



Newsletter Number 90. August 2006.

The Traditional Tools Group (Inc.) www.tttg.org.au

THE TRADITIONAL TOOLS GROUP (Inc.)

TTTG Newsletter Number 90.
August 2006.



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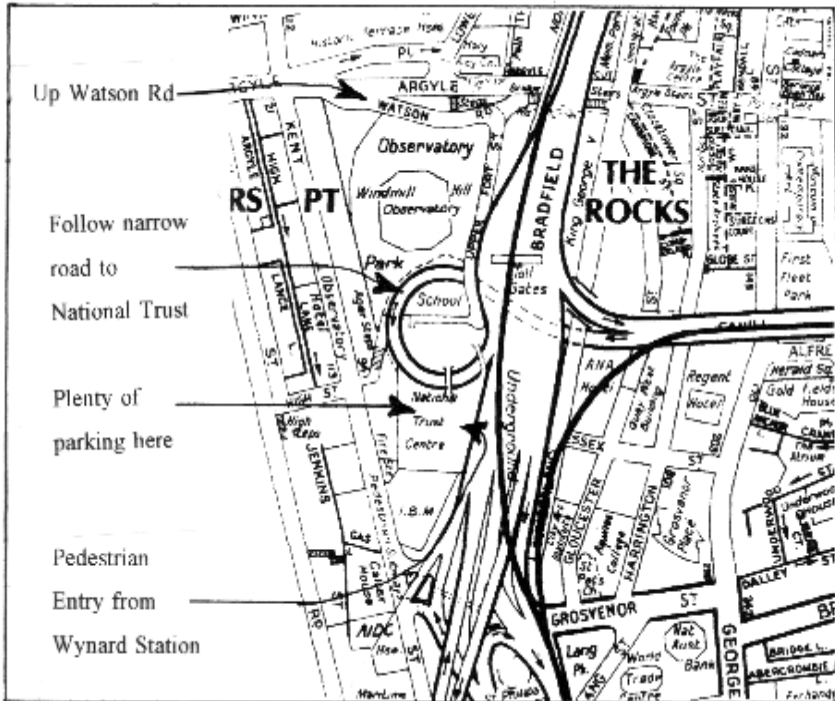
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Next Meeting

Tuesday, August 8.

National Trust Centre,
Observatory Hill.

Annie Wyatt Room
Commencing at 7:00pm



Programme

1) The Trading Hour.

“TTTG members only” tools for sale.

2) Presentation.

Repairing Old Tools.

3) TTTG Auction.

No reserves, everything must be sold.

Catering by Mario Dato.

Last Meeting.

Tuesday June 13.

The TTTG Joiner's Tool Chest.

The TTTG Joiner's Tool Chest was illustrated on the back of News 86.

The tool box was displayed at the recent Sydney Timber and Wood Show and generated a great deal of interest.

At this meeting Bob Crosbie discussed the contents of the box and the audience discovered what is in the box and what is missing.

Issues of conservation and documentation were canvassed.

The "pencilled in" Tool Catalogue in the Tool Chest was shown to the audience.

The meeting was well attended; in fact the audience could barely fit into the room.

The auction was also well attended with all items sold at record prices!

TTTG is planning a publication devoted to this acquisition, another TTTG first.

Next Meeting.

Tuesday, August 8. 7pm.

Repairing Old Tools.

The time has arrived for TTTG to face the question often asked, "How do I fix it?"

This is not an easy topic; the opinions of users and collectors are frequently in conflict.

But we will give it a go and hopefully come out of the exercise with some credibility.

All types of tools will be discussed. Please bring your problem tools for comment.

A panel of TTTG members will field the questions from the audience.

The Trading Hour.

This is usually set up by 6.30pm. Minimum price is \$20 per tool. Quality only.

"Members only prices". For the serious buyer but there are always bargains.

The Auction.

This has become an institution. Trainee Auctioneer has walked out! Throw away prices.

Somehow we manage to sell everything. Usually there are no reserves. Stupid prices.

Saws to Spanners, Hammers to Hacksaws. Anything could be under the hammer.

Paying after the Auction.

Two TTTG Committee members record the takings. The Treasurer is also on hand.

Purchases can assist by trying to have the exact money ready.

If say you owe \$4 but only have a \$5 note please consider "rounding up"

The prices are so low we can all afford to be generous.

No refunds or complaints will be entertained.

BUY SELL SWAP

Entries are free to TTTG members.

WANTED

- TURNER GROOVED SOLE PLANES, ANY SIZE
NEV. HANDEBOW (02) 6771 3776
- Blacksmiths Post and Bench Drills, hand or power, any condition.
Buffalo, Champion, Silver, Globe, Dawn, Goodall Pratt, Union.
Rick Mitchell. 02 47514762 or 02 47519797.
- Cap iron for Stanley transitional plane, No. 27^{1/2} (2^{1/4} inch).
Bob Crosbie 9869 7487.



PLANES TUNED AND SHARP

- Fully Fettle Stanleys
- "User" Bedrocks
- Fettle Service
- Agent for Academy
HSS Plane Irons and
Straight Edges

Jim Davey
02 4447 8822
jdavey@bigpond.com
Fax: 02 4447 8820
PO Box 967
Nowra NSW 2541

Trade Prices on:

- King /Ice Bear
Waterstones
- DMT Duo
Diamond Plates
- DiaSharp
Diamond Plates



Super Special Trade Price on:

- DMT Duo-Plus
Diamond Plates



WHILE STOCKS LAST

2006 The Annual General Election.

Tuesday 8th August 2006.

The Annual General Election will be conducted during the meeting.
The TTTG Treasurer will distribute the Annual Financial Statement.
The Public Officer will declare all TTTG Committee positions vacant.
Nominations will be called for the 2006/7 TTTG Committee.

The 2005/6 TTTG Committee members are:

John Bates	Project Coordinator
Henry Black	ex Officio
Bob Crosbie	President and "News" Editor
Mario Dato	Catering
Peter Evans	Events Sub Committee and Public Officer
Ray Gurney	Events Sub Committee
Darcy Hourd	Web Master
Rick Mitchell	Librarian
Fred Murrell	ex Officio
Clynt Sheehy	Treasurer
Mike Williams	Secretary, Editorial Committee.

All 2004/5 Committee members have indicated a willingness to accept nomination.

The Cover.



The illustration on the cover is from DANKS Catalogue May 1941.

The advert on the left was also in the paints section of this catalogue.

Australian advertisements with local artwork and a tool theme are wanted for the cover of News.

Editor's Comment.

With an election coming I need to attempt to communicate with the TTTG members. The TTTG Committee has consistently applied the KISS principle. If anything relating to management theory has any validity it has to be KISS (keep it simple stupid). Anyway it works for TTTG and the members seem to like the absence of preciousness. Other similar groups to TTTG seem to be going through the process of developing protocols and generating paper trials in order to met perceived obligations.

Editorial policy.

The editor will publish anything he considers to be of potential interest to members. The editor doesn't issue format guidelines; anyone who can use a computer can work it out. Handwriting is fine. If necessary the editor will rewrite. If it sounds great the author gets the credit, if it sounds crook the editor takes the blame. TTTG respects copyright and intellectual property. If in doubt ask the editor! The TTTG Editorial Committee has the final word and what TTTG publishes.

TTTG Publications.

TTTG will continue to publish,

- Tool Catalogue Reprints.
- Original research.

The reprints have been well received and the recent Stanley Threads (Parts 1&2) is the forerunner of a projected series of special publications by TTTG.

The first TTTG CD was well received and more are certain to follow.

The Web Page.

Darcy has set up an excellent TTTG Web Page. Acknowledged as best.

The Newsletter.

Other similar groups seem to be spending more money on journals. *News* has been progressively improved. TTTG publishes six issues of *News* per year. This is more issues than other groups. Both HTPAA and TATHS have changed to a larger format and are printing on glossy paper. The TTTG Committee takes the view that we should continue with the current format and concentrate on quality content rather than on pretty pictures. By containing the expenditure on *News* the money saved can be used for the Reprints and special publications.

The Meetings.

The TTTG Committee likes to retain flexibility in regard to the meeting. Rather than have a yearly programme we like to be able to respond to emerging trends. The mix of guest speakers and theme nights seems to work well. Numbers attending have risen significantly in the previous year. The Auction is always well attended.

The Workshops.

TTTG workshops are well attended. Teaching traditional skills is seen as a crucial to TTTG's future.

If we are wrong you can vote us out of office!

Forthcoming TTTG 2006 Workshops.

Tool Tuning and Sharpening

Sunday, 27th August 2006

Metalworking for Woodworkers

Sunday, 24th September 2006

Making Chisel Handles

Sunday, 29th October 2006

Making Workshop Jigs

Sunday, 26th November 2006

Why TTTG Workshops?

TTTG workshops are arguably the best available. They are not available elsewhere. Our workshops offer the lowest cost, quality teaching and excellent facilities.

TTTG can arrange workshops to suit your needs.

But only if you tell the Committee what you want!

2007 TTTG Open Day.

There will be another TTTG Open Day in 2007.

2007 TTTG Blacksmithing Workshop.

The TTTG Committee is planning a workshop on blacksmithing.

Rick Mitchell has offered to bring a portable forge. A few more, and anvils, are needed.

Selling Old Tools.

TTTG can arrange the sale of second hand tools. Old tools are sold by TTTG:

- a) By private treaty. We offer to get a good price for quality tools.
- b) By Auction at TTTG Meetings.
- c) At Henry's Annual Tool Sale on the TTTG Stand.
- d) At The Timber and Working With Wood Show on the TTTG Stand.
- e) By advertising in TTTG News.

The advertisements are free but the other services are subject to a fee.

News 91 Insert.

Stanley (UK) 1950 Tool Catalogue.

Publications.

-TTTG CD Number 1.

The CD reproduces the following rare Australia Tool Catalogues:

Anthony Horden's, Sydney "Tools for Tradesmen" Catalogue, 1913.

W S Friend, Sydney. Catalogue. Undated, circa 1920.

Ironmongeries Ltd. Brisbane. Catalogue. June 1930.

-Nock&Kirby Catalogue.

-Carter Tools Leaflet.

-Benns' Hardware.

\$5 each plus postage.

-1932 Record Tools Catalogue.

\$8 plus postage.

-Stanley Planes and Screw Threads. John Bates.

Part One. Metal Screw Threads.

Origins and Technology clearly explained.

Part Two. Stanley Plane Threads.

What they are and why they were used.

\$10 each plus postage.

-Johns' Pages. SOLD OUT.

More Reprints are planned. TTTG has also ventured into CDs!

Back Issues of News.

Some back issues of TTTG News are also available. Supply fluctuates so it is best to enquire about availability. Cost is \$5 per back issue, postage is extra.

With the Proof Reader.

Peter Evans has prepared a TTTG booklet on sharpening.

The working title is "The Practical Tool Sharpener. Part 1". Size will be 36 A5 pages.

It is a comprehensive treatise on sharpening theory and practice for Wood Workers.

Part 1 will be followed by a series of publications on sharpening methods. Such as:

Hand & Power Grinders. Oilstones. Waterstones &Diamond Plates.

These publications will complement the TTTG Sharpening Workshops.

Correspondence.

Southern correspondent, Terry Butcher, contributes his thoughts on several topics.

Stanley Screw Threads by John Bates.

My congratulations for a first class production of News 87, lots of good reading in this issue. I love the cartoon cover. Also well done John Bates on the booklet on Stanley planes and screw threads.

The Coffin and Reg Eaton's visit.

Yes he was disappointed that I didn't have the coffin built and finished.

I had to apply to the Department of Health and the Local Council before they would issue me with a certificate to be allowed to be buried on my land here at Cloudy Bay. I'll keep Reg informed as to the progress for the coffin but I hope will be many years yet before I'll need it!

Plane Fettleing.

As I've said before a new plane is fettleed as part of the process in manufacturing. If work is to be done on an old used plane one can't fettle a fettleed plane. This is no reflection on Jim Davey. I think your doing a terrific job on old planes Jim so you can just ignore the silly old dog.

PS. I do know I'm a persistent pest, but I can't let it go. In 2004 we put out a reprint of Benn's Encyclopaedia of Hardware 1954.

Please refer to page 145.

FETTLING- the rough or initial cleaning of castings.

I rest my case!

Editor. Jim Davey's reply is on page 11.

STANLEY SCREW THREADS.

“Test the theory” measuring project.

The Stanley No.2 plane Reg Eaton donated to TTTG will be the starting point for a TTTG project. The plane will be disassembled and John Bates will measure the screw threads. The measurements will be published in News.

TTTG owns other Stanley planes and the threads in these will also be measured.

For example there is a Stanley No. 5 in the Railway cabinetmaker's tool chest.

Eventually a range of Stanley planes will be measured.

Correspondence.

Mr. Butcher is correct – the castings have already been fettled at the foundry. But...

The word “fettle” has several uses, all linked to the general meaning: to trim, to put in order, to tune.

There are Railway Fettleers who adjust the tracks. There are Foundry Fettleers who trim the rough bits off the castings after they come out of the sand.

There are Plane Fettleers who tune the plane.

I fettle the plane, probably to a level of performance, which it has never previously attained.

I use the word “fettle” because it truly describes what I do to a plane and also because it is in common usage in woodworking magazines from USA, UK and Australia.

Mr. Butcher may think twice about bagging my use of words if he actually tried one of my planes.

It is now time to get back to The Shed, suggest Mr. Butcher does the same.

Jim Davey. Plane Fettleer (and proud of it)

BRING OUT YER DEAD – BRING OUT YER DEAD

WANTED:

Old ~~Bugged~~* Broken, Dis-used, Incomplete
Stanley Bench Planes needed.
For parts, restoration and rebuilding
of User-grade Stanley Planes.

Your help will help get these old classics back on the workbench.

I don't promise to pay much but at least it will help clear out some junk.

Jim Davey 02 4447 8822 (W) 02 4447 8790 (AH)
Email JDAVEY@bigpond.com

*crossed out by Word Police

Correspondence.

Stanley Screw Threads.

John Bates received the following email from Brian Read (editor TATHS Newsletter).

When I received part two of the TTTG publication "Stanley Planes and Screwthreads" I was in the middle of dismantling a Stanley #48 T&G plane, one of those where you swing the fence round to change from a tongue to a groove setting.

I took the opportunity of measuring the screw threads. My thread gauge has gone missing, so I used a vernier microscope to measure the individual thread intervals. It reads to .01mm although the damage to the threads because of wear and tear means that I sometimes had to estimate where the top of each thread was. I did some repeat measurements and I would say that individual measurements are +/- .015 mm at worst. The OD of the threads was also measured using a standard TESA 0-1inch micrometer and converting using $2.54\text{mm} = 1 \text{ inch}$ as the conversion factor.

One advantage of the microscope was that I could see the thread shape and it was not symmetrical, especially in the areas where most wear had occurred. Some of the threads looked more like a rip saw tooth in profile.

I am not a serious collector of Stanley tools but this plane, and the #49 pair to it, was offered me very cheaply along with some other tools so I grabbed them. If the information is of any use to you I will measure the threads on the #49 as well when I clean that, although the blade retaining screws may have been replaced on this, they look like countersunk machine screws to me.

John's reply is reproduced below.

Hello Brian

Firstly, my apologies for the long delay in responding. Second, thanks so much for taking the trouble to record your thread data in such detail. Pretty impressive; I'd like to see the measuring microscope you used. I have a real thing for metrology. Anyway I as soon as I get a bit more time I will go over your data in detail and see how it corresponds to the allowances for the various thread sizes. Just as a matter of interest did any of the threads you examined exhibit 'twin peaks' a sort of splitting at the top of the thread?

Hope you got something out of my Stanley screw thread rant. Will get a more considered response back to you as soon as life's little distractions permit.

Tool, Device or Paraphernalia?



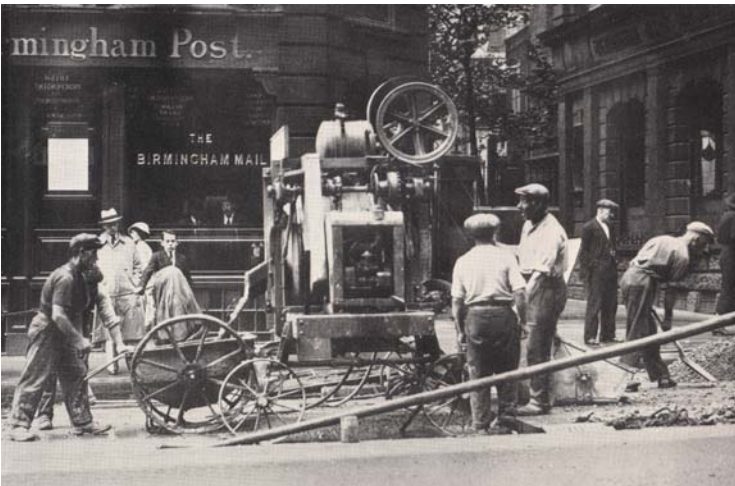
This elaborate Smokers' Aid serves the needs of the smoker.

Tool, a device or paraphernalia?

The Smoker's Aid had it all according to the feature in Popular Mechanics in 1949.

Readers who prefer to ignore the semantics but crave more information on how smokers lit up in the past are directed to: Smoker's Lighting Devices by Warren V Gerber published in The Chronicle of The Early American Industries Association, December 1986, Vol. 39 No 4.

The editor can provide a copy to interested readers.



This photo of a Concrete Pour Is in the book "Chemistry Today." 1930.

Can anyone identify the machine in the picture?

Be Selective

“Be selective”, are the words in his head.
It’s Sunday morning, he’s fresh out of bed.
Fresh is the air as he walks out the door.
Fresh is his resolve to bring junk home no more.
“Be selective”, is the advice from his wife.
Words he must heed to stay out of strife.

Now you must be aware that his mate always knows
Where he usually is, that is up in his shed,
Derusting old tools ‘til he’s ready for bed
Eyes full of dust and face so red
Red from the dust that floats around his shed.
She knows that he can’t resist a bargain or two
To rejuvenate a relic to make it like new.
He must turn his focus to select only a few
The tools that are free from all that rust,
To give his lungs a rest from the dust
Tools for his collection, not tools to trade
Tools for himself, not tools to be remade.

He is now at the market, off to a good start
A Berg chisel and blade, he passed up a spade

A spokeshave and turnscrew was a good find
“Be selective” was still on his mind.
He resisted some spanners and a few broken hammers.
He walked past some saws that needed a bath
He wasn’t going to carry them up his path
However, he forgot his good wife’s advice,
When in the distance he spotted a vice
A leg vice at that, needing some care
Not to take it home wouldn’t be fair.
To take home this relic surely wouldn’t hurt,
Considering his earlier restraint, and it was as Cheap as dirt.
How to get it home, it must weigh a ton
How to get it home? His weakness had won.
Now the chink in his resolve was widening a bit
He was now buying stuff that belonged at the tip.
“Be selective” he’ll start next week
He’ll promise his wife, if she’ll let him speak
Being selective is a great aim
But for a collector it’s not part of the game
Don’t worry if this collector sounds like you
Sometimes I feel that he sounds like me too.

John’s Page.



John Daniel 06/2006

A John Casebourne Plane.

Terry Butcher

We were strolling through Gowans Auction rooms a couple of weeks back, when I spied, sitting on a shelf way back a plough plane. After several seconds of perusal I decided I just had to have that plane, so off to the office to leave an absentee bid, a fairly handsome one, but I wanted to be in the running.

Auction day was to be on the following Friday, when we were having people in for lunch making it impossible to attend. Late Friday afternoon, with sweaty hand, I rang the Auction house and was told that I had indeed procured Lot 87 in my name for about one third of the money I had left on it. Whacko you beaut!!!

I had then to wait until the following Tuesday in Hobart, before I claimed my prize and Wednesday before I could closely examine it. Firstly does it have a manufacturer's name on the toe? Yes Casebourne. Well, that must have been John Casebourne apprenticed to Christopher Gabriel, now famous as the supplier of tools for the Seaton Chest. John Casebourne started his apprenticeship with Gabriel in 1777 then went on his own in 1799 as a plane maker in London at 14 Banner Street, St. Lukes 'til about 1828. There is a pane marked Casebourne and Tucker in the Seaton Chest and I have a toothing plane by Tucker. Little is known of Tucker apart from the fact that his name appeared along side Casebourne.

This was an exciting discovery for when I saw the plane I said to Marian "that has to be an eighteenth century plane". I wasn't far out. But of course I didn't know any of this at the time. What attracted me to it was the Bridle Clamp, which was made from wood, and, as I have just discovered to my delight, the two saddles that support the stem arms are shaped with the fence, all being one piece of wood. The Bridle, also wood, is delicately shaped and is fitted with an iron screw with a brass keeper plate and knob. However, the knob on the adjuster for depth is of iron.

But there was still one more surprise, one stem arm is fixed firmly to the body of the plane but the other goes through the plane and is restrained in place with a wedge. Why? Well, for fine adjustment for the fence making a positive ensuring the fence is parallel to the skate. A simple but most ingenious method. To date I haven't seen this method on any other Plough or Fillister.

Much work is required to make this plane a simple exhibition example. A previous owner thought a prudent way to preserve the age old patina was to flood the whole plane with clear lacquer-not a two part epoxy resin, but still hard to remove and, of course, taking most of the old patina with it. I was left in a quandary whether to clean or leave it. I decided to clean.

The lacquer was so obvious and it had started to peel off in places. The iron was glued into place along with the wedge, also the screw for the depth gauge and clamp looked ugly, dull and lumpy. Where I have removed the lacquer I've carefully hand rubbed with linseed oil and some iron oxide (rust from the electrolysis de-rusting tank) and slowly the colour is coming back. Well, it's been a whole week now-takes time to get two hundred years of patina back.

For those who have said "who or what is the Seaton Chest? There is an interesting book "The Tool Chest of Benjamin Seaton" written by Jane and Mark Rees and published by TATHS. See also "British Planemakers from 1770" by W L Goodman revised by Jane and Mark Rees (3rd Edition).

In summary the features of the Casebourne Plough Plane are:

- The long saddles which are part of the fence.
- Brass screw for clamp.
- Steel screw for depth adjuster.
- Skate revetted to plane body.
- Fine adjustment to one arm, the other fixed to the body.





PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OR IGNORANCE ?

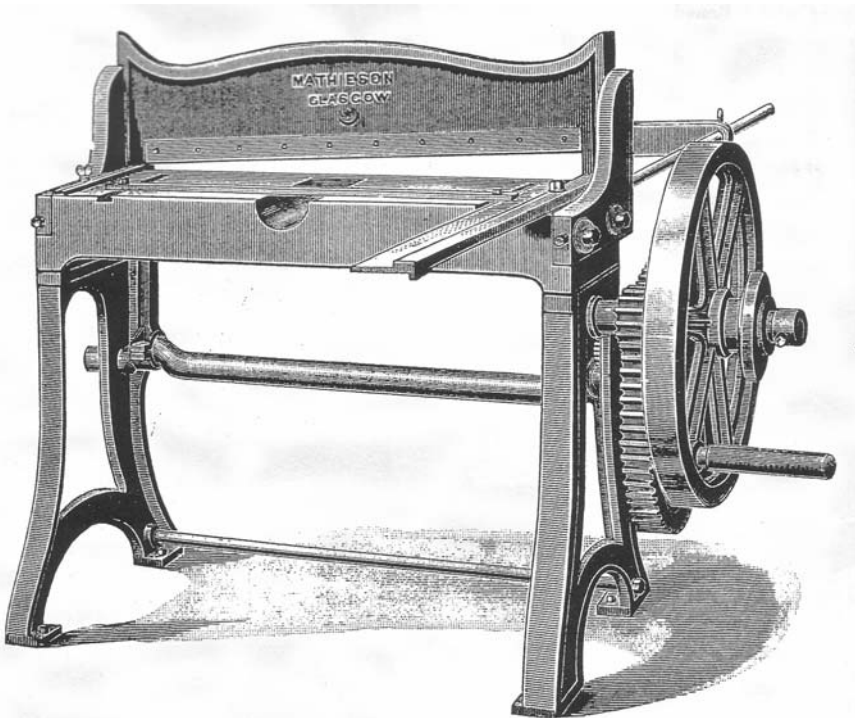
Clynt Sheehy

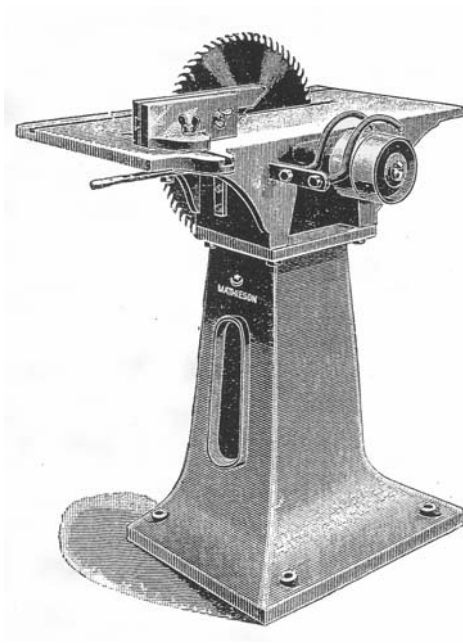
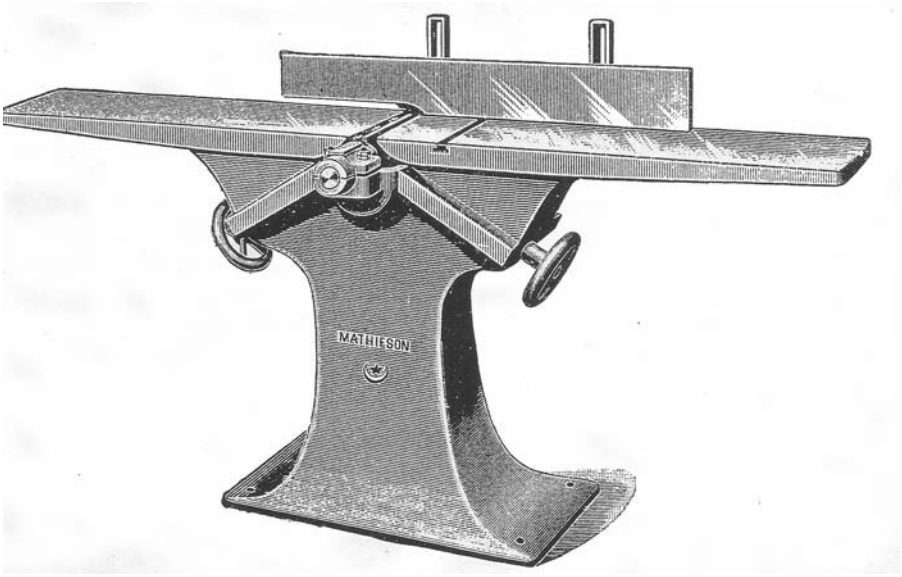
Below and on the following page are copies of plates from the 1899 Catalogue of Alexander Mathieson & Sons Ltd. Glasgow.

Similar plates could have been taken from other merchant's catalogues, such as the 1901 catalogue of Alexander Young & Company, machine tool merchants of London and Glasgow previously featured in News.

Such machinery was exported all over the world. About the first thing a TTTG Newsletter reader will observe is the lack of guards on the gears, blades, cutters, belts and rollers.

The machine tools were produced at a time when the machinist was responsible for his safety; in fact, an industrial accident was often considered by the factory owner to be more of an inconvenience to production than as an injury to a worker. Perhaps the income lost due to production hold-ups provided some impetus to the subsequent introduction of safety guards on machinery and the acceptance of occupational health and safety regulations. But in the 19th Century (and even in the early 20th Century), all some injured workers could expect was a few bob thrown in by workmates.





The TTTG Joiner's Tool Box. The Contents.

Tray 1.

Name stamp. **F.TELVY.**
10" & 12" Try Square, rosewood stock. Square,
Sliding Bevel, rosewood stock.
Set Paper Scales. Boxwood Scale, W H Harling, London.
4 Ovolo Sash Templates.
Handled Scraper Burnisher.
2 Small Screwdrivers.
Gimblet.
Plumb Bob.
Handled Marking Awl.
2 Small Rollers. Tram Key. Barrel Bolt.

Tray 2.

Price List George R. Collier. Southend-on-Sea. 1898.
STANLEY Rule and Level Co. Carpenter's Tools booklet.
2 Notebooks.
Warne's Handy Reckoner. London. Undated.
Drawing Instruments.
Draftsman's Eraser Blade.
Pencil Stub.
2 Boxwood Handled Draw Bores. Marples.
½" Boxwood Handled Sash Mortice Chisel.
Boxwood Handled Firmer Chisels.
3/16", 5/8", 3/4". Earnshaw Brothers.
Stanley 66 Beader. Straight Fence, 5 blades.
12" Rosewood Torpedo Level.
Cork Block and Wood Block, curved.
Cutting Gauge, Rosewood brass tipped.
Stanley Marking Gauge.
Oilstone in block, Silicon Carbide.
Oilstone, loose, Arkansas.

Sliding Cover.

Joiner's Mallet.
Rip Saw. G. R. Collier. Southend.
Half Rip Saw.
Trammels on bar, no keepers.
Stanley 4½ Plane.
Try Plane. E.P.Preston. G. R. Collier. Ward & Payne blade.

Bottom.

2 Ovolo Sash Bar Templates.

Sleeve Block.

Side Bead Planes, 1/2", 5/8", 3/4", 7/8", 1". G. R. Collier. Southend.

Slipped Bead Planes. 1/8", 3/16", 3/8". G. R. Collier. Southend.

Round Planes,

No.2 E.P.Preston, No. 4, 14, 16,18. G. R. Collier. Southend.

No. 4 Round Plane with nailed on fence. G. R. Collier. Southend.

Hollow Planes, No. 2, 14, 16, G. R. Collier. Southend,

Hollow Planes, No. 10, 12, E.P.Preston.

Hollow Planes, No. 18, unstamped.

Sash Planes,

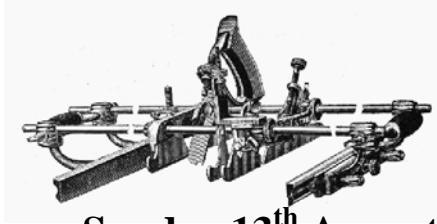
Pair 5/8" x 1 1/2" Ovolo, Varvil&Sons Ltd. Ebor Works York.

Sash Planes,

Pair 5/8" x 1 3/4" Ovolo, Varvil&Sons Ltd. Ebor Works York.

Henry's Sydney Tool Sale

Henry's Sydney Tool Sale is on again!



Sunday 13th August

Concord High School (same venue as last year)

Stanley Street Concord 9am to 2pm

What is missing? The TTTG Joiner's Tool Box.

Two notebooks are in the top tray of the tool box. There are a number of lists in one of the notebooks. One list appears to be a final record of the tools stored in the tool box. This list is reproduced. Does any TTTG member have any of the missing tools?

Tools in Chest Sept 15/09.

- Try Plane
- Jack
- Smooth
- Do Iron
- Circular
- Floor Scrub
- Spokeshave
- Router (Sash)
- Quirk D^o
- Plough (Iron)
- Side Fillister
- Beads
 - 1/8"
 - 1/4"
 - 5/16"
 - 3/8"
 - 5/8"
 - 3/4"
 - 7/8"
 - 1"

- 1 1/2" Rebate Plane
- 7 Moulding Planes
- 6 Pairs Hollows & Rounds
- Bullnose
- Spokeshave
- Chamfer Plane
- Bead Do. (Iron)
- Iron Router
- Padsaw
- 1" Auger
- 1/2" Auger
- Basket
- 4 Templates

Tools in Chest Sept 15/09	
Try Plane	7-0
Jack	5-4
Smooth	4-4
Iron D ^o	2-6
Circular	14-0
Floor Scrub	2-6
Spokeshave	1-4
Router (Sash)	3-3
Quirk D ^o	3-3
Plough (Iron)	17-6
Side Fillister	12-6
1/8 Bead	} 1-6-6
1/4 "	
5/16 "	
3/8 "	
7/8 "	
1 "	
1 1/2 "	
1 1/2 Rebate Plane	2-10
7 Moulding Planes	1-1-0
6 Pairs Hollows & Rounds	1-6-0
Bullnose	2-9
Spokeshave	1-4
Chamfer Plane	1-6
Bead Do (Iron)	2-6
Iron Router	6-6

Brace

abt 6 Centre Bits

4 Shell D^o

2 Punches

Handrail (Screw Punch etc)

1 Screwdriver for Brace

Set Jennings Bits

In Case 14 All?

Chalk Line

1/8 Chisels

1/4

3/8

1/2

5/8

3/4

1"

1 1/2"

1 1/2" Paring

2 Drawbore Pin

1/2 Mortice Chisel

3/8" " "

3/8 Gouge

" "

1/2 "

5/8 "

3/4 "

3/4 "

1 "

4 Gimbits

4 Gauges

1 Mortice D^o

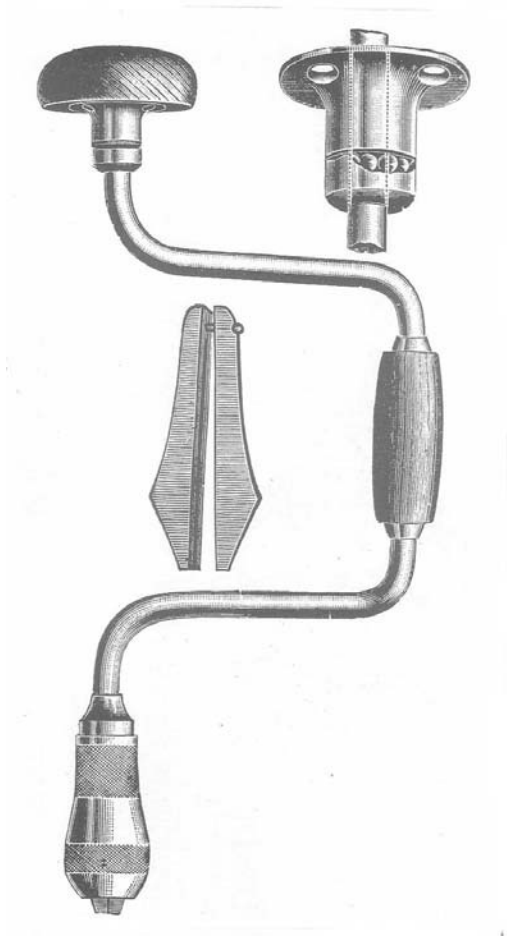
6" Square

12" Square

Bevel

Bow Saw

Mitre Square

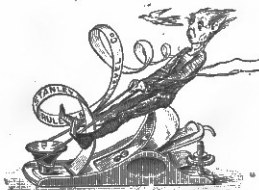


Rip Saw
 Panel
 Tenon
 Dovetail
 Saw Set
 Screwdriver
 2 Small
 Scraper Sharpener
 1 Round File
 2 Hammers
 2 Pr Pincers
 1 Set Pipe Pliers
 2 Mallets
 1 Pr Compass
 Oilcan
 Oilstone
 Rule
 Tool Chest
 Basket
 Slip

IMPROVED +
 LABOR SAVING

Carpenters' Tools

INCLUDING +
Bailey's Adjustable Planes.



MANUFACTURED BY THE

*** STANLEY ***

RULE AND LEVEL CO.
 NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Warerooms: 107 Chambers Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Editor.

The prices in the list seem to be from the Collier price list in the box.

A Stanley leaflet is also in the toolbox.

PRICE LIST
 OF
George R. Collier,
 63 ~~PARK STREET,~~
 QUEENS ROAD,
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.
 From BRIXTON.

TOOL . . .
MERCHANT
 AND
MANUFACTURER

* * *

STEAM GRINDING
 WORKS.
 TOOLS and CUTLERY
 GROUND DAILY.




THE LEDGER.

New Members

On behalf of the TTTG Executive and Members, a welcome is extended to new Members :-

Bob Burton	M421	Anthony Lyneham	M428
Ian Long	M422	John Singleton	M429
Rod Jackson	M423	Adrian Healey	M430
Mark Swithenbank	M424	Darryl Bailey	M431
Lachlan Giddy	M425	Geoff Trippett	M432
Alan Gilroy	M426	Ian Webster	M433
Ken Smith	M427	Greg Tamsett	M434

Workshops

Many of these new members joined TTTG at, or following, their attendance at our workshops and/or the Timber & Working With Wood Show.

The next two all-day workshops are the "Tool Tuning and Sharpening Workshop" on Sunday 27th August, 2006 and the "Metalworking for Woodworkers Workshop" on Sunday 24th September, 2006, both at Asquith Boys' High School starting at 9:30 am.

Every cutting tool needs sharpening from time to time (many need tuning and sharpening when new, straight out of the box). The pleasure on the faces of workshop participants when they first use their newly tuned and sharpened tools, is a joy to behold.

For info on either workshop, 'phone TTTG President, Bob Crosbie, on 9869 7487 or just turn up; Members \$20, non-members \$40. (Note: non-members may join on the day. By paying \$50 they get both the workshop and the enormous benefits of TTTG membership until 30/6/07 - What incredible value !)

Clynt Sheehy
Hon. Treasurer

Sharpening Edge Tools.

Clynt Sheehy

A rethink.

In the August, 2000 TTTG Newsletter, I expounded on Mr. Scary's method of polishing the backs of chisels and plane irons by rubbing them on sequential grades of emery paper (all the way down to 1200 or 2400 grit papers) glued to a piece of plate glass or other flat medium.

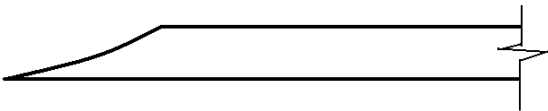
This method is quicker than using diamond plates or oilstones, etc, in achieving the desired mirror finish (particularly if the back of the blade has some undulation).

However, my experience was that after subsequently honing the bevel and removing the burr, I was disappointed to find that it was only on rare occasions that the blade was sharp enough to dry-shave the hairs from the back of my arm, a traditional test for checking that a blade has been adequately sharpened.

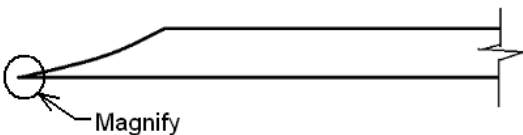
This gave me to ponder as to what I was doing wrong. I have overcome this problem (as set out subsequently in this article) and now I'm always excited to shave a copious amount of hair from my arm after sharpening a blade.

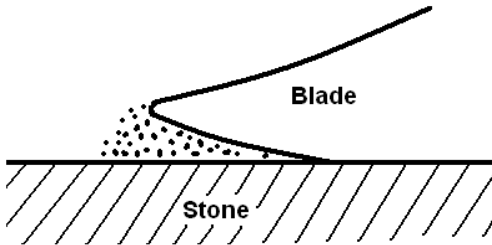
This is my theory:

Ideally the edge of a ground plane iron should look like this:

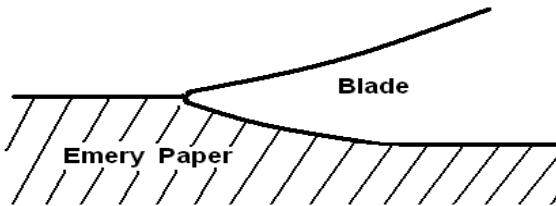


Now the edge of a blade whose back has been flattened on a stone, by rubbing the tool in a forward and backward motion, I contend if greatly magnified, the encircled area would look like the drawing on the top of the next page.





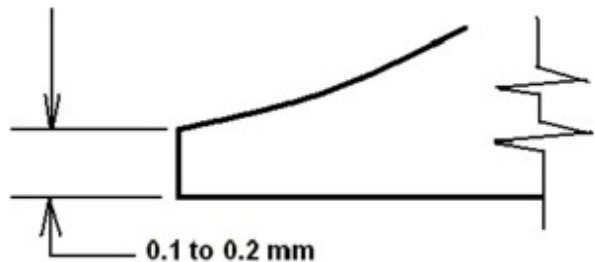
..... the dots representing grains from the stone (and steel fragments) building up ahead of the blade, exacerbating the bluntness of the tool.

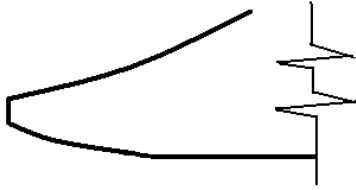


If emery paper, glued to a glass plate, (the Scary Method) to polish the back is used, a similar situation might arise due to the inherent flexibility of the paper backing.

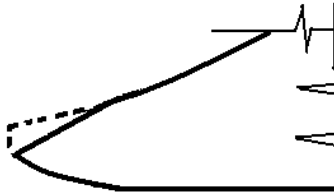
And if you don't be careful to distribute the polishing over the whole of each small rectangle of emery paper, its friability will lead to the grains in the centre of the rectangle debonding from the paper producing a hollow surface to the paper, which leads to a similar problem.

In my earlier article, I advocated (to save metal) not grinding the bevel right to the edge but leaving, say 0.1 to 0.2 mm of edge width to be subsequently removed by honing. This would have led to the following effect (greatly magnified):





If you now flatten the back, as previously, you get the shape on the left.



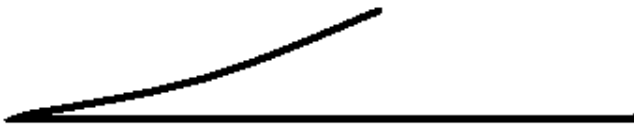
If you now hone the edge you get the shape on the left.

The edge is obviously not ideal; the plane will work but not to its top efficiency.

I now flatten the back before grinding the bevel; I don't leave 0.1 to 0.2 mm for honing-off but grind right to, or slightly beyond, the edge.

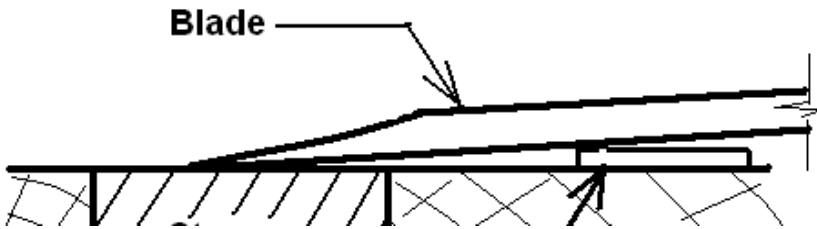
Using one of Jim Davy's tricks, I carry out final honing with draw-strokes and with all honing done using a wheeled guide. (Some sharpeners do all their honing on the draw-stroke.)

These techniques result in the ideal edge, viz:



I would recommend that all members attend the TTTG's Edge Tool Sharpening and Plane Fettleing Workshops conducted by sharpening gurus Jim Davy and Bob Crosbie. Both long-established professionals and first-timers would gain by attending these workshops.

Sometimes the amount of effort required to flatten the back of a plane blade is so great that it is worth considering another of Jim's time-saving tricks. Because the polished back needs only to be right at the cutting edge, Jim, under these circumstances, puts a small (say 1 or 1.5 mm) bevel on the back of the blade using a small strip of metal (e.g., an old 6" steel rule) as a guide:



A 1 mm thick rule 100 mm distant from the edge, produces a back bevel of just over half a degree. This has the effect of increasing the effective blade (frog) angle from 45° to $45\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. This small alteration has no significant effect on plane-ability. In fact, if you put a five degree back bevel on the blade, you get an effective bedding angle of 50° which is the York Pitch which is more suitable than 45° for Australian hardwoods, figured timbers and curly grained timbers, and those containing knots. It is possible to purchase inserts and exchange frogs to increase the blade angle to the 50° York pitch (or steeper). A back bevel saves this purchase cost.

My Sharpening System.

To bring tool back from the "as found" condition (e.g., chisels will have been used as paint scrapers, paint tin openers and screwdrivers);

Loose Rust Removal:

100mm angle grinder fitted with crimped (i.e., untwisted) cup wire brush.

Back Flattening:

Test back flatness with worn EZE-LAP coarse diamond plate (95% disappointment rate – i.e., polished area is away from cutting edge).

If polished area is away from edge (usual situation) then flatten with DMT extra-coarse/coarse combination diamond plate (from Jim Davy).

Then: for back of bench planes and chisels over 40mm wide KING 1000 / 6000 combination water stone. (For chisels less than 40mm wide: fine diamond plate.)

If back is very rounded near the cutting edge, don't go overboard, just subsequently grind back to the flat area.

Grinding:

200mm bench grinder fitted with Norton Blue Max (porous) wheel (it's 40mm wide and runs cool) and John Crawford's Heligrind with plane blade and chisel sharpening attachment.

Honing:

Initially: Fine diamond plate (to get rid of saw-tooth edge produced by the grinder; i.e., to reduce wear on the subsequently used water stones).

Then: for bevel of bench planes and chisels over 40mm wide KING 1000 / 6000 combination water stone. (For chisels less than 40mm wide: fine diamond plate.)

Final Hone: SPYDERCO Ultra fine ceramic stone.

In Summary:

-Flatten and polish the back of the blade.

-Grind the bevel to 25 degrees (down to zero edge thickness or even slightly beyond).

-Hone the edge using a honing guide with all or final strokes being draw-strokes.

-Remove any burrs or wire edge on fine stone (with honing guide still in place and back side kept flat).

Note. Mr. Scary's method of polishing blade backs using emery paper is appropriate providing it precedes grinding the bevel.

Every edge tool user has their own sharpening technique. I don't want to be didactic; this is just my method. Use the system that gives you the best results. Enjoy the pleasure of shaving hair from the back of your arm.

Editor.

Clynt recommended one of the workshops I conduct so I'm going to enter into this discussion. Where did this "shaving your arms" stuff come from and what does it prove? I have a bit of an aversion to barbers, probably due to the childhood experience of the local barber having the DT's and dropping ash down my back while shaving my neck. But I remember barbers, and uses of cut-throats, sharpening razors, great for cutting hairs and throats but what else? I doubt we need to make sharpening edge tools so complicated. Water stones produce great edges, as do diamond plates but so do oilstones. The key is in the technique no matter what you use.

That said I totally agree with Clynt's analysis of this problem. Incidentally why do modern steels take so long to sharpen? The blades in my old wood planes grind easily and sharpen quickly to a razor edge on an India oilstone. And they hold an edge longer than the best alloy steels.

How about a contribution on tool making steels, metallurgy not myth.

Oilstones.

The editor is looking for someone to write an article on oilstones, especially information on how to identify natural sharpening stones.

Product Review.

DMT Extra Coarse Diamond Plate.

Paul Williams Plane Blade.

Paul Williams Straight Edge.

Why am I reviewing three products in one review? Read on and all will become clear..

Some years ago I purchased a Stanley 5½ plane, early 1920s with a 2¼” blade, in very rough condition. I replaced the knob and handle with ones of my making and filed and lapped the body. Making the wooden parts was enjoyable but flattening the body was filthy hard work. The plane worked so well that I eventually treated myself to a Paul Williams Blade. This plane has become one of my most used planes.

So I can claim to have put a Paul Williams Blade to the test. I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that these are the best plane blades currently made, truly superb.

A few months ago I acquired a Turner 5½ plane in terrible condition, the sole being heavily corroded. Having a spare red handle and a bucket of citric acid I decided to put the plane back into service. An hour’s heavy filing and I was ready to lap the sole. But I lost patience and left the sole slightly convex across the width. The Turner was set aside for rough work. I had lost the stamina for lapping!

At the TTTG workshops I often discussed the virtues of filing and the tedium of lapping with Jim Davey. A few workshops back Jim showed me a DMT Extra Coarse Diamond Plate. Jim made the comment that he used this instead of a file. So I watched this plate being used and quickly saw its potential. After seeing the DMT in action at a couple of workshops I put my hand in my pocket and purchased one.

Earlier in the year I had purchased a Paul Williams Straight Edge. This is how I knew the Stanley plane was almost flat and the Turner plane needed more work. The straight-edges Paul makes are real value for money, dead straight and affordable.

Before using the DMT Extra Coarse Diamond Plate I considered how to get the best results. I recessed the plate into a length of quality exterior ply, 18mm thick by 400mm long, the top of the plate being a whisker proud of the ply. With the plate in the board a plane can be lapped using the technique Jim teaches at the workshops.

The Turner Plane needed the most work so I tried it first. Once the diamonds had cut the cast iron skin the rate of stock removal was impressive. The Turner was flat in under thirty minutes. Next I tried up the Stanley, this was flat in under fifteen minutes. My filing was only ninety percent accurate! With the DMT, flat means flat, the finish is matt but I’m happy to go no further. Both planes now perform superbly.

I purchased the three products from Jim Davey, all at the best price.

Snow Surface Grinder.

A fairly modern method of removing unwanted metal from flat surfaces, both rapidly and accurately, is that in which a flat grinding wheel is employed.

Many jobs, hitherto requiring the somewhat laborious method of filing are now ground on this machine much more accurately and in considerably less time. A further advantage lies in the fact that practically no skill is required to obtain a truly flat surface.

The grinding wheel is arranged in the Snow table surface grinder with its grinding face—namely, the upper flat face of an annular wheel—horizontal and slightly above the surface of the cast-iron table shown.

A flat surface is obtained by passing the work across the table so as to bring all parts of the work over the grinding face. Rectangular work may be held up to the standard guide bar supplied with this machine, so that the ground face will be truly at right angles to the guide facer. Special guide bars for any other angle are available. The continuous, or segmental wheel is driven by an enclosed vertical electric motor having properly designed thrust bearings. The feed is obtained by the vertical adjustment of the complete unit comprising the motor and grinding wheel. A hand-wheel graduated to .001 in. is provided for this purpose. The machine is fitted with automatic push-button control. A dust collecting guard mounted on the table collects most of the grinding dust. These machines are made with 14 in. and 20 in. diameter grinding wheels, with 1 in. and 1½ in. faces, respectively, by Messrs. Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

The review on the left appeared in the magazine

English Mechanics
November 16, 1934.

The review was titled
A New Surface Grinder to Obviate Milling.

The Snow Surface Grinder was included in Volume Two of
Engineering Workshop Practice
Published in London in the 1930s.

The Snow Surface Grinder was equipped with a segmental end grinder unit.

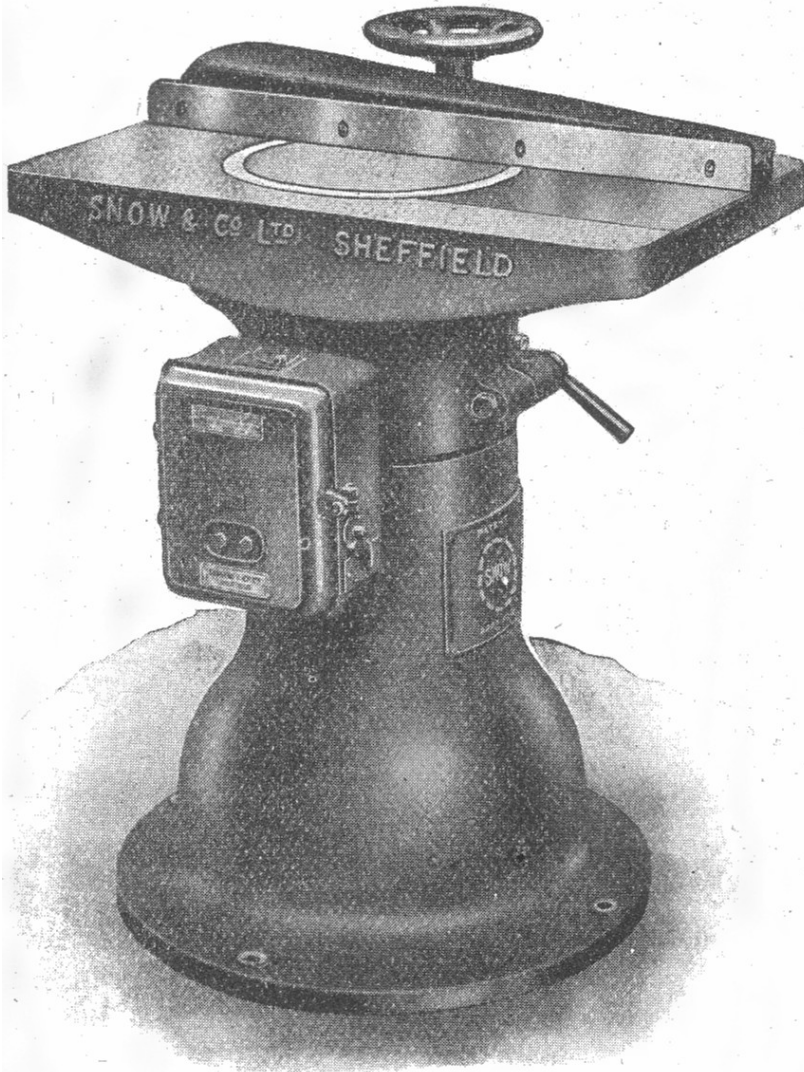
A wide range of applications was mentioned, including the finishing of plane bodies.

The machine was designed to eliminate time-consuming hand methods or elaborate set up jigs on other machines such as mills.

The machine would have been ideal for small batch production of metal planes.

The question must be raised,
Did any plane maker use one?

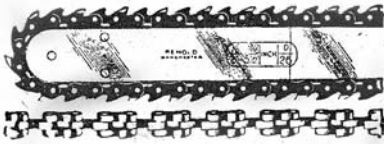
Has any reader seen one of these Surfacer Grinders?



The Snow Surface Grinding Machine.

CHAIN CUTTING GEAR.

Reference has already been made to the chain cutting gear manufactured by



Chain Cutting Gear.

Messrs. Hans Renold, of Manchester, and we are now able to illustrate the device herewith. It will be seen that the links of this chain form teeth rather like those of a band saw, and although these are capable of accurate cutting in wood, it has been found that they can be successfully used in cutting softer metals, such as aluminium and lead, and also for operating on other materials of widely different composition, including such substances as asbestos, bakelite, fibre, mica, linoleum, leather, etc.

Chain Cutting Bar.

This appeared on the page titled

In the Field of Invention

In the magazine

English Mechanics

November 21, 1930.

The device is essentially a bar and chain such as those used in a wood cutting Chain Mortising machine.

A similar bar and chain is also used in a Chain Saw.

The additional uses suggested are a bit surprising, even alarming.

Similar chains and bars have been used in machines for milling aluminium.

Linoleum and bakelite seem to be able to be machined in such a manner.

Even leather. But Mica?

As for Asbestos this doesn't bear thinking about.

Though not stated such bars were available in a range of widths.

Assuming they are Chain Mortising bars and chains seeking a wider share of the machine tool market!

Twist Bits.

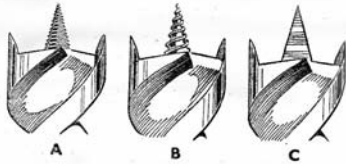


FIG. 1. TYPES OF THREADS USED IN TWIST BITS

- A. Double-flute point used for fine, clean work.
- B. Single-thread point which cuts rapidly and is more effective for gummy woods.
- C. Diamond point used for power tools.

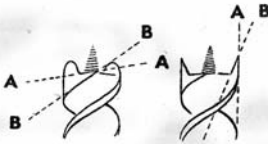


FIG. 3. CUTTER ANGLES FIG. 4. NICKER ANGLES

It is important that the edges are not dubbed over as this may prevent the bit from cutting.

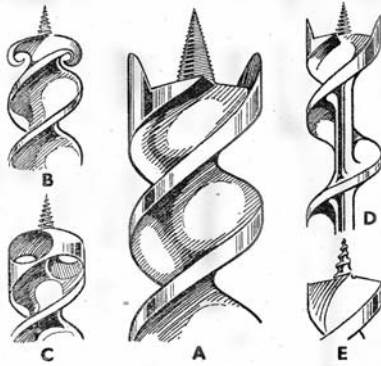


FIG. 2. CHIEF KINDS OF TWIST BITS

- A. Jennings pattern.
- B. Ge-ige pattern.
- C. Solid wing type.
- D. Irwin type.
- E. Scotch auger kin.



FIG. 5. SHARPENING CUTTER

The point should be stuck into a block of wood to steady it.



FIG. 6. FILING NICKER

Use a file with a safe edge to avoid damaging the thread.

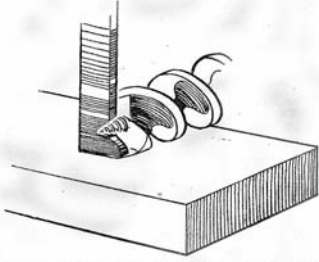


FIG. 7. STRAIGHTENING A BENT NICKER

Contact with a nail may bend over the nickers. Hold bit on iron block and straighten nicker with specially shaped punch.

There are usually some handfuls of Braces and Twist Bits at the TTTG auction.

How many people get the best performance out of Twist Bits?

The information above details sharpening.

It is also an excellent quick reference to Twist Bit identification.

The plate is from

WOODWORKER November 1945.

