Saltfork Craftsmen
Artist-Blacksmith Association
January 2017

Aubrey Washington Teaching his granddaughter, Calysta, to forge at the South Central December meeting

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Editors notes…

We are starting the new year with a total of 463 paid members. That includes many new members that are just trying to get started in blacksmithing. They are looking for contacts, advice, equipment, etc. Please keep them in mind when attending the regional meetings and try to open up to them if you are a current member and see a new face. It can be intimidating for a new person who doesn't know where to start, what they need, or even what some of the terminology means. Even if you are unsure about helping them yourself, it is helpful to just be a guide and a liaison to a more experienced member!

- Russell Bartling - Editor

SCABA Board of Directors Meeting

There is a Board of Directors meeting scheduled **January 15th, 2017** at Byron Doner's shop in Norman.

Board meetings are open to any member to attend. This is the best place to offer any comments, ideas or criticisms you have on how your club operates.

Feel free to attend. If you plan to attend and have an issue that needs addressed, please send your topic(s) to the Secretary, Teresa Gabrish, to get on the agenda prior to the meeting date.

- Editor

Visit our Saltfork Craftsmen Website:
www.saltforkcraftsmen.org

President's Notes:

Hey folks!

Another busy month has gone by, and I think I have seen more new faces in the last month or two, than I did when I first joined the club!

This is really exiting to me. I remember how taken I was to find everyone eager to show me whatever I could think of to ask about. Now I see the same thing happening for these new comers. It makes me wonder if it's just this way with our club, or if it is something that "gets in your blood" when you decide to get into Blacksmithing. I really believe that it's the latter.

It seems to me like you could go anywhere in the world, and once another blacksmith finds out that you are a blacksmith, you are instantly friends! Like we are all in the same family. I don't know if this holds true with other crafts, but I don't think it does.

To look back in history, you would almost think the opposite was the case. There isn't much written about our craft before around 1900. Blacksmithing was almost a secret to most. It was kept between father and son, or you really had to prove your self as an apprentice. Maybe I have just been led to believe that this is how it was. I wonder.

Either way, I like to see folks sharing their knowledge, and I encourage you to participate, whether you are on the giving, or receiving side of it. I feel like I'm in the older generation of our club now, but it seems like yesterday I was a newby. And of course I'm still learning every day!

I've wondered what is driving more people to want to learn Blacksmithing? A year or so ago, I thought it was the television shows, but I really think it's something else now. I guess it's probably a mixture of a lot of things. Whatever it is, I like it, and hope it continues.

I encourage you, whether you are new to it or not, to host a meeting. Or maybe co-host one. Once again you will find that others will help you with this as well!

I hope everybody had a wonderful Christmas, and a Happy New Year!

Happy Hammering, Byron

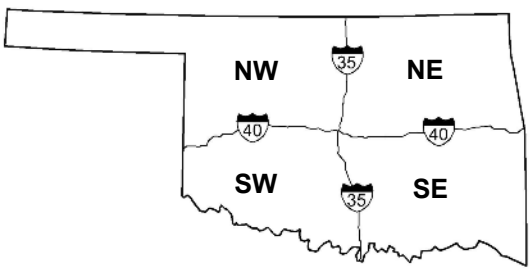
Division of (Volunteer) Labor

Its been suggested that we need to clarify who does what in terms of the Saltfork Board members and other positions of responsibility. This list is an attempt to expand on the definitions of these roles to help in getting the right person when needed. Please keep in mind that everyone on this list gives their time on a volunteer basis and this list may change, expand and evolve over time:

Name	Position	Address	Phone	Duties
Byron Doner	**President**	6520 Alameda Norman OK 73026 byrondoner@esok.us	405-650-7520	President BOD Meeting Chair Cone Shipping
Doug Redden	**Vice President Conference Chair**	2050 E. 410 Rd. Oologah, OK 74053 Doug.redden2@att.net	918-230-2960	Vice President Conference Chair Librarian BOD Meeting Minutes
Mandell Greteman	**Director/ Workshop Coordinator**	409 East Broadway Foss, OK 73647 mandell01@windstream.net	580-515-1292	Workshop Coordinator
Bill Kendall	**Director/ Swage Blocks**	1756 E. 59th St Tulsa OK 74105 wwkendall@aol.com	918-691-2173	Swage Block Shipping Quotes Swage Block Shipping
David Seigrist	**Director**	P.O. Box 163 Hollis, OK 73550 dseigrist2004@yahoo.com	580-381-0085	
Terry Jenkins	**Director**	222 N. Washington Blanchard, OK 73010	405-476-6091	
Russell Bartling	**Director/ Editor**	70 N 160th W. Ave Sand Springs, OK 74063 rbartling@ionet.net	918-633-0234	Newsletter Editor Regional Meeting Coordinator
Teresa Gabrish	**Secretary/ Treasurer**	P.O. Box 18389 Oklahoma City, OK 73154 tgabrish@gmail.com	405-824-9681	Treasurer Secretary Club Membership
Dodie O'Bryan	**Webmaster**	Pawnee, OK scout@skally.net	—	Website Updates Web Calendar Updates

What's My Region?

SCABA Regions



The four main regions are currently defined within the state by being separated by I35 and I40. (For example, the NW region is anything north if I40 and west of I35.)

All meetings are encouraged. These boundary definitions and regional meeting dates are a suggested framework to facilitate orderly meeting scheduling, planning and promotion with a minimum of overlaps and a maximum exposure to the greatest number of members. Not all meetings fit precisely within a rigid boundary definition and members in an area may want to hold meetings on a date that doesn't match their physical region or at a location other than their own region. This may be especially true in the center of state for areas that are close to the I35 and I40 boundary crossing. Special events such as shows, fairs, etc. may also dictate adjustments to the meeting dates within a region.

The regions are meant to be a simplification and clarification to the regional boundaries rather than a rigid restriction to any meeting scenario. Saltfork members all belong to one club. Regional boundaries are not intended to imply division within the club, but are intended to help spread distribution and promote monthly meetings.

Vice President's Notes:

I have been thinking of different ways to get more participation in the People's Choice Contest at annual conference.

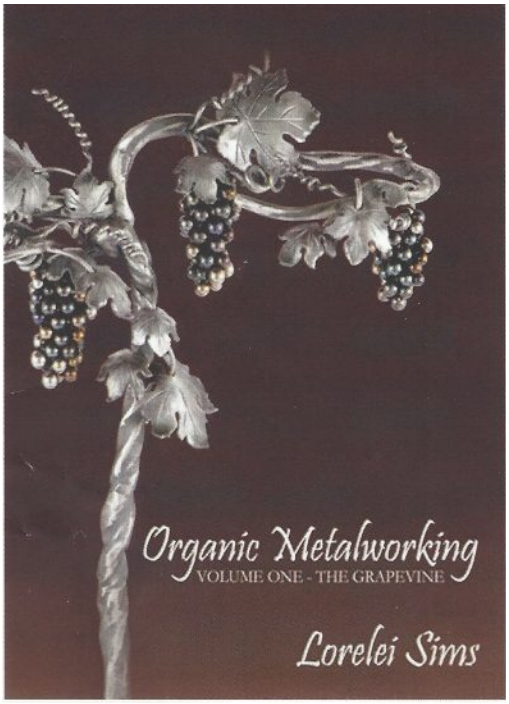
After some recommendations, I have decided to try something a little different. This year there will be three levels for members to compete in. They will be beginner level (less than two years experience), intermediate level (less than five years experience), and advanced level (everyone else). We may look more at how to define the different experience levels but the intent is to let everyone have a chance.

Also we need to take a different approach for getting tools for the tool box. This year, each region will have an assigned list of tools to make. My thoughts are to make tools at regional meetings. I am also encouraging all who attended the after conference workshops to make items from your workshop to go in the auction. If we get started now we will have plenty of time to get these items done.

I have been in contact will both Bob Patrick and Lyle Winn about the 2017 conference and we can expect to have information about what will be demonstrated and taught at the workshops in the near future. Look for this info in up coming newsletters. - Doug

Condolences to the McGill Family…

Many of us may have never met JJ McGill's Aunt Rita but she had cooked some of the delicious home cooked food that we enjoyed at the 2016 SCABA Conference which she had sent with her husband Benny. And you may have heard JJ telling stories. Sadly, Aunt Rita passed away last month. Her loss will be felt by all of us. Cards and flowers were sent on behalf of Saltfork and our thoughts are with JJ McGill and his family as they try to heal.



Organic Metalworking Vol. 1

by Lorelei Sims

Limited Copies Still Available

Lorelei Sims has a great new book illustrating her methods for organic metalworking. (See details in the October newsletter, Page 35.)

Volume 1 is first in a series of planned books on different aspects of organic forging. This is a very good how-to book heavily illustrated and has something for beginning and advanced smiths alike.

Lorelei's methods are easy to understand and execute but the finished work is beautiful (at least hers is beautiful!) You will probably want a copy of this book in your library. I highly recommend it.

At the time of this printing, Doug Redden has a few copies left. They are almost gone! The price of the book through SCABA is the same as the price directly from Lorelei and proceeds from sales benefit SCABA. Contact Doug if you would like to purchase a copy. - *Editor*

2017 REGIONAL MEETING SCHEDULE

NE Region (1st Sat)	SE Region (2nd Sat)	SW Region (3rd Sat)	NW Region (4th Sat)
Jan 7th (Open)	**Jan 14th (Byron Doner)**	Jan 21st (Open)	**Jan 28th (Monte Smith)**
Feb 4th (Open)	Feb 11th (Open)	Feb 18th (Open)	Feb 25th (Rory Kirk)
Mar 4th (Open)	Mar 11th (Open)	Mar 18th (Open)	Mar 25th (Kelly Killhoffer)
Apr 1st (Doug Redden)	Apr 8th (Open)	Apr 15th (Open)	Apr 22nd (Don Garner)
May 6th (Jim Carothers)	May 13th (Open)	May 20th (JJ McGill)	May 27th (Mandell Greteman)
Jun 3rd (Open)	Jun 10th (Open)	Jun 17th (Open)	Jun 24th (Terry Kauk)
Jul 1st (Open)	Jul 8th (Open)	Jul 15th (Open)	Jul 22nd (Roy Bell)
Aug 5th (Open)	Aug 12th (Open)	Aug 19th (Open)	Aug 26th (Dorvan Ivey)
Sep 2nd (Open)	Sep 9th (Open)	Sep 16th (Jim Dyer - JJ McGill - Sulphur Tractor Show)	Sep 23rd (Don Garner - Fairview Tractor Show)
Oct 7th (Open)	Oct 14th (Open)	Oct 21st (Conference Weekend!)	Oct 28th (Corey Spieker)
Nov 4th (Open)	Nov 11th (Open)	Nov 18th (Open)	Nov 25th (Bob Kenemer)
Dec 2nd (Open)	Dec 9th (Open)	Dec 16th (Open)	Dec 23rd (Gary Seigrist)

Fifth Saturdays:

April 29th (Open)
July 29th (Open)
September 30th (Open)
December 30th (Open)

2017 SCABA Conference:

The dates for the 2017 SCABA Conference have been set for October 21st and 22nd . The conference will again be held at the Murray County Antique Tractor Show grounds in Sulphur, OK. Mark your calendars!

Please Note

Beginning with the 2017 calendar, the NE region meetings will now be held on the first Saturday and the SE region meetings will be held on the second Saturday of each month. This is swapped from previous years.

January 2017

NE Regional Meeting January 7th : Open.

SE Regional Meeting January 14th : Will be hosted by Byron Doner at his shop located at 6520 Alameda, Norman, OK 73026.

The trade item will be a pair of tongs. Byron will have two types of tong blanks available at the meeting.

Lunch will be provided but please feel free to bring a side item or dessert to help out if you want.

Contact: Byron Doner at 405-650-7520 if you have questions.

SW Regional Meeting January 21st : Open.

NW Regional Meeting January 28th : Will be hosted by Monte Smith at his shop at 8848 N. 2010 Rd, Hammon, OK, 73650.

The trade item is something made from a horseshoe.

Lunch will be provided but please bring a side dish or dessert to help out.

From Hammon, go 7 miles north on HWY 34 to E0880 Rd (There is a Moorewood Baptist Church sign) then turn west and go 3 miles. Turn South and go ½ mile to the entrance on the east side of the road.

Contact Monte Smith at 580-497-6015 if you have questions.

February 2017

NE Regional Meeting February 4th: Open.

SE Regional Meeting February 11th: Open.

SW Regional Meeting Febnruary 18th: Open.

NW Regional Meeting February 25th : Will be hosted by Rory Kirk at the Route 66 Blacksmith Museum shop in Elk City.

The trade item is a door knocker.

Lunch will be provided but please bring a side item or desert to help out.

Contact Rory Kirk at 580-497-6426 if you have questions.

Workshop Schedule

Joinery Workshop (Date and Location to be Announced):

Details of the workshop are not yet defined but this would be a workshop to learn how to make simple tenon joints and corresponding fitting techniques to make a small grille or similar item. This workshop would focus on good layout and fitting techniques as well as controlled punching and drifting. The date and location are to be determined and will depend on the availability of the instructor and facility.
UPDATE: This class will be held. Scheduling and venue are being determined but will likely be held in January or February. Look for details and exact date and location as well as registration information in the February newsletter…

Clay Spencer Tire Hammer Build Workshop (*Subject to Member Response*):

An effort is being made to put together a weekend tire hammer building workshop for sometime this winter. The exact location is to be determined. The ideal workshop size is 15 to 20 students and each student will leave with a working tire hammer. The expected cost if there are twenty students is about $1,100 per hammer. This cost is extremely variable based on the number of students and the actual costs of materials which are purchased, scrounged, donated, etc. Clay Spencer will bring his experience along with jigs and fixtures to facilitate building a good hammer in the workshop setting. Each student will participate in building the hammers. Saltfork member Mike Hillsman will be the facilitator of this workshop. If you are interested, please let Mike know as soon as possible. If there are not enough students interested in this workshop, it may not be feasible. So please don't delay if you want this workshop to become a reality. ***Contact Mike at 918-625-4891.***

Welding for Blacksmiths Workshop (*Subject to Member Response*):

If you have never never welded before or if you have been "farm" welding most of your life but would like to take your skills to the next level, then this hands on workshop may be for you. If you want to have greater confidence in the strength and beauty of your welds, then this workshop may be for you. The exact details including date and location are to be determined but it will probably be held sometime this winter. Location will depend on interest level and location of the potential students so respond early if you would like to attend this workshop. The intent is for the workshop to be led by a blacksmith trained in pressure vessel welding but the course will cover basic stick welding and oxy-acetylene welding/cutting that would be used in day to day blacksmithing and fabrication work. The expectation is that students will leave the class with a better understanding of correct electrode selection, welder polarity, techniques, etc. for mild and high carbon steel stick welding as well as proper use and settings for the oxy-acetylene rig. While this is a basic one-day crash course, there are a number of experience based tips and techniques that will help you get the most out of your welding and cutting equipment. Stop wondering if your welds will hold and stop grinding them down to hide a less than pretty bead deposit. ***Let Mandell know if you would like to attend this workshop as soon as possible!***

Have an idea for a workshop or class? If you have an idea for a workshop that you would like to attend (or teach), please let the workshop coordinator know so that details for time and place can be worked out.

Mandell Greteman is the SCABA Workshop Coordinator.
Contact Mandell at 580-515-1292.
mandell01@windstream.net

Workshop Schedule (Continued…)

Beginning Blacksmithing Workshop - February 11th:

There will be a Beginning Blacksmith Workshop in the Tulsa area at 1924 N Joplin Ave, Tulsa, OK. The cost for the class is $35. Lunch and materials are included. Class size will be limited so register as soon as possible if you are interested. Contact Doug Redden to register. (In case of bad weather, contact Doug)

Doug Redden: 918-230-2960 or Doug.redden2@att.net

Beginning Blacksmithing Workshop - February 18th:

There will be a Beginning Blacksmith Workshop in the Tulsa area at the Route 66 Blacksmith Shop Museum in Elk City. The cost for the class is $35. Lunch and materials are included. Class size will be limited so register as soon as possible if you are interested. Contact Mandell Greteman to register. In case of bad weather (Contact Mandell.)

Mandell Greteman: 580-515-1292 or mandell01@windstream.net

Have an idea for a workshop or class? If you have an idea for a workshop that you would like to attend (or teach), please let the workshop coordinator know so that details for time and place can be worked out.

Mandell Greteman is the SCABA Workshop Coordinator.
Contact Mandell at 580-515-1292.
mandell01@windstream.net

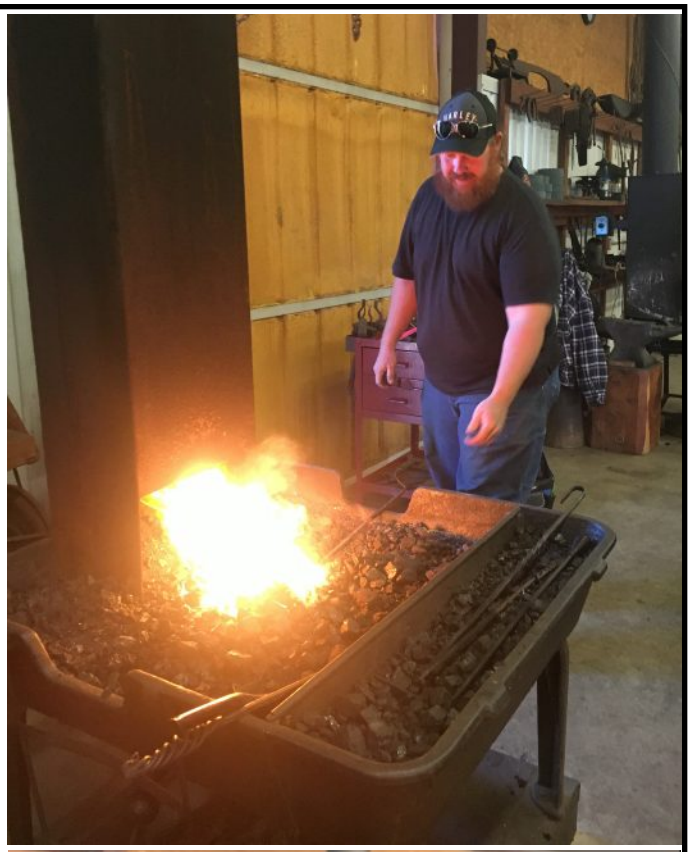
All Regional Meetings are Free to Attend and are Always Open to Any Member or Guest…

New to Saltfork or just want to check out Blacksmithing but don't know where to start? These meetings are a great place for new members or guests who just want to see what it is all about to come network with like minded people. If you want some pointers on how to get started, there is always someone happy to help get you started hammering. And guests are always welcomed.

Want to host a meeting? The meeting hosting form can be found on the last page along with membership application form. If you want to host a meeting in any area please fill out one of the host forms on the website under the calendar section or in the newsletter and e-mail the information or mail the hard copy form in as soon as possible. If you mail a form, please call or e-mail to verify that it is received. E-mail is the most convenient for me but you can also phone in the information if you prefer. The sooner the meeting is scheduled, the more time there is to get the word out to potential attendees. -Russell Bartling 918-633-0234 or rbartling@ionet.net

Around the State…

NW Region November Meeting: The NW Region November meeting was hosted by Cory and Christie Spieker with help from their daughters- Catelynn, Chelsea, Clancie, & Cassidy.



It was held at the Elk City RT 66 blacksmith shop. We were very happy with the attendance (20-25). Anytime you have something the weekend after Thanksgiving you never know who may be there or off visiting family.

We prepared chili and fixins. Others brought cornbread and deserts and Cory made two Dutch oven cobblers- they seemed to go over well.

The trade Item was any kind of BBQ or cooking tool. We had five in the drawing which was a good turn out for everyone with turkey hang overs.

As always there were lots of projects going on in the shop-I think a hammer or two may have been made that day.

Thanks, - Cory Spieker

(Photos by LaQuitta Greteman)

SE Region December Meeting: No meeting was held in December.

NE Region December Meeting: No meeting was held in December.

SC Region December Meeting: The SC December meeting was held by Byron and Carol Doner:

Saturday, December 17, a cold and blustery day, we had 39 die-hards come over for a blacksmith meeting! It was -8 with the windchill here and snow flurries before all had departed for home.

There were 11 awesome Christmas decoration trade items entered! We had 2 gas forges going as well as a 33 pound Dingtong little Chinese power hammer, and a 25 pound Little Giant Power Hammer.

The OKie Blacksmiths Club posted a video on Facebook from the meeting. We went through 13 pounds of chili, half of a ham and the fixings. It was a great day! Thanks to all that came, donated food, helped to get the shop ready for the day, assisted with lunch and mail-outs!

Look forward to seeing all of you next year!

Sincerely,
Carol Doner

(Photos by LaQuitta Greteman and Gerald Franklin)

Very nice candle holders made by Rory Kirk (Cheyenne, OK) for Christmas presents. He's been busy!

Getting Acquainted Open House!

Iron Masters, one of Oklahoma's oldest ornamental iron companies, is hosting an open house for all Salt Fork Craftsmen members.

The event is scheduled for:

Saturday, January 21st from 10 am to 4 pm at the production facility at **401 N Tompkins Dr. in Oklahoma City**.

Iron Masters' smiths, Robert Bryan and Cody Jennings, recently joined Salt Fork and are using the day to get acquainted with as many members as possible. Members are invited to bring their hammers as the fires will be burning, and the anvils available. The Iron Masters team will also be providing a cookout of hamburgers and hot dogs with all the fixings, so bring the whole family.

Iron Masters' store, located at 1609 N Blackwelder, will also be open, and Salt Fork members are invited to stop in and check it out, as we are always looking for well-crafted forged products to help fill the shelves. Directions from the production facility to the store will be provided.

Everyone is welcome, but please **RSVP** at info@ironmasters.com by **Jan. 17th**, so we know how many to cook for.

Safety Reminder for 2017

Aubrey Washington would like to remind everyone to start the new year with safety in mind. He was showing his grandchildren how to safely operate a bench mounted wire wheel when a moment of distraction due to teaching caused an accident resulting in six stitches.

We have all been there. Blacksmithing involves using tools and techniques which can be inherently dangerous and it only takes the briefest moment of distraction or shortcuts for an accident to leap out of the shadows. Not all accidents can be prevented but it helps to keep the risks in mind at all times. Sometimes safety gear helps and sometimes it actually increases the risk depending on the situation. The best insurance against an accident is experience and awareness.

Some may not appreciate a graphic image like this because we are generally shielded from such images as if we are not capable of handling them. In fact, if you are mildly shocked, the picture has served its purpose. A little discomfort from an image that sticks with you may help prevent the real experience as you are working with equipment that is easily capable of damaging human tissues in a fraction of a second.

Thanks to Aubrey Washington for sharing his experience and reminding us all to be safe!

-Editor

Discovered in Norway: Rare 9th Century Tools, Revealing Status of Blacksmiths in Viking Age

Routine landscaping in 2014 led Leif Arne Nordheim, a Norwegian man, to discover extremely rare Viking Age artifacts: a rusty iron blacksmith's hammer and tongs. Upon discovering a bent sword as well, he recognized the finds had significance and contacted archaeologists from Bergen University and the County's Cultural Department so an excavation could be done. As reported by ScienceNordic, the dig would become known as one of the best finds in Norway for 2014.

"Dating back to the 8 th or 9 th century A.D. in their styling, the grave goods were placed in different layers, with the order of the items indicating their status. Near the surface were found the blacksmithing tools, a sword and axe, as well as a few agricultural implements. Items found deeper down were a razor, tweezers, and scissors for beard trimming, along with a frying pan and a poker – personal items reflecting the man himself.

At the very bottom of the grave were the cremated remains of the blacksmith, with remnants of clothing, some beads, and a comb carved of bone, writes ScienceNordic. In all, around 60 artifacts were recovered from the grave, revealing not only the man's life but also his status as a metalworker. "

Along with blacksmithing tools, personal items were found in the grave, such as clothing, scissors, and tweezers. Credit: Howell Roberts, University Museum of Bergen

http://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/rare-9th-century-tools-discovered-under-norwegian-garden-020176?nopaging=1

Hot Iron News 2016-4

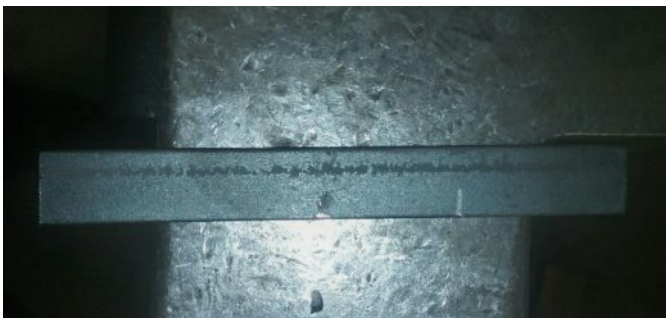
Reprinted courtesy of the NWBA Hot Iron News 4th quarter 2016

Rattail Bottle Opener

By Travis Gabbard

Material:

For this bottle opener, I started with a 6” piece of 3/16” x 3/4” strap.



Step 1: Mark 1 1/4” from one end as the starting point for the shoulder.

Step 2: Start a shoulder with half faced hammer blows at the 1 1/4” mark.

Step 3: Continue this taper until you have stretched it until it is approximately 3 1/2” long and 3/16” square at the big end of the taper.

Step 4: Knock down the corners of the taper and take the square taper to octagon, then round. Helpful Hint: At this point, you may wish to file the very end of your taper to get it clean.

Step 5: Turn a small rattail scroll on the end of your taper. Always remember to turn this scroll away from the shoulder. After turning your scroll, you want approximately 3 3/4” of length.

Step 6: Bend the entire taper away from the shoulder, and upset the corner to square.

Step 7: When starting to bend the wrap, make your first hammer blow on the outside near the handle.

Step 9: I use a ball pein hammer with a softened face as a top tool to set the dimple that will allow the gripping of the bottle cap. You can do this on either side, but I prefer to have the rattail on the right side.

Step 8: Bend the rattail all the way around to close the loop. You may have to adjust the shape of the loop later (after you form the dimple) to fit a bottle cap if you get the tail too long or too short..

Step 10: Clean up the back end of the handle with a hammer, file or grinder. As final finish, I go over the entire piece with a wire wheel, then heat to black and finish with Johnson's paste wax.

You can modify the handle for your preference. There are endless possible variations, you can add decorations, waves or twists as desired.

Dave Custer *(PAABA Demonstrator for August 2017!)*

Dave was the demonstrator for the Fall ABA (Appalachian Blacksmiths Association) Conference. He was an amazing smith; very accomplished and comfortable at the forge. He has a sense of humor, a lightheartedness, his confidence is clearly recognizable, and his ability to use a hammer is impressive. In addition to his obvious physical strength he has a humble and friendly approach to his craft….at only 24 years old! You won't find "attitude" with this young man, he is a truly talented individual and an all around nice guy.

Dave made a three candle candelabra in record time using traditional methods and an elegant bird sculpture on Saturday. His use of tools and tooling is efficient and purposeful. The following tips are from his demonstration. PAABA has scheduled Dave to demonstrate at Steel Welding in August 2017! In the meantime, read these tips and apply them to some of your projects, you are sure to save time and perfect some of your techniques.

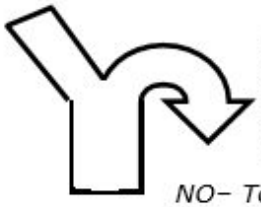
Dave's Tips:

On splitting-

♦ Just split from one side, and forge the edge back in. Dave feels that splitting from both sides leaves a ragged edge. He carefully watches the "split happen" without cutting into his anvil.

♦ Having a "V" shaped end ground on a slot punch guides the metal around the punch instead of plowing like a flat punch.

YES



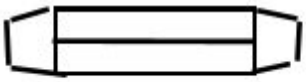
♦ Don't bend the leg all the way down after splitting. It is common to want to get it out of the way to clean up the leg you are working on but it puts undue stress on the split, just move it out of the way then clean up the other leg. You will have much more success.

NO– Too much stress at the "Y".

More Tips Continued:

- If you want a 3/8" hole make a 3/8" slot.
- Dave makes his chisels softer than the anvil because it is cheaper to sharpen a chisel than to repair an anvil face.
- Dave uses Iron Mountain Flux for forge welding. It has iron filings in it for a little traction as he calls it when welding. He finds it gives him a more consistent and even weld. When asked about using Borax, Dave commented that he found it slippery and did not get as good of results.
- He recommends chamfering all edges for a finished look on a flat bar.
- Dave uses a flat jaw tongs as opposed to box tong or other tongs because you can release your grip slightly and move material to a more ideal position quickly. It takes some time to get use to this method and you need a firm grip.
- If you are "eyeballing" a center, use a light hammer first to mark, it is easy to make the adjustment.
- When making a tenon, be careful when you turn it, you can easily twist it off as you are forging or cleaning it up.
- Grab enough material to forge a small tenon then cut it off to correct size/length. No use spending the energy and aggravation to forge a tiny tenon when making it a little longer is more efficient, just cut off the extra length.

- Refer to the center post on the candelabra (right), slightly taper the this area before twisting, it gives it an elegant finish to the work, this subtle detail make a big difference.
- If a candle disc is too thick, forge the edges to thin a bit, it will give the illusion of lighter stock.
- When checking two scrolls to match, make one side then proceed to next. Resist pulling our the ruler, it sometimes complicates things more than needs to be– train and use your "eye"!
- Get in the habit of NOT putting your tongs in the fire.
- Taper just the tip of a collar, it makes it just a bit easier to wrap around, and let it air cool because you are going to wrap it around cold.



Background

*Dave began blacksmithing when he was 13 and what started out only 9 years ago with a goofy looking fab-shop version of a brake drum forge, an old champion #400 hand-crank blower, a small 4-nch post vise and a little 89 pound Trenton anvil and now has now developed into the Fiery Furnace Forge Blacksmith LLC - a bustling and crowded 720 square foot shop located in Columbia, Kentucky. At the age of 18 he started taking classes at the John C. Campbell Folk School where his instructors included Jerry Darnell, Greg Price, Mark & Mindy Gardner, Steve Williamson and, of course, Clay Spencer. Spending time with Brian Brazeal in Mississippi also had a great influence on his forging style. Dave was a member of the Young Smiths 2012 forging team, spending 30 days traveling the mid west demonstrating at the ABANA conference and teaching at different blacksmith venues. 2013 was the first year Dave had attended Quad State and he won the forging competition, and over the past year he has assisted Clay Spencer with teaching several classes.**

**From SOFA SOUNDS 2014 Program*

Right: Three candle candelabra made using traditional methods in record time!

Forging Non-Ferrous Metals

By Jim Guy (Reprinted from Sept. 2016 Alex Bealer Blacksmith Association)

There are a number of beautiful examples of ironwork that uses copper or bronze as a way of adding color or contrast to traditional iron work. This is something that I feel will add another dimension to my work. The "Forging Non-Ferrous Metals" class at John C Campbell has provided a good grounding in the basics to make that happen. The instructor, Lucas House, led us through forging aluminum, silicon bronze, naval brass, copper, and stainless steel. Each day begun with a forging demonstration of one of these metals, leaving us the rest of the day to work with a metal of our choosing. Lucas also reviewed other topics which are important to completing any non-ferrous work. These included silver soldering as an alternate means of joinery, finishes and patinas.

What surprises me is that once you overcome some key differences with these metals, the process used to forge it is very similar to steel. As a result, the following descriptions will focus on identifying these differences such as the right forging temperature and how the metal behaves.

Figure 2"J" hook in aluminum, copper, naval brass and silicon bronze

Silicon Bronze

The most common silicon bronze alloy used by blacksmiths is 655 (also known as C655 and C65500). Silicon bronze is corrosive resistant and has relatively good strength.

Forging temperature

Forge silicon bronze at a dull red in a light area.

Forging tips and Observations

- Silicon bronze does not generate scale. There is a great deal of blackening that must be removed before a finish is applied.
- Transfers heat quickly but not as quick as aluminum
- Fractures when heated too hot
- Works like steel when at temperature
- When buying silicon bronze:
  - It is typically priced by pound regardless of shape
  - Round stock is always cheaper that other shapes

Copper

The copper alloy used in class is copper 101, a low oxygen alloy with a copper content of 99.99%.

Forging temperature

Slightly cooler than silicon bronze, a faint red.

Forging tips and Observations

- Will conduct heat instantly
- Most forgiving metal
- Can basically forge cold
- Blackens when forged (does not form scale)

Naval Brass

464 Naval has many good qualities such as a pretty color, corrosion resistance.

Forging temperature

Slightly cooler than silicon bronze, a faint red (basically the same color as copper's forging heat)

Forging tips and Observations

- Work small points cold
- Butter soft at the high end of forging temperature
- NOT forgivable. Will fracture if forged too hot or too cold

Aluminum

We used 6160 aluminum in our forging. This is one of the most common alloys of aluminum for general-purpose use.

Forging temperature

Aluminum at the correct forging temperature does not give any visible sign of temperature. Identify the correct temperature when:

- A black sharpie marker line on the metal disappears
- A piece of wood chars or smokes
- Aluminum may feel like it hits a sticky place on the anvil surface

Forging tips and Observations

- Aluminum does not generate scale. There is some blackening, but not much
- Transfers heat quickly (in other words, keep your tongs handy!)
- Fractures when worked too hot
- Aluminum can work-hardened. (bar stock comes work hardened unless ordered annealed)
- Anneal by heating and let cool (may air cool or quench immediately after heating, doesn't matter)
- Annealed aluminum can be forged cold to some extent.

Figure 3: 3" Aluminum rod forged at too high a temperature

Stainless Steel

Forging temperature

Forge stainless steel at a bright yellow, almost white.

Forging tips and Observations

- Requires more heat than steel
- Harder to move metal at forging temperature than steel.
- Does not transfer heat quickly
- Blackens when forged

Joinery

Traditional joinery techniques apply to all these metals (such as collars, rivets, mortise and tenon joints). Most can be welded via TIG and MIG.

Finishes

Finishing the metals discussed above follow a similar process:

1. Remove accumulated oxides
2. Apply patina (optional)
3. Apply a finish

Oxide removal

The only option for aluminum is to brush off the black oxides with a stainless steel brush. Use an acid bath with the other metals, it will save a lot of time.
The class used muriatic acid undiluted for its acid bath. Take two plastic containers big enough to hold the items to be cleaned. Put muriatic acid in one and water in the other. Soak the items for an appropriate amount of time, up to a couple of minutes for naval brass, silicon bronze and copper. Then dunk them into water to remove any residual acid and stop further etching. After an acid bath, brush with a brass brush or fine steel wool to remove any remaining black oxide and to polish the surface.

Stainless steel is a bit different. Need to wire brush stainless before the acid bath to remove any loose black oxide, then let sit in the acid bath overnight. Warning: etching stainless steel after etching copper or silicon bronze in the same acid bath will copper plate the stainless steel.

Aluminum will dissolve in muriatic acid if given enough time (5 to 10 minutes). However, if you just dip it in quickly, will etch a nice gray finish.

Patinas

Copper, naval brass and silicon bronze do not really need patinas and will naturally develop a pleasant patina over time (silicon bronze will turn a nice dark brown).
In class, we used patinas from Sculpt Nouveau. Traditional Black Magic for copper, naval brass and silicon bronze. And Birchwood Casey Aluma Black A-14 for aluminum.
When using patina's, don't just use it out of the bottle. Put it in a cup to minimize contamination. From there, just wipe it on and then wash it off.

- With steel: wash off immediately
- With silicon bronze, wipe off after a few seconds and then rub with steel wool
- Naval brass turns black instantly!

We used liver of sulfur in our recent copper class. This seems to behave similar to the Sculpt Nouveau patinas. Directions for all of these patinas recommend using them hot. We didn't in class and had good controlled results.

Finish

Most finishes used on ironwork can be applied with these metals: clear lacquer, min-wax wipe-on poly, beeswax and Johnson's paste wax are all good. Consider using no finish to allow natural weathering.

Sources

Metal:

Online metals (https://www.onlinemetals.com/)
Atlas metals supply (http://www.atlasmetal.com/)

Finishes and Patinas:

Sculpt Nouveau (http://www.sculptnouveau.com/)
Source for:

- Traditional Black Magic: used in class on naval brass and silicon bronze
- Birchwood Casey Aluma Black A-14: used on aluminum

Rio Grande (https://www.riogrande.com/)
Source for:

- Silver solder and supplies
- Patinas

Muriatic acid is available from Home Depot and Lowes look for the product used for cleaning floors or adjusting swimming pool ph levels.

Below: Three photos show difference when printed in color more clearly.

Appearance as Forged

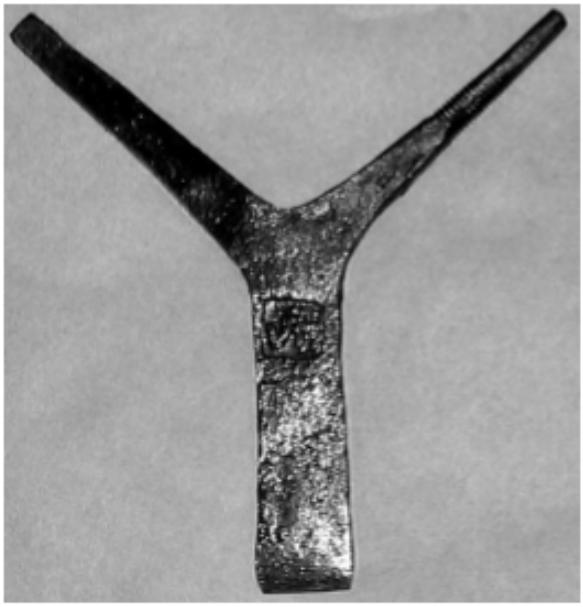
After Acid Bath

After Brushing

British Musket Tool

A project that can improve your hammer control
for splitting and drawing out.

Jymm Hoffman
Ambridge, PA
Pittsburgh Area Artist Blacksmith Association



Starting material: 1/4" by 3/4"
Finished overall size:
Approximately 3" tall by 3 1/2" wide
Wide blade Approximately 9/16" wide
Narrow Blade approximately 1/4" wide
Threaded blade, 1/4" wide at base, tapering to blunt point to allow 10-32 threads

This musket tool was the "standard" pattern used by the British army for over 75 years with little change. After many request to reproduce these, I started to study as many originals as I could and colleagues started sending me photos and tracings of as many originals they could examine as well. There have been a few misinterpretations about musket tools found during archeological digs. For example, some thought the narrow leg of the tool would be used for pushing pins out of the stock in order to remove the gun barrels. This was due to a couple of musket tools being found in such poor condition that the threads were either completely gone of very hard to discern. One colleague had taken a trip to exam the collection in the Tower of London. He reported to me finding many musket tools in new condition, all of which had worms attached to the narrow and rounded third leg. I have since obtained a reprinted copy of Timmons Tool catalog from the 18th. Century. Indeed, the Y shaped gun tool in this catalog is shown with a worm attached, as well as other gun tools with worms attached. The conclusion we have made is it was simply a way to store the worm so it would be harder to loose. Several of us do discredit the idea of using the narrow leg as a pin punch to remove the barrels and promote the idea that the common soldier would have been discouraged to do this for fear of loosing the small pins while in the field. We also agree that this tool is more than adequate to change flints and remove the lock from the stock for basic cleaning. More than this would risk loosing valuable parts that would be too difficult to replace. While I have not seen the tools in the Tower of London to compare, of all of the ones on "this side of the pond," no two are exactly alike. Overall size varies from 3 1/2" by 4" as the largest and down to 2" by 3". Another area of variation is the leg that holds the worm. Some were wide enough that the threads were on the very end while others were so narrow that the threads were close to the base of the fork. There were less variations in thickness. I have also seen 2 of these that had 3 flat screw driver blades. While it is not necessary to produce these to machine shop tolerances and exactly alike, it is a project I encourage students to make several to see how close they can get them. For those wondering what a worm is: it is a cork screw type of device that would be attached to a ramrod for cleaning the barrel of these muzzle loading weapons. Most of these worms were made of 2 wires of about 1/8" rod, attached to a round "slug" to form a double worm. I have not had the time to take on

the task of figuring out ways to make the worm affordable yet. So here is the method that I use to make this pattern tool:

Start with a piece of 3/16" by 3/4" by about 30" long, long enough to not need tongs for the first few. I start to forge a double shoulder about an inch into the bar and drawing it down to about 3/16" thick by 1/2" wide at the shoulder and flaring it back out to 3/4" wide as the blade is thinned down to about 1/8". I use the corner of the hammer on the shoulder and the edge of the face as a fuller to speed up the drawing out process. Then cut off from bar about 1 1/4" from the shoulder, cutting all the way around the bar.




To make the other two legs of the Y, I prefer to use the splitting method I learned from Peter Ross for making forks. Use a very narrow chisel, hold the part to be split vertically in the vise and split while hot. I will also use the chisel to pry open the split and finish opening at the anvil while using a tongs to hold the wide blade near the split, which is also how I hold the tool to draw out the two legs of the Y, rounding one to be threaded.




After the tool is forged, I let it air cool, dress the screw driver blades with a file. Since these are made from mild steel, there seems to be just enough carbon to toughen them up by heating to orange then quenching in water. All of the originals that my colleagues and I have examined were made of wrought iron. I have not been able to ascertain if they were case hardened or not. A gunsmith friend offered the theory that it was easier to fix or replace the musket tool than it was to fix or replace a screw 200 plus years ago.

I always mark these so that if they are used and lost at an historic site they can easily be recognized as a reproduction. This has already happened with one of the Provincial Tools that I reproduce.

Feeding the Army

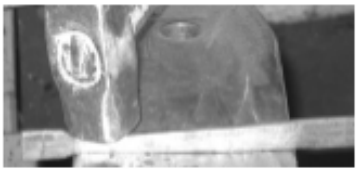
James A. (Jymm) Hoffman
Photos by Abby Hoffman

During the 18th. Century, most soldiers eating utensils (mess kit) consisted of a wooden bowl, a tin cup, maybe a folding knife, and a wooden spoon or one made from horn or pewter. After numerous requests from living history enthusiast, I started making iron spoons and forks with a disclaimer to any authenticity. Then a very good friend that is an amateur archeologist showed me some of the iron items he found along the route of Colonel Henry Bouquet's Army in Ohio to the Muskingum River in 1764. One of the iron objects that was in excellent condition was a 2 tine fork similar to what I had been making. This was not the more refined 2 or 3 tined iron forks with bone or ivory handles, but all iron with a curl on the end of the handle. This does not seem to be a very common item, but none the less historically accurate.

Above is one of my reproductions. Overall length is approximately 8 inches long. Materials used to produce this: 3/16" X 1/2" X 7".

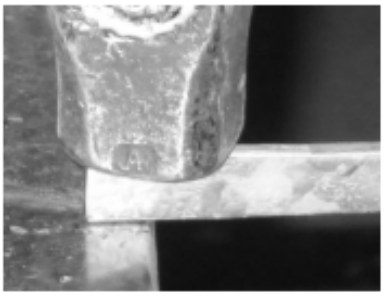
For those attempting one of their first forks, you will find it easier to work with a little larger material: 3/16" X 3/4" X 7". The process for making them are the same, but the larger material is much more forgiving.

First Step: Mark the material at 7" with a nick on the edge from your hardie, then forge a two sided shoulder about 3/4 to 1" back from the end and taper the rest of the material.



Finished shoulder and taper.

Cut this off from the long bar and clean off the burrs. Then forge a one sided shoulder (hammer face 1/2 on and 1/2 off the edge of the anvil) and a flat taper keeping the width the same thickness as the rest of the handle.



Finished shoulder and taper.

Now you are ready to make the little curl on the end. I start this over the edge of the anvil and finish it on the face.





Finished Curl

The next step is to bend this part in the vise to prepare for making the loop. After it is heated, grip it in the vise with a little bit of the shoulder sticking out of the vise jaws. Bend and hammer into the corner at an angle. A little upsetting will occur with the resulting appearance that the taper was forged out at an angle. Do not make this a 90 degree bend.


After heating the soon to be loop, cool the curl as you would the curl on a hook and bend over the horn, also in a similar manner as a hook, with the exception of closing this loop.



Finished Handle

Now to the business end of the fork. The splitting and drawing out of the tines techniques for making cooking forks I learned from Peter Ross, recently retired Master Blacksmith of Colonial Williamsburg, works very well for making this fork.

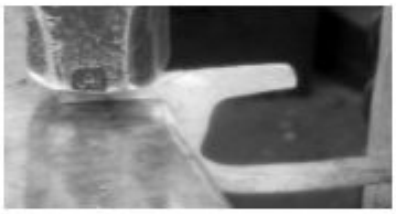
This splitting technique is done in the vise, clamping the stock vertically in the vise. Once this technique is mastered, you will realize the benefit of not having to file off any burrs left from using a saw, or flashing from trying to chisel from both sides. One of the keys to do this successfully is to use a very thin chisel. Another is to work quickly, while the metal is hot. Stop the splitting about 1/4" before the shoulders. After splitting, I pry open the split with the chisel and start the bending of the material in preparation of forging out the tines. Then I heat it up again and finish opening up the split at the anvil.

While opening up the split at the anvil, make certain that you use a radiused corner and do not get a cold shut. It can be very frustrating watching a tine break off as you finish bending it to the final fork shape caused by the crack from the cold shut.

The easiest way to draw out the tines is to bend and twist the T so that the "legs" are in line with the handle. This makes it much easier to draw out each tine.



When one tine is drawn out to the desired length and shape, mark the anvil with soap stone, grease pencil, marker, or other non permanent mark. Twist the finished tine to the handle and draw out the other leg to the desired length. I also use a radiused corner on my anvil to keep from getting a cold shut in the corner.

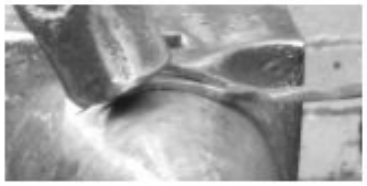



Once the tines are forged and cleaned up, they are twisted back into a T and the handle straightened. Next is bending the tines into the fork shape

The final shaping of the fork can be done either over the anvil or in the vise. I frequently bend the tines in the vise with a pair of tongs and finish the shape at the anvil.



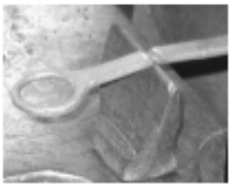
On the larger forks, the tines are curved. First they are bent downward from the plane of the handle and the tines curved up over the horn.


A Provincial Gun Tool

Jymm Hoffman

While working at Old Fort Niagara as the Interpretive Programs Manager, I had frequently worked with the archeologists to help identify objects. While walking through the conservation lab one day, I asked the conservator where they found the musket tool that was being prepared for final waxing. She asked what musket tool? I pointed it out to her. It was previously labeled as the handle of a fireplace tool. When I showed her that the tapers were too even to be rotted off the end of a bar, then opened up "Collector's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution," by Neumann and Kravic, she quickly changed the label to musket tool. I asked her where it was found. She responded, in the 1759 siege line out by the entrance of the state park. She then commented that it made more sense finding a gun tool in the trenches than a fireplace tool. We then traced it, took measurements and I made some reproductions. I gave them one of the earliest samples that was very close to an exact duplicate of the original that has my mark for their comparison. While the original gun tools I have examined are not marked, I encourage anyone doing these type of reproductions to mark them. You never know when someone will try to pass off the reproduction as an original. I have had one of my tools discovered by archeologists at another Revolutionary War site. Fortunately, some friends of mine that have purchased some of these tools were there to identify the tool. The archeologist was amazed that this friend said he knew who made the tool, then the archeologist was greatly disappointed and in disbelief that the maker was still alive and the tool was a modern reproduction and not an original to the 18th. Century.



Material used 3/16" X 1/2"

First step, start to forge a shoulder about an inch from the end and draw out abut 3 inches. Leave more material on the end to scarf for welding later. Round out the drawn down section, then scarf and bend the end.

Next, bend at the shoulder, in the vice to about 45 degrees or so.

Form the eye loop and forge weld the scarf end to the main part of the flat bar.

Cut off about 2" from the base of the loop and taper the screw driver blade.

Clean up the blade with a file.

Since these are made with mild steel, I heat the screw driver blade to orange and "quench" in water. There seems to be just enough carbon to toughen the blade. I also warn customers that this is not hardened steel and can be bent if too much torque is applied. It also helps to not make the blade too thin. Most muskets have relatively large screw slots. I also proceed to explain that the originals were made from wrought iron, which is softer. When discussing this with a gunsmith friend, his theory is that it was a lot easier to replace the tool than the screw. Since I have not seen nor heard of anyone doing an analysis of gun tools to find out if they were case hardened, I stick with the first theory.

Other variations of these can also be found in the "Collector's Encyclopedia".

Reprinted from NWBA Hot Iron News 2010-1

Building a custom fireplace surround

From a seminar by Dean Mook at the 2009 Fall Conference

Class and Lecture by Dean Mook

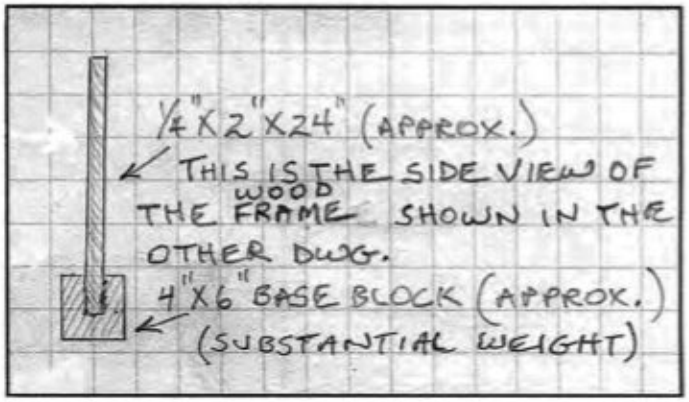
Notes and Illustrations by Al Griswold

Careful use of a spile stick allows for accurate transfer of the exact shape of the fireplace opening

MOST IMPORTANT

The most important step is to match the pattern to the size and shape of the fireplace. To accomplish this a wood template is constructed. This must fit into the fireplace opening at the front, with enough gap for ease of placement. The goal is to be able to transfer contour information from the front inside edge of the masonry to the front of the template by the use of a **spile stick**. This is nothing more than a short stick with sharpened points at the center, and at each end.

See the photo with Dean holding this template, and the largest drawing. See how the spile stick is used? Mark your dot at each transfer point clearly. **Always** keep your spile stick level!! Much may change during the course of the project, but this initial work is the unchanging constant, and must remain foremost in all stages of planning.



The base of the template holder should be a block heavy enough to hold the pattern steady, secure and vertical.

Also, see the sketch of Dean's base block. This is what he uses to hold the template in place while transferring spile information. There must be a means to hold your template steady, secure and vertical.

Keeping the template vertical is most important! This carefully constructed template will now be used in reverse. Using the same spile stick, transfer all the points to your pattern piece.

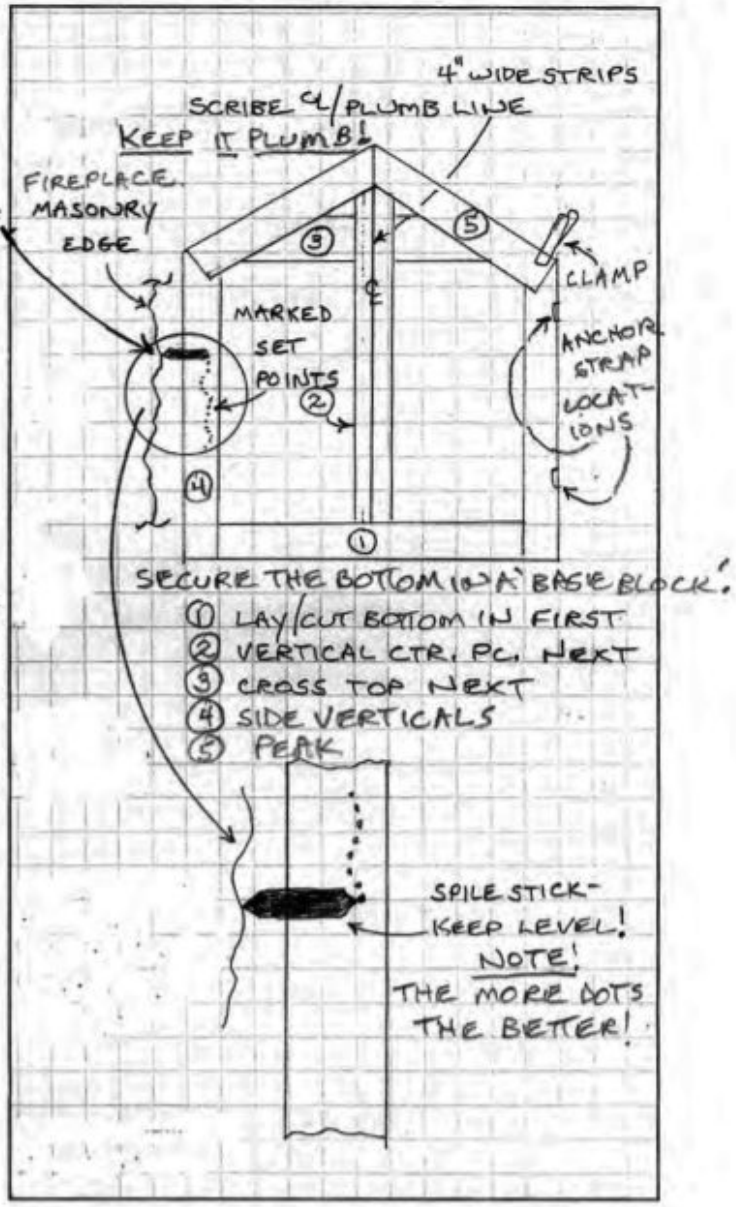
Now you have both the correct shape and dimensions on the piece to be custom cut to fit the opening.

Nichols Brothers, Seattle — Great screen source

GETTING STARTED

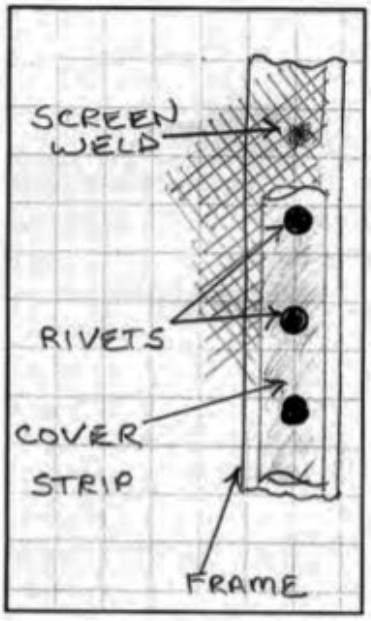
Now you've collected your information, gotten a rough opening measurement for your template dimensions, and established your budget. Time to make a template. Beg, borrow, steal, salvage or procure by cash, check or money order, the following:

- ½" plywood strips, 4-6" wide
- Short sheetrock screws (for the wood)
- Tools to install screws (cordless drill/ screwdriver makes it easy)
- Jigsaw
- Rasp
- Small low-angle or 'Sureform' ™ tool (the local hardware store will know about them)
- Measuring tape
- Framing square
- Level
- Writing/marking stuff--pens, pencils, soap stone
- Clamps
- Base block of some kind. You may need to fabricate a frame of some type to support the template, in effect anchoring it to the base block.
- Hand spring clamps (if needed)
- Spile sticks
- Note/drawing pads



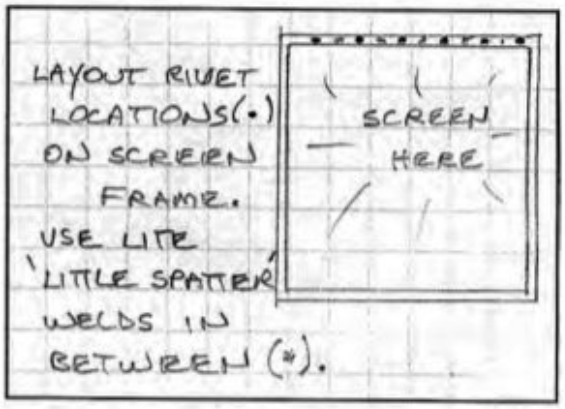
Installing a screen

The screen wires will be over the rivet holes. Use a pointed tool to gently force the wires apart to accommodate the rivets.



Note: On the screen spot welding — light touch, very brief. The screen will melt/burn easily.

Practice on scrap.

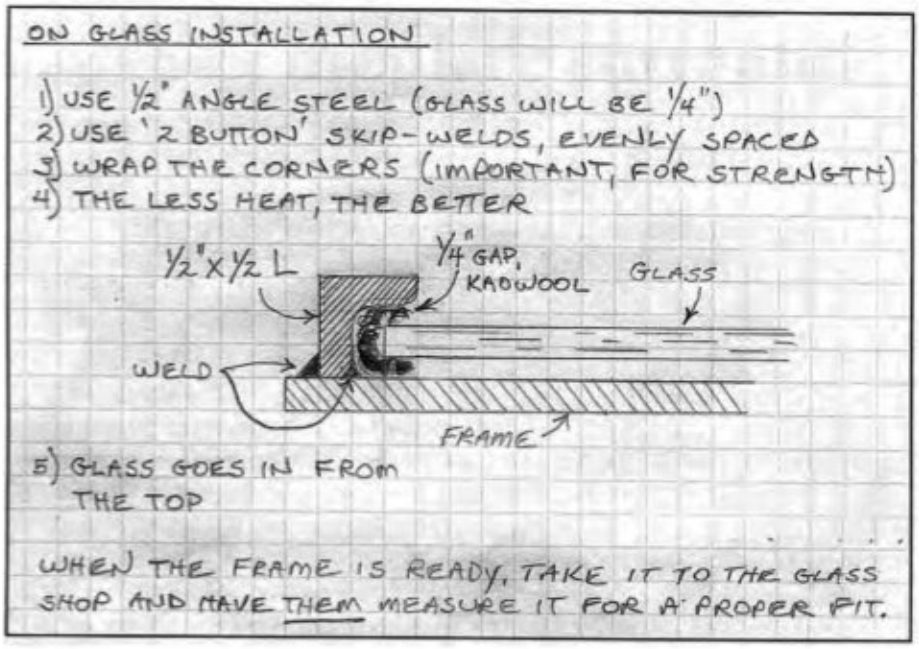


Have your portfolio and pictures available. Dean advises to also make and take a twist bar (various twist designs) so the client can 'feel' an example of the artisan's craft.

Get a substantial deposit as soon as the deal is made. If the doors are to be bi-fold, the client must understand the cost will increase significantly. Ask the question: "What is your budget?" This is the ultimate qualifier.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Keep the centerline of the center plywood strip plumb at all times.
- Center the template in the opening.
- Secure the template to your base block. Use a framework and clamps if necessary.
- Use your free hand to support the template as you work it.
- When your pattern piece is done, from the template, it must go in straight and it must come out straight.
- Any gap between the pattern or the finished frame and the masonry must not exceed 1/16".
- Cut pattern and frame pieces cold--jig or band saw. Heat cutting will warp the edges.
- Don't set the lead screw anchors in any rock facia. Drill only deep enough for the anchors and only into brick--**not mortar**. Pre-drill at ¼".



- Get an accurate length for the anchor straps.
- Use ¼" lag bolts and anchors for the screen anchors.

See the sketch on glass installation, which should be explained fairly well. It appears the pertinent points are there. However, on item 3), that is referring to wrapping the weld around the angle steel glass frame. Now you might glance at the screen sketches.

Dean advises a very light spot-weld touch, attaching the screen to the corresponding frame. Bear in mind that the screen is very fragile. Better do some practice work first. Also, plan the spot-welds so as not to interfere with the riveting to come when the cover strips are attached.

When the holes have been pre-drilled through the frame and cover strips (for riveting), and your screen is spot-welded in place, a pointed tool such as an awl or metal scribe will be needed to gently separate the mesh to allow rivet pass-through. As always, have your protruding rivet length at 1-1/2 times the rivet diameter. This is the generally accepted length for the forming of a rivet head.

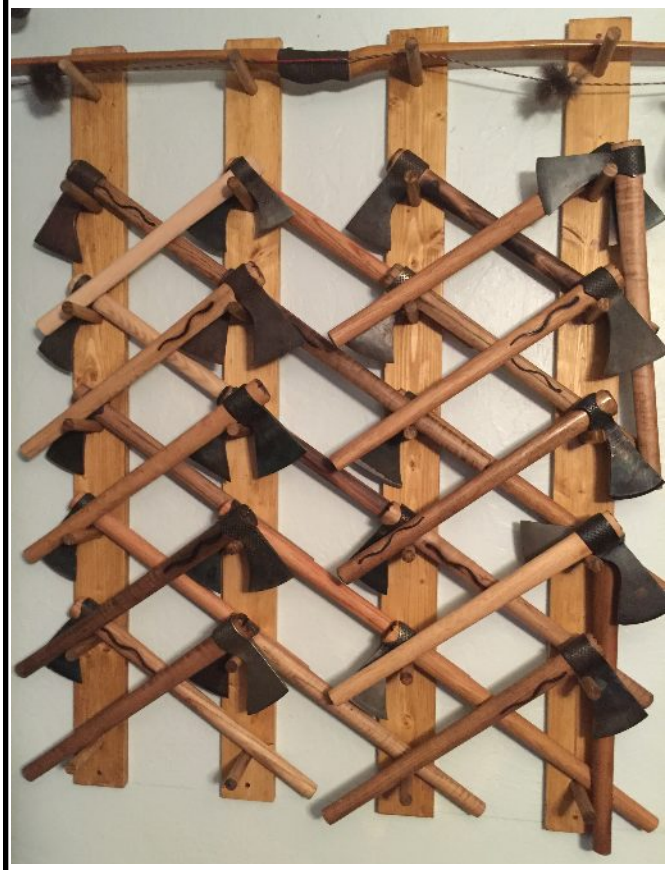
Many thanks to Dean Mook and Steve Lopes for two great classes. Much was learned and all was greatly appreciated.

A custom fireplace surround, built like it had always been there.

Bill Davis Forge Welded Tomahawk

DVD Now Available in SCABA Library

Long time Saltfork member Bill Davis makes a really nice forge welded tomahawk out of a farrier's rasp - and he has made a LOT of them.



Saltfork President Byron Doner recently went to Bill's shop in Fletcher to video Bill making one.

This DVD is now available to members for a minimal cost (cost of DVD's is minimal to cover reproduction and shipping if applicable.) Contact the SCABA Vice President and Librarian, Doug Redden, if you would like to get a copy of this DVD.

Doug Redden 918-230-2960 or doug.redden2@att.net.

- Editor

SCABA Shop and Swap

For Sale:

Tire Hammer Plans by Clay Spencer
Send a check or money order for $30 US to Clay Spencer, 73 Penniston Pvt. Drive, Somerville, AL 35670-7013. Or send $32 US to Paypal.Me/ClaySpencer. E-mail me at clay@otelco.net. PDFs will be e-mailed outside US. Phone 256-558-3658

Beverly shear blades sharpened
Remove your blades and send in USPS small flat rate box with check for $41 US to 73 Penniston Pvt. Drive, Somerville, AL 35670-7103.

For Sale:

50 Lb Little Giant Power Hammer
Also comes with a flat belt pedistal grinder. (May take less).
Earnest Smith 405-919-1062.

For Sale: I have numerous old tools and collectible items of various kinds including blacksmith related tools and equipment. Too many tools to list them all.

Contact:

Craig Guy (SCABA Member)
Piedmont, OK
Cell Phone: 405-630-7769 (Call or Text)

Peter Wright Anvil 80 Lbs: $400

4” Post Vice (Very Good): $125

Continued…

For Sale (Continued from Previous Page)**:**

Stanley Planes, many sizes all in working condition. Starting at $25

Pre-Civil War Wood Working Tools. Starting at $20

Contact:

Craig Guy (SCABA Member)
Piedmont, OK
Cell Phone: 405-630-7769
Call or Text

Antique Blacksmith Made Tools. Starting at $25

SCABA Shop and Swap (Continued…)

SCABA Embroidery Available

Saltfork member Larry Roderick has setup a source for SCABA logo embroidery on shirts or embroidery compatible items. Larry presented an embroidered tan Wrangler western shirt at the recent Board of Directors meeting and the quality of the embroidery is excellent. The design is based on the new SCABA T-shirt design on the back with the classic SCABA logo above the front left pocket. Your name can also be put on the right side opposite from the logo if you would like.

If you would like an embroidered shirt or other item, find an item that fits you properly and mail it to Larry.

Compatible items must be flat. Pleats cannot be embroidered. The cost for the embroidery applied to your item is $80 each including return shipping and handling. Heavy coats might add a few dollars more for shipping.

Mail to: Larry Roderick
500 S. FM 369
Burkburnett, TX 76354

If you have questions, contact Larry at 940-237-2814 or roderickwaterwells@gmail.com

(Photos by LaQuitta Greteman)

For Sale:

I have for sale several metal working tools and machining tooling.

Antique bellows $425
Sheet metal roller $175
Sheet metal shear $175
Little Giant tap and die set $50
56 assorted chisels and punches. Price may vary depending on piece.
Assorted machining tooling. Price may vary depending on piece.

For pictures or questions contact Brendan Crotty by phone call, text, or email.

Phone number: 918-910-0384

E-mail: brendancrotty246@gmail.com

If calling please leave a message and I will call back.

SCABA Shop and Swap (Continued…)

SCABA Library DVD's Available:

This is a partial list of the DVD titles available to members from the SCABA Library. Contact the Librarian (Doug Redden) if you would like to obtain a copy of any listed title or if you have questions on any other titles that may be available. Additional titles are listed on the website. DVD's are available for a very minimal cost to offset the blank disc and cases or sleeves. Shipping cost applies if you need these delivered by mail.

- Robb Gunter Basic Blacksmithing parts 1,2,3 and the controlled hand forging series
- Clay Spencer SCABA conf.2013 pts. 1,2 and 3
- Jerry Darnell 18th century lighting, door latches and hinges
- Brent Baily SCABA conf. 2011
- Mark Aspery SCABA conf. 2011
- Robb Gunter SCABA conf. 1998
- Robb, Brad and Chad Gunter 2009 joinery, forging, repousse, scrollwork, etc.
- Bill Bastas SCABA 2002 pts. 1 - 6
- Jim Keith SCABA conf.2007
- Power hammer forging with Clifton Ralph pts. 1 - 5
- Doug Merkel SCABA 2001
- Bob Alexander SCABA 2008
- A. Finn SCABA 2008
- Bob Patrick SCABA 2004
- Gordon Williams SCABA 2010
- Daryl Nelson SCABA 2010
- Jim and Kathleen Poor SCABA 2001
- Ed and Brian Brazeal SCABA 2006
- Ray Kirk Knives SCABA 2002
- Frank Turley SCABA 1997
- Frank Turley SCABA 2003
- Bill Epps SCABA 2003
- M. Hamburger SCABA 2007

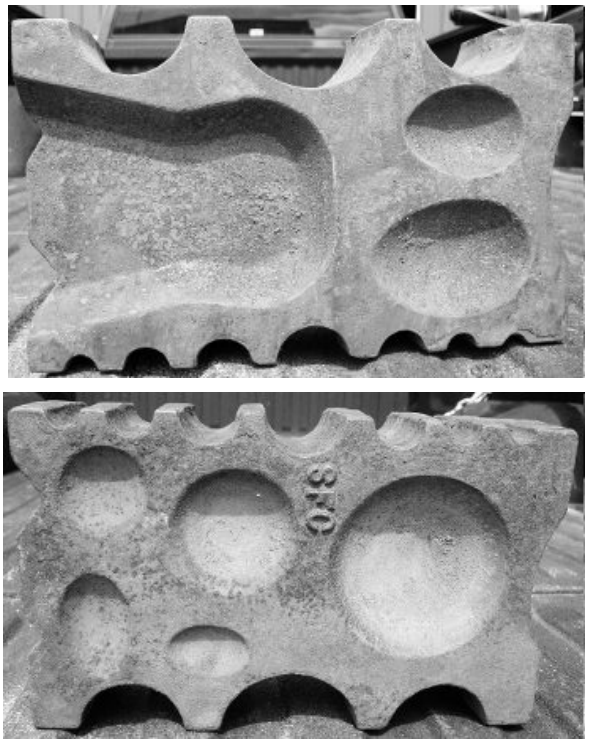
For Sale:

6" round nosed pliers (great for putting scrolls on small items) $5.00 each.

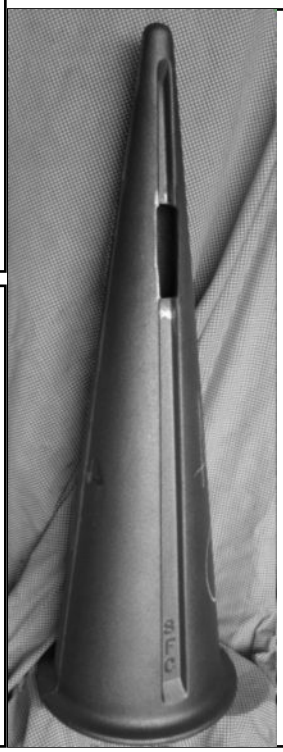
Contact Diana Davis at Diana.copperrose@gmail.com

SCABA Swage Blocks

$150.00 plus shipping.
(Same price to members and non-members.)
Contact Bill Kendall for more information.



SCABA Floor Cones



$200.00 plus shipping.

(Same price to members and non-members.)

Contact Bill Kendall, Byron Doner or Gerald Franklin for more information.

SCABA Shop and Swap (Continued…)

Club Coal:

Saltfork Craftsmen has coal for sale. Coal is in 1-2" size pieces The coal is $140.00/ton or .07 /pound to members. **No sales to non-members.**

NW Region coal pile located in Douglas, OK. If you make arrangements well in advance, Tom Nelson can load your truck or trailer with his skid steer loader for a fee of $10 to be paid directly to Tom. Tom has moved his skid steer and must now haul the loader to the coal pile to load you out, hence the $10 charge. You may opt to load your own coal without using Tom's loader. The coal can be weighed out at the Douglas Coop Elevator scales. Contact Tom Nelson (580-862-7691) to make arrangements to pick up a load. Do not call Tom after 9 PM!! Bring your own containers and shovels. Payment for the coal ($.07 per pound) should be made directly to the Saltfork Treasurer.

NW Region Coal Pile in Thomas:
Don Garner now has a new pile of club coal available for sales to SCABA members. The shop is at 23713 E 860 Rd in Thomas, OK. (One mile west, then one mile north of Thomas.) Contact Don at 580-302-1845 (Cell Phone) to arrange details for purchases.

NE Region coal location: Charlie McGee has coal to sell. He lives in the Skiatook, Oklahoma area. His contact information is: (Home) 918-245-7279 or (Cell) 918-639-8779
Please text his cell phone number if you would like to make arrangements to get coal.

S/C region coal location: Club coal is now available at Norman at Byron Donor's place. Call Byron to make arrangements to come by and get coal.

For Sale:

24"(wide) x 1"(thick) Ceramic fiber blanket (similar to Kao-wool) $1.00 per inch of length.
Twisted solid cable 1/2" diameter $2.00 per ft.
Contact Larry Roderick at 940-237-2814

Show Your Pride in SCABA!

License plates - $5.00 each.
Ball Caps - $10.00 each.

We also have coffee cups.

We still have some of the old SCABA t-shirts available while the supplies last. They are a gray pocket "T" with the SCABA logo on the pocket. Contact Diana Davis for information.

Wanted:

Advertising Coal Hammers, Contact Mike George at
1-580-327-5235 or

Have an Item for Sale? Item Wanted?

If you have any items that are appropriate for Blacksmiths that you would like to list in the Swap and Swap section (or items you are looking for), please send me your description, contact info, and any photos that you have

The SCABA Shirts

are now available with a bold new look…

The latest SCABA T-shirts are now available with a new custom design by a professional artist. We also have new long sleeve denim shirts now available with the same new design. Each shirt has the main design on the back with the SCABA logo on the front pocket. T-shirts are available in black and gray. Denim shirts are $25 and T-shirts are $15 (plus shipping if applicable.) If you would like to purchase shirts, contact Doug Redden (918) 230-2960:

SCABA Membership Application

January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018

New Member _____

Membership Renewal _____

Please accept my application Date: _____

First Name _____ Last Name _____

Married? ____ Yes ____ No Spouses Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone (_____) _____ Work Phone (_____) _____

E-mail _____ ABANA Member? ___ Yes ___ No

I have enclosed $20.00 for dues for the period ending March 31, 20 18

Signed: _____

Return to: Saltfork Craftsmen, P.O. Box 18389, Oklahoma City, Ok. 73154

Saltfork Craftsman Regional Meeting Hosting Form

Region_____SE _____NE_____SC_____NW

Date: Month_____day_____[correct Saturday for region selected above]

Name_____

Address_____

Phone/email_____

Trade item_____

Lunch provided_____yes_____no

Please provide directions or a map to the meeting location along with this form.

All meeting are scheduled on a first come basis. Completely filled out form MUST be received by Regional Meeting Coordinator no later than the 15th of the month TWO months **PRIOR to the meeting month.
Completed forms can be mailed or emailed.
You will receive a conformation by e-mail or postcard.
A form must be filled out for each meeting.
If you don't receive something from the Regional Meeting Coordinator within 10 days of your sending in your request, call to verify that it was received.

An online form is also available on the website in the top banner of the Calendar Tab:
www.saltforkcraftsmen.org/Calendar.shtm

Saltfork Craftsmen Artist Blacksmith Assoc. Inc.
P.O. Box 18389
Oklahoma City, Ok. 73154

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