

THE TRADITIONAL TOOLS GROUP (Inc.)

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TTTG Newsletter Number 96 August 2007

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Postal Address

P.O. Box N240 Grosvenor Place
Sydney NSW 1220

Subscription \$30

Enquiries

Mike Williams 02 9144 6356
Bob Crosbie r.crosbie@bigpond.com
www.tttg.org.au

The Cover

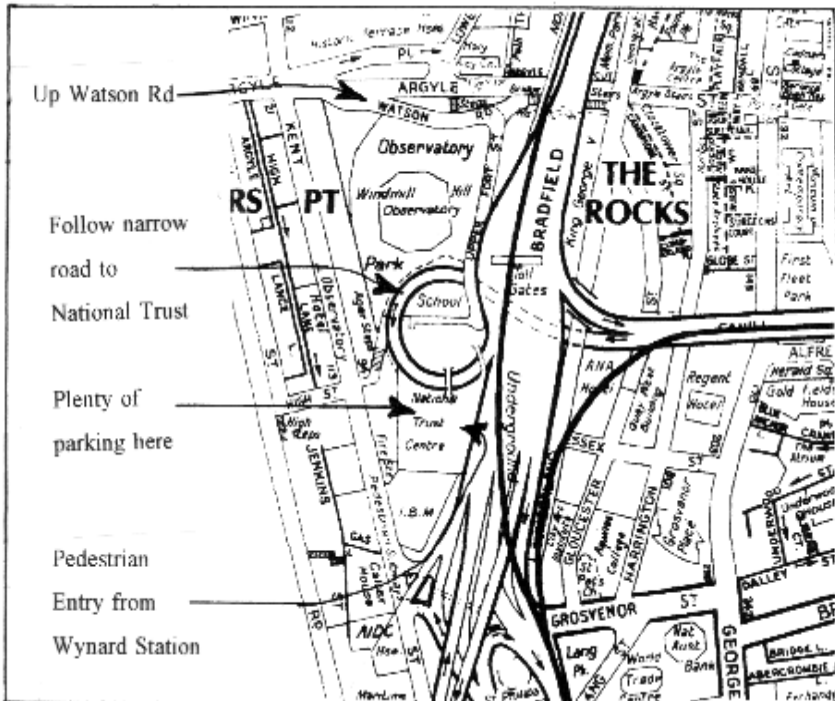
Sidney Cooke Ltd. Advertisement
The Australian Engineer August 1945

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Next Meeting

National Trust Centre, Observatory Hill
Tuesday August 14

Annie Wyatt Room
"Doors Open" at 7pm



Programme Annual General Meeting

1) Trading Hour

“TTTG members only” tools for sale

2) Annual General Meeting and Election of Committee

3) Presentation Clynt will give a talk, illustrated with slides of the Geeveston Forest Heritage Museum in Tasmania.

4) TTTG Auction No reserves, everything must be sold
Catering by Mario Dato

Next Meeting

Tuesday August 14, 2007

Forest Heritage Centre, Geeveston , Tasmania

When he was last in Tasmania, Clynt visited the Geeveston Museum and managed to take a number of excellent photographs of the antique and vintage woodworking machinery that is on display there. Using the new TTTG digital overhead projector, Clynt will give us a quick walk-around this fascinating museum. For those who haven't been, this will make you want to pack your bags and hie yourself to Tasmania without delay, for those familiar with the museum, this will bring back great memories. Don't miss it

The Trading Hour

This is usually set up by 6.30pm

Minimum price is \$20 per tool (Quality only)

The Auction

There is nothing to compare to a TTTG Auction.

The Auctioneer is looking up ethical!

No absentee bids

Last Meeting

Jack and Fred did us proud.

"Best display of Stanley for years", "Never seen one of those"

These were among the typical comments overheard by the editor.

The discussion after the presentation was informed and informative.

All the collectors were fired up for the big auction down in Camden.

The Auction

Despite this the TTTG Auction kept them in the room.

This auction again saw a noticeable improvement in the tools offered.

Prices were again good from the vendor's and buyer's perspective.

Keep bringing that ironmongery in and we will keep selling it.

The Insert

The insert with News 96 is a reprint of a Keesteel brochure.

There is no date on this publication. It probably dates to circa 1950.

Any additional information would be appreciated.

The editor particularly likes the KLAH hammer. Has anyone used one?

Probably great for hammering while balanced on a ladder but nobody does this now as we have all been trained by Work Cover!

Note that some hammers and axes were offered with the alternatives of American Hickory or Australian hardwood handles. Others were only offered with American Hickory handles, no doubt reflecting buyer preference for the traditional "best" handle.

The "T" "Champkut" axe on the back page was Big News for axemen in its day.

The editor would welcome an article on Axes by someone who knows his axes
If you are the man step forward and put pen to paper for TTTG

TTTG Publications

Two TTTG CDs are now available.

The CDs are available at the Meetings or Workshops from Clynt.

-TTTG CD Number 1

Anthony Horden's Sydney

"Tools for Tradesmen" Catalogue, 1913

W S Friend, Sydney Catalogue Undated, circa 1920

Ironmongeries Ltd. Brisbane Catalogue June 1930

-TTTG CD Number 2

Alexander Young & Co. 1901 Machine Tool Catalogue

McPherson's Home Workshop Guide (1940s)

Hardware and tools pages from Sears, Roebuck and Co. 1947

T. S. Kaye & Sons Tool List (1930s) (70? pages)

plus explanatory notes and notes on the different companies

CDs are \$10 each

-Carter Tools Leaflet

-Benns' Hardware

-Tiger Saws Leaflet

-KEESTEEL

\$5 each plus postage

-1932 Record Tools Catalogue

-Stanley UK Catalogue 1950

-Chandlers Catalogue

\$8 plus postage

-Stanley Planes and Screw Threads John Bates

Parts 1 & 2 All copies sold

Back Issues of News

Some back issues of TTTG News are available. Special prices for quantity
We might even give some to loyal members!

With The Editor

TTTG and TATHS publication on ABRASIVES



**PLANES
FULLY FETTLED
TUNED AND SHARP
STANLEY BAILEY
STANLEY BLOCK PLANES
FETTLING SERVICE
REPAIRS
TRADE PRICES ON:**



**THE LEADER IN
DIAMOND SHARPENING**

DMT DIAMOND PLATES

DIA-SHARP PLATES



ICE BEAR WATERSTONES

**M2 HSS ACADEMY BLADES
LEATHER CHISEL ROLLS**

Jim Davey

Ph 02 4447 8822 PO Box 967 Nowra NSW 2541

JDAVEY@bigpond.com

Correspondence

A letter from our Southern Correspondent

Dear Sir,

Two Matters of Importance

1. *Recently I had a thief in my workshop. Stolen was a Stanley 55, complete and in near perfect condition as well as a large collection of Maconnell planes; some 13 smoothers and one Jackplane plus a few user-made metal planes. Two of the Maconnells are illustrated in Trevor Semmens' Book of Australian Planes.*
2. *I've been introduced to an amazing Australian product for controlling rust. Made from Lanolin, it seems to impart an impervious coating that keeps oxygen from getting to the surface. It comes as an oil with a solvent - when the solvent has evaporated, the dry residue can even be polished with a soft cloth without removing the finish.*

I am not promoting the company but suggest as an organisation, TTTG buys a 2 litre quantity and shares it around for members to try. The company is LANOTEC Aust Pty ltd and their address is PO Box 360 Archerfield Queensland 4108. I don't know the cost as I was given just a little but from my experience, a little goes a long way.

I can't imagine the Maconnells finding their way north to NSW or Victoria because I don't think that the thief knew really what he'd taken as nearby was a box of Norris and Spiers planes etc also a crate of Carters and one of Turners. All is well with us, getting a little greyer but still loving it here.

*Best wishes to all
Terry.*

Note from the sub-editor.

There has been increasing media attention on collections and tool collecting and it is worthwhile noting that for the first time this year several items mysteriously disappeared from the TTTG stand at the Timber and Working with Wood Show. It would seem that the light-fingered fraternity have been switched on to the possible value of antique and vintage hand tools. If any of our readers are offered tools which look like those that have been stolen from Terry, please note the source and inform the police.

Writing for TTTG NEWS

Every TTTG member potentially has something they can contribute to News. Some members may be daunted by the prospect of putting pen to paper. Frankly it doesn't matter how rough your words are, it is the content that is important, the editor's job is to make it sound good and if he makes a mess of it then everyone blames the editor.

The editor feels that some publishing guidelines might be helpful. This is TTTG, the "laid back" organisation so keep on reading as this won't be the sort of complicated stuff other groups publish.

Rule one is to follow the **KISS** principle.

In the military this is Keep it Simple Soldier, elsewhere Keep it Simple Stupid. A pretty good starting point. Don't try and sound clever. Don't go for big words.

Now you can use a computer in which case you can check the spelling and the grammar but you can also use a pen, the editor can then correct the mistakes. As to format if you use a computer, it doesn't really matter it will probably be reformatted anyway, if the worse happens someone will retype it. If you are a computer user you will know how to get your contribution to the editor.

As to photographs, these are perhaps the biggest problem. Use a computer or a box brownie, hand them over as prints or in digital form, whatever you can do. The editor only asks one thing, *Please photograph on a neutral background.* No fancy stuff until you have won a photojournalism prize somewhere else.

TTTG/TATHS Joint Publication

The TATHS Editor, Brian Read, has a long-standing interest in abrasives. For several years Brian has been corresponding with the Editor on this subject. Readers will recall mention of Brian's notes on abrasives in past copies of News. Brian Read has revised his notes on abrasives and has sent the Editor a CD ***"An Examination of Some 19th & Early 20th Century Sharpening Stones"*** Brian has agreed to have this study published by TTTG.

Several TTTG Committee members have now read Brian's draft.

The first move is to decide on a format for this publication.

Some of the evidence presented will need to be printed in colour with obvious implications for printing costs. However we are confident that the publication justifies the cost of production.

The editing process will take some months but in due course another quality TTTG Publication will be available. Brian's study is grounded in sound methodology and will contribute scientific analysis and factual information to a topic often shrouded in folklore.

TECHTRON MOISTURE METER

Have you had the experience of problems with sticking drawers, or drawers, or drawers that become a “rattling loose fit” in a piece of furniture that you meticulously constructed several months earlier? Well, perhaps the moisture content of the timber wasn't considered at the time of construction.

It is important that all timber used must be of an even moisture content throughout the construction and that the finished article must be of a moisture content in equilibrium with the environment of its final surroundings. This is achieved by the “seasoning process”, however, I won't elaborate on this except to say that during this process the moisture content must be continually monitored so that E.C.M. (Equilibrium Moisture Content) has been achieved. I'll add that “seasoned timber” must be monitored to detect any change due to weather conditions or the workshop environment.

How is this achieved? Well, most cabinetmakers worth their salt stack their timber correctly with an even air flow and have their own “moisture meter sticks” which they continually check. Remember, timber usually moves in width (across the grain) rather than length, due to its cell structure. The cabinetmaker then adjusts tolerances accordingly. Major industries, of course, need something more exacting, hence the Moisture Meter.

Some time back I was given a moisture meter made by TECHTRON Appliances of Melbourne. Although this is an “appliance” and not technically a “tool”, I felt it would be of interest. To operate, the needle electrodes are driven into the timber sample with the hammer provided, to the full depth of the needles. To remove, the end of the hammer handle is used to lever them out (see photo). Setting and reading the appliance is a matter of carefully following the “Operating Instructions”. The conductivity of moisture is indicated on the scale and needs to have a correction factor applied for various timber species.

This appliance is beautifully designed with its attractive instrument panel in a well constructed timber case. A compartment in the back of the case houses the hammer and electrodes and another accommodates the batteries. No doubt the original purchaser of this piece of equipment would have been well satisfied with his investment.

The Techtron Moisture Meter



The Techtron Hammer



The hammer in position to lever out the electrodes. The line above the base should be aligned with the direction of the grain. Positioned for photograph, not testing.

THE LEDGER

New Members

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

John Markovina	M455	Kevin Barr	M456
Mike Scott	M457	John Parbery	M458
Vic Williams	M459		

(Treasurer, Hand Tool
Preservation Society of WA)

A couple of these new members joined at TTTG workshops. The next two workshops are the ever-popular Tool Tuning and Sharpening Workshop on Sunday 26th August, 2007 and the new Blacksmithing Workshop on Sunday 23rd September, 2007. Both of these all-day workshops will be held at Asquith Boys' High School commencing at 9:30 am. Members \$20, non-members \$40 (non-members may join on the day and for \$50 they will get membership plus the workshop (incredibly good value). There has already been great interest shown in the Blacksmithing Workshop and for this workshop, it is necessary to book your attendance with Events Co-ordinator, Peter Evans on 0419 245 699.

TTTG CDs

I've just spent all day burning ten copies of each of TTTG CDs Nos. 1 and 2. Struth they're good value at \$10 each (or \$14 each if posted). I ran out of the last batch at the Dovetailing Workshop.

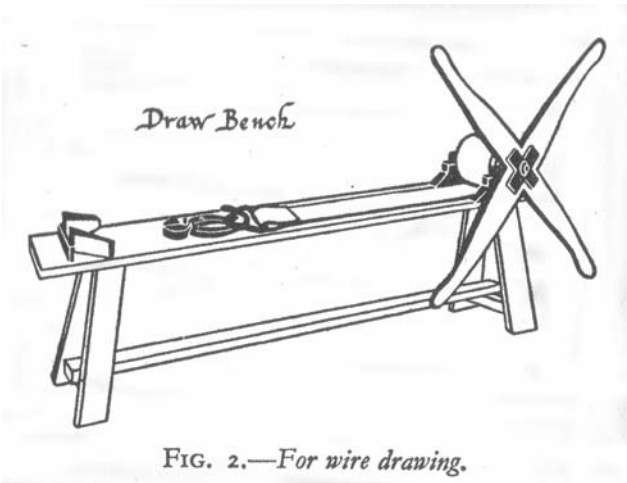
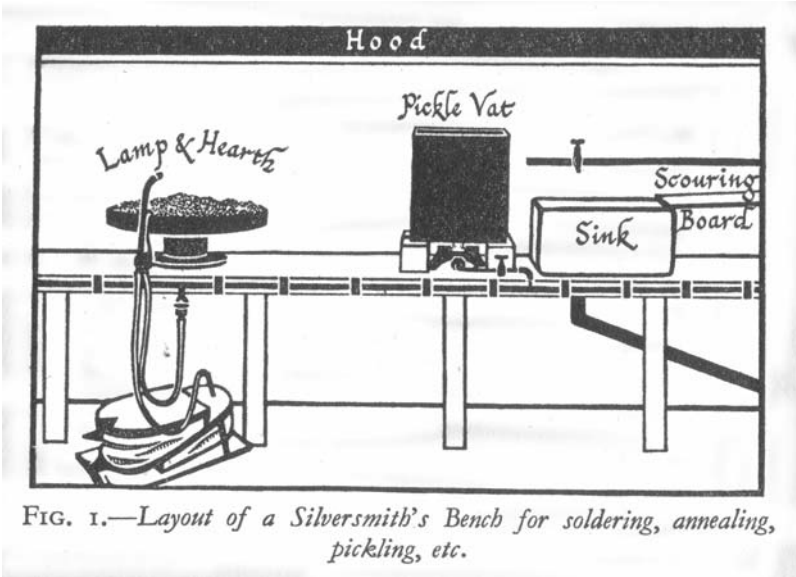
PayPal Option

Already eleven of our members have renewed their TTTG subscription using PayPal. This option (see June Newsletter) is great for members who can't make it regularly to meetings; and is particularly good for our overseas members now that International Money Orders have been done-away with.

Clynt Sheehy
Hon. Treasurer

Silversmith's Tools

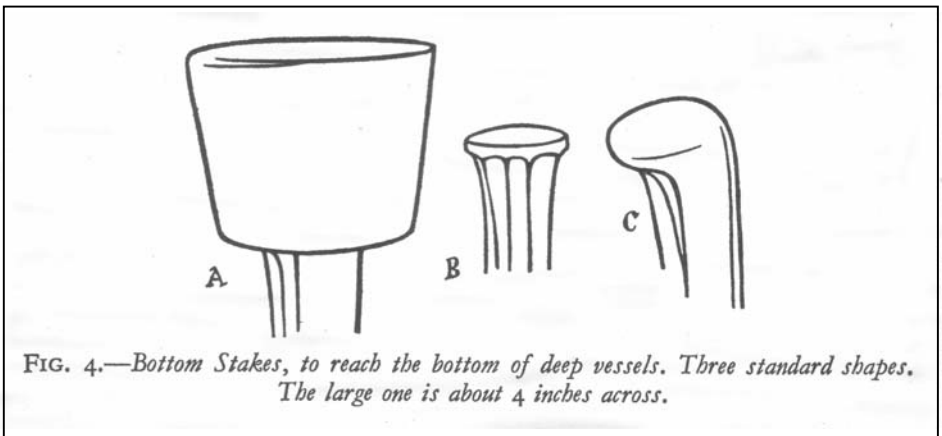
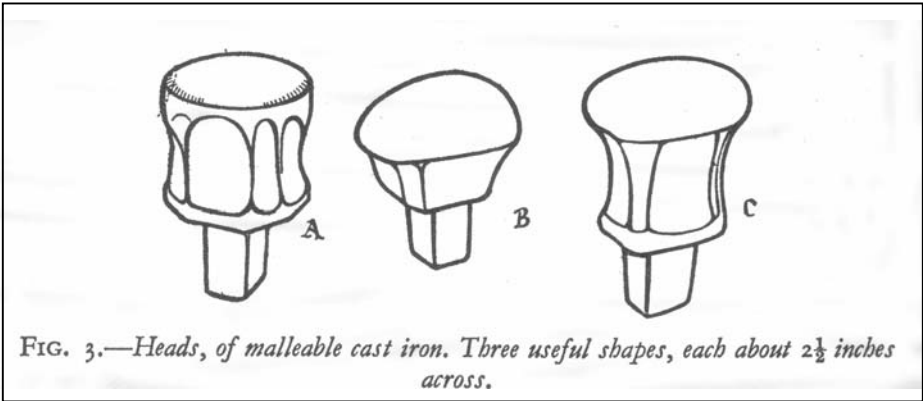
Illustrations and text from *A Silversmith's Manual* Bernard Cuzner London 1935



Bernard Cuzner was Head of the Department of Metal-work in the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Birmingham, a Member of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists and a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London, by Special Grant.

The Silversmith's Manual was based on articles in *The Goldsmith's Journal*.

The explanatory text has been separated from the illustrations by the editor.



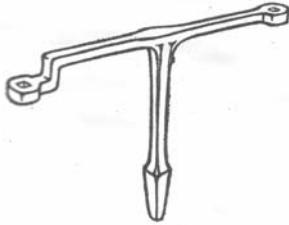


Fig. 5.—A Horse used in a steady block to hold beads. About 21 inches across.



FIG. 6.—A Crank, fastened in a vice, and used to hold beads. Each arm is about 8 inches long.

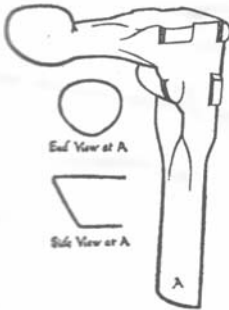


Fig. 7.—A Side Stake. The arms are about 8 to 10 inches long.

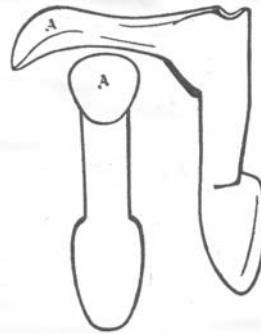


FIG. 8.—Another type of Cranked Stake, known as Cow's Tongues.

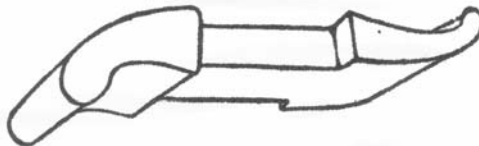


FIG. 9.—Another Stake, known as Throw-back Tool.

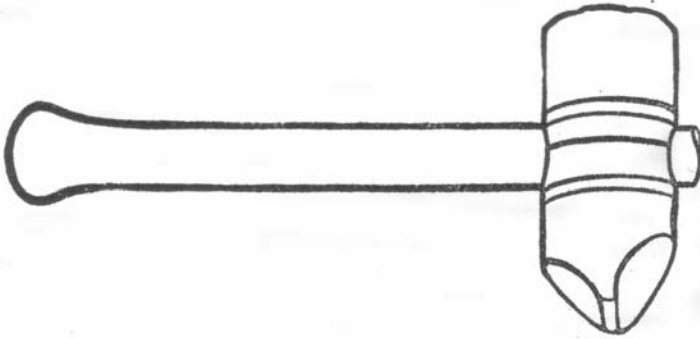


FIG. 10.—*Boxwood Mallet with corners well rasped and filed.*

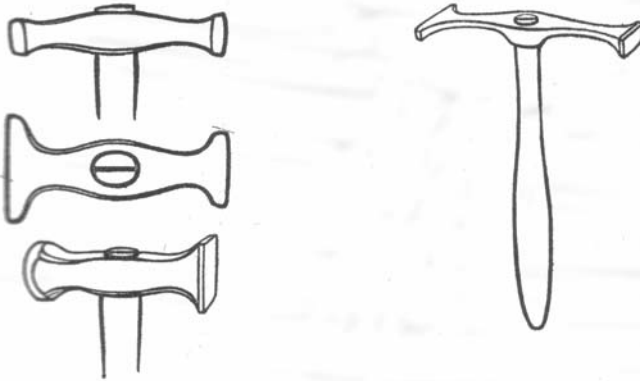


Fig. 11a (above).—*Hammer for raising, shown in side and top view.*
 Fig. 11c (below).—*Planishing Hammer, Heads about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.*

FIG. 11c.—*A Neck or Collet Hammer about one quarter actual size. The head is from 4 inches to 7 inches long.*

TTG members who are only interested in tools can ignore the following text. Readers with an interest in silver smithing may find the text a useful reference.

Fig.1-The "lamp,* or blowpipe, shown is the type usual in Birmingham. A convenient size for general work has a gas supply of 5/8inch. A tap to regulate the air supply is an advantage, though not essential.

Good soft. rubber flex-pipe is better than metallic. The flame is regulated by gripping the lever more or less tightly. The hearth or annealing pan should be from 15 inches to 20 inches in diameter. It should revolve easily, but should be rigid and free from wobble. That shown in. the drawing is of cast iron, but very efficient ones are made of thick sheet iron. The pan is filled with coke breeze, well burned, about the size of a walnut. Firebrick slabs about 12 inches by 12 inches by 2 inches with one side corrugated are most useful for work needing support on a flat surface. The foot bellows should be amply large, thus avoiding too much exertion to keep a steady air blast. The top of the annealing pan should be about 3 feet 6 inches above floor level.

The pickle vat should be of stout lead, the corners well burned, not soldered, of a convenient size for the work undertaken. It is heated by a gas-ring, which should have a gentle flame. The pickle itself is diluted sulphuric acid-about 20 parts water to 1 of acid. (Caution: In mixing acid and water, add acid to water. It is dangerous to add water to acid.) As the pickle evaporates it is filled up with water. Acid is added when the pickle weakens.

It is well to have a sink with water supply fixed close to the pickle vat so that all traces of acid may be washed quickly away. The board for scouring is convenient.

If possible, all hearths and pickle vats should be fixed under a hood so that fumes shall be carried off. Provision should also be made under the hood for a gas-ring for melting pitch, etc.

If there are but one or two workers, the hood may be dispensed with.

A silversmith's bench should be at least 2 inches thick. preferably of beech or some. hard wood. It should be very rigidly fixed and be fitted with provision for a jeweller's peg and skin. To it must be fixed a strong and heavy smith's *Leg Vice*; 56 lb. is the lightest that will stand the strain of work of any size.

* "Lamp" would seem to have survived from the time when the smaller solderings were actually done with the flame of a lamp.

The bench should afford at one point a clear length of 3 feet so that bench work may be carried out in comfort. The height of the bench may vary according to personal convenience; 3 feet is a standard. The lighting of the benches needs careful arrangement.

Stools of a suitable height: low for use when filing on the peg; high when assembling work.

A small pair of rolls, and a draw bench (Fig. 2), though not absolutely necessary, are of the greatest convenience, especially when working far away from a bullion dealer's warehouse.

A plain lathe of from 4½ inches to 6 inches centre is also a great help, especially if power-driven. These are fixed appliances.

There are also a number of movable appliances in common use. The most important of these are the following: *Steadies*, sections of tree trunks, almost any wood will serve, about 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches high and from 1 foot 6 inches diameter to any convenient size; with holes and depressions cut in them in which stakes may be fixed and metal may be shaped. *Sandbags*, round cushions of stout leather filled with dry sand.

The novice silversmith will find that there are certain materials so important that he must always have them on hand for use at any time. Indeed, suitable materials are as important as suitable tools. The number enumerated below is a minimum, and it will be realized that other metals may also prove useful for work of special kinds.

Scrap Lead, about 14 lb., and an iron ladle to melt it in. This is run into blocks about 5 inches square by 1 inch thick. A smaller quantity of tin cast into a similar block is also useful.

Sheet Metal for various purposes is needed. A few pounds of 8, 10, and 12 metal gauge, 12 inches wide, brass or gilding metal sheet, will be ample.

Metal Wire from 3/16 inch to 1/16 inch diameter in brass and nickel silver-a few feet of, say, six sizes. Included should be some 1/16inch 50 per cent copper 50 per cent spelter wire for brazing.

Cast Steel Rod, square and round, from ½ inch to ⅛ inch say 1lb. of six different sizes, and about 2 feet 6 inches of oblong section ⅝ inch by

½ inch for tool making should be provided. Bright "silver steel" rods for drills etc., are also most useful.

Usual shops tools are: *Flat Dies*, one cast iron 12 inches by 12 inches or larger, about 1 inch thick, planed flat and true on one face and four edges, and a smaller one steel-faced about 3 inches square. An ordinary domestic flat iron is an excellent makeshift. *Mandrels or Ring Stakes* of cast iron turned true and smooth, tapering from 10 inches or 12 inches at the larger to 2 inches or so at the smaller end. Smaller ones, often known as *Triblets*, from 2¼ inches to 1 inch. and from 1¼ inches to ¾ inch, are also needed.

Draw Plates for wire of different sizes and sections. A range of round holes from 0.25 inch to 0.01 inch is advisable. Other shapes need not range so widely.

A Swage Block (Fig. 36), with several dies giving wires and mouldings of complicated sections is most useful. An old set of stocks and dies, if large, can be easily adapted to this purpose.

Heads.-Fig. 3 (a), (b), and (c) show three extremely useful shapes which are very conveniently made of malleable cast iron. Where expense is no object, or where the heads are to be in very constant use, wrought steel is better. The shanks are ¾ inch square by about 1 inch long.

Bottom stakes, so called because they have long shanks or stems enabling their faces to reach the bottoms of deep vessels.

Fig. 4 shows three standard shapes. Two sizes of (a) are needed, a small one with a 1½-inch face and a larger one with a 3-inch face. A piece of old shafting filed true on the end serves admirably for the smaller size.

Mushroom-shaped heads, as (b), of different sizes and degrees of convexity, and square, cushion-shaped heads as (c), are essential. The length of bottom stakes should exceed 7 inches. Heads such as are shown in Fig. 3 are fixed in upright holders (a piece of iron pipe hammered square does quite well) and used as bottom stakes.

A Horse (Fig. 5), having a tapered square end to its shaft, which fits into a square hole cut in a steady block, and *a Crank* (Fig. 6), which is fastened in a vice, are used to hold heads. The ends with the double

bend are used when raising and hammering vessels with mouths much smaller than their greatest diameters.

Cranked Stakes, two types of which are shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are extremely useful. A stake of the form of Fig. 7 is known as a *Side Stake*. Stakes of the form of A, Fig. 8, are known as *Cow's Tongues*. The arms of the cranks are about 8 inches or 10 inches long. These stakes are easily and conveniently made by filing up a pattern in wood and having them cast in malleable iron. The working surfaces should, of course, be filed and polished smooth.

Fig. 9 shows a stake, sometimes known as *Throw-back Tool*. This is used for shaping the necks of vessels. It should be about 2½ inches wide. If to the stakes already named are added a jeweller's *Sparrowhawk* and its larger relative, a tinman's *Beck-iron*, the workshop will be adequately equipped for simple work. In actual practice all manner of unlikely pieces of iron and steel will be made to serve. Indeed, in every silversmith's workshop will be found numbers of things looking as if they were only scrap iron. For some time it may be necessary to make cast-iron heads of the type shown in Fig. 3 for each fresh type of form one raises and hammers. These are cast in malleable iron from plaster or wooden pattern. A *Tinman's Boxwood* (avoid *lignum-vitae*, if possible) *Mallet*, as shown in Fig. 10, about 2½ inches diameter, and a smaller one about 1¾ inches diameter cut and filed as drawn. Before using a mallet, care should be taken to rasp and file off corners to an obtuse angle. If this is not done, pieces will soon split off and spoil the tool. Mallets of buffalo horn are also extremely useful.

Although the mallet is the best tool for a beginner to use in raising, a hammer, such as that shown in Fig. 11a, about 4 inches long and weighing about 5 to 7 oz., is superior in practised hands. Beyond a *Raising Hammer*, are needed. *Planishing Hammers*, Fig. 11 b, weighing 3 or 4 oz., and *Neck or Collet Hammers*, of the type shown in Fig. 11c, will be wanted. These are needed in varying sizes and shapes. Some will have thicker and some thinner faces. Some will have their curves flatter some rounder. Hammers of similar shape with heads more or less hemispherical are desirable.

In the early exercises to be given in this primer the only hammer needed will be an ordinary "Warrington" pattern hammer of about 3 oz., such as can be bought anywhere. If the cross pane, as the end opposite to the face is called, should be too thin, it can easily be ground away till a sufficient thickness is reached. Ball pane engineer's hammers are also most useful. A larger one, about 12 oz., or even heavier, is needed for forging, striking punches, and chisels. Planishing hammers should never be used for any other purpose.

If one finds a hammer with a convex face is needed, take a Warrington or ball-pane hammer, and grind the face to the required curve.

An intelligent blacksmith will make any special hammer one needs, if one first makes a wooden model to guide him.

Large, long-handled *Draw Pliers* for drawing wire, and *Pliers* of the usual Lancashire type are needed. Flat square nose, flat snipe nose, half-round snipe nose, and round nose, all 4½ inches to 5 inches, should be provided. Light *Iron Tongs* for use in soldering, and a pair of *Copper Tongs* for use in pickling are very desirable. *Corn Tongs*, or large tweezers, are indispensable when soldering.

Hand Vices and *Slide Pliers* are needed. A small parallel *Bench Vice* is also useful.

A *Joint Leveller* for use in making hinge joints.

Shears.--A pair of 10-inch straight, a pair of 8-inch crooked, and a pair of *Dentist's Shears* are needed.

Files.--Those in most general use are: 6-inch three-square and half-round smooth; 6-inch three-square and half-round super; 6-inch flat, hand or pillar, second cut; and for use on larger work, filing stakes, punches, chisels, and such like, 10-inch flat, hand, smooth; 12-inch three-square, rough; for shaping mallets and any wood, 12-inch half-round rasp; 8-inch half-round cabinet rasp. All should be suitably handled.

Scorpers or *gravers* for cutting away surplus solder.

Saws.--A *Hack Saw* of the usual kind; use fine rather than coarse-toothed blades. A *Back Saw*, rather larger and coarser than a jeweller would use.

A Saw Frame for piercing saws; one deeper than 6 inches is rarely needed. The most useful saws for the silversmith are Nos. 1 to 4.

Needle Files.-All shapes are useful. 14 cm. is a standard length. Fine and coarse cuts of each shape should be provided.

Drill Stocks.-A jeweller's upright drill stock with a fairly heavy bob and a split shuck and a "Millers Falls" side-wheel drill stock are needed.

Drills.-Diamond or spear-pointed drills are best made as they are wanted. Ready-made ones are usually too fragile. For holes larger than about 3/32 inch, twist drills are best.

Oil Stone.---Arkansas stones are excellent.

Stock and Dies.-Whitworth thread from 1/16 inch to 1/4 inch are best.

Measuring Tools needed are:

A 12-inch *Steel Rule* divided on both edges to 1/8 inch and 1/16 inch with some inches further divided to 1/64 inch.

An *L Square*; those made by "Stanley" for carpenters' use are excellent.

Starrett Dividers, a pair about 8 inches long, and a smaller pair 3 inches to 4 inches long.

Callipers, inside and outside.

Pencil Compasses. -These should be heavy brass, such are made for school use.

A Scribing Block.-The simplest kinds are very serviceable.

A Metal Gauge Plate.---The gauges are based on the weights of copper sheets, 10mg. The usual gauge of silver for ordinary purposes is about 0.026 inch thick. The 4 feet by 2 feet copper sheet weighs 10 lb.

A Spindle, preferably power-driven; the labour of polishing work of any size on a foot lathe is excessive. The writer prefers a slower speed than the ordinary electric spindle gives. From 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions

per minute would seem to be less drastic than the usual 2,500. The power spindle, used wisely, is a most useful appliance, but the silversmith must not rely on it to obliterate marks of unskilful workmanship.

On the spindle are used *Bristle Brushes* of various shapes; the most useful are ordinary two-row circular of 4 inches to 6 inches diameter, and end brushes with a tuft of bristles about 1½ inches long and 1 inch diameter. A good material to use with these is levigated powdered pumice and oil. Crocus composition is also excellent. Felt and leather bobs are indispensable for certain purposes.

The professional polisher uses bobs with Trent sand for most work, but they are not recommended for the all-round craftsman.

Polishing materials used by hand are *Emery Cloth*, *Glass Paper*, *Pumice Stone* of fine grain, "*Water of Ayr*" Stone, * *Leather Buffs*.

For finishing, that is, putting the final sheen on silver, we need *Mops* of chamois leather, calico, swansdown, and wool of various shapes and sizes. On these we shall use *Tripoli Composition*, *Chalk*, and *Rouge*.

Brushes, for scouring work in progress, and for washing finished work with soap and hot water.

The following must be provided: *Sulphuric Acid*; *Powdered Pumice*; *Borax*, lump and powder; *Charcoal*, for small soldering, blocks of willow charcoal are best; *Loam*, a fine earth used by metal founders; *Tallow*; *Oil*, any good machine oil; *Paraffin*, for removing pitch; *Emery sticks*, and strips of wood for covering with emery cloth; *Soap* and *Soda*, for washing greasy work; *Sawdust*, for drying work; *Rag*, the more absorbent the better; *Cotton Waste Liver of Sulphur*, in ¼-lb. tins, for darkening *silver*; *Modelling Wax*, ½ lb.

*A kind of stone, easily filed to shape, used with water. The shine as it forms is easily wiped away.

HANS BRUNNERS NEXT AUCTION Nov 18th

Camden Agricultural Hall, Argyle Street, Camden NSW
Auction starts at 9.00 am

Viewing Saturday from 9am and on auction day from 8.00 am

Auction catalogue available on the day

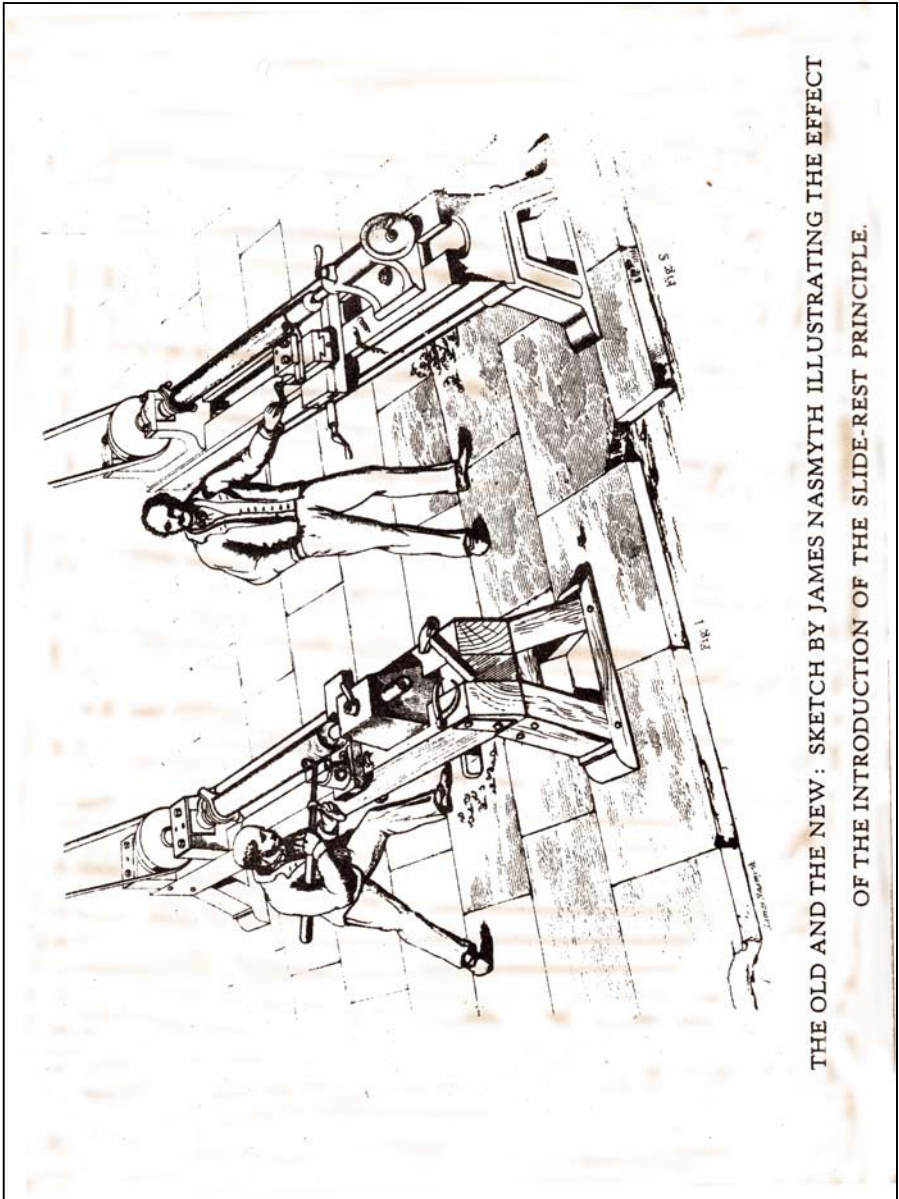
11% buyer's premium applies.

Tools will be auctioned first in the regular Tuckerbox Auction.
The auctioneer invites additional entries.

They will be auctioned straight after my lots. If you would like to participate you should bring your tools to the auction venue on Friday from 10 am or Saturday morning at the latest. John Clark will add them to the catalogue. Seller's premium is 11%. You'll get paid by the auctioneer approximately 2 weeks after the auction.

CAR PARK SALE: I encourage all auction goers to start wheeling and dealing in the car park on auction day. I will bring a couple of trestles full of unlisted tools to help things along. Auction proceedings will finish well before lunch. Weather permitted there should be plenty of time for a yarn and some outdoor sales after. I didn't advertise the car boot sale in the last auction because I was told it clashed with the local market. Turns out that the market is held on Saturday so our car park sale won't interfere with it. We've got the auction part right, hopefully we'll get the car park sale up and running, too.

Absentee bidding accepted. I reserve the right to remove/exchange lots before auction day. Final catalogue should be ready early November.



The Story of the Engineers James B Jefferys
Printed for Amalgamated Engineering Union UK 1945
Price 6s Not for sale to the public.

FIG. 132.

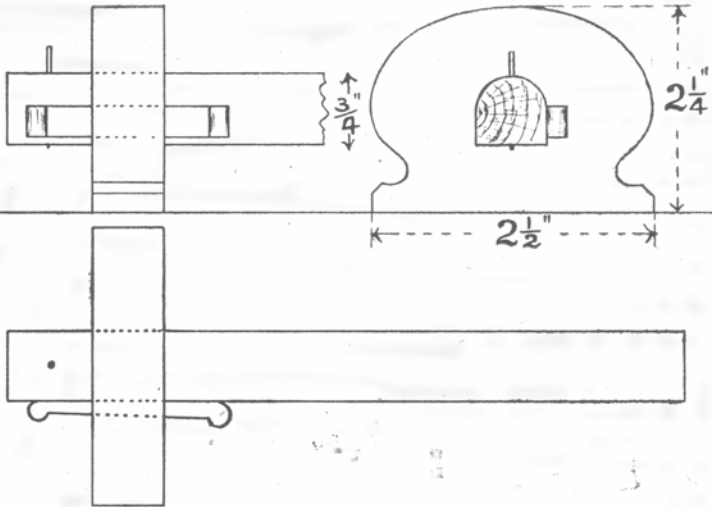
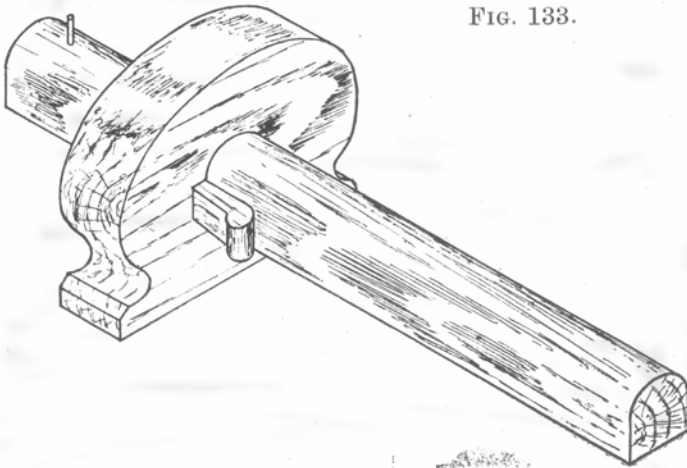


FIG. 133.

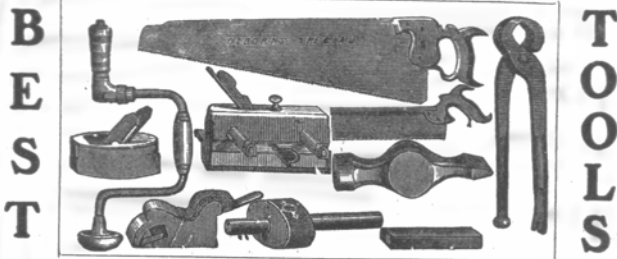


EXERCISE 33.

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for all classes of

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Plain Lists Free.

Large Illustrated Catalogue of 278 pages, 6d. each.



Advertisement from *Educational Woodwork*

Chas Skinner visited the TTTG Stand at the WWW Show and had a bit of a talk to the editor. As a favour to a non member his new business card has been included. This is to let the readers know where Chas is now located. Might just be worth a trip up the central coast! The treasurer should note that this is not an advertisement but a one off "service to members" inclusion.

WHATS ON AT THE NEXT WORKSHOP?

Plane and Chisel Sharpening and Fettingling 26th August

And then

BLACKSMITHING 23rd September

Please note booking is essential for the Blacksmithing Workshop

Review

SCRAPERS

Let your belt-sander collect (rather than generate) dust

By Kerry Pierce in

WOODWORK Number 106 August 2007 Ross Periodicals USA

How do I sharpen a scraper? Are Scraper planes any good?

These are typical examples of the questions asked at sharpening workshops. Attend a one of the TTTG sharpening workshop and you will learn how to sharpen and use all types of scrapers.

However if you are looking for a good comprehensive guide to scrapers this article is hard to better. The illustrations are superb and the text is clear, concise and exhaustive. Literally everything you need to know on this subject.

The editor particularly likes the subtitle which says it all!

Furniture and Cabinetmaking

This quality English magazine is now well distributed and is in the majority of newsagents. It is worth looking at and if you have an interest in high quality furniture making worth buying.

For TTTG members the attraction is the inside back cover. Every issue has a photograph of an old tool. The commentary is well informed and well written. The current issue features a handled tothing plane that probably is pre 1800.

The Next Sharpening Workshop

Is after Henry's Tool Sale

FOR MORE ON HENRY'S SALE

REFER TO THE BACK PAGE FOR DETAILS

Editor's Comments

With a newsletter to write and an election coming up I had better write something to give TTTG members some idea of where TTTG is heading.

The last workshop witnessed a reminder of how once commonplace, tools can be all but forgotten. I was demonstrating the use of a scratch awl to set out dovetails and explaining how this awl had started life as an ice-pick. As usual I was a bit vague about ice-pick technology as I didn't really know what they were used for let alone how they were used.

This time one of the participants did know exactly how ice was sold and how ice-picks were used. This encouraged me to look for information on ice-chests and ice-picks. I didn't find much, but then I didn't look too hard. But I did find a lot of material about kitchens in the middle of last century. Lots of recipes that made me think "I would eat this stuff".

One image was a kitchen interior. As it was part of a Dulux paint advertisement I briefly considered reprinting it on the cover of News. But then I thought that this might be going too far so I've reprinted the advertisement on the next page.

TTTG is not just a bunch of tool collectors. The group exists to share and disseminate knowledge about traditional technology. A close look at the drawing of this kitchen shows how much the average home has changed in half a century. I bet those Masonite (or Burnie-board) cupboards were painted canary yellow!

I wanted another local image for the cover of News so I looked at some old engineering journals. The Sidney Cooke advertisement reminded me that this brand of nails was once a household word. The last decade has seen many of these iconic brands fade into memory.

Then I got to thinking about why I continue to write News. I use the word "write" instead of "edit" because I never seem to get enough contributions from other TTTG members. I must admit that I often consider giving up being the Editor. Perhaps I should resign and force someone else to take on the job.

Be that as it may if someone nominates me again I'll probably be editing News 97. I seem to recall standing in as editor for News 4 or was it 5?



Have a bright, colourful kitchen that will be the envy of all your friends. Use "Dulux"—the miracle finish that supersedes enamels.

"Dulux" dries HARD, with a beautiful lustre that has amazing wear resistance. It is so simple to apply "Dulux," too, it flows on easily without leaving any brush-marks. "Dulux" is obtainable everywhere in 59 beautiful shades and black, white or clear.



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 A Product of British Australian
 Lead Manufacturers Pty. Ltd.,
 makers of the famous "B.A.L.M."
 Paints and "Duco" Lacquers.

The Sydney wood show

The TTTG Stand was well attended with fewer “that’s another one” inquirers than in previous years.

The editor managed to get around the other stands during the three days. A few new contacts were made but one deserves mention.

Jim Davey and Bob Crosbie had the good fortune to meet a maker of quality chisels. These chisels are “as good as the American ones but a bit more affordable”. More details will be included in News 97.




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Henry's Annual Sydney Tool Sale is on again!

When: Sunday, August 19 th
Time: 9am until 1pm
Where: Concord High School, Stanley Street, Concord.
Entry: \$6

As usual there is a Club table where TTTG Members can sell their tools. Any tools, woodworking, metalworking and trade tools that are in good condition will be accepted for sale with a commission to TTTG. Note that second hand electrical tools cannot be sold, for safety and insurance reasons.

There will be Members on hand to look after the table.