NEWS 149

August 2016

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TTTG

www.tttg.org.au

Go Digital

For twenty years the TTTG magazine ***NEWS*** was mailed out the week before Members' Meetings.

***NEWS* 148**, May 2016, was the first of the four issues of *NEWS* to be published 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.

The TTTG electronic NEWSLETTER will be posted on the TTTG website and emailed to all financial members in the week immediately before each TTTG Members' Meeting.

***NEWS* can also be sent by email**
To get the electronic NEWSLETTER or to change to receiving NEWS by email send your Member Number and email address to the TTTG Secretary secretary@tttg.org.au

TTTG Membership Rules

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

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is $50.

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is due on 1 July each year and must be paid before 15 August to ensure you continue to receive the NEWS magazine.

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

A Member who becomes an UNFINANCIAL MEMBER will cease to receive the *NEWS* magazine or the *NEWSLETTER*. Access to the Members' area of the TTTG website will also cease.

A NEW MEMBER joining between 1 July and 31 March the following year is a full Member for the remainder of that Membership Year only. A New Member joining between 1 April and 30 June does not become a full Member until the following Membership Year and must pay the Membership Fee applicable to that Membership Year.

The TTTG Secretary receives and process all membership applications.

NEWS 148

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Reviews

For Sale

Advertisements

2016/2017 TTTG Fees

Membership	**$50**
Workshops	**$40**
Tool Sales	**$5**
Meetings	**$5**

Volunteers Wanted

To help with NEWS
To help at workshops
To help at events

Why not get more involved with TTTG?
Contact:
bobcrosbie@tttg.org.au

Front Page **Coachmakers' Plough Plane** turn to page 32

The *NEWS* Editor usually selects "people images" for the front of *NEWS*. *This Coachmakers' Plane is a world class rare tool and deserves front page*

The plane is unmarked but the quality shouts out "commercial USA C19th"

Members' Meetings

Display of rare tools from the TTTG Tool Collection
&
A mega- auction of surplus ironmongery and old tools

Tuesday 28th June 2016
Brush Farm House
Forster Hall
19 Lawson Street
Eastwood

The first TTTG meeting held in Forster Hall was very successful. The attendance figure was 70.

The Mega Auction and Sale sold a large quantity of hand tools and associated ironmongery.

A large number of books were also sold both by TTTG and Lifeline.

A last minute decision was made in regard to this meeting due to the size of Forster Hall. This decision was to have "set price" tables to sell lesser value items.

"Set price" sales tables will be a feature of all meetings at BFH.

The decision became a bit of an embarrassment in that this resulted in the majority of the potential auction items being sold before the auction. The clearance rate from the cash sales, book sales and auction vindicated the advertising, Mega Auction & Sale.

Forster Hall has been shown to be a suitable venue for Meetings.

National Trust Centre:
The history of the building

Kevin Shaw

Tuesday 9th August
7pm to 9pm

Annie Wyatt Room
National Trust Centre
Observatory Hill
The Rocks

Kevin outlined the history of the building where TTTG Meetings have been held for twenty years.

Kevin's talk was preceded by:
An update on changes to TTTG

And followed by:
A small auction of ironmongery

Old versus New Tools

Jim Davey

Tuesday October 11
7pm to 9pm

Brush Farm House
Forster Hall
19 Lawson Street
Eastwood

A new TTTG Chapter has begun

The October Meeting will be held in Forster Hall Brush Farm House.

The auction will be "quality tools only" with reserve bids allowed on member's consignment sales.

Brush Farm House Meetings

Forster Hall is a larger venue than the National Trust Centre and has catering facilities.

TTTG can provide hot drinks and light refreshments at BFH.

Forster Hall makes it possible to have "fixed price" selling tables. Lifeline will continue to sell books at TTTG Meetings.

Surplus books from the Library will also be sold at TTTG Meetings.

Members can book one free sale table at the BFH Meetings.

All tools on the Members' Sale Table must be priced. Any member selling tools must display their name and contact details.

The auction will be "quality tools only" with reserve bids allowed.

Members can have tools sold on consignment at the TTTG auctions.

The auctions at BFH will include member's consignment tools. TTTG must be told what tools are to be sold before the auction. Consignment fees will be charged. The auctioneer has the right to exclude tools from the auction.

The entry fee to meetings is $5

Recent Donation

TTTG has accepted a big donation.

12" Surface Planing Machine

W. B. HAIGH & Cº Ltd

MAKERS

OLDHAM. ENGLAND

R. L. SCRUTTON & Cº

AGENTS

SYDNEY

This is a large cast iron machine and a logistic nightmare for TTTG. However the large wording above in the cast base reveals this is an important industrial heritage item.

Find a Museum?

TTTG will try the "usual suspect" museums who may be interested in taking this machine. The reality is technological museums are under-funded and marginalised.

TTTG or Landfill?

This is the decision. Thanks in advance to the members who will help to move this machine.

Members' Social Day **Sunday 6 December**

The 2016 Social; Day is an opportunity for members to buy and sell tools.

The day will include a series of open meetings to plan TTTG's future.

Just a Sec

John Bates

Again I would 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.

TTTG NEWSLETTER No.3 was issued earlier in August 2016, but only by email. If you are registered for email NEWSLETTERS but did not receive one then please log on to the website www.tttg.org.au and check that your email address is correct.

The **October TTTG Members' Meeting** will again be held in Forster Hall at Brush Farm House, Eastwood. It will be held on Tuesday 11 October 2016 commencing at 7.30pm. The usual Auction will feature mechanics tools and once again some real bargains.

The **TTTG Annual General Meeting** will be held on Tuesday 11 October 2016 at 7.00pm prior to the Members' Meeting. The primary business for the AGM will be to receive the Annual Financial Report for 2015-16 and elect a new Management Committee. All TTTG Members are entitled to vote in person at the AGM.

The Management Committee has 7 positions including the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

TTTG has now changed its banking arrangements. All bank transfers should now be deposited in the new account:
The Traditional Tools Group Inc
BSB No. 062271
Account No. 10334075

Membership renewals became due on 1 July 2016. The fee is $50 per annum payable by cheque to TTTG Inc, electronic funds transfer to the TTTG bank account, PayPal via the TTTG website or by cash if paying at a Members' Meeting, workshop or other TTTG event.

If you are reading this then your Membership is up-to-date!

TTTG Contacts

Editorial and Advertising Enquiries:
Bob Crosbie - bobcrosbie@tttg.org.au

Membership Inquiries:
John Bates - secretary@tttg.org.au
m 0418 488 210

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Correspondence

TOUGH

I am the Chairman of the HTPS of WA Inc. and one of our members Geoff Emms, who gets your Newsletter, passed the above edition (*NEWS* 147) onto me.

I have been writing the History of Tough and finished it a few time, I had just finished it again after more info turned up and then sent it to the family (who does not know too much about the family firm). Anyway I have never seen the two characters 'Tough Major' and 'Tough Minor' before, and they worried me as they looked out-of-character for Fred and Ron, the father and son managers.

Yes, the WA Firm did produce the hand braces for a number of years and they were considered as the best on the market. Here in WA they were mainly purchased by Government Department and supplied to Manual Arts centres at High Schools along with the Government Carpenter apprentices, and of course commercially available at some hardware shops.

The Tough 'Major' was the better brace (High quality) and the 'Minor', a lower cost brace – distinguishable between the two and of course differing sizes.

So, I was wondering where the advert came from, so I can include it in my booklet on the Company.

I will send TTTG a copy of the Tough History when finished for the 10th time.

This advert was not seen in WA according to my research, so it surprised me.

Bob Wallis

Bob Wallis then sent the following;

TOUGH actually made a lot of machinery, of "Scientific" class, for the average guy.

Fred (father) was an Instrument maker and he had two son's Ron (Tough Engineering) and Stan (Tough Instrument Co [TISCO]) Anyway it won't be long before I send you the FINAL history (unless I find something else – but thanks for the cooperation.

Just sent the updated Tough History to John Bates. I also have the Tough Pedestal Chisel Mortiser (it's in the book). Check the attached to see if we have the same pamphlets.

It was father and son (Fred and Ron). Stan ran the Tough Instrument Co (TISCO) it was not connected to the Engineering Co.

The Machinery Preservation Club here in Perth has the Aluminium Milling Machine plus the cutters – as I understand it there were only about 6 ever made – now we have found two.

Our Website Manager is also at me to do a potted history of TOUGH.

Correspondence

Catching up NEWS 146 – yeah I know it's way past Christmas!

NEWS 147

As usual the magazine is an interesting read, with the information on Mudgee Stones particularly relevant now that a relative is living at Budgee Budgee.

Just a small correction if I may. On page 27 when talking about the Rapier All Metal Spokeshave, the "quality USA tool maker" referred to is actually Veritas® Tools – the manufacturing division of Lee Valley Tools. Lee Valley is a proudly Canadian company founded by Leonard Lee and now run by his son Rob. Some NEWS readers may not know that Leonard Lee passed away in early July aged just 78.

Ian Neuhaus

Editors' apology

The *NEWS* editor has been known to be insensitive but mistaking a Canadian for an American is really going too far!

Death of Lee Valley founder

Leonard Lee passed away in early July aged 78.

Leonard's contribution to the revival of quality hand tools and innovative tool design is immense.

Find out more by clicking on https://www.leevalley.com

Mascots and Logos

Since *NEWS* 148 the committee has revised TTTG's public image.

The TOUGH graphic refined by a graphic artist and given a trial run on our banners and leaflets.

TOUGH reappeared in public for a probationary period and the critics have been vindicated.

The TOUGH Mascot did scare the children and he has been retired.

TTTG's Librarian, Connie, designed a very effective pop-up banner. The new signage has been tried out at a TTTG event and has received positive comments from the public.

TOUGH Braces

Geoff Emms is researching TOUGH Carpenter's Braces.

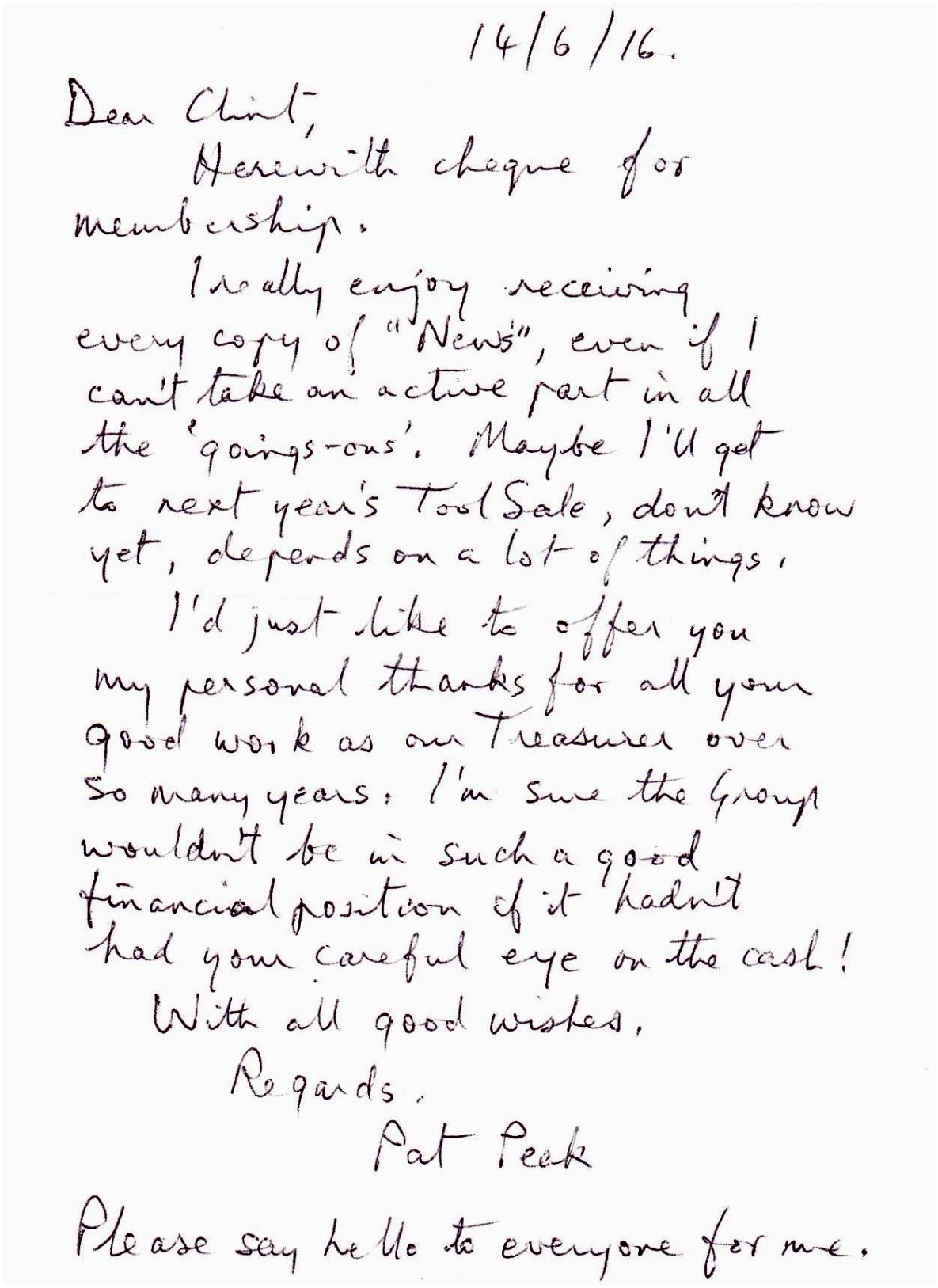
Any information, descriptions or photos of TOUGH braces can be sent to Geoff or you can phone.

Geoff's contact details are on the Hand Tool Preservation Society of Western Australia Inc website. https://sites.google.com/site/handtoolswa

TTTG Discounts

Hardware & General
TTTG has a Cash Trade account with all Hardware & General stores. Show Membership card and emphasise it is a Cash account.

Letter to Clynt



14/6/16.

Dear Clint,

Herewith cheque for membership.

I really enjoy receiving every copy of "News", even if I can't take an active part in all the 'goings-ons'. Maybe I'll get to next year's Tool Sale, don't know yet, depends on a lot of things.

I'd just like to offer you my personal thanks for all your good work as our Treasurer over so many years. I'm sure the Group wouldn't be in such a good financial position if it hadn't had your careful eye on the cash!

With all good wishes.

Regards.

Pat Peak

Please say hello to everyone for me.

Correspondence

Thomas B Linley

I was wondering if there was any information available on Thomas. B. Linley as I have a complete set of Pattern Makers hand planes that I have owned for many years, they appear to be made of an Australian hardwood possibly Jarrah although I'm not a 100%, only the iron is marked Thos. B. Linley, Sydney.

The planes are all in beautiful condition and appear to have been very well looked after. These were a gift from my father twenty five odd years ago.

I also have a small Woodstock Squirrel Tail plane with a Gregsteel iron, and could not find any reference to the plane anywhere.

Any information would be most appreciated. If you would like any photos please let me know.

Mick Cranston

Editors' reply

Quite a number of Chisels and plane blades marked Thomas. B. Linley Sydney are known and also Swedish made Berg plane blades and chisels. All the other recorded plane blades and chisels marked Thomas. B. Linley Sydney are made by English tool makers.

The tools marked Thomas. B. Linley suggest this Sydney tool merchant dates to around1930.

From Geoff Unsworth

Was reading about old scientists (as one does) and came across some information on Transversals. A predecessor of the Vernier.

See the link below:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transversal (instrument-making)

Looking at the picture of the Linear Transversal, I thought that this could easily be applied to my router table.

The 'problem' I am attempting to solve is the positioning of the fence relative to the bit.

[The height is no problem because I have a height gauge.]

In positioning the fence, I might get it close, then do a test, then adjust the fence a nudge.

However my nudge is imprecise and I am not sure how much I moved the fence.

If I drew the vertical and sloping lines across both sides of the router table, and marked the horizontal lines on the fence. Voila!

It would only give me relative measurements, but would probably do.

Liked it for its simplicity and seems pretty easy to draw.
May do it this year.

Editors' comment

Geoff's article is on the facing page.

Transversals

Geoff Unsworth

On a winter's afternoon I was reading about winners of the Copley Medal (as one does) and came across the terms including Transversal, Indexing Machine and Vernier. Transversal caught my interest because I had not heard of the machine.

As I understand it, an Indexing Machine was used to provide uniform calibrations on astronomical instruments, rulers, and the like.

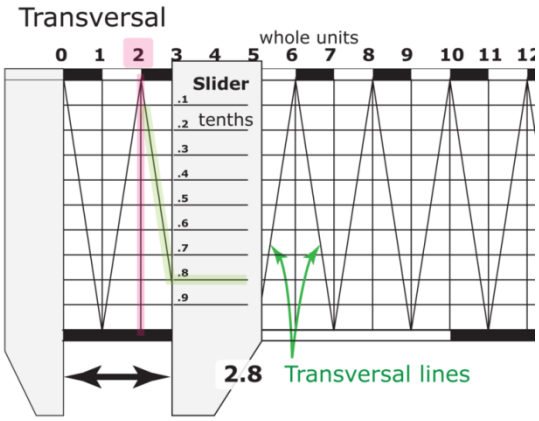
The development of Verniers came later. Transversal pre-dates both of these.

From Wikipedia:

"Transversals were used at a time when finely graduated instruments were difficult to make. They were found on instruments starting in the early 14th century, but the inventor is unknown.

[1] Their use on astronomical instruments only began in the late 16th century. Tycho Brahe used them and did much to popularize the technique. The technique began to die out once verniers became common in the late 18th century – over a century after Pierre Vernier introduced the technique."

The following image from Wikipedia shows how they work:



Thought this might be easily applied to my router table.

The 'problem' I was thinking of solving with a Transversal is the positioning of the fence relative to the bit. [The height is no problem because I have a height gauge.] In positioning the fence, I might get it close to the mark, then do a test, then adjust the fence a nudge. Trouble is my nudge is all over the place – I am not sure how much I move the fence, and there is usually a bit of overshoot or undershoot. Also, it would always be nice to get the fence parallel to the mitre track.

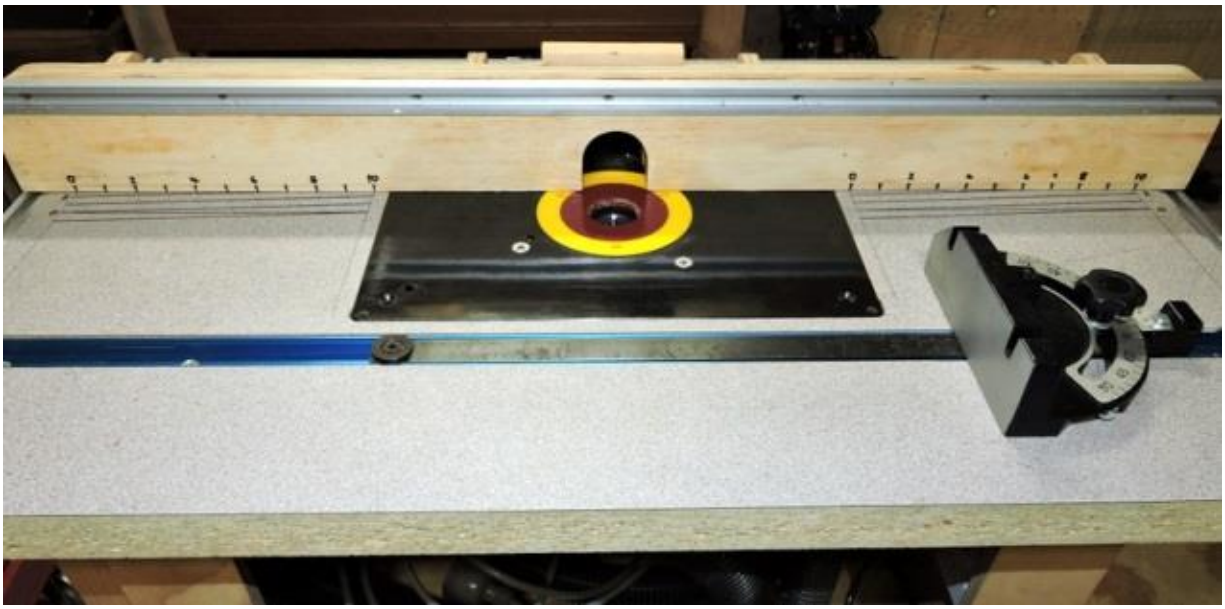
Couldn't decide whether to use metric or imperial measurements – router bits are in imperial sizes and my designs are metric. In the end went with the modern system.

To set out, a rule was clamped to the mitre gauge. The "transversal" lines were drawn on both sides of the router table with an indelible marker. The "slider" graduations were marked on the fence.

By the way, when the French and British were arguing where to put the Zero Meridian, the French finally agreed that it would go through Greenwich if the British agreed that they would convert to the metric system.

he boasted that there was no time limit in the agreement as to when the British converted to the Metric System.

On testing it seems to give better than millimetre accuracy. More than enough for my purposes



When I asked the guide at Greenwich Observatory about this

Aristocrat Chisel

Woodworker February 1960

Ward and Payne Ltd (Sheffield) introduced the Aristocrat in 1959.

This modern engineered chisel won The Duke of Edinburgh award.

Chisels with virtually identical design features are currently being manufactured and promoted as the latest and the best chisels. Ward and Payne Ltd. were more than half a century ahead!

From **A Close Shave**
May 2016

Worlds' oldest ground edge axe found in Australia.

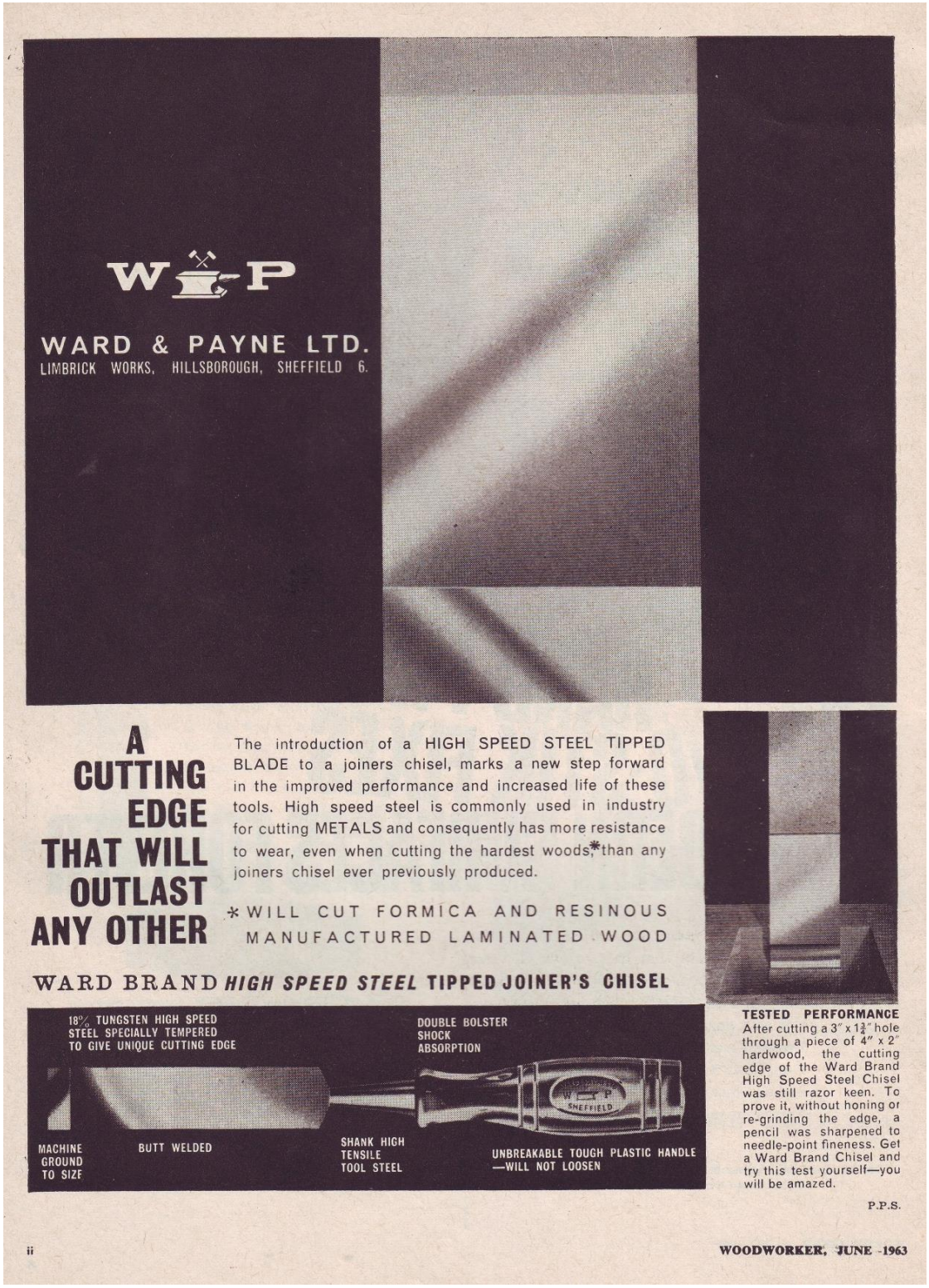
ABC News report about the discovery of a fragment of a ground edge stone axe between 45,000 and 49,000 years old.

http://tinyurl.com/j2d3x5p

Future TTTG Speaker Wanted

The TTTG Events Coordinator is looking for a speaker to explain the technology developed in Australia before the 1788 Invasion.

High Speed Steel Tipped Chisels



Ward and Payne Ltd (Sheffield) introduced the HHS in 1963.

The new chisel design also featured an unbreakable handle.

Sharpening

Moulding Planes

HAND AND MACHINE TOOL SHARPENING

12. Moulding plane cutters

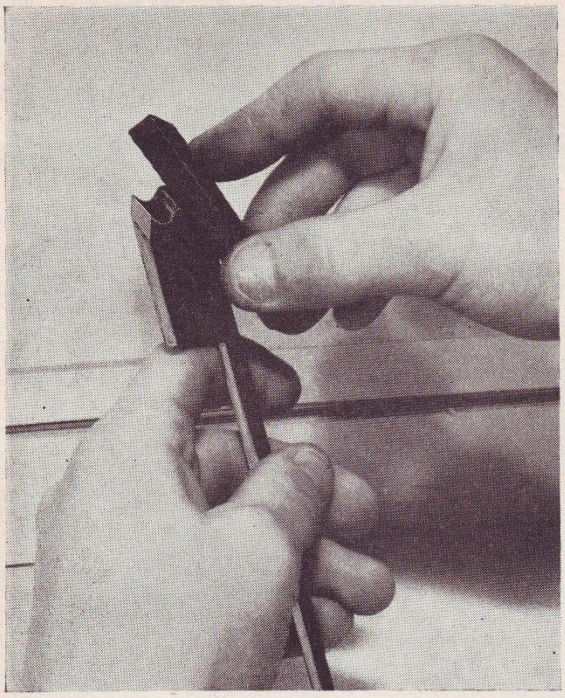


FIG. 1. MOULDING CUTTER BEING SHARPENED
It is usually easier to hold the cutter stationary, steadying it against the bench edge and rub the hone across it

IT IS TRUE that moulding planes are not used much today. The availability of ready-machined mouldings, and the development of the portable electric router and other machine tools has made them largely unnecessary. In any case mouldings are not so widely used as formerly. At the same time, one or two moulding planes are useful for some jobs. For instance, when a short length of moulding has to be worked in the solid wood it is often both quicker and cheaper to do it by hand owing to the time taken in setting up a machine and possibly having to make a special cutter for the job.

Usefulness of some planes

As a simple example of this, take the narrow bead which is usually worked along the hingeing edge of a door to align with the knuckle of the butts (see Fig. 3). It is invariably quicker to work this by hand rather than carry the door to the machinist who would have to set up his machine specially for this simple and short operation—unless, of course, the job is being put through in quantity production. Other moulding planes invaluable on occasion are one or two round planes, needed for working the hollow members of mouldings. Hollow planes are not so necessary because rounded sections can largely be worked with rebate, shoulder, or bullnose planes.

Of the larger set sections; ovolo, torus, cyma recta and reversa, and various combination sections such as the deep hollow and bead, few are worked by hand today, and many of the planes for working them are entirely out of production. However, one occasionally comes across old ones in use, and we therefore deal with some of the commoner sections.

In the nature of things a moulding plane cutter is a tedious and time-consuming thing to sharpen. Consequently it is a rule that it is not given unnecessary work to do. Thus, the bulk of the waste is removed where practicable with ordinary bench planes or with the rebate plane, leaving the moulding plane only the minimum of work. Then again, every care is taken not to damage the cutters in any way.

Years ago, before the machine had made such advances, it used to be a Saturday afternoon job for a small master cabinet maker to sharpen his moulding planes. He never let them get into really bad condition—he couldn't afford to. So he would sit at his bench in the quiet of a non-working afternoon patiently rubbing up his cutters with oilstone slips, ready for another week's intensive work in which sharp tools might mean the difference between making a modest profit or a loss.

Method of sharpening

The invariable temptation in sharpening a moulding cutter is to work the slip at the edge only in an endeavour to get an edge quickly. This is successful only as a short-term policy. After a few sharpenings the sharpening bevel becomes so thick as to be useless, and the cutter will have to be reground. It is true that the rubbing is mainly towards the edge, but anything like a pronounced new bevel should be avoided.

(*Continued on page* 171)

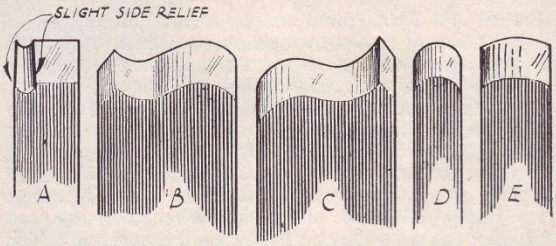


FIG. 2. TYPICAL MOULDING PLANE CUTTERS
A, works a small bead; B, a cyma reversa; C, a cyma recta; and D and E hollows

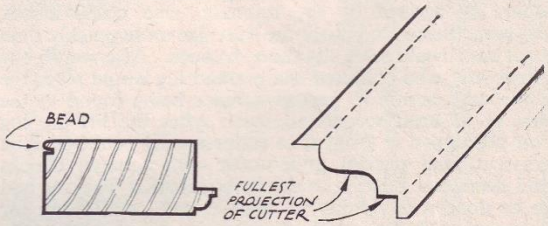


FIG. 3 (left). SMALL BEAD TO ALIGN WITH BUTT HINGE
FIG. 4 (right). PARTS OF CUTTER WHICH HAVE FULLEST PROJECTION

HAND AND MACHINE TOOL SHARPENING

(*Continued from page* 165)

Oilstone slips of varying radii are used for sharpening as in Fig. 1. The slip should have a slightly quicker curvature than the cutter, and rubbing should be continued until a burr is turned up at the back. In some cutters more than one slip may be needed. Thus in (B), Fig. 2, a rounded slip is required for the hollow part, and a flat slip for the rest. The cutter should be repeatedly tried in the plane to see that the curvature follows the sole. In practice it will be found that those portions which operate at the lowest part of the sole need the greatest attention because they do the most work. Thus in the ogee cutter (C), Fig. 2, the square portion to the right is at the lowest part of the sole, and in operation for the entire moulding process, whereas the part to the left only begins to cut when the moulding is half finished or more.

Side relief

A slight complication that does not arise with straight cutters is that a certain amount of relief is necessary at the sides. Thus at (A), Fig. 2, the sides have to be given a slight bevel, partly to give them a cutting action, but to avoid the rubbing which would otherwise occur. The flat part of the cutter can be rubbed on an ordinary flat oilstone.

It is obvious that the parts of the edge which are the most nearly parallel with the wood being moulded do the most cutting. Parts which are more at right angles have more of a scraping action—in fact parts which are entirely at right angles do no cutting at all. Consequently the former positions should be given a slightly greater projection from the sole than the rest. The idea is shown in Fig. 4 which shows the parts which are given the greatest projection.

Cutters for round planes can be sharpened entirely on a flat stone, being given a slight rocking movement so that every part of the edge is sharpened, (D) and (E). As these cutters are relatively easy to sharpen, there is no objection to starting a second bevel on the oilstone because re-grinding is so easy, and calls only for a flat grinding wheel. (607)

WOODWORKER, JUNE 1963

Sharpening and Setting

Removing the wedge

Put the wedge in the bench vice and hit the heel of the plane with a medium weight hammer. Lacing a scrap of plywood between on the plane heel will prevent damaging the heel of the plane.

You do not need a special plane setting hammer!

Check the fit of the wedge

The wedge must fit well or the plane will choke with shavings.

Check the plane's condition

Make any repairs to the plane before sharpening the blade.

Check the blade's condition

Flatten the back and then regrind and hone the profile.

Learning how to use Moulding Planes

When TTTG has a workshop "hands on" classes on this topic will be offered.

Anyone can bring moulding planes to any TTTG Planes Workshop and ask the presenter to include these planes in the day's activities.

You will need some special equipment to sharpen moulding plane blades.
A Dremel Tool is the best machine for grinding the blade profile.

A wide range of Dremel grinding points and sanding sleeves are available. Jim Davey sells a range of slip stones for honing moulding plane blades.

The best book to consult is ***Mouldings In Practice***
Matthews Bickford
Lost Art Press, 2012
ISBN 978-0-9850777-1-6

Wall Paper Hanging Tools

After use the tables should be well washed down and placed aside to dry—in order to remove any paste or dirt which may have been deposited during pasting.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

1. Clean Buckets.—One for paste, and one for fresh water.

2. Pasting Brush.—A well-worn distemper brush.

3. Plumb Line. — A strong cord line with plumb bob or weight on the end.

4. Rule.—2ft. or 3ft. folding rule.

5. Scissors.—One pair of 12in. for trimming and cutting paper. Some paperhangers use a second shorter pair for cutting pasted paper. However, this is not really necessary. Scissors should be kept clean and the blades sharpened properly.

6. Lay Brush.—9in.-10in. There are two varieties, one thin with fairly stiff bristle arrangement, and the thick one which has a softer action and is better for use on embossed papers, etc.

7. Casing Wheels for trimming the ends of paper and along the black edges of architraves.

8. Rollers.—One felt-covered smoothing roller; one seam roller for pressing down the joints on the papered surface; and one angle roller for use in fixing the edges of the paper in the angles of the room.

9. Trimmers.—Trimming may be done by hand with a pair of scissors. Special trimmers are also used, and of these the Ridgely patented straight edge trimmer, and the Morgan Lee type hand trimmer, are most popularly recommended. Trimming machines may be purchased and these trim both edges of the paper at one time by the action of revolving self-sharpening cutting blades. The Thomas paperhanging machine is a further advancement in the work. This trims, pastes and cuts the paper, and is a very useful machine, where large-scale operations are involved. In skilled hands it is a time saver, but does not produce work of any better quality than can be carried out by hand.

10. Stripper for scraping off old wallpaper.

Other tools useful in the preparation of surfaces for paperhanging are:—Plasterers' trowel, putty knife, screw driver, pliers, shavehook, small tool, spirit level, sharp knife and sharpening stone, chalk line, hammer, etc.

As cleanliness is the keynote of all paperhanging work, attention should be given to keeping the tools clean. This will prevent unseemly marks on the face of the paper. A clean piece of rag and a separate bucket of fresh water should be available to keep the hands clean. Throughout the process, the face of the paper and the lay brush should be kept free from paste.

MEASURING FOR WALLPAPER QUANTITIES

There are a number of different methods used for this purpose on individual jobs.

1. By dividing the average area of one roll of wallpaper into the area of the wall surfaces to be papered, and adding an allowance for wastage in cutting and matching of patterns.
2. Most wallpaper firms supply a table or chart.

Left: Complete set of wallpaper trimming

Practical Household Decorating
Edited by B. H. Brindley
A Colorgravure Publication
Sydney or Melbourne 1950s?

Interesting article in that it shows the tools commonly used at the time and includes a description of the two mechanical trimmers.

“BOB”

The TTTG Tool Collection has a “BOB”.

Domex Trading Co. probably marketed a range of similar bargain multi-purpose tools.

Few of these tools seem to have survived, even fewer complete with the original box or packaging.

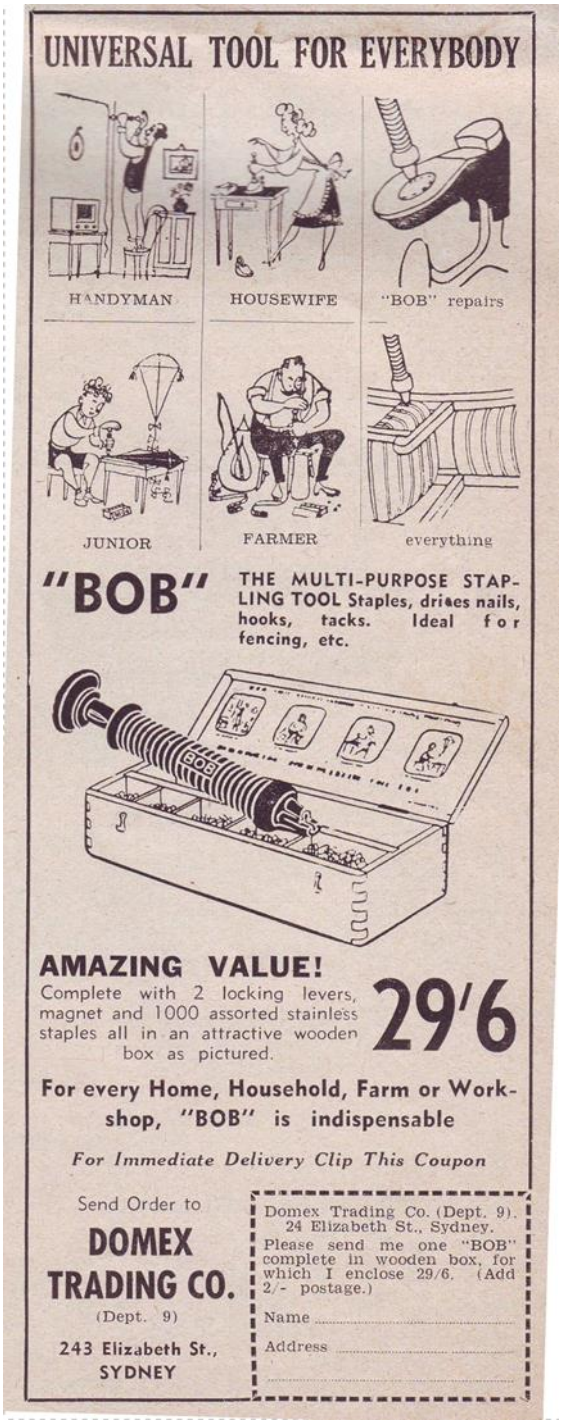
The quality of “BOB” is quite good and the tool is up to the tasks in the advertisement.

Whether this tool is suitable for fencing is probably debatable!

The Handyman is hanging a picture, junior seems to be making a kite and the farmer repairing a horse collar.

Any suggestions what the housewife is doing?

29/6 wasn’t cheap in the 1950’s but “BOB” offered an alternative to buying a selection of tools.



<u>Practical Household Decorating</u>
Edited by B .H. Brindley
A Colorgravure Publication
Sydney or Melbourne 1950s?

Spoon Making

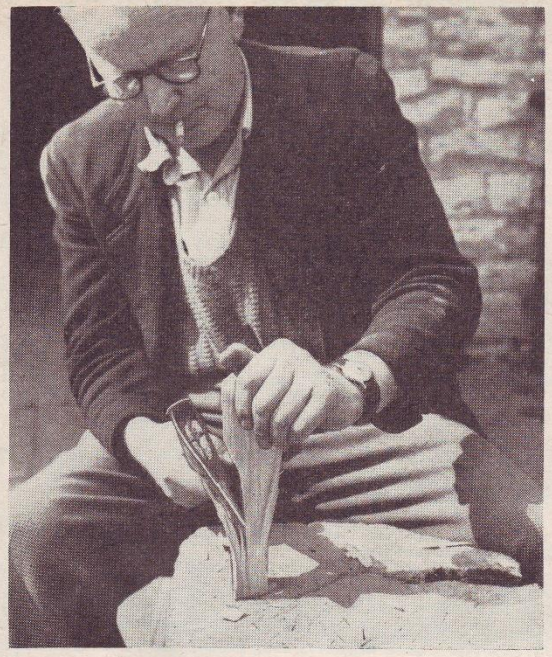


FIG. 1. SHAPING SHOULDERS WITH AXE

SPOON CARVING

by J. GERAINT JENKINS of the Welsh Folk Museum St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff

SPOON CARVING, THOUGH a simple craft, is one of great antiquity, particularly in the counties of Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire. In those counties, wooden spoons were widely used in the household as well as in the dairies, and, although many of these spoons were the work of specialised craftsmen who combined spoon carving with the making of wooden bowls, the craft was also widely practised by amateurs.

From the simple art of making practical spoons, the craft of spoon carving in the nineteenth century developed into a highly artistic one. No longer were farm workers and others content with carving plain, unornamented utilitarian spoons. They developed their art to make spoons that were highly decorated, and which they could present to their sweethearts as tokens of love. Very often the aim of the carver was to carve a most intricate pattern out of a single piece of wood and, since the donor of the love spoon was also its maker, he tried to emphasise his love by elaborating the design as much as possible. Slotted

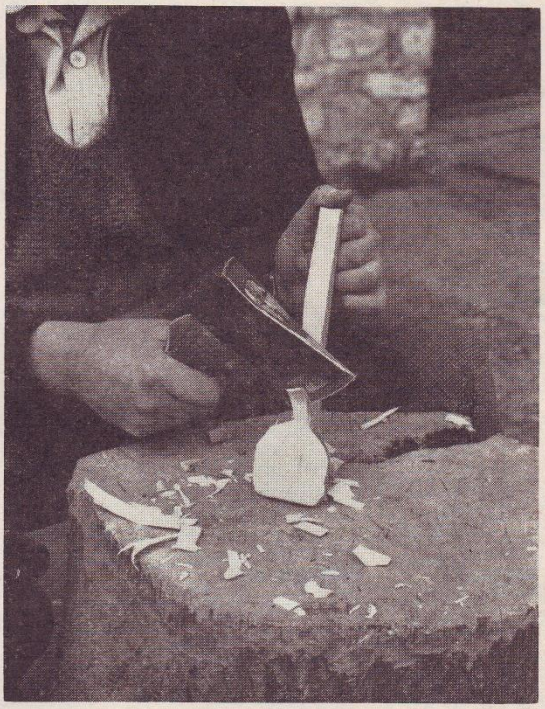
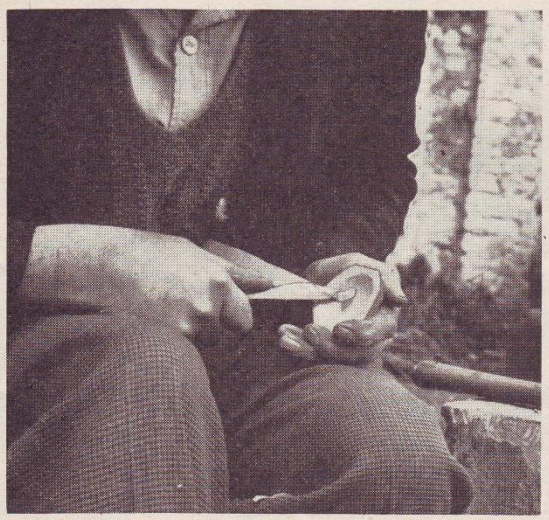


FIG. 2. ROUGHING OUT

FIG. 3. SCOOPING BOWL WITH HOLLOWING KNIFE



handles, carved initials and wooden chains characterise these Welsh expressions of peasant art.

The process of making an ordinary wooden spoon, of a type still common in Welsh homes, begins with the felling of sycamore trees in the winter months. The widely occurring sycamore tree is the only one used for spoons, for it is one of the few timbers that does not leave a woody taste on food. It can be immersed in water at frequent intervals without cracking and warping, and its white, lustrous sheen provides a most attractive appearance. In addition, sycamore can be scrubbed and cleaned without damaging the fibre, and above all it is one of the easiest timbers to carve.

After felling, the sycamore butts are cut into logs, each one some 12 inches long. With the help of a small cleaving

iron and hammer each log is cut into two. The craftsman sitting on a low stool, the sycamore log is rested on a chopping block and with a short-handled axe it is cut to the approximate shape of a spoon (Figs. 1 and 2). The shoulders are formed with a few deft strokes of the axe; a process that demands precision, for the shoulders have to slope away from the bowl at the correct angle. This first process is known as roughing out and for it nothing more than the axe is required.

The axe used is a short handled tool with a blade no more than three inches wide. Some craftsmen use a side axe, that is an axe sharpened on one side only.

The bowl of the spoon is next hollowed out, and this is done with a home-made hollowing knife (Fig. 3). The knife used for making broth spoons has a handle 18 in. long with a small curved blade no more than 3 in. long. It is made from an old file and is always kept very sharp. The knife required for smoothing ladles is bigger, with a blade 5 in. long. The long handle of the knife is tucked under the craftsman's arm, the blade firmly grasped with the hand, and with a few sweeping actions of blade and arm the core of the bowl is removed. Considerable pressure is exerted at this stage for the core has to be removed cleanly and smoothly.

The convex side of the roughed-out spoon is next shaped. The tool for this part of the work is a small spokeshave no more than 6 in. long which is held in the palm of the hand. The handle is also shaped and smoothed with the spokeshave (Fig. 4) and the whole spoon finished off with a penknife (Fig. 5). All that now remains is to smooth it finally with glasspaper.

To make large ladles, which are still used in Welsh dairies as well as domestically, the process of making is rather different. In this case, slightly larger, cleft logs are required; the size depending on the type of ladle needed. Each one is roughed out in the same way as for an ordinary broth spoon, with the exception that the hook for hanging at the end of the handle has to be shaped. This hook is essential for a dairy ladle, so that it may be hung on the edge of a milk bucket, etc. The hook is shaped with the axe during roughing out.

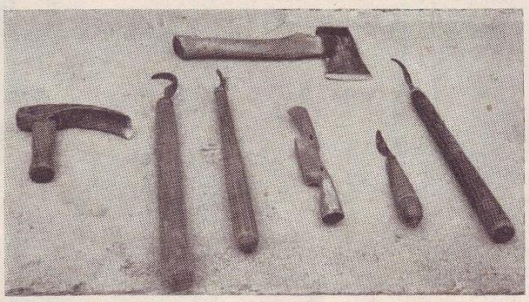


FIG. 6. TOOLS OF THE SPOON CARVER

Since the bowl of a ladle is wider and deeper than that of a broth spoon, the hollowing knife is not used to remove the core completely. Before the knife is used, therefore, the ladle is clamped in a vice at an angle of 45 degrees and a short-handled adze used to remove the core. This adze has a 1½ in. gouge blade with a handle no more than 6 in. long and is usually made by the local blacksmith. The convex bowl is finally smoothed off with the hollowing knife. The ladle is finished in the same way as the spoon with a spokeshave and glasspaper. (450-425)

FIG. 4. SMOOTHING THE HANDLE AND BACK OF BOWL WITH SPOKESHAVE

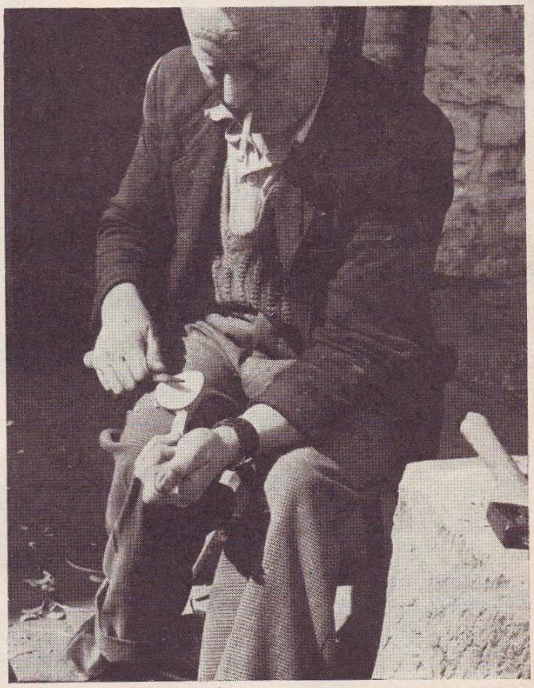


FIG. 5. THE SCOOPED OUT SPOON

Spoon Making, the Welsh method in **Woodworker November 1963**
Current interest in making spoons is strong and special spoon knives are again available and dedicated spoon making classes have been offered. Back in the 60's a bench axe, hand adze and a few crook knives were the only essentials, the roll your own smoke was an optional extra.

JD's

The bin or the bench: that's the question

John Daniel

Transitions planes, that is wood bottom planes, first introduced in the late 1870's were a compromise to satisfy a need to simplify the setting of the plane blade while maintaining the benefit of the lesser friction of the wooden sole of the old planes that the artisans were accustomed to using.

The transition from the old wooden planes was completed in 1943 when STANLEY ceased production of the wood-bottom planes and moved solely to the full bodied metal planes.

Transitional planes are discussed in detail in John Walter's book, *Stanley Tools* Revised Edition, pages 711-716.

With the introduction of the all-iron planes the wood-bottom planes were shelved, forgotten and left to deteriorate. The planes that remained in service soon wore thin on the sole resulting in widening mouths and out of necessity were re-soled. Over time, these were also discarded as they had had their day and were thought obsolete; consequently very few of these planes now turn up in good condition. The majority of these planes I find usually bear the scars of a hard life and neglect and are generally overlooked by collectors and many end up literally in the scrap heap or on a winter's fire.

Recently this relic, the subject of the story, surfaced in a local shed. Should this plane be relegated to the scrap heap as mentioned above, or should an attempt be made to rejuvenate it?

As there were no cracks or major damage and the wood appeared solid, I felt it warranted saving. I won't give any lengthy details of the plane's demise as the photos tell that story or the 'cleaning-up' processes as I've covered similar projects many times. To now run this wood-bottom plane effortlessly over the surface of a length of wood and see nice clean shavings falling on the bench top, for me, justifies the effort to put a smile on this once frowning tool.

I feel that these planes receive a lot of unwarranted criticism, maybe through lack of understanding or second-hand tales of woe. I will admit that they are a bit fiddly to adjust with the small depth adjusting nut due to the restricted space, however with a bit of lubrication on the thread and correct tension on the lever cap, this problem can be eased.

Naturally, the wood over time will wear, however with some basic woodworking skills and a bit of care, this can be easily corrected by letting a piece of wood into the sole in front of the blade, or alternatively, re-soling by laminating the full length of the plane with a suitable hard-wearing close grained hardwood.

All hand tools need regular maintenance; perhaps these wood bodied planes just need a little more understanding and care.

Disassembled and cleaned

The plane back at work

Is it worth the effort?

Below is a photograph of a Sargent jack plane from the images of Sargent planes on the internet.

TTTG has a Sargent smoothing plane in similar condition, but missing the lever cap, blade and front knob. The top of the handle is also missing.

Both planes are rusty and at first sight could be written off as dead.

The editor had a closer look at the Sargent smoothing plane. Despite the missing parts the frog and body are good castings. The thick body casting could be lapped flat and the missing parts replaced.

The editor has decided to resurrect another plane in similar condition but with all the original parts at a future TTTG Workshop.

Where to start?

The first step is to remove the lever cap and blade and unscrew the frog and handles.

The first question to ask is;
"How bad is the rust?"
If the rust is superficial, light abrasion is the safest method of rust removal. Use medium grade abrasive cloth wrapped around an off-cut of dressed wood or plywood. Use long straight strokes to keep the surfaces flat. Dry abrasion is fine but using a lubricant such as G15 gives the best results. Whether you sand dry or wet the process is messy so wear rubber gloves and work on newspaper to protect the bench top.

If the rust is more than superficial I prefer to abrade the plane parts but to pickle the plane body.

Citric Acid

A hot solution of Citric Acid will remove the rust from the plane body without causing any damage provided the process is carried out as follows. After the plane body has been in immersed in the citric acid for a couple of hours fill a bucket with hot soapy water and wash the plane body by using a kitchen dishwashing abrasive pad to remove the dissolved rust.

If there is any remaining rust put the plane body back into the citric acid. Clean and examine the plane body in a few hours and repeat the process until all of the rust is dissolved. After washing the plane body dry and spray the plane body with G15.

The use of citric acid removes the hardened skin from the cast iron plane body and speeds up lapping the plane flat. The plane can next be reassembled and the plane sole lapped flat. If the inside painted surface is damaged you may choice to do a repaint job.

How to make a Citric Acid brew
Find a bucket that fits the rusty stuff. Use plastic buckets or other plastic containers.

For a plastic bucket: Fill with 4 to 5 litres of hot water, add two "washing powder" snoops of Citric Acid powder. Then add a few squirts of washing up liquid. Throw in the rusty stuff. Give it a couple of hours. Clean with a kitchen pad in hot soapy water.

Repeat until the rust is dissolved.

Hans Brunner* 2016 Tool Sale - *different concept - same deal

Hans has decided to change the way he sells tools.
There won't be any more Hans Brunner sales catalogues.

Starting July 25 Hans has introduced a concept he believes incorporates the best elements of previous Hans Brunner sales.

Each lot will remain on the site for approximately six to eight weeks as indicated by the end date.

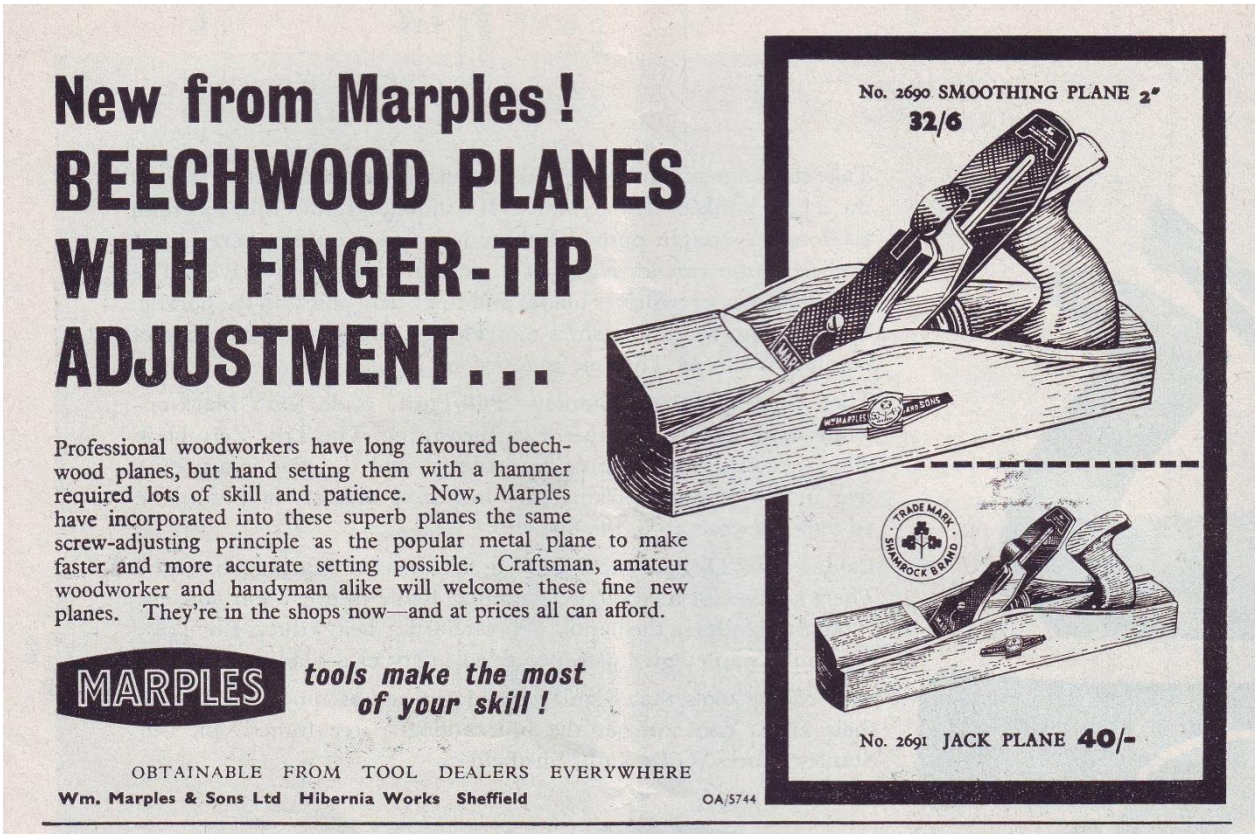
Buy now or make an offer before the end date.

Postage and handling charge is extra. 400 Lots to be listed

Editors' Comment:

I clicked on Han's list August 3, listed up to100 tools. Lots of real bargains at very reasonable prices.
Snapped up one bargain.

Transitional Planes
1960 revival



Woodworker May 1960

Woodworker February 1960

By 1960 Marples' sales of wooden planes were declining.

By the 1950s *Marples* were making metal planes.

Planes 2690 and 269 were an attempt by *Marples* to capture the surviving demand for easy to use wooden bench planes.

When all the UK educational authorities decided to equip school handicraft rooms with metal planes the demand for wooden bodied planes tail dived.

The TTTG Tool Collection includes a *Marples* 2690 plane.

Undertaker's Brace

Veterinary Surgeon's Brace

What a comparison!

Both braces are to hold a "Bit" and transfer rotary motion.
Turning screws on coffin lids is obvious but what did the Vet use it for?

Sash Templates

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 the Brass faced Sash Template?

First appeared in *NEWS* 134

An open question to overseas' tool associations?

Are we colonials your equals?

The editor is reprinting part of an article on Sash Templates from *NEWS* 134 to try and open up discussion of this question.

Sash Templates appeal to serious plane collectors. There is also some speculation about how to use sash templates. A few descriptions of how to use sash template recently published online are accurate but some are well off the mark.

I know NEWS is read overseas so why was the question ignored.

Did Richard Nelson invent the Brass faced Sash Template?

Richard Nelson was a significant plane maker and his planes are very collectable.

Fred's Experience

Fred Murrell has a world class tool collection which includes some of the best and rarest wooden planes in captivity. Fred has immense in depth knowledge of wooden planes. Unlike some tool collectors, Fred willingly shares this knowledge.

Some of Fred's planes are marked by unrecorded plane makers. When he has multiple planes by unrecorded makers he passes this on to the acknowledged experts.

Usually Fred is ignored by the overseas' experts. Why?

India Oilstones

The following is quoted directly from a book called "*The Norton Story*", written by Mildred McClary Tymeson and published by the Norton Company in 1953 (notes in brackets are my additions):

In 1897, with its abrasive wheels and bricks, the Company [Norton] introduced the India oilstones. They were made of India corundum in three grit sizes and had as their identification mark the head of a tiger. The company also advertised Norton Emery Scythe Stones as "superior to natural stone. Can be used for sharpening lots of other things besides scythes."

It may have been just such an advertisement that provoked a letter from Edwin Pike, the president of an oilstone factory in Pike, New Hampshire. He wrote:

"We know your oilstones and your regular scythe stones, and notice you are making quite a push on these goods. We are old hands in the business. You will find that the outcome, after you push the sale and send out samples and advertise and hustle, will be not enough sale or profit to half pay. These goods (natural stones) have been on the market many years and will hold a fair portion of the trade and what trade can be secured outside of these goods will not pay you to bother with."

To emphasize his point Mr. Pike continued:
"One stone usually lasts a man a lifetime. There are only a few oilstones bought. Nonetheless, Norton Emery Wheel Company continued making its oilstones…." the Pike Company again frankly wrote in 1899:

"Abrasives made by some of the emery people are rubbing the edges off from some of our profits."

In the same letter it was suggested that a joint company by formed for the manufacture of "whetstones," in which the management would be Norton's, the sales be Pike's.

An arrangement with the Pike Company, which had a well-established hardware store trade, seemed a most logical solution. It was thus contracted in November of 1899 that the Pike Company would take over all the sales of the India oilstones.

Person Noyes, in 1821, was chopping wood near Indian Pond in New Hampshire when he chanced to pick up a stone to rub against the cutting edge of his axe. The results were so amazingly satisfactory that he later went back to the spot again and again to find more of this magic material which was in reality part of the finest

mica schist deposits ever discovered.

In a few years Person Noyes died, but his wife remarried, this time to a man named Isaac Pike who profited from his predecessor's discovery by establishing a Scythe stone factory. The mica schist for his stones was found on the New Hampshire hillside in perpendicular layers of microscopically cemented natural abrasives.

(Today [1953] it is being taken from the same original deposit.)

Its structure prevented its being formed into circular shapes, so never did it compete with the old grindstone. Mr. Pike called his product the Indian Pond Scythe stone and painted the end of each stone a bright red colour.

In 1891 the Pike Company bought the Chase Brothers factory in New York whose specialty was fashioning stones of Arkansas rock, composed of 99 and a fraction percent silica. Another of their stones was the Washita which was cut from Indiana sandstone. Two years later the Pike Company purchased the Labrador Oilstone Company in Manlius, New York, another branch of the Chase Brothers.

It was thus that in 1899, at the time of the arrangement with Norton Emery Wheel Company, the Pike Manufacturing Company offered four stones for sale: the Washita, Arkansas, Indian Pond, and the India oilstone.

A facetious advertisement of the India oilstone read as follows:

Made right by the Norton Emery Wheel Company.

Sold right by the Pike Manufacturing Company.

Displayed right in all leading hardware stores.

Used right by all up-to-date mechanics.

India Oilstone - All Right.

Observations on India Oilstones by the NEWS editor

Most of my sharpening is carried out on veteran India oilstones. The only grits I use are medium and fine. A fine veteran oilstone gives a razor sharp edge. A further honing or stropping is necessary.

By around 1910 Pike's India Oilstones had virtually displaced all other quality oilstones in the market place.

Most of the old trade manuals written for the woodworking trades recommend India oilstones.

Did several generations of woodworkers get it so wrong?

The editor has tried water stones, diamond plates and ceramic stones but he has always returned to sharpening on India oilstones.

To flatten old oilstones the editor uses a diamond plate.

"Dull Tools Would Give Me Nightmares"

"A cutting tool with a dull edge is a pitiful cripple," remarked the old gentleman, a retired ship builder. "Under a magnifying glass you can see why. It makes me think that workmen are inhuman who don't keep an *oilstone* handy. A fine workman loves his tools too much to give them a lick-and-a-promise on a coarse stone or wheel. Dull tools would give me nightmares."

Have you the right *oilstones* handy on your bench? The India combination, coarse and fine —two stones in one? India slips and special shapes? Have you Lily White Washita and Hard Arkansas for putting a keen, long-lasting edge on wood-cutting tools?

Oilstones pay for themselves quickly in time saved, labor saved, and in better appearance of a job.

Send for "How To Sharpen"—a book by experts for men who respect their tools and take pride in doing things right.

NORTON Established 1823
Use what Experts use — PIKE Products

Oilstones win skating races

CHAMPION speed skaters use India *oilstones* for taking the burr off newly ground skates. Exhibition rink performers are able to leap, dance and gyrate because they, too, keep their fine steel blades very sharp and true with an *oilstone.*

A famous mechanical engineer once said: "Reputations for skill in shops and factories are made only by workmen who know the fine points about sharpening the tools they use." All fine craftsmen take special pride in fast, easy-cutting hand tools—kept keen with their bench *oilstones.* Expert mechanics know that drills, reamers and most other expensive metal cutting tools last much longer when *oilstoned.* It saves time out for regrinding.

A FREE BOOK
On Expert Sharpening Methods

"How to Sharpen" is a booklet packed with practical facts, showing all the special shapes and kinds of sharpening stones. It tells why the "India" (electric furnace abrasive), why the rare Arkansas quarried oilstones are used—and how to care for them, too.

Thousands of readers of POPULAR SCIENCE sent for this book during the last few months. Write your name in the coupon today.

NORTON Established 1823
Use what Experts use — PIKE Products

Left: *Popular Science* - Feb 1934

Right: *Popular Mechanics* - Feb 1935

Cleaning Oilstones	Soak in Thinners or White Spirit
Flattening Oilstones	Use a coarse Diamond Plate with Kerosene or White Spirit
Lubricant	Kerosene or White Spirit

Cover

Coachmaker's Plough Plane

Recently acquired by Fred Murrell

Australian Woodworking Planemakers

Trevor Semmens

Revised 3rd edition
ISBN 978-0-9945162-2-0
Perfect bound, full colour
52 pages 216mmx280mm

Trevor Semmens first published *Australian Woodworking Planemakers* in 1993. A second enlarged edition followed in 1998 with an update in 2000. This is the 3rd enlarged edition, combining all documented Australian makers, their history and their planes.

The first planes used in this country were brought from England and used by both immigrant and convict artisans and labourers. Due to the shortage of tools, tradesmen often made their own, but no identifiable Australian planemakers were known before about 1890–95 when in Hobart, Tasmania, Percy Nichols' stamp appeared on a handled reeding plane.

After WW2 it was virtually impossible to obtain tools of any kind, and it was realised that considerable effort had to be put into developing local products. Semmens comprehensively catalogues all Australian makers of woodworking planes with insight and an eye for the features that make our planes uniquely Australian.

Available from Hans Brunner Australia $24AUD

http://www.crowpublishing.com/AustralianPlanemakers.htm

Review

The third edition of the reference text on Australian planemakers lives up to expectations.

The print quality of the publication is high. The sharp colour photos will make it easier for the plane collectors to "spot" any Australian made plane still hiding out in sheds and offered at garage sales.

Will there be a fourth edition?

This publication will generate more interest in any Australian made planes and more Australian made planes will surface. Old advertising material may also emerge.

Another Carter #54 found

Fred Murrell's recent find is a good example of an unrecorded plane turning up in a box of market day junk. Fred arrived at the TTTG stand at the Sydney Working With Wood Show on the Sunday and put a just purchased Carter #54 on the table. The plane was cheap and complete but when examined it was also an unrecorded version.

Buy the book

Anyone interested in Australian made tools should buy the third edition of *Australian Woodworking Planemakers.*

If you have an Australian made plane not listed or illustrated in this edition please send a photo and description to *NEWS*.
This will be forwarded to TTTG member Trevor Semmens.

Go Digital
Never Go Back

Interwood

Interwood tools are designed to improve the quality of your woodwork by encouraging precision, and the bonus is they are an absolute joy to use.

Interwood woodworking tools are made from quality materials including solid brass and beautifully grained timber.

Check out the range of products at http://www.interwoodshop.com.au

TTTG has gone Digital

The editor could find many uses for the Interwood digital angle indicator but using it for honing wouldn't be on the list.

Digital *NEWS* is available.

Readers should ask themselves; Do I really need printed *NEWS*?

Why not consider going digital?
To make the change just email secretary@tttg.org.au

For Sale

W. F. & J. Barnes **Combination Saw**
Made around 1900 Treadle and Hand powered

Includes:

- Jig Saw Frame (wood)
- Circular Saw Blades
- Adjustable Fence
- Adjustable Protractor
- Boring Attachment with "*Old reliable Drill Chuck*"

Condition is good ***make an offer***
Call Terry 9528 6522

Jim Davey

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TRADE PRICES ON:

DMT DIAMOND PLATES - DIA-SHARP PLATES

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Where Can You Get It?

Blades for Stanley type planes

IBC makes the best replacement plane blades.

IBC blades are sold by Jim Davey.

Wood River Planes and Chisels

All Wood River Planes and Chisels are sold by Jim Davey.

Router Cutters

The biggest range of quality router cutters, saw blades and planer knives and other tooling go to Carbi-Tool

www.carbitool.com.au

Power Tool Parts

Get Tools Direct can supply parts for most brands of power tools.

www.gettoolsdirect.com.au

Power Tools

VEK Tools stock most brands of power tools and have several stops across Sydney.

https://www.vektools.com.au/

Quality Timber

Trend Timber stocks a wide selection of quality cabinet and joinery timber.

www.trendtimbers.com.au

WHAT DO YOU WANT FROM TTTG?

The Annual General Meeting will be held in October.

A Committee will be elected. TTTG will continue.

BUT WHAT DO YOU REALLY WANT FROM TTTG?

Members are encouraged to express an opinion.

LET THE COMMITTEE KNOW

If you are satisfied with the meetings

If you are satisfied with the workshops

If you are satisfied with the newsletter

If you are satisfied with NEWS

If you are satisfied with the Website

Express an opinion ***www.tttg.org.au***

Alanware Aluminium Plane

To add to the article about the Alanware Aluminium Plane on page 36 of *NEWS* 148.

After WWII, iron and steel were in short supply (and I understand also rationed to some extent) with iron and steel production directed towards replacing lost shipping, rebuilding factories and railways.

Conversely there was a glut of aluminium. War time aircraft production had ceased almost overnight resulting in large stockpiles of aluminium and aluminium alloy with virtually no immediate use. Not to mention all the war planes waiting to be scrapped or otherwise disposed of.

A well-known example of this glut (and hence price/availability differential compared to steel) is the extensive use of aluminium in the original (Series I) Land Rovers.

So in a way it's not surprising that tool makers would look to the use of surplus aluminium as a substitute for (scarce) cast iron.

What is surprising is the decision to use aluminium, given that Stanley US stopped aluminium plane production around 1935. Perhaps, the use of aluminium in the Alanware plane is an indication of just how high demand for hand planes was in Australia immediately after WWII.

Ian Neuhaus

Green Woodworking

Popular Woodworking Magazine August 2016 #226

Pole Lathe

Anyone wanting to make a pole lathe must read this;

Double Spring Pole Lathe Roy Underhill
Anyone wanting to learn how to use a pole lathe should read;

Handled Tool Vessels Jarrod Stone Dahl

Other Articles

As usual this issue is worth reading cover to cover

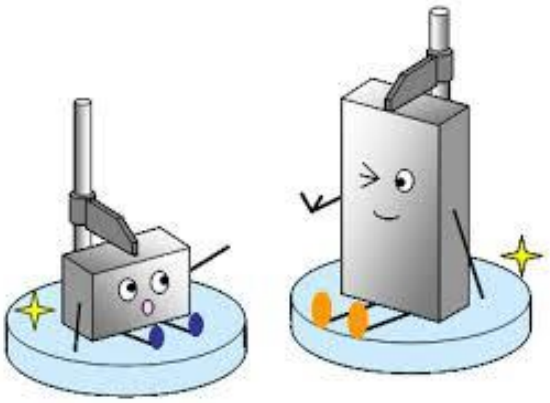
The Real Truth About Block Planes Chris Schwarz demystifies the geometry of block planes

Woodworking Interval Training Steve Branam may prevent hand tool users from a heart attack

Gauge Blocks

&

Joiner's Slips



Accurately machined hardened steel "gauge blocks" are the engineer's means of insuring accurate layout and testing.

Joiners also use reference "slips" to speed up setting out of both the "rod" and the work piece parts.

"Slips" are made from any suitable off cuts and may even have sizes marked on them. Any close grained well-seasoned hardwood is fine.

When slips are found in tool boxes and bench drawers the chances they will be among first items a tool collector will throw out!

All the editor's slips are made from European Beech about 120mm long with the cross sectional sizes neatly stamped on each side. Beech was used because it was in the scrap box and free!

A slip marked 1/2 and 5/16 is for marking the sticking on sashes.

Joiners' slips are usually used with marking gauges. The gauge is set to the slip, quicker than using a rule. They are also used to pick off measurements when setting out rods. Marking a new slip for a job takes only minutes and saves time on future jobs. Slips are also time savers when setting up machines.

American woodworking has now rediscovered slips. Commercial versions made from high grade plastic are available at a price. Anyone who can accurately plane wood can make their own from a scrap piece of hardwood.

Vaunex Blue Blade

The two Vaunex Blue Blades were offed on Hans Brunner's *Tools For Sale* and immediately ordered by TTTG a day before the deadline for *NEWS* 149.

More details will be published when the blades arrive.

Hans thinks the blades are from around 1950. The blades were manufactured by H. C. Vaughan Hurstville NSW. The paperwork states that they are made from high grade carbon steel that will hold its cutting edge.

Contributions to NEWS

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

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

A simple Word document is the preferred format.

Everyone has something to offer so start thinking and writing!

MEMBERS' DAY **Sunday 6 December**

Brush Farm House
19 Lawson Street
Eastwood

$5 Entry fee

MEMBERS' DAY TOOL SALE

Forster Hall

PLANNING SESSIONS

Carpenter Room

Book a table for the Members' Day as soon as possible
Members can book one table at no cost

Booking more than one table will involve a rental fee

Only TTTG Members can rent tables and sell tools

Have your voice heard by attending the planning sessions

The sessions will consider:

TTTG's Future Direction

TTTG Publications

TTTG Meeting Venues

TTTG Events

Recruiting new members

Consider being involved and:

Write an article

Present a workshop