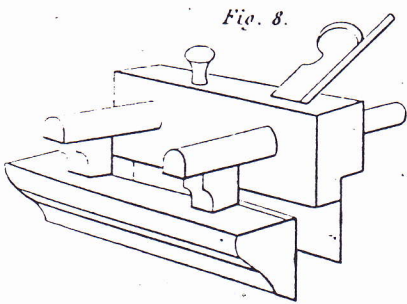
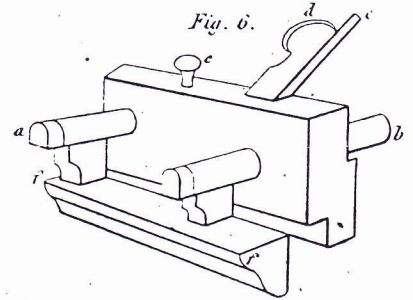
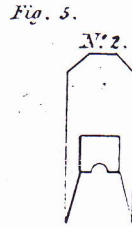
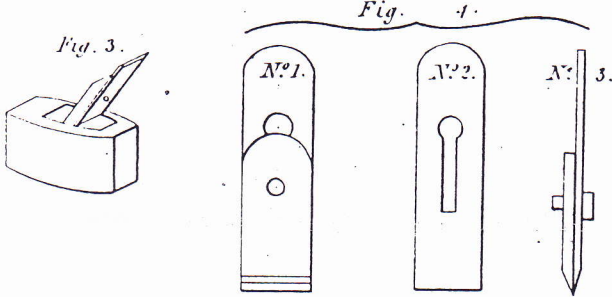
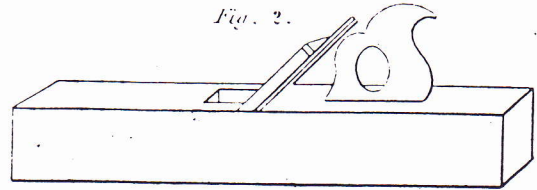
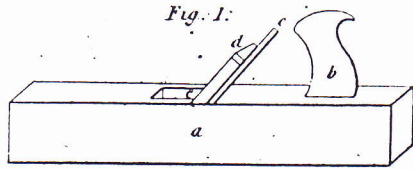
The FIRMER CHISEL, (*pl.* LXVIII, *fig.* 4,) is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. It is used by being driven by the blows of a mallet on the handle.

The PARING CHISEL differs from the above in no other respect than the manner of using it; being employed by the hand for cutting or paring, instead of being driven by a mallet.

The MORTISE-CHISEL, (*pl.* LXVIII, *fig.* 5,) as its name implies, is used in forming mortises. The section of this chisel is a rectangle, almost approaching to a square, with its basil on one side of its narrow sides. It is necessarily made very strong, as it would not otherwise be able to sustain the heavy blows of the mallet, and still less the force that is often applied to it when it is used as a lever, to remove the pieces of wood which it cuts in the course of mortising.



JOINERS TOOLS.



BITS.



155 Spoon Bit



157 Twist Gimlet Bit



153 Shell Bit



150 C.S. Centre Bit

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING WROUGHT IRON.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING WROUGHT IRON.

THIS important invention for making wrought iron, direct from the ore, is practised at the Sherva Works, Kirkintilloch, Scotland, by Mr. William Neale Clay. In a late communication to the Institution of Civil Engineers, the author first describes the various stages through which the metal passes, between the reduction of the ore and its arriving at the state of malleable iron, by the ordinary mode of manufacture; and then he explains the process which he has invented, and introduced practically at the Shirva Works.

By the ordinary system of iron-making, the ores are reduced into the state of carburet of iron; and then, by refining and puddling, the metal is decarburated, thus making it into malleable iron by a number of processes, which are recapitulated:—

- 1st. Calcining the ore.
- 2nd. Smelting in a furnace, by the aid of blast, either cold or heated, with raw coal, or coke, for fuel, and limestone as a flux.
- 3rd. Refining the "pig" into "plate" iron.
- 4th. Puddling, shingling, and rolling, to produce the "rough," "puddled," or No. 1 bars.
- 5th. Cutting up, piling, and rolling, to produce "merchant," or No. 2 bars.
- 6th. A repetition of the same process, to make "best," or No. 3 bars.

Seeking to diminish the number of manipulations, by the new process, a mixture of dry Ulverstone, or other rich iron ore (Hæmatite), is ground with about four-tenths of its weight of small coal, so as to pass through a screen of one-eighth of an inch mesh. This mixture is placed in a hopper, fixed over a preparatory bed, or oven, attached to a puddling-furnace of the ordinary form. While one charge is being worked and balled, another gradually falls from the hopper, through the crown, upon the preparatory bed, and becomes thoroughly and uniformly heated; the carburetted hydrogen and carbon of the coal, combining with the oxygen of the ore, advances the decomposition of the mineral, while by the combustion of these gases, the puddling-furnace is prevented from being injuriously cooled. One charge being withdrawn, another is brought forward, and in about an hour and a half the iron is balled, and ready for shingling and rolling. The cinder produced is superior in quality to that which results from the common system: it contains from 50 to 55 per cent. of iron, and is free from phosphoric acid, which frequently exists, and is so injurious, in all the ordinary slags: when re-smelted, it produces as much No. 1 and No. 2 cast-iron, and of as good quality, as the ordinary "black band" ore of Scotland. The cast-iron produced from the slag (amounting to one-third of what was originally contained in the ore), is mixed with the ore and coal in the puddling-furnace; and thus, while nearly all the iron is extracted from the ore, as much wrought iron is produced in a given time, and at the same cost of fuel, as by the old system. The first process producing puddled bars of superior quality, is consequently on a par with the fourth stage of the old system, as it avoids the necessity of the preceding separate manipulations. From the absence of all deleterious mixture, by once piling and reheating the rough bars, iron is produced, of a quality in every respect equal, and in powers of tension superior, to that which results from the second piling

and reheating in the common mode; it is therefore contended that the two processes produce from the hæmatite nearly one-third more iron, of as good a quality as is usually obtained by the six processes of the old system. The iron thus produced bears a high polish, is very uniform in its texture, is ductile and fibrous, having more than an average amount of tensile strength; and at the same time appears to be more dense, as it possesses a peculiar sonorousness, resembling that of a bar of steel when struck. It has also been converted into steel of a good quality.

Mr. Clay, in a conversation which followed the reading of his communication, contended that the ordinary method of making iron was neither so scientific, nor so practically good as there was reason to expect it would have been, when iron formed so considerable an item in the productive industry of the country. His invention was in some degree based upon the old Catalan fire, wherein malleable iron was produced direct from the ore, although by a considerable expenditure of fuel: by his process, the ore was also reduced at one operation into the state of malleable iron, by combination with a large portion of carbonaceous matter; and as the deoxygenation of the ore could proceed simultaneously in an adjoining preparatory bed, through which the flame of the puddling furnace traversed, there was necessarily a great saving of time, labour, and fuel, in the production of the metal, while the quality was at the same time improved. He argued, therefore, that if the system was generally adopted, a large portion of the capital now sunk in the expensive constructions of blast-furnaces, blowing-engines, &c., would be dispensed with.

Mr. Taylor observed, that the process appeared to be only applicable to the rich qualities of iron ore, which were now used in comparatively small quantities, as a mixture with the clay iron-stones of the coal-fields from which iron was generally produced in this country. There existed large quantities of hæmatite in Great Britain, equal in quality to that of Nassau, or the Hartz mountains, from which so much iron was made, for converting into steel. The mines of Ulverstone alone now produce 50,000 tons annually, and at least 25,000 tons more could be shipped from Cornwall; and if a demand existed, there was scarcely a limit to the quantity that could be raised. He apprehended that the iron made by this process could be converted into good steel: this was very desirable, as it would render this country independent of Sweden and Russia, whence nearly all the steel-iron was now imported. Mr. Heath had examined Mr. Clay's process of iron-making, and found that the wrought iron produced from a mixture of Scottish pig-iron and hæmatite ore, was of superior quality, bearing severe tests without injury. The iron made by this method, from India pig-iron and specular iron ore, (per-oxyde of iron), from Devonshire, which was identical in quality with the celebrated Elba ore, when converted into cast steel, by a process which he had accidentally discovered, possessed the quality of welding like shear steel, without any of its defects. The method he alluded to, was to combine manganese with the cast steel in the crucible; and when drawn out under the tilt hammer, it could be worked and welded to iron, like shear steel: the consequence of this discovery was, that the latter quality of steel was almost abandoned for cutlery, and the former was now generally used, as it did not exhibit the laminated appearance when polished, which shear-steel fre-

quently did. The metal was sounder, and fewer wasters were made. All the brown hæmatites contained manganese, and there was little doubt that, by selecting the proper kinds of ore, malleable iron might be made in Great Britain by this process, as good for converting into steel as any of the Swedish iron. There was abundance of specular iron ore on Dartmoor, equal to the Elba ore, and which would (he had little doubt) produce as good iron as that from the Dannemora ore.

Dr. Faraday remarked, that the process invented by Mr. Clay was founded on sound chemical principles. It was desirable to abandon the use of limestone as a flux; it was proved that the purest lime-stones contained phosphates, which, although advantageous in agricultural processes, were detrimental in iron making.

Mr. Fox had tried some specimens of Mr. Clay's iron, and found them to bear severe tests, as well as the best cable bolt iron made in the ordinary manner.

Mr. Clay explained that Mr. Heath's process was not indispensable for converting into steel the iron made by his method; and also that argillaceous iron ores, after calcination, could be treated in his furnace, like the hæmatite ores, but not so advantageously.

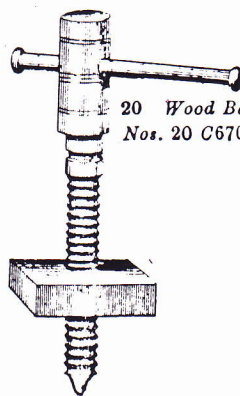
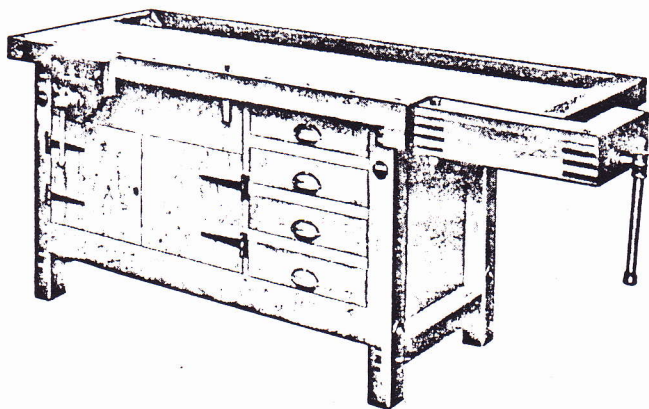
Mr. Taylor said that 25,000 tons of steel were converted annually in this country, and of that quantity not more than 2500 tons were made from the best Swedish iron; for the remainder, inferior qualities of iron, such as Russian iron, marked CCND, from the forges of Monsieur Demidoff, were used. All that iron was made with charcoal, and could only be called inferior when compared with that made from the Dannemora ore. If Mr. Clay's process was successful in treating the hæmatite ores, as had been stated, it was of great importance, as it would emancipate the country from a dependence upon foreign products. He had recently seen in Germany, a process of producing steel by stopping the operation of puddling pig-iron at a certain point, or intermediate state between cast and wrought iron, and hammering the mass at once into bars. The operation was one of much delicacy, and depended entirely upon the skill of the workman.

Mr. Heath believed the manufacture of steel was involved in unnecessary mystery: it was the general opinion that foreign iron was essential to produce good qualities. Iron as now made from coke furnaces certainly contained too much foreign matter to be used for steel, and it would require more attention to the selection of the materials, before pure iron could be obtained; some of the Low Moor iron, the good quality of which was universally admitted, had been made into blistered steel, but although the springs made with it appeared perfect, it was said that they did not answer so well as those made with steel from charcoal iron. The Sheffield manufacturers required that steel should possess "nature and body;" the first quality to enable it to be rolled and drawn out without cracking, and the second that it might receive and retain a fine edge. Steel made from Garnderris iron, (South Wales,) possessed "nature," but if made into cast-steel it fled into pieces in working, as it did not possess "body." Steel from German ores appeared to have "body," but wanted "nature." Steel from Indian iron, although difficult to work, stood better than other kinds when once reduced into form; this he attributed to the purity of the magnetic ore from which it was produced; there was not the slightest trace of phosphorus, arsenic, or any deleterious foreign matter. He was convinced that, with a mixture of Indian pig-iron, (which could be produced very cheaply,) and Devonshire ore, by Mr. Clay's process, iron could be made of excellent quality for converting into steel at such a reduced price as would render the introduction of Swedish and other foreign iron unnecessary.

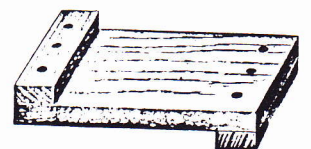
Mr. Taylor believed that improvement in the quality of steel, rather than reduction in the price, was the object to be sought. In the large quantity used in the mines under his direction, the dearest steel was found to be the more economical. He had seen as many as twelve dozen borers used to make one blast hole; and unless the tools kept their points well, the labour of the men was thrown away.

- A. The hopper to contain the charge of ore and coal.
- B. Preparatory oven or bed.
- C. Wheels to regulate the supply of the mixture.
- D. Shaft to which the perforated bottom E is attached.
- F. Chimney, nearly double in area to that which is required on the old system of puddling.

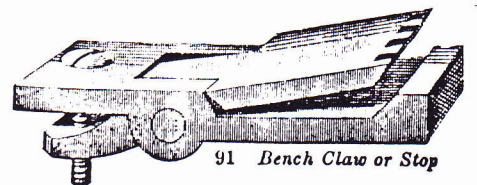
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FAVOURITE TOOLS

The following contributions have reached the Editor.

- My steel shafted Japanese claw hammer
Bought this years ago. It's useless for driving nails or for pulling them out. The handle bends or the rubber comes off. The head bounces off the nails before it bends them. Usually it lives at the back of the linen cupboard except when I need it. When do I need it? At Christmas of course. To crack the nuts that my expensive nut cracker can't crack.
- My vintage Disston hand saw, skew back carved applewood handle, only ever sharpened once. Love to look at it, too good to use. Keep it hanging on the workshop wall. Look at it every time I use my drop saw. Makes me appreciate the drop saw.

We need more contributions. The editor cannot do everything. If you want a newsletter it's up to you. I can correct your spelling, grammar, even make it sound good. But first I need something from you, the reader. At every meeting I talk to so many people with great ideas and knowledge. So don't be bashful, have a go at writing something.

HELP WANTED

This will become a regular column in which members can solicit help from our fellow members.

In this first appearance the Committee is asking members to provide any possible assistance in the following matters.

- **Australia Day 1995 Display, Hyde Park Barracks**

Volunteers wanted to assist Terry Butcher on the display.

Any early nineteenth century clockmaking tools, or photographs of same, would be appreciated.

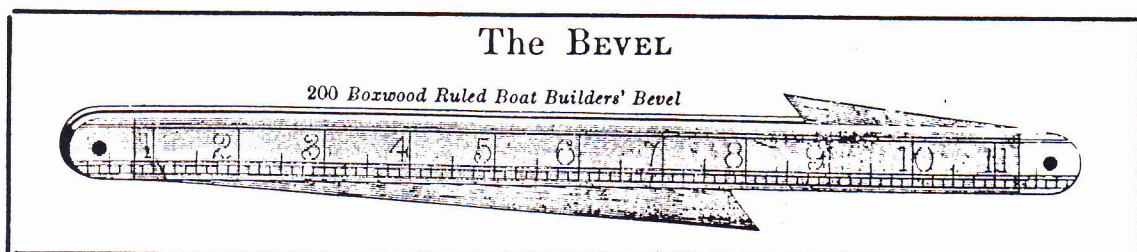
If you have James Oatley's bench tools or gear cutting frame, this is your chance to come forward!

- **Display February 1995, Hyde Park Barracks**

The manager of the Barracks has offered our group the opportunity to loan artefacts for a display of Agricultural Tools. Early Blacksmiths Tools are particularly sought, especially a pair of bellows.

- **The editor is seeking information** from anyone who may know of early tradesmen in the Parramatta region. Location and possible loan of early tools associated with Parramatta is sought as part of a future project in the region.

For details write to the Secretary at our postal address or talk to the Editor at the next meeting.



Special Notice

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You don't have to be good looking
You don't have to be well dressed.
You don't have to be a good speaker.

But

If you have something interesting
to tell
or
to show
You could be a
Guest Speaker
in 1995.

Speakers wanted for our 1995 Programme

' GATHERING OF THE WOOD SKILLS. '

Bob Crosbie and Henry Black attended a meeting at Lidcombe TAFE on the 23rd November about a proposed club/guild field day. The meeting was convened by Geoff Dels one of the cabinetmaking lecturers who is a member of several of the guilds. Representatives from the NSW Carvers Group, NSW Woodturners Assoc. NSW Woodworkers Assoc. and absent but willing the NSW Musical Instrument Makers Guild. The proposal was that each group put together a display and or demonstration in the cafeteria area of the college. The idea being to show the public and members of the other clubs what we are all about. After much discussion Saturday April the 8th was chosen as a suitable date and it was decided to make it a non-commercial event. The TTTG asked for an area next to the glass wall to make security for a display easier. Volunteers are needed to help organise and man this event, please give it some thought and contact Bob or myself if you want to be involved. Henry.

BACK ISSUES

We are finally getting our ~~ox~~ back issues together, so please send in your orders For those who have already done so please confirm same. Ray & Henry.

NEWSLETTER FOLDERS

Thank you to Tony Tucker and Andrew Butcher for your assistance, greatly speeded up a boring but important job. Henry.

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Corkhill & Lowsley's "Joinery & Carpentry Volume 1 - 6" c1945 \$75 the set.

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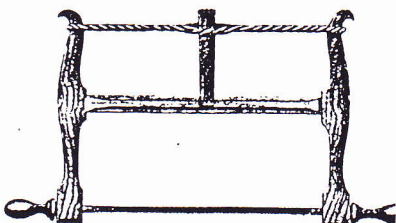
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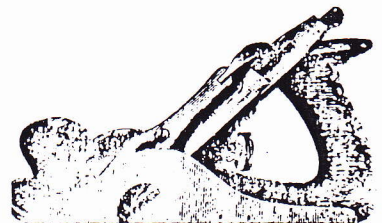
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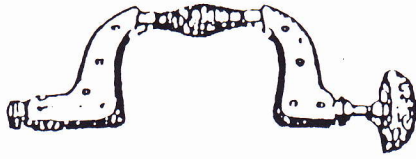
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