

# NEWS 111



FEBRUARY 2010

TTTG Inc. [www.tttg.org.au](http://www.tttg.org.au)

**Next Meeting \* New Location**

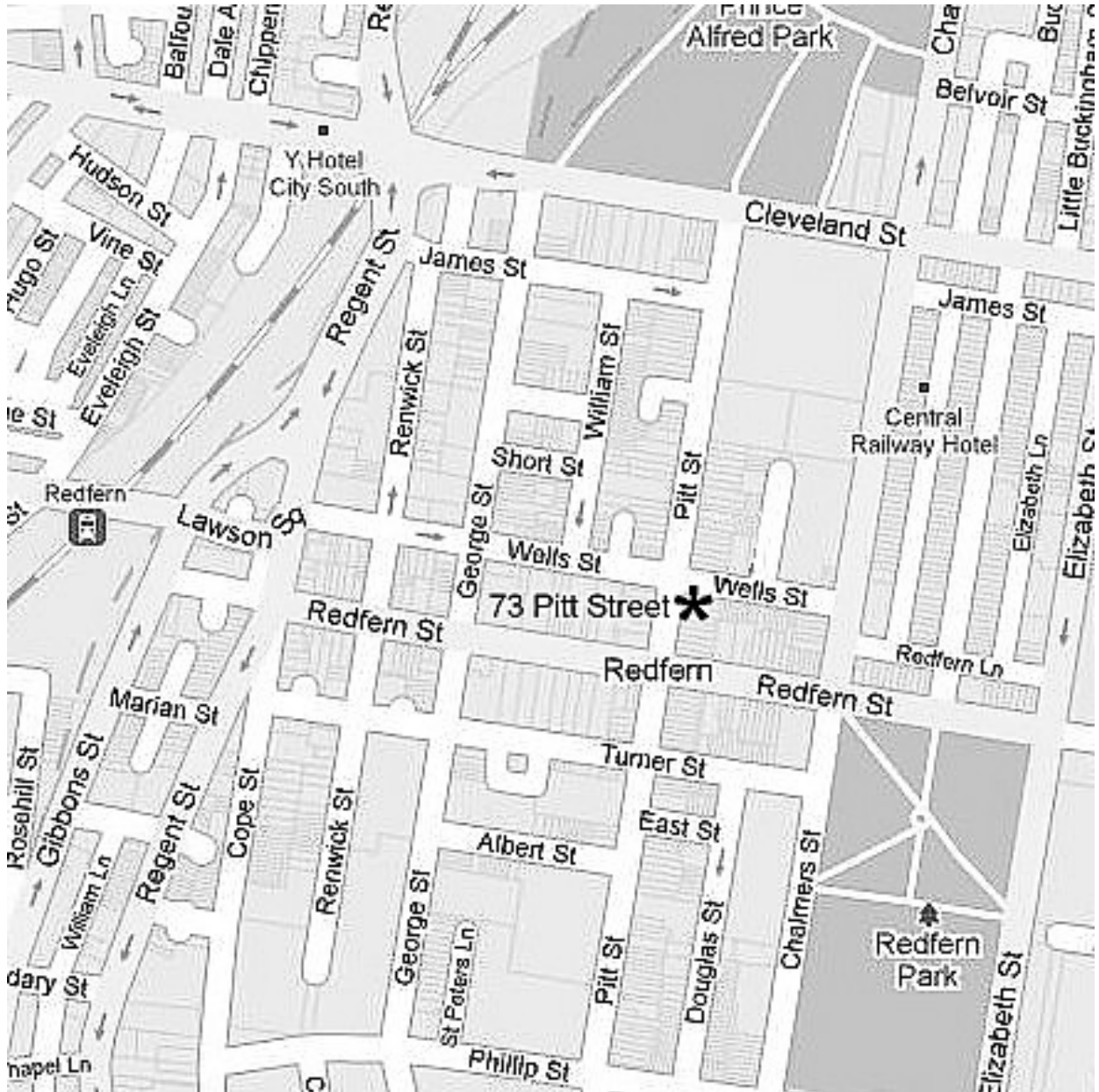
Redfern Town Hall  
73 Pitt Street Redfern  
Tuesday February 9

**\*See page 5 for details**

**Topic** Colonial woodwork from tree to fine window sash

**Doors open at 7pm**

**Entry \$5**



**Postal Address**

P.O. Box N240 Grosvenor Place  
Sydney NSW 1220

**Membership \$30**

**Enquires**

Mike Williams 02 9144 6356

Bob Crosbie [r.crosbie@bigpond.com](mailto:r.crosbie@bigpond.com)

**[www.tttg.org.au](http://www.tttg.org.au)**

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## Cover

The illustration on the cover page of NEWS 111 is from an advertisement in Popular Science December 1935.

The advert was for *Chesterfield*.

Chesterfield was a top market player alongside Camel, Fatima and Murad for the American cigarette smoker.

The advert drew the analogy between the perfect cigarette and the perfect method of joining ferrous metals.

# Welding

*... the best way to make a perfect union of two pieces of metal is by welding them together.*

The image of the blacksmith stands out from the pictures of movie stars and sports personalities in the other full page colour tobacco adverts.

*It would be interesting to know if the rustic blacksmith sold more smokes than the exotic vamps in the Murad and Fatima adverts!*

The back cover is the promotional advert for the TTTG Tool Sale.

*TTTG isn't promising exotic women, sporting heroes or film stars at the TTTG Tool Sale!*

You will have to settle for the largest range of old tools at the best prices.

## Next Meeting

### ***Tuesday February 9***

Colonial Joinery from basic conversion to fine window sashes.

Some very early colonial joinery was crude and makeshift as initially, it was more important to throw up much needed shelter than to concentrate on fine joinery. However, rapidly, the properties of native timbers were established, Government sawmills were set up and traditional joinery skills flourished. This talk takes us through colonial joinery practises from log to fine Georgian window sashes, including a display of colonial type tools.

### **The Auction**

The previous auction saw a large number of items sold to enthusiastic buyers. The interval before the official opening of the meeting assumed some of the features of a feeding frenzy. To avoid a repetition of such chaotic buying the organisation of the auction area will be regulated and any tools that are for sale and not part of the auction will be set up in a separate area and be subject to specific conditions. Unfortunately, due to renovations at the National Trust building, we have to temporarily hold meetings in another location and your committee has decided that **to avoid future buying debacles at the temporary venues, there will be no fixed price sales of items. The regular auction will however still be held.**

### **Warning**

Examination of auction lots before the auction must be approved and supervised by a TTTG Committee Member.

## Previous Meeting

### ***Glass and Lead Light***

#### **Kevin Little**

Kevin represents the third generation of a family business in glass, both stained and plain. He gave us a fascinating talk into the making and repair of stained glass panels, sometimes the repairs having to be based on a few remnants and old black and white photographs. He designs windows, makes his own lead strip and fires special coloured glass. His talk promoted a barrage of questions from the floor. This is obviously a topic of great interest amongst our members.

### **Tool Collection & Library**

TTTG has amassed a large collection of old tools over the years. The majority of the tools are currently stored in the Strathfield Men's Shed. TTTG Library will also be moved to this location.

***Eventually, systems will be set up so that the tool collection and the library will be more accessible to members.***

TTTG will continue to accept gifts of tools and printed material and will continue to acquire items of significance.

### ***TTTG Tool Collection Meeting***

At the last TTTG Committee meeting the tool collection was discussed and the decision was made to evaluate and rationalise the collection in 2010.

The bulk of the collection is stored in the Strathfield Men's Shed. The TTTG Library will be moved to this location.

*A meeting is being planned to give members the opportunity to examine the tool collection and to express opinions on the collections' future.*

## TTTG Meetings 2010

### *The temporary venue*

The National Trust have informed us that they will be undertaking significant renovations to their building over the next few months and it will be impractical for us to hold our meetings in the Annie Wyatt room. The renovations are so significant that all of the National Trust staff have to move off-site to other locations (so it isn't just us who are being singled out).

Your committee have scoured Sydney for other suitable temporary sites and although none are as central or convenient as the National Trust, we have decided upon the Redfern Town Hall and have booked the small hall for the next three meetings.

#### **The address is**

Second floor meeting room  
Redfern Town Hall  
73 Pitt Street, Redfern 2016

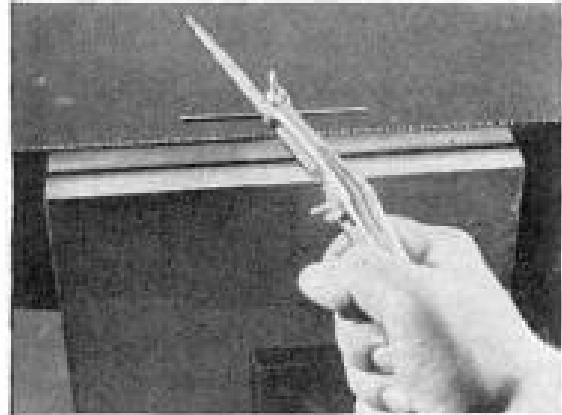
The venue is a short walk from Redfern Railway Station, heading East down Redfern Street to Pitt Street, with the Town Hall just around the corner. Busses 300 and 310 from the City via Central go down Redfern Street.

Street Parking is available but like all inner city locations is hard to find so public transport may be a better option.

See the map on the inside front cover of this issue.

**Important:** The TownHall front door is locked at 7:30 so latecomers will not be able to get in. If you find the door locked, ring 0414881418 and someone will let you in.

## Saw Sharpening Workshops



### **MAKES SAW FILING EASY**

DULL saws are sharpened accurately and with a minimum of fatigue by the new saw filer shown above, whose pistol grip, holding a standard triangular file, is shaped especially to fit the hand. By keeping an adjustable guide rod parallel with the saw blade, all the teeth may be filed alike and at the proper angle—straight across for rip-saws, and at various angles for cross-cut saws.

TTTG doesn't make the sort of wildly extravagant claim illustrated by this advertisement from the USA magazine Popular Science, February 1935.

The TTTG teachers do promise to give sound and sensible guidance in the selection and safe use of hand tools. This includes instruction on how to sharpen hand saws.

TTTG has conducted these classes for a number of years and seem to have made a modest contribution to the well being of hand saws and to the temperament of saw users.

Both Bob and John are interested in getting hold of one of the saw filers in the advertisement. We suspect the jig could be made to do the job but filing with one hand will not be easy.

## 2010 Tool Sale

**In 2010 TTTG will hold a tool sale.**



***This sale is a 100% TTTG Sale!***

*The venue of the TTTG Tool Sale will be*  
**Asquith Boys High School.**

*The date of the TTTG Tool Sale will be*  
**Sunday May 2.**

***Entry fee is only \$5.***  
***Good parking and refreshments.***

*TTTG Inc. makes these commitments:*

- Sales will be held each year at set times
- Everyone trading will hire selling space
- No trading on the TTTG Table
- TTTG will demonstrate tool use
- TTTG will identify tools
- All traders 'by invitation only'.

## Tool Sale Bulletin

*Attention is drawn to the commitments  
TTTG is making for all TTTG Tool Sales.*

A TTTG team is organising and promoting the TTTG Tool Sale.

Horacio will take responsibility for all the information disseminated to the public. This means he will approve and distribute all printed and electronic information about the 2010 TTTG Tool Sale.

Clynt will be the contact person for the TTTG Tool Sale. Any questions about the sale should be directed to Clynt.

Clynt will also take bookings for tables at the TTTG Tool Sale.

A team of TTTG members, *known to do a bit of buying and selling of tools*, will draw up an eligibility list of potential traders at the TTTG Tool Sale. Clynt will contact approved vendors and issue invoices and collect payments.

***Interest from potential sellers for the TTTG Tool Sale is strong***

TTTG is determined to ensure everyone has the best possible chance of buying and of selling at the TTTG Tool Sale.

The Committee has approved the purchase of uniform tables for the tool sale. A good price has been negotiated.

***Vendors will have identical tables***

Vendors can rent more than one table.

***The cost of each table is \$50***

A number of members have enquired about 'selling only a few tools at the Sale'.

*The best option is for four or five members to get together and rent a table.*

***The Tool Sale Bulletin in News 112 will update information on the Sale***

## **2010 TTTG Workshops**

*First Half 2010*

The TTTG Workshop programme for the first half of 2010 is comprised of three popular workshops on the theme of tool care and sharpening.

### **-Sharpening Edge Tools**

**28 February 2010**

### **-Plane Tuning**

**18 April 2010**

### **-Saw Sharpening**

**16 May 2010**

As well as these workshops TTTG will have a ***Tool Sale on 2 May***

The three workshops offered in the first half of 2010 are always well attended and provide sound basic instruction in tool care and use.

These workshops will be followed by workshops on tool use and technical skills in the second half of 2010.

TTTG welcomes comments and suggestions about the workshops. If you have a suggestion for a workshop or a request for a workshop talk to a committee member or contact the editor.

All the workshops are 'hands-on' and participants should bring the tools they already use or want to use.

***The 2010 Workshop Programme leaflet is available on request.***

## ***Sharpening Edge Tools***

**28 February 2010**

***Experience what sharp means.***

All grinding and honing methods will be demonstrated and explained.

Chisels and Gouges, Scrapers & Drawknives as well as plane irons.

## ***Plane Tuning***

**18 April 2010**

***Experience a fully fettled plane***

A refresher on sharpening plane irons.

Flattening plane soles.

Repairs and replacement parts.

Tuning all planes, metal & wood

## ***Saw Sharpening***

**16 May 2010**

***Experience how a sharp saw cuts.***

Learn how to sharpen and set saws

All basic tools are provided

Files and some old saw-sets on sale

### **Workshop commitments**

You will understand what sharp means when you leave!

You will want to come back!

The TTTG workshops are reasonably priced and real value for money.

## Correspondence

Peter Evans has been buying books on the internet and has sent in the following information for the benefit of TTTG members.

### Buying Books on the Internet

Every Internet user is familiar with Amazon.com, a pioneering resource, but there are many others.

#### **The best is BetterworldBooks.com.**

This not-for-profit organisation receives a lot of donations, especially from local libraries, as well as book remainders and other donations; they also sell new books at discount prices.

The new book prices are comparable to Amazon, but the big difference is postage.

*The Betterworld Books cost is US\$3.97 per book, this is a cost well below normal postage, and I do not know how they do it.*

Amazon postage is US\$4.99 per shipment + US\$4.99 per book for new books; used books postage costs are US\$12.49 for each book.

The books I have purchased from Betterworld bear a New Zealand postmark (must have some sort of deal with NZ Post), and delivery is pretty quick, quicker than normal postage from US.

One title I acquired recently for \$12.50 + postage is Manufactured and Patented Spokeshaves by Tom Lamond. This is a large and heavy illustrated hardback published in 1997 by the author.

This book is available new from Lee Valley in Canada for US\$80 + postage.

Somewhat sad is the fact that the book came from the local library where Tom Lamond lives – looked like it had never been opened until a librarian stamped it “DISCARDED LYNBROOK LIBRARY”.

An example of a new book is Ron Hock’s new title The Perfect Edge: The Ultimate Guide to Sharpening for Woodworkers, US\$19.79 from Amazon, US\$22.48 from Betterworld.

I cannot recommend BetterWorld Books highly enough, excellent service, easy to buy by credit card - and they often have sales with additional discounts.

### **Change of Workshop Date**

**Saw Sharpening** workshop date has been changed to

**16 May 2010**

### **‘Jim Davey Workshops’**

**Sharpening Edge Tools**

28 February 2010

**Plane Tuning**

18 April 2010

## JD's Workshop Snaps

John Daniel

We are obviously doing something right, Woodworking Tools 2, was well attended with many familiar faces.

*What is it that we are providing that gives us such good attendance?*

### Is it the venue?

Yes, a factor, however many travel from twenty minutes up to several hours to get there, it is welcoming and low key, a good break from the stress and high demands of day to day work life.

### Is it the presenters?

Sure, we have information and instructing coming from a diverse background of knowledge and experience of trades, professions and hobby folk who are all generous of themselves, passing on ideas and techniques that can only be acquired by experience.

One person asked *'how can we learn in a few hours that which forty years of experience can achieve?'*

The whispered answer was *'attend the TTTG workshops at every opportunity.'*

We are constantly reappraising our content and approach and welcome suggestions and requests which assist us in refining the workshops.



**NEXT WORKSHOP**  
**Sharpening Edge Tools**  
**28 February 2010**

At the end of the day, if satisfied participants walk away with an appreciation of hand tools and their use, we have achieved our goal.

## **THE LEDGER**

### **New Member**

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

**Patrick Berry**                      **M 568**

## **IMPORTANT ! !**

### **New Venue for Meetings**

As was reported at the December, 2009 TTTG meeting, due to renovations The National Trust meeting room will not be available for our use for several months to come. From our meeting of Tues. the 9th of February, 2010 until further notice, the venue will be:

Second Floor Meeting Room

Redfern Town Hall

73 Pitt Street

Redfern

The hall is booked from 6:30 to 10:30 pm

### **TTTG Workshops**

TTTG's next two Workshops will be the ever-popular Sharpening Workshop on Sunday 28th of February, 2010 and our new "Hands-On" Workshop on Sunday 21st March, 2010.

The Workshops cater for people at all skill levels from beginner to advanced artisan. No matter what your skill level, you will learn a lot at our Workshops.

These all-day Workshops are held at Asquith Boys' High School, Jersey Street North (J-12 on Gregory's/UBD Map 191), starting at 9:30 am.

TTTG workshops teach not just skills but provide a day of enjoyment and camaraderie. Many of our members joined TTTG as a result of their attendance at our workshops. Workshop entry costs \$20 for members; \$40 for non-members, (non-members may join on the day for a total of \$50 to enjoy the numerous delights of TTTG membership). Tea/Coffee and bickies provided; bring your lunch if you need to. Enter Asquith Boys' High School from Jersey Street Nth; drive 'round past the playing field to the Manual Arts Building.

### **Rise in TTTG Subscriptions**

TTTG Subscriptions have remained unchanged at \$30 p.a. since the club's inception in 1991. However, price rises have meant that your \$30 subscription no longer covers the cost of printing and posting out your copy of TTTG News and these costs have been borne partially by other income such as workshop fees.

This was brought to the attention of members at TTTG's AGM on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 when I delivered our financial report. The members spontaneously supported (without any voiced opposition) a move to increase the annual subscription to \$35 for (and from) the 2010-11 financial year. (The subscription for CentreLink pensioners and for those members living in Australia but more than 50 km from the GPO, Sydney will rise from \$25 p.a. to \$30 p.a.)

**However if you pay in advance your 2010-11 (or subsequent year) subscription prior to 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2010, the \$30 rate will continue to apply.** (One of our members has paid for ten years in advance which will be covered at the \$30 rate.)

### ***Friends interested in tools?***

Do you know anyone who is interested in tools, their use, their history, their maintenance? Why not suggest to them that they join TTTG. If they join in April, May or June 2010, for their \$35 they will receive membership up until the 30th June, 2011; i.e., they'll get the remainder of this financial year gratis.

### ***Some dates to note for 2010***

The Traditional Tools Group's Tool Sale (Asquith Boys' High School)  
Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2010

Sydney Timber and Working With Wood Show (Moore Park)

18-20 June, 2010

Sydney Tool Sale & Swap (Henry's tool sale)

Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2010

**Please note that the Sydney Hands-On Expo has been deferred to a date yet to be advised by its organizers.**

### ***Brace 'n' Bit***

An item that crops up frequently at TTTG's auctions is the ratchet brace; they usually go for a few dollars, probably because, in this modern steam age, most holes are drilled with a drill, battery or mains powered.

BUT, to loosen a tight screw there is nothing to match a brace fitted with a screwdriver bit. Most bits you find are for slotted screws, but occasionally you'll find a Stanley square-shanked bit for Phillips head screws.

### ***A Salutary Lesson***

At TTTG Sharpening Workshops, we recommend against dunking blades in water to cool them during their grinding. Dunking can lead to micro-cracking. Have a look at

<http://tinyurl.com/yjezgsa>

to see an example of blade cracking due to dunking somewhat more extreme than "micro".

### ***Mario Dato TTTG's Gourmet Chef***

Those of you who attended TTTG's Christmas meeting on the 8th December, 2009 were delighted with the epicurean fare provided by our gourmet chef, Mario Dato who never fails to provide exquisite food and fine wines. Your \$5 on entry pays for room rental and Mario's spread.

### ***Tool Auctions***

Due to a mix up at the December meeting, a tool on consignment was sold prior to the meeting as being a donated tool (with a value assessed by me). To avoid a recurrence, rules and procedures are being drawn up for sale of non-auction items. In the meantime, because we are holding the next few meetings in a new and temporary venue, **there will be no fixed price sales, only the fun auction.**

Clynt Sheehy  
Hon. Treasurer

# JD's

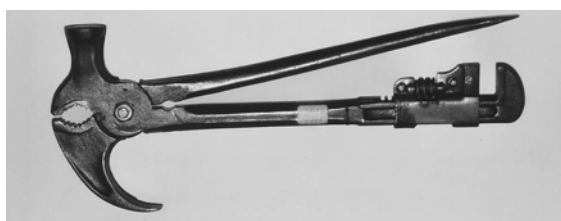
John Daniel

## Multi Tools & Combination Tools

Where do I start? Is the screwdriver (turn screw to the eBay browser), the tool that stirs the mug of coffee/tea, opens paint tins and mixes the paint, stands in as a tyre lever for the bicycle, loosens stuck windows, acts as an oversize bradawl and I must not forget, turns screws, the ultimate multi-tool? Perhaps in some minds, however, there are many ingenious innovations out there, many thought up in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century that stand out as a bold testament to man's ingenuity.

Recently I visited 'HAMMALOT' at Greenwell Point on the South Coast NSW, the time capsule of Brian Pickett. Brian is what one would call a 'series collector of hammers' and along the way has picked up many related, and occasionally, some unrelated treasures. To walk into his museum is a feast for the mind-with eyes blinking and a little overwhelmed, it takes a moment or two to really focus, then they jump out at you, many examples of multi-purpose tools, too many to cover at this time, again I ask 'where do I start?'

Below are just a few examples that I feel are worthy of mention, however they are just the appetiser, the feast must be personally experienced.



### Combination Multi-Tool

Popular in U.S.A. prior to the 1920's

The first and perhaps most intriguing is the combination of hammer, claw, multigrips, adjustable wrench and screw driver. No makers name however it was most likely made in the U.S.A. prior to the 1920's. It would a great conversation piece to lay on the table during a quiet moment in a Board Meeting.

Next are a couple of hammer/spanners I selected because of their agricultural feel. The top spanner has had a lot of slogging as can be seen from the 'mushrooming'. It weighs in at 4<sup>1/2</sup> pounds, is solid cast and 18 inches long. The lower tool is hand wrought and most likely early nineteenth Century. The farmers working from day light to dark didn't have time to put a spanner down to pick up the hammer;



they didn't need to as both the tools were already in their hand.

*The bottom tool is a plough hammer wrench; these were supplied with farm equipment, first half of the 19th century.*

The next three are carpet layers tools from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The top one was patented in 1893 by the ASC Company in Colombia, the middle one in 1893 marked Capewell -Cheshire Co. and the lower tool although not marked has been identified as an 1887 patent. Combining hammer, staple and tack remover is interesting.



Next is a Box and Crate opening hammer. Not that uncommon. However this was well marked and in such nice condition, I thought it worthy of mention.



*A 1940's hammer*

Fencing pliers are also not uncommon; however a comparison between an early German pair at the top with a later pair shows an evolution of design.



*Top pliers 'Goodline'*

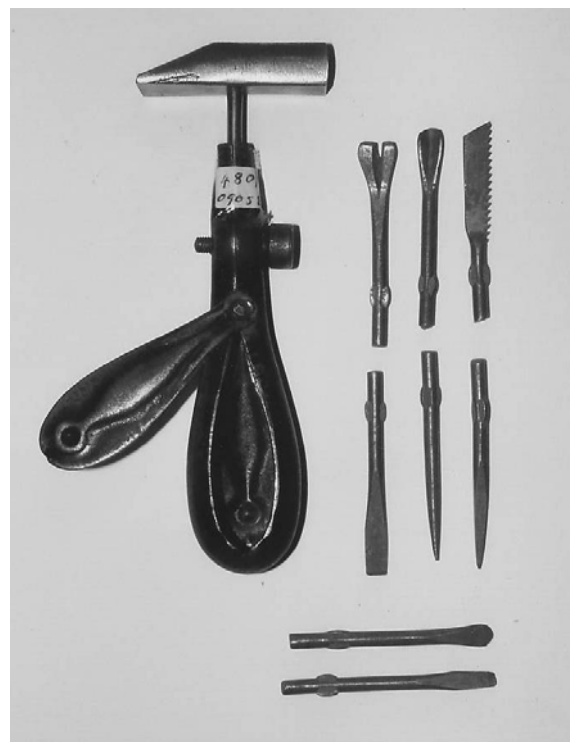
The combination of hammer, wire cutting, twitching and gripping all in one tool certainly lightens the toolbox.

*The insulated handle on the late pair would remove the anxiety when working on an electric fence.*

The two small combination tools shown at the top of the next column are both nicely made. The top one is the 'Hero' with many attachments stored in the handle while the other is much earlier and is a hammer/wrench combination, most appealing and fits so nicely in the hand-Brian will have to keep an eye on this one, perhaps also the next one, what a neat little package of attachments.



The tool below is complete with an assortment of tools housed in a pressed steel handle. Made in the early 1900's it is an early version of the 'Hero' mentioned earlier. It is quite light in comparison and would be a handy addition to a motor cycle tool box.



Housed in a leather case, one would expect to find a manicure set, however, on opening, it was anything but. A pocket knife with a clip-on slot for a selected attachment completed the tool. Each attachment fits securely and conveyed confidence that it wasn't a gimmick, but a serious tool for a definite use. The teeth on the draw saw are protected with a steel cover when not in use. It is stamped B>R>M>G> Also in the case is an adjustable spanner stamped B. More Pat.634485- Made in England. This may not be original to the case but certainly compliments it.

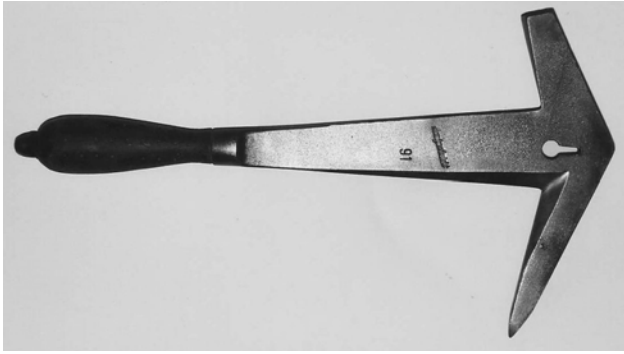


The early tack hammer, at the top of the next column, circa 1870s has the hammer face and cross pein on the head, where else to place the claw?

We occasionally see the claw on the side of the heads such as on the coach upholstering hammers and the slaters hammers, however not often at the end of the handle, except of course on the pinch bar, the burglars' basic tool.



The German slaters hammer, top of the next column, is another interesting example of several tools in one, hammer, hole-punch, nail puller, ripper and dresser. The compound grip would be a good insulator when working in the mid day sun. The roof slater certainly would need to lighten his tool bag when working on a sloping roof, this combination that certainly does that.



**Where does one stop?**

Multi-tools/ combination tools were developed no doubt to lighten the load of the artisan, reduce the size of the tool box and in general appeal to an ever changing market. We see so many examples where durability and practicality has been sacrificed to produce a tool that performs many functions to a mediocre level, almost to the point of folly, however the astute manufacturer understood the needs of various trades' people and supplied products that were truly multi functional products that have stood the test of time.

Walking through Brian Pickett's shed and listening to this most knowledgeable and humble man is to witness the passion of a treasures.

**BRIAN PICKETT**  
 Collector of Old Hammers & Mallets  
 Visit "HAMMALOT" Greenwell Point. N.S.W.  
 2540  
 Inspection by Appointment  
 Phone: 02 44471992      0412785739

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## Metal Hand Planes

### Thread Form of Fasteners

John Bates

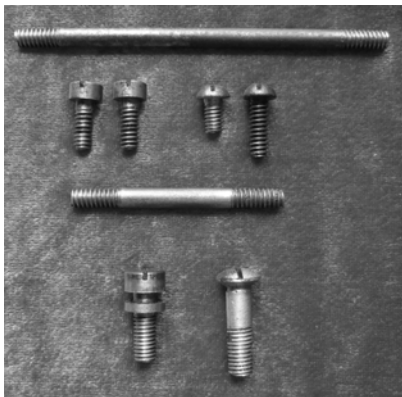
#### **INTRODUCTION**

These test measurements were taken to identify the form and size of thread used on each of the screws, bolts, studs and other types of screwed fasteners on a range of metal hand planes made by Record of England.

*While the original intention was to test Record planes only, Bob Crosbie kindly loaned me a Carter plane as well.*

Also once the tests on the Record planes began to indicate a 'mix' of thread types I included my own Stanley 'Bailey' #04.1/2 to see if this was also true of other planes. So I had five planes available for the test measurements these being:

- Record #04.1/2 made in England;
- Record #050 made in England;
- Record #04SS made in England;
- Carter #04 made in Australia;
- Stanley #04.1/2 made in England.



Parts from the Record #4.1/2

#### **TEST PROCEDURE**

The planes were disassembled and all threaded parts which were to be measured given a thorough cleaning and light wire-brushing to remove any rust. Thread angles were measured using Mitutoyo toolmakers microscope fitted with a protractor eyepiece. Measurements were taken to the nearest degree and rounded to either 55 or 60 degrees in the table below.

While in some cases the poor form of the thread made measurement a little uncertain this was not such as to prevent a clear determination of whether the thread was of the Whitworth (55 degree) or of the American/Unified (60 degree) form.

Thread diameters were measured using a micrometer (Slocomb) and an electronic calliper (TESA). Measurements were simply taken over the thread crests at a minimum of two positions along the length and at two or three positions around the circumference to compensate for wear, damage and/or poor form. No attempt was made to determine pitch or minor diameters of the screws.

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

The threaded fasteners on all three Record planes examined were found to comprise both Whitworth and American/Unified form screws (see Table 1 and notes below).

<b>TABLE 1: PLANE PARTS MEASURED (note shaded cells are 60 degree thread form)</b>					
<b>PLANE PART</b>	Record #04.1/2 England	Record #050 England	Record #04SS England	Carter #04 Australia	Stanley #04.1/2 England
<b>Blade adjuster screw (LH) stud</b>	60 degree 9/32 (0.277-0.278) 24 tpi LH Rolled/cut	See text below	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
<b>Cap iron screw</b>	Not on plane		55 degree 5/16 (0.306-0.308) 18 tpi	60 degree 5/16-18 UNC special	Insufficient thread to measure
<b>Frog adjuster plate screw</b>	55 degrees 7/32 (0.208-0.210) 24 tpi Rolled RH		Not measured	NIL on this model	Not measured
<b>Frog adjuster screw</b>	60 degree ¼ (0.249) 24 tpi Rolled/cut special		60 degree ¼ (0.245) 24 tpi Rolled special	NIL on this model	60 degree #12 or 7/32 (0.214-0.217) 20 tpi Screw CH
<b>Frog screw</b>	55 degree 7/32 (0.216) 20 tpi Cut CH		Not measured	60 degree ¼-20 UNC Cut RH	
<b>Handle and knob stud</b>	55 degree 7/32 (0.216-0.219) 20 tpi Rolled		Not measured	60 degree ¼-20 UNC Bolt CH	Not measured
<b>Handle tote screw</b>	55 degree 7/32 (0.210-0.216) 20 tpi Rolled RH		Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
<b>Lever cap screw</b>	60 degree 9/32 (0.271-0.273) 24 tpi Rolled special		60 degree 9/32 (0.278) 24 tpi Rolled special	60 degree ¼-28 UNF Modified bolt CH	60 degree 9/32 (0.277) 24 tpi Rolled special

**NOTE:**

*Measurements are in inches unless stated otherwise*

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

tpi = threads per inch;

CH = cheese head screw;

RH = round head screw

## NOTES ON SCREWS - RECORD #050 COMBINATION PLANE

The various screws and studs on the Record #050 combination plane were measured and also found to contain a mix of 55 and 60 degree screws (screw descriptions are my own and may differ from standard practice) as follows:

Threads of the 60 degree form were found on the:

- a) short thin cheese head screws  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch long @  $\frac{1}{4}$  dia by 28 tpi; and
- b) large knurled thumbscrew  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch long @  $\frac{1}{4}$  dia by 26 tpi.

Threads of the 55 degree form were found on the:

- a) long knurled blade adjuster screws 1 inch long @  $\frac{7}{32}$  dia by 28 tpi;
- b) small knurled thumbscrews @  $\frac{3}{16}$  dia by 24 tpi;
- c) 'wing nut' stud 1 inch long @  $\frac{1}{4}$  dia by 26 tpi; and
- d) blade/cutter adjuster stud  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long @  $\frac{7}{32}$  dia by 28 tpi.

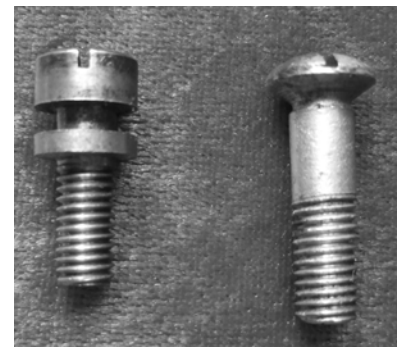


*Parts from the Record #050 – parts at top are 55 degree thread form parts at bottom are of 60-degree*

### Comments on measuring screws

During the measurement process my prior calculations, done to determine an observer's ability to determine whether the included flank angle of a commercial grade screw is of the 55 or 60 degree-form using only a screw pitch or thread gauge, were substantiated. That is, the physical differences on small screws (c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter) are simply too small to allow a reliable comparison with the screw pitch gauge. However, the gauges are quite reliable in terms of measuring the pitch of a screw.

*Record  
#04.1/2  
parts with  
60-degree  
thread form*



## **OBSERVATIONS and COMMENT**

Based on the test undertaken it appears that Record used fasteners of both the 55 degree Whitworth and 60 degree US/Unified form.

However, the choice may not have been indiscriminate or opportunistic, but may have been based on the available source of a particular part. For example, on the Record planes the Whitworth screws are those parts which are the most basic and common type of fastener such as the frog screws and the tote and knob studs. Screws of the 60 degree-form appear on the more complex and/or unusual parts being the lever cap screw and the frog adjuster screw, both of which are clearly 'specials'. A similar division of threaded parts is apparent on the screws on the Record #050 plane.

So what may this data indicate to us? Well, it seems quite likely that the various plane manufacturers, whether Record in England or Stanley in the USA and England or Carter in Australia, have actually selected the threaded fasteners for their products based on what was readily available to them from industrial supplies and/or manufacturers of fasteners or special threaded parts. This would be the only logical and economically rational course of action.

### **CARTER PLANE THREADS**

John has offered to measure the screw threads in a Carter #54

Can someone lend a #54?

Original condition is important

Taking first the planes manufactured by Record of England, it appears that these metal planes use basic Whitworth-form threaded fasteners for the 'regular' parts; the slotted cheese head and round head screws.

However, Record has used 60 degree-form threaded fasteners on the more complex bits or what we may call the 'special' parts.

Interestingly the form, pitch and size of threaded fastener used on the lever cap screw and the frog adjuster screw are the same on both the Record and Stanley (made in England) planes – this also holds for the Stanley USA made planes. This would suggest that the particular parts in question cannot be readily sourced from any manufacturer other than in the 60 degree thread form.

What is also apparent is that none of the threaded fasteners found on the Record or Stanley planes is of a size and pitch specified by any of the national standards applying to threaded fasteners. Why? Well, to begin with, threaded fasteners are obviously available 'off-the-shelf' in these non-standard sizes. The reference in Machinery's Screw Thread Book to 'special small size Whitworth' screws offers strong support for this view. In addition, the fact that the fasteners are screwing into what is a relatively brittle casting would indicate the need to use a coarse thread on the most stressed fasteners. Being non-stressed the frog adjuster does not follow this logic, but may have avoided using a 'standard' ¼-20 screw in order to give a more progressive or sensitive feel to the adjuster.

**BRITISH WHITWORTH  
THREAD STANDARDS**

<b>TABLE 2: WHITWORTH THREAD ALLOWANCES FOR MEDIUM AND FREE CLASSES – THREADS FROM 1/8 to 3/8 INCH DIAMETER</b> (units are in 0.0001 inch) from BS84-1956		
Basic or Nominal Size	BSW	BSF
1/8	12	NA
3/16	12	11
7/32	NA	11
1/4	12	11
9/32	NA	12
5/16	13	12
3/8	14	13

The following terms and definitions have been used and are applicable to the British Standards cited throughout this report.

Tolerance- a difference in dimensions, between limits, prescribed in order to tolerate unavoidable imperfections in workmanship. It is the difference between high and low limits of size.

Allowance – a difference in dimensions prescribed in order to allow of various qualities of fit. It is the prescribed difference between the high limit for an external part and the low limit for an internal part in order to provide a certain class of fit. Allowances are subtracted from the basic size of the screw before the tolerances are subtracted to obtain the corresponding minimum dimensions.

Clearance – a difference in dimensions, or in the shape of the surface, prescribed in order that two surfaces, or parts of surfaces, may be clear of one another.

Major or full diameter (external thread) - the distance over the thread crests as formed measured at right angles to the axis of the screw.

Basic size – the theoretical or nominal standard size from which all variations are made e.g. 1/8 or 0.1250 inch is a nominal size.

**TABLE 3: LIST OF STANDARD & SPECIAL WHITWORTH THREADS 1/8 to 5/16 INCH DIAMETER** (with major diameter limiting dimensions for free fits: BSI 1940)

WHITWORTH FORM THREAD SIZE and TPI	BASIC or NOMINAL MAJOR DIAMETER	MAXIMUM MAJOR DIAMETER	MINIMUM MAJOR DIAMETER
1/8-40 BSW	0.1250	0.1238	0.1182
5/32-32 (SPECIAL SMALL)	0.1562	non-standard	none specified
11/64-32 (SPECIAL SMALL)	0.1719	non-standard	none specified
3/16-24 BSW	0.1875	0.1863	0.1792
3/16-32 BSF	0.1875	0.1864	0.1798
13/64-24 (SPECIAL SMALL)	0.2031	non-standard	none specified
7/32-24 (SPECIAL SMALL)	0.2188	non-standard	none specified
7/32-28 BSF	0.2188	0.2177	0.2105
15/64-24 (SPECIAL SMALL)	0.2344	non-standard	none specified
1/4-20 BSW	0.2500	0.2488	0.2408
1/4-26 BSF	0.2500	0.2489	0.2414
9/32-26 BSF	0.2813	0.2801	0.2723
5/16-18 BSW	0.3125	0.3112	0.3026
5/16-22 BSF	0.3125	0.3113	0.3032

### CONCLUSIONS

From the measurements taken we know that the fasteners on Record planes comprise a mix of threads, using both Whitworth 55 degree-form and the American/Unified 60 degree-form.

We also know that of the threaded fasteners measured which had a Whitworth-form thread only one appears to comply with the specifications of British Standard Whitworth fasteners as to its diameter and pitch. That part is the cap iron screw taken from the Record #04SS which was found to be of 5/16-18 BSW form.

While not meeting the specifications set down for British Standard Whitworth screws, the frog adjuster plate screw from the Record #04.1/2 was found to be 7/32-24 and fits into the Whitworth Special Small category.

*However, it cannot strictly be called a BSW screw.*

Consequently I would recommend that the table of thread sizes on the website [www.recordhandplanes.com](http://www.recordhandplanes.com) be amended as follows:

- a) change the sizes of the various parts to conform with the results listed in Table 1 above; and
- b) remove the designation BSW from all sizes, with the exception of except the 5/16-18 BSW, and replace this with the terms 'Whitworth form' or American/Unified form' as appropriate;

I have made the changes as recommended and, if adopted, these would appear as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Recommended 'Thread Sizes' table to replace the current table

Ref No. on Diagram	Name of Part	Size
1	Lever Cap Screw	9/32-24 American/Unified form
2	Cap Iron Screw	5/16-18 BSW
3	Brass Adjusting Nut Left Hand Thread	9/32-24 American/Unified form
4	Frog Screws	7/32-20 Whitworth form
5	Frog Adjusting Screw	¼-24 American/Unified form
6	Handle Toe Screw	7/32-20 Whitworth form
7	Handle and Knob Bolt	7/32-20 Whitworth form
8	Frog Adjusting Plate Screw	7/32-24 Whitworth form

### REFERENCES and NOTES

The special small BSW sizes are listed at p.23 of Machinery's Screw Thread Book, 13th edition, Machinery, London, 1943. These sizes were included in the original Whitworth system, but are not specified by the British Standards Institution, "They are, however, more or less in use and suitable screwing tackle for them is stocked by leading merchants" p.23.

Allowances for Whitworth threads are from data contained in Guide to World Screw Threads by P A Sidders (Industrial Press, New York, 1969, pp.17-18p)

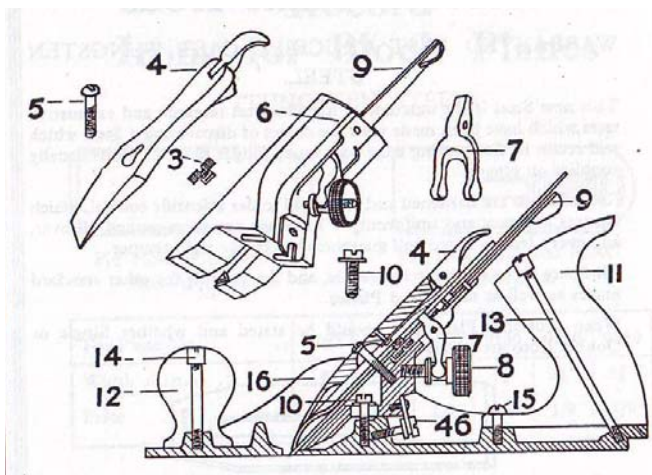
This report came out of a request to measure the thread sizes used in Record Planes.

*David Lynch was given a copy prior to the publication of the results in NEWS 111.*

If there is sufficient interest John is prepared to measure other screw threaded parts from mass produced planes.

Perhaps Pope/Falcon and Turner, being Australian made planes are candidates.

*Suggestions to the editor*



Ref. No. on Diagram	Name of Part
3	Cap Screw .. ..
4	Lever Cap .. ..
5	Lever Cap Screw .. ..
6	Frog, complete.. ..
7	"Y" Adjusting Lever .. ..
8	Adjusting Nut .. ..
9	Lateral Adjusting Lever .. ..
10	Frog Screw .. ..
11	Plane Handle .. ..
12	Plane Knob .. ..
13	Handle Bolt and Nut .. ..
14	Knob Bolt and Nut .. ..
15	Handle Toe Screw .. ..
16	Plane Body .. ..
46	Frog Adjusting Screw.. ..

## Vintage Tape Rules

Peter Evans

Tape rules have not received much research interest to date, however there is a lot of potential. Firstly, they are readily found, small and easy to store, and generally inexpensive, especially in the US which is such a huge market. There are a few minuses - tapes are often abused, not all tapes are marked with the maker's name, blades can be replaced with a non-matching maker or later blade.

There are tens of thousands of rule(r) collectors, but tape rule collectors can perhaps be counted on the one hand of a careless wood machinist; accordingly fierce competition for tapes is lacking on auction sites (except for rare early MIB examples which - sometimes - bring surprisingly high 'relatively' prices, but with only two or perhaps three keen bidders). Tapes are not being fought over at flea markets. Boxwood and ivory rules on the other hand are in great demand, and I must admit are 'nicer'.

Now by focusing mainly on pocket tape rules (typically 3' to 6', up to 12' long), the scope is reasonable; for some researchers, scope can be further narrowed into spring wound or pull- push, or a single maker. Also the tape rule is probably the most recent hand tool invention; like all inventions the tape rule "stands on the shoulders of the inventions that have gone before", but is a distinct new species of tool.

Witold Rybczynski in *One Good turn, A Natural History of the Screwdriver and the Screw* relates how he searched for the "best tool of the millennium" for a 1999 commissioned magazine article, and in the first chapter, he rambles on about many tools as candidates, including the measuring tape - "I can't find the origins of the tape measure, but I would guess that it was developed sometime in the late 1800s. I would be lost without my 25' retractable tape measure, but it does not seem to me to qualify as the best tool of the millennium." Eventually he settled on the screwdriver, probably because he found a writing angle to exploit; so I venture into the unknown of the history and development of the tape rule (which Witold incorrectly called a tape measure).

*Is there room for a Vintage Steel Pocket Cased Tape Rules Collectors Society (Inc) or VSPCTRCS for short?*

What does "Vintage" mean in this context? The start date is when steel tapes first appeared in the 19th century, after 1853, ending with the takeover of Lufkin by Cooper Industries in 1967, the merger of Rabone and Chesterman in 1963, and the move to computer model numbers by Stanley in 1970. Generally by 1960 the "vintage" period was ending, i.e. the primary interest of the Society is pre-plastic, pre-belt clip, and pre-dominance by conglomerates and pre-bubble packaging.

Advertising tapes are an interesting side path, a secondary interest for the Society; for many of these tapes the maker is not identified and they are really a promotional item rather than a tape for serious measuring. Even further from the main path are novelty tape rules and measures – they are really ephemera. Of course there are ephemera researchers.

The Research Sources are (1) Actual Tapes, (2) Maker Catalog(ues), (3) Merchant catalog(ues), (4) Patents, (5) Journal articles, and books – a few, (6) Advertising, (7) On-line sources - seller and auction sites, especially where reasonable pictures are available; eBay – without actually buying anything - is a great source of information about tools, images, and a starting point for research, and the source for a number of the edited images in this series of articles.

I wish to thank those who put up helpful and complete images. There are few references for tape rules, for example the Gristmill Index only has four articles, and The Chronicle has only a few. The Tool Chest has a few articles, and there is one book on Stanley tape rules.

### ***Terminology***

The following terms are used inconsistently by different writers; interestingly almost every article or book on this topic includes a glossary. These are the meanings that apply in this series of articles.

Tape – the generic term for any ribbon measuring device, whether cased or not. Interestingly, Salaman refers to tapes as “flexible rules”

Measuring Tape – a cased tape with a flat flexible steel blade

Tape Rule – a tape with a flexible-rigid steel blade. They are/were called rules probably because they performed (or were intended to perform) the same tasks as rules. Hiram Farrand coined the term tape rule, and this usage is continued by Stanley to this day. Rules are usually cased, but there are examples of uncased tape rules. Tape rules in the vintage period were 3' to 8', with 6' the most common, in the 1950s - up to 12' long; contemporary models range up to 25' / 8m

Tape measure – is tailors', sewing, cloth tape. Interesting to note in early catalogues that tape measures and measuring tapes are clearly distinguished on a similar basis to these definitions

Long tape – such tapes are steel / metallic / cloth ribbon; 16' or longer, and use a winder for returning the ribbon to the case. Stanley list tape rules and long tapes consistent with these definitions

Case – the container for the blade, may be open or closed, or a container from which the blade is removed for use. Long tapes have a wide range of cases

Blade – the steel ribbon – (usually) marked with the measuring scale. Popular Science, Jan 1959, p192 in an article on rules suggested that the correct term is blade up to 16', and tape over that figure; however tape is widely used to refer to the entire object, so we will stick with blade for all lengths

Concavo-convex – the shape of a blade in a tape rule that enables the blade to be flexible, and also stay straight, or rigid. Salaman refers to such a blade as a “Spring Rule”, and this expression is seen on Rabone tape rules. Measuring tapes have a flat blade

Ribbon – the steel/ metallic / cloth ribbon tape on which the scale is usually imprinted

Brake – a mechanism within the case designed to enable the blade to stay in position when withdrawn from the case

Lock – a mechanism (button, slide, or lever) on the outside of the case that stops the blade from moving back into the case when withdrawn from case

Pull-Push – a tape with a blade that has no internal or external winding mechanism or brake/lock. It is withdrawn with only slight spring (blade tension) resistance, and returned to the case manually without obvious spring assist. Note that some references define Pull-Push as synonymous with Tape Rule

Pocket tape – a tape that fits in the pocket; all tape rules are pocket tapes, shorter long tapes, e.g. 20' steel cased measuring tapes with winders are effectively pocket tapes. Starrett produced a 25' leather cased measuring tape that is hardly larger than an early 6' tape rule

MIB – absolutely unused and cared for items with the original box and instructions in perfect condition, i.e. item is as came from the factory

NIB – a tape that is still in original packaging; depending on storage, may not be mint

NOS – new old stock, often also NIB

Catalog(ue) – is spelt as per the publisher, both spellings were used by US makers.

In following articles I am listing the tape makers so far identified, with a thumbnail sketch of each company - where information is available; not all of these companies may have produced pocket rules. Future articles will cover particular companies / solutions of problems, for example inside measurement / interesting & unusual rules / the development timeline / dating tapes / patents.

The focus of the articles is pocket tape rules; along the way I cover the history of tape development; and where useful for understanding tape rules, I discuss Builders' tapes, Surveyor's tapes, tapes over 12' long and interesting dead-ends.

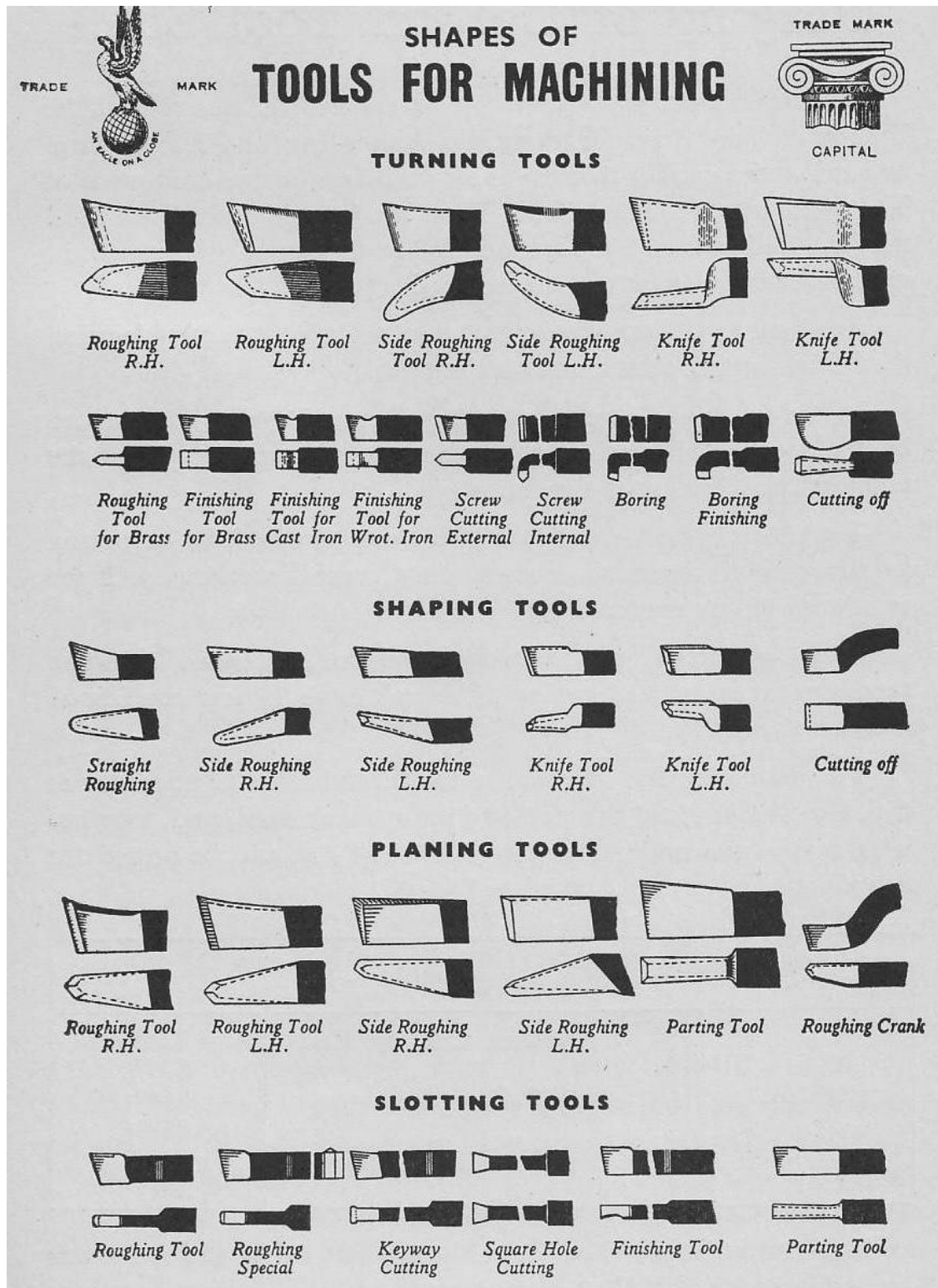


### WANTED

I am interested in buying, examining and swapping tape rules, and catalogue pages including tape rules.

I can be contacted on [peterevans@tttg.org.au](mailto:peterevans@tttg.org.au).

# Machine Tool Shapes



Balfour's **Hints on Steel.**  
 The Eagle & Globe Steel Co Limited  
 8th Edition undated

## Blacksmithing

### Charcoal Making

#### CHARCOAL MADE BY PRIMITIVE METHOD

WHILE other methods used in the United States Mint at Philadelphia have kept pace with progress, the high grade of charcoal necessary in making the dies for coining gold and silver money is still burned from selected oak in the most

primitive way, and ground and pulverized in an old water mill. One man has supplied it for forty years. John R. Rowand, of East Clementon, N. J., still burns his charcoal the way his father did, burying the oak logs in sand and allowing them to char slowly. The charred logs are then carefully treated in the pulverizing mill, and freed of sand and all foreign matter. The process consists of burning selected oaken logs with the air all but excluded by a blanket of earth. Skill is needed to know just when to stop the process.



Right, uncovering the special charcoal used in mint at Philadelphia. Above, one of the charred logs ready to go into the pulverizer



This article from the magazine American Popular Science, February 1932 shows the importance of charcoal in making high quality steel for, in this case, for the dies used at the U.S. Mint for coining.

Charcoal was the preferred fuel for refining steel up to the middle of the twentieth century.

Charcoal is also the preferred fuel for traditional blacksmithing. At least one Australian blacksmith produces his own charcoal from local timber.

Perhaps there is enough information in this extract to encourage other local blacksmiths to experiment with making locally grown charcoal.

## Blacksmithing

### Long Barrel Rifles

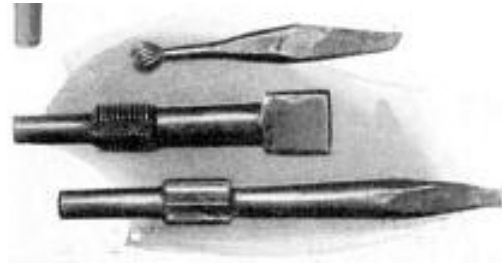
The editor isn't trying to recruit members of the gun lobby but the following may interest TTTG's blacksmithing members.

The photos are taken from an article in Popular Science March 1932 titled **'Daniel Boone Rifles**

**Still Made By Mountain Men'**

It is perhaps unnecessary to inform the reader that the men in the pictures were from Tennessee, *high in the mountains.*

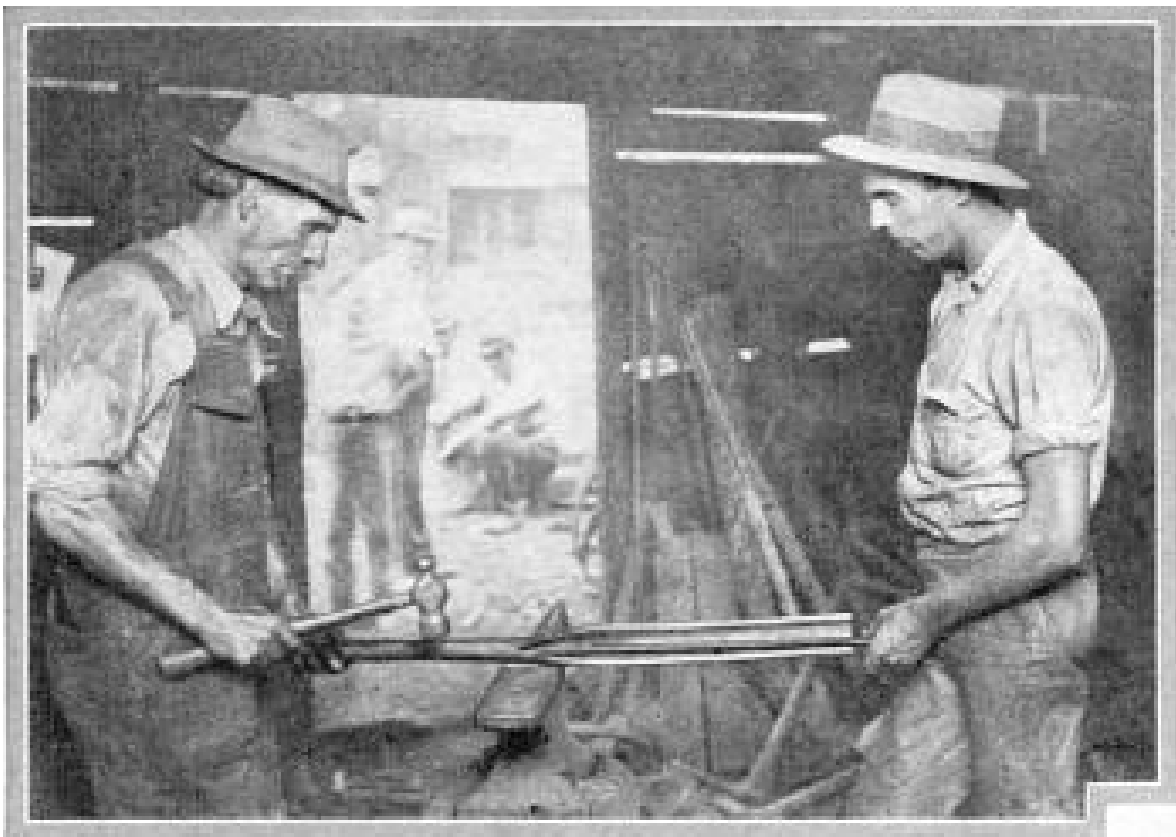
The photos will repay careful study as *they document the process of forging, boring and then rifling a gun barrel.*

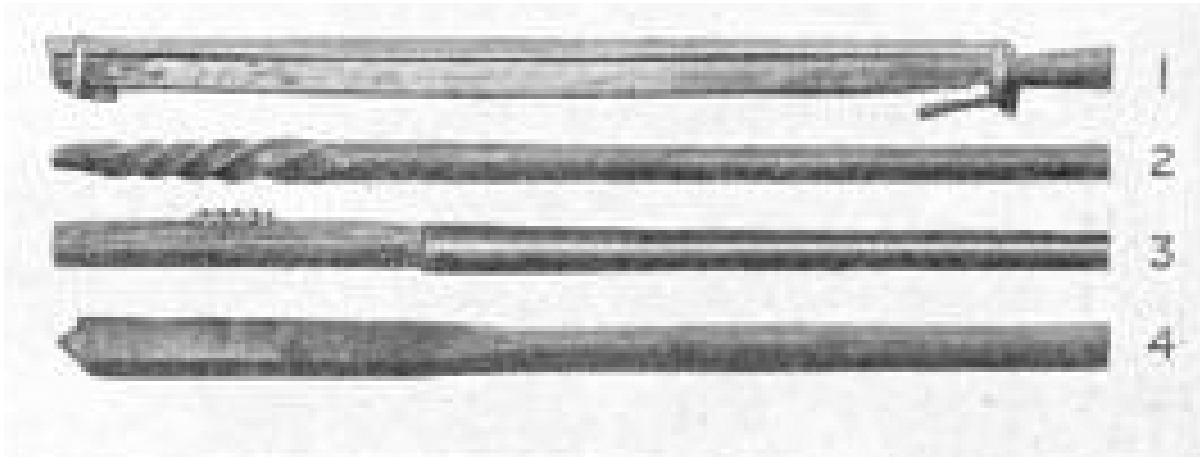


Above: The tools used for setting breech pins and for cutting bullet moulds.

The article emphasised the fact that the gunsmiths made all the tools they used in making the 'Daniel Boone' rifles.

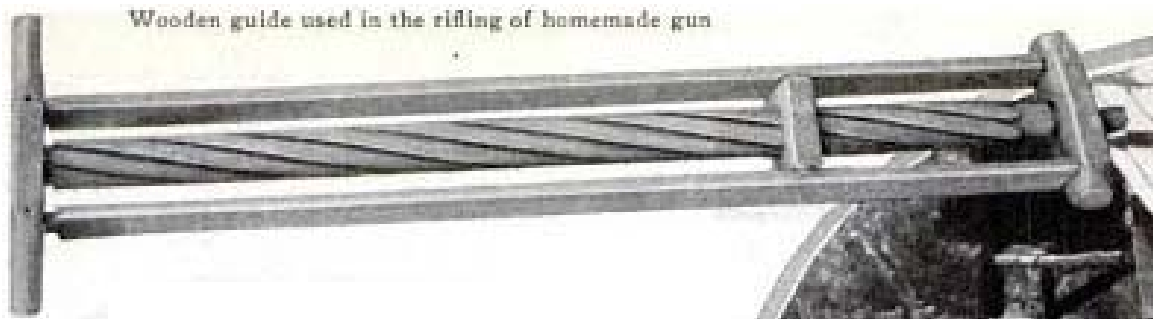
Below: The picture shows the barrel being fire welded. The resolution is poor but the scene should be familiar to most smiths.





**BORING. . .** At left, after the barrel has been welded, it must be bored and the delicate task of feeding the bit by hand is done by the master himself, as the value of the gun largely depends upon this operation. The apparatus may appear crude but the guns produced have unbelievable accuracy. Above, No. 1, long bit with hickory guard; No. 2, the short bit, the first used. No. 3 and 4, rifling tools

After welding the barrels were bored and then rifled. The wooden guide used in rifling the barrel may, at first sight, appear crude but careful study will reveal a very sophisticated design.



Wooden guide used in the rifling of homemade gun



**RIFLING.** . . Above, the last step in the making of the gun barrel. A spiral-cut piece of wood is used as the guide for the cutter. By pushing the handle back and forth, the smith makes the twisted grooves that insure the accurate flight of the bullet. The cutting edge of the rifling tool is raised as the cut deepens by placing a piece of paper between it and the wooden holder, until the groove has been given the desired depth

This photo shows the rifling guide being used to rifle the barrel. Similar devices were used to tap large female threads in wood for such uses as vice screws and linen presses.

The author of the article contrasted the 'primitive' production method against the accuracy of the 'back woods mountain men's' rifles.

### **Blacksmithing Workshop**

The next Blacksmithing Workshop will be in the second half of 2010.

The workshop will be at the Maritime Museum at Rozelle.

## Using Tools

Popular Science July 1932 contains an article by Prof. Collins P. Bliss titled *Choosing and Using Tools*

The advice and articles are excellent. The key theme is *buy quality tools and use tools carefully and safely.*

Every reader has seen tools with the damage illustrated in these photos. For buyers of old tools the universal question is ***'how the ..... did someone do this?'***

If you find a 1932 broken plane the editor will give you '\$5, just for the parts'.



Hitting a hammer handle violently to draw a stubborn nail often snaps the wood in two



Using the flat side of a hammer to drive a paring chisel generally will ruin the handle

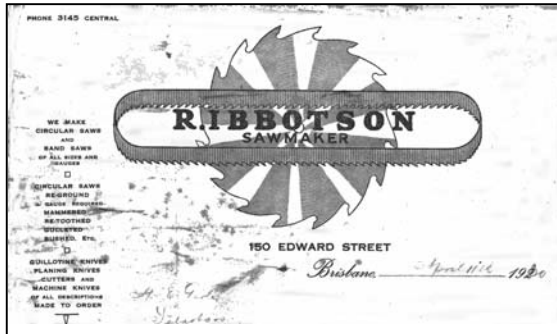


A group of tool casualties. The saw has lost several teeth, the bit has been bent, the try-square misused as a pry, the plane dropped and broken, and other tools damaged by similar abuse

**R. Ibbotson –  
Saw-maker, Brisbane**

Peter Evans

I have acquired some correspondence and a calling card for a previously undocumented (on HTPAA website list) Australian tool maker.



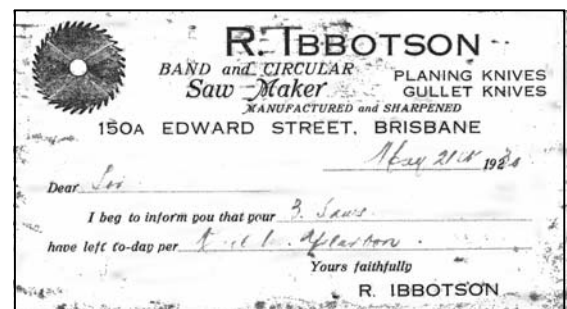
R. Ibbotson has not left any traces Google can find. The works was at 150 Edward St, now in the centre of the Brisbane CBD, so the old building is long gone. When I lived in Brisbane in the 1960s, this area was a bit like Kent St was in that period.

The ink has faded on the letter and letterhead. The text, as far as can be discerned, follows:

April 11th 1930  
A. E. Girle  
Yelarbon  
Dear Sir,  
I am sorry I did not have your letter earlier as your saws only arrived here last week and there was no name on. However I will be pleased to get on with them.  
The 36" inch saw wants ? and ? 23/6  
1 x 40" ? 22/6  
1 x 42" ? 24/6  
These will be polished and finished equal to a new job. Awaiting your instructions.  
Yours faithfully  
Roland Ibbotson

Girle obviously corresponded with Ibbotson, and after finishing the work,

Ibbotson sent out a postcard when the saws were returned to the Sawmill. Communication was slow in those days; the postcard is dated May 21.



Girle's Sawmill, operated now by A. E. Girle & Sons, is still in Yelarbon, population c. 200. A. E. Girle died aged 64 years in 28 May 1949.

*Checking Births, Deaths, Marriages -*  
Roland Ibbotson died in Brisbane in 1948, no birth or marriage records in Queensland. His father was George, and mother Lucie Bradwell, neither were in Queensland records.

The next step was searching the Ibbotson's in England. and found, on Rootsweb.com, a Rowland Ibbotson born about 1887 (the year a Rowland's birth was registered, however the year of birth could be 1886) in Birmingham, England - father: George IBBOTSON b: about 1864 in Stannington, near Sheffield, mother: Lucille (Lucy) Bradwell b: in Bradfield, Yorkshire. This is the Ro(w)land we want. So tracking back – George was a saw maker, and by the

1901 census was back in Sheffield, a worker (not own account) and perhaps employed by one of the tool making Ibbotson's. George's father John born about 1831 was a Graining Comb Maker; John's father Samuel, born around 1800 was a Cutler in the 1841 census. Perhaps going back further might generate links to the toolmaking George Ibbotson.

*What was Roland up to?*

In 1910 an R Ibbotson arrived on the "Runic" aged 24 as an unassisted immigrant in Melbourne. In the 1914 Victorian electoral roll Roland Ibbotson, Saw maker, was living at Flemington. Before leaving Sheffield he had presumably served an apprenticeship as a saw maker, he was 14 at the time of the 1901 census, and probably close to being an apprentice, but nothing found in the records. He would have spent a few years at the trade.

By 1925 he is on the electoral roll in Brisbane, living at Norman Park and married to Clarice (no details on the marriage, she was 10 years younger). He remains on the Brisbane electoral roll until 1943, at least, at the same address.

So it seems Roland was in business in Brisbane from before 1925 until 1930 at least, being around 43 years old in 1930. In June 1935 he and Clarice visited England, 3rd class, so not well off; no record on their return date, but they were on the 1937 electoral roll, so they were back before then.

*What is the relationship, if any, with the Sheffield Ibbotson's?*

There were a number of Ibbotson's making saws and other tools in Sheffield from 1797 to 1950. They certainly moved around and were in Brooklyn, NY by 1839. See Longworth's American Almanac, New-York register and city directory (1839).

Ibbotson brothers, (William) manufacturers of saws, files, } table cutlery, &c. <i>Globe Works, Sheffield, 242 Pearl</i> }
Ibbotson Henry, (late of Ibbotson brothers, <i>Globe Works,</i> } <i>Sheffield, Eng.</i> ) cutlery, &c. <i>218 Pearl h. Brooklyn</i> }
Ibbotson, Peace & Co. (R. Ibbotson) of <i>Eagle Works,</i> } <i>Sheffield, manufact. of hardware 17 Cedar h. Brooklyn</i> }
Ibbotson Samuel F. <i>242 Pearl</i>

William & George IBBOTSON (& Co.) were merchants, manufacturers of edge tools, fenders, saws, scythes etc, Bridge Street ( Holden's 1811, and Baine's 1822, Sheffield Directories); McConnell Hand-saw makers of Britain, p 36, indicates they were in business 1797-1829 (note that the surname is sometimes spelt Ibbetson)

There was another George Ibbotson saw maker in the 1911 and 1925 directories. He is perhaps the father of Roland, although Roland's father would have been 69 in 1925 so this would make him a quite old practising sawmaker?

These genealogical sites can be useful, and were used for this article:

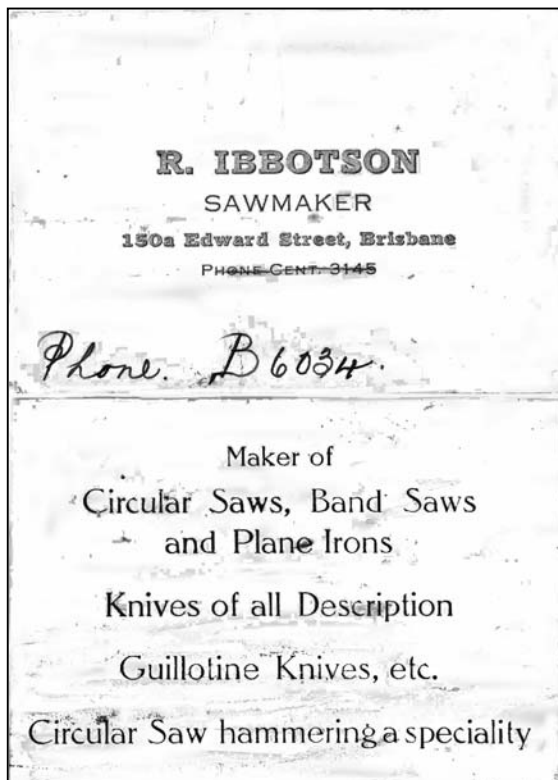
<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/> covers many countries, and is a Meta site accessing a number of databases, of course the data needs to be validated. I found the Rowland by tracking George Ibbotson's in the UK, a direct search was unsuccessful

<http://www.ancestry.com.au/> is a pay to use site, but can be accessed without charge at the State Library. Has a lot of data is really essential for searching. There is also a 14 free trial.

<http://www.familysearch.org/eng/default.asp> is again a world-wide site and provides a portal to the LDS database, supposed to be good, but I have never had a successful search in Salt Lake City

<http://www.findmypast.com/home.jsp> is a useful UK site, again you pay, there is a 14 day free trial.

Roland was pretty versatile judging from his business card, now if only we could stumble across one of his plane irons! Paul Williams is not the first plane iron maker in Brisbane:



**Does anyone have any information on R Ibbotson Saw maker Brisbane?**

## Record Vices & Cramps

David Lynch

The Record's Vice Catalogue dated February 1921 states that "C&J. Hampton Record Vices are British-made tools and are the outcome of our unique experience during half a century in the specialised manufacture of VICES"



The statement implies that C & J Hampton were making vices from about 1871 but the Record name was not born until 1909 and in the Record books say that C & J. Hampton Ltd founded the company in 1898.

It could be that the brothers Charles and Joseph Hampton were part of The company 'The Steel Nut and Joseph Hampton Ltd' trading as 'Woden Tools' Founded in 1851.

The Woden Catalogue dated 1951 states *'The very latest methods of manufacture, supported by 100 years of experience'*.

I can't establish is the connection between The Woden Hamptons and the Hamptons of Record.

So the date when C & J. Hampton started to manufacture vices is 1898 with a range of 17 Mechanics, 14 Fitters, 12 Steel vice, and 3 Heavy-duty and 9 woodworking vices.

They also made a range of Sash

Cramps. There are two different Sash cramps Square edge and T Bar Cramps with light and strong T bar in lengths of 36" 42" 48" 54" 60" 66" 72" 78" and 84 inch, with lengthening bars from 30" to 72 inch.

The Square edge cramp came in lengths 24" 30" 36" 42" and 48" with lengthening bars from 24" to 60 inch

The catalogue number for the square edge Sash cramp is No.135 and the Light T Bar Sash cramp No.136 and strong T bar Sash cramp No.138. Record Vices and Sash Cramps have the distinction of attaining the longest period of continuous production from the original line from 1871 to the present day under the Irwin/Record brand.

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## **MONSTER TOOL AUCTION**

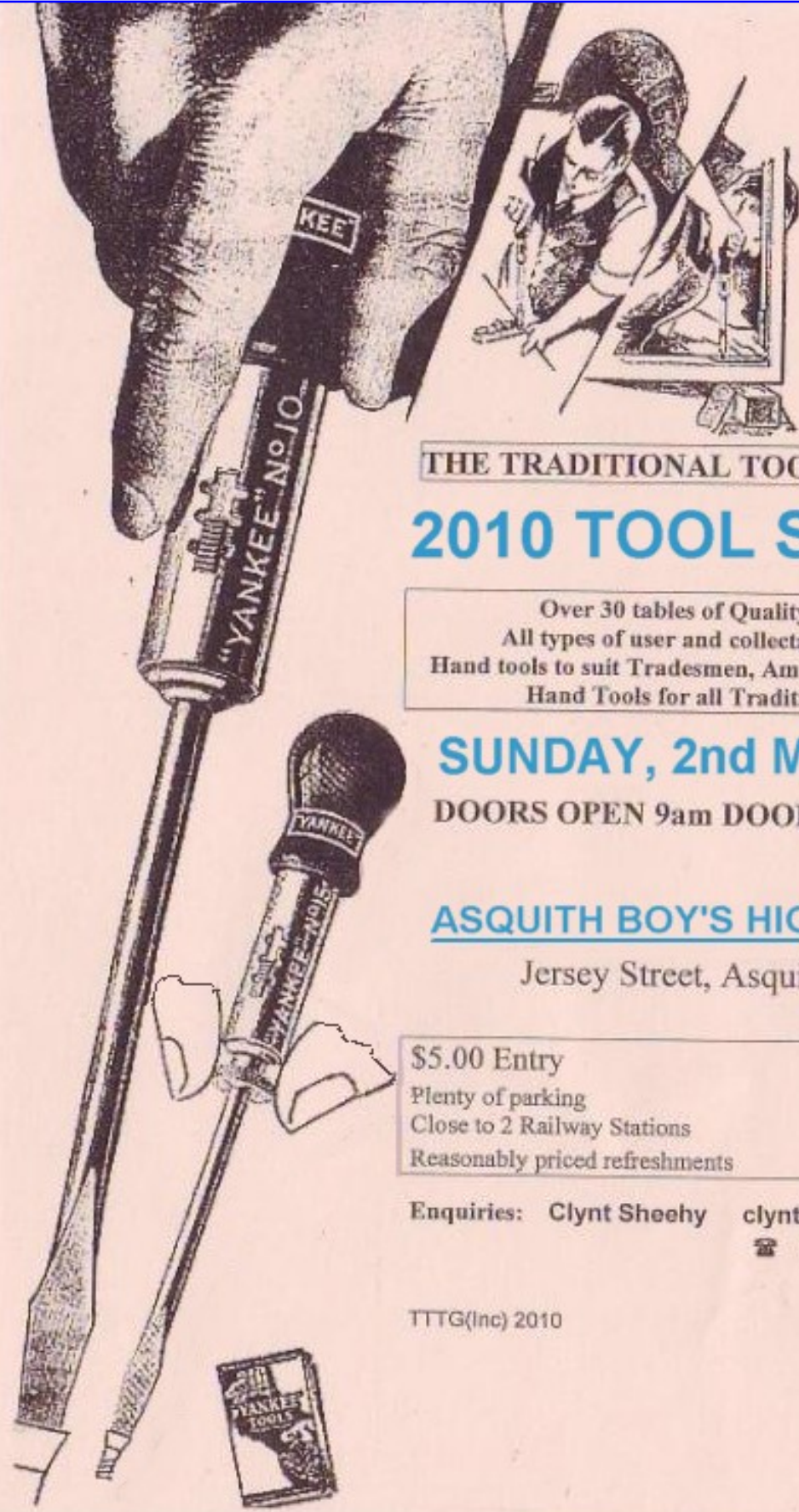
**Barry Perdriau, (TTTG Member #12) is selling his lifetime collection of tools on 21<sup>st</sup> March through Raffan, Kelaher & Thomas in Sydney.**

**The collection is so vast that R, K & T are devoting a special auction for its dispersal. The tool collection covers dozens of trades and there are extremely rare tools , many in original boxes (every collector's delight) and all are in excellent condition.**

**The flyer included with this Newsletter gives you all the details and some idea of the breadth of the sale. This will be an event talked about for years so don't miss it!**

## **HTPAA publishes 25 year celebration book**

HTPAA are publishing, as part of their 25 year celebration, a book of 144 pages with all new articles on tools and tool collecting. There are a total of 13 articles by **Jane Rees, Ken Turner, Rod Thomas, RMIT and others with 7 pages in full colour and dozens of illustrations and photographs.** The price of the book is only \$30 + postage and copies may be ordered through our Treasurer Clynt Sheehy



THE TRADITIONAL TOOLS GROUP INC

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