NEWS 134

December 2013

CHRISTMAS EDITION

TTTG Inc.

www.tttg.org.au

NEWS 134 Contents

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Cover page

"Don't be a Wires Guy"

Safety Poster Issued by the Department of Industrial Relations and Employment NSW. About 1970?

Next Meeting

Tuesday 10 December
Annie Wyatt Room
National Trust Centre
Observatory Hill Sydney

Measuring, Drawing & Calculating Tools

Our presentation will showcase the tools of yesteryear, how they worked and how they compare with the modern equivalents.

Auction

The December General Meeting will conclude with a member's auction.

A selection of quality user tools certain to include **many bargains!**

Auction Rules

The auction tools to be will be under cover before the auction begins.

The auction tools can be viewed during the intermission.

TTTG *Membership $35*

For a modest annual subscription members receive a quality newsletter and a discount on workshop fees.

The fees are currently under review. ***Membership will soon rise to $40.***

TTTG Inc.

GENERAL MEETINGS

The general meetings are at the National Trust Centre Observatory Hill, Sydney.

This location is easy to reach by public transport. There is ample parking close to the meeting room.

Parking is free, safe and secure.

The general meetings are in the **Annie Wyatt Room.**

Refreshments are provided.

The entry fee is $5.

TTTG Inc. Contacts

Postal Address

The Traditional Tools Group Inc.
Post Office Box 314
Lindfield 2070 NSW

Enquires

Mike Williams
02 9144 6356
Bob Crosbie
bobcrosbie@tttg.org.au

www.tttg.org.au

Next Meeting

Tuesday 10 October
Annie Wyatt Room

Tuesday 10 December
National Trust Centre
Observatory Hill Sydney

Measuring, Drawing and Calculating Tools

Entry $5 *'Doors open at 7pm'*

Donations to TTTG

TTTG accepts donations of old tools and machinery. Acceptance of an offer to donate tools is subject to the TTTG Committee's assessment of the tools.
TTTG does not offer a *"clear out everything in the garage"* service.
TTTG cannot guarantee to pick up donated tools immediately,

Bequests to TTTG

What will happen to your tools? Consider leaving your collection to TTTG.

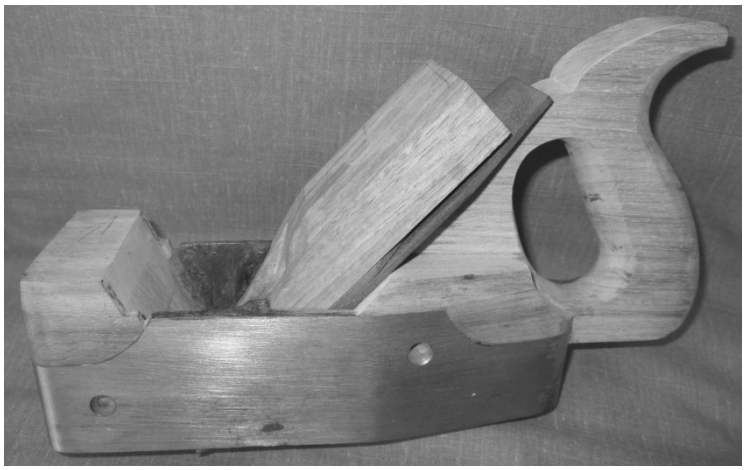
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL TTTG OFFER VALUATIONS OF TOOLS

Last Meeting

8 October 2013

A presentation illustrated with old tools discussing tool repair and conservation.

The plane featured in *NEWS* 133 in the final stages of being extensively "repaired".



The Auction

A series of donations arriving in quick succession set a logistical problem for the TTTG Committee. Two large donations forced the issue and the committee decided to rent a storage unit. To insure value for money we had to be ruthless in selling off any tools not needed for TTTG workshops or not suitable for the TTTG Tool Collection.

Half a dozen auction boxes were earmarked for the October sale. Apart from a couple of handfuls of cheap spanners and screwdrivers the auctioneer sold all items at good prices. The auction takings contributed to the first month's rent on the TTTG Storage Unit. *There will be more auction boxes on offer at the December auction.*

Next Meeting

Tuesday 10 December
Annie Wyatt Room
National Trust Centre
Observatory Hill Sydney

Measuring, Drawing and Calculating Tools

Laser measuring devices, digital callipers, computers and pocket calculators have nowadays taken over from the traditional measuring, calculating and drawing tools. Our presentation will showcase the tools of yesteryear, how they worked and how they compare with the modern equivalents.

The Auction

The December auction is a great opportunity to secure Christmas presents at the right price!

Editor's Apology

News 133

The quality of *NEWS* 133 was below the usual high standard of *NEWS* and contained numerous misprints which caused confusion .
As editor I accept fully responsibility for this failure to achieve quality control.
The Co-Editor was overseas and not involved in the printing of *News* 133.

Bob Crosbie President TTTG and Editor *NEWS*

TTTG Home Base
Steering Committee

Progress is being made on securing a home-base for TTTG.

At the end of November 2013 the *Home Base Steering* Committee had secured the use of a heritage property to house the Library and some tools and to conduct classes. To deliver workshops early in 2014 the committee has secured other locations for the March and April TTTG Workshops.

Brush Farm House

The Traditional Tools Group Inc. has entered into an agreement with Ryde Council to store the TTTG Library and Tool Collection in Brush Farm House (Eastwood). TTTG will conduct some classes in the Hall at Brush Farm after April 2014. These will be "hands on" workshops. TTTG also has the use a shed at Brush Farm to store the workshop tools and equipment.

Epping Creative Community Centre

TTTG will conduct some classes at the Epping Creative Community Centre in 2014. These will be "hands on" workshops. TTTG does not have storage facilities at this venue so these workshops will be the basic sharpening workshops. This venue offers a spacious area combined with clean facilities.

Parramatta

TTTG is currently pursuing a site in Parramatta suitable for setting up dedicated TTTG workshops.

Hornsby

TTTG is discussing suitable properties with Hornsby Council.

TTTG's aim is to convert a suitable building into fully equipped and Work Health and Safety compliant heritage value Carpenter's and Black Smith's Workshops.

This aim will be achieved!

Secure Storage Cabinets for Brush Farm

TTTG needs two secure cabinets to house the Library and Rare Tools.
Appearance is important and the cabinets must be lockable.
The TTTG Library and Rare Tools will be at Brush Farm House.

A polished wooden Bookcase would be suitable to house the TTTG Library.

Some of the Rare Tools will be stored in the TTTG heritage Tool Chests.

Some of the Rare Tools will require a lockable steel cabinet.

TTTG could purchase these cabinets but the price must be reasonable.

If you can help please contact the TTTG Secretary

Correspondence

To the Editor NEWS

Your October 2013 NEWS 133 has a comment on page 10 that some of our HTPAA members have taken objection to and contacted me as a result. They believe the comments made relate to the HTPAA and are incorrect and need comment passed on to you.

Both organizations, HTPAA and TTTG are "interested in all tools".

"Another tool group excludes Power Tools" would not refer to HTPAA as we have a large collection of Power Tools, have included articles in The Tool Chest on Power Tools, tried to start a separate Power Tool committee but members showed little interest at the time, and have had Berto Pandolfo as Guest Speaker at a past Biannial Conference on the subject of Power Tools.

I have been personal involvement in Australian Power Tools with both the Stanley Power Tools and Sidchrome Power range and made available to Berto and others the information available from B&D and Jamec directly from the man responsible.

We would continue to share information where possible. I have yet to enter discussions on my involvement in Hydraulic and Air Tools both "hand/power tools", timing is not yet right.

You correctly point out a difference between your TTTG Group and HTPAA, in that you successfully use class teaching and workshops and we classify, collect and record all Hand AND Power Tools.

Check out some of our collection http://www.htpaa.org.au/powertools.php

We do not sell Power Tools at our Tool Sales as it would be illegal for us to do so in Victoria.

Is the comment made in *NEWS* 133 of differences between associations really necessary, can we just support each other's strengths without errors?

Hope you take this up in the spirit intended, I have tried to avoid any official HTPAA correspondence being sent which could make this a larger matter.

Best wishes

Graeme Plaw - Editor HTPAA.

Editor's apology

My comments were not directed at HTPAA (the Hand Tool Preservation Association of Australian). However the observations were ambiguous and could be interpreted as point scoring. I wanted to avoid naming the overseas old tool interest group that appears to ignore machinery and hand held power tools.

The editor is a member of HTPAA. *My 2014 HTPAA subscription has already been paid!*

Editor's reply to Graeme Plaw

As soon as I received Graeme's email I sent this reply:

Graeme,
let me apologise, I did write the offending words. As you know I am a member of HTPAA and should have known better. I have supported HTPAA in NEWS and will continue to do so.

Naturally I will print your comments in NEWS 134. There is no excuse for this lapse! Instead of "power tools" I should have used the words *power driven machinery.* Like HTPAA we do not sell old power tools unless the vendor has cut off the plug. I will send you the draft of the "apology" to be printed in NEWS 134. Incidentally NEWS 133 was below TTTG's usual production quality. Again as editor I accept full responsibility for my failure to implement adequate quality control.

Concerning Australian power tools, TTTG is beginning to receive significant donations of old power tools. Even though I tell TTTG members to adhere to current Work Health and Safety regulations I regularly use veteran Australian made power tools. The quality, both in manufacture and design, of these veteran power tools is outstanding. Please pass on my comments to any fellow HTAA members my careless comments may have offended.

Bob Crosbie

Graeme Plaw replied immediately;

Thanks Bob,

I will pass your comments on.

Thanks for a swift reply

Keep up the good work.

Graeme

Hand Tool Preservation Association of Australia

March 2014 Conference
Saturday 15 March
Glenferrie Public School

Cost $55.00 for the day

Includes lunch, morning/afternoon tea and entry to the Tool Sale

Limit of 70 participants
First in gets in

Speakers

*Mr Geoffrey Down
A History of Tools and Instruments used in the Practice of Surgery
*Dr Jugoslav (Jugo) Ilic
The Biological Nature of Wood
*Mr Max Kerr
Pastoral and Agricultural Bygones
*Matilda Vaughan
Restoration/Preservation
*David Lynch
Record Tools and Planes
**Terry Quick
Old Fishing Rods and Reels

HTPAA Tool Sale 15 March

Correspondence

To the Editor NEWS

From Kate Walton

Dear Bob, John and other members of TTTG,

Firstly, thank you for your involvement, support and participation in the radio documentary about John Walton and his well-known textbook *'Woodwork in Theory and Practice'.* My family and I really enjoyed our visit to the 2013 TTTG Tool Sale. My father came back with a selection of items that he was excited to use. It was wonderful to meet your dedicated members and learn about their connections, memories and views on my grandfather's textbook.

The documentary was finished late last week and today I was given the official broadcast date which will be on December 15 at 1pm on Radio National during the Hindsight program. For the correct radio frequency in your area please go to http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/frequency/. One of your members, Ray Fuall is featured in the documentary.

I received over 40 emails from all over Australia about the impact of my grandfather's textbook. My parents and I travelled 2766 kilometres for three weeks, across three states and interviewed well over 25 people for this project.

The end result is a 20 minute radio documentary. It has been a hard and at times a heartbreaking process to decide what to include.

Being a grand-daughter and documentary maker has been harder than I originally thought. So many great interviews have hit the cutting room floor. Though we didn't include your Tool Sale in the final documentary but as I mentioned above one of your member's Ray Fuall has a strong presence in the documentary. Ray actually contacted us because of the article that was written in your newsletter. So, I am very appreciative of the article written and that my call out was included in your newsletter.

During our visit at the Tool Sale there was a request of a photo of my grandfather's tools/equipment. By mid next week, I hope to have some decent photos to email to you. My father's feels a need to clean his shed up before the camera comes out.

Thanks again for The Traditional Tools Groups' participation in and support of this project.

Kate Walton

We hope to have photos of John Walton's tools in time for us to publish them in News 135 so watch out for it!

Ed

Wanted

Assistant Treasurer

Position description is:

"Undertake some of the non-financial duties currently being performed by the treasurer."
It is difficult to specify these and some seem inconsequential. For example, at workshops hand out and collect the name badges while the treasurer is collecting fees.
I quite enjoy the open days at Linnwood but there are occasions when, due to family reasons, I can't be in attendance.
One assistant treasurer duty might be to "On occasion, to convey the TTTG President to Linnwood and assist in demonstrating tool use."

Maybe we need someone in charge of bagging the citric acid. Training will be offered to volunteers.

Secure Storage Cabinets

TTTG needs two secure cabinets to house the Library and Rare Tools. Appearance is important and the cabinets must be lockable.
The TTTG Library and Rare Tools will be at Brush Farm House.

Timber for TTTG Benches

The editor will be organising the construction of portable benches for the TTTG Workshops. We need *12mm and 17mm CD Ply and squares above 70mm x 70mm, planks 50mm thick or similar.*
Please contact the editor.

Bergs Quality Tools

Graeme Plaw, HTPAAA, has sent some information about *Bergs.*

News 133 contained questions on *Bergs* Quality Tools on Page 14.

Just a reminder that we spoke about this subject some time back, this resulted in an article in "The Tool Chest" Issue 84 May 2007, ***Searching for Answers Bergs Australian Tools.***

There has been no new information coming forth since then.

Bergs Australian Tools Pty Ltd commenced circa 1947 ceasing in 1956 in Gardeners Rd Alexandra.

Volunteer Wanted

Men's Shed Coordinator

Parramatta Men's Shed is looking for a "coordinator".

A new Men's Shed is being set up in North Parramatta.

TTTG has been asked to place a request in *NEWS* for a volunteer for the position of Coordinator.

Possibly a TTTG member may be interested in joining this new Men's Shed and volunteering.

Any TTTG member living in or near Parramatta might also be interested in checking out this recently established Men's Shed.

Contact bobcrosbie@tttg.org.au

Parramatta

Convicts to Carter Tools

Bob Crosbie

The early years

Parramatta has a long history of manufacturing and building. By 1790 the Government Artificers Yard was established and rapidly developed into the Parramatta Lumber Yard. The convict artisans working in the Lumber Yard workshop made carpenter's work, joinery, furniture, smith's work and wheelwright's work for the government. Gangs of convict carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers left the Lumber Yard each working morning to work on government building projects. Free settlers and government officers with land grants employed assigned convict artisans to build the houses and assets of the Parramatta estates.

Macquarie and the penal years

By the early decades of the 1800s the town of Parramatta had grown into a busy manufacturing hub. Best quality products were made in Parramatta. The Lumber Yard workshops and work gangs built the public buildings in and around Parramatta. Free and emancipist tradesmen established workshops in Parramatta. Successful Joinery and Furniture works rivalled the best workshops in Sydney. By the 1830s steam power was applied to agriculture, to saw milling and to timber processing.

The Colonial Years

By the end of the convict period Parramatta was a busy town with a rich agricultural hinterland. Agricultural produce was moved along the Parramatta River or over the Great North Road. When the rail line came to Parramatta it offered a quick means of transport for perishable produce such as milk and eggs. As suburbs grew along the rail line Parramatta grew into a large prosperous town.

The Railway Workshops

With the railway, Parramatta soon developed engineering workshops to serve the new steam technology. By the end of the 1800s the NSW Government Railways had built large workshops in Clyde. In these workshops skilled tradesmen made rolling stock. The workshops were the most up to date in the colony and trained many apprentices. The government railway workshops continued until the 1980s.

The Great War and the Depression

Manufacturing and house building continued to grow through the first decade of the twentieth century. The Great War was the beginning of change in Parramatta. The 1920s were prosperous years but by the 1930s the Depression led to unemployment in the Parramatta industries. This was a time when secure government jobs were much sought after. The years before WW2 witnessed hard times.

World War 2 and after

After the Second World War Parramatta like the rest of New South Wales experienced rapid growth. Imported manufactured goods were in limited supply. Local manufacturing responded to this demand. There was great demand for residential building.

Bricks, timber and other building materials were in short supply. The 1950s was the golden age of the fibro cottage and the home builder. Two returning veterans saw the chance to use their engineering background to make carpenters and handyman tools. With limited money these two locals made tools to meet this demand

Carter Precision Tools

In the immediate post war years the Carter Brothers rented premises in George Street Parramatta and started to make carpenter's planes and other tools. The first years were difficult but eventually *Carter Precision Tools* had a purpose built factory and the business operated successfully until the early 1970s.

TTTG and Parramatta's heritage

TTTG is interested in all aspects of Parramatta's tool history. TTTG has tools from every period in Parramatta's past and members with the knowledge and skills to identify and use these tools.

N.S.W. HERITAGE NETWORKING INC

TTTG members concerned about recent changes to the Planning Legislation should be aware of these websites:

www.heritagewatchnsw.org.au

www.inheritage.org.au

www.saveourheritage.com.au

N.S.W. Heritage Networking Inc has produced an Emergency Toolkit

This group has a number of professionals who are interested in saving the Heritage of Western Sydney by lobbying politicians at Federal, State and local government. Website: http://www.granvillehistorical.org.au/

Carter Precision Tools

The TTTG Stand at the 2014 Sydney Timber and Working With Wood Show will include a large display of tools manufactured by ***Carter Precision Tools***

The Committee is seeking loans of ***Carter Precision Tools*** for the display.

Wing Compass

Various compasses

A few years ago I was browsing through George Ellis' "Modern Practical Joinery" and I came across the Wing Compass. I was intrigued. I was now on a mission to acquire a pair. It didn't take me long to find a pair at one of TTTG's Tool Sales. From memory I paid about $20, whether this was a bargain price or not, I don't really care as they have since proved to be invaluable in my day to day work. Commonly thought of for describing circles and arcs, the wing compass is much more.

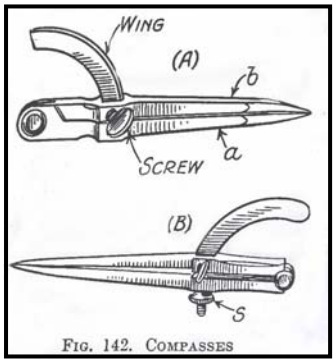


FIG. 142. COMPASSES

Joinery and Carpentry

Corkhill Dorsett

To give an idea of their usefulness, for instance, if you want to do some setting out and you need to repeat the measurement of say 42mm, the common method would be to fetch the tape or rule and a sharp pencil trying to accurately set out, all the while squinting and doubting whether it was 42, 42.5 and so on. Instead of taking this amateur approach, you could pick up your wing compass, carefully and accurately set it once to the desired measurement of 42mm and be sure that you are striking off 42mm each and every time saving you time and potentially a lot of heartache.

Accurately setting compass

Another use for the wing compass is when scribing a skirting board to an irregular floor surface. You would begin by setting the skirting board parallel to its desired end position. You would then set the points to the greatest gap. Now, beginning at one end working to the other, you would carefully scribe the line of the floor onto the face of the skirting board.

This method is superior to scribing with a pencil as a pencil tends to go dull by the time you reach the far end of the skirting board.

With only two of its many uses described, I find it hard to believe that such a simple tool has fallen out of favour with the modern carpenter. My work is far more accurate and efficient since adding a wing compass to my tool kit.

This is the first article by Matt Pryor.

A carpenter working on old buildings Matt is interested in learning the old methods and mastering the old tools.

The editor is confident Matt will contribute more articles to *NEWS.*

Matt has joined TTTG's Committee and coordinates the logistics of moving tools and equipment and often draws the short straw to pick up donations offered to TTTG.

2014 TTTG WORKSHOPS

Blacksmithing	Sunday 16 March
Sharpening Saws	Sunday 23rd March
Woodworking Edge-tools	Sunday 6th April

Blacksmithing

Sydney Heritage Fleet Shipyard Rozelle

Woodworking Edge-tools and Sharpening Saws

Epping Creative Centre, Dence Park, Stanley Road, Epping.

Full details of the workshops and venues will be in NEWS 135

THE LEDGER

New TTTG Members

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

Sam Grech M695

Cameron Mills M696

John Sandilant M697

We hope you find membership rewarding and look forward to your participation in our activities.

TTTG 2014 TOOL SALE

Expressions of interest sought from ***Prospective Stallholders***

Persons wishing to hire a table or tables at the Traditional Tools Group's 23 Feb 2014 Tool Sale should now contact me on

treasurer@tttg.org.au

or phone (02) 9416 7134

I will then send you all the relevant information about the Tool Sale.

Following the success of our 2013 Tool Sale TTTG has again booked the Brickpit Sports Stadium, Thornleigh for our 2014 Tool Sale.

The Tool Sale is on Sunday 23rd February, 2014 from 9am to 1pm. It's an indoor venue with parking underneath; so even if we have the deluge that preceded the 2013 sale, you need not get wet.

Access for traders is via a very gentle ramp at the front door.

Table hire remains at $40 per table and customer entry $5 per head (with free entry for children and disinterested spouses.

New Workshop Venue

Some of the 2014 TTTG Workshops will be the Epping Creative Centre, Dence Park, Stanley Road, Epping. This venue has excellent facilities. *Refreshments provided.*

Two Workshops at this venue are the Saw Sharpening Workshop on Sunday 23rd March and the Woodworking Edge-tool Workshop on Sunday 6th April.

All the TTTG workshops represent perhaps the best value in Sydney at $20 for TTTG members and $40 for non-members. Non-members may join TTTG on the day; so for $55 they get both the Workshop plus all the incredible benefits of TTTG membership.
Get there at 9 am and have a tea or coffee before the Workshop.

Have You Changed Your E-MAIL?

TTTG may need to contact you or to send out a group E-mail to all TTTG members. If you've changed your E-mail since joining TTTG please contact me at: treasurer@tttg.org.au. Members may update any of their details in our data base (address, etc.) by going to www.tttg.org.au and clicking on Member Access at the bottom of the home page.

Volunteers for Linnwood

The historic house, Linnwood, at Guildford holds four open days a year. TTTG has a table at the open days showings various traditional tools and liaises with the public. For many years, President Bob, TTTG Webmaster and I have been at this table and I feel other TTTG members could perhaps volunteer for duty at Linnwood.

The task would also entail conveying TTTG President Bob Crosbie (who doesn't drive) from and back to his home at Epping. There are always a wide range of presentations by other historic bodies at Linnwood and on the spacious lawns there are often demonstrations of old and antique cars. If you would like to volunteer for Linnwood, please E-mail me at treasurer@tttg.org.au or 'phone me on (02) 9416 7134 or talk to me at a TTTG Meeting or workshop.

WORKSHOP VENUES

The venue for the March and April Woodworking workshops is

The Epping Creative Centre, Dence Park, Stanley Road, Epping.

The venue for the Black Smithing workshop is

Sydney Heritage Fleet
Heritage Shipyard Gate 4
James Craig Road Rozelle

More workshop details *NEWS 135*

If you've got to remove a tight stud which has a non-standard thread (and so you can't put a couple of locknuts on it), such as is often found on an old tool, here's a couple of tricks I saw on the Old Tools website. First soak overnight in penetrating oil. If the projecting threaded portion is conveniently able to be gripped in a vice's aluminium jaw guards, then that would be good; but such is often not the case due to interference by other components. In which case, if the thread is continuous right down to where it screws in (so you can't grip an unthreaded section), then wrap the thread in copper wire (to protect the thread) and grip the stud with Vice-Grip pliers.

I'm after a couple of tools:

There's a couple of hard to get threading tools that I've been after for some time and for which I'm willing to pay a reasonable price:

1⅛" x 12 tpi tap (but must be 55° Whitworth form). Prefer taper tap but intermediate OK.
Dies:
12-28 NF or 12-28 UNF
10-28 NF or 10- 28 UNF
7/32" - 28 BSF
Clynt Sheehy
TTTG Treasurer

Saw parts wanted

Mike Williams is looking for a secondary peg handle for a Disston cross cut saw.

Contact him on (02)9144 6356

From Trevor Semmens

A few things from *NEWS* 134.

*My address is
19 Loinah Road
Montagu Bay Tasmania 7018

*Regarding the article on page 11, I wholeheartedly agree with you with your comments on, The Museums, Historical Societies & Men's Sheds

*Bergs' Quality Tools on page 14. Can I refer you to my book *'Australian Woodworking Planemakers'* second Edition', pages 8 & 9 for information on this manufacturer, also page 1 of my 2000 update? The book is still available at a cost of $15, and I also have an update of this 2nd edition which is available for $5. Postage would be $2 for just the book or the update and $3 for the book and the update.

"Gregsteel" Hook Shaves

PLANES
FULLY FETTLED (TUNED) AND SHARP
STANLEY BAILEY, BEDROCK & BLOCK PLANES
FETTLING SERVICE, REPAIRS, WELDING
TRADE PRICES ON:
DMT DIAMOND PLATES - DIA-SHARP PLATES
ICE BEAR & KING WATERSTONES
M2 HSS ACADEMY BLADES,LEATHER CHISEL ROLLS AND COVERS
AGENT FOR CARBA-TEC
CREDIT CARD FACILITIES:

Jim Davey
Ph 02 4447 8822(W) 4447 8790(AH) PO Box 967 Nowra NSW 2541
JDAVEY@bigpond.com www.jimdavey-planes-sharpening.com

Oiling Planes

The old text books recommend oiling wood planes by soaking them in linseed oil.

Matt noticed his recently acquired old toothing plane had a few minor end grain cracks so he filled the mouth with putty and filled the escarpment with oil.

I just got into the workshop and found my toothing plane exuding copious amounts of linseed oil!
I should have asked before acting!!

Perhaps a brief comment in the next news to inform those less informed.

Probably many TTTG members have done this. If the oiled plane continues to bleed oil wipe it dry for a few days. If it still bleeds oil then soak it in thinners for a day and place in a cool place to slowly dry out.

There can be heated arguments over the use of linseed oil. The fact is old planes were usually oiled. I suspect the amount of use planes experienced helped to “dry out” the excessive linseed oil.

There are advocates of using Raw Linseed Oil and advocates of using Boiled Linseed Oil.

Oil polishing requires friction and warmth to produce a hard surface. Rubbing regularly with a rag until the bleeding stops eventually gives a superb finish. Any “damage” is easily repaired by oil and rubbing.

Tobacco Tins

Clearing out old workshops always unearths tobacco tins. Before the introduction of plastic containers disposable tins were utilised as storage for numerous small items.

Tobacco tins were valued because of their robust construction, tight lids and variety of sizes. Screws, nails, cut-tacks and many other small "fixings" could conveniently be stored in tobacco tins.
The brand name may have made identifying the contents easier.

Round tobacco tins had another use for woodworkers. Lined with strips of felt round tobacco tins make excellent oil pads. Linseed oil is commonly used on oil pads used to lubricate the soles of planes. Linseed oil dries when exposed to air. A screw on lid was a real asset.

The utility of "square" tins is reflected in an early 1970s article in the United Kingdom magazine *Popular Woodworking.* In this article the author discusses the manufacture of a small cabinet for square tobacco tins. The article specifies the brand of tobacco tin but in case other tins are to be used he shows how to draw a rod and set out the components from the rod. This article is arguably the best explanation of set out rods in print. The association with tobacco smoking now taints the article.

Some of the great brand names are *Log Cabin* and *Three Nuns.*

JD's

John Daniel

Moulding Planes Workshop

TTTG Workshops hopefully fill a need for knowledge in the use, care and maintenance of traditional tools, and provide an opportunity for camaraderie within the Group.

It's always heartening to look around and see friendly faces belonging to like-minded folk eager to expand their knowledge and enhance their skills.

This second workshop in the planes series of workshops was titled ***Special Purpose Planes.***

Special Purpose Planes is a very broad topic, how to present it? What planes will be covered and which will be most relevant to the interests of our participants? The aim was to cover the most common planes, such as Rebating, Ploughs and Beading planes as these had applications that would be most commonly needed in cabinet work, also joinery. Central to the second planes workshop was a display of the most common planes with the occasional scarce moulders thrown in for good measure.

The rebating planes shown included a Screw Stemmed Sash Fillister, a Handled Side Fillister, a Wedge Stemmed Sash fillister, a couple of Stick-and-rebate Sash planes (one by Mathieson and Sons (Glasgow)and the other by Sandusky Tool Co (Ohio) and a Continental Standing fillister (non-adjustable, set depth and width).

The ploughs (grooving planes) included a wedge stemmed un-handled plough, pairs of tongue and groove planes, a drawer bottom plane (an adjustable grooving plane with set depth and adjustable fence on sole) and a scratch stock made from a modified marking gauge.

Other moulders included a Continental meeting rail plane, a couple of reeding planes, beading planes and ornamental moulding planes; one really interesting Eighteenth Century plane was by *OKINES* (London); it was pointed out that the staining and dry rot on the toe of the sole did not detract from its importance as an example of an early plane.

Following the talk there was opportunity to get some hands-on experience in trying out some of the planes and get to experience the satisfaction in using a cordless, dust free hand tool.

The introductory photo gives a glimpse of the goings-on; in the fore-ground there is an ongoing discussion on the tools, to the left in the back-ground a Covetta (Cavetto) moulding plane is being setup, on the right a discussion on a recent find and at the far back there is a bit of decision making going on. The supporting photos will help to complete the story.

All factors considered I feel that once again TTTG had a satisfying and successful workshop and for myself, I was well rewarded for the time and effort involved.

Planing Mouldings Workshop

In 2014 TTTG will run a workshop on planning mouldings. Details in *NEWS 135*

Small threads

A problem from Mike Williams

I was asked to refix a drawer pull on a friend's sideboard. The drawer pull had been taped to the inside of the drawer and (erroneously as it turned out) I assumed that the securing nut on the inside had been lost.

I measured the drawer pull shaft, it was 1/8th x 26TPI Whitworth Brass thread. I looked in my junk box and didn't have one of those and certainly didn't have a tap of that size so had to come up with another solution. 1/8 is too small a size to internally thread on the lathe so I had to make a tap.

No problem; I had a piece of silver steel of slightly larger diameter so I turned down one end of it to 1/8" and proceeded to cut a 26 tpi thread on it in my Unimat lathe. The Unimat cuts threads with a copying attachment and as I have a 26 tpi master that wasn't a problem. I stopped threading it when I had nice sharp tops to the thread and cut three cutting grooves at about 120degrees along the thread. This also wasn't too much of a problem as the Unimat has a quill in the head and I was able to use it as a sort of small shaper. The Unimat lathe has a swivelling head also so I then was able to cut a taper on the end of the thread, removed the work piece from the chuck, filed a small square on the blank end for the tap handle to engage.

I looked at my work so far and it looked pretty good so I heated it to red heat, hardened it in water and tempered it in the oven at 215 degrees. Job finished?
No, I then compared it with the drawer pull shank and it was a noticeably larger diameter; a bit over 1/64" bigger in fact. What had happened was that as I had cut the thread, the soft silver steel had pushed upwards at the side of the thread and although the thread tops looked pretty pointy, I hadn't cut deep enough in the valleys by the time that I stopped.

When I looked at the thread tops under a microscope, they weren't perfectly sharp and had a faint line along the top where the thread sides had pushed up and met. Now all these problems would disappear into insignificance if the thread diameter was much bigger but at 1/8, these problems become quite important. The question is; should I have continued cutting the thread and hoping that the thread tops would form a sort of burr which could be removed with 600 wet and dry and measure the core diameter as I cut? Measuring the core diameter on something that size is difficult (or impossible as far as I was concerned). The Unimat manual suggests that when threading you try a nut on the thread as you cut to ensure that you have cut enough so maybe they knew about this problem on small work. Unfortunately when making a tap to thread a nut, you don't have a nut to keep trying on

the tap so I emailed my problem to John Bates, our tooling and lathe *guru*.

Reply from John Bates

A couple of quick points:

1. British Standard Brass (BSB) threads are Whitworth form - 55 degree flanks (though 60 will work fine) and rounded crests and roots (though truncated will do).

2. The tap major diameter should measure definitely no smaller than 0.125" and no larger than 0.134 inches measured over the rounded (truncated) crests. Depth of thread is 0.025" to the bottom of the rounded root.

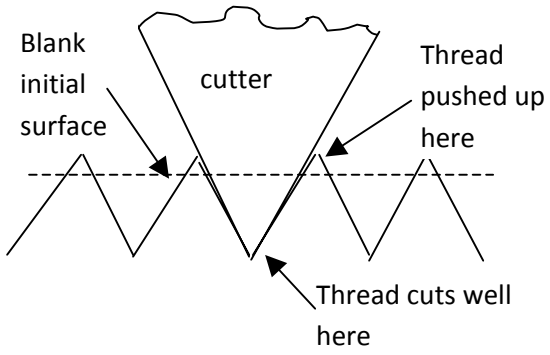
3. The helix angle is about 2.75 degrees (I think) - so the cutter needs to be ground or raked accordingly to this angle.

So yes the tap should be larger than 1/8 inch in diameter but no pointy tops - rounded (or truncated as these are easier to do) tops. The truncations of the crest and root should be about 0.006-0.007" wide for a 1/8-26 thread.

A rough or poor profile of the thread is not unexpected. It is typical when using a single point tool rather than a chaser. The threads can be cleaned up with a fine finishing pass and use of a fine file to tidy up the tops. But on small threads this it's no easy task.

I was grateful for the info about taps. It's hard to find this information as most writers assume that you buy taps, not make them. However, it didn't actually solve my problem, which was caused primarily by the fact that I am using a small lathe which can only take very small bites off the steel.

The Unimat manual recommends that each successive thread cut be no more than 0.004" (and less for steel). The tool cuts well at the thread root as you would expect and continues to do so until the thread is about three quarters there. Then, the tool pushes the thread up at the peaks rather than cuts because the width of the thread at the top is now small. The thread diameter is now slightly bigger than the blank. This doesn't really matter for threads of a reasonable diameter but at 1/8" it is significant. I now have a tap which will cut 9/64"x26 threads rather than the 1/8"x26 that I wanted. In a perfect world, I could continue to cut the thread until I reached the required root diameter then lightly turn the thread top back to the required outside diameter but I don't have any means of measuring the root diameter on anything that small.



I suspect that all of the above isn't a problem on a bigger lathe (one with a lot more torque) as you can take fewer but deeper cuts, rather akin to the technique of turning down to very small diameters when you take one heavy finishing cut. In both of these cases, you get a fairly rough finish.

The thread form from the Unimat is not rough because the top of the thread isn't cut, it is still the finished surface of the original blank, just pushed up higher.

So I contacted John again:

More from John

As you say, the deformation is due to the cutter rubbing at the top of the thread rather than cutting. How does it look under magnification? The slight double ridge you mentioned before is a classic sign of deformation and is one way of identifying a rolled thread from a cut thread (except in your case!).

In any event the key measurement is the effective diameter. For a 1/8-26 BSB this is 0.1025". So if you start with a blank say 0.128" in diameter and work from your feed dial so the in-feed is equal to the depth of thread (0.025") and stop cutting at this point. The minor diameter should then be 0.078" which, as you say is hard to measure.

The crests can be reshaped using a fine flat file while the tap blank is in the lathe to return the major diameter to spec. Need to get rid of that double ridge on the top of the thread and get a nice truncated flat about 0.006 wide. I suggest you work on getting down to a 0.128" major diameter as this will give some tolerance without too much slop.

✸*Making a tap is certainly an interesting exercise and there are many variables to consider.*

Mike's last words

John's idea of cutting the thread to a known depth on the dial and then trimming the top is the way to go.
Anyway, all was eventually well.
I found the original drawer-pull nut jammed into a crevice inside the drawer where it had obviously lodged years before, so my efforts at small tap making were unnecessary but I have learned a great deal from the exercise!

✸**In *NEWS* 135**

Practical Hints on Cutting Threads by John Bates

The "Collingwood" Hollow Spindle Treadle Lathe
John Bates

The illustration is a treadle lathe of entirely English type, made by the Nicholson Tool Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is of 5-inch centre, and weighs 8½ cwt., has hollow steel mandrel, with ball-bearings to take end-thrust. The treadle-motion runs in anti-friction roller-bearings and is provided with a heavy fly-wheel in addition to the driving-wheel. The base of the slide-rest is graduated for turning taper. The tail-stock has a side adjustment.

This lathe represents the usual type of English treadle-lathe. It is one, which divides favour here with the straight axle and outside drive.

A variation in detail is the substitution of rods for chains, or the use of a single crank in place of double ones. One crank is by some considered better than two, on the ground that there is no difficulty in adjusting the lengths of the pitman or of the chains exactly alike.

But two are employed in lathes exceeding about 4 feet in length. Most axles are fitted with a fly-wheel, as shown, so that they run easily, smoothly, and regularly. Most lathes, too, have one of the wheels weighted opposite to the crank, so that the cranks come above the centres when the lathe is at rest, ready to start the treadle without pulling at the belt.

Source: *Page's Engineering Weekly*, Jun 1903, p.15 and *English & American Lathes*, 1900 p.102

What is it?

Setting. For hand and back saws, a saw set that acts on the principle of the hammer and anvil, such as the one illustrated in Fig. 16, is best. The spring sets, so much in use, will not give so regular and even a set to the teeth as will one or more light blows with the hammer on the beveled face of the anvil. By this method the tooth is not bent or sprung beyond the position in which it is intended to remain, and the blade of the saw is not bent or affected by the stroke of the hammer on the point of the tooth. A saw set, of the kind shown in Fig. 16, can be adjusted to set the points of the teeth to any depth desired; and, even if repeated light blows are given, the tooth cannot be bent beyond the required distance. The blow may be struck on *a* with a light mallet or it may be struck from below with the operator's foot on a treadle connected with *e*, leaving both hands free to hold and to guide the saw.

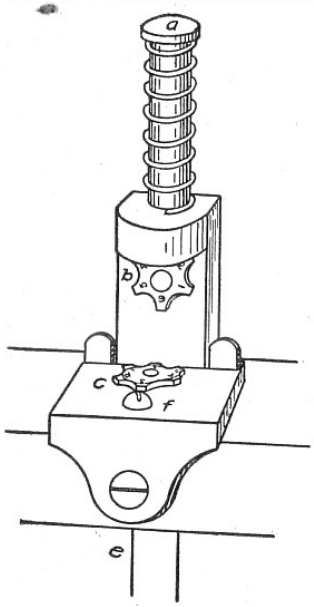


Fig. 16. Saw Setter

In setting a saw, it is always better to use two or three light blows on a tooth than to try to do the work with one heavy blow; and this is especially the case if the saw is hard, as all good and well-tempered saws should be.

The tool in the photo is in the TTTG Tool Collection. Mike Williams came up with the answer to "what is it?"

I knew that I had seen one of these tools before but it has taken me a couple of days to find it in my library. The answer is from a book entitled "Pattern Making" by Ritchie and Monroe. 1916.

The TTTG "*watsit*" is identical but it also has something resembling a hold-down bracket which makes me believe that it has been used to set a band saw blade.

The illustration shows what I think is a screw-head "f" so that the set can be fastened down to the bench but no bracket. Certainly, the bracket would prevent you setting an ordinary saw on the device.

WATSITS Wanted

Who can resist trying to solve a "*what is it*"?

TTTG wants your ***WATSITS.*** Please send your photos to the *NEWS* Editor.

If your ***WATSITS*** have you puzzled then they will interest readers of *NEWS.*

The editors may know what it is or we may be stumped!

What is it?

Fred Murrell

I bought these instruments a couple of weeks ago at North Rocks Sunday markets. They were made by *Whistlewood* -Sydney Australia the unusual aspect is that they are made of Australian Gidgee with brass fittings.

The round brass fittings on the pivot points are of the type used, many years ago, to bind commercial documents such as balance sheets presentation documents and business proposals. The angle divider is of the same size as the Stanley equivalent and probably had as much use as most of them seem to have enjoyed.

The inside callipers are 10 1/2" long or 267 mm with brass wire points one of which was loose and both of which were savagely bent.

The quadrant was missing and I had to make one. I assume that the original would have been brass as the fitting anchoring the fixed end would accept something that was no more than 3/32" thick.

When were they made?

The screws used were readily available in the nineteen fifties and sixties as I recall, but they were probably available for a few years before that.

Citric Acid saves money!

Bob Crosbie

I was putting a handful of old files into a tub of hot citric acid solution when I noticed an old set of blunt disposable thicknesser blades with minor surface rust. I like to get the most out of every mix of citric acid so I threw the blades into the mix.

A couple of days later I removed the files and blades, washed them in warm soapy water and dried them. The files went into the *TTTG Files Box*, some will be sold and some will be reused at one of the *TTTG Blacksmithing* classes.

A few more days later I picked up the High Speed Steel disposable thicknesser blades. To my surprise the blades felt sharp. Of course the nicks were still there but the edges were as sharp as new.

Next step was to install the blades in my Makita thicknesser and to machine a few boards. The results were good, no hammering and a reasonably good finish.

I've had a Makita thicknesser for about twenty years so I have quite a number of old blunt blades. Sets of two blades are about $90 so this discovery has saved me a fair bit of money. I'm assuming I will only get one "resharpening" from each set.

Citric acid is a real money saver! Recently I sharpened a batch of old wood rasps as well as half a dozen *Dreadnought* and *Millencut* files. The results were excellent.

When using Citric Acid always wear gloves and avoid breathing any out-gassing vapour. Citric Acid is a relatively safe acid pickle.

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The best at the best price

Available at all TTTG events

TTTG bulk buys the best "food grade" Citric Acid

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TTTG sells Citric Acid as a "service to members"

Available in resealable bags **500 grams $5**

Verbal instructions provided with every purchase

Sash Templates

Bob Crosbie

"How are Sash Templates used?" The old joinery text books have few details regarding the use of sash templates. George Ellis in "Modern Practical Joinery" (1909) mentions the use of sash templates when scribing sash joints but argues a better method is to use a mitre template and then cut the scribe with a scribing gouge finishing on the mitre line.

There is a great deal of assumed knowledge behind George Ellis's comments. Sash templates were a familiar tool to joiners and the old text book authors felt no need to provide detailed accounts of the practical mechanics of using these once commonplace tools.

Types of Sash Templates

Single Sash Templates are used for scribing sash rails.
Double Sash Templates are used for scribing glazing bars.

Double Sash Templates are made out of the solid or in two parts with screws. Double Sash Templates in two parts with screws allows for some adjustment. This is useful when using Sash Planes to *stick and rebate* as the fillet size can be altered to suit the sash thickness.

Variants of Sash Templates

*Sash Templates, Mitred ends

*Sash Templates, Scribe end

*Sash Templates, Scribe end faced with brass.

Sash Mouldings

For two centuries Sashes were made to standard thicknesses.

The thickness of the rails and stiles was divided into three units.

Moulding width	*1/3 thickness*
Fillet width	*1/3 thickness*
Rebate width	*1/3 thickness*

Sash Planes were made to plane standard profiles and sizes.

Sash Planes were made in pairs to match a standard sash thickness. Alternatively Sash Planes were made to *stick and rebate*.

Sash Planes to stick and rebate can be adjusted to vary the fillet slightly to suit "full" sash thicknesses.

Sash Templates were made to match the pairs of Sash Planes.

Handled Scribing Gouges were made to match Sash Templates with brass faced Scribe ends.

Sash Making Workshop

In the second half of 2014 TTTG will offer workshops on making sashes and doors by hand methods. Details will be announced in a future issue of *NEWS.*

Making sash by hand

The *width* and *height* rods are drawn and a cutting list made. The timber, *stuff,* is selected. The *stuff* is then planed to size. The planed sash members are then laid face down on the rod and set out. The mortises are *chopped* and the tenon cheeks are *ripped down*.

The rebates for the glass are planed, *stuck,* with the sash fillister plane. The moulding is planed, *stuck*, with the sash planes. The fence of the planes is against the face side when planing, *sticking*, the stiles and rails and against the face edge when planing, *sticking*, the glazing bars.

When using the sash fillister and sash planes, the rails and stiles are held in the bench vice and the glazing bars are held on the *sticking board* on the bench top. After sticking the mouldings the tenon *shoulders* are sawn. The rails and bars are then scribed.

Sash Planes and Templates

It is rare to find complete sets of sash planes and templates.

Old Tool Chests often end up being plundered by tool dealers.

Collectors often sell off "common" planes to enhance the collection.

Anyone offering to donate tools to TTTG is always advised to *leave everything in the box!*

Using Sash Templates

Sash Templates are used after the sash rebates and mouldings are planed and tenon shoulders cut.

Single sash templates are held against the face side on the sash moulding and in line with the sawn tenon shoulder.

Using Single Sash Templates with Mitred ends

The mitres are cut with a firmer chisel and scribing is on the mitre cut with a scribing gouge.

Using Single Sash Templates with scribing profile ends

The scribing is cut with the scribing gouge on the profile end.

If the ends are brass faced a handled scribing gouge is used to cut the scribings to the same depth on each rail tenon.

Using Double Sash Templates

Double Sash Templates are laid over the fillet of the glazing bar with the glazing bar supported by a saddle in the vice. The saddle is the reverse of the glazing bar profile when the reverse moulding profile cut into end grain. The end grain prevents the gouge cuts from destroying the saddle profile. The scribing is cut using the templates as scribing with Single Templates. *The scribing should be cut half way through the bar and the bar turned over and remounted on the saddle to cut the other half of the scribing.*

Sash Templates with mitred ends verses Sash Templates with profiled ends

In *Modern Practical Joinery 1909*, George Ellis favours the use of Sash Templates with mitred ends and argues these templates make better scribed joints.

If the sash planes are sharpened to exactly match the template perfect joints should result. However if the edge is slightly out the mitre must give a perfect scribe line.

I suspect experienced joiners found in practice using Sash Templates with mitred ends was quicker and insured perfect scribed joints.

How many joiners' workshops had full sets of Sash Templates with profiled ends? Brass faced sash templates were more expensive than plain beech sash templates.

TATHS Correspondence on Sash Templates

In TATHS Newsletter 122 there is a request for information on using Sash Templates. In response, the NEWS editor sent a draft of this article to TATHS editor Brian Read, the TATHS journal editor.

A TATH's suggested using a mitre template may damage the scribe. This was my reply;

Cutting mitres before using the scribing gouge creates a scribing line for the scribing gouge. This method was favoured by George Ellis and may have been quicker than using a Sash Template with scribing profile ends. "Burring over" would only result if a blunt chisel was used to cut the mitres. Is this another examples of a "theory" divorced from any real practical experience?

Brass faced Sash Templates with profiled ends

Sash Templates with profiled ends often show wear from contact with, or being "nicked" with the scribing gouge. Facing the scribing profile with brass increases the Sash Template life and allows a handled scribing gouge to be used without damaging the sash template.

When were *Brass faced Sash Templates first made?*

The author has a pair of 5/8" Sash Ovolo Planes with Sash Templates. Both the matching Single and Double Templates are brass faced. The Planes and Sash Templates are stamped *R Nelson*

The Brass faced Single Sash Template is stamped *R Nelson's Improved*

The planes and Sash Templates were made in the 1820s.

Did Richard Nelson invent of the Brass faced Sash Template?

Sashes and Coping Saws

During the 1930s the Coping Saw began to be used to scribe the sash bar joints. This modern workshop practice may cause confusion regarding the practical use of Sash Templates. Mitred End Sash Templates are used to guide a sharp firmer chisel to cut a mitre before cutting the scribe profile. The sash rail scribes are cut no more than one third across the width of the rail. The sash bar scribes are cut across the full width of the bar. For glazing bars a saddle is necessary if a scribing gouge is used to cut the scribe. A coping Saw can be used to cut sash bar scribes, cutting to the mitre line. At least one speculative theory is "a pencil can be used to mark the scribe line and a coping saw used to cut to the pencil line." If this is done the resulting scribe cut will have one ragged edge. Current bad practice is not a guide to correct traditional methods.

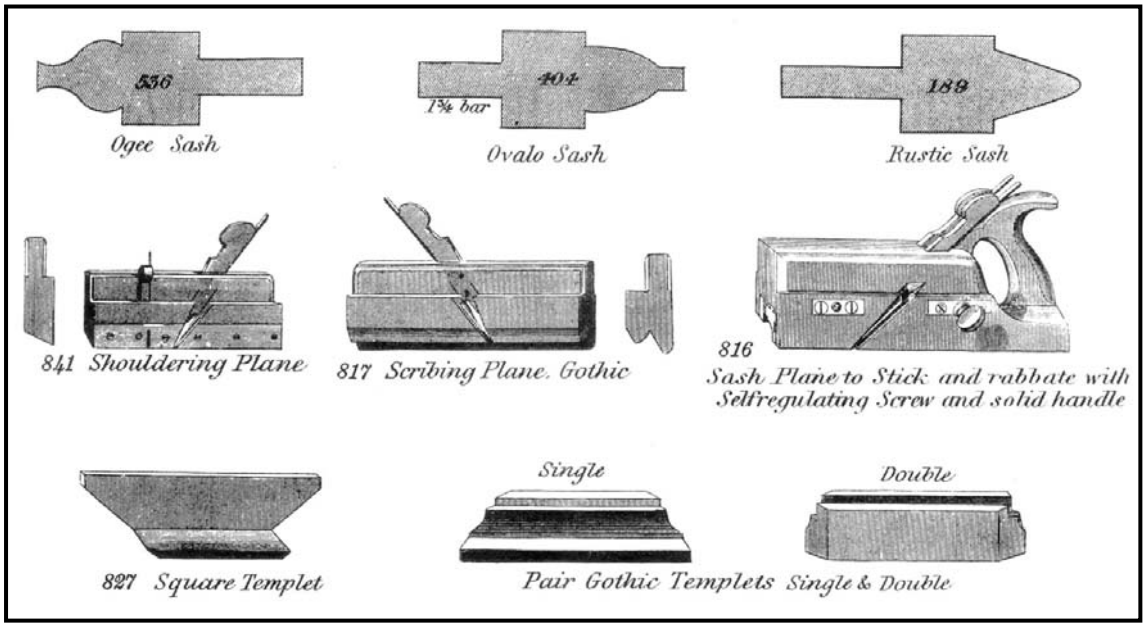
Scribing Planes

Scribing planes were made to match sash planes. How were scribing planes used?

Hand practice is to stick the rebates and sash mouldings before cutting the scribings. To prevent break out from the action of the plane blade the moulding would need to be supported. A reverse profile piece would need to be cramped to the moulded edge of the rail and a square edged to the square edge, depending on which was on the left side when planing the scribing.

There has been speculation that scribing planes were used with Sash Templates. A moment's examination of a scribing plane and the corresponding sash templates will reveal this is not possible. Scribing planes do not fit over sash templates.

Theory divorced from practice?



KBC History Berto Pandolfo

KBC or Ken Bowes & Co. Ltd was a manufacturing company based in South Australia (SA), founded by Ken Bowes in the 1936. Ken Bowes operated out of his home garage in Forestville with nine employees.

In 1938 KBC opened a factory in Woodlands Park SA and by 1949 employed ninety employees (*Australasian Manufacturer Annual 1949*). Although the company produced domestic appliances such as a bean slicer and clothes wringer it was tool construction and die casting of military parts such as ammunition parts (shell and bomb noses) and tank attack guns that kept the company busy during the Second World War. In 1939 KBC constructed a purpose built plating facility to further its ability to produce in-house.

Following the war KBC continued with die casting of components such as motor body hardware and accessories (e.g. car door handles) automotive and aeroplane engine parts and refrigerator hardware.

In this post war period KBC reintroduced its clothes wringer and bean slicer and by 1949 had produced 300,000 bean slicers. During this period KBC added an assembly line and electric winding section to the factory.

KBC's entry into the hardware market begins in 1948 with the ¼" KBC Electric Drill. 1948).

This drill was designed for the cabinet maker, metal or plastic worker, electrical and general handyman. The entire body of the drill was made from die cast zinc alloy, was 7 3/8" long and weighed 4lb. 4 ½ oz. The drill was unique for having incorporated an easily removable front plate on the handle to allow the user easy access to the connection terminals.

It is still unclear exactly when KBC ceased operations. Some facts are that two drills with similarities to KBC drills appear on the cover of a Lightburn catalogue in 1962 and a Lightburn employee is documented as demonstrating KBC drills in Queensland in 1965 (Australian Hardware Journal 1965). I also have in my own collection several drills with Lightburn technical data labels but still visible on the side housing the in-moulded graphics 'KBC Power Chief'. I can only assume that for a short period an agreement to co-distribute KBC drills must have existed between KBC and Lightburn. KBC drills sold under the Lightburn brand were still available in 1972 (Lightburn 1972).

Old Power Tools

Berto is interested in old Australian Power Tools and any printed material relating to old Australian Power Tools

TTTG will refer any offers to Berto!

KBC Products

1938 Wringer and Bean Slicer
1948 Electric Drill
1949 Juice Extractor
1950 Electric Food Mixer
1957 Electric Drill Power Chief, ¼" and 5/16"
1965 Electric Drill
3/8" Dual Speed K15.

KBC Personnel

The key KBC Personnel.

Ken Bowes, Director
(Australasian Manufacturer Annual 1949)

John Morand, Sales Manager, approx. 1950
(The Hardware Journal 1950)

Allan E. Pearce, Sales Representative Victoria and Tasmania
(The Hardware Journal 1950)

Kevin Jones, KBC Demonstrator Queensland, approx. 1954
(Pandolfo 2011)

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THE TOOL CHEST Issue 110 November 2013

The feature article in this issue is ***George Thwaithes Tool Box.***

This Cabinet Maker's Tool Chest dates from around 1820 and contains some of the original tools as well as later family farm and household tools.
The Tool Chest is a plain journeyman's box and gives an idea of a typical tradesman's Tool Chest and tools.

A short article on the worlds' oldest wooden structure will cause some readers to rethink assumptions regarding stone-age people.
The structure is a well lining frame made from hewn oak with draw-bored mortise and tenon joints. The frame was made between 5206 and 5098 BC.

The Zig Zag Railway Needs Your Help!

As many of you would already know, the Zig Zag Railway was devastated by the fires that burnt through the Blue Mountains earlier this week. Whilst just on the cusp of returning to passenger service, the efforts of members have once again been destroyed. Not only did Zig Zag lose multiple historic passenger cars and associated infrastructure but also much of its workshop equipment.

Some of the equipment destroyed in the fire includes these "big ticket" essential items:

*2 lathes 24" swing
*Surface grinder
*Geared pedestal drilling machine
*12" pedestal grinder
*8" bench grinder
*Universal milling machine
*Turret milling machine

If anyone can help with the replacement of any of these items we'd love to hear from you. Unfortunately, as insurance will only cover contents up to a certain value, we'll have to fund most of these ourselves somehow as most of the insurance payout will go towards repairing the buildings.

Contact jamesw@zzr.org.au

James Windsor (Chairman)

Reviews

PDF Rodney Brown

How to Make Woodwork Tools
C H Hayward

I stumbled across this old book in PDF format which might interest readers of News.
Check it out with the link below;

http://woodbyhand.blogspot.com/2012/04/how-to-make-woodwork-tools-charles-h.html

Toolemera Press
At The Sign Of The Woodworker ™

The site has a blog archive of blogs on traditional woodworking.

For example
What finish should I use on wooden planes?

In this blog the USA practice of finishing wooden planes with shellac is contrasted to the UK practice of oiling planes with raw linseed oil.

Toolemera Press publishes reprints of old books woodworking books. The blogs contain a well-reasoned discussions and extracts from old woodworking textbooks.

Shoulder Plane Shoot Out

Furniture and Cabinet Making 209
September 2013

In this article Rob Stoakley reviews most of the currently-in-production shoulder planes. The Stanley 92 is not reviewed.

A few of the planes he reviews are not shoulder planes.

The article contains very useful information on tuning and using shoulder planes. The conclusions reached are fair and well balanced.

If the *News* editor was put on the spot and asked to recommend a shoulder plane the choice would be between the *Wood River 92* and the *Stanley 92*. Both these planes are well made and affordable.

Jim Davey sells the *Wood River 92* and the *Stanley 92* as well as an extensive range of quality planes and other woodworking tools.

In 2014 Jim Davey will be offering a series of workshops for TTTG.

In 2014 TTTG will offer workshops on *Saw Sharpening, Tool Repairs, Mouldings, Wood Joints* and more. Details of these workshops will be announced in NEWS 135.

REVIEWS WANTED

The *NEWS* editor wants reviews from TTTG members. If you have read something of potential interest to other members consider writing a review for *NEWS*. Keep it simple and give your honest opinion. Do not worry "*is it good enough",* the *NEWS* editor will *value add* the review

THE TRADITIONAL TOOLS GROUP INC.

TOOL SALE

SUNDAY 23rd FEBRUARY, 2014

9AM - 1PM

AT THE BRICKPIT SPORTS STADIUM

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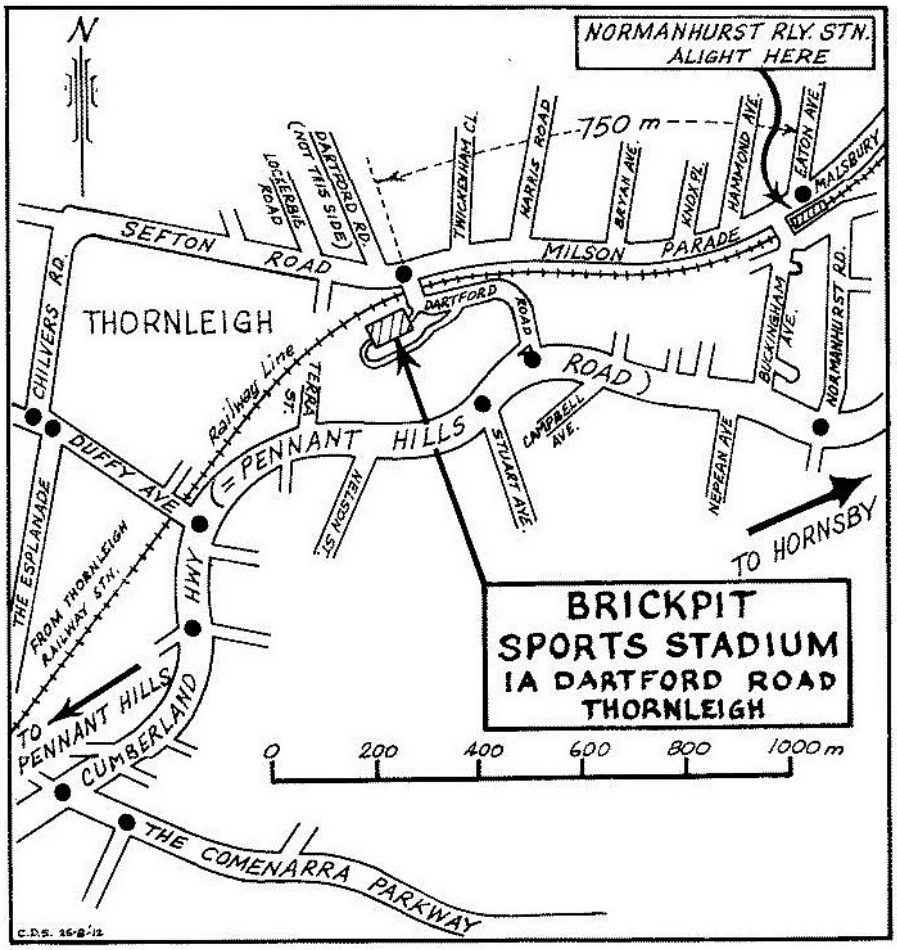

Over 40 tables of user and collector tools.

ENTRY $5 / hd

(Disinterested spouses and accompanied children free) Free Parking Refreshments available

Sale is indoors on basketball court; it's on wet or dry. Please wear shoes with non-marking soles.

Gregory's / UBD Map Reference: D9 on Map 221

(If you're coming by train, alight at Normanhurst Railway Station and walk south-west 750 metres.)

Traders please contact Clynt Sheehy on (02) 9416 7134 or treasurer@tttg.org.au Tables are 1800 x 720 mm and rent at $40 each

THE TRADITIONAL TOOLS GROUP INC

2014 TOOL SALE

Over 40 tables of Quality Old Tools

All types of user and collectable hand tools

Hand tools to suit Tradesmen, Amateurs and Collectors

Hand Tools for all Traditional Trades

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DOORS **OPEN 9am** DOORS **CLOSE 1pm**

The Brickpit Sports Stadium

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(See map on previous page)

$5.00/head Entry

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