

***NEWS* 148**



May 2016
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TTTG
www.tttg.org.au

NEWS

For twenty years the TTTG magazine **NEWS** has been mailed out in the week before each TTTG General Meeting.

Starting with *NEWS* 148, May 2016, there will be four issues of *NEWS* annually.

Each issue of *NEWS* will be mailed in the 3rd week of;

MAY
AUGUST
NOVEMBER
FEBRUARY

Starting in April 2016 an electronic newsletter was emailed and posted on the TTTG website.

A TTTG electronic newsletter will be emailed and posted on the TTTG website one week before each TTTG General Meeting.

The TTTG Electronic newsletter will be emailed to all financial members in the week immediately before each TTTG General Meeting.

To get your electronic newsletter send your email address to the TTTG Secretary, John Bates.

johnbates@tttg.org.au

TTTG Membership Rules

The MEMBERSHIP YEAR starts on 1 July and ends on the following 30 June.

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is determined by the Committee and from 1 July 2016 the fee is \$50.

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is due to be paid on July 1 each year and must be paid on or before August 15.

A Member may choose to pay the Membership Fee one (1) year in advance, but only from 1 January in the current Membership Year and only for one (1) year.

A Member who has NOT paid their Membership Fee by August 15 becomes an UN-FINANCIAL MEMBER from that date and will cease to receive the *NEWS* magazine or the bi-monthly Newsletter. Access to the Members' area of the TTTG website will also cease.

A NEW MEMBER joining between July 1 and March 31 the following year is a full Member for the remainder of that Membership Year only.

A New Member joining between April 1 and June 30 does not become a full Member until the following Membership Year and must pay the Membership Fee applicable to that Membership Year.

John Bates, Bob Crosbie April 2016

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Volunteers Wanted

To help with NEWS

To help at workshops

To help at events

**Why not get more
involved with TTTG?**

Cover

Advert for B&D Power Tools, 1960.

Next Meeting

28 June 2016

Brush Farm House

Forster Hall,

19 Lawson Street

Eastwood

6.00pm to 10.00pm

Display of rare tools from the TTTG Tool Collection &

A mega- auction of surplus ironmongery and old tools

*Quality refreshments including
freshly brewed coffee.*

*Again there will be many bargains
to be secured at low prices! A run
of donations provides many items
to be put under the hammer.*

Auction Rules

*The tools to be auctioned will be
under cover before the auction.*

*If you bring tools to be auctioned
give details before the meeting.*

Minimum Bid \$2

2016 TTTG Fees

Membership **\$50**

Workshops **\$40**

Tool Sales **\$5**

Meetings **\$5**

Last Meeting

12 April 2016

National Trust Centre
Annie Wyatt Room
Observatory Hill
Sydney

Topic: There Were No Tools

Speaker: Bob Crosbie

Bob challenged the common view
“*there were no tools*” in early New
South Wales”.

The time frame was from the
British Invasion to emergence of a
Free Colony in NSW.

The presentation was followed by
an auction of numerous items of
ironmongery and associated items.

***The auction raised the cash to
purchase a TTTG Printer.***

TTTG Contacts

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Next Meeting

28 June 2016

\$5 Entry

Brush Farm House
Forster Hall
19 Lawson Street
Eastwood
6.00pm to 9pm

*Display of rare tools from the
TTTG Tool Collection*

&

*A mega- auction of surplus
ironmongery and old tools*

Minimum bid \$2.

Tools auctioned by arrangement
for 25% commission fee.

*Quality refreshments including
freshly brewed coffee*

TTTG Mega- Auction

Where? Forster Hall
Brush Farm House
Eastwood

When? 28 June 2016
6.00pm to 9pm

TTTG is rationalising the amount of
miscellaneous ironmongery and
small tools accumulated over many
years in order to “make space” for
the best TTTG tools and machines.

Minimum bid is \$2

There will be some reserves set but
there will be numerous bargains.

Everything must go!

TTTG Publications

The Newsletter

The Newsletter is a four page electronic newsletter sent by email to financial members one week before a General Meeting.

The Newsletter announces the next General Meeting and contains any current information.

*The Newsletter includes members' **Wanted** and **For Sale** Adverts.*

NEWS

The TTTG magazine is published quarterly and mailed to all TTTG financial members in the months May, August, November, February.

NEWS includes notices of events, meetings and workshops.

NEWS has articles on old and new hand and machine tools.

NEWS has reviews of books and magazine articles on old and new hand and machine tools.

TTTG Reprints

TTTG has published a number of reprints of old tool catalogues.

Stocks of these reprints are low but some are available.

The two rare Carter Tools leaflets are in stock and cost \$5 each.

TTTG will be publishing more old tool catalogue reprints in 2016.

TTTG Guides

TTTG has published a guide to Sharpening Stones and a guide to Stanley Screw Threads.

Both guides are out of stock.

TTTG Special Publications

A number of special publications will be published in 2016.

These include a collection of the best title pages from NEWS and a selection of articles from NEWS.

2016 Sydney Timber and Working With Wood Show

24, 25 & 26 June 2016

Hall 6, Sydney Showground at Sydney Olympic Park

10.00 am - 4.00 pm each day

TTTG Demonstrations

Planing Mouldings
Edge Tool Sharpening
Cutting Dovetails
Making Window Sashes

2017 Sydney Tool Sale

The Brickpit has been booked for the 2017 Sydney Tool Sale.

The date of the 2017 Sydney Tool Sale is Sunday 26 February.

TTTG Tool Sale Terms and Conditions for Table Rental apply.

Application forms will be available later this year.

Reservations for tables will be taken.

Advance payments for tables will not be accepted currently.

Table rental for the 2017 Sydney Tool Sale will be \$50 per table.

Please direct any enquires to;

John Bates TTTG Secretary

PO Box 75 Eastwood

NSW 2122

2016 TTTG Workshops

Forster Hall Brush Farm House

19 Lawson Street Eastwood

Cost \$40 for each workshop

Enrol online www.macquarie.nsw.edu.au

Or

Enrol and pay on the day

May 29	Sunday	Heritage Joinery
June 12	Sunday	Hand Tools: buying and using
July 24	Sunday	Hand Tools: care and repair
August 20	Saturday	Wood Finishing and Polishing
September 11	Sunday	Tool Handles: making wood handles
September 18	Sunday	Woodworking: the tools and skills
October 23	Sunday	Sharpening Edge Tools
November 27	Sunday	Planes: tuning and using

Secretary's Report

John Bates

"JUST A SEC"

Well the new 'electronic' NEWSLETTER No.1 and the first new format 4-issues-per-year NEWS magazines are done and dusted.

Let us know what you think.

These changes have been essential to keep TTTG financial. Rising print and postage costs meant that, even with membership fees going to \$50 per year, getting a bigger and better quality NEWS necessitated a move from six to four issues a year.

Believe me the Committee has done its best to keep costs down and will continue to do so.

With NEWS moving to quarterly issues the bi-monthly NEWSLETTER was needed to ensure members were kept up-to-date with events, workshops, meeting schedules and such. All members who have registered an email address will receive the electronic NEWSLETTER No.2 in soft copy format.

The response to my request for members to check and update their contact and email details has been terrific.

Now I would like to ask you to think seriously about how you receive NEWS. Is a paper copy needed? By opting to receive an electronic version via email you will be helping us to keep costs down and that means we can direct more resources to other member activities and services.

Next Meeting

You will no doubt be aware that the next General Meeting will change venues and be held at Brush Farm House at Eastwood.

The meeting will be held on Tuesday 28 June 2016. The usual Auction will be much bigger so don't miss out on some real bargains. The aim is to sell and free up storage space.

I confess that my first few months as Secretary has been a tough task trying to fill the boots of my predecessor Michael Williams and his contributions have been sorely missed at Committee Meetings.

Another challenge confronts the Committee on 30 June 2016 when our long serving Treasurer, Clynt Sheehy calls it a day (or 19 years). If there is an aspiring Treasurer out there please let me know.

New Life Members

Clynt Sheehy

Michael Williams

For long service to The Traditional Tools Group

President's Report

Bob Crosbie

The first four months of 2016 involved some significant changes for The Traditional Tools Group.

The new Secretary, John Bates, and the new Public Officer, Andrew O'Connor quickly settled into their new roles. John has improved some administrative processes and his attention to detail has assisted in effectively implementing decisions made by the Committee.

New membership applications

The membership rules have been rewritten to remove an ambiguity. To join TTTG the applicant is required to complete and submit an application form. The methods of payment are listed on the application form.

Membership Fees

The TTTG membership is \$50pa. There are no concessional fees.

NEWS

The TTTG magazine *NEWS* will be published four times a year. The publication months are: May August November February.

A print version of *NEWS* will be sent by mail to financial members.

TTTG members can receive *NEWS* by email by selecting this option. Quarterly issues of *NEWS* will allow the production of a better quality magazine.

Meeting Venues

The June meeting will be held in Forster Hall at Brush Farm House in Eastwood. If this meeting is well attended the TTTG Committee will consider holding future meetings at this venue.

Workshops

TTTG Workshops will continue to be in Forster Hall at Brush Farm House in Eastwood.

TTTG Workshops will be offered by Macquarie Community College.

The workshop fee is \$40.

TTTG Treasurer

TTTG needs a treasurer in 2016. Anyone interested is encouraged to contact John Bates.

The Future of TTTG

TTTG faces several challenges:

- Recruiting Committee members
- Securing a permanent workshop
- Contributors to *NEWS*

Not having a permanent workshop limits the scope of TTTG's events and workshops programme.

For *NEWS* to continue as a quality magazine the editor needs more contributions from members.

TTTG is a secure organisation and should continue to grow and to develop. This will only happen if the members are actively involved.

TTTG and Power Tools

You can take it with you!

That's so light... so compact... so complete... that wherever you take the new Black & Decker Power Tool Chest you've got a fully portable workshop!

Just think how much the artwork, the scope of your achievement! activities, how much easier it will now be to do many of those odd jobs, drilling, sanding, grinding, grinding and buffing, even with the mobile workshop.

Check us out for either a 2" Drill or All-Purpose Unit.

ALL-PURPOSE UNIT POWER TOOL CHEST
This chest contains a complete set of tools and accessories for cutting, grinding, sanding and buffing. It's the most complete mobile workshop of any size.

MAIL ORDERING
An up-to-date Chest is always well stocked. Send for the new and latest after you've seen the 2" Drill or All-Purpose Unit.

2" DRILL POWER TOOL CHEST
An up-to-date Chest is always well stocked. Send for the new and latest after you've seen the 2" Drill or All-Purpose Unit.

These Power Tool Chests are available from all leading hardware, tool and electrical shops.

The power tool chests themselves are sturdy built of 14 gauge sheet to give a lifetime's service. They are specially reinforced, compact and balanced for easy carrying. Together with these tools and accessories they will help you to do a great number of odd jobs and do a hundred jobs around the home.

If you are in doubt about which of these two power tool chests will best serve your purpose, fill in the coupon for literature, samples and mail to us. By the way, send us ideas for a bonus gift to keep in mind! — from All the Family to Dad!

Black & Decker POWER TOOL CHESTS

BLACK & DECKER (A/ASIA) PTY. LTD.
5 BRIDGE ROAD, GLEBE, N.S.W. 2036
5 PERRIS STREET, PETERSBURG, VIC 3207

World's Largest Makers of Portable Electric Tools

Please send me FREE literature leaflet giving full details of these two POWER TOOL CHESTS.

SEND THIS COUPON

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

A. H. 5th October 1960

THE AEROPLANE 4 MAY 9, 1947

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS
As you might SAY — **ACTI**

Soft! That's what you kids is nowadays. When I was a little squiddlum I had to put the nuts on with box spanner and tommy bar; turning and heaving until me pore little arms was fit to bust and me pore little knuckles bleeding. Did anyone care? Only my Mum. They tried me with a Power Tool but when I tried to lift it me pore little legs gave way. A hard life—but it made a man of me.

And then this bloke invents this 'ere tool. Doosooter it's called and don't ask me to spell it. Light! A baby can use it. You can use it. You with your legs like a sparrer's and your arms like a couple of bent straws. You won't get no bleedin' knuckles. You won't go 'ome cryin' for tiredness and fall asleep with your face in your supper. Soft! That's what you'll be. Just a pore little squiddlum! I'm sorry for you, son, I am. Straight! You bin born too late.

DESOUTTER Specialists in Lightweight, Pneumatic and Electric Portable Tools

DESOUTTER TOOL CO. (LONDON) LTD., THE WIDGE, HENDON, LONDON, N.W.4. TELEPHONE: COLENDALE 6346-7-8-9. TELEGRAMS: DESPNUCO, HYDE, LONDON, G.K. 6399

jcmen

The Desoutter advert is 1940s Great Britain.

The Black & Decker advert is 1960s Australia.

Between them these adverts span the decades when portable power tools displaced many hand tools.

The 1940's "passing on of wisdom compared with the confident 60's *You can take it with you.*

TTTG is interested in tools and what tools can do. All tools, not only old collectable hand tools. TTTG teaches real skills and encourages the use of tools, both hand and mechanically powered.

The TTTG Tool Collection includes machines and electric power tools.

The TTTG Tool Collection

Some of the Power Tools

Elu MOF11 Portable Router

Wolf Portable Circular Saw

Wolf Belt Sander

B&D Heavy Duty Electric Drill

B&D 1 HP Portable Router

B&D Power Tool Chest

TTTG wants Power Tools

TTTG accepts donations of old hand and power tools.

TTTG is interested in all types of old hand and power tools.

Correspondence

The TTTG Committee,

*Regarding: **Positions Vacant***

I am an ex TTTG position holder in that I was the figure on the TTTG Logo up to 2014. In that year TTTG started to use the current logo.

Maybe my face didn't fit but I know I had more than a few supporters among the TTTG members. Before my image was used by TTTG it was used to promote Tough Braces.

For a long period from the 1960s until the formation of TTTG in the early 1990s I was "unemployed". Still I did better than my big brother who was considered to be on the logo but was rejected in my favour.

The new TTTG logo is great but there must be room for some iconic Australian tool images like one of the Tough brothers.

*Yours respectfully,
Tough Minor*



Editor's Comment

Created in the late 1940's the two *TOUGH* brothers, Minor & Major, were originally the trademarks for *TOUGH* Minor and *TOUGH* Major carpenter's bit braces.

TTTG was formed in the early 1990's and *TOUGH* Minor became the TTTG logo.

Why Minor and not Major?

Was a coin flipped?

The TTTG Committee was looking for a tool related image with a strong Australian association.

TOUGH Minor is less threatening than *TOUGH* Major!

Both the *TOUGH* brothers are memorable Australian images.



TOUGH

The famous "TOUGH" MAJOR all metal ratchet carpenter's brace for the discriminating tradesman. Made with 10, 12 and 14 inch sweep.

The "TOUGH" MINOR for the amateur where price is a consideration - Plastic Head and Hand Grip - attractive platec finish. Alligator Jaws Ratchet or Plain. Made with 10 and 12 inch sweep.

"TOUGH" 1/2" bench drill complete with 1/3 or 1/2 horse power motor. Ball Bearings throughout. Capacity 0 to 1/2". Overall Height 36 1/2". Drilling Depth 4". Chuck to Table 10 1/2". Chuck to Base 17 3/4". Table 11 1/2" diameter.

Also available with Morse Taper Quill.

"TOUGH" Keyless Drill Chuck. 0 to 1/2" Ball Bearing. Spring Loaded Jaws.

A
CARR & ELLIOTT
AGENCY

TTTG's previous old Logo was literally handed to the editor at the first Sydney Working With Wood Show. A copy of 1948 Hardware Year Book was passed over the counter with "you might like this?" The decision was;

Minor or Major?

Tough braces are top quality. Tough machinery is also superb. The editor has a Tough Lathe and a Tough Hollow Chisel Mortiser.

Did we make the right decision on the TTTG Logo and are we now making the right choice for a TTTG Mascot?

The TTTG Logo

The TTTG Graphic adopted in 2014 has been a great success and will continue to be used on signage, correspondence and publications.



The *Tough Minor* image has strong visual appeal and is still popular with many TTTG members.

The Traditional Tools Group is not a clone of older overseas collectors or tool users associations.

TTTG needs a local image.

The *Tough Minor* image always attracts attention and starts conversations about Australian made tools and machines.



TTTG Mascot

Tough Minor is returning in the new position of the *TTTG Mascot*.

The words *Tough* and *Minor* will be removed from the 1947 graphic.

NEWS 149 will reveal the digitally

TTTG CITRIC ACID

\$5 for 450 grams

The cheapest and best

For sale at Meetings and Workshops

TTTG Citric Acid is sold as a powder in a convenient plastic resealable bag. TTTG Citric Acid mixed with hot water is a rapid and safe way to remove rust.

Where to Buy

#Get Tools Direct

support@gettoolsdirect.com.au

The editor found this business when he was looking for some Makita power tools parts. The price was right and the service excellent.

Check out Get Tools Direct and be pleasantly surprised by the range of tools and parts they sell. Regular specials offer bargains!

#Australian Metalworking Hobbyist

australianmetalworkinghobbyist.com

The editor has been restoring a 1964 Hercus 9" Centre Lathe. Some of the missing parts and tooling has been found on this website. The prices are good and the sales service is outstanding.

Parts for all model Hercus lathes are stocked as well as for Sheraton and similar South Bend "clones".

#John Bates

reproturn@bigpond.com

The TTTG Secretary buys and sells metal working equipment.

Recently John found a "as new" Hercus Milling attachment for the editor at a very reasonable price.

When metal machine tooling is donated to TTTG John sells the best and secures very good prices.

If you are looking for a hard to get tool or machine part "ask John".

#Amazon

amazon.com

The editor recently had difficulty in finding two basic products locally and checked out Amazon.

In both cases he found what he wanted at competitive prices.

Link V belts

The editor needed a new belt for his 1964 Hercus 9" Centre Lathe. The order was placed with Amazon and the belt arrived from a small engineering company in Yorkshire. Interested readers should google *V Belt for Myford Boxford Lathes*

1/4 BSW T Nuts

The editor uses 1/4" BSW T nuts when making machining jigs. These nuts were up to recently easily to find and inexpensive.

Buying through Amazon the editor ordered top quality American made T Nuts at lower than local prices, even with the postage.

#Carter

Urethane Bandsaw Tyres

gregmach.com/product/carter-urethane-bandsaw-tyres

The editor has a 1960s Woodfast 14" Bandsaw. The tyres need new rubber. Woodfast will replace the tyres but the editor's machine is in Sydney and Woodfast in Adelaide.

Gregory Machinery Australia sells the full range of Carter Bandsaw products online at good prices.

WADKIN 1897 to 1919

Henry Black

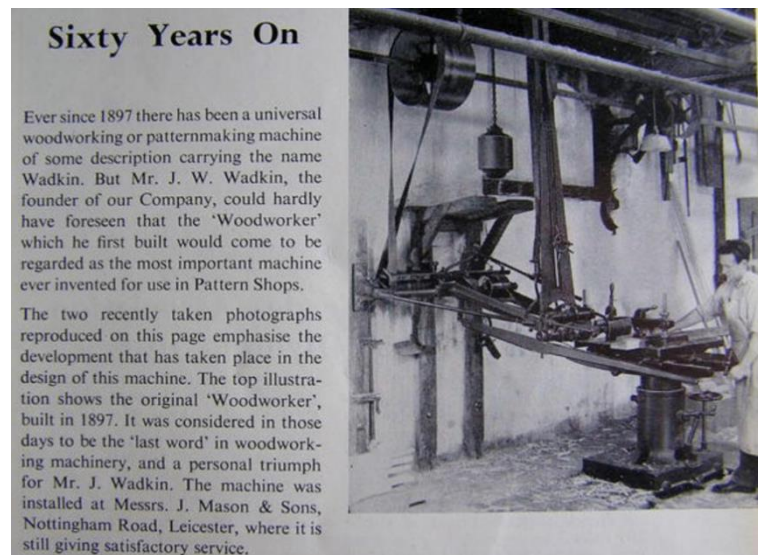
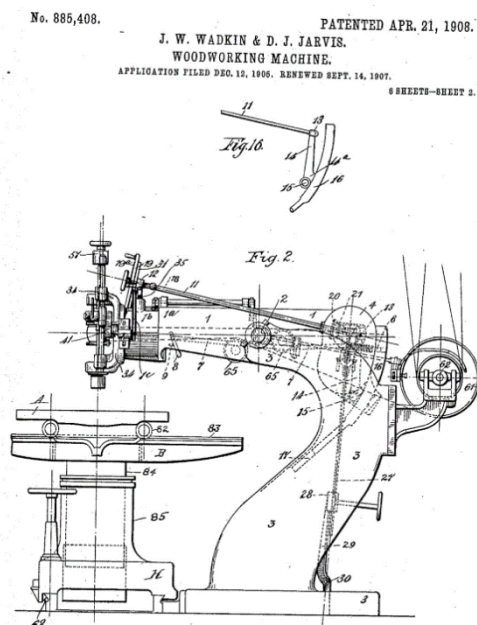
Wadkin was established in 1897 in Leicester UK by Joseph William Wadkin (1862-1919) with his brother in-law Denzil John Jarvis, to manufacture his newly invented mechanical woodworker.

The brothers started out with seven men. An original machine is shown in the image below.

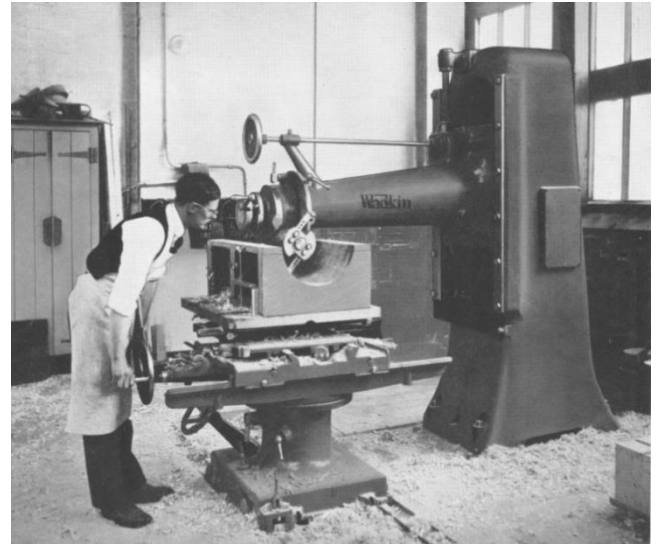
Pattern shops being their main customers, they developed a full range of well-engineered woodworking machinery by 1904. An English patent was taken out on the Mechanical Woodworker in 1901 and a US patent (No.885408) was granted in 1908.

Joseph Wadkin travelled widely in Europe and the US promoting his machines. The photo below shows a Wadkin pattern milling machine in use at the Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Bristol PA, USA. In 1908 Oliver Machinery Co of Grand Rapids, Michigan took up the US franchise. Wadkin was to have ongoing patent lawsuits with Oliver over the Wadkin pattern milling machine.

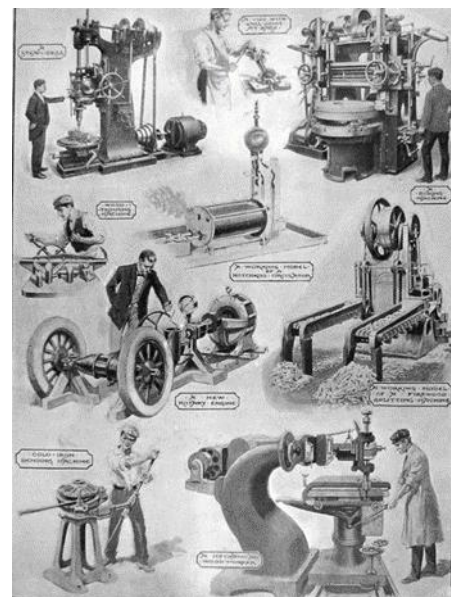
The partnership with Jarvis was dissolved in 1908 and Joseph Wadkin left and went into partnership with Thomas Scott-King and set up a new company in Nottingham called "Wadkin Mills".



"Wadkin Mills" patented a new machine 1909 "To produce irregular forms which will stand relative to all other single function woodworking machinery as the universal milling machine stands to all other metalworking machines." This machine, shown in the photo below, is the direct antecedent of the Wadkin WX pattern milling machines.



Denzil Jarvis took on Wallace Goddard as a new partner and they continued the business selling the original mechanical woodworker and the range of other high quality woodworking machines. Denzil Jarvis was lost on a business trip to the US on the Titanic when she went down. Urban myth has it there was a Mechanical Woodworker aboard. This left Wallace Goddard and his son Joseph in control of Wadkin. They purchased Wadkin Mills with the rights to manufacture the new design of pattern mill in 1919 after the death of Joseph Wadkin from pneumonia in March of that year.



Below are two photographs of the Mechanical Woodworker (Wadkin Mill) owned by the Traditional Tools Group Inc. This machine was originally in use at the New South Wales Government Tramways, Randwick. The machinery at this workshop was auctioned off in late 1991. The Wadkin Mill and a cupboard full of cutters were bought by a local used machinery dealer Barry Gabbet for about \$5.



Jack Thompson, then a member of



TTTG, had been the sales manager for Austral Engineering, the long-time Wadkin importers in NSW and was Barry Gabbet's boss when he worked for Austral. He asked Barry what he proposed to do with the mill. Barry said possibly display it in his showroom, but he had really bought it for the cutters. On hearing of TTTG he offered the machine to us and we accepted.

operate a black smith's business called Wrought Artworks.

The Wadkin Pattern Mill was stored in the North Bay from that time until it 'disappeared' in 2013 during a clean-up carried out by

ATP S170 Register



SHI No. 4745368

Wadkin Router - Machining Table

Location 2N 14W

Unmarked cast-iron pedestal table with central pivot, a working bed (87x80cm) fixed two rails and handles for geared rotation. It measures 175cm (L) x 87cm (W) x 91cm (H). The table rested on the geared track at the front of the Wadkin Router.

Significance:

This item is a component of the Wadkin Router and has no individual heritage significance. As the Wadkin Router is recommended for disposal this item should be disposed to the same location.

Two



SHI No. 4745145

Wadkin Router

ATP423 SRA8672
Location 2N 14W

Name plate: 'Wadkin & Co. / Leicester / Patent: ' (embossed) // 'Wadkin & Co. / Engineers / Leicester / No. 311' (brass plate). NSWG inventory ID: 417. 'BT 31' (painted).

Cast-iron arched machine with hydraulic ram head protected by guards. The table, tracks and other associated parts (including drill bits and hosing) lie in the vicinity of the machine. It measures 215cm (L) x 82cm (W) x 185cm (H). A working table was mounted on a geared track formerly bolted to the front of the machine, allowing the item being worked to be moved with precision.

Significance:

This item is one of a small number of woodworking machines surviving on site, however it is originally from the Randwick Tramway Workshops and only transferred to Eveleigh in the 1950s. It is recommended for disposal.

photos of the Wadkin Pattern Mill.

The photos were taken when the Wadkin Mill was acquired by TTTG.

the Australian Technology Park so that public tours could be safely conducted in that area.

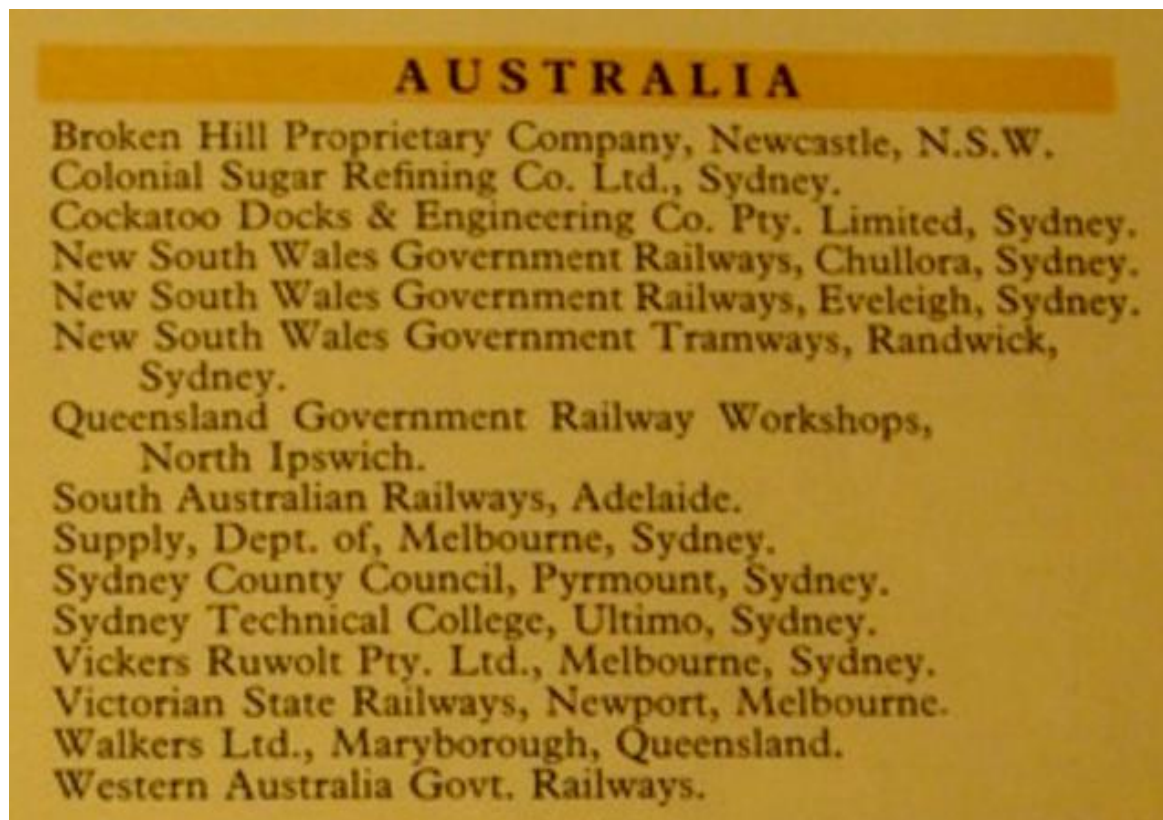
Early in 1992, using Bob Lee's ute, TTTG collected the Wadkin from the Tramsheds and took it to the Eveleigh blacksmith's workshop where a friend, Guido Gouverneur and his wife Wendie McCaffley, still

Later I rang the Authority to enquire what it had done with the mill. I was told it had been put in storage and it would be used as a sculpture outside a new building in the future. When I explained

that the mill in fact belonged to TTTG, they asked what our plans were for it and I had to admit we didn't have any, as we did not have a workshop or similar premises in which to put it. They assured me it wasn't going to scrap so I left it at that. An extract

(above) from the Authority's section 170 heritage register shows the TTTG machine.

than left to rust away here in



Sydney.

Ian McGregor from The Canadian Museum of Making (www.museumofmaking.org) is very interested in preserving this machine, possibly the only surviving Wadkin Mechanical Woodworker in the world, amongst his collection of priceless Industrial Revolution artefacts.

I personally would rather it be restored to the high standard his manager Japeth Howard undertakes, and preserved forever,

As fate would have it another Wadkin Mechanical Woodworker turned up at the Manheim's June 2013 auction at the Redbank Railway Workshops, Ipswich. Despite recent attempts I have been unable to track down that machine. The listing below shows all Australian sales of Wadkin pattern mills and mechanical woodworkers from 1900 to 1952 and this second machine is listed

as having been sold to the
Queensland Government Railway
Workshops, North Ipswich.

The 'Micro-Maag' Bore Gauge

John Bates

Swiss born Max Maag (1883 to 1960), founded Maag Zahnräder AG in 1913, and was one of the great modern pioneers in the field of international gear technology. His revolutionary approach to the calculation, design and production of gears made an important contribution to the development of the automobile, aircraft and turbine industries.

The ingenious geometrical design of the Maag gear tooth earned a worldwide reputation and the machines which Max Maag developed for the production of high-precision gears carried his name around the world.

However, in 1923 following a financial crisis at the Maag group of companies, Max Maag stepped down from company management and in 1926 he left the company. Max Maag continued to work as an inventor and casual entrepreneur, but he was always plagued with financial worries.

In 1928 Max Maag founded his new company Micro-Maag and set up his workshop at number 15 Andreasstrasse in the Seebach district of Zurich. The Swiss Commercial Gazette reported that at the end of 1940 Max Maag Jn. took over the company Micro-Maag from his father and gave it the new name Micro-Maag AG.

The business continued to undertake precision grinding work and to produce the inside bore micrometers invented by his father. Other information suggests that the Micro-Maag AG was founded in 1941 specifically for the production of his invention of his adjustable internal or bore micrometer; the Micro-Maag. The instrument could be used to measure bores between 5 and 200 millimetres in diameter to within a thousandth of a millimetre.

A local obituary on Dr Max Maag published 19 February 1960 referred to his early years at Micro-Maag and his achievements: "It was a small workshop, which he called Micro-Maag. Although outwardly only modest, in this workplace Maag accomplished great creative and technological achievements. One such achievement was an instrument that used a cone and a micrometer screw to measure the inner diameter of holes with such extraordinary precision that the instrument is still not surpassed as the



Micro-Maag internal micrometer.

premium tool for use in this type of precision machine tool work.”



In 1952, due to a falling demand for internal micrometers, Maag sold the right to manufacture the Micro-Maag bore gauge to the Coventry Gauge & Tool Co Ltd in England (CG&T).

In 1950 the Coventry Tool & Gauge set up a wholly-owned subsidiary (Coventry Gauge & Tool Co (Australia) Pty Ltd) in Australia. The company built a facility at the junction of The River Road, Canterbury Road and Milperra Road at Bankstown in NSW which opened in 1951 and employed about 200 staff. By all accounts the business had 'a very bad year' in 1956-57 and the parent company closed its Australian operations sometime after, but not sure exactly when.

The author recently purchased a Micro-Maag set which had been supplied to Coventry Gauge & Tool in Australia by the parent company in England. Another two smaller sets have recently surfaced at an industrial auction. These are now also in the hands of a TTTG member. The three sets may be the only remaining sets in Australia.

The Micro-Maag sets shown above (Model EC1 range 1 to 2 inches) and (Model EA05 range 0.25 to 0.5 inch) were made in England by the Coventry Gauge & Tool Co Ltd at Fletchamstead just west of the Coventry town centre.

The larger set is suitable for measuring bores between 1 and 2 inches in diameter and up to 15 inches deep to within 0.0001 inch.



Both sets are 3-point contact instruments thus permitting detection of bore out-of-roundness or ovality.

The design of the 'original' Swiss-made version is shown in the images. This was made in the 1960s or 1970s and cost about AU\$25,000 in today's money. Not cheap.

It has a micrometer (right) barrel and cone-shaped spindle (middle) and measuring head (left). The cone-shaped spindle that goes into the measuring head advances when you turn the micrometer. This causes the six measuring contacts to advance radially from the head.

The interesting thing about these bore micrometers is that some sets have two rows of measuring faces on the heads (as in the image above) and these sets also have two lots of cones. One lot of cones is ground smooth all over, whereas the other set is only ground smooth for the first 10mm or so from the end of the cone (this is the part that touches the lower or first ring measuring contacts). The picture below clearly shows this difference in the cones. The purpose is to allow measurements using either both rows of contacts or the top row of contacts only.



Micrometers

John Bates is interested in any locally made micrometers and other precision measuring devices.

John can assist in identifying micrometers and finding missing parts.

If you have an Australian made precision measuring device consider sending details and a photograph to the *NEWS* editor.

Gaston Brothers Pty Ltd

John Bates

Gaston Brother Pty Ltd was located at 332 Arden Street (near Lloyd Street) in Kensington, Victoria and began business in 1910. From 1930 many of its products were distributed by International Harvester Co Pty Ltd. Gaston Brother Pty Ltd closed for business on 11 April 1987.

When operating the company's main activity was the production of farm implements. However, during WW2 at least part of its capacity was turned over to the manufacture of mortars. No doubt farm implements were still an essential item for food production and it seems likely that Gaston's continued some level of output.

Amongst the 'farm implements' it produced was a nicely designed post drill. One of these followed a TTTG member home one day and he has provided the pictures to prove it. Unlike some such drills the author has seen the design is robust, very simple and quite self-contained with the table/drill pad and a facility for height adjustment built in. The casting exhibits a crispness of design that looks decidedly post-war, possibly late 1950s or 60s.

Some of the company's records are now in the University of Melbourne Archives

<http://gallery.its.unimelb.edu.au/imu/imu.php?request=multimedia&irn=6443> for further details).

If any TTTG member has further information the editor would be most interested.



Photos Wanted

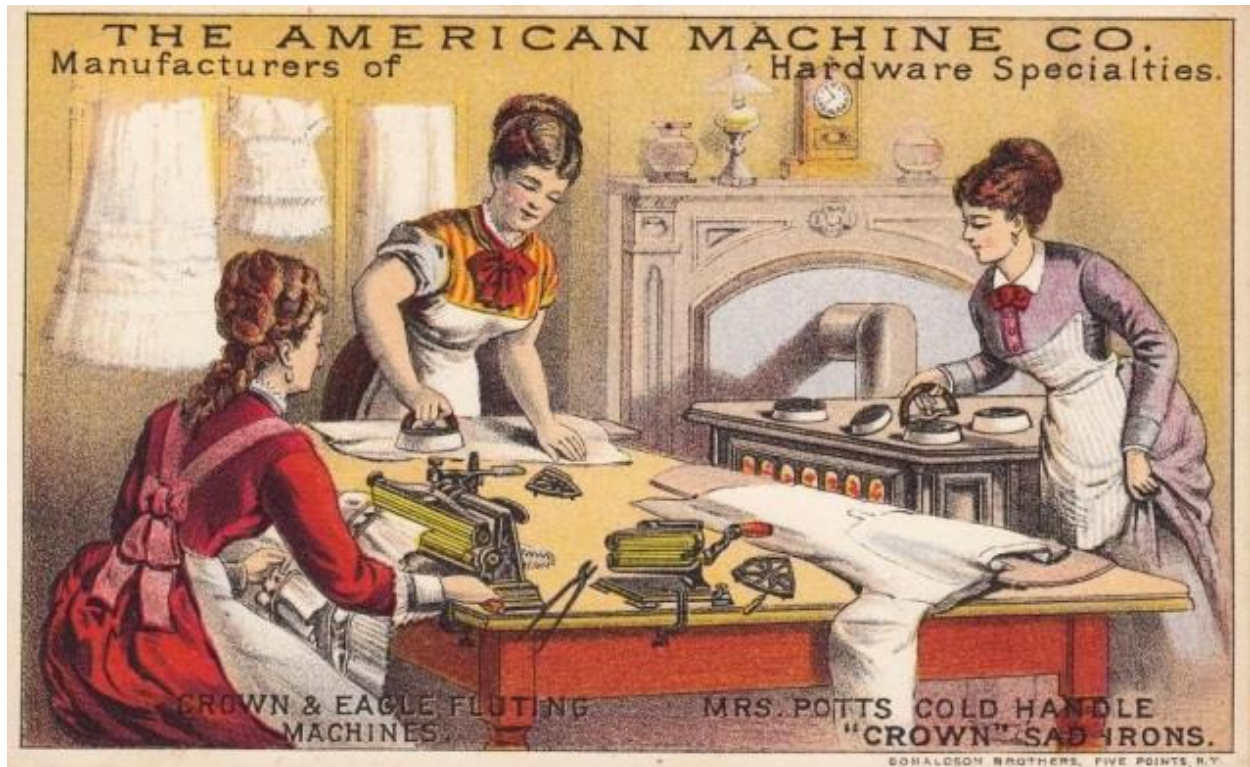
Locally made cramps

Parex, Dawn, Carter, Joplin

JD's

Crimping Iron Rescue

John Daniel



An interesting mechanical contraption was sitting on a shelf in a coastal shed, it had been sitting there for many years; the relic was a crimping machine, caked with rust, spider webs and the usual cock-roach eggs; At first glance this small hand operated device appeared beyond restoring however, after a critical glance I could see that it had no obvious damage, appeared complete, consequently my resolve not to take any more rusty stuff back to my shed went out the window.

“What is a crimping machine” you may ask, well let me answer that question this way. It’s interesting when thinking about the driving forces behind inventions, whether it’s transport, defence, trades or just out of necessity for survival, in this case with the crimping iron, fashion was the driving force and the kitchen/laundry hands needed something less laborious and more efficient than hand irons, so the seed was planted and grew into many varieties of mechanical devices which kept the work staff happy and the ladies (and gentlemen) of the house preened.



The fashion at the time was the crimping of the cloth on collars, ruffles on dresses and cuffs on shirts. The ruffles on the collars on dresses had the purpose of framing the face of the wearer and gave priority of beauty over comfort (no doubt). There are many examples of Crimping irons, from the very basic to the most sophisticated, as a search on-line will demonstrate; In short, a crimping iron is a hand turned crimper, preheated rods are inserted into the fluted hollow rollers (unfortunately missing on my machine) which allow the ironing process.

This tool originally came out of the factory of the American Machine Co located in Philadelphia PA. and carries the patent dates, Nov.2.1875, July.3.1877 and REISSUED March.23.1880.as indicated on the underside of the base. When this find first left the factory it would have been black Japanned, enamelled, with gold pin-striped line work similar to that found on early sewing machines and other household appliances.

The advertising card is reproduced at the beginning of this article.

For me, it's usually the mechanical device showing its age and the



The tendency to clean off the rust and repaint these old relics is the usual path for restorers however, I feel that in this case, the waxing of the de-rusted metal was a better option and will keep the integrity of the article intact. I don't dispute that a display of machines restored to a factory fresh presentation by a professional doesn't get the heart racing, especially those from the steam age painted in their original colour, with brass and copper glistening in the sun.

evidences of honest wear and tear sitting on its own that attracts my attention. In this instance, the decision to clean and just wax it was my preferred option.

As with all refurbishment projects, there is an underlying rule, "do no damage". Easy to say, however working with cast iron, rusted screws, brass and rusted springs, it's so easy to regret some impulsive short-cut leading to burred screws, broken parts or an approach where there is no turning back or re-thinking. Patience and thought is essential, if it was assembled in a certain sequence,

then it must be disassembled in the reverse order, I can't over-emphasise that first rule, "do no damage".

Do no damage.

John's advice applies to any old object, respect original surfaces and the evidence of age and use.

rust was lightly removed on a non-scratching stainless steel wire wheel while the heavily rusted and hard to get at areas were put in an electrolysis tank. Once cleaned and washed in warm water and detergent it was rinsed in near-boiling water. Once dried it was given a liberal coat of a good bees-wax based polish (a quality neutral furniture wax works well).

Two hours work, no damage done and now an honest presentation of a nineteenth century neglected hand-turned crimping iron which once was used to pamper to an era of a fashion trend when ruffled, fluted collars and cuffs were the trend. It would sit well in any cultural museum, a History of Fashion display, or in my case, a conversation piece on the desk.

Man's ingenuity of avoiding menial tasks by inventing mechanical devices has always intrigued me, whether it be apple peelers, farm machinery or simple can or bottle openers, however household items such as this one that pampers to the fashion trends of the past always intrigue.

In reflection, was this a restoration project or a preservation process? I'll leave that assessment up to the readers. It certainly wasn't an attempt to restore this tool to ex-factory condition 130 years ago, rather hopefully, to halt its deterioration without destroying its integrity. At the very least, I feel that no harm has been done.

Ref. Ebay and other links that responds to "American Machine Co, Philadelphia PA." and "Antique Crimping Irons"

Contributions to NEWS

Contributions from tool users and collectors are essential if *NEWS* is to continue to publish articles reflecting the diverse interests of the members.

The editor's job is to prepare contributions for publication.

Contributions for *NEWS* can be submitted in any form, even hand written.

A simple Word document is the preferred format.

The editor will change the layout of the article to suit the issue of *NEWS*.

Photos should be taken on a neutral background and be "high resolution".

Jim Davey



PLANES

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Jim Davey

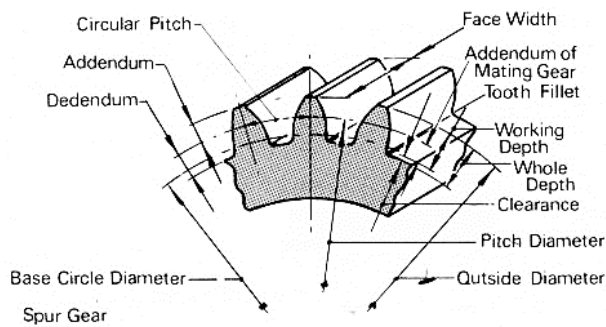
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JDAVEY@bigpond.com www.jimdavey-planes-sharpening.com

Lathe Change Gears

John Bates

Spur Gears

Spur gears or straight-cut gears are the simplest type of gear. They consist of a cylinder or disk with the teeth projecting radially, and although they are not straight-sided in form (they are usually of involute form to achieve constant drive ratio), the edge of each tooth is straight and aligned parallel to the axis of rotation.



These gears are used widely on all types of lathes for headstock drives, saddle drive and of course screw cutting via quick-change gearboxes or change gears or a bit of both.

Any spur gear can be defined in terms of its diametral pitch, pressure angle and number of teeth.

What about the DP?

DP is shorthand for Diametral Pitch and this is the number of teeth per inch of circumference of the PCD or Pitch Circle Diameter.

DP can be calculated using any of the following formulae:

$$DP = \pi / P \quad \text{where } P = \text{Circular Pitch}$$

$$DP = N / PCD$$

$$\text{where } N = \text{Number of Teeth, and } PCD = \text{Pitch Circle Diameter}$$

$$DP = N + 2 / OD$$

$$\text{where } OD = \text{Outside Diameter}$$

$$DP = (Pb / \cos \Phi) / \pi$$

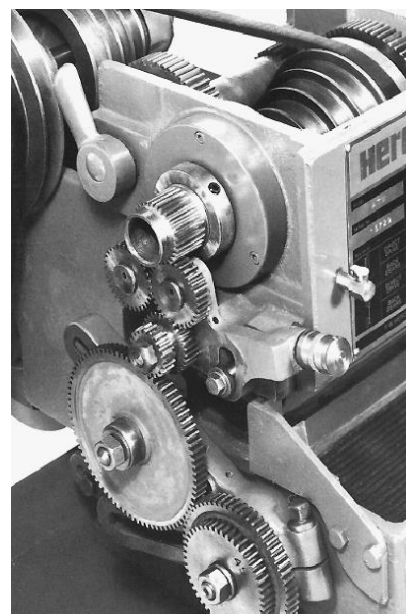
$$\text{where } Pb = \text{Base Pitch, and } \Phi = \text{Pressure Angle}$$

$$DP = 25.4 / m$$

$$\text{where } m = \text{Module}$$



Is the DP is always an even number? Well some will say that there are no odd numbered DPs, but (there's always a BUT) that's not quite true.

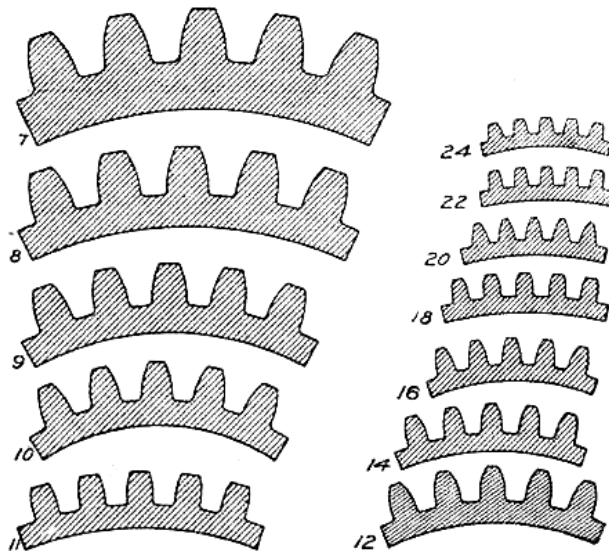


While it will rarely apply in the case of older lathes spur gears can be specified in diametral pitch, inch module, inch circular pitch, metric module, metric circular pitch, and probably a few others I can't think of at the moment. A given tooth size can be specified in any of these standards and will give a different numerical value depending on which system you use.

There are two main diameters on a gear that the everyday user needs to know; there are many others, but you can effectively forget them for home workshop purposes.

These main diameters are:

- a) the OD or outside diameter is obvious; and
- b) the PCD a theoretical diameter inside the OD.



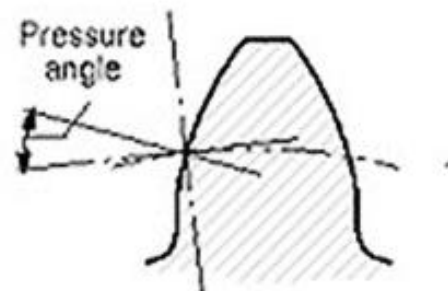
ABOVE: Proportions of Gear Teeth of Different Diametral Pitches

The pitch circle diameter (PCD) is the distance between the gear center and the point of contact with a meshing gear. At that point, the teeth and the gaps are the same width. The part of the gear that pokes out beyond the PCD, that is the height from the pitch circle to the tip of the tooth, is the addendum of the tooth. The dedendum is the distance from the PCD to the root of the tooth or the depth of the tooth space below the pitch circle to the root of the tooth.

It is made bigger than the addendum to allow for some clearance at the root.

What PA?

One other necessary detail you need to know about gears is the pressure angle (PA). Most modern gears are cut at 20 degrees, but older gears used a pressure angle of 14.5 degrees. The pressure angle (designated Φ) is the angle between a line tangential to the pitch circle at the tooth profile and a line normal or perpendicular to the surface of the tooth at that point. See the diagram below.



The pressure angle can be calculated as follows:

$$\cos \Phi = Db / PCD$$

where Db = Base Diameter,
and PCD = Pitch Circle Diameter

$$\cos \Phi = Pb / (\pi / DP)$$

where Pb = Base Pitch, and
 DP = Diametral Pitch

The pressure angle is also known as the angle of obliquity. Earlier gears with pressure angle 14.5 were more commonly used because for a given pressure angle the cosine would be larger for a smaller angle, thus resulting in more power transmission and less pressure on the bearing.

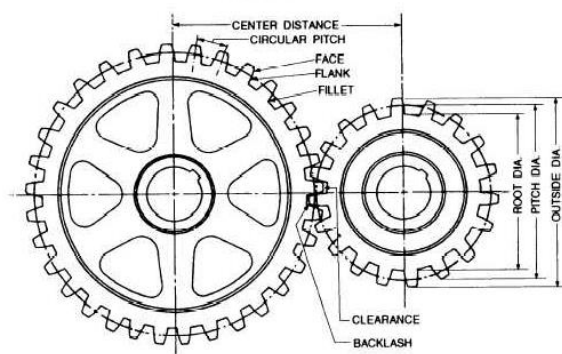
But for a given material, smaller pressure angles produce a weaker tooth. To run gears together properly one must match pressure angles.

Strictly speaking an involute spur gear cannot be said to have a definite PA or PCD until it has actually been assembled in mesh with its mating gear because the PA is related to the actual centre distance. If the centre distance is altered this does not prevent the transmission of motion at constant angular velocity. This is one of the advantages of the system.

Now a bit more on the technical side - the 20 degree PA is the stronger, but the 14.5 degree PA the quieter. It's always a trade-off. Also spur gears are noisier than any other type of gear.

Extensive use of non-metallic gears (e.g. nylon or Tufnol) has played a major role in overcoming noise in gear assemblies.

Spur gears also wear more readily and so can tend to develop excessive backlash. It's not all bad though as spur gears are relatively easy to manufacture and have high mechanical efficiency in the order of 96-98%.



It is really hard to measure a PA in the home shop without specialist equipment. But the good news is that most machine tool makers used 14.5 and generally stick to it because of legacy issues.

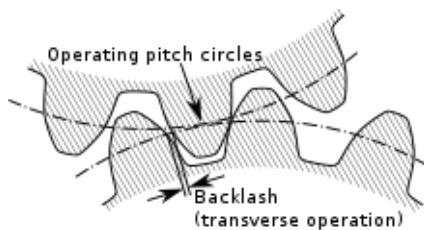
To sum up, DP is tooth size, the bigger the number the finer the teeth, the smaller the number the coarser the teeth. PA is narrow slimmer teeth or chunky blocky teeth.

Backlash

Backlash is the error in motion that occurs when gears change direction. In other words it is the total free movement at the pitch circle of one gear, when the other

gear in the pair is fixed, and the bearing clearances are eliminated. It exists because there is always some gap between the trailing face of the driving tooth and the leading face of the tooth behind it on the driven gear, and that gap must be closed before force can be transferred in the new direction.

The term "backlash" can also be used to refer to the size of the gap, not just the phenomenon it causes; thus, one could speak of a pair of gears as having, for example, "0.007 inch of backlash."

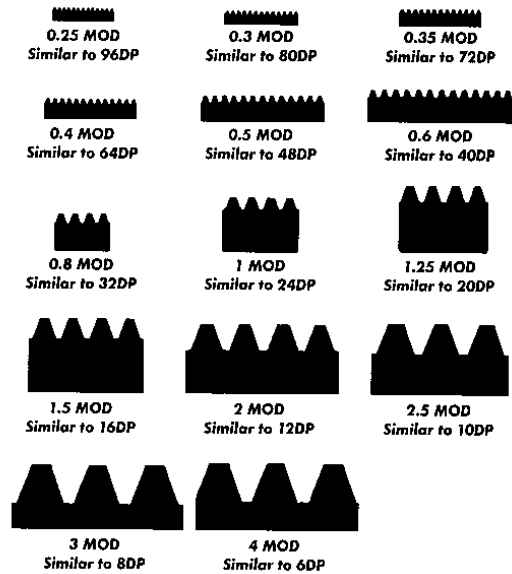


A pair of gears could be designed to have zero backlash, but this would presuppose perfection in manufacturing, uniform thermal expansion characteristics throughout the system, and no lubricant. Therefore, gear pairs are designed to have some backlash. It is usually provided by reducing the tooth thickness of each gear by half the desired gap distance. In the case of a large gear and a small pinion, however, the backlash is usually taken entirely off the gear and the pinion is given full sized teeth.

Backlash can also be provided by moving the gears further apart.

What about module gears?

The Module (MOD) is the pitch circle divided by the number of teeth; it is the reciprocal of the DP. It may be expressed in any unit of length and hence the unit must be stated. Metric gears are referred to by the Module in millimetres.



The chart above gives an idea of what the most commonly used modules look like in linear representation (rack gearing) compared to the nearest equivalent DP.

As you can see some metric module gears are similar to **but are not the same as** DP gears.

Matching gears and DP to particular lathes

Below is a brief, and unfortunately incomplete, guide to some of the change and other gears found on lathes that you may come across if you live in Australia.

24DP Gears

- **Smart & Brown** '1024 VSL' lathe change gears are 24DP with a 20PA.
- **Atlas** 6 inch lathes change gears are 24DP with 14.5PA. The gears are 3/8" (0.375") wide with a 1/2" (0.500") bore and two opposed 1/8" (0.125") keyways.

20DP Gears

- **Atlas** the back gears on the 'Model 618' are 20DP.
- **Myford** change gears of all years are 20DP with a 14.5 PA. The gears are 3/8" wide (0.375") with a 5/8" bore (0.625") and 1/8" (0.125") keyway. A standard ML7 or Super 7 changewheel set is: 20(2), 25, 30, 35, 38, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 75. Note that the tumbler reverse gears on the SOUTH BEND, BOXFORD and HERCUS '9 inch' lathes are 20DP with 14.5 PA. These tumbler reverse gears are 7/16" (0.4375") wide with a 5/8" (0.625") bore. Pictured below is a Hercus lathe with tumbler reverse – if you look closely you can spot the different DP of the gears.

18DP Gears (the Clones)

- **Boxford** – these lathes use 18DP gears of 14.5PA.
- **South Bend** - the '9 inch' and 'Light 10' (10K) lathes both use 18DP gears. These are 14.5PA though some of the later South Bend lathes used a 20PA. The gears are 3/8" (0.375") wide with a 9/16" (0.5625") bore. Note that the tumbler change gears on the South Bend 'Heavy 10' are also 18DP gears. South Bend lathe publication 903E (the 9/10K Parts List dated 1964) gives the complete change gear set as: 16, 24, 32 (2), 36, 40, 44, 46, 48, 52, 54, 56, 60, 80 plus an 80 idler, and a 42 for cutting 27tpi was an extra-cost accessory. Note that due to the small size the 16T gear has a shallower key seat (see the picture below).
- **South Bend** - 9" Workshop change gear lathes use 18 DP gears. These have a 1/8" key slot, a 3/8" face and a 9/16" bore.



- **Sheraton** – the 9 inch and 'Conquest' 10 inch

use 18DP gears with a 14.5PA. The gears are 3/8" (0.375") wide with a 9/16" (0.5625") bore and 1/8 (0.125") keyway.

- **Hercus** - 9 inch and Model 260 lathes use 18DP gears with a 14.5PA. The gears are 7/16" (0.4375") wide with a 9/16" (0.5625") bore and 1/8" (0.125") keyway.

16DP Gears

- **Barnes** – the Model '4.1/2' lathe uses 16DP gears with 14.5PA. The gears have a bore of 19/32" (0.594"). Barnes gears rise by 4s and a standard change gear set for the Model 4.1/2 is: 16 (2), 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56 and 88.
- **Barker** – the 5 x 24 lathe uses 16DP gears. A standard change gear set is: 20, 24, 32, 36, 38, 40, 44, 48, 52, 54, 56, 60 and 80.
- **Atlas** – the 'Craftsman Model 101' and lathes of 9, 10 and 12" swing use 16DP gears with 14.5 PA. Face width has varied a little but is mostly 3/8" (0.375"). The bore is 3/4" (0.750") with a double keyway 3/16" (0.1875") wide. The gears are interchangeable across the three Atlas lathes although on the 9 inch the central boss is thinner.

- **Denham** – the 'Junior MK2' lathe uses 16DP change wheels. The gears are 3/8" (0.375) wide with a 3/4" (0.750) bore.
- **Logan** – these lathes use change gears of 16DP and 14.5 PA. The gears are 7/16" (0.4375") or 5/8" (0.625) wide with a 5/8" (0.625") or a 15/16" (0.9375") bore.
- **Colchester** - the early Colchester lathes used 16DP gears with a 14.5 PA. Later models went to module pitch.
- **South Bend** – the 'Heavy 10' (10L) lathe uses 16DP gears of 14.5 PA.
- **Craftsman** – the 10 and 12 inch lathes use 16DP gears with 14.5 PA and 3/4" (0.750") bore

If you have further information about lathe gears the author would be pleased to hear from you.

Email John Bates
reproturn@bigpond.com

The TTTG Lathes

TTTG has a number of modern lathes including a Melbourne made Sheraton and a USA made Barnes.

When TTT gets a permanent workshop these lathes will be up and running.

14DP Gears

- **Drummond** – these lathes use 14DP gears. The early Drummond round bed rise in 4s (10tpi lead screw) the standard set being, 20, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 and 64 with the extras for metric threads being 25, 35, 45, 50 and 63. The gears for other Drummonds, later round bed, "B" type flat bed and "M" type rise by 5s from 20 to 50 or 65 with additional intermediate gears to give the metric threads (26, 38, 63, 66 and 73 depending on lathe model)

Lathe Manuals

There are some useful old books on using a metal turning lathe.

Textbook of Turning and

How to run a metalworking lathe

By Hercus and South Bend are the best introductions to lathe use.

Cassell's "Work" Handbook

Metal Turning Made Easy

This is a hard to find publication but worth searching out and reading.

Percival Marshall's

Practical Lessons in Metal Turning and Screw Cutting

This book shows what can be done.

Australian made Lathes

New South Wales Sydney

#Brackenbury & Austin
(Premo/Veem)

Herbert

Purcell

South Australia Southwark

#Hercus

Queensland Brisbane

"Conrik" & "Great Scot"

Victoria Melbourne

Parkanson

Rexman

Sheraton

Unknown location

Tillico

T.N.C.

For detailed descriptions of the above lathes google

lathes.co.uk

Tony Griffiths has an archive of lathes and machine tools.

The lathes commonly found are Hercus and Sheraton.

Both lathes are "clones" of South Bend, USA.

Most parts are interchangeable on these three lathes.

Alanware Aluminium Plane

This advertisement comes from
Hardware and Machinery
December 17, 1947.

The Alanware #4 plane is rare.

The Alanware #4 plane is a very well made plane but why make a plane from aluminium? No doubt this post WW2 copy of a Stanley Aluminium plane was a good idea in the context of post war tool shortages and a high demand.



Alanware's Latest Production

Base of tough alloy, machined to a perfectly flat, smooth surface.
Unbreakable metal handle, shaped to fit the hand.
Well fitted front knob, will not come loose or split.
Lever cap holds cutter firmly and prevents chatter.
Cutting blade of finest steel, specially selected and rigorously tested.

Made by

ALANWARE PTY. LTD.

Sole Factory Representatives:
GEORGE WILLS & CO. LTD.
49 Clarence St., Sydney
314 Collins St., Melbourne
303 Queen St., Brisbane
Gilbert Place - Adelaide
Also Tasmania

Western Australian Representative: H. J. McQUILLAN LTD., 224 William St., Perth

Export Representatives:
E. L. HEYMANSON & CO., 368 Collins St., Melbourne

Dado (Trenching) Planes

The trenching plane is a one of the most efficient hand planes. When correctly used this plane makes clean housing joints rapidly.

The old version of the Trenching plane is hard to sharpen and set up. Finding one of these planes in good condition can be a long and expensive process.

The older planes were made in graduated sizes and both left and right handed. Using these planes is simple; fix a “batten” on the workpiece and run the plane against this straight edge.

HNT Gordon Dado Planes

Terry Gordon has redesigned the trenching plane.

These new dado planes are very well made and work superbly.

HNT Gordon

Gidgee ¼” Dado \$405



Go online and check out the range of HNT Gordon planes.

www.hntgordon.com.au

Where Is H.N.T Gordon Located?

Alstonville in New South Wales is a 9 hour drive north of Sydney or a 2 hour drive south of Brisbane. From the Pacific Highway turn off south of Ballina onto the Bruxner Highway heading west to Alstonville and Lismore. You will bi-pass Alstonville on the new piece of Highway and turn left in to Kays Lane at the Russelton Industrial Area. If you go past Wollongbar you have gone too far. Enter the Russellton Industrial Estate between Alstonville and Wollongbar via Kays Lane. HNT Gordon is located at 50 Northcott Crescent (just look for the town water reservoir and the tall mobile phone tower).

Australian Innovation

Terry has redesigned a range of traditional planes and makes high quality tools using the best local materials. These tools are worth the price!

Reviews

Infill Planes

Spiers, Norris, Mathieson, Preston

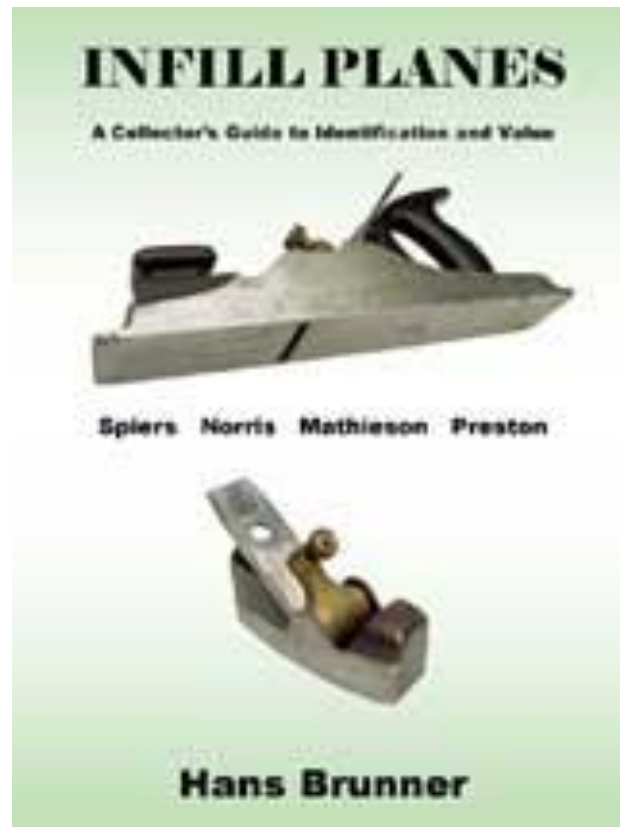
Hans Brunner

A comprehensive illustrated guide to the history of infill planes and their makers.

Dating features, hints and tips on collecting with several hundred colour pictures, price estimates and auction results.

ISBN 978-0-9945162-0-6 Perfect bound, 100 pages A4, full gloss.

Hans Brunner has researched this subject and unearthed some new information and dispelled some assumptions by tool collectors.



John Green

18th Century York Planemaker

Peter Young

Anyone interested in wooden planes should have this book. Peter understands how planes were made and used and this sets this book apart.

To order the book; go online to

www.johngreenbook.co.uk

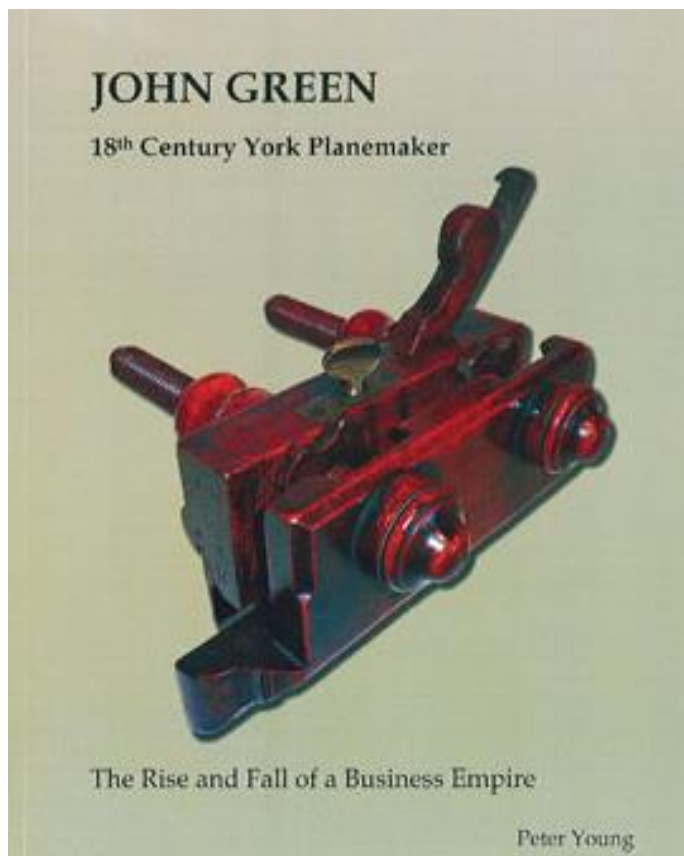
The book is priced at £18 UK plus postage, packaging and Paypal fee at cost:

Australia & New Zealand £13.02

Reviews

Collecting Titan Chisels

Dick Lynch



A big book with many illustrations and sure to appeal to collectors of Australian made tools.

Dick has self-published this guide to collecting Titan chisels.

Or phone Dick on 0419 392 042
Dick will give you the electronic transfer and postage address.

\$102.40 (\$89 +\$13.40 postage)
First edition 60% already sold.

Reviewers Wanted

Both TATHS and HTPAA publish reviews of publications received from similar interest groups.

The *NEWS* editor has not attempted to publish regular reviews of all the publications received from similar interest groups.

The *NEWS* editor has reviewed magazine articles of potential interest. Current and recent issues of Popular Woodworking, Fine Woodworking, Australian Wood Review, Australian Woodsmith and other magazines contain articles of interest to TTTG members.

The *NEWS* editor cannot review all these publications in *NEWS* 148.

The reality is the editor needs to receive reviews from members to continue to publish regular reviews of similar publications in *NEWS*.

The editor now has a member assisting with the digital quality of *NEWS*.

The editor now has two members proof reading the draft of *NEWS*.

The print quality of NEWS has improved.

The next step is to improve the content of *NEWS*.

This process is well underway as is witnessed by the articles in this issue.

Recent changes to *NEWS* have put TTTG into step with similar groups.

As a comparison; TTTG and HTPAA publish a quarterly magazine.

NEWS is 40 pages compared to HTPAA's magazine's 28 pages.

To improve NEWS the editor needs:

Contributions from TTTG members.

Anyone interested in Australian tools needs this book!

To order a copy email Dick at;
lynchstratcom@bigpond.com



Possible Reprint Catalogues

Spanners

Manufactured by Abingdon Works Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham. April, 1920.

Tools and Accessories for the Motor Trade

Manufactured by Abingdon Works Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham. February, 1921.

TTTG has copies of these "**King Dick**" catalogues.

If there is enough interest TTTG will reprint these "**King Dick**" catalogues.