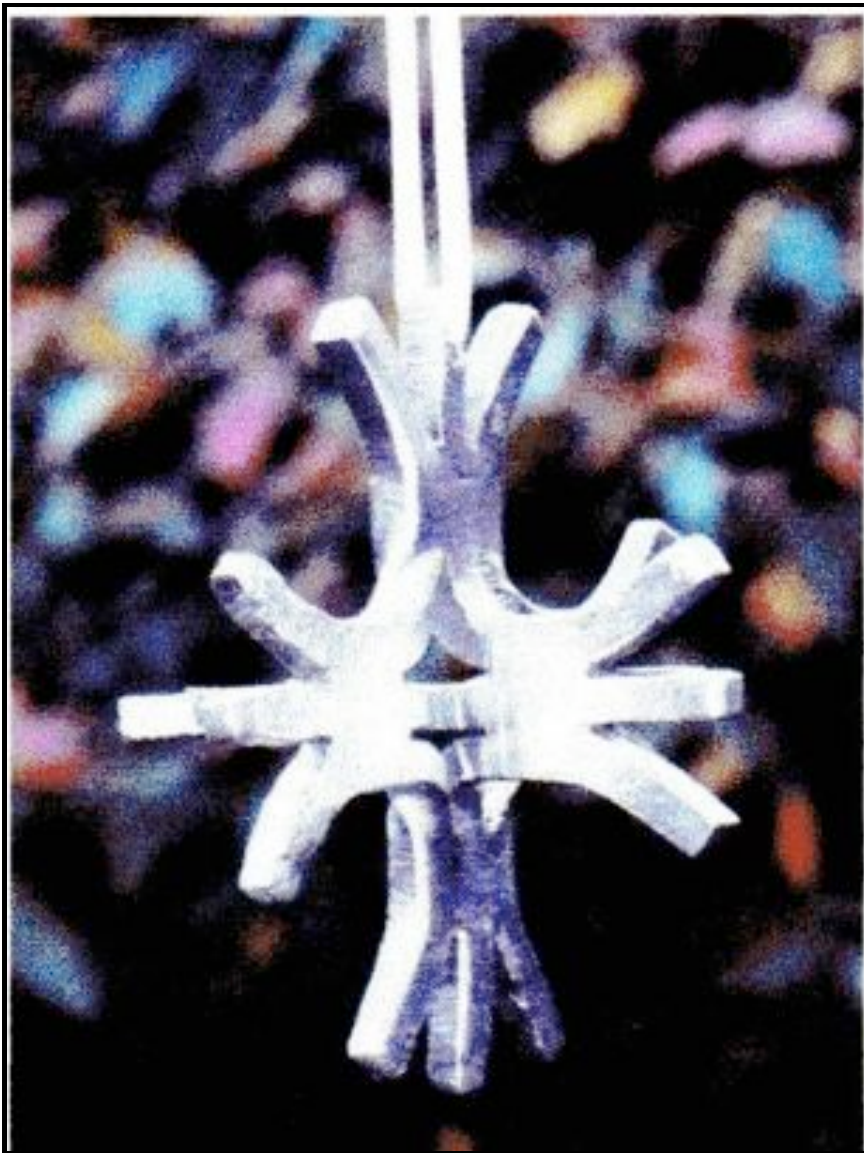


HAMMER MARKS

Newsletter of the Kootenay Blacksmiths' Association

Winter 2010

MERRY CHRISTMAS



3D Snowflake
See page 7

CONTENTS

Minutes Fall Conf.	2
Treasurers' Report	3
Spring Conference	3
Tools & Jigs	4
3D Snowflake	7
Fall Conf. Pictures	8
Life Member Award Gunner Jorgenson	9
KBA Gallery	10
Sm. Dragon Heads	12
Leaf Napkin Ring	15
CanIron VIII	16
KBA Membership	16



Minutes of the KBA Fall Meeting Win Valley Forge, September 18, 2010

John Smith Called the Meeting to order at 1:05 PM , thanked Gunner J. for the hospitality of Win Valley Forge and Marcelle and Denise for the delicious lunch.

Reports:

Minutes: Tony A. read the minute of the spring meeting. Bert L moved acceptance, Gunner J. seconded. Carried.

Treasurers Report: Marcelle L. gave a short report (see attached). As of Sept 28, we have a balance of \$3,086.50.

Librarians Report: Sandra B. reported that she and Caroline D. have had some success getting back over due library materials. Members are limited to 4 items (Books/DVD's), to be returned no later than the following meeting. Dan A. has volunteered to track down missing materials in the Nelson Area.

Old Business:

VIBA Forges: Tony A. moved the KBA collect a \$100 Can. damage deposit and allow members to use the forges for a 6 month period, renewable for additional periods if there are no other members on the waiting list, the forges to be returned to the KBA or the next member on the list at the end of the period of use. Seconded by Harley T. Carried.

Library Fee: Paul R. moved the KBA publish a "Shame List" in the Hammer Marks newsletter rather than charge members an additional library fee. Seconded by John M. Carried.

Publishing Software: John S. moved the KBA allot up to \$500 Can. for publishing and editing software for the newsletter. Bert L. seconded. Carried

New Business:

Spring Demonstrator: John S. is looking for our 2011 spring demonstrator and possibly an additional one for the fall 2011 meeting.

2011 Spring Meeting Date and Venue: The 1st weekend in May at Kootenay Forge in Crawford Bay, BC

2011 Fall Meeting Date and Venue: Date not set pending confirmation of the NRBA meeting dates, venue Paul Reimer's Old Blacksmith Shop, Cranbrook, BC

Publishing Information

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Please address all HAMMERMARKS correspondence to the Editor:

Tony Austin
c/o Dragon Iron Forge
35 Ross Street, Kimberley, BC, V1A 2B9
Email: tnt_austin@shaw.ca

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Use Content at your own risk

Library News

Sandra Barrett Fernie Forge (250) 423-2671
email: bl@cksmith.ca

Have you seen a book or video you would like to have in the KBA library?

If so, check the library stock list (below) and if you don't see it contact Sandra (above).

The KBA Library Stock List can be seen online at:

www.librarything.com/home/kootenay_Blacksmiths

!Remember if you have Library Materials out, they are due back for the Spring meeting!

Spring Conference May 21,22, 2011, Kootenay Forge, Crawford Bay

Demonstrator: Glen Gilmore of Hamilton, Montana

Glen began his career in blacksmithing in 1974 after graduating from Wolverine Farriers School; from there he went on to study at The John C Campbell Folk School and to work with Francis Whittaker at the Yellin Shop in Philadelphia. Since those early days Glen has studied, demonstrated and taught throughout the United States and Europe. He has been the recipient of a number of awards of excellence as well as having his work displayed in a number of books including Ironwork Today by Dona Z. Meilach. Visit his Website at www.gilmoremetal.com to see his works.

Conf. + Dinner: Member \$ 45.00; Non-Member: \$ 55.00 (- \$5.00 for your auction item)
Additional Family Members Dinner \$ 12.00
Kootenay Blacksmiths Association Membership (1Year) \$ 25.00
One Day Pass: Saturday or Sunday (Demo Only) \$30.00

Ferry Users Note:

To be in Crawford Bay for the conference start you need to catch the 8:10 ferry from Balfour.

CRAWFORD BAY ACCOMMODATION CHOICES

RVs: Kokanee Chalets, ph 250-227-9292: a full service campground in Crawford Bay, 2km from Kootenay Forge. Some motel rooms are also available.

Motel: Crawford Bay Inn, (250) 227-9342, a standard motel, some rooms with kitchenettes.

Cabins: Bocalino, (250) 227-6906, in Kootenay Bay & new cabins in Crawford Bay (250) 227-6988

Chalets: Pilot Bay Resort, (250) 227-9441, in Kootenay Bay

Breakfast: Max & Nambi's in Crawford Bay (next to the pub)

Fairy Treats, at the ferry landing in Kootenay Bay

www.kootenaylake.bc.ca or John Smith at (250) 225-3333 (johnsmith@bluebell.ca), for more information.

Special Note :

!This weekend is the long weekend in May!

!Book your accommodations early!

Deer Ridge Lodge, (250) 227-9077, a new Bed and Breakfast, in Crawford Bay' John Smith has booked the last three rooms at Deer Ridge Lodge, for KBA members, first come first serve:

Rm #2 Queen Bed \$85.00/Night less 10% for KBA Members

Rm #3 Queen Bed \$85.00/Night less 10% for KBA Members

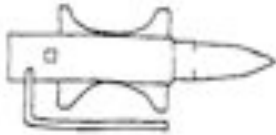
Rm #4 Queen Bed w/adjoining 2 twins \$130.00 less 10% for KBA Members

HST is extra, Hot Breakfast included

Tools and Jigs

Bituminous Bits Alabama Forge Council

This issue will cover some neat and helpful blacksmith tools and jigs that I have seen at demos or classes or in the exchange newsletters. At the 1988 ABANA Conference, Francis Whitaker showed me a support for drop the tongs welds. It is simply a 2-foot length of round bar that will fit in your pritchell hole.



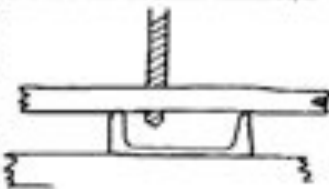
Make a right angle bend about 2" from one end. Make another right angle bend about 5" or 6" from the first bend, but the second bend is in a different plane. Put in the pritchell hole and adjust so the bar is just slightly higher than the anvil face and level. This has been shown in one newsletter made of reinforcing bar and another with a little kink in the middle or a bend up at the end. These changes would help keep the stock from rolling. Another thing Francis recommends is to spread the reins of your tongs near the rivet. This will allow them to hang on the rack without being spread eagle.



From the Pittsburgh Area Artist Blacksmiths Association newsletter, August 1989, there was a sketch of Francis' spring fuller for necking pipe under the power hammer. The channel welded on the bottom fits the bottom die of the hammer and helps hold the swage in place. The size of the hole between the two pieces of the fuller is critical. Francis forged his so that it leaves a M6" hole in the pipe. Just right for riveting or threading for a bolt. He has two sizes, one for 3/4" and for 1" pipe. The stock is 1/2" round and the total length of the fuller is about 12".



Francis recommends the use of small channel, 2" wide x 8" long to support flat bottom stock while drilling on a drill press. This works especially well for drilling multiple holes in a length of stock. Burrs where the drill exits the bottom will not allow the stock to lie flat. Use light chain to attach the channel to the drill press.



Ryan Johnson wrote in Joe Humble's Appala-

chian Area Chapter newsletter about swage handles used by Ward Brinnegar. Most of us bend the handle in a loop and adjust so that the two halves meet. Ward's handles were bolted together. When the swage needs dressing or more relief, it's easier to unbolt and work on them and rebolt than to bend open, bend closed and align.



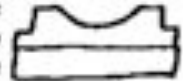
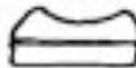
Brad Silberberg, who demonstrated at Madison in 1991, prefers hinged swage/fuller handles. They can be readily opened for dressing and what is more important they do not bend together so that you have to spring them open forcibly to get your work in or out. While we are on swages and such, you can make fullers from something other than round stock.



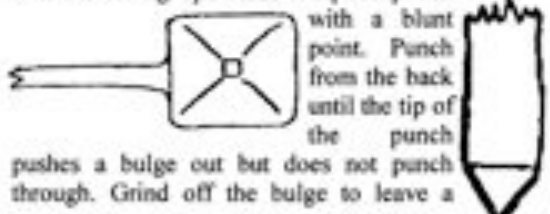
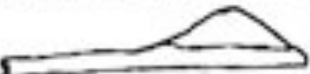
Big John Kierbow had a square fuller in a class he taught at John C. Campbell Folk School.



In 1991 at the June Event, Roger Lorraine of the Illinois Valley Blacksmith Association had a candle stand with swaged decoration. He had cut two 2" pieces from a large ball bearing race and carefully straightened them. Then he welded them to spring handles to make a swage. Depending on the shape of the races and grease seal areas, you can get some nice designs. Since the swaged area will forge to a longer length while you swage it down, you may have to use a starting section with some stock ground away and a full sized finishing section.



Ryan Johnson wrote in Appalachian Area Chapter newsletter, November 1991, about how Jerry Darnell makes his nail headers from A-2 (air hardening) tool steel. The stock was 1" x 6" x 1/2" thick. Spring fuller about an inch back and draw out the handle. Thin the handle so it has spring and will not zap your hand. Draw the handle out and form a hook on the end so it can be hung up. Make a square punch with a blunt point. Punch from the back until the tip of the punch pushes a bulge out but does not punch through. Grind off the bulge to leave a



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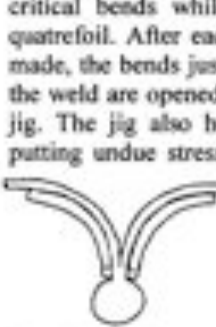
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small square hole. Forge down the material around the hole on top of the header so you can forge facets on the nail head. Air cool the header and start making nails.

At the first Mississippi Forge Council Conference, there were several unique tools and ideas. President Grady Holley's coal bin was on the other side of the wall behind his forge. He had a chute under the forge from which he could shovel the coal directly into his forge. Another duct behind the forge caught the coal that fell off the back of the forge.



Bob Patrick used a special pair of tongs to hold his short chisels, hot cuts, fullers, etc., rather than trying to attach a permanent handle to the S-2 tool steel. This saves fingers and time trying to punch tough tool steel or trying to weld a handle on, and weld back on, and not as much tool steel is required. The jaw was forged to fit the tool shank. A groove on the tool helped keep the tool in the tongs. The loop on the rein locks the tongs to the tool in use. Bob also used a double scroll jig to make the critical bends while making a quatrefoil. After each weld was made, the bends just adjacent to the weld are opened to fit to the jig. The jig also helps prevent putting undue stress on the weld as the bends are made. If you've tried, you know how difficult it is to get a quatrefoil even, in a circle. Bob had several other neat tricks and tools. He will be one of our demonstrators at Tarneshill this year, so maybe you will get to see some of them.



Tarneshill this year, so maybe you will get to see some of them.

The Hot Iron Sparkle, newsletter of the North Carolina Chapter, June-July 1991 showed Jerry Darnell's power hammer dies for chamfering the edges of stair railing. This job is normally done cold by hand hammer and is not a fun job. This tool should make it fast and easy. Use a piece of square stock as large as will fit in your power hammer dovetail slot or sow block. Jerry used a 6" piece of 1 1/4" square mild steel. Weld a piece of 1 1/4" square x 3/8" and a piece of 1 1/4" square x 3/4" on

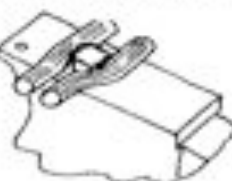


the top of the 6" piece with about a 1" gap between them. Jerry was able to wedge this in to the sow block of his 25 lb. Little Giant. A drawing die is used in the hammer. Jerry says to do about 3 feet on one edge and then reverse and do the other edge to prevent edge bending. Jerry uses this tool for 3/8" x 1 1/4", 3/8" x 1 1/2" or 1/2" x 1 1/2" stock.

These tongs, by Mike Person, will hold a wide range of sizes of square tubing, pipe, angle and probably a lot of other shapes.



The September 1988, issue of the UMBA newsletter showed Mark Linzelman's tool for bending, adjusting scrolls or curved stock of various thicknesses. Take two pieces of 1" round and forge a joggle in the middle. Weld these to a shank that fits your anvil's hardy hole.



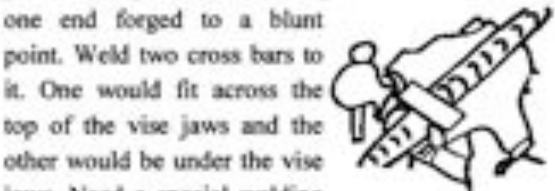
Could also be used in the vise, but not as securely. For bending on top of the anvil, The Hammer's Arc, Tullie Smith Blacksmithing Guild had one of Stan Strickland's tools.

Johnny Kierbow made a tool for the same job in one of Nol Putnam's classes at John C. Campbell Folk School. It has more surface in contact with the hot stock and is less apt to leave a mark. Johnny Cowboy says it takes a lot more work to make the tool, though.



For bending small rings or hooks, Stan had another gadget that fits the vice and will stay in. Also from the Hammer's Arc. A large round or octagon piece of tough steel such as a jack hammer bit with one end forged to a blunt point. Weld two cross bars to it. One would fit across the top of the vise jaws and the other would be under the vise jaws. Need a special welding rod such as Super Missile weld, stainless or high nickel rod. The other end could be forged to 7/8" diameter, with a slight taper and used to make your candle cup fit a candle much better.

Sometimes (always?), vise jaws seem very slippery and will not hold the stock you are trying to upset. A four inch by six inch piece of 1/4" thick



Sometimes (always?), vise jaws seem very slippery and will not hold the stock you are trying to upset. A four inch by six inch piece of 1/4" thick

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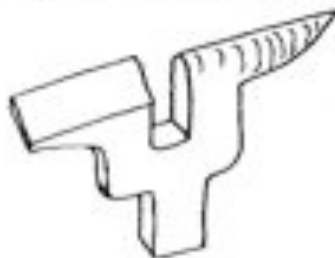
aluminum or low carbon steel will make false jaws. The aluminum can mostly be bent over the jaws cold. Heat one piece of the steel to red and clamp about an inch or little more in the jaws. Hammer the steel down across the back of the jaw and tuck the corners over the edge of the vise. Heat and bend the other side. The steel jaws don't hold quite as well as the aluminum but they provide a radius on the edge of the vise jaws. For a larger radius, use thicker plate. Robb Gunter says to heat the steel to scaling temperature occasionally to give it more bite. He makes jaws out of angle iron, with a notch in the end and folds these around the end of the vise jaws.



You mean to tell me you still haven't put a guard in front of your power hammer spring? At least, go to the auto store and get a piece of radiator hose that will fit over the spring, and a couple of inches longer than the spring and put that on. A small steel cable through the spring, around the arms and back through the spring with a couple of cable clamps and the radiator hose would be better. Neither or both of these is will protect that hard head as well as a guard across the front of the spring, but they are something you can do in 15 minutes.

Clifton Ralph forges a small anvil bick to fit the hardy hole of your anvil. It is very handy for the finer points of your work. The notch in the center is very useful for bending and twisting and many other things. It has been in a newsletter and used by a demonstrator but they never mentioned that Clifton gave it to them. Is it possible not to remember Clifton?

An old square from a flea market, it doesn't have to be square, can be made into a hook rule. Hack saw the square down the center of the wide blade. Turn the saw blade 90° in the frame. Save the cut off piece for a



one edge steel ruler. Leave a one inch hook. Hack-saw notches at the quarter, half, three quarter and inch marks for the first two inches. This helps to see against red iron. Forge a handle with a punched eye on the other end.

At Bill Gichner's Hammer In. Bud Oggier showed how to jog a piece of stock in the vise. How much jog or offset do you need? Take two four inch pieces of stock with thickness equal to the jog needed, bend a right angle bend at the center. Hang these over the vise jaws, one on the front jaw and one on the back jaw. Clamp your hot stock between



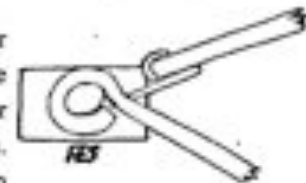
the jaws. The closer together the two pieces are, the sharper the jog will be. Jim Auer and Merle Bullard had an eye bending jig in the Northwest Ohio Blacksmith's newsletter in October 1990. A short piece of heavy angle is the base that clamps in the vise in use. You will need a base for each inside diameter eye you want to make. The pipe welded on the corner should fit the 3/4" clamp. The clamp lever would be made of 3/4" round. Put your hot stock next to the pin and clamp it with the lever. Bend around the pin. You will have to watch that you don't have too long

a heat on the stock or it will bend further out away from the pin than you want it too. Cool it with water if necessary. Remove from the pin, flip over and put back on the pin. Bend against the clamp to center the eye with the stock.

Grandpa Nahum Hersom says to forge and grind your center punches to a square point rather than round point. On red hot metal you can pick up the square easier than a round dot. Francis says that a punch mark should be big enough to see.

Reprinted from Bituminous Bits
Alabama Forge Council

Reprinted from Bituminous Bits
Alabama Forge Council



3D Snowflake

Michael Wollowski

In this article, you will find construction notes for a three dimensional snowflake. Don Neuenschwander showed me one that Ken Dettmer made based on Don's specifications. Don himself saw someone up north make one of these.

The snowflake is made from a 3" piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " square stock. It needs to be cut several ways. To start, make two $1\frac{3}{4}$ " cuts along one side, splitting the side three ways. From the opposite end, make two cuts that are $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, again splitting the side three ways. You will be left with $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the center that is not cut. The cut layout is shown on the left side in figure 1 below.

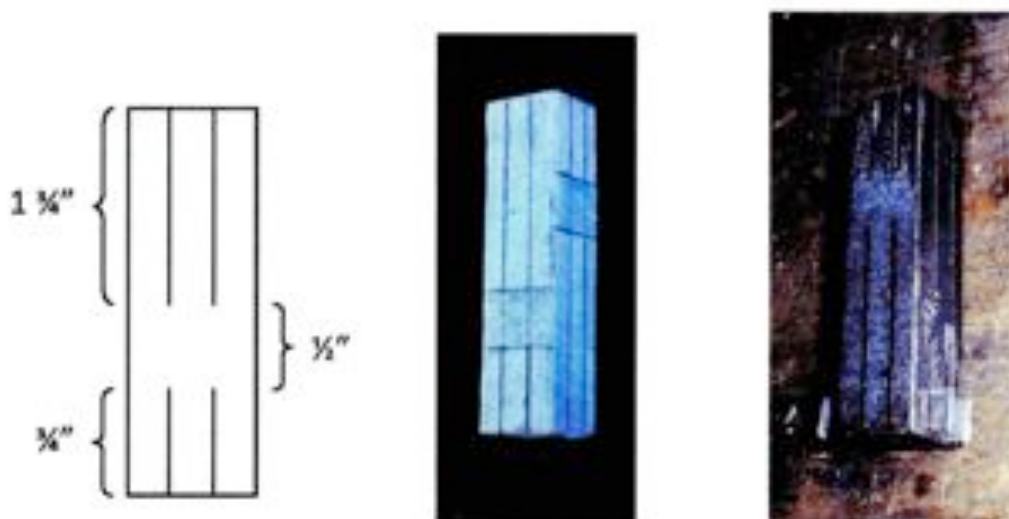


Figure 1: Cut layout (left), blank with marked cuts (center), cut blank with spacers (right)

Turn the bar 90 degrees and make the same cuts except from opposite ends. I like to put masking tape on the steel and draw my lines on it. The marked up blank can be seen in the center of figure 1. I insert some old saw blade pieces in the short cuts of one end. This is the end that gets to be put in the vise first. By placing the spacers in the cut, it is easier to open them up later on. The sawn blank, prepared for heating is shown on the right in figure 1.

In order to get the three dimensions, the primary bends are along the long cuts. When bending this piece, it is advisable to use tongs and a vise rather than a hammer and anvil, as the folds will be rather delicate and can easily be bent beyond repair.

To begin, heat up the bar and place the end with the saw blades in the vise so that the saw blades are parallel to the jaws. You need to place the bar in the vise so that the long cuts are about $\frac{1}{4}$ " proud of the top of the vise. This ensures that there is space for the jaws of your tongs. Bend down the outer two long sides. Before bending the long sides, it helps to open them up with a chisel first and then use flat tongs to grab a side and bend it out. You may have to perform a sequence of grabbing part of the side, bending it, grabbing some more, straightening it with the tongs and bending it. See about producing a nice bend, not too tight and not too wide. The picture on left side in figure 2 gives you a sense of the radius of the bend as well as how much the long cuts have to be proud of the top of the vise. If the arms are not straight, a chisel can be used to pry them off the vise jaws.



Scott B - Fine tuning his work



Ip J - Showing why we're called black - smiths



Bert L & Gunner J - On a collision course



Bert L's Hook
Horseshoe for a split hoof ?



Sandra Barretts
Copper Angel Garden Piece



Gunner J Recieves a Lifetime Membership in the KBA
Surrounded by well wishers



KBA Member Gallery



**Home Gate - Norm Dolanz,
Diamond Iron Works, Erickson, BC**



**Sun Dial - Dalas Hagrud
Full Moon Forge, Fernie, BC**



**Japanese Katana - 1050 Steel, charcoal heat treated, clay hardened, FeCl etch
Al Shannon, Wildfire Forge, Cranbrook, BC**

Cont'd from Page 7



Figure 2: Blank after first set of bends, notice the spacers (left), finished snowflake (right)

Next, put a little bit of heat in the end that contains the saw blades and knock them out. Heat up the bar and cool down the center of the piece. Use a chisel to open up the long ends that are to be bent next. Put the piece back into the forge and heat it up. Now comes the hard part. The entire snowflake will be orange hot and any attempt to cool parts of it invariably cools down other parts that should not be cooled. Furthermore, any bending you do, will upset other parts of the piece. When opening up one of the hands, you will bend the snowflake out of shape, just ensure that when you bend the other hand, you bend it back into shape. You may consider using several heats to open up the two long hands.

The four bent arms should be in one plane. You may consider placing the piece in the hardy hole, placing a piece of pipe over the hands that need to be aligned and gently tapping on it. Notice that the sum of the two hands that have not been bent remains 3" long, yet the sum of the bent hands making up either of the two other dimensions are about 3 1/2" long. This is due to the fact that the outside hands are 1/4" off the center of the bar. The unequal length cannot be helped except for cutting 1/4" of the ends of each of the bent hands and then deepening the cuts by 1/4". You may consider hanging the snowflake so that the bent hands are vertical.

You are now left with having to bend the outside fingers made by the 3/4" cuts. If you split open the fingers with a chisel, you need to cool down the center of the snowflake as the hammer blows will compress the delicate bends at the center of the snowflake. You want to use some fairly narrow tongs to open up the fingers to about a 45 degree angle. Here again, consider using a process of repeatedly grabbing, bending, re-grabbing, straightening and bending. Notice that fingers of neighboring hands will end up parallel to each other.

I finished my snowflake by immersing it in vinegar overnight, brushing off the scale using a brush and water and polishing it with an angle grinder and the Dremel tool

Reprinted from *The Forge Fire* Dec 2009
Indiana Blacksmith Association

Patinas:

The most readily accessible patinas are formulated for stained glass. The colors available are Verde` Green, Copper, Black and Antique Brass. Any stained glass supplier has these available. In researching patinas and their uses, plain old iodine from the drug store or vet supply will produce a rich brown finish. Sal Ammoniac blocks when made onto a paste will give a silver gray finish. If you can't find a supplier, go to www.delphi.com or www.spectrom.com for patinas. After applying the patina and letting the piece completely dry, coat with bowling alley wax and buff. This gives a sheen to the piece and will seal the patina.

By Melissa Siegrist from Jan/Feb 2001 The Blacksmiths' Guild of the Potomac

Reprinted from *The Newsletter* July/August 2010
The Blacksmiths' Guild of the Potomac, Inc.

Small Dragon Heads

By Curt Welch



A few people in the guild have asked me how to make these dragon heads and I told them I would write an article about it, so here it is.

I was first shown how to make this style of dragon head by Les Lorenz. It has special significance to me because it was part of the demo he showed to our welding class that got me hooked on blacksmithing. It's all been downhill since that day! They are fairly simple to make and I felt it would be only right to take the time to document how I make them. I honestly don't remember how much I might have evolved the design since Les first showed me, but this is how I currently make them.

In these pictures, I'm using 1/2 square stock which is typical, but I've made them from as small as 1/4 stock. Larger dragon heads typically have more details than this simpler design such as an open mouth, tongue, teeth, and horns, which this design does not include.



This small set of tools is typical for what I use. However, I've also made them with nothing but a straight chisel, and center punch for the eyes and nose. So you don't need the full set of tools, though they do improve the details such as the use of an eye tool.

Step 1: Upset the end. This is optional but gets the nose a little better character.

Step 2: Shoulder the nose about 5/8" back from the end using the near edge of the anvil.



From here, I work in the post vise. A chipping block is ideal to use here, but these pictures show it can be done in the vise with no extra jigs. Note that when the nose was shouldered it causes the bar to spread out and forms cheeks. I take advantage of that when placing it in the vise by having the cheeks spread out and rest on the vise to help prevent it from slipping when doing the following hammer and chisel work.



Cont'd on page 13

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Step 3: Make nose flats. This can be done with the hammer alone, on the anvil, or in the vise. I typically, however, use the vise, and use my square bar tool and the hammer both to get the desired angles on the nose.



Step 4: Punch nostrils using either a bull nose (rounded) punch or some type of center punch.



Step 5: Cut mouth, and slot between nostrils with straight chisel.



Step 6: Create eye flats using a flat ended bar tool.



Step 7: Punch eyes. I did the eyes in three steps for this dragon. You can do it with just one eye tool or one center punch. I seldom actually do it how I did in these pictures. The first

step was to use small bull nose tool to create the eyes. Second, I used a large bull nose to make rounded eye sockets (which typically would have been done first!). I finished with a simple round eye tool.



Cont'd on page 14

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Step 7: Cut eyebrows. One cut above each eye with a straight chisel.



Step 8: Cut 3 lines on each side of nose. I cut the middle one first, because it's easier to judge the spacing if I cut the middle one first, and then put an extra cut on each side.



Step 9: Cut between eyes. Often, I will make the cut further down than on this example.

Step 10: Cut ears (or maybe they are small horns?) Start from the back with a sharp chisel and hammer forward reaching to the line we cut between the eyes. Use the chisel to pry the ears out at the end of the cut. The ears are cut last because they will be easy to deform, or burn, in the fire.



Step 11: Cut scales. I do this with a half round chisel on all four sides of the neck. I will also typically hammer down the corners of the neck as well before cutting the scales. How far down I add these scales is just a matter of what the dragon head is used for.

ALL DONE!

To the right, a dragon head used on a letter opener made from 1/4" square stock, and, a key fob made from 1/2" square stock.





Mario Baggiolini photo

Leaf Napkin Ring ~ CBA Level I

December 2008

by Mario Baggiolini, Sonora

Processes

Taper, fuller, spread, chisel, swage, bend, twist.

Tools Required

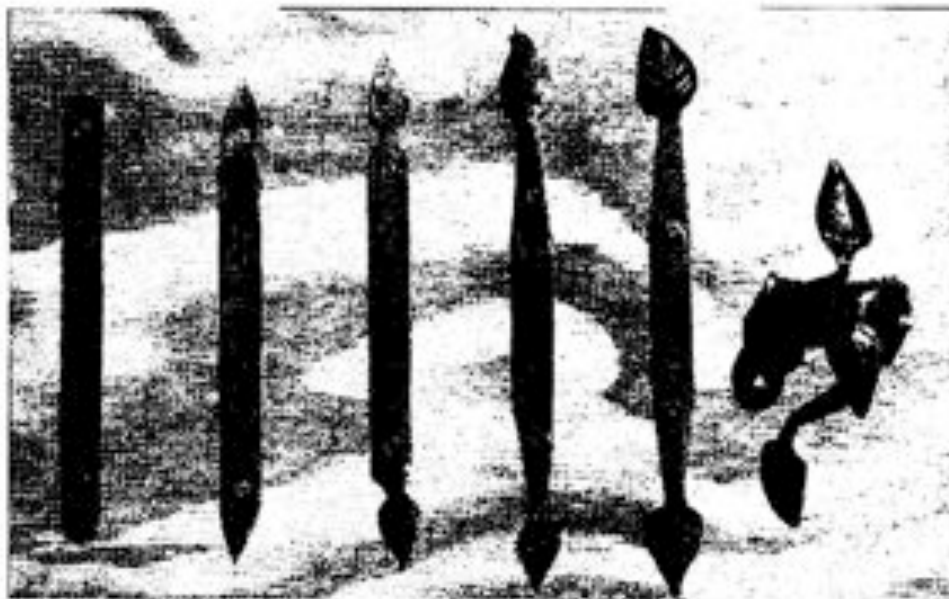
Hammer, tongs, scrolling tongs, small chisel, $\frac{3}{8}$ " spring fuller, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " mandrel, rounding hammer, 16-ounce ball peen hammer, block of wood.

Material

$\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $5\frac{3}{4}$ " (or similar) flat stock.

Procedure

1. Radius the ends of the material to prevent fish lips.
2. Forge short points on each end.
3. Fuller back about $\frac{1}{4}$ " and down to about $\frac{3}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " neck at each end.
4. Draw a long taper approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, back from the fullered ends. The blank should be about $7\frac{3}{4}$ " long, overall.
5. With the rounding hammer, spread the leaves to a pleasing form.
6. Chisel veins into the leaves for some texture (or not).
7. With a ball peen, hammer on the backside of the leaf against a block of wood.
8. Over a mandrel or horn, hammer the center section into a ring approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
9. With scrolling tongs, twist the leaves so that they are perpendicular to the ring.
10. Wire brush and hot wax. (Do not use rat oil). ♦



Eden Sanders photo

CanIRON VIII - Fergus, Ontario - July 28 - August 1, 2011

Featured demonstrators

Paul Allen - United Kingdom www.artinmetal.co.uk

Sandra Dunn - Canada www.twosmiths.ca

Jesus Hernandez - United States <http://jhbladesmith.com>

Michael McCarthy - United States
<http://web.archive.org/web/20060510041829/http://www.hammerinhand.com/maxpages/Home>

Mark Puigmarti - Canada www.sparkswillflyforge.ca

Brian Russell - United Kingdom <http://www.littlenewshamforge.com/>

Kelly Smyth - United States
<http://www.mainlinetoday.com/Main-Line-Today/October-2009/You-Go-Girl/index.php?cparticle=5&siarticle=4#artanc>

Special Presentation

The Dark Ages Re-creation Company - iron smelt : <http://www.darkcompany.ca/iron>

Keep informed as CanIRON VIII develops:

Website : <http://www.ontarioblacksmiths.ca/CANIRON> ; Blog : <http://caniron8.blogspot.com>

We hope to create an intimate conference, with the stress on excellent demonstrations and direct application of techniques through workshops and open forge sessions.
The topic of design will be an important element throughout.
Our aim is to keep fees low, and value high!



Kootenay Blacksmiths' Association Membership Application

Dues are \$25 per year: Please make check or money order payable to the KBA and mail Appli-KBA Membership, Marcelle Leblanc, 155 Crerar St, Kimberley, BC, V1A 1J8

Name _____ New Member Renewal
Business Name _____ Are you an ABANA member
Mailing Address _____ Yes No
_____ Postal Code _____
Phone () _____ Fax () _____ Email _____