



SOFA SOUNDS

SOF&A
SOUTHERN OHIO FORGE & ANVIL

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1992

Artist-Blacksmiths Association of North America

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Ken Scharabok (513-427-2447)

MARK YOUR CALENDAR: Unless otherwise noted, all meetings will be held at the Studebaker Frontier Homestead on Rt. 202 about four miles north of I-70 near Tipp City. Please don't park on the grass or block access to the production area. Donations of items to the newsletter support raffle are always welcome. Please bring your work or tooling for display. The public and guests are welcome. Finger food and cold drinks provided on a break-even, donation plate basis. The forges at the homestead are available before and after meetings for individual projects. PLEASE BRING AND WEAR SAFETY GLASSES!

October

NO MEETING

November 7th, 1 PM

Demonstration by Ron Thompson and Ron Van Pickle on making a pipe tomahawk.

December 5th, 1 PM

Demonstration by Paul Kuenle.

January 2nd, 1 PM

Demonstrator needed.

February 6th, 1 PM

Demonstrator needed.

SOFA&A SEEKS NEW NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

Ken Scharabok is resigning as newsletter editor after the next issue. If you are interested in taking over as editor of SOFA SOUNDS please contact Ron Thompson in Sidney at 492-2259.

Required at a minimum are a typewriter, access to a copying machine with a reduction capability and about 10-16 hours to spare every two months. A PC with desk-top publishing software, database management software, label printing capability and a laser printer would be ideal. Compensation for use of personal equipment will be discussed.

SOFA&A participates in the ABANA newsletter exchange, which provides the editor with a wealth of information.

NOTE: EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY COAL WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE BEFORE SOF&A MEETINGS AND AT QUAD-STATES!



Amish and plain clothing is available from Cohn Bros., Box 111, 105 South Main, Middlebury, IN 46540-0111 if you need it for demonstrations.

The book "Samuel Yellin Metalworker" by Jack Andrews is available for \$44.00 postpaid from SkipJack Press, P.O. Box 2460-MBS, Ocean City, MD 21842 - 410-524-0319. 144 pages, hardbound with 250 photographs of the Yellin workshops and wrought iron work forged from 1909-1940.

The 1993 American Farrier's Assoc. Convention will be in Albuquerque, NM on February 24-27. For further information contact the American Farriers Journal, P.O. Box 624, Brookfield, WI 53008-0624 - 414-782-4480

The Tremont Nail Co. (8 Elm St., Wareham, MA 02571 - 508-295-0038) has a catalog of items of interest to blacksmiths including: nail kegs, historic memorabilia, wrought-head nail tie tack, colonial nails, colonial hardware and a wide variety of cut nails. Catalog also includes a nail sampler containing 20 varieties of nails manufactured by Tremont, all mounted on a card with historic information.

For the garage machinist there are two magazines which should be on interest, "Home Shop Machinist", \$22.50 for six issues and "Projects in Metal", \$19.00 for six issues from The Home Shop Machinist, P.O. Box 1810, Traverse City, MI 49685-9966.

For you powerhammer fans, H&K Publishing, Box 284, Xenia, OH 45385 has published "The Little Giant Powerhammer" reference book for \$29.95 and also a bi-monthly newsletter called "The Powerhammer" for \$12 per year.

Both Harbor Freight (800-423-2567 for catalog) and Northern (800-533-5545 for catalog) sell small anvils which may be good for demonstrations involving small stock. Harbor Freight's is 51 lbs, cast iron, with a 3 5/8" x 15% face with a hardy hole for \$47.90 plus S&H. Northern's is 55 lbs, cast iron, for \$49.99 plus S&H. Northern's has a more traditional anvil shape to it.

Paul Lundquist, 382 White Oak Creek Rd., Burnsville, NC 28714 - 704-675-5258 is heading up an effort to exchange information with blacksmiths in Eastern Europe. They particularly need blacksmithing books. Both Norm Larson and Centaur Forge are providing discounts on books for this purpose. If you would like to help by donating books or cash, please contact Paul.

Valley Forge & Welding, 20-C E. San Francisco St., Willits, CA 95490 is now offering a Claydon Knot Bending Fixture for \$32.95 postpaid. They also offer preformed shovel heads and treadle hammer kits.

The book "The Little Giant Powerhammer" is available for \$29.95 from H&K Publishing, Box 284, Xenia, OH 45385. They also produce a bi-monthly newsletter, "The Powerhammer" for \$12 per year. Good information sources for powerhammer users.

I haven't seen the list of candidates for the upcoming ABANA Board of Directors but I do know three who are running which particularly deserve your vote - Hans Peot, Joe Harris and Clay Spencer. When considering candidates my recommendation is not to look at their accomplishments as a blacksmith, but rather what they have done to support their chapter and ABANA. If they were active at the local level, it is a fairly good bet they will be productive board members.

Gas Forge Alternatives

(Ron Thompson, 17166 Mason Rd., Sidney, OH 45365 - 513-492-2259)

Like many blacksmiths I found the concept of a gas forge very interesting, watched Darryl Nelson use a cobbled up version several years ago at S.O.F.A. Quad-state, and finally talked Hans Peot into selling me one of his design. It is made of a piece of 10" soil pipe with a couple of pieces of angle iron on the bottom for feet, and is lined with RCF (refractory ceramic fiber) blanket manufactured by Carborundum and called "Fiberfrax". Hans designed a small blower powered burner system that has a clever mixing chamber/flame front device that makes the unit efficient and quiet. The whole thing works like a charm which is no surprise to anyone who knows Hans, but I decided to modify the design a bit to:

1. Make a smaller unit that would use less gas for those jobs that just required a little heat on the end of a bar.

2. Since I was trying to reduce gas consumption, I thought I would experiment with an air aspirated (no blower) burner similar to the one Dick Franklin originally designed. Dick finally switched over to a blower-powered unit because he couldn't get enough heat with the air aspirated one especially to forge weld.

3. Many smiths, myself included, have been worried about using RCF, blanket insulated, gas forges because of the potential danger from breathing RCF fibers or glassious silica given off by the insulation. I got in touch with Carborundum and they graciously offered to test our forges to answer this question. Larry Gindelsperger set it up and the results should be published by S.O.F.A. shortly. In the meantime I had attended Jim Batson's knife seminar in Madison, AL and talked to several smiths who felt that a solid castable refractory offered no possible contamination problems and had the advantage of offering more mass which would heat up slower, but once heated would radiate more energy into the piece and allow forge welding. This would be especially true for larger pieces such as damascus billets that would tend to suck the heat out of a Fiber lined forge and take longer to get back up to temperature. I thought I could obtain some of this type of material through my foundry contacts and could test these theories for myself.

Several smiths have asked me to tell them where they could obtain some of the castable refractory, how much it costs, and maybe some information about which is the best type to use. That is why I'm writing this little report and while I'm at it I decided to describe a few of the things I've learned about gas forges in the process. I thought I'd include a sketch of my present design. Any smiths who read this and have something to add or correct, I urge you to please drop me a line and pass it along.

To begin, my first version consisted of a 12" piece of six inch diameter schedule 40 pipe. Schedule 40 pipe has a wall thickness of .280". Soil pipe would have been better with its wall thickness of about 1/8", but I had access to only the schedule 40 so I used it. It cost about \$1.00 per inch. Four inches up from one end I cut a hole and welded on a 3" stub of 1 1/4" black iron pipe so the gas stream would enter tangentially to the fiber lining. See Figure 1. It was lined with 1" inch Fiberfrax (6 lb. density). The fiberfrax can be purchased from Carborundum distributors - call Carborundum for the nearest to you 716-278-6374 - My dealer was F.W. Schaefer Co. Dayton, OH 513-253-3342. It cost about \$2.00 per square foot.

The burner design is shown in Figure 1. also. I made it adjustable for test purposes. I planned to use it vertically, cut the openings for the bar to go through, welded on the tables, and tried it out. It didn't work. Actually I made two of them since Ron Van Vickie and I work a lot together and he wanted one too. So we had two of them that didn't work. It got hot in an area of the pipe about 3" on either side of the burner opening, and I could heat a bar but it was obvious it wasn't efficient. I tried various burner configurations and learned several things about air aspirated burners:

1. An air aspirated burner needs a venturi although the actual shape did not seem too critical. Necking down the venturi did not seem to do anything except reduce the flow of air cutting the final temperature. Inch and a quarter pipe worked better than one inch - the key seemed to be the amount of air I could get into the burner. The gas was easy. If my memory serves me, the ratio is approximately 20 to 1 for natural gas, 10 to one for propane - for a given amount of propane gas you need 10 times as much air by weight.

2. Using a flame front device makes the gas entry location relatively unimportant and makes the burner much quieter. I welded in some short (1/2") pieces of smaller pipe (1/8" & 1/2", I think) in the exit end of my 1" pipe burner. It seemed to me that it was less sensitive and quieter but slightly less efficient than a plain pipe burner fine-tune adjusted.

3. It did not appear that I could get a welding heat without a blower. I tried several orifice openings, starting with the smallest drill bit I had .032". Then I tried .040 with no real gain. I had a variable propane gas regulator attached to a 20 lb. tank and I used the whole range of pressures with wide open giving the best results. Keep in mind, one of my major goals was to reduce gas usage, so using the smallest orifice and getting the maximum efficiency was what I was after.

Further experimentation involved pipe laid on its side using 6" diameter pipe - 8" long and 8" diameter pipe - 12" long, using castable refractory and RCF, building a bracket to hold firebrick to make adjustable end doors, and rigging up a power blower. The current design is shown in Figure 2. The design is essentially no different than any other shown so far, but I have included the details because it works.

- LADYBUG ON LEAF: Getting bored with your leaves? Spice one up! Put a ladybug on it! A 3/16" to 1/4" rivet makes an excellent one. Add a couple of eyes with a center punch, a dividing line between the wings with a hot chisel, some small dots with a center punch and you have a ladybug. This is a Nol Putnam trick. (By Ryan Johnson from the newsletter of the Appalachian Area Chapter.)

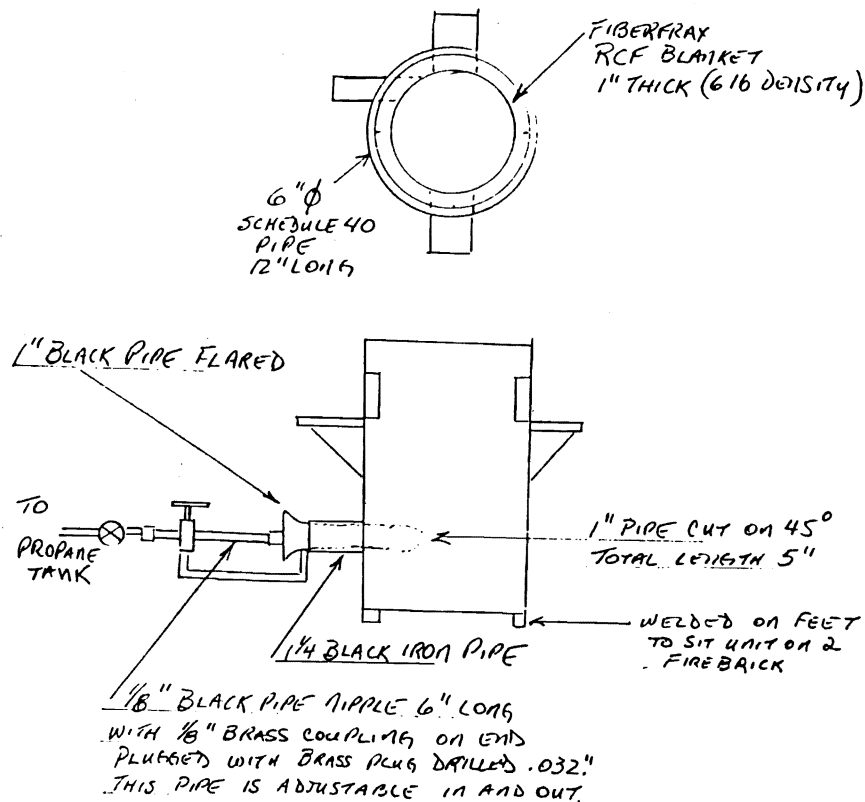
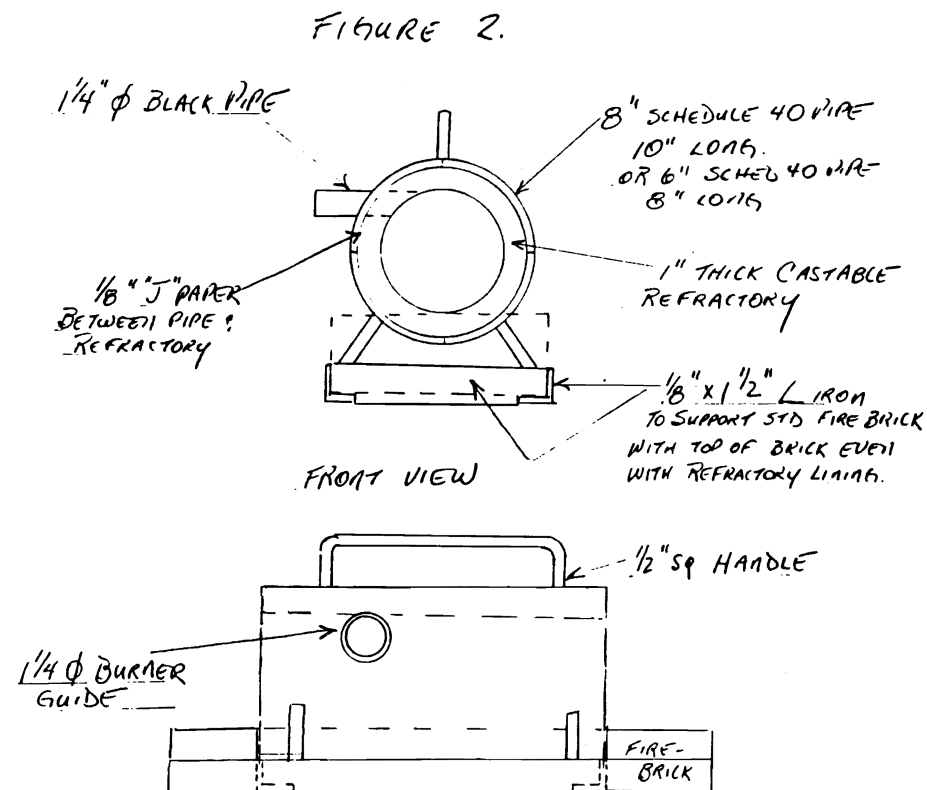
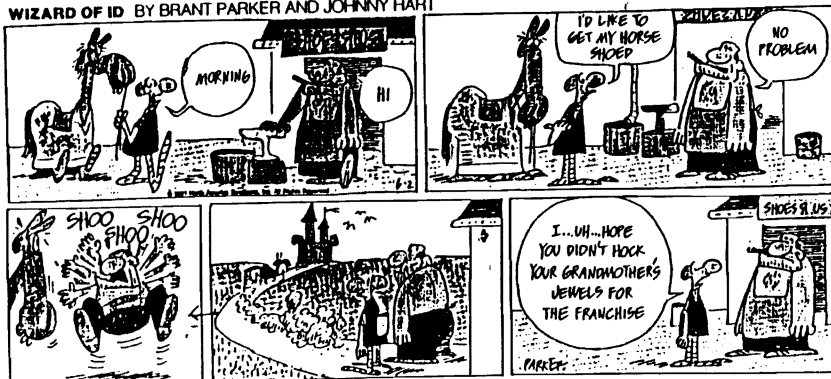


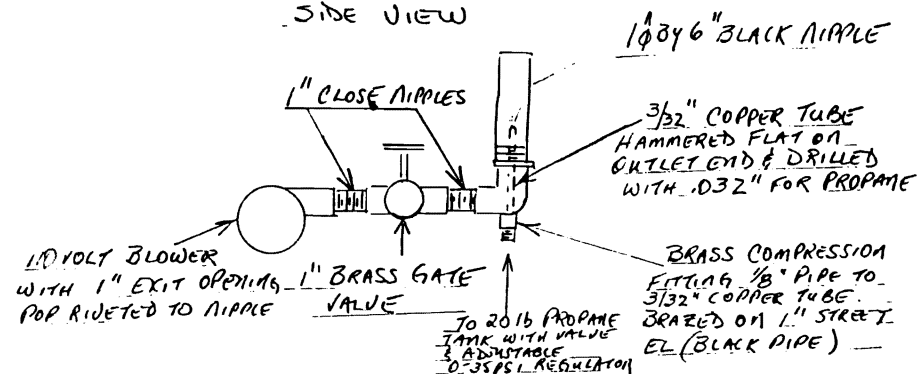
FIGURE 1

RLT 7/2/92

WIZARD OF ID BY BRANT PARKER AND JOHNNY HART



SIDE VIEW



BURNER DESIGN

RLT 7/2/92

ABANA

Artist-Blacksmiths' Association of North America



P.O. Box 1181, Nashville, Indiana 47448
Executive Secretary, Janelle Gilbert

Office Hours: 7:30-11:30am & 1:30-4:30pm
Phone: (812) 988-6919

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE September 1992

Dear ABANA Chapters,

One of ABANA's great strengths is the diversity of it's membership. The members of ABANA's chapters come from all walks of life, and bring with them a tremendous variety of talent and experience. Even those professionals in ABANA's chapters have roots in many different disciplines. Thank goodness! These different experiences and abilities have helped to make the art and craft of blacksmithing all the richer. Naturally, the chapters take advantage of those special skills when the opportunities present themselves. We would be in pretty sorry shape as chapters if we didn't have newsletter editors, secretaries, treasurers, etc. We all know someone with a gift for drawing or graphic art. There are yet others in the legal profession, hooked on our craft, who have donated advise that help keep all of us out of hot water. The list goes on and on!

I must admit that I have a motive in bringing our diversity up at this time. We will soon be voting for candidates to replace those leaving the ABANA Board. Just as there are a diversity of backgrounds in the ABANA chapters, there are also a diversity of backgrounds on the ABANA Board of Directors. The various talents of those whom you have sent to the ABANA Board in the past have been put to good use! It will soon be time to send a few chosen individuals to the Board to help carry out the business of running ABANA. The choices you make are important, that's why it is so important that you vote. And after you vote, encourage others in your chapter to vote! Don't let someone convince you it doesn't matter.

The monthly Chapter Liaison Letter has a brief rundown on the ABANA Board members that will be leaving. Take a look at it, you will see that we have some pretty big shoes to fill. There will probably be some realignment, based on those you send to the ABANA Board this Fall. There is quite a variety of talent among the candidates. We need your support. Please vote.

It's a wonderful time of year for fairs, craft shows, and other local and regional conferences. Each year we attract the interest of people outside our craft, such as members of the ASMI, AFA, architects, designers, etc. They really are fascinated with the art and craft of blacksmithing, yet sometimes these events go by without their knowing. Why not invite some of them to attend your events? Lasting friendships and associations have been made this way, and help to make us more aware of their own unique point of view. Who knows -- you may get a few new members out of the deal, and become a richer and more diverse chapter!

Until next time,

Clayton Carr
ABANA President

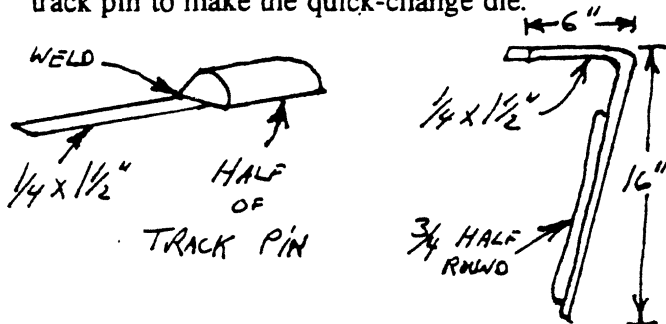
Blacksmithing Notes

by Jan Kochansky

Glenn's Quick-Change Dies

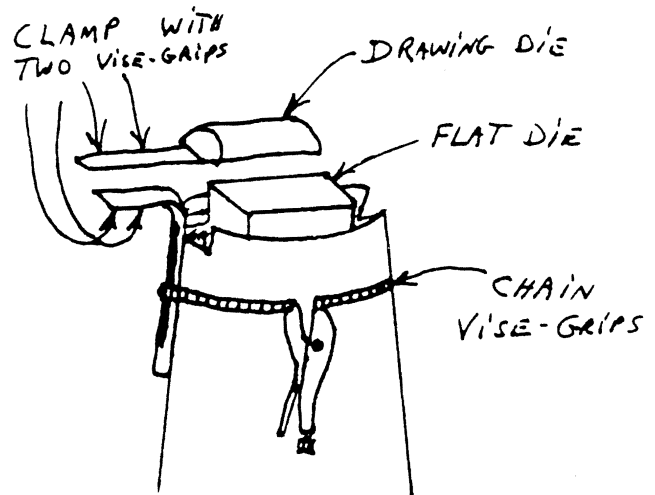
Glenn Horr of Berkeley Springs, WV, makes quick-change dies for his 50 lb power hammer. His hammer is fitted with flat top and bottom dies. When he wants to draw out a piece of metal, Glenn clamps a half-round bottom die on top of the flat bottom die. This is faster to attach and remove than it is to drive out the wedges of the bottom die, remove it, insert a different die, and drive the wedges in tight. It is also cheaper and easier to make a quick-change die than it is to make or buy a full size bottom die for each purpose.

To make a half-round bottom die, Glenn anneals a Caterpillar track pin, and saws it in half lengthwise. A piece of $\frac{1}{4} \times 1.5$ inch bar is welded to the flat side of one of the pieces of track pin to make the quick-change die.



The bracket to hold the new die is made with a piece of the $\frac{1}{4} \times 1.5$ inch bar bent into an L shape. This bracket is clamped around the sow block of the power hammer with a Vise-grip chain clamp. A short length of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch half-round stock can be welded to the back of the L-shaped bracket to give the chain clamp a better grip on it. Clamp the L-bracket to the sow block with the chain Vise-grip. Adjust the bracket's angle to match the top of the bottom die. Use two regular Vise-grips to clamp the half-round drawing die to the L-bracket. Two clamps keep the die from pivoting around.

Swages, spring fullers, etc. can be made to clamp on the sow block in the same way.



Aluminum Forging

Glenn Horr likes to use 6061 when forging aluminum. The correct "black heat" forging temperature can be determined when a pine stick leaves a black mark ($\sim 850^\circ\text{F}$).

Clay Spencer Demo

Landon Carter's Shop on May 24, 1992

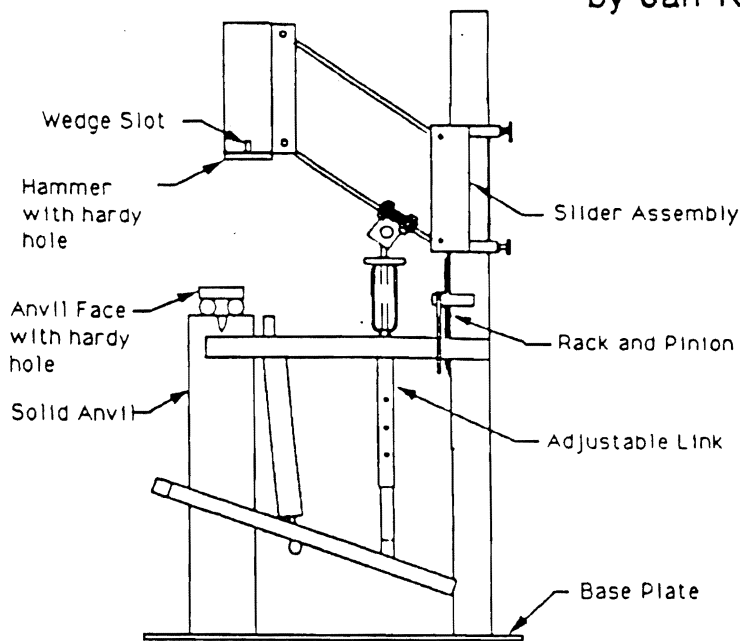
Some additional notes and drawings provided by Clay Spencer

Clay Spencer of Madison, Alabama, has perfected many treadle hammer techniques. He has also modified the ABANA treadle hammer plans to make the hammer quite versatile. The major change is a rack and pinion gear with locking clamps that allow him to raise or lower the top hammer. This is desirable because the top hammer swings in an arc. The hammer and anvil faces are aligned in only one portion of the arc. An adjustable hammer allows you to work with any size tooling or stock.

The rack is made of roller chain welded to a plate attached to the slider assembly. The pinion is a chain sprocket mounted on the column. To maintain an optimum stroke and power, the treadle rod must also contain an adjustable link and a turnbuckle for coarse and fine adjustment.

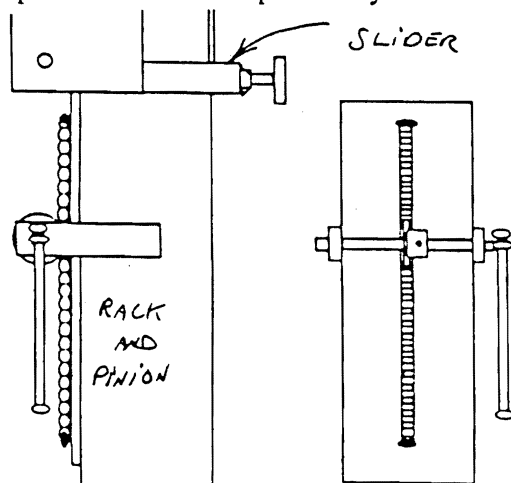
Blacksmithing Notes

by Jan Kochansky

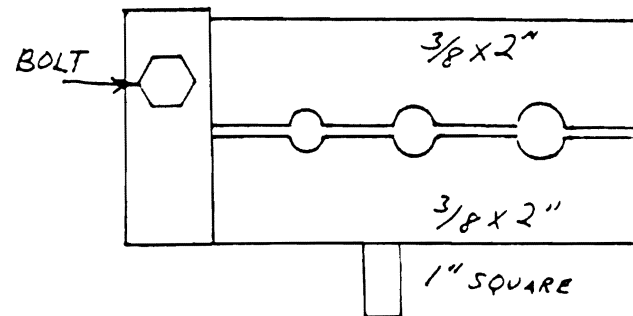


Clay has made a lot of tooling to use with the treadle hammer. This allows one person to do some jobs that would ordinarily require a smith and a striker to accomplish. The heavy, square blow from a treadle hammer allows you to do some jobs in one heat with consistency, whereas a striker needs experience to hit a good blow with accuracy and safety. This makes it a valuable tool for most smiths whether or not they work alone. Here is some of the tooling that Clay Spencer demonstrated for BGOP.

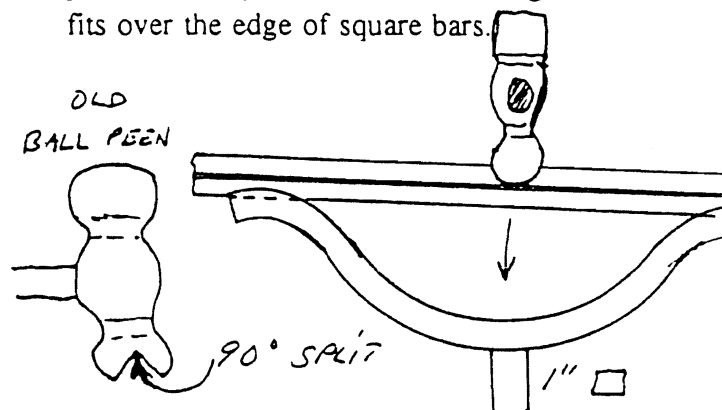
Clay has 1-inch square hardy holes in the hammer and anvil faces of his treadle hammer. The faces are made from inch thick grader blade. The top hardies are easily held in place with a U-shaped retainer or a tapered key in a slot.



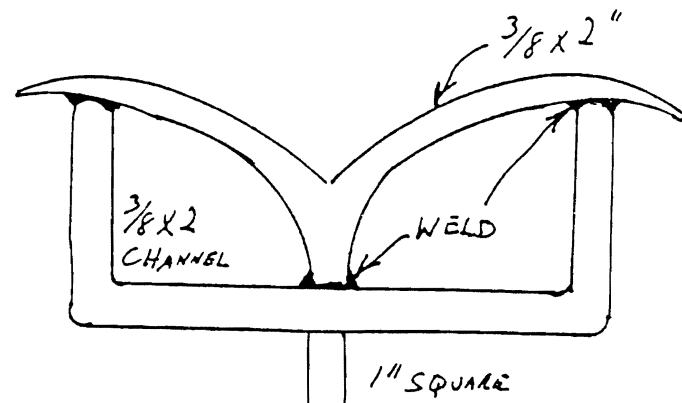
A swing-arm fuller can be made from $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2-inch stock.



Square bars can be bent on the diamond with these two tools. A U-shaped bottom tool with V-grooves cut into each end. The top tool can be made from an old ball peen hammer. The ball peen end is split to form a 90° V-groove which fits over the edge of square bars.



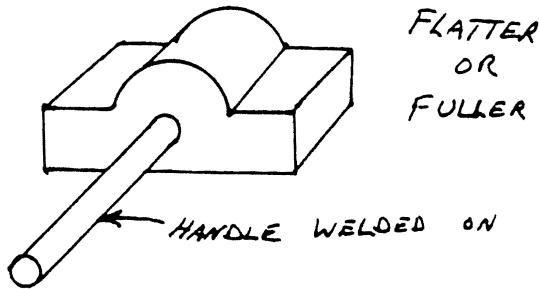
A similar tool to the one shown above can be made for bending flat stock. Make the V part of the tool from $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2-inch stock. This is welded into a piece of heavy channel iron.



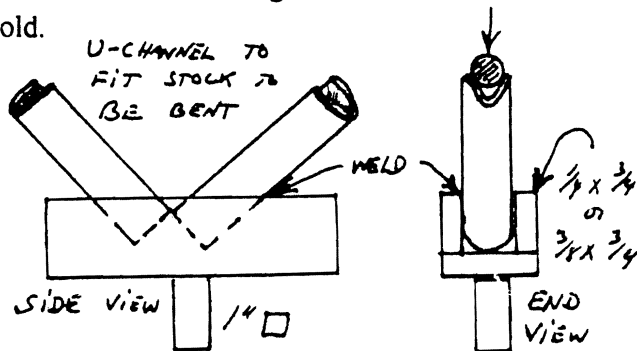
Blacksmithing Notes

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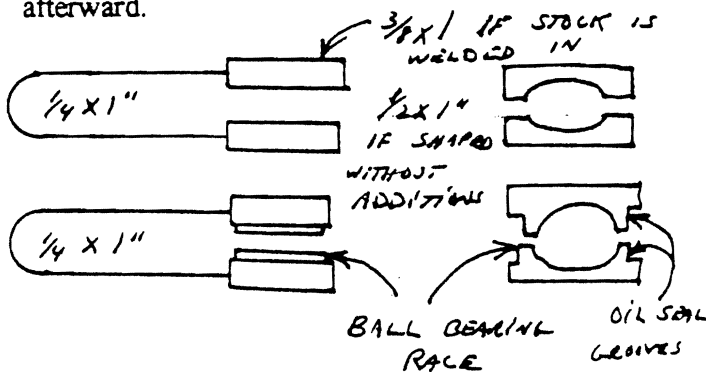
This tool can be used as a flatter or fuller depending on which side is up. Weld on a handle of round stock.



U-channel can be welded into a tool for bending bars on edge. The narrow channels keep the stock from twisting. Small stock is best bent cold.

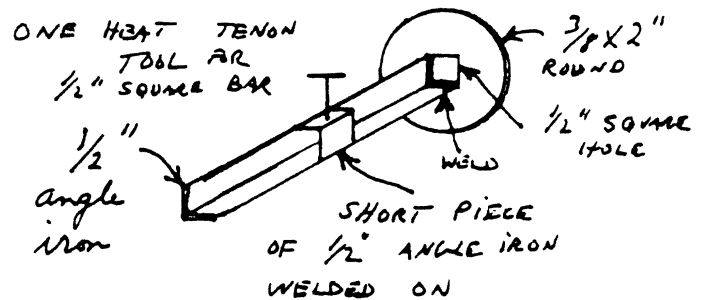


A spring tool can be made and fitted with ball bearing races. Cut the race with a chop saw. Flatten hot. Preheat before welding, and anneal afterward.

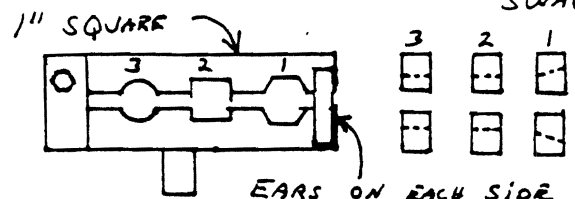
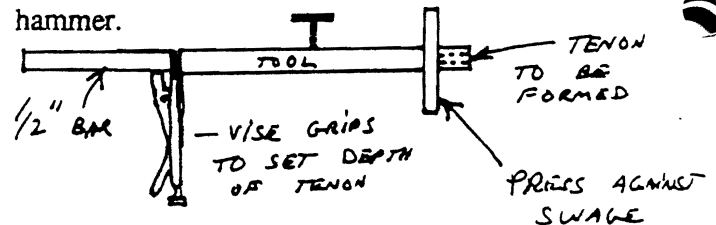


A one-heat tenon tool can be made for use with the treadle hammer. It helps keep the bar in one spot as the tenon is being shaped. Heat the bar stock on the end, clamp it in the tool, and hold the flat end of the tool against the side of the

swage. Work the end of the bar through the swage in three stages as the tenon is formed. The first section of the swage is tapered and sets the shoulder size. The second opening in the swage refines the tenon diameter. Rotate the tenon after each blow of the treadle hammer. The third and smallest opening of the swage is round and forms the exact size of the tenon.



Use a monkey tool to finish the shoulder of the tenon. A monkey tool is a bar with a hole drilled into the end. It is placed over the tenon and driven up against the shoulder with a hammer.



MASA Trip to Williamsburg

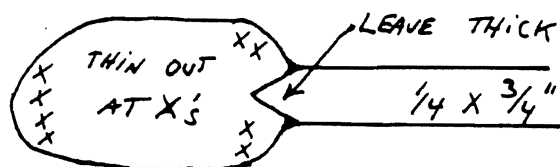
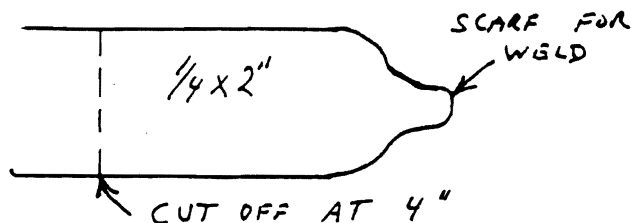
Ladle forged by Ken Schwarz

The bowl of the ladle is forged from 1/4 x 2 inch stock. Round the ends of the bar. Draw out a scarf that is equal to the thickness of the stock. For the bowl, the scarf would be 1/4-inch long. (Note that Pete Renzetti recommends a scarf three times the thickness of the stock.) Cut off the ladle stock at about 4 inches. Work the bowl blank down to an oval.

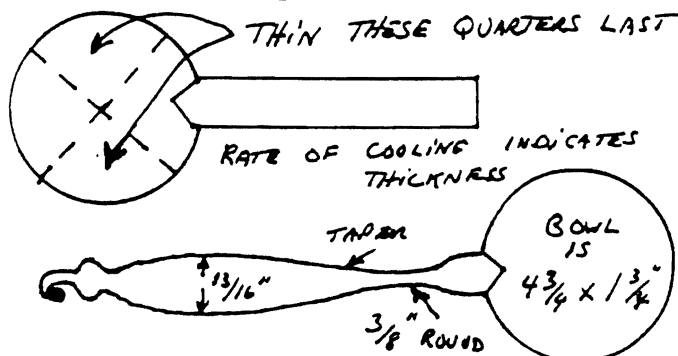
Blacksmithing Notes

by Jan Kochansky

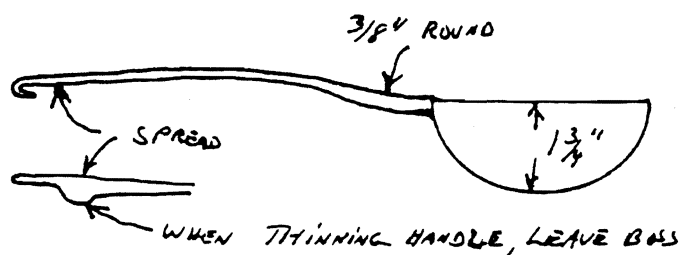
Use $1/4 \times 3/4$ inch stock for the handle. Scarf the end of the handle. Make the weld and then work the weld down to size.



Start spreading along the center line, and work toward the edges. Ken used a striker with a straight-peen sledge. Follow the drawings as to where and in what order to thin out the bowl. The bowl should end up 4.75 inches wide and about 1.75 inches deep.



Now work the handle to shape. Neck down the area behind the bowl to $3/8$ inch round. Spread the handle area to $13/16$ inches wide. At the upper end of the handle, leave a boss when thinning. This will result in a wide place when the end of the handle is drawn flat.

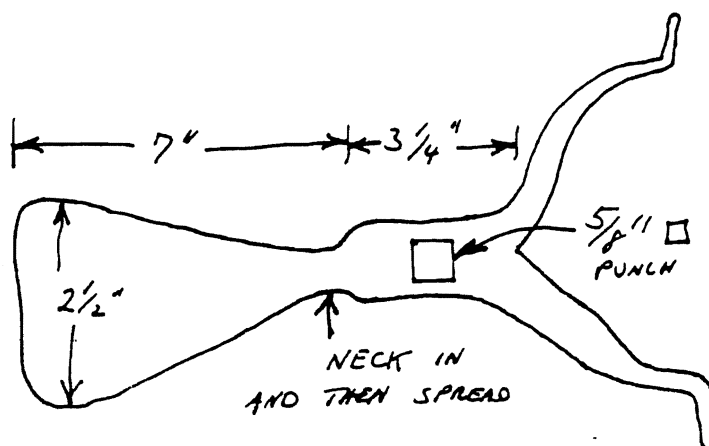


Sink the bowl in a swage block. If you want a bright finish like they do at Williamsburg, polish the bowl before sinking. File and polish the handle to a bright finish. File in decorations if desired.

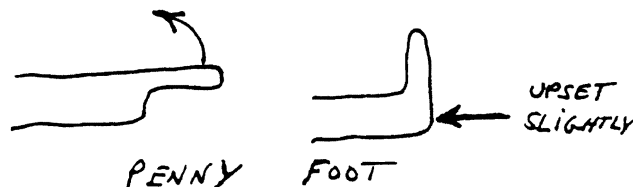
MASA Trip to Williamsburg

Andiron by Steve Mankowski

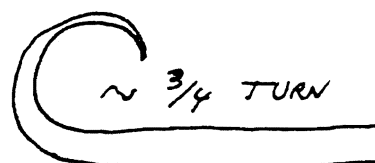
The upright is forged from 13.5 inches of $3/8 \times 1.25$ inch bar stock. Split one end for 6 inches. Draw out each leg to about 7 inches. Square up the ends and add a penny foot on each leg.



Neck in the bar about 3.25 inches above the split. Punch a $5/8$ inch square hole in the center of this 3.25 inch area. Draw out and spread the upper part of the upright until it is flared to about 2.5 inches wide and 7 inches long.



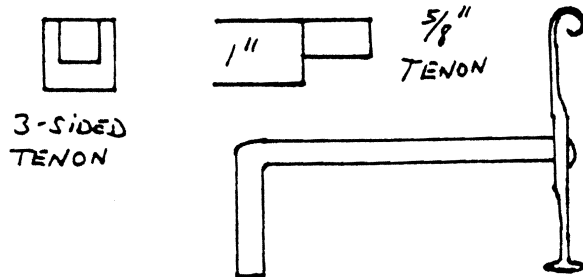
Curl the end of the flare in a $3/4$ turn facing toward the front.



Blacksmithing Notes

by Jan Kochansky

The horizontal bearer is made from one inch square stock. Forge a 3-sided tenon on the end to fit the 5/8 inch square hole in the upright. the tenon should be about 1/2 inch long. Rivet the end of the bearer to join the two pieces together.

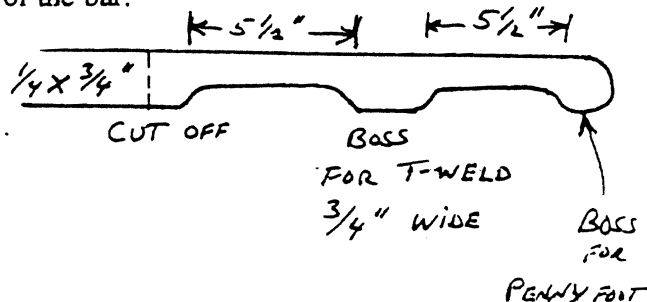


To get matching andirons, it helps to do each step to two pieces before going to the next step. Make corrections as necessary to get a good match of both pieces before continuing.

MASA Trip to Williamsburg

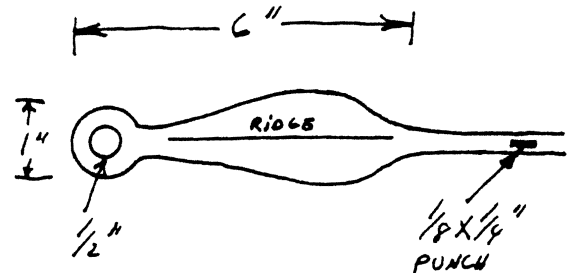
A Peter Ross Toaster

Peter Ross made the toaster from 1/4 x 3/4 stock. Forge the cross piece with the two legs first. Leaving a boss in the center for a T-weld, draw out the legs to 5.5 inches with a penny foot on each end. Cut off the cross piece from the rest of the bar.

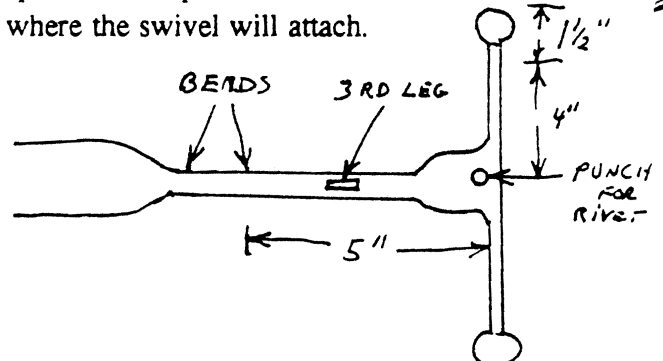


Weld on the 1/4 x 3/4 bar for a handle. You could also split a bar and spread for the crosspiece, but the old smiths didn't try to avoid welding. Iron welds easily and faster than splitting and drawing down. Draw out the handle. Spread the handle about 7 inches back from the weld. Leave a center ridge as you spread each side. Taper down the handle toward the end.

Leave a lump of metal on the end to spread to one inch diameter round. Punch a hole in the center of the round end. Drift to a 1/2 inch hole for hanging the toaster.



Punch a 1/8 x 1/4 inch hole through the handle about 4 inches back from the weld. This is for the third leg to be attached to the handle. Bend the handle upwards about 5 inches back from the weld. There has to be enough clearance for the swivel to spin around. Give the handle a second bend downward near where the handle starts to spread. Also punch a 1/4 inch hole at the weld where the swivel will attach.



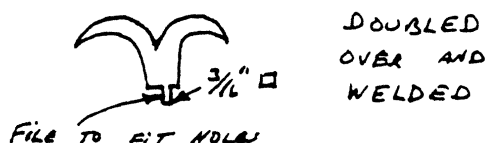
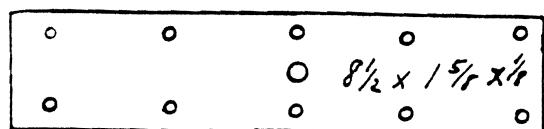
Make the swivel from 8.5 x 1 5/8 inch sheet stock of about 1/8 inch thickness. Punch or drill ten holes as shown. The size of the holes can range from 1/8 to 3/16 inches depending on how you intend to make the tenons of the grill pieces. Punch or drill a 1/4 inch center hole.



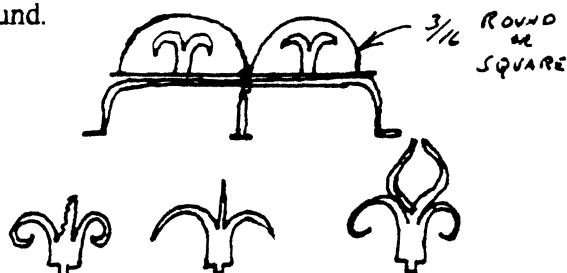
Blacksmithing Notes

by Jan Kochansky

Make the grills for the swivel from 3/16 inch round or square stock as desired. The 3/16 inch stock can be folded over and welded to form parts of the grill. Form tenons on the ends to fit the holes in the swivel piece.



Make a 1/4 inch rivet by heading 1/4 inch round stock. Rivet the swivel to the stand. You can place one or two thicknesses of paper between the stand and the swivel to keep the pieces from seizing tight. Heat to remove the paper and free up the swivel. It should turn freely and sit level without touching the stand as it spins around.



If the toaster will actually be used to toast bread, use vegetable oil as a finish. Wipe on lightly as often as necessary to keep it clean and prevent rust.

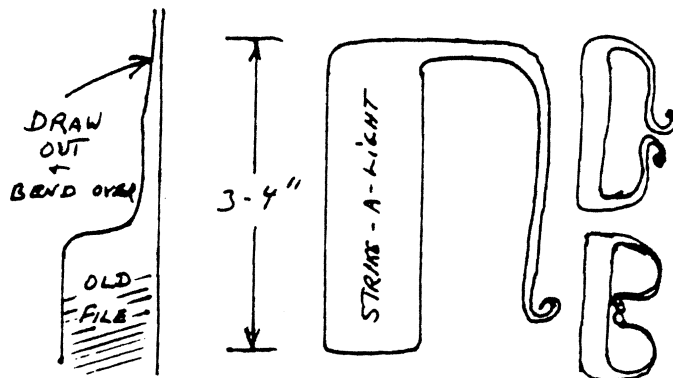
MASA Trip to Williamsburg

Strike-A-Light by Jay Close

This steel striker can be made from an old file. Using about a 4 or 5 inch length of file steel, draw out one end long and thin until it is about 4 inches long. Curl up the end. Hammer the thin section over to make a handle for the striker.

The teeth of the file do not need to be ground off before forging the striker. The rough surface will give a better spark when struck against a

piece of flint. The striker can be made in a range of sizes from about two to four inches long. Fit it to match the size of tinder box you want to carry, as well as to match the hand size of the user.



Harden the striker by heating it in a quiescent fire until a magnet won't stick. Quench the face about 1/4 inch back, and set it aside to cool. Don't draw a temper. The harder it is, the better it sparks.

High carbon steel of about 0.95% carbon becomes non-magnetic around 1350 - 1475° F when the steel is a dark to medium red. Quenching the striking face in water at this temperature will harden it. Quenching only 1/4 inch of the face and allowing it to cool to ambient on its own allows the residual heat in the rest of the striker to draw a partial temper on the face. It also will keep the handle portion in an annealed state. Quenching the entire piece would require tempering of the handle to keep it from breaking.

A tinder box would usually consist of a small tin box of about 4.5 inches in diameter which held tinder. Tinder was often charred linen cloth. The tinder box also contained a steel striker, a piece of flint rock, two covers, and a candle holder with candle stub. A small amount of tinder was placed in one cover. The spark caught by the tinder was transferred to the candle. The tinder was extinguished by the two covers to save as much tinder as possible. The lighted candle stub then supplied the wanted flame.

For a list of world stamps which feature blacksmithing send a business-size SASE with 29¢ postage to Ned Edelen, P.O. Box 68, Bryantown, MD 20617-0068. I also recommend included \$1.00 to help cover his copying cost.

The Peter Valley Craft Center has an opening for an experienced contemporary blacksmith in the Spring 1993. Average residency is three years and offers studio, home at nominal cost, teaching and exhibition opportunities in exchange for programming and managing the Peters Valley Blacksmithing Studio. Application deadline is January 2, 1993. For application contact Peters Valley Craft Center, Blacksmithing Residency, 19 Kuhn Road, Layton, NJ 07851 - 201-948-5200.

Last issue I included a item about sending business card to cancer patient Craig Shergold. I have received word this is one of those stories which simply won't go away as supposedly Craig has now recovered and no longer desires to receive the cards.

FOR SALE: 210# anvil, large forge with hood and smoke stack, two tool tables with drawers, 20 handled tools (sets, flatters, punches, swages & fullers), 15 pair of large tongs. Contact Bob Elliott, Rt 1, Box 62, Fairmont, WV 26554 - 304-534-3685.

Several of the Southeastern ABANA groups will be holding a Blacksmith Meeting & Ironwork Auction on October 31st at the John C. Campbell Folk School in Brasstown, NC to raise funds to improve the blacksmith shop there. Francis Whitaker will be the guest demonstrator. If you cannot attend and would like to donate an item to the auction send it to the school (Zip: 28902). For additional information contact Clay Spencer at 205-837-6996.

If you helped to set up or take down Quad-State and do not receive a registration refund by mid-October, contact Ron Van Vickie.

ABANA Membership Application

Name _____ ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal
Address _____ Phone _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
☐ Regular Membership-----\$35 ☐ Family Membership-----\$40 ☐ Senior Citizen-----\$25
☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ Check/Money Order
Card Number Exp. Date / /
Mail application to: **ABANA, P.O. Box 1181, Nashville, IN 47448** Phone 812-988-6919
Dues Distribution: 1 Year Subscription to Anvils Ring: 68.5% \$24.00, Adm. Offices & ABANA projects: 31.5% \$11.00

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c/o Ken Scharabok
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