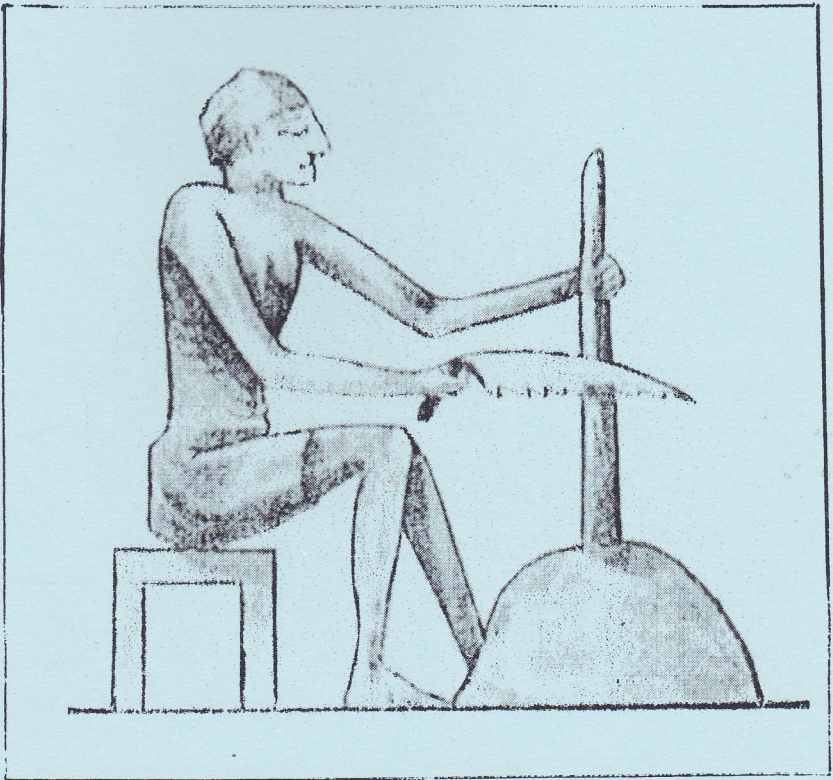


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Newsletter 50
December 1999
The Traditional Tools Group Inc

TTTG Inc.

THE TRADITIONAL TOOLS GROUP (Inc.)

**TTTG NEWSLETTER NO. 50.
December 1999.**

Contents

Editor's Notes	Bob Crosbie
Next Meeting & Tool Sale	
Previous Meeting	
Information Wanted	
Business Moves	
Johns Page	John Daniel
Lock Tool Company	John Bates
Schoolboy Clangers	
Operating the Mortising Machine	
Saw Sharpening	
Library News	Rick Mitchell
Directory & Advertisements	
Advertisement Request Form	

***1999-2000 Subscriptions are due
Subscription Rates City \$30 Country \$22.50***

Cover: Ancient Sawyer

From Disston Tool Manual For School Shops.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. Philadelphia, U.S.A 1927

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Opinions expressed are those of the contributor.

Postal Address

The Secretary TTTG Inc

P.O. Box 240 Grosvenor Place

Sydney NSW 1220

Enquiries: Mike Williams Tel (02) 9144 6356

Editor's Notes

Bob Crosbie.

Newsletter No 50 and TTTG still needs your money. If the subscriptions do not secure enough revenue the Auction might help to balance the books.

Number 50 probably calls for some comment. Despite a few rough patches TTTG continues to retain a respectable membership and to remain solvent. Of course the Committee claims no credit for this achievement.

The reduced membership rate for country members has been well received. Do not try and manipulate the system by renting a second house in Parkes. Of course well off country members may prefer to pay the full membership fee.

John Daniels is still slaving away to meet the deadline for his regular column. Despite his reservations, "how did I get this job" each article is eagerly awaited by TTTG subscribers.

A number of interesting books have been acquired for the TTTG Library. These books have provided material for two articles in this newsletter.

Several members have Hand Mortising Machines and I have extracted a description of how to use these machines. Saw sharpening is a topic of general interest so the article on this subject should be welcomed.

In "Information Wanted" there is a request for members to contribute to a survey of Chinese style planes found in N.S.W. We are trying to compile information on planes made locally out of Australian timbers. If you have seen any such planes please send the details to the editor.

John Bates brought a Lock Shaper and was trying to get it working. So he advertised and the response was the fascinating correspondence in "Lock Tool Company".

Next years' Sydney Timber and Working With Wood Show will be on in March. The Committee is looking for your help at the 2000 Show. If you can help please let us know.

Year 2000 and TTTG is still going strong !

NEXT MEETING

Topic: WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Speaker: Mike Williams

Mike will look at traditional methods and tools of measuring the world.

Sometimes the difficulty of measuring a particular quantity spawned a specialist tool. Often the absence of an easy method of calculation meant that many instruments had sets of tables engraved on their surface. Some rules even had an extra sliding scale for quick calculations, leading to the slide rule as a general calculating device before electronic calculators and computers. All types of measuring tools will be explained. Every thing from a knotted piece of string to vernier scales. Numerous examples of rare and unusual measuring devices will be used to illustrate the talk.

Members are urged to bring their measuring "what's it" for identification or discussion. Someone will know !

The talk will be followed by

An Auction of Tools conducted by Bob Crosbie

PREVIOUS MEETING

Strawbale Building. Rick Mitchell

Rick Mitchell is an architect specialising in energy efficient building methods. Currently he is building a number of strawbale houses. Also he is on the TTTG Committee.

Rick's talk was well received by the members. Approximately twenty TTTG stalwarts were engaged in a lively discussion on the potential of this building technique.

Rick answered all the obvious questions about strawbale and some probing lateral queries. Once we were assured about vermin and fire control most present could see the possibilities of this environmentally friendly method.

Additionally he outlined the history, and the energy efficient advantages, of strawbale building.

The talk was illustrated with slides of buildings in progress and with Ricks' collection of strawbale working tools.

Did he convert the builders ? Come along to the next meeting and ask them.

Information Wanted

Sydney Chinese Plane Makers

The Tool Chest Issue 52 has an article titled "Chinese Woodworking Tools in Victoria".*

Kevin Chamberlain discusses the Chinese style planes used in Victoria by Chinese cabinet makers. The evidence presented suggests the existence of specialist Chinese plane makers in Victoria between about 1850-1930.

A list of Chinese plane makers marks is given. Some of the names in this list are known on planes found in Sydney.

New South Wales has a long history of settlement by the Chinese. Indeed Chinese tradesmen are known to have constituted a significant proportion of the local 19th century furniture making trade.

Chinese type planes made from local timbers with English blades seem to exist in large numbers in N.S.W. Were the Chinese plane makers confined to Victoria?

TTTG members can help to answer this question by assisting in compiling a list of known Chinese style planes found in N.S.W.

Please send you list to the Editor and follow this format.

Australian/Chinese Type Planes Known in N.S.W.

<u>Plane</u>	<u>Timber</u>	<u>Blade</u>	<u>Mark</u>
1/4" Ovolo	Blue Gum ?	Missing	Lim Toon
Jack	Blue Gum	? U.S.A	none

Note to Terry Butcher

Terry do you remember all those chinese planes your neighbour in Redfern gave you a few years back?

To get the ball rolling can you send a list of these planes using this format together with any relevant history.

* Copy available from the TTTG Library

Business Moves

Business Relocation

TTTG members are advised of the relocation of **Chas. E Skinner**. The new address and phone number is:
38 Hammond Road
Toukley N.S.W 2263
Phone 0243962958

Chas. E Skinner deals in second hand machinery and offers a reconditioning service.

If you are after used machinery, wish to sell an old machine or need parts or maintenance then a phone call to Chas. may be worth while.

City Branch

The **Wood Works Book & Tool Co.** has opened a Sydney, central business district, Branch Store.

The location is ;

First Floor in the Gowings World Store
Corner of Market and George Streets

To promote the new store generous discounts are being offered to eligible customers until Christmas 1999.

TTTG member who are in the city should visit the new store and ask for further details.

Wood Works stocks a wide range of books, magazines, tools and finishing materials and a small selection of second hand tools.

Johns Page

John Daniel

A few weeks back I spotted this cast aluminium plane at a local flea market. The stylised shape was the first detail to catch my attention, the second was the "Made in Australia" along with patent numbers cast into the sides.

The designer of this tool was certainly economical in the use of material. eliminating all non-functional bulk. The simple flow of the design allowed the bedding of the blade on the line of the handle, this line then flows up to form the front knob. The flat lower sides of the plane were the ideal spot for the markings on the plane and would not present any problems when casting.

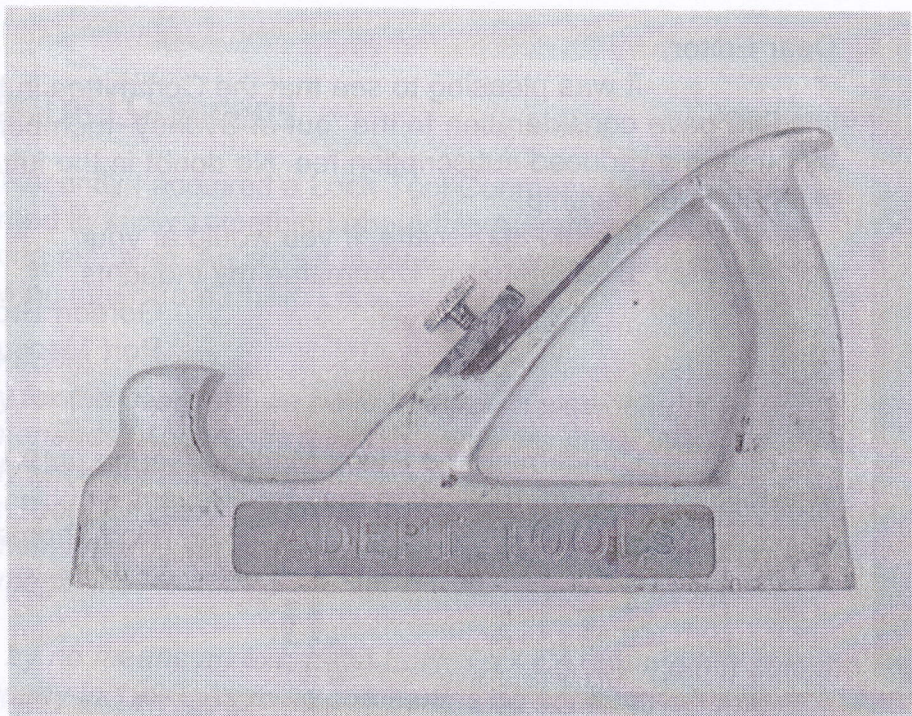
The screw-cap holding the narrow blade is rather innovative, it has a shoulder on its front face which locates positively on the cross-bar (cast in the plane) and is rounded over on the bottom edge to act as a chip breaker/deflector.

So much for shape and eye appeal, but how well does it function? Well, to tell of my experience, it worked very well to remove a fine arris, but to do any good with a deeper cut progressive settings of the blade were necessary, and it was only satisfactory on straight grained timber.

To my way of thinking, this is not a real practical tool. Perhaps it was designed for use on composition boards with their predictable texture, but I doubt if anything other than a light cut could produce an acceptable result.

Further reading on this plane can be found in the Second Edition of "Australian Woodworking Planemakers"* by Trevor D Semmons. Trevor has devoted a full page to this plane and has come up with some interesting information.

* copies are available at the special members' price of \$12.50



Knurled Screw

Shoulder

Chip Breaker

SCREW CAP

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

It was pleasing to see that the Committee in their wisdom gave consideration to the "out of Sydney members" by offering a reduced subscription fee. No doubt in the future it will hold membership.

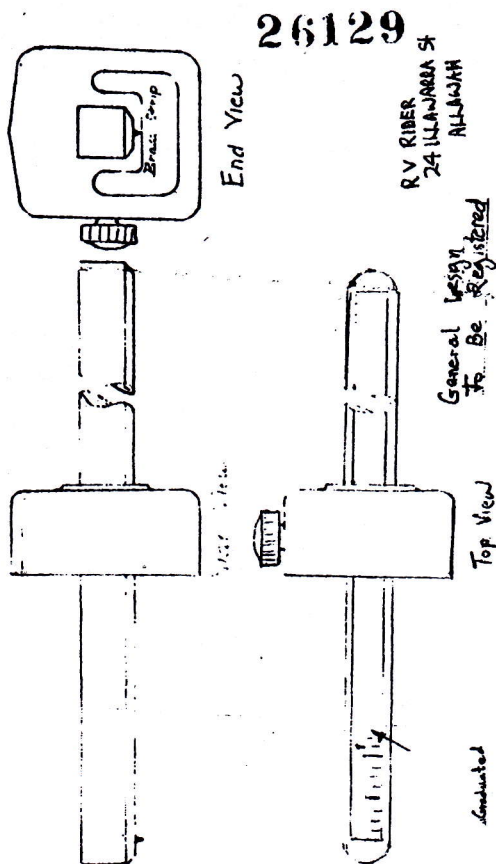
I would appreciate, if you would at your convenience, pass on to the Committee my thoughts.

Gordon Brown
Port Macquarie

Dear Editor,

Concerning the Ridex Marking Gauge (#49.)
The following patent application may be relevant.

Rod Thomas



Lock Tool Company

John Bates

Recently I acquired a Lock Tool Company Model 10 Shaper. I wanted to know something about this Australian-made metal working machine. An advert in Model Engineer resulted in the following letter from Phillip Lock.

Dear John,

Sorry for the delay but we have been on a week shutdown for maintenance. Apparently a lot of people are more aware of my family ancestry than I thought. Your request for information on the Lock Tool Company Model 10 shaper was given to me by one of the maintenance supervisors at the Footscray plant who noticed it in a magazine.

I am by no means an expert on Lock Tool Co. My mother sold the Company in 1990. As most companies do not survive three generations Lock Tool Co unfortunately fell to the same fate.

Lock Tool Company started off at 820 Nicholson Street, North Fitzroy in 1936. Why my Grandfather, who was a very accomplished artist (painter) went into the field of engineering, has never been explained to me. But it could be explained by the fact that his father, which is my great grandfather, was a very successful businessman. One of his companies, Silver Top Taxis is now an icon. He also had holdings in Hoyt's Theatres and he actually owned a large picture theatre in Brunswick.

My opinion is that my great grandfather bankrolled his son in several small businesses before Lock Tool Company. The premises started off as a garage that specialised in working on and servicing Buick motor cars. Why he branched out into machine tools is unknown. Maybe it's as simple as he saw a product that was not being manufactured in Australia.

I remember in 1960 that Preston Technical school had three No 10 shaper machines and every machine tool in the workshop was from Lock Tool Company.

My Grandfather's friends were George Sheraton (Sheraton lathes) and Mr. Siddon (Sidchrome tools). I knew them all as a child but I have forgotten Mr Siddon's first name. I remember George Sheraton, he couldn't put three words together without swearing and his secretary, a rather beautiful young woman got an extra two pounds a week swear money. That was my whole wage as an apprentice.

The machine that you are interested in was designed to Australian standards during World War II and produced through to the 1950s. My father, an extremely talented engineer who specialised in metallurgy, was brought in to work on these machines. How many were made during this time I do not know and when I go through all the papers if there is anything of interest I will keep you informed.

There were other machines made at Lock Tool Company. One of these was a spiral knurling tool cutter. It was one of the most ingenious machines I have ever seen. It cut a bank of pre-sized and polished spiral knurls on a changeable spindle. Beside this machine stood a small round hotplate onto which the cut knurls would be placed. When each knurl reached a colour which was so critical that only my father knew, they would be flicked onto another hot plate. If the knurl was too hard it would shatter, too soft and it would burr, Those knurls were worth their weight in gold in the 40s, 50s and 70s and if you could see how many my father could produce on that machine, it was no wonder that when strangers came into the factory, a cover was placed over it. My Grandfather, William John Lock died in 1959 leaving the company in a healthy state but in considerable debt. My father took over the company and paid off all debts in 5 years, but my grandfather's sudden death through a heart attack left a very controversial will that was never really worked out.

My father vowed never to put the company in debt again and to my knowledge from 1962 to 1990 Lock Tool Company ran on its own capital.

The only machinery made during that time was in-house to strive for better and better automation. If CNC machines had been there in the 60s Lock Tool Co would have been another icon but it came too late. My father died in 1979 and with him the entrepreneurial ability of my grandfather and the engineering skills and management of my father were gone.

My mother sold the company to a South Australian company which now produces our product. I do not know if they bought the rights to the old machinery though?

In the 1920s my grandfather would buy a new car and drive it all the way to Sydney to visit his first cousins who, I believe, lived somewhere near Manly. His driver's licence number was in two figures which I sadly do not process.

When I have time I will look through what papers and drawings I have and send you a copy.

Regards

Phillip Lock

27 September 1999

Schoolboy Clangers

Bob Crosbie

Any teacher is aware of the distorted language used by school children. Disregarding sociological factors there seem to be some universal "clangers".

Teaching any technical subject involves introducing students to the language of technology. A few students absorb and use these words but most have a vague and distorted technical vocabulary.

They quickly learn what is relevant to the home or school environment. Most school boys have a perceived need for personal items.

For the home these are usually a bedside table or a suite of dining furniture, depending on the mother's ambition. Essential for the school is the round piece of wood. This is a combination territory marker and self defence device.

Some years ago more ambitious students of metal work aspired to knives, revolvers, knuckle dusters and similar ingenious mechanisms. But with declining standards a piece of pointed mild steel is an acceptable substitute.

To be allowed to make the bedside table the student merely has to do the set class work. However the more covert desired items can only be secured by cunning. Most teachers are unreasonable and refuse to cooperate.

If the student has an incompetent teacher much can be achieved. Suitable round material can be found in the scrap box. Success can generate bold ambition and complete school workshops have been known to vaporise in one or two terms, to the perpetual embarrassment of the teacher.

Competent teachers are aware of what students take out of the room. In this case the school boy must be more devious and systematic.

The favourite personal accessory is still the well known "wog basher". This is similar to the old type police truncheon.

Schoolboy Clangers (continued)

Mention of the "wog basher" can lead to suspension for racist incitement so a synonym is essential. Consequently the "mini base ball bat" has legendary popularity.

At this point the school boy has to communicate with the teacher. The conversation usually goes like this:

"Sir can I do turnerin on the laver?"

Teacher quickly translates and asks what student has in mind (no sarcasm intended).

"Like a wo, eh, mini base ball bat"

Teacher points to scrap box of material coincidentally cut to exact length for this job (sorry design project).

Before the student can cut wood he must draw the proposed masterpiece. Teacher now instructs student to "do a freehand sketch and show the dimensions".

Some students will now make predictable suggestions for alternative anatomical uses of the piece of scrap. This can result in suspension for implied violence so the brighter child will complete the required drawing.

Two drawing techniques are favoured. The blunt pencil on the back of a piece of worn garnet paper is the norm. The more socially competent child will use a scrap piece of timber.

Given the go ahead the student now needs to find the necessary tools. Non teachers may be able to identify them: tennant and morta saw, puncherer, spurer, thing revolvers, gougerer, parterer, resterer.

At the benches other students are intent on pretending to work. Some will pause to vaguely stare, perhaps for half a period, and then to request a special tool.

Maybe a fryer plane, or the doweller gig, or a chezzel. The less articulate merely point and grunt. Timing is essential to the success of these requests. If the teacher is marking or doing a foreigner the sarcasm can be vicious.

When all seems pointless one student will ask a question in standard English. "Sir can you set up the combination plane for me?" Teaching can be rewarding.

Operating the Mortising Machine

From : The Practical Woodworker. Vol. IV. pages 1461-1463.
Edited by Bernard E Jones. London. undated.

The Mortising Machine

This is not always a power machine; being in most cases operated by hand, the running and maintenance costs (excepting for the wages of the operator) may be described as negligible. Fig. 1 is a typical mortising machine.

Operating the Mortising Machine

Fig. 2 shows the machine in operation. The material to be mortised is "set out" and "gauged" on both edges. The job A is placed with its "face-side" towards the fence B and is secured in the carriage of the machine by the screw wheel C. A transverse motion is given to the carriage by turning the hand-wheel D ; this locates the gauge marks in their correct position with regard to the chisel E.

The shank of the chisel, Fig. 3, is tapered to fit a similar hole in the "chisel box" of the machine. A reciprocating motion is given to the chisel by the lever F. Turning the large hand-wheel H moves the carriage along, and with it the timber, thus determining the length of the mortise. The rotary handle J is for adjusting the stroke of the machine to the depth of the mortise required; the full depth in the case of a "blind" mortise, or rather more than half depth if the mortise is to be made right through the timber.

Making the Mortise

The job having been secured in the machine and the necessary adjustments made, the lever is gripped in the right hand and the large hand-wheel in the left, as shown.

A commencement is made about midway between the two pencil lines used to 'set out" the length of the mortise, or in making a short mortise, rather nearer to the line which is towards the back of the chisel. Move the lever downwards, pressing the chisel as far as possible into the timber.

Operating the Mortising Machine (continued.)

The lever is now raised, so as to lift the chisel just clear of the job, and the hand-wheel is turned so as to move the timber $\frac{1}{16}$ in. or so towards the face of the chisel, which is again depressed. These movements are repeated alternatively, the timber being moved forward a little each time the chisel is raised, till one end of the mortise is reached. If the mortise is a deep one, three or four strokes will probably have to be made before the required depth is reached, and under such circumstances, the part just mortised would be gone over again, with the chisel reversed, when working towards the other end of the hole.

The chisel is reversed, that is, made to face in the opposite direction, by giving half a turn to the handle K, and the other end of the mortise is finished in a similar manner to the first, excepting, of course, that the hand-wheel is rotated in the opposite direction.

Cleaning the Mortise

For cleaning out a through mortise, a core driver, fig. 4, may be used in the machine. The chisel is removed and the core driver substituted.

A piece of board, fig. 5, notched out as shown, to receive the core, is placed on the carriage of the machine. The core to be driven is laid directly over the notch, and the job is secured in the machine in the same as for mortising. Depressing the lever pushes the core out of the mortise.

A self-coring chisel, as it is called, is shown by fig. 6. This tool may perhaps not be quite all that its name would imply, but it certainly reduces the labour of cleaning out mortises to a minimum. Each chip of wood as it is cut passes into the groove in the back of the chisel. The groove should retain one chip until it is pushed out by the next. If this cycle of operation does not always synchronise the tool is even so a good one, and a set of self coring chisels are at least worthy of consideration when installing a new mortising machine.

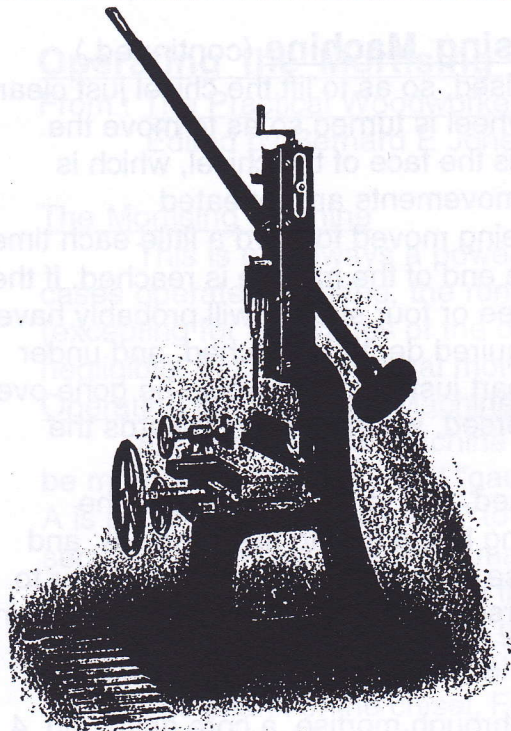


Fig. 1.—Mortising Machine



Fig. 3.—
Chisel
for
Mortising
Machine



Fig. 4.—
Core
Driver



Fig. 6.—
Self-
coring
Chisel

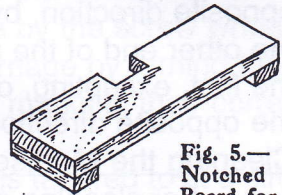


Fig. 5.—
Notched
Board for
Mortising Machine

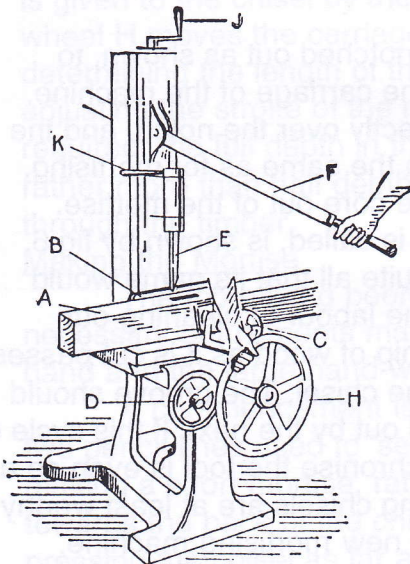


Fig. 2.—Operation of Mortising Machine

Book Review

Tool Manual For School Shops. DISSTON

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. Philadelphia, U.S.A 1927

Why review a book published in 1927 and to my knowledge not available as a reprint ?

Pragmatically the TTTG Library has a photocopy of this rare book and it can be borrowed by members.

The real reason is I have just found a copy and have probably paid too much for the book. But the information in this book is priceless as far as I am concerned.

Disston is well known as a saw maker. If you have been taught traditional skills you will be aware of the quality of pre 1940s Disston saws. There is simply no better saw ever made than the Philadelphia.

Disston also made files. If you have used Disston files you will also be aware of the superior quality of these files. The range and quality of Disston saw files was unequalled.

Disston also made a wide range of other products. Disston planer and spindle knives and machine saws were the industry standard for excellence.

Other Disston products included plumbs & levels, brick & plastering trowels, saw sets, circular saw swages, saw sharpening vices, saw jointers, saw handles & screws, screwdrivers & screw driver bits, marking & mortise gauges, cabinet scrapers, cabinet scraper burnishers, try & mitre squares, T or sliding bevels, hacksaw frames, cold & cape chisels, file handles & file cards.

With the exception of chisels and planes this book is very comprehensive. When it comes to hand saw and files this book has all the information anyone could desire.

For the tool collector and the user there is a great deal of useful information. Teachers will find many philosophical gems in this product of 1920s United States optimism.

Saw Sharpening

From : Tool Manual For School Shops. DISSTON

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. Philadelphia, U.S.A 1927
pages 46-52.

How to Set and Sharpen a Hand Saw

Examine the tooth-edge of your saw carefully to see if the teeth are uniform in size and shape.

If the teeth are uneven, it is necessary to "joint the saw" and "shape the teeth" in accordance with instructions on pages 47 and 48. However, if the teeth are of uniform size and correct shape, as shown in Figs. 18

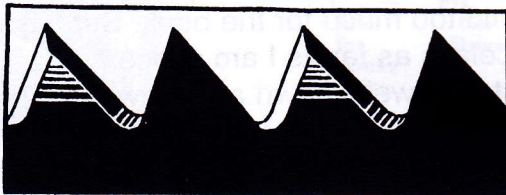


Fig. 18.—Teeth of cross-cut saw (magnified) showing correct shape.

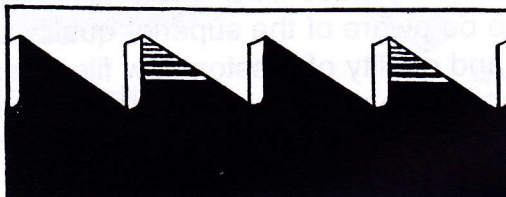


Fig. 19.—Teeth of rip saw (magnified) showing correct shape.

and 19, "Jointing" and "Shaping the Teeth" are not necessary and you should start with the chapter on "Setting" on page 48.

Jointing

To be done only when the teeth are uneven or incorrectly shaped, as explained before.

Place the saw in a clamp, handle to the right. Lay a mill file lengthwise on the teeth. (If available, use a hand saw jointer for more accurate work.) Pass it lightly back and forth the length of the blade, on the tops of the teeth, until the file touches the top of every tooth.

If the teeth of your saw are very uneven, it is best not to make all the teeth the same height the first time they are "Jointed." In this case "Joint" only the highest teeth first, then "Shape" (see "Shaping the Teeth," page 48) the teeth that have been "Jointed," then "Joint" the teeth a second time, passing the file along the tops of all the teeth until it touches every tooth. The teeth then will be of equal height. Hold file perfectly level. Do not allow it to tip to one side or the other.

Shaping the Teeth

To be done only when the saw has been "Jointed." After "Jointing," all teeth must be filed to the correct shape. The gullets must be of equal depth. The fronts and backs of the teeth must have the proper shape. (See Figs. 18 and 19 for shape. Disregard bevel.)

To do this, place the file well down in the gullet and file straight across the saw, at right angles to the blade (under no conditions hold the file at any other angle). If the teeth you are filing are of unequal size, press the file against the teeth having the largest tops, until you reach the center of the flat top made by "Jointing."

Then move the file to the next gullet, and file until the rest of the top disappears and the tooth has been brought up to a point. Make no effort to bevel the teeth at this time.

Setting

You need not reset the teeth of a well-tempered hand saw every time the teeth need a light sharpening. If it was not necessary to "Joint" and "Shape the Teeth," examine the saw to see if the teeth have the proper amount of set indicated in Figs. 23 and 24. If they do, the saw is ready for filing. If they do not, set them in accordance with the following instructions.

Note: It always is necessary to set the teeth when you have "Jointed" and "Shaped the Teeth" of your saw.

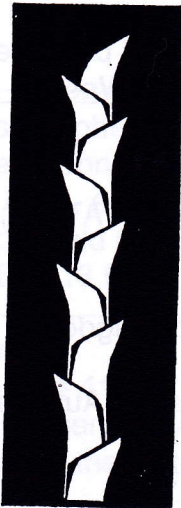


Fig. 23.—Looking down on the tooth-edge (magnified) of a cross-cut saw properly set.

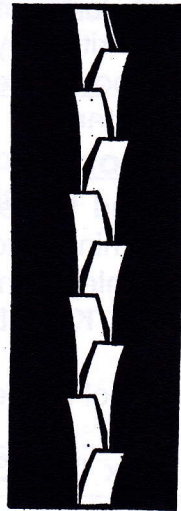


Fig. 24.—Looking down on the tooth-edge (magnified) of a rip saw properly set.

Setting with Saw-set.—The best method for all but experts is to use what is known as a "Saw-set." This is a special tool which sets the teeth by pressure.

To be continued next issue.....

Library News:

Donations

Pamphlets

-How to Grind and Set Edge Tools.

From a Razor to an Axe.

Coles "Reliable" Handbooks. Manchester. undated. 10 pages.

Photocopies

-Tool Manual For School Shops. DISSTON.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. Philadelphia, U.S.A 1927

Acquisitions

Books

-The Practical Woodworker. 4 Volumes.

Edited by Bernard E Jones. London. undated.

Periodicals Received

Tools and Trades History Society.

-Newsletter Summer 1999

-Journal Volume 11

Hand Tool Preservation Association of Australia Inc.

-The Tool Chest Vol. 11 No. 3 Issue 53 August 1999

-Robert Sorby and Sons

History written by the Company and published by HTPAA

Hand Tool Preservation Society of Western Australia.

-Newsletters

Directory.

Tools and Trades History Society. (TATHS.)

The Administrator TATHS

60 Swanley Lane,

Swanley, Kent, BR8 7JG United Kingdom.

Hand Tool Preservation Association Australia. Inc.

(HTPAA.)

P.O. Box 1163 Carlton Victoria 3053

Hand Tool Preservation Society of Western Australia.

(HTPSWA)

8 Belham Street, Bayswater Western Australia 6053

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Rockwell Delta Wood Lathe, $\frac{3}{4}$ HP single phase, quality cast iron, chucks and tools, excellent condition. \$1650
Chas. E Skinner Phone 0243962958

Red Fox 4x12" Thicknesser, made by Brackenbury and Austin Sydney exclusively for H.P. Gregory & Coy. Ltd 74 Clarence St Sydney 3 Phase, 3 Cutters, good nick \$750 ONO
Cyprian K Oleczek Phone (02) 9771 5340

WANTED.

Ray Gurney is looking for a small mill for light metal work or an engravers pantograph or a small vertical mill lathe attachment. Price no option as long as it's peanuts.
Phone Ray on 9569 1241

Spiers or Mathieson Thumb plane, Chariot plane, and any Gunmetal planes by Spiers and Mathieson. Jim Black 0351 825561

Any unusual tools or ephemera relating to Alex. Mathieson and Sons of Glasgow & Edinburgh. Also Needlework tools, especially unusual scissors. Contact: John McDonald 02 62886142
Or write to: P.O. Box 13 Duffy A.C.T. 2611.

Record Plane Parts;
Frog & Cap irons for # 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 7.
Shoulder Plane by Spiers or Mathieson
Condition and price to the editor TTTG. 0298697487

PLANE IRONS.

Parallel Irons by Mathieson, Spiers, Norris etc
Price and condition to Fred C/- The Editor TTTG

Advertisement Request.

RATES:

Non Commercial Advertisements are free.

Commercial advertisements;

50c per line, Quarter page \$10, Half page \$15, Full page \$20

First commercial advertisement is free.

Terms: book three placements to receive first placement free.

Layout and artwork to be supplied by advertiser.

Advertisers will be invoiced after first placement.

To place an advertisement

Please provide the following details:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE/FAX:

Tick type of advertisement

For Sale Wanted

Print the required line advertisement below

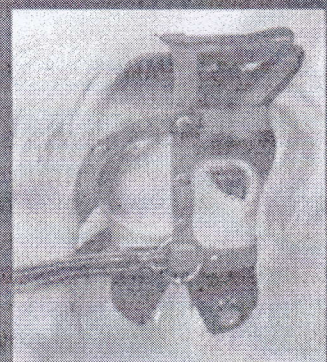
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MAIL THE COMPLETED FORM TO

Newsletter Sub-Committee TTTG Inc.

P.O. Box 240 Grosvenor Place,

Sydney N.S.W. 1220



Rocking Horse Accessories

BRACKETS – Small \$28.00 (Brass) \$18.00 (Alum) • Lge \$30.00 (Brass) \$20.00 (Alum)

SWING BAR – Various Sizes
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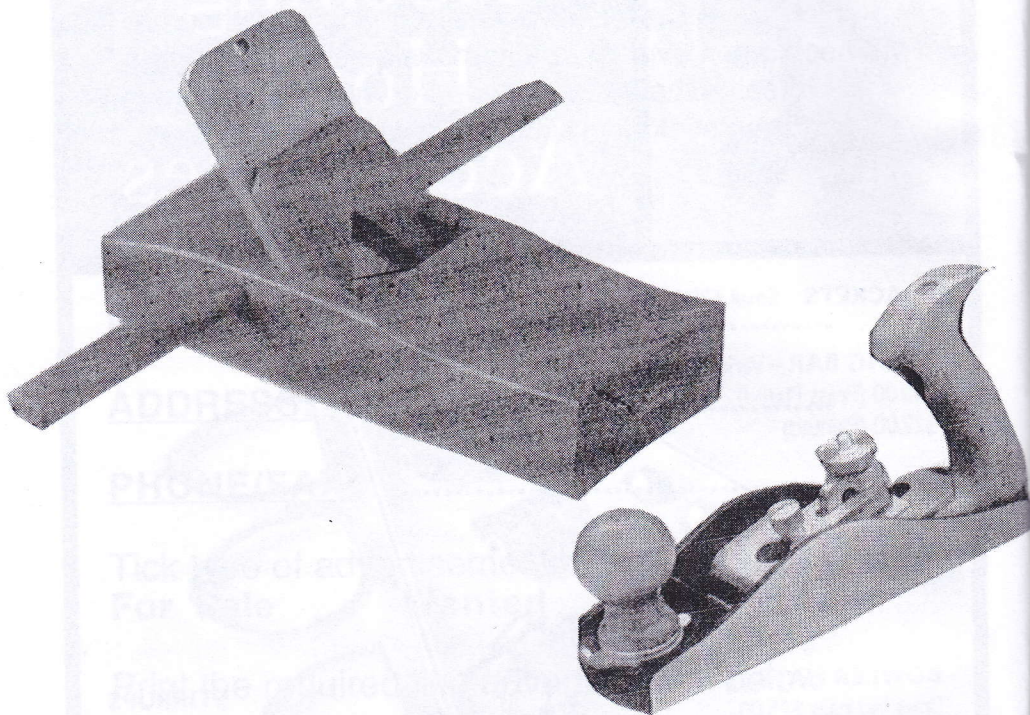
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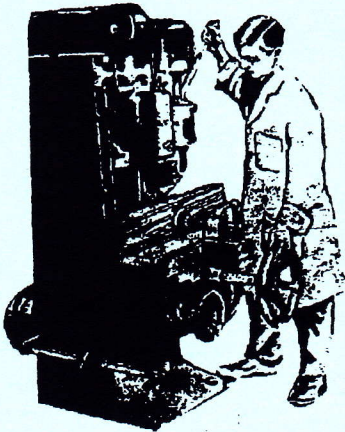
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